

# LAND at TREWORDER FARM KENWYN CORNWALL

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



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## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

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

*For*

Chloe Bines

*of*

Mi-Grid (the Client)

*By*



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## Summary

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 500kW wind turbine.*

*The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now belongs to Treworder Farm, but that constituted part of the Manor of Tregavethan in 1840. It came into the possession of the Vivian family, probably in the 19th century. The geophysical survey that was undertaken identified only lost historic field boundaries.*

*There are two Grade II Listed buildings and one Scheduled Monument that fall within 1km of the proposed site. There are three individual or groups of Scheduled Monuments within 2km and three Grade II Listed structures. There are well over 130 sites in total considered under the 10km radius from the turbine.*

*Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least three of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on Treworder Farmhouse, Causilgey House, the hillfort 225m north-east of Bosvisack (**negative/moderate**) and the Round 200m north-west of Penventinnie (**negative/substantial**). Cumulative impact is not an issue, with very few individual assets or designated landscapes which the proposed turbine will have any significant cumulative effect upon.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the introduction of a new visual element in a relatively sensitive historic rural environment. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

---

**Location:** Treworder Farm  
**Parish:** Kenwyn  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** 178827, 046988

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (the Agent) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of a 500KW wind turbine (77m to tip).

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed site lies approximately 2km north-west of Truro and less than 1km south of Tregavethan. The proposed turbine would be located in roughly the centre of a long rectangular field on the south-western side of a hill which slopes down on its south side to the river Kenwyn, c.95m AOD.

The soils of this area are well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 association (SSEW 1983), which overlie mudstone and sandstone of the Porthtowan formation. (BGS 2104).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The place name Treworder contains the elements *\*Tre* (estate, farmstead) and *\*worder* which is either a personal name or derived from '*gor-dre*' meaning 'over settlement'. The *\*Tre* element is indicative of an early medieval origin (Padel 1985).

The proposed location for the turbine is a field located in an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL).

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological investigation has taken place in the immediate area, there are however a number of features noted on Cornwall County Council's Historic Environment Record. There is a spread of prehistoric funerary and settlement remains running roughly east to west less than one kilometre from the proposed location. There is also field name evidence of prehistoric activity in the area; just south west of the site the tithe map apportionment notes the field name Round Downs which suggests the site of a round (for more detail see Table 1 and Figure 7).



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

## 1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Dr. Samuel Walls. The work was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines (IfA 1994, revised 2012) on the preparation of archaeological desk-based assessments. The work involved a review of cartographic and written sources available at the Cornwall Record Office. Internet resources were also consulted as part of this assessment.

A detailed magnetic (gradiometry) survey was carried out by Joe Bampton and the results were processed by Stratascan in accordance with both the English Heritage (2008) and IfA (2011) guidelines.

The impact assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2<sup>nd</sup> edition* (Landscape Institute 2002), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013),



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*Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

---

### 2.1 Introduction

The farm at Treworder lies in the parish of Kenwyn, in the hundred and deanery of Powder. Treworder is probably the site of a barton/sub-manor, and was formerly a seat of the Covenant family. By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it had become a farmhouse and was the property of William Slade Gully, Esq. The proposal site however, appears in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier had actually been in the ownership of the manor of Tregavethan. The manor of Tregavethan, which is now part of Kenwyn was formerly extra-parochial to the parish, maintaining its own officers, and paying taxes to the assessor of Kea parish.

Tregavethan manor belonged to the Tregodicks, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to the families of Crosse, Bawden, Vincent, Knight, and through marriage to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Tregodicks retained ownership of the barton and passed through marriage to the Laughernes, who sold the barton to the Vincents during the reign of Charles II. The barton was subsequently demolished, and the land divided between several tenements (Lyssons 1814).

### 2.2 1840 Tregavethan Manor Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map is the earliest detailed source available to this assessment. The proposed turbine would be located in fields 92 and 95 parts of Tregavethan, leased by Thomas Clark and owned by Lord Vivian of the Manor of Tregavethan (see Appendix 2). The field names of the manor are largely prosaic and commonly include the element *Demesne*, which suggests that it was land retained by the Lord of the Manor for his own use. The sub-division within the fieldnames of lower, middle and higher which are used, may have historically been associated with separate tenements within the manor holding, especially given the occurrence of *Croft* with one of each of the Lower, Middle and Higher Demesne names.

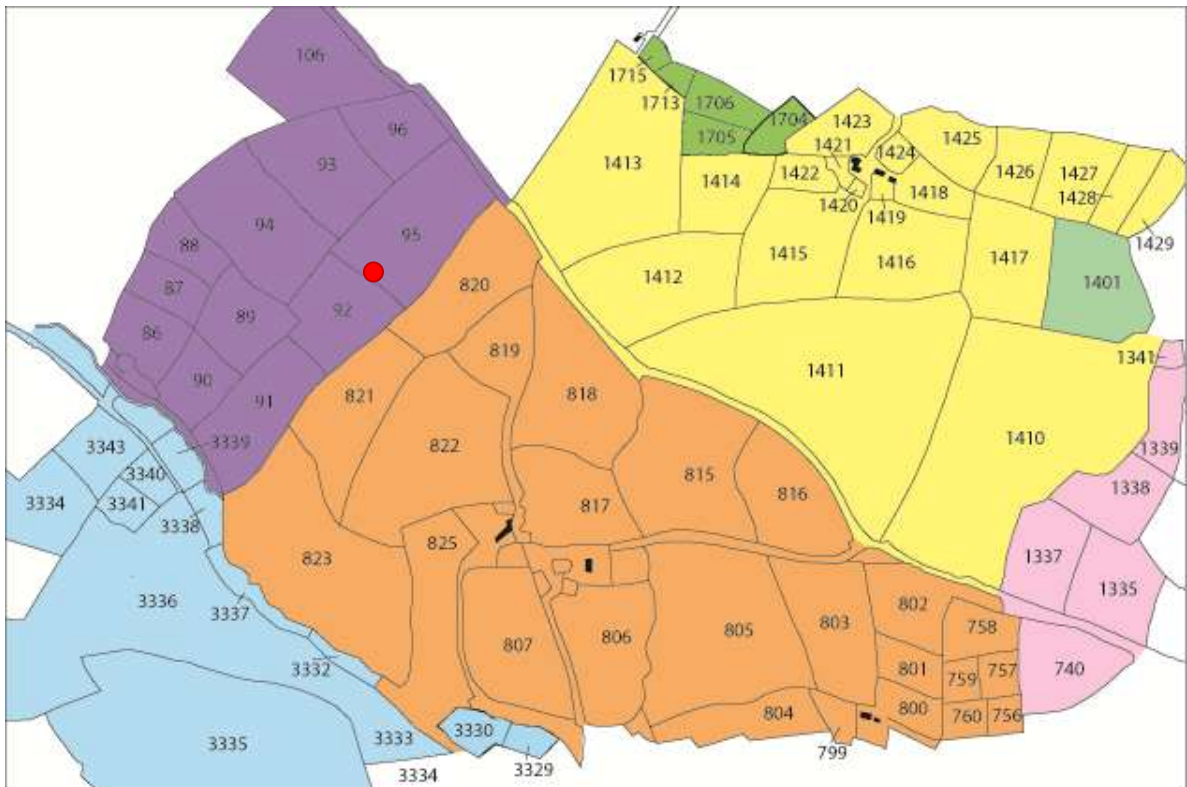


Figure 2: Transcription from the 1841 St Pinnock tithe map (CSL) (the site of the turbine is indicated). The different colours indicated different land owners Edmund Turner and William Slade Gully (orange), Edmund Turner (light pink), John Samuel Ennys (yellow and dark green,) William Richards (light green), Edward Grose (blue), Lord Vivian (purple).

In terms of the morphology of this landscape, the landholdings clearly respect the strong linear boundary, formed by the road, noticeably for the medieval farms at Treworder and Roseveth. There is a further strong linear boundary to the north-west of these holdings, with the Manor of Tregavethan and medieval farm at Nancewrath (also part of the manors holding); this is likely to represent a further historic routeway, seemingly no longer in use by 1840.

### 2.3 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Maps

The next detailed cartographic source is the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map, which shows that by this date that the boundary dividing the proposal site into two fields had been removed. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition also shows a footpath running along the south-east boundary of the proposal site, presumably an older routeway which linked Little Roseveth (to the north-east) with the River Kenwyn, and presumably a crossing/fording point or mills. It should be noted that Bosvisack Round is located across the river on this approximate orientation, so the crossing may have prehistoric/romano-british origins.

Within the wider landscape there are several other field boundaries which are removed, such as to the immediate north-west of the proposal site. Also some of the large (presumably late enclosures of former common/moor) shown to the south of Great Roseveth on the tithe (no's. 1410 and 1411) had been subdivided by this date. Several archaeological features are also shown in the wider landscape including to the south of the rivers a *Camp* (Penventinnie Round) and several mine shafts/spoil heaps.

There are no major changes between the tithe map and the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions.

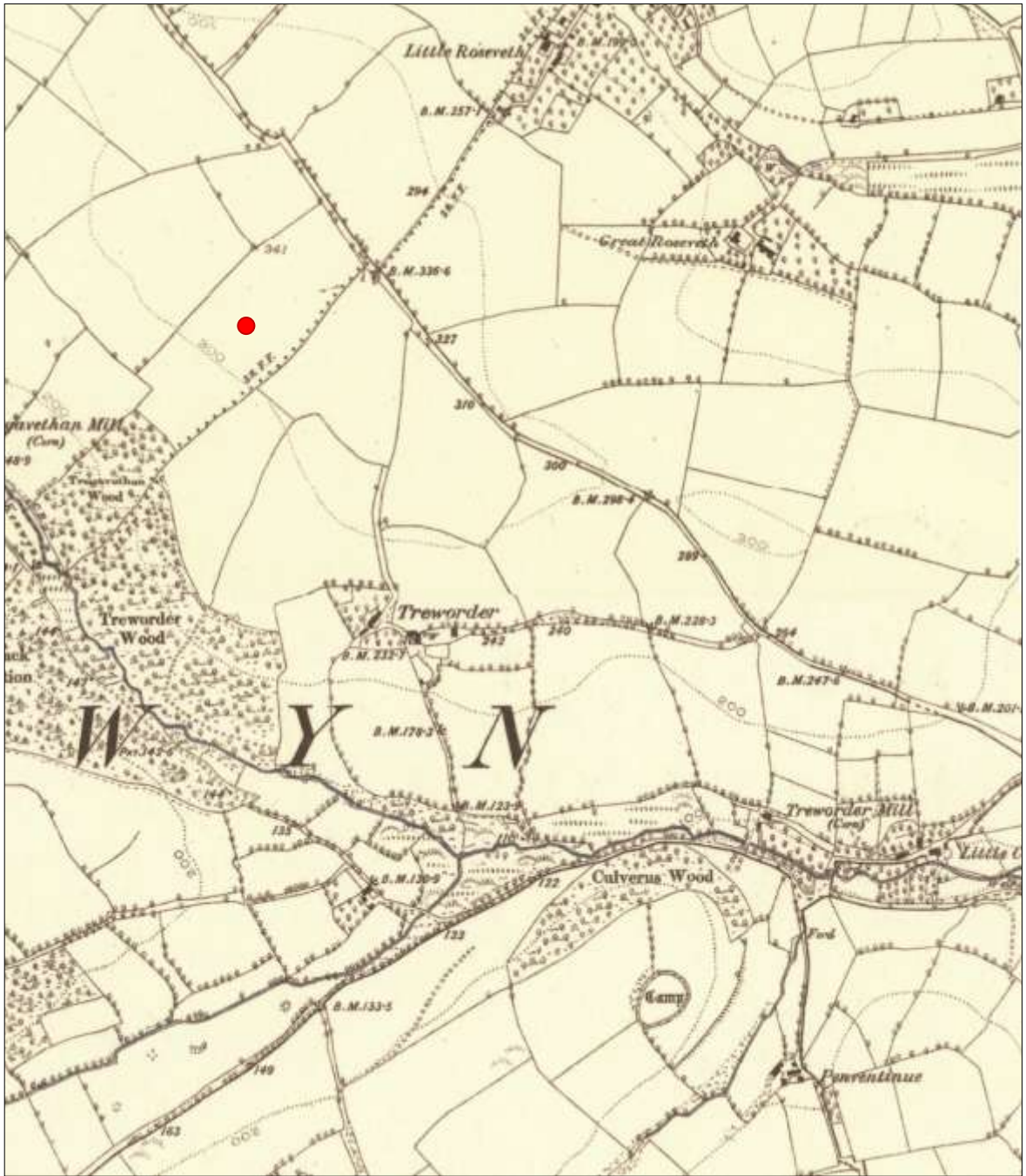


Figure 3: Extract from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map 1888 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

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Figure 4: Extract from the OS 2nd Edition Map 1907 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).



## 3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

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### 3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the turbine was visited in July 2014 by Emily Wapshott; the site was walked, boundaries, topography and any visible archaeological features were noted. Photographs and a panoramic viewshed were captured.

The site of the turbine lies in a long narrow field, alongside a parish road, which runs to the north of the enclosure; the field running south and west from the road. The field is bounded by tall hedgebank boundaries, in good condition, providing some local blocking to the surroundings. There are, however, wide views down the valley to the south and south-east and across to the Scheduled Monuments on the south sides of the valley, the round and settlement sites. The surrounding field systems are an irregular mix of arable and pasture fields. The proposal field is bounded on the south-west by woodland. The field slopes to the south-west, fairly level to the top, sloping steeper to the south-west end, with a few very slight contour ridges which relate to the changes in slope. The turbine site lies to the middle of the field, on the gentle upper slopes, before the ground steepens to the south-west. The HER notes some features in the surrounding fields such as an undesignated possible round in the fields to the north, showing as a cropmark, and various removed boundary hedgebanks in adjacent fields, as well as Tregavethan Mill in the valley below. However there were no earthworks, undulations or changes in soil colour or cropmarks noted during the walkover survey.

### 3.2 Archaeological Background

Limited archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate vicinity of the site, although the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) has undertaken desk-based assessments in advance of the construction of wind turbines at Four Barrows (CAU 1992) and Croft West (CAU 2011). There are a number of local HER entries, the majority of which relate to prehistoric/romano-british sites, primarily barrows and rounds. It should be noted that there are a significant number of places with medieval origins, and a number of associated field-systems, much of which survive as cropmarks identified on aerial photographs.

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Figure 5: Nearby HER entries (source CHES).

| Mon. ID        | Site Name   | Record           | Notes  |
|----------------|---|------------------|--|
| MCO18100       | Treworder – early medieval settlement                                   | Documentary      | The settlement of Treworder is first recorded in 1327  |
| MCO31901       | Bosvisack – Bronze age mound  | Cropmark         | On the slopes between Little Treworder and the Bosvisack Round. The date and function of these potential mounds is uncertain, they may be levelled barrows               |
| MCO31902 (SAM) | Bosvisack – Prehistoric enclosure, iron age round/ Romano British round | Cropmark         | A circular ditched enclosure, 46m across, is faintly visible as a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs  |
| MCO7654 (SAM)  | Bosvisack – Iron Age round/ Romano British round                        | Extant structure | Two concentric rings 50ft apart and with the diameter of the inner being 550ft (b4). A third of the outer ring survives on the NW and the inner has been levelled.       |
| MCO3301        | Penventinnie – Bronze Age barrow  | Documentary      | Henderson noted the "foundations of a circular tumulus" at Penventinnie but there is no trace of a barrow here now   |
| MCO8352        | Penventinnie – Iron Age / Romano British round                          | Extant structure | A well preserved round with a earth rampart 6.0m thick with an external ditch 3.5m wide and 1.8m deep at the north, there is an associated linear earthwork to the west. |
| MCO16258       | Penventinnie – Medieval settlement                                      | Documentary      | A settlement at Penventinnie was first recorded in 1284 when it was spelt Penfentonow.   |
| MCO31900       | Treworder mill- medieval ridge and furrow                               | Cropmark         | Parallel linear banks, possibly plough levelled ridge and furrow   |
| MCO48046       | Treworder mill- modern bridge   | Extant structure | A road bridge SE of Treworder mill is C20  |
| MCO9616        | Little Canaan – medieval footbridge                                     | Extant structure | A narrow clapper footbridge constructed of stone slabs provides pedestrian access over the river Kenwyn.   |
| MCO29096       | Treworder – post medieval corn mill                                     | Extant structure | Treworder mill is listed in Kelly's in 1856 and buildings still occupy the site although it is uncertain if they are original.   |
| MCO16115       | Penhaldarva – post medieval settlement                                  | Extant structure | The settlement of Penhaldarva is first recorded in 1620.   |
| MCO9515        | Boscolleth – post medieval footbridge and ford                          | Extant structure | A clapper style footbridge crosses a tributary of the river Kenwyn with a ford downstream.   |
| MCO29227       | Boscolla mill- post medieval corn mill                                  | Documentary      | Boscolleth mill is listed in 1856  |
| MCO15933       | Ninniss – medieval settlement   | Documentary      | The settlement of Ninniss is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt in its Latin form "De Insula"   |
| MCO8861        | Treworder – Iron Age round / Romano British round                       | Documentary      | The field name round downs suggests the site of a round and field evidence also suggests a possible round site.  |
| MCO31903       | Great Roseveth – post medieval pit                                      | Cropmark         | Five irregular cropmark possibly man made depressions  |
| MCO1338        | Shortlanesend – Iron Age findspot                                       | Findspot         | A coin of a Ptolemaic king of Cyprus of about 80bc   |
| MCO16657       | Roseveth – medieval settlement  | Documentary      | The settlement of Roseveth was first recorded in 1327  |
| MCO31910       | Roseworthy – medieval field system                                      | Cropmark         | Field banks and ditches of probable Medieval or Post Medieval date are visible as cropmarks  |
| MCO31876       | Tregavethan mill – Iron Age round / Romano british round                | Cropmark         | A sub oval ditched enclosure 42m by 32m in size is visible as cropmarks  |
| MCO31909       | Tregavethan – medieval field system                                     | Cropmark         | Plough-levelled field banks of Medieval or Post Medieval date  |
| MCO29095       | Tregavethan mill – post medieval corn mill                              | Extant structure | Tregavethan mill is recorded on the first edition OS map   |
| MCO32005       | Croft West – Bronze Age barrow  | Cropmark         | A possible barrow is visible as cropmarks  |

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

|                 |   |             |   |
|-----------------|---|-------------|---|
| <b>MCO32004</b> | Croft West – medieval field system      | Cropmark    | Fragments of a banked field system, possibly of medieval date   |
| <b>MCO13545</b> | Bosvisack – early medieval settlement   | Documentary | The settlement of Bosvisack is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 where it was spelt “Beveshoe”    |
| <b>MCO17241</b> | Tregavethan – early medieval settlement | Documentary | The settlement at Tregavethan is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt Treganmenden” |
| <b>MCO10270</b> | Tregavthan – medieval chapel            | Documentary | The site of St. Mary’s chapel in the C15 but of which no remains survive                                      |
| <b>MCO13876</b> | Carvinack – Medieval settlement         | Documentary | The settlement at Carvinack is first recorded in 1327   |
| <b>MCO15808</b> | Nancewrath – medieval settlement        | Documentary | The settlement at Nancewrath is first recorded in 1394 when it is spelt “Nancerous”                           |
| <b>MCO31912</b> | Nancewrath – medieval cultivation marks | Cropmark    | Parallel ditches are visible as cropmarks and earthworks  |
| <b>MCO31913</b> | Roseworthy – Bronze Age barrow          | Cropmark    | Possible remains of a barrow visible as a cropmark  |
| <b>MCO31911</b> | Roseworthy – medieval ridge and furrow  | Cropmark    | Two fields at Roseworthy contain parallel cultivation marks which may be of Medieval date                     |
| <b>MCO31914</b> | Roseworthy – medieval field system      | Cropmark    | Parallel linear ditches, 100-200m long and 8m apart, are visible as cropmarks                                 |
| <b>MCO16667</b> | Roseworthy – medieval settlement        | Documentary | The settlement of Roseworthy is first recorded in 1327 when it was spelt “rosworji”                           |

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

### 3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, on a south-east facing slope, is not particularly favourable to settlement. The geophysical survey (see below) failed to identify any evidence.

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

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



## 4.0 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH personnel in June 2014 over approximately 1.4ha of pasture around the location of the proposed turbine base and access track (see Figure 6). The processing work was undertaken by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH in June 2014. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan *forthcoming*).

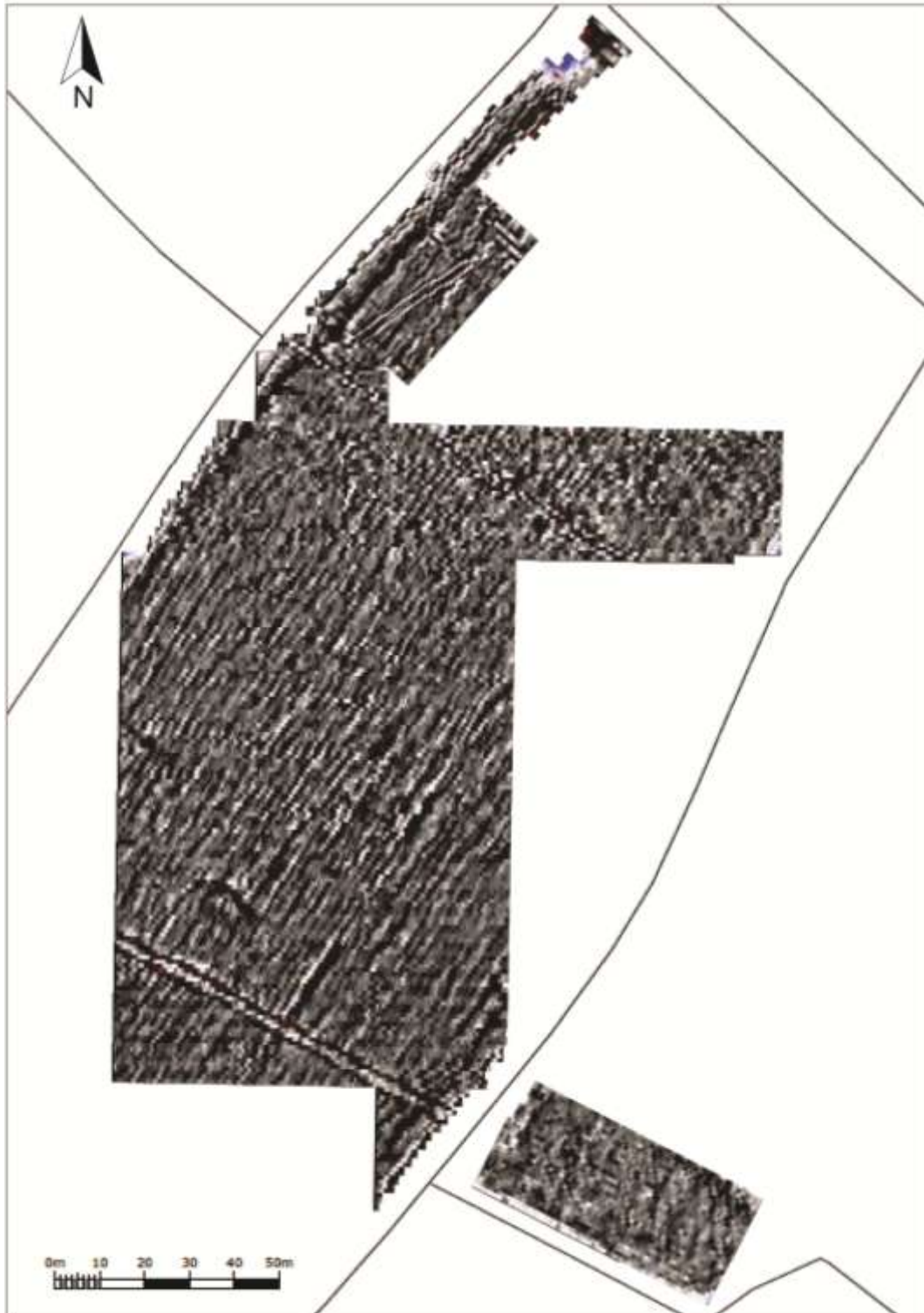


Figure 6: Shade plot of gradiometer data with minimal processing (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

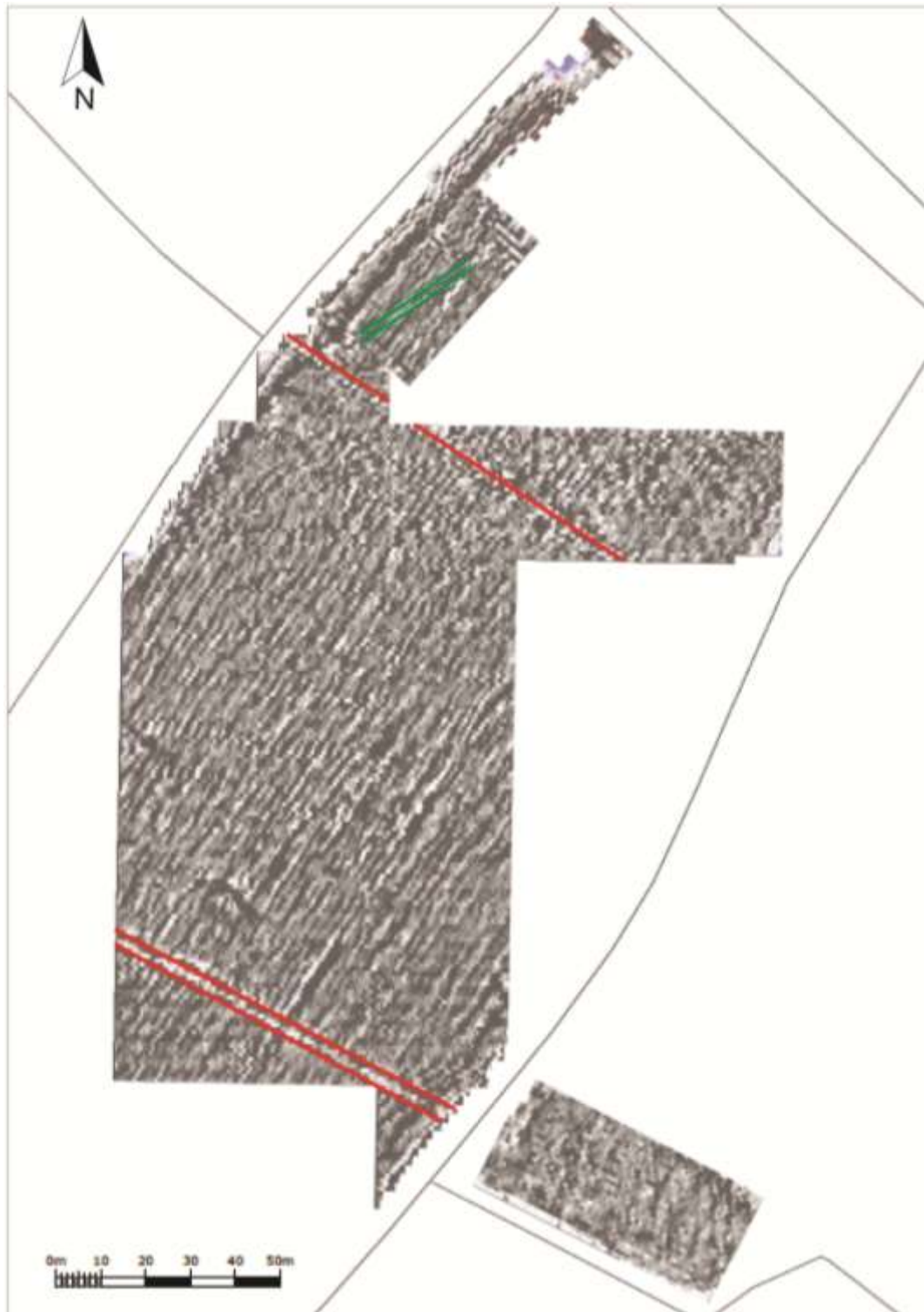


Figure 7: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

#### 4.1 Interpretation and Discussion

The survey identified a small number of linear anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and parallel striations indicative of ploughing. All the linear anomalies identified in red are likely former field boundaries which are not visible on modern or historic mapping. The parallel linear anomalies marked in green are probable tyre tracks.

## 5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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### 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 the mast (50m hub height and 77m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the area's landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

#### 5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

### **Impact Assessment**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Neutral</i>                | No impact on the heritage asset.  |
| <i>Negligible</i>             | Where the turbine may be visible but will not impact upon the setting of the heritage asset, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.   |
| <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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century are also now included as the 21<sup>st</sup> century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of

significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II\* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

- Grade I* buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II\** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II* buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed buildings).

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

#### *Parks and Gardens*

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

### 5.3 Methodology

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

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

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and

the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 2 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

### 5.3.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

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

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

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

### 5.3.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

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

In the following table (Table 2 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)  |      |                   |       |       |        |
| <b>Dominant:</b> due to large scale, movement, proximity and number                            | A    | 0-2               | 0-2.5 | 0-3   | 0-4    |
| <b>Prominent:</b> major impact due to proximity, capable of dominating the landscape           | B    | 2-4               | 2.5-5 | 3-6   | 4-7.5  |
| <b>Moderately intrusive;</b> clearly visible with moderate impact, potentially intrusive       | C    | 4-6               | 5-8   | 6-10  | 7.5-12 |
| Clearly <b>visible</b> with moderate impact, becoming less distinct                            | D    | 6-9               | 8-11  | 10-14 | 12-17  |
| <b>Less distinct:</b> size much reduced but movement still discernible                         | E    | 9-13              | 11-15 | 14-18 | 17-22  |
| <b>Low impact:</b> movement noticeable in good light, becoming components in overall landscape | F    | 13-16             | 15-19 | 19-23 | 22-27  |
| Becoming <b>indistinct</b> with negligible impact on the wider landscape                       | G    | 16-21             | 19-25 | 23-30 | 27-35  |
| Noticeable in good light but <b>negligible impact</b>  | 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.



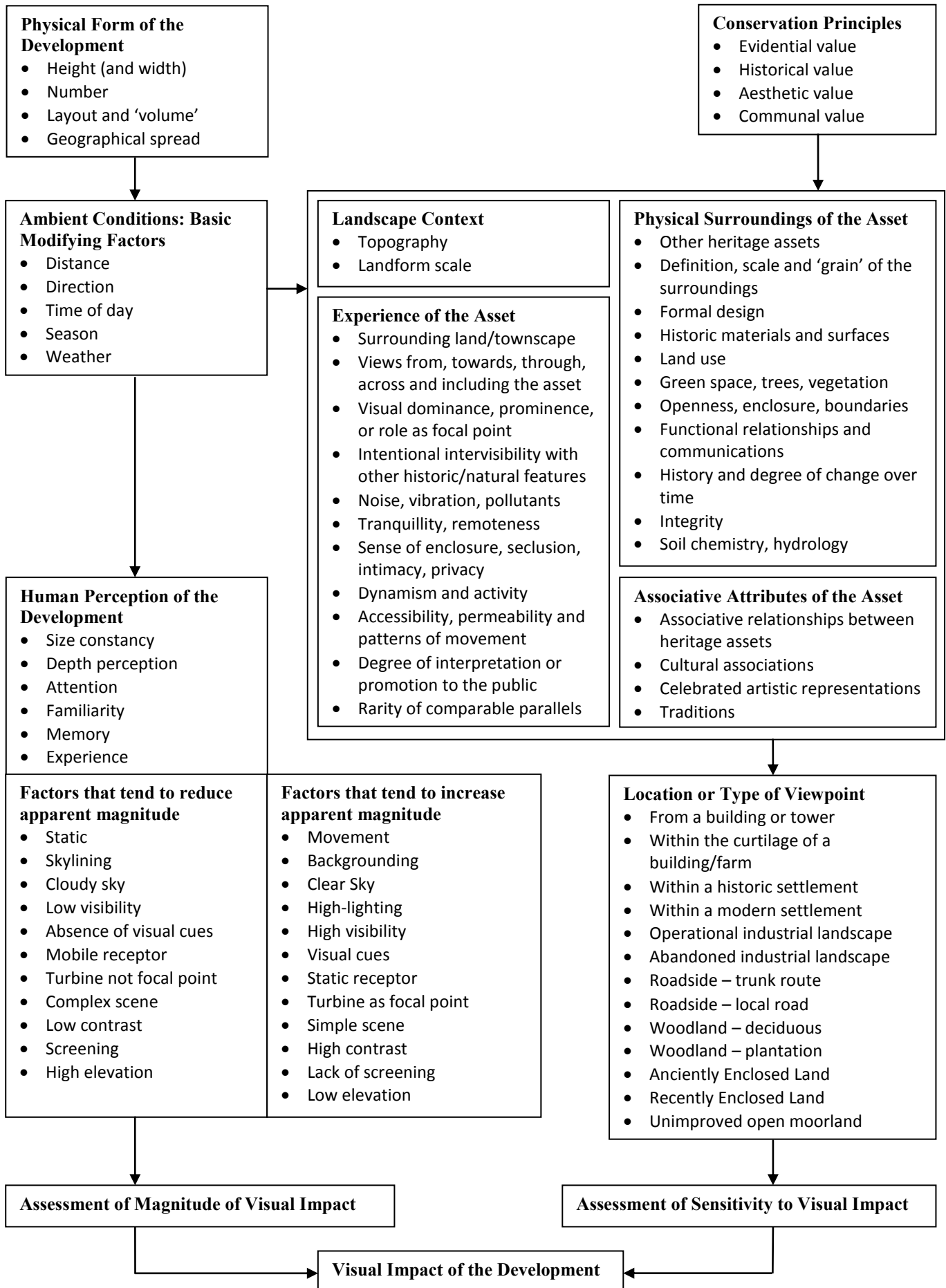


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

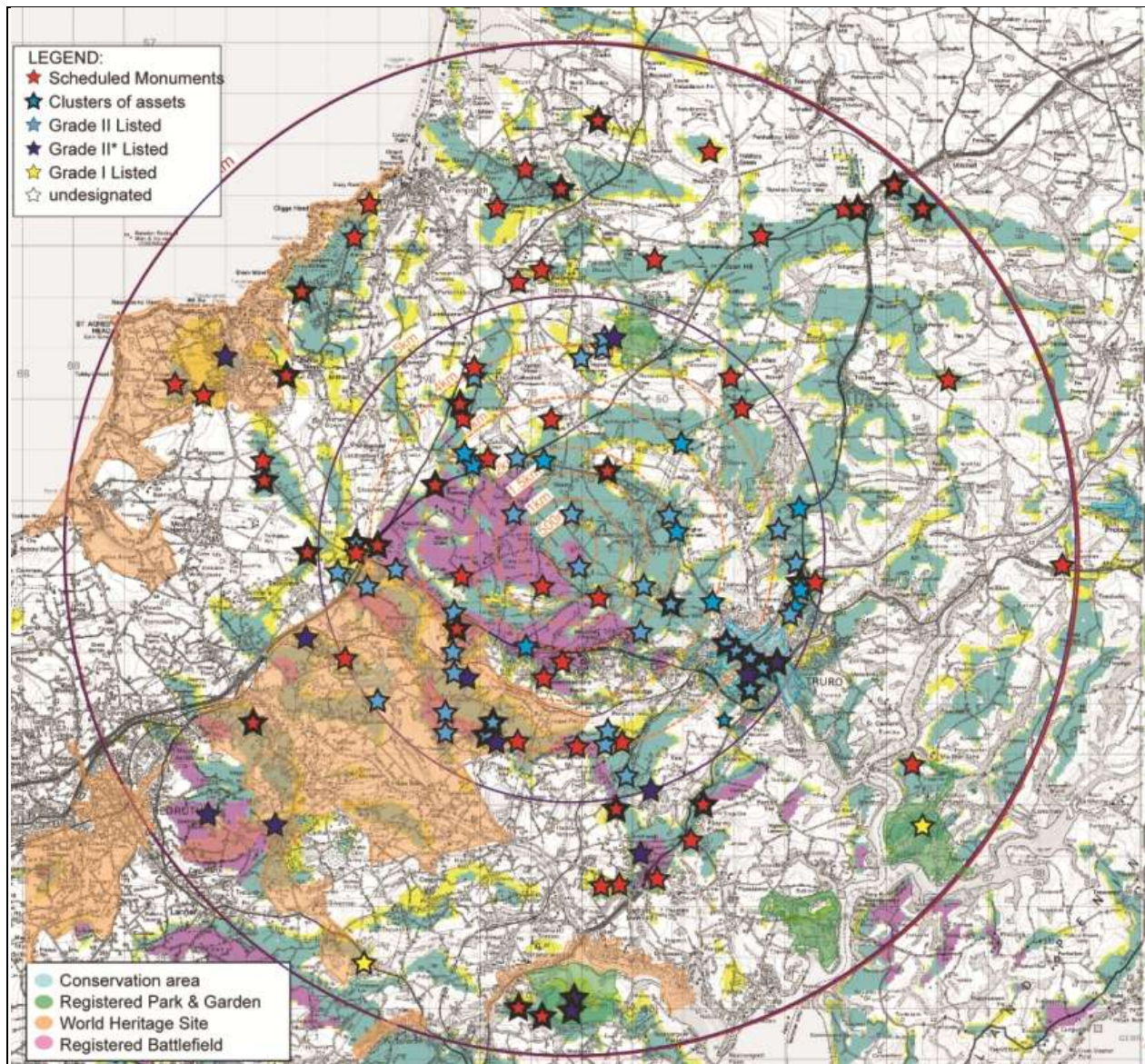


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cornwall Environmental Consultants Ltd.) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13). Purple = all of turbine theoretically visible; teal = hub theoretically visible, yellow = tip of blade theoretically visible.

#### 5.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be patchy. It will be fairly comprehensive within 2.5km, but restricted to hilltops beyond that. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Cornwall Environmental Consultants Ltd.; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly the deep valleys which dissect this landscape. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II\*, Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered. Beyond the *dominant* zone (up to 3km), Grade II listed structures were considered collectively by category.



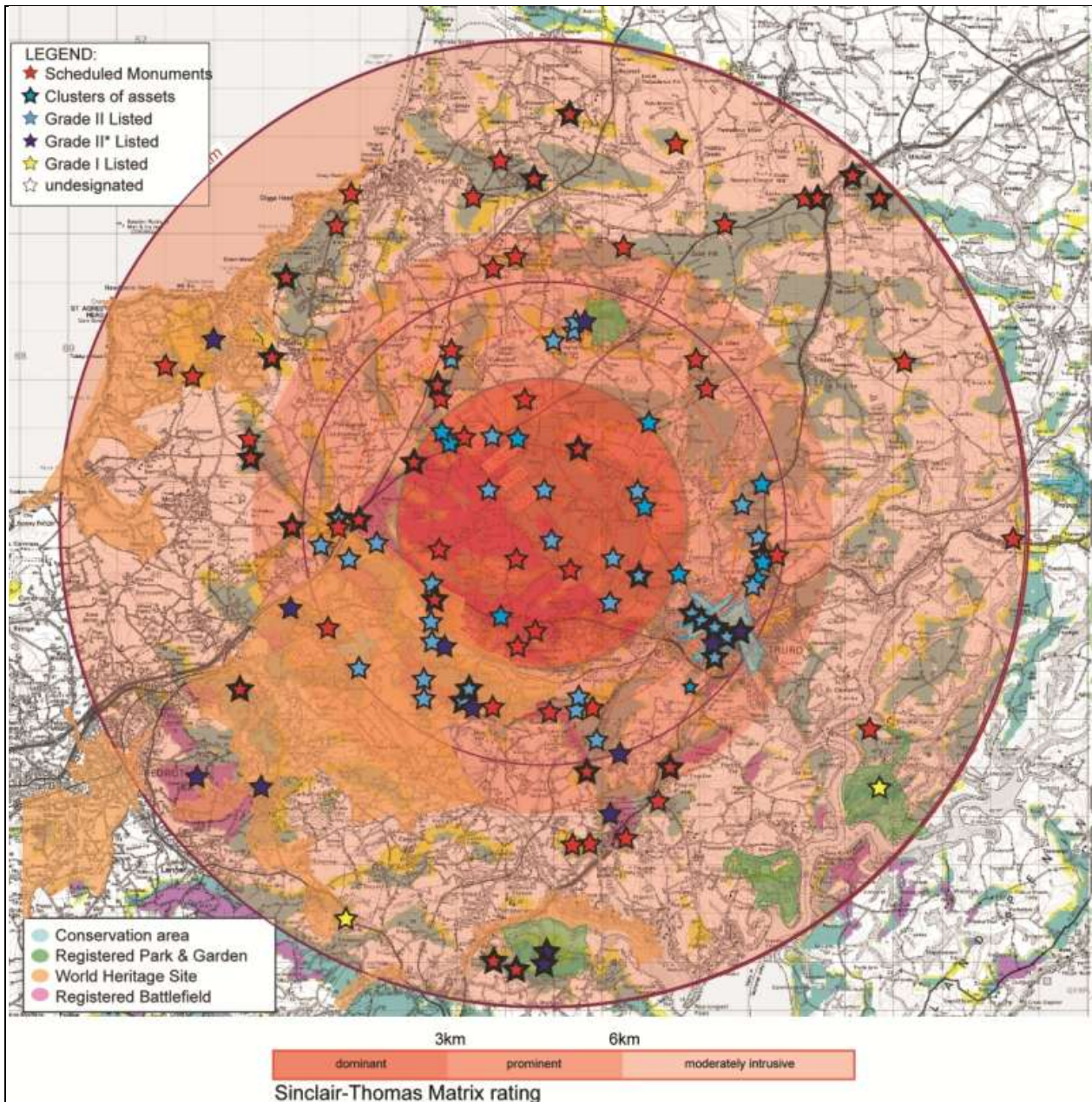


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cornwall Environmental Consultants Ltd.), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

### 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 and 10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. Although the steep slopes of some of the valleys enjoy significant local blocking, this cannot be easily represented on the ZTV. There are two Grade II Listed buildings and one Scheduled Monument within 1km of the proposed site. There are three individual or groups of Scheduled Monuments within 2km and three Grade II Listed structures. The city of Truro lies within the 5km radius, to the south-west, with a large conservation area and over 200 listed buildings. There is one registered park and garden within

5km and three within 8-10km, primarily to the south east along the Fal estuary. Within 2-3km visibility is quite widespread but the valleys and undulating complex nature of the landscape here means that beyond 5km visibility to the turbine is very limited. Settlements such as Chacewater and Goonhavern lie within the radius of the turbine as well, with some Listed buildings, but the majority of assets are located in scattered farmstead and farming hamlets. There are well over 130 sites in total considered under the 10km radius from the turbine.

## 5.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

### 5.6.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

- Treworder Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: 0.3km. Early 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling of an earlier farmhouse. Set in a small garden enclosure alongside the road, the farm faces across and down the lane to the farmbuildings. Its main views are all focussed to the south-east down and along the valley, the house being on a south to south-west facing slope. The house will be minimally screened by the mature hedgebanks and trees which form its enclosure boundaries, but the turbine will stand directly within its landscape context and within its land holding. The turbine will frame all views to the house from the east, along the lanes and will appear in all wider views to the land to the north and west. The turbine will be visible from the farmyard, when looking back to the house from the barns and buildings; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Nancewrath Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: 0.75km. Set down a long track, this mid-19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse is located on the south-west slopes of a small valley. The farm sits just at the break of a north-east slope, at the point where it drops to the valley bottom, with the land rising to the south-west behind. The

turbine would stand outside of the landscape context of the farm, not being within the same valley, but it does stand within the same wider landscape setting. The wider agricultural landscape setting has been irrevocably altered by the addition of two large windfarms, to the north-west of the asset. The turbine will stand to the south-east and will be visible, although there is some local blocking from trees and hedges around the farmstead. The blocking means that the visibility and the views between the farmhouse and its buildings are not affected although views out to the fields to the south and down the valley will be affected; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Saveock Manor Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Barn 15 SE of farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: 3.25km. The farmhouse is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, built around the ruins of an earlier building. It is of significance architecturally from the exterior but it is the interior which is of most value being a virtually intact mid-18<sup>th</sup> century interior. The farmhouse and barn sit in a large farmyard on a north-east facing slope, on the south side of a shallow valley, with a stream to the base. The turbine would stand outside of this landscape context. The manor house and barn enjoy some local blocking from modern farm buildings and hedgebanks, but there will be some views over the valley and to the north-east to Greenbottom and Threemilestone which will include the turbine. The connection between the house, its outbuildings, landholding and its valley setting are unaffected; impact: **negligible**.
- There are 4 Grade II farmhouses, some with Grade II Listed buildings, within the ZTV at a distance of 3-5km. None of these farmhouses lie within the same landscape context as the turbine, though in most instances views to each asset could include the turbine. The farmhouse at Buckshead House has been converted into a residential property and the functional relationship between the farm buildings and its land has been lost, further destroyed by the housing estate built around the farmhouse and the roundabout and road system to its north-east. The farmhouse at Penhellick Farm is locally blocked from historic and modern farm buildings and from mature hedgebanks. The farmhouse at Primrose Farm is located within enclosures defined by tall stone-faced hedgebanks topped with mature trees, with seasonal local blocking. Callstick Vear is set within a heavily wooded enclosure, and has comprehensive local blocking. Impact for Buckshead, Callstick Vear Farmhouse and Penhellick: **neutral**; impact for Primrose Farm, **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Pengreep House; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: 9.25km. Farmhouse extended in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and associated with the Beachamp and Williams families. There is good survival of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and 1860s interiors. The asset stands in a complex rural landscape on a low south-east facing slope looking across a shallow valley, with a number of fish ponds in its base. The proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context and the house is wrapped around by woodland on its north, north-east and east sides. The only views from the house are along the long south-east lawns, and any views back to the house from within the grounds are protected by the woodlands and local blocking. Views across the valley towards the house may include the turbine when looking north-east but it is too distant to make any impact on these views or distract from the house; 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*

- Causilgey; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine 1.3km. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century country house or gentry residence, set on the south side of the River Kenwyn valley on an east facing slope. The house is set in private wooded grounds and gardens, with extensive outbuildings to the north and west. Views from the asset are focussed down the valley to the south-east and south. A large farmyard and complex of farm buildings lies in the trees to the north-west. Two very large wind farms occupy both the north and south sides of the valley just above this house. These multiple turbine groups dominate the valley and the surrounding area. The landscape context and setting of the house is affected by these, but there is no direct visibility due to screening. The proposed turbine will be within the focussed views down the valley which are currently unaffected by the two wind farms, and there is a cumulative impact within the landscape; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Treiske School; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.25km. A 19<sup>th</sup> century country house converted to a private school, its grounds and parkland converted to a golf course. The house, through its conversion has lost its functional relationship with its grounds and land and the parkland has lost its former ornamental and agricultural functions being completely altered for a leisure facility. Views from the asset have lost all of their intended context and setting. The asset can no longer be understood as intended, with the rest of its former grounds to the west subsumed by the hospital. The house stands at the top of the slopes of the River Kenwyn Valley with wide views to the north, across to the proposed turbine site to the north-west. Other turbines are already extant within this landscape and therefore there may be an issue of cumulative impact on the valley and the assets within it; impact: **negative/minor**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Penmount, St Clements; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: 4.25km. A former gentry residence, converted into a crematorium in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The house stands on a high ridge looking west down a valley and the turbine would not stand within its landscape context. The gardens still survive around the house but the house has lost the functional relationship with its wider estate and land holdings. There is some local blocking from surviving parkland trees, service buildings and modern buildings; impact: **negligible**.
- The North Lodge; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: 4.5km. Lodge to entrance to former parkland at Killiow, now partly a golf course. Set amongst parkland woods and rhododendrons in an intimate and enclosed setting within the woods. There is comprehensive blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Coach house and stabling 20m N of The Home Farmhouse, including courtyard wall and gatepiers to front; all high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: 5km. Part of a former estate, now Killiow golf course; early to mid-18th century. The estate covers a couple of steep sided small valleys. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the farm and the setting amongst the other estate buildings. The woodland fringes

of the estate block views out; impact: **neutral**.

- Chyverton House; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: fair to good. Stables 30m SW of house; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.25km. The main house has its origins in the early/mid-18<sup>th</sup> century with an expansion in the 1770s. The interior was largely remodelled during the 1830s-1850s but some interior details such as marble fireplaces and an 18<sup>th</sup> century stair survive. The house is set down in the valley, which runs to the south-west corner of the estate and this defines the landscape context of the asset. The turbine stands far outside of this landscape and the house will also enjoy almost complete local blocking from the parkland woodlands which frame and enclose the valley, creating an intimate enclosed landscape; impact: **neutral**.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Cordys Close and Remains of Carclew House, The Coach House, Barn and adjoining outbuildings; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; conditions: mixed. Distance to turbine: c.9km. Ruins of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century country house with later extensions, burnt down in 1934. Extensive remains of the main building, also now significant as a picturesque romantic ruin, but formerly once one of the most important 18<sup>th</sup> century houses in Cornwall. The ruin is now overgrown and its setting has changed with the former open views now lost. Views out of the estate may be possible at a great distance for the surviving buildings, now mostly converted to residential use, having lost their intended connection to the land. The turbine stands far outside of the original and present landscape contexts of the estate; impact: **negligible**.
- Tregothnan; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: 9km. A c.1650 Mansion House, with 19<sup>th</sup> century additions, built for the Falmouth family. Principal garden to the south and exceptional interior with two 1650s rooms, the rest of the interior is a mixture of early 19<sup>th</sup> century and Gothic styles. Set within a large landscaped parkland down a long wooded drive, the house is visible at a distance from across the river. It has focussed views to the south and the south-west across the river and no views towards the turbine, being wrapped around by woodlands to the north and north-west. The setting of the house within its grounds, and its landscape context are unaffected; impact: **neutral**.

#### 5.6.3 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

There are Conservation Areas at Truro, Chacewater, St. Day, St. Agnes, Gwennap and Probus. CAs at Callestick, Mithian, Mingoose, Perranarworthal and Devoran fall outside the ZTV of the proposed turbine, at distances of c.4km, c.6.5km, c.8.5km, c.8.75km and c.9km respectively. Two of the considered CA's (Chacewater and Truro) fall within 5km of the proposed turbine, although Chacewater CA seemingly lies just outside of the ZTV, as does much of Truro. It is highly unlikely that the proposed turbine would exert any influence over these CAs, given their topographical situations and the distances involved.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

- The Old School; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.25km. The former school building sits in the settlement of Shortlanesend, to the south-east edge of the village. The former school is now surrounded on its south side by a modern housing development. The village sits on the north facing slopes of a combe which leads down into the river Kenwyn valley. The proposed turbine stands outside of the landscape context of this asset, but is within its wider landscape setting of the valley system; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- *Truro*: There are over 200 listed buildings in Truro. Apart from a small number which have been dealt with separately all of these have been considered in groups within the 'key streets' within the settlement. All are Grade II listed (Grade II\* and Grade I Listed are dealt with individually elsewhere); conditions: mixed - fair to good. Distance to turbine c.3.5-5km. The key streets are: Lemon Street, River Street, Daniell Street, Falmouth Road, Carclew Street, Boscawen Street, Victoria Square, King Street, Nicholas Street, Walsingham Place, Kenwyn Street, Frances Street, Castle Street, St Georges Road. The historic streets of the city are narrow, lined with tall buildings, often of two storeys with an attic, but many are three or four storeys. The buildings ranged along these streets have only two areas of visibility, the streetscapes to their front, or their gardens/courtyards to their rear, which are often enclosed by the buildings of the adjacent road or street. On the whole the buildings do not have wider views out of the town and all of the buildings are defined by their landscape context, which is limited to the town, occasionally extending to the valleys of the rivers Kenwyn and Leat, where they merge and form the Truro River. The buildings of the town are defined by their historic urban setting, and exist in cohesive group settings along their specific streets. When the buildings are experienced at ground level within the town local blocking will be comprehensive, and there will be almost no views out to the turbine. St George's Road, as it rises up the valley out of the town, alongside the River Kenwyn is the only road from which any views may be expected and the key buildings along that road have been discussed separately because of this (see below). The turbine stands outside of both the landscape context and wider landscape setting of the town and its buildings. The turbine can however affect wider views of the settlement and therefore the experience when looking back over the city from the south, south-east or south-west (e.g. Calenick, Lambessow, or near Malpas), as it will frame the views, standing to the north and north-west of the town. **Neutral** impact for the majority of the buildings in the city. **Negligible** impact on the 'whole' city and the conservation area, its cityscape views and its landscape setting.
- *Truro*: Railway viaduct, Station Road, St Georges Road; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.3.5km. Large 19<sup>th</sup> century viaduct and redundant piers, carrying the railway across the Kenwyn River valley. When viewing the viaduct from the south,



as you traverse St George's Road, alongside the River Kenwyn, it completely fills the field of vision, so that the turbine would not be seen. The experience of the viaduct, in the context of the two churches and the 19<sup>th</sup> century houses is of a cohesive historic urban community, with industrial elements; the turbine cannot affect this. There is a communal green area, park and skate park just north of the viaduct from where the asset can also be experienced, the views back to the asset from this community area are to the south, and are away from the turbine. There will undoubtedly be clear views to the turbine from the top of the viaduct, however, the relationships between the railway, viaduct and the nearby station, will not be affected. Views from the park on the east side of the valley, across the viaduct, to the turbine may be possible, although the park is planted with ornamental trees which may limit these. The inclusion of the turbine in the wider valley views' will alter the landscape context of the viaduct and wider setting of the whole valley, however it is unlikely to have any direct effect on our understanding of the viaduct; impact **Negligible**.

- *Truro*: The City Hall; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century city hall building, built of granite ashlar in the classical style. The principal front is to the north, to Boscawen Street; the building is of rectangular plan and includes a large Market Hall, with fine plaster interior details, court room, with timber fittings and council chamber and committee room, all with important decorative plaster schema. The building is valued for its exterior architectural style and decorative details within its interior rooms, it is also one of the landmark buildings within the conservation area. The landscape context for the building is limited to the city of Truro and views are restricted to the streetscapes of Boscawen Street and Princes Street and the rear entrance from the market onto Lemon Quay. The clock tower of the building will have views out of the town to the surrounding countryside but the rest of the building will be locally blocked by the surrounding buildings. The building is defined by its former and continuing function within the community and is experienced only within the town; impact: **neutral**.
- *Truro*: The Mansion House and attached forecourt and railings; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. An 18<sup>th</sup> century townhouse built for a notable local merchant and mine owner. The interior of the house retains its original carpentry, joinery and plasterwork, with a very fine Venetian stair window, the completeness of the house largely giving rise to its significance. The building stands on Princes Street and its views are restricted to the streetscape from its principal front, or across its former gardens and service court to the rear, now seemingly a carpark. The building is set back from the street shielded on its ground and first floors by the 20<sup>th</sup> century building to the west, the second floor in contrast may look out over the majority of the buildings around it and have views across the town. The building faces north-east, away from the turbine, and does not look up the River Kenwyn valley and therefore any views of the proposal site are likely to be limited. The landscape context in which the building is experienced and understood is the city of Truro, the wider setting being the base of the valley, where the two rivers meet, the turbine stands outside of both of these far up the Kenwyn valley to the north-west; impact: **negligible**.
- *Truro*: The Princes House; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. A grand 18<sup>th</sup> century town house, built for William Lemon. Double-depth plan with central entrance hall, of three storeys, with a principal five-window north street-front which faces across the junction of Princes Street and Quay Street. The significance of the house lies in its unaltered interiors with the survival of all original joinery, Rococco and classical plasterwork, friezes, ceilings and mouldings, Ionic columns to the entrance hall, fine staircase and carved fireplaces. The house faces the north-east, away from the turbine, set back from the street within an enclosure of railings, the building to the west, projecting out into the street and shielding the frontage from any views, from the basement, ground or first floors. The second floor may look out over the majority of the surrounding buildings and have views across the town. The building is now completely built around and dominated by large 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings which have taken up its former garden and courtyards. The landscape context in which the building is experienced and understood is the city of Truro, the wider

setting being the base of the valley, where the two rivers meet, the turbine stands outside of both of these far up the Kenwyn valley to the north-west; impact: **negligible**.

- *Truro*: Penhaligon House; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. This large early 18<sup>th</sup> century townhouse fronts Princes Street to the north-north-east. The nearby buildings are all of a similar 3-storey height and there will be no views towards the proposed turbine, which stands far outside of the setting and landscape context of this asset; impact: **neutral**.
- *Truro*: Old Mansion House; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. A large early 18<sup>th</sup> century townhouse on Quay Street, fronting south-south-west. Penhaligon House opposite blocks any possible views of the proposed turbine site, which stands far outside of the setting and landscape context of this asset; impact: **neutral**.
- *Chacewater Conservation Area*; high significance; the conservation area includes 47 Grade II Listed buildings; conditions: mixed: fair to excellent. Distance to turbine c.4.5-5km. This largely 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement is set at a fork in a steep sided river valley. The village occupies the base of the valley and both sides of the slopes, with the church (considered separately) to the south-west in an older churchtown settlement on the upper west slopes. The turbine does not stand within the valley landscape context. The settlement lies within a complex setting which includes a mixture of rural and relict industrial character. There may be some views from within the upper part of the adjoining combe, along High Street as it runs west and some views from the west upper slopes around churchtown, however there are no views from the key areas along Fore Street due to extensive local blocking and valley topography. The turbine may technically frame the views north-east, over the valley; impact: **negligible**.
- Chacewater House; Chacewater; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.5km. Early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century former Rectory, in private grounds, on the edge of the village. Located within the churchtown area of the village, on the west side of a river valley. Some local blocking from trees in the grounds will also restrict views. No impact on setting and the turbine lies outside the landscape context; impact: **negligible**.
- *Three Burrows*: Schoolroom, Vicarage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.25km. Set within a small hamlet, the Vicarage and Schoolroom lie within heavily wooded and enclosed plots, with trees and shrubs offering comprehensive local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- *Hugus, Kea*: Kilters, Kilters Farmhouse, House, Hugus Methodist Church and walling surrounding adjoining courtyard, The Post Office Farmhouse; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: mixed - fair to good. Distance to turbine c.3.75km. Located in an area of fairly level area of ground within an open rural setting, many of the buildings are surrounded by tall hedgebanks, trees or within private wooded enclosures. Local blocking applies to all of these buildings to some extent, and the turbine will stand outside of the landscape context and setting of these assets; impact: **neutral**.
- *Baldhu*: Melody House; Well Head 20m SW of Baldhu Church; Billy Bray's Grave 4m S of Baldhu Church; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.4km. The walled churchyard is completely wrapped around with trees, blocking all views out. Melody House is a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century former Rectory. The village/hamlet setting is on a south-east slope, looking south-east down a valley. The turbine stands outside of this valley landscape context. There is a large native woodland plantation north of the village/hamlet which will comprehensively block views to the north towards the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Mr. Lanyons Almshouses, Playing Place; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.6.25km. Row of almshouses and gardens to the front with garden walls, built in 1726, in the small settlement of Playing Place. Playing Place is set within a clearly defined valley context and the proposed turbine stands outside of this. The immediate setting of the almshouses is complex and they are locally blocked by the buildings around them; impact: **neutral**.

- *St Day Conservation Area*: high significance; the conservation area includes 19 Grade II Listed buildings; conditions: mixed – fair to good. Distance to turbine c.7.25-7.5km. The village consists of primarily 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and sits on a high knoll of ground, with valleys curving around to the south-east and south, the ground dips, then rises further to the west, the village being in the heart of part of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site, with the wider landscape setting being that of a complex mixed rural and relict industrial landscape. There will be distant views to the turbine from the general surroundings and when looking back over the village to the north-east, but the turbine does not stand within the landscape context of the high ground and surrounding valleys and doesn't frame any key views to the mining sites to the west of the village. There is extensive local blocking within the conservation area, along Fore Street, Church Street, Scorrier Street, Telegraph Street and West End; impact: **negligible**.
- *St Agnes Conservation Area*: high significance; the conservation area includes 55 Grade II Listed buildings and a Grade II\* Listed Church (see elsewhere); conditions: mixed – fair to excellent. Distance to turbine c.7.75-8km from the turbine. The conservation area covers the small historic village, which lies on the west side of a wooded valley which drops to the coastline. The turbine would stand outside of the landscape context of the valley and the wider setting of the coastal fringes. The ground rises to the west, around St. Agnes Beacon, from where at a considerable distance the turbine will certainly be visible, however along Vicarage Road and within the settlement, where the historic houses line the streets, there will be no views due to local blocking and there will be few views from the immediate surroundings to the east or south either, with only some views possible over the from the west; impact: **negligible**.
- *Probus Conservation Area*: high significance; the conservation area includes 7 Grade II Listed buildings and a Grade I Church (see elsewhere); conditions: mixed – fair to good. Distance to turbine c.10-11km. The conservation area covers the historic village, which lies on a promontory of high ground facing into a valley to the west with further steep sided valleys to the north and east. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context, although views to the turbine from the high ground to the west of the village may be possible. Views are restricted from within the conservation area and the turbine is at such a distance that it can have no real effect; impact: **neutral**.
- *Gwennap Conservation Area*: high significance; the conservation area includes 16 Grade II Listed structures (mostly graves), a Grade II\* Listed cross, a scheduled cross, and 2 Grade I buildings; conditions: good. Distance to turbine c.9km. The conservation area covers the small churchtown settlement at Gwennap, and encompasses a number of assets primarily contained within the churchyard. There is considerable local blocking, and the topography appears to completely shield the village from any possible effect; impact: **neutral**.

#### 5.6.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Truro Cathedral; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to the turbine c.3.3km. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century cathedral built by JL Pearson and his son following his death. St. Mary's Aisle is a 16<sup>th</sup> century south aisle of the former St Marys Church, which was partially demolished and partly integrated into the new structure. A unique structure in Cornwall and an exceptional example of 19<sup>th</sup> century ecclesiastical architecture of the Gothic form. The sheer verticality and height of the cathedral is such that it has wide views out of its city-centre setting, and there will certainly be an element of inter-visibility between the turbine and the asset. The Cathedral is, however, experienced and understood within the city, Truro being its landscape context, although it also relates to the wider landscape setting in which the turbine will be located. There are other extant turbines, also within the views of the Cathedral, some of which are in closer proximity than the proposal site. Formerly the Cathedral would have been the most dominant feature on the Truro skyline and within the valley, but the turbine is far enough away that it will not compete in the immediate surroundings of the Cathedral, although it will appear in views north across the city and up the river Kenwyn valley; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Church of St George, Truro; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to the turbine c.3.5km. Small 19<sup>th</sup> century church with squat tower in the base of the valley near the River Kenwyn. It will be locally blocked from any views up the valley to the turbine by the large viaduct structure, the cohesive historic urban setting completely unaffected; impact: **neutral**.
- St Michaels Church, Baldhu; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4km. The church is 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, with a walled churchyard completely

wrapped around with trees, blocking all views out. The village/hamlet setting is on a south-east slope, looking south-east down a valley. The turbine stands outside of this valley landscape context. There is a large native woodland plantation north of the village/hamlet which will comprehensively block views to the north towards the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

- Church of St Peter, Three Burrows; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.25km. Set within a small hamlet, with comprehensive local blocking. The church sits on level ground, at the head of a valley, running north-west. There are wide views to the west, but less so to the east where the ground is more level. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context in which the church and its tower are experienced. The turbine will be visible from the top of the tower, but this has no real quantifiable effect on the asset; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Church of St. Agnes; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.7.8km. Parish church with 15<sup>th</sup> century tower and mostly rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, set within a wooded churchyard. The landscape setting of the church is of a complex historic urban character, surrounded by cottages and houses. The setting of the village is limited to the valley in which it sits, with the wider landscape setting of coastal fringe. Local blocking will apply to the body of the church, while the tower may have some distant views. These distant views will not impact our experience of the church and the key views over the village and out to the coast will not include the turbine; impact: **negligible**.

#### 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than necessarily any individual architectural merit. They can be found in isolated locations, but are more often encountered in settlements, where they may be associated with other Listed structures. In these instances, the setting of these structures is very local in character and references the relationship between this structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly severe, unless it is built in close proximity.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Billy Brays Three Eye Chapel, Kea; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4km. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century Bible Christian Chapel, with later mid-19<sup>th</sup> century alterations, built by popular local preacher, Bill Bray. On Kerley Downs, with valleys to the north-east and south-west, the turbine stands outside of the landscape setting of this chapel and outside of the former community to which the chapel relates. Set to the edge of a large field, in an open and rural landscape. Chapel has been converted to a house so the asset has lost its historical function; impact: **negligible**.
- St Georges Road Methodists Church, Truro; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to the turbine c.3.6km. 19<sup>th</sup> century Methodists church locally blocked from any views up the valley to the turbine by the large viaduct structure, the cohesive historic urban setting completely unaffected; impact: **neutral**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Carharrack Methodist Church, Carharrack; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good.

Distance to turbine c.8km. Former Wesleyan Methodists Chapel with 1815 datestone, with surviving interior and decorative exterior. Part of a small group with a Sunday School immediately adjacent, within a walled enclosure, with an early 19<sup>th</sup> century house set on the other side of the chapel. These other buildings are seemingly not listed, but create a cohesive historic setting to the chapel. The landscape context of the chapel is limited to the village of Carharrack, and comprehensive local blocking applies; impact: **neutral**.

- Wheal Busy Chapel attached walls gate piers and railings; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.5.75km. Bible Christian Chapel with 1863 datestone, with unaltered interior fittings. Set in a complex rural landscape with relict historical and industrial elements, within a dispersed settlement, north-west of Chacewater. Located within a small formal walled enclosure at a road junction. The turbine does not stand within the landscape context of this asset and local blocking from tall hedgebanks will limit any views; impact: **negligible**.

#### 5.6.6 Playing Places and Preaching Pits

##### *Medieval religious theatres*

A distinctive feature of the Cornish religious landscape was the playing place (*plen an gwary*) or preaching pit: a sunken theatre, usually circular, with raised banks provided with seating. They were constructed to function as an open-air theatre for the performance of Cornish miracle plays, religious dramas which lasted over a period of two or three days, describing biblical events or possibly the life of a saint (Lyon 2003, 2). They could be bespoke or re-use an existing structure or monument. In terms of setting, the emphasis of these sites is on the drama or sermon taking place in the centre of the pit, not on the wider landscape location. Visibility within the landscape does not seem to have been a particular issue, save where an earlier monument was adopted, and thus retains with prior landscape presence.

##### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Gwennap Pit, Busveal; high significance; Grade II\* listed; in excellent condition. Distance to turbine c.8.75km. Methodist open air meeting place dated to 1762, remodelled in 1806, by nature inverted into the ground level, with stone walls to the outside enclosing it. The landscape context of the asset is the village setting in Busveal, on a slight east facing slope, the ground around fairly level, adding to the local blocking in the immediate surroundings; impact: **neutral**.

#### 5.6.7 Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, War Memorials, Wells and Bridges

Most medieval 'wayside' crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### *Milestones and Guideposts*

The setting of milestones, guideposts and fingerposts, at least 17 examples of which fall within the ZTV, are rarely affected by wind turbines. The specificity of function, their roadside location and small size usually mean they are experienced and understood within highly restricted landscape contexts. The impact on these roadside heritage assets is assessed as **neutral**.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Trenerry Toll House, Truro; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. Mid-19th century toll house, on former Truro to Bodmin toll road. The setting of this asset has been completely altered by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing developments which comprehensively block all views from this small single storey structure; impact: **neutral**.
- *Truro*: Landers Monument, Lemon Street; high significance; Grade II\* Listed. Distance to turbine c.4.25km. Large 19<sup>th</sup> century monument to the Lander brothers, Richard and John, in recognition of their various discoveries in Africa. The monument's significance is due to its aesthetically pleasing architectural style, its uniqueness, and its landmark status within the street and wider town. As a tall feature it will look out over the surrounding houses and may have some intervisibility with the turbine. The monument is designed to be experienced from the ground, and all of the streetscape views are protected by the surrounding buildings which provide comprehensive local blocking, so from its intended setting and context it is not compromised by views, the monument remains the focus; impact: **negligible**.

#### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Two wayside crosses 200m south of Scorrier House; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.7.25km. These assets are set within the heavily wooded grounds of Scorrier House and were not visible from the road or public right of way. It is expected that the trees will comprehensively locally block these small features from any outward views, shielding them from any impact on their current setting; impact: **negative/unknown** expected neutral.
- Fentongollan Cross, 620m NW of St Michael Penkevil Church; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.8km. Having been curated into a churchyard this former medieval wayside cross has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape. It is also expected to be screened by the trees of the wooded churchyard; impact: **neutral**.
- Standing cross 200m S of Trelowthas; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.9.6km. Surviving shaft of a medieval wayside cross, still lying adjacent to a former main road to Truro. The landscape context of the cross is the Tresillian River Valley, set at the top of an east-facing slope. The turbine stands outside of this context. The cross has lost its functional relationship with the landscape, no longer being on the main routeway up the valley. The cross is also substantially screened by a small bungalow at the entrance to the farm and sits within a small section of waste, surrounded by stone-faced banks; impact: **neutral**.

#### 5.6.8 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

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

A whole range of structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses

and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

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

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

- New Mill Cottage; Footbridges over river Kenwyn and Leat; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.2.25km. Two linked stone footbridges over the river, set at the base of the river valley, which is heavily wooded. These are located in close proximity to a leat and two former mill workers cottages. The cottages are set in a small enclosure on the south-facing slopes of the Kenwyn river valley, near the base of the slope. The turbine stands outside of the immediate landscape context and setting of the river crossing and valley but will be within the wider landscape setting, just north of the valley, to the north-west. There is significant local blocking, and the context in which these assets are experienced is limited to the valley topography and their immediate surroundings; impact: **negligible**.
- Boscolla Mill; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.1.7km. Set on the north slope of a narrow combe, this mill stands adjacent to the stream, within a wooded enclosure. The mill, millers house and attached house are defined by their valley setting and the functional relationship with the watercourse, the turbine stands outside of this landscape context, being on higher ground to the north-west. The turbine will however stand within the wider landscape setting as it will appear in some views of the asset from the valley base. The wooded enclosure and plantation to the west are expected to provide screening to the buildings, with no direct views from the asset; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Batters Engine House and associated mine buildings; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.3.75km. Pumping beam engine house from c.1860s, part of West Chiverton Mine. The building stands on a high ridge of ground with wooded valleys to the north and south, the turbine stands far outside of its landscape context. The setting of the building amongst the other listed mine buildings and non-designated mine assets in its immediate area, in which it is experienced, would not be affected. There is also comprehensive local blocking for most of the associated structures; impact: **negligible**.
- Wheal Busy; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.5km. Upstanding remains of engine house and other structures at this largely 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century former arsenic and copper mine, with workers cottages, counting house etc. The site sits at the head of a shallow combe dropping to the south, on a high hill with a river valley curving around it to the south. A large area on the top of the hillside is open rough upland heathland, with gorse and shrubs, dotted with spoil tips and historic mining waste. The buildings and various engine houses, etc. are spread over a large area, with visual links between them. The eastern part of the site has wide views to the south and east, but the majority of the buildings, which are set either side of a road, are locally blocked by the overgrowth. In fact the setting has a cohesive historic industrial character and the turbine will not be able to impact this from the ground level experience of the visitor. Views out to the wider landscape would technically be possible from the tall chimneys, but these features are not designed for their views. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context on the hill and outside of the adjacent valley setting; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- World War II fighter pens etc., at RAF Perranporth Trevellas; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.7.5km. The airfield is still in use, with tarmac runways and well maintained buildings. The area is large and lies in a dominant position, on a high level ridge, before the cliffs, with wide views east, across a shallow river valley, as well as views out to the sea. The good preservation and continued use of the site allows one to still appreciate the function of the airfield as intended. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape setting of the airfield and its wider coastal fringe setting. There may be very distant views, these will not affect our experience or understanding of the site; impact: **negligible**.

#### 5.6.9 Hillforts and Earthworks

*Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts, earthworks*

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

Tor enclosures are less common, and usually only enclose the summit of a single hill; the enclosure walls is usually comprised of stone in those instances. Cross dykes and promontory forts are rather similar in nature, being hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. Both classes of monument represent similar expressions of power in the landscape, but the coastal location of promontory forts makes them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea. Linear earthworks are the cross dyke writ large, enclosing whole areas rather than individual promontories. The investment in time and resources these monuments represent is usually far greater than those of individual settlements and hillforts, requiring a strong centralised authority or excellent communal organisation.

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

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

- Hillfort 225m NE of Bosvisack; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.0.8km. Multi-vallate prehistoric hillfort, set on a promontory which projects east between the two arms of the River Kenwyn valley, the ground falling away to the north, east and south. The monument sits at the top, just slightly off the peak of the slope to the south-east. The significance of this site is the largely well preserved banks, especially to the north-west and the noticeable earthworks within the inner banks suggesting round houses and other structures within the settlement. Parts of the banks to the north-west have been assimilated into the later field system, whilst the banks to the south and east have been ploughed away, with slight earthworks remaining. This part of the monument will be locally blocked by the hedgebanks, with no views and having lost its functional relationship with the landscape and rest of the hillfort. To the east of the monument is a large plantation, which wraps around the east side of the banks and will limit inter-visibility from the centre of the monument, within the inner banks. There will be some views of the turbine site for the north-

west part of the monument. The turbine will dominate the valley and the immediate landscape context of the monument. The turbine will dominate wider views from the south side of the valley and from the south-east; impact: **negative/moderate**.

- Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawsen; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.75km. Curving section of hedgebank visible from the A30, and a parish road to the north, at the top of a north-facing slope. There are no significant earthworks, but some undulating areas around the curving boundary. The higher ground to the south will certainly have views to the turbine but it is expected that the hedgebanks of the fields which surround the asset will block views back to the south, where the ground rises. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context and the wider landscape setting; impact: **neutral**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Bolster Bank; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition fair. Distance to the turbine c.7.75km. A large c.3km long univallate bank and ditch, linear earthwork of prehistoric or early medieval date, seemingly enclosing St Agnes Hill. Earthwork is divided by roads, hedgebanks and impacted by various houses and buildings associated with both Bolster village and nearby Goonvrea. The asset is not very visible from the adjacent footpaths due to local blocking from hedges, but can be seen in sections from various local roads. The bank is topped with hedgerows and trees along most of its length and blends into the field systems, which have developed around it, therefore it is often difficult to identify and is also locally blocked by the other hedgebanks. There are generally wide views from many points along its length looking south and east. Technically from some of these locations inter-visibility will be possible. However, the bank and ditch do not have wider landscape presence now they have been subsumed into an agricultural landscape and the turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the hill and headland with which it is associated; impact: **negligible**.

#### 5.6.10 Prehistoric Settlements

##### Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

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

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

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

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

- Round 200m NW of Penventinnie; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.1.25km. Iron Age or Romano-British round, sub-oval in plan, comprised of a bank and ditch, surviving up to 2m in height. Very well preserved and an isolated feature in the landscape, which has retained its autonomy from the later field systems, unlike many banked enclosures. Located on the upper east slopes of a promontory which projects into the upper River Kenwyn valley, the asset looks down into another valley, carrying a tributary, to the east. The asset lies almost directly to the south-east across the valley from the proposed turbine. The tree lined monument is visible above the hedgerbanks from many of the roads in the area. The turbine stands directly within the same valley complex as this asset, within its landscape context. It will also stand behind the asset on the other side of the valley, framing views from the south, south-east, and east. The turbine will alter the nature of the immediate valley surroundings and views. The setting of this monument and its surrounding is however likely to be impinged upon to the south-west by the approved expansion of Truro at Langarth Farm (PA11-06124) and to the south by the proposed expansion at Maiden Green (PA14-00709). There are also a number of extant, more distant turbines visible in the wider landscape. The proposed turbine will compete and distract from the asset; impact: **negative/substantial**.
- Round and associated remains 150m S of Mount Pleasant; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.2.3km. Set in fields, south of the settlement of Threemilestone, the asset could not be seen from a publicly accessible road or footpath and it is expected to be locally blocked by the field systems and the large modern school complex; impact: **negative/unknown**, but neutral expected.
- Round 180m NE of Polstein; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition fair to good. Distance to turbine c.2.6km. The round stands to the south side of a high level hilltop, ahead of a wide valley to the south. There is a curving section of hedgerbank and large irregular bank which may represent the remains of the round, subsumed into the field system, which offers local blocking. The ground also dips to the north, rising again beyond Threemilestone, giving the area quite wide views. The large housing estate around Threemilestone will be level with the round and it is expected that this will block views to the turbine. The turbine would stand outside of the landscape context and setting of the asset; impact: **Negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Polwhele Castle, a round with a hut circle and field system 160m SW of Higher Tregurra; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.8km. The round is set on a north-facing slope, on the very slight upper slopes. An industrial estate lies to the west and north-west. The railway line with associated landscaping and trees also runs to the north and wraps around to the west. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of this asset and it is expected the asset will be locally blocked by its immediate surroundings, with perhaps limited distant views; impact: **negligible**.
- Round and annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. The site of the asset was visited but couldn't be seen. The round may survive only as a below ground presence; impact: **neutral**.
- Later Prehistoric to Romano British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures 230m NW of Callestock Veor; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Distance to turbine c.4km. The round is truncated by a road and only survives to the east, further impacted by a farmstead to its southern edge. The small round survives as overgrown banks with trees used as a small field. There may be some limited views out to the surrounding fields but not views further afield. There are some other earthworks in the fields to the east and west but these are very slight and ephemeral and will not have views out over the hedgerbanks of the fields in which they are now enclosed. The turbine will stand far outside of

the setting for this asset and its landscape context; impact: **Neutral**.

- Caer Dane; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine c.5.5km. Really well preserved large round or enclosure with upstanding banks, the interior completely overgrown. The asset sits in a large block of agricultural fields on a high knoll of ground, with the ground falling away on all sides. There will be distant views from the asset as it does have views above the other hedgebanks but no views from within the asset. The proposed turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the asset and the wider landscape setting. The turbine cannot affect the experience; impact: **negligible**.
- A Prehistoric round known as Caer Kief; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.5.7km. The monument is contained within a large plantation surrounded by fields. Small possible rounded banked enclosure which will be locally blocked completely by the plantation to the south. There can be no impact from the turbine to the earthworks due to the trees; impact: **neutral**.
- Two rounds at Playing Place 960m and 970m SW of Carlyon Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.5.75km. Two rounds possibly just north of playing place, there are large wooded gardens and enclosures to the east of the settlement. Monuments are both very ephemeral and survive largely as crop marks; impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected negligible to neutral.
- Multiple enclosure fort 300m NE of Tretherres; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.4.75km. There may be the remains of an enclosure within the fields north of Tretherres Farm but this area is now divided by hedgebanks into individual fields and the tall hedgebanks will block any views. Some very ephemeral mounds were viewed within a field from a nearby footpath but were again completely locally blocked by the field boundaries, despite being on an open west-facing slope; impact: **neutral**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 320m N of Engelly; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.6km. Earthworks set in fields south of the B3285. Enclosure is set at the top of a hill, on the edge to the south, at the top of a slope. There are very wide views to the south, and the turbine is expected to be visible at a distance. However the turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of this asset and outside of its landscape setting, so views cannot affect the experience of the asset as the turbine will not be close enough to compete; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- St. Pirans Round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.7.6km. The monuments significance lies in its exceptional condition and preservation, with upstanding banks within a field enclosure. The enclosure in which the monument is found is overgrown and the tall outer banks are also overgrown. Houses are built to the south and south-west which provide some local blocking to the asset, as well as already changing the setting. Tall hedgebanks line a lane to the east, which protect the lower part of the round but there are views over. A large silo or agricultural building stands to the south-east and also provides some further local blocking. The village of Goonhavern provides the setting for the monument and the turbine stands far outside of the setting or context; impact: **Neutral**.
- Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8.25km. Earthworks in fields above the parish road, now divided by hedgebanks, to the south side of the level top of the hill. The location has wide views across the surrounding landscape. The earthworks are very slight and are unlikely to be affected by the distant views, mostly surviving as a below ground feature creating a cropmark and holding no landscape primacy. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context in which we understand this feature, on the hill top; impact: **neutral**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.8.75km. Located on the upper southern slopes of Newlyn Downs, south-west of the large wind farm on Penhallow Moor. The monument is now

bounded by high Cornish hedgebanks, being subsumed into the farmland. This large rectangular, straight-sided structure is on a shallow slope, facing south-east. The outlook of the structure is exclusively focussed to the south, east and west, overlooking the lower ground. The turbine stands very far outside of the landscape context for the monument and outside of the wider setting of the Newlyn Downs; impact: **neutral**.

- Round in Devichoys Wood 540m S of Perran Warf; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.9km. The round could not be viewed, and it is likely that the woodlands surrounding the asset will be completely block any views; impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected neutral.

#### 5.6.11 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

##### *Stone Rows, Barrows and barrow cemeteries*

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

##### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

- Bowl barrow 425m NW of Little Regarded Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.25km. Shallow mound found within an agricultural field, with tall mature hedged boundaries. The barrow stands on a slight east and south-east facing slope, with the ground rising slightly between the barrow and the turbine. In winter when the hedgebanks are at their lowest there may be glimpses of the turbine from the field in which the barrow is experienced but unlikely from the asset itself. The barrow has lost its intended open setting and its physical relationship with the wider landscape, although its original wider landscape setting would have included the proposed turbine. The whole valley is dominated by the two large wind farms on the high ground near the A30 to the north; impact: **negligible**.
- Two bowl barrows 250m SE and 230m NE of Ashgrove Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: unknown. Distance to turbine c.2.75km. Barrows set in fields south of the A390. The barrows were not visible from a nearby parish road due to tall hedgebanks. Views to the barrows are completely blocked by the tall landscaped banks of the main road, overgrown by gorse bushes. It is expected there will be no impact from the turbine due to comprehensive local blocking and as the barrows settings are now reduced to their immediate field enclosures; impact: **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows at Two Burrows, 200m NE of Fair View Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.1.75km. Two barrows set within the private grounds of a property near Allet common. The boundary of the property is defined by tall mature hedgebanks and the gardens are full of mature trees which block any views to the features and therefore are expected to block all outward views as well; impact: **neutral**.

##### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- *Barrow Group, around Callestick*: Bowl barrow 425m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; Bowl barrow 100m SW of Callestick Vean; The Four Burrows; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good. Distance to



turbine c.2.5-3.75km. These consist of well preserved mounds within a field system around the settlement of Callestick. The fields are very regular with straight sides and tall stone-faced banks and hedges, suggesting a 'late enclosure' date. The barrows on the whole will not have views out or over these hedgebanks, many being shallow mounds and therefore their landscape context, in which they are experienced is now limited to their individual fields. Others have more landscape presence and may have some views over the hedges. The field divisions between the barrows mean that they have lost their relationship to each other and the wider landscape. Their setting has been completely changed. The turbine stands outside of their landscape context and the countryside setting around the settlement which is the focus of this landscape; impact: **negligible to neutral**.

- Three bowl barrows 470m and 460m W of Bolotho; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: fair to trace. Distance to turbine c.5.25km. This barrow group has been divided by hedgebanks and they are now enclosed within fields, having lost their intended open ground setting and their functional relationship with each other and the wider landscape. The barrows will be significantly screened by these hedgebanks and adjacent plantations; impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow known as Goodern barrow, 550m east of St. Michaels Church; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.4km. Upstanding barrow set in a large pasture field, just east of a farmstead. The barrow is presently quite overgrown. The barrow has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape as it is now enclosed but it does have views out of its enclosure as it is a tall mound. There are wide views from the barrow especially to the north across the level landscape and where the land drops away. At quite a distance there will be some inter-visibility. Although the barrow retains some landscape presence, this is now more limited due to its inclusion within the field system. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the barrow, which occupies an east-west high ridge and the turbine will be too far away to compete directly with the barrow or reduce its landscape primacy or affect any key views; impact: **negligible**.
- *Bowl Barrow Group around Three Burrows*: Bowl barrow 125m S of St Peters Church at Three Burrows; The Three Burrows; Two bowl barrows at Two Burrows; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair. Distance to turbine c.4-5.25km. Shallow barrow mounds set in fields around the settlement of Three Burrows. These are now all enclosed within fields having lost their former open ground setting and their functional relationships with the wider landscape. These barrows are not tall enough to look out of their field enclosures. The expansion of settlement around the adjacent road junction has also altered their setting further. The turbine stands outside of their landscape context and despite some views is not going to have an effect our experience of these monuments which have limited landscape presence; impact **negligible to neutral**.
- *Barrow group, near Carrine*: Round barrow and round, 200m SW of Carrine; Round barrow 650m E of Carrine; high significance; all Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good. Distance to the turbine c.4km. Surviving section of earthen bank within a field, the other part of the monument seemingly subsumed into the hedgebank boundary and adjacent barrow. Both barrows are upstanding and have some landscape presence however this is limited to their immediate surroundings by the tall hedgebanks of the fields in which they are now set. The features have lost their intended functional relationship with the landscape due to these enclosures. Set on a very slight east-facing slope, at the end of a high ridge of ground there are generally quite wide views from the area, with the ground falling away to the north. If one stood on top of the bank of the round or the nearby barrow there may be some limited intervisibility with the turbine but the screening provided by the mature hedgebanks of the field system are considered even in winter to significantly reduce views; impact: **negligible**. The barrow further east is set on a large area of rough open grazing and survives in good condition. It has wide views across the open ground and out to the wider landscape, and does itself retain some wider landscape presence although the rough grazing in which it is set is framed by improved farmland on all sides. Located on a slight east facing slope at the head of a slight

valley which runs north there may be views of the distant turbine. The turbine will stand far outside of the landscape context of the barrow and will not compete for landscape primacy with its immediate surroundings. The turbine may appear in views north, but it will not affect any inward views to the barrow; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Round barrow 290m NE of Penventon; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.6.25km. Possible very slight mound in agricultural fields south of Playing Place. Barrow has lost its intended open setting and its physical relationship with the wider landscape. The landscape context due to local blocking and the poor preservation of the feature is now limited to the single field enclosure in which it is now experienced. There is no inter-visibility with the turbine; impact: **neutral**.
- *Remains of Barrow Cemetery, around Carland Cross*: Bowl barrow 500m NW of Higher Ennis Farm; Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N of Higher Ennis Farm; Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm; Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 720m SW of Michell Farm; Bowl barrow 570m S of Mitchell Farm; Two bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW of Hendra Farm; Five bowl barrows 480m and 510m N of Hendra Farm; Bowl barrow 130m SE of Penglaze; very high significance for the group; all Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.8-10km. One large barrow, an upstanding earthwork of substantial size stands in a field, overlooking the modern roundabout, at the junction between the A30 and the A39, several larger barrows lie to the west but are locally blocked by landscaping of the road junction; the rest of the barrows survive only as shallow mounds. The high down on which they stand has been forever changed by the landscaping which has been undertaken to hide the roundabout and the very large and dominant wind farm, built right in the middle of the barrows, to the west of the roundabout. From standing on top of the largest, best preserved barrow, i.e. being raised above the hedgebanks, the proposed turbine blades may technically be visible in the distance. However we do not experience barrows in this way but look towards or across them in groups. The high downs here and rolling undulating landscape leading into the valley to the east and west is the landscape context of these barrows, their additional historic context provided by each other. The turbine cannot possibly affect this, as it merely appears as a small distant skyline feature and another wind farm lies in between the turbine and the barrows; impact: **negligible to neutral**.
- *Bowl Barrow Group at Sevenmilestone*: Bowl barrow in Mongoose Plantation; Bowl barrow immediately NW of Mongoose Plantation; Bowl barrow 325m S of Hurlingbarrow; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: good. Distance to turbine c.6-6.5km. The barrow within Mongoose Plantation will be completely locally blocked by the trees with no outward or inward views, impact: **neutral**. The barrow to the north-west of the plantation is a tall upstanding earth mound, now overgrown. Although this has significant landscape presence and views these are limited to the north and the west as the plantation will block all views towards the turbine to the south-east; impact: **neutral**. The barrow to the south of Hurlingbarrow, looks out over the hedgebanks, and retains some landscape presence, despite being enclosed within a field. The landscape setting and context for this barrow is the edge of the coastal fringe and the high level downs before St Agnes Hill and the coast. The turbine stands far outside of this, but may be visible in distant views; impact: **negligible**.
- *Bowl Barrows around St Agnes*: Bowl barrow on St Agnes Beacon 350mW of Cannonball Farm ; Three round barrows 255m NW of Ropewalk Farm; Two bowl barrows 130m NW of Ropewalk Farm; all high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.6.5-8.5km. To the south, south-east and west of St Agnes there are several small groups of barrows, as well as large individual barrows, on high ridges of land which run roughly north-south away from the town, down to Three Burrows. These high ridges of land provide clear and open views to the east, north-east and south-east. Between these barrows and the proposed turbine site is the large wind farm near Boscarnick and another large wind farm, near

Chybucca, along the A30. Although these barrows would have views to the turbine the other wind farms interrupt the inter-visibility and the turbine does not stand within their landscape context or complete with them for landscape presence; impact: **negligible**.

- *Coastal Barrows, near Perranporth*: Round barrow 400m N of Anchor; Round barrow NW of Treslow Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.7.5-8km. The two barrows occupy high open ground, immediately south-west of Perranporth. They have clear and open views to the east and south-east being on exposed ground. Technically they are both enclosed within field enclosures, but the banks are very shallow and worn, providing no visual blocking, and the barrows still retain some of their wider landscape visibility and presence. Very distant landscape views of the proposed turbine may be possible. The barrows settings on the cliffs above the coastline will not be affected by the turbine, which will not stand within the context or setting of the assets; impact: **negligible**.
- *Barrow Group at Devichoys*: Three round barrows 430m NE of Devichoys Barton; Round barrow 350m N of Devichoys Barton; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair. Distance to turbine c.9km. The barrows are set in grass pasture within the edges of the parkland at Carclew. These are only experienced to the south of the parkland, and within their immediate surroundings due to the local blocking from the extensive woodlands of the estate, which screen them from any intervisibility to the north, as well as providing their current landscape setting; impact: **neutral**.
- *Barrow Group near Carnon Downs*: Round barrow 230m SW of Killiganoon Manor; Round barrow 400m E of Parkwood Hill; Round barrow 120m SE of Parkwood Hill; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair and unknown. Distance to turbine c.6.5-6.75km. The barrow at Killiganoon Manor is set within what is now a wooded and landscaped caravan and holiday park. Its setting has been completely altered, the functional relationship with the wider landscape largely lost and its landscape presence and views limited to the grounds within the holiday park; impact: **neutral**. The barrow east of Parkwood Hill has been subsumed into a large housing estate of bungalows, its functional relationship and all views of the wider landscape have been severed, its landscape context and setting is now limited to being within the settlement of Carnon Downs; impact: **neutral**. The barrow south-east of Parkwood Hill is located in the fields just on the edge of the settlement, but it could not be viewed directly, with tall hedgebanks and nearby bungalows and gardens locally blocking views of the mound; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected neutral.
- *Twelve Barrows*: a linear barrow group 300m E of Higher Hendra; high to very high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.8.5km. These barrows lie on high ground with open views to the south-west and south. These barrows lie on the same ridge of land which rises to the scattered group at Carland Cross and may be part of a wider schema of burial along this ridge. The high downs here provide the landscape context in which we experience them, the wider landscape setting including Carland Downs and the other barrow cemetery, a whole relict historic ritual landscape. The turbine does not appear in these views or within this landscape. Large wind farms on Penhallow Moor, Carland Cross and to the south of the two groups of turbines around Chybucca are all in much closer proximity. The setting of these barrows is already dominated by these nearby turbines and the proposed single turbine at some distance, although potentially visible will have no additional quantifiable effect on these assets; impact: **negligible**.
- *Barrow Group around Goonhavern*: Bowl barrow 400m south of Higher Reen Farm; Group of three bowl barrows 150m E of Rosehill Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument groups; conditions: poor to trace. Distance to turbine c.6.75-7.25km. The barrow at Higher Reen Farm to the south-west of Goonhavern, survives as a shallow mound enclosed within a garden, with neat trimmed hedgebanks. It has lost all landscape presence and its functional relationship within the landscape completely; impact: **neutral**. The group of three barrows is set in fields on the north-west edge of Goonhavern, located in a pasture field adjacent to a camping and caravan site. These features have completely lost their setting and any experience of them will

be severely limited. Views will be blocked by the tall hedgebanks and additional planted hedges and landscaping, as well as the caravans and holiday park buildings; 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 B: Prominent*

- Chyverton Park; high to very high significance; a Registered Park and Garden; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.25km. 18th century parkland with 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds and a 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden. The parkland comprises 58 hectares, in a shallow west-facing valley, associated with a Grade II Listed house and buildings, at its south-west corner. The estate is bounded to the south by farmland and to the north, east and west by minor roads, to the south-east by the busy A30. The grounds of the estate are heavily wooded, with an almost continuous woodland fringe, blocking outward views, with small pockets of grass pasture between the trees. The ground drops away to the south and west, with wide views from the edges of the parkland, however within these views lie two very large wind farms at Chybucca and north of Roscarnick Farm. The turbine will lie just beyond these, further south and slightly south-east. The estate rises to a hill to the north-east with the majority of the park and garden occupying a valley, with ponds and landscaped streams leading down to the house which is framed by trees. These intimate and enclosed valley views are the key vistas within the parkland and are unaffected by the proposals. There are no views out and even from the high ground there is not enough open space from which to gain views. The turbine does not stand within the landscape context of the park and there is no effect on its setting due to the inward focus of the estate. There is also a large extant turbine to the west of Chyverton Park, on the Home Farm, to the north-west, overlooking the lower western part of the park; impact: **negligible**.
- Trelissick; high to very high significance; a Registered Park and Garden; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.3-4.5km. Set to the south of Truro, on the western banks of the River Fal, comprising 18<sup>th</sup> century parkland with 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds and gardens and a 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden. The estate comprises 92 hectares, 10 hectares of gardens, and the rest is parkland. The Grade II\* Listed house and outbuildings are located at its centre. To the north the site is bounded by the Lamouth Creek, to the east and south the River Fal wraps around the property, to the south-west Channals Creek, and to the west the estate adjoins farmland. The estate is divided by the busy B3289, which serves the ferry across the River Fal. The land drops away to the north, east and south, with extensive views over the rivers and to the south-west; there are limited views north up the creek to Tregnothan, but beyond this point the views become more restricted and the grounds are heavily wooded. Key vistas are to Channals Creek and across the estuary and river. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context and setting of this parkland. Some views may be possible over Truro to the turbine, to the north-west, from the northern and west fringe of the estate; impact: **negligible**.

##### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Carclew; high to very high significance; a Registered Park and Garden; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8-9.5km. Associated with a Grade II Listed ruined country house. Carclew was formerly a large 18<sup>th</sup> century Palladian mansion, which burnt down and was largely destroyed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, leaving only a shell and its grounds and parkland. The gardens

comprise 18<sup>th</sup> century formal terraced areas and water gardens, containing fountains and cascades. The estate is 145 hectares, 10 of which comprise the pleasure grounds and water gardens, 135 hectares is 18<sup>th</sup> century parkland. To the south and west the estate is bounded by roads, to the east it adjoins agricultural land and to the north it is bounded by the River Kendall. 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development runs right up to the estate boundary to the south. The central portion of the site, lies on a north facing slope and incorporates a couple of steep river valleys. The ground undulates, with a number of small combs, running north down to the river estuary. The turbine does not stand within the river estuary landscape or wider coastal fringe setting of this asset and the complex topography of the site means views are restricted across the whole site. There may be some views to the turbine at a long distance across Truro but this has no effect on the views as other turbines are extant in the landscape and although many key views are north across the rivers the turbine is too far away and too small to really impact these views; impact: **negligible**.

- Tregothnan; high to very high significance; a Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.8-10km. The site of 150 hectares, comprises 25 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds and 125 hectares of drives, woodland and parkland. It incorporates a 17<sup>th</sup> century deer park, 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland and early 19<sup>th</sup> century gardens by Humphrey Repton, with some later 19<sup>th</sup> century features. The house and buildings at its centre are Grade II\* Listed and occupy a dominant position on high ground, with extensive views to the south and west, over the river estuary. The gardens are bounded to the west and south respectively by the Rivers Truro and Fal, to the north and east lie agricultural land and extensive woodland. Key views within the parkland are to the south-west, south-east and south. There are some views north via long carriage drives through the parkland but the only real views of the turbine would be across Truro and there are already numerous turbines within this landscape. The turbine will appear behind, as an addition to, the many extant turbines. It will not frame or interrupt any key views. The house and gardens are protected by the local blocking of the woodlands which focus views south-west; impact: **negligible**.

#### 5.6.13 World Heritage Site

##### *The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape*

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

##### *Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, SW7164339512, around St Day and Chacewater; very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine c.2.5-10km. This large area of primarily open rough unenclosed land has numerous spoil tips and extensive mining remains including; chimneys, engine houses, drying areas, kilns, shafts, etc. There will be views to the turbine from across the area generally. There are several wind farms and individual turbines which already stand extant within this landscape and in the surrounding areas, turbines are becoming a part of the character of this landscape now. The proposed turbine at Treworder will appear behind and to the side of the large wind farms along the A30 to the north of this area, and the proximity of these wind farms to the individual turbine will reduce its impact as the landscape here is so complex, with industrial and ritual relict landscapes as well as modern industrial and expanding residential areas, the turbine will

easily become one of many landscape features; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, SW7922538439, around Devoran; very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.8-9km. The landscape context of the sites in this area is the Restounguet Creek. The turbine stands far outside of this context or its setting, but it may appear in views north over the mining area from the Carclew side of the creek. Other turbines stand in much closer proximity, and the key views between assets and along the creek would remain unaffected; impact: **negligible**.
- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, SW7160950904, around St Agnes; very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.7-10km. The high ground around St Agnes and along the coast will have views back to the turbine but the wind farms along the A30 around Chybucca will stand between the proposed turbine and this designated landscape. There are other wind farms to the south-west and to the north-east as well as individual turbines. The impact of an individual turbine is unlikely to be significant, with really only the high ground around St Agnes Beacon likely to have any real views; impact: **negligible**.

#### 5.6.14 Historic Landscape

*General Landscape Character*

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

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected within a projecting finger of the Newlyn Downs Landscape Character Area (LCA), surrounded by the *Fal Ria, Truro and Falmouth* LCA (Cornwall Council). The *Newlyn Downs* is characterised as an Open, gently undulating plateau with shallow valleys, incised with minor river valleys, with dispersed farmsteads and small nucleated villages, and limited small woodlands. The *Fal Ria, Truro and Falmouth* LCA comprises the interlocking and winding system of small creeks and river valleys that drain into the River Fal. The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to wind turbine developments varies; for the *Newlyn Downs*, sensitivity is assessed as *low-moderate*, for the *Fal Ria, Truro and Falmouth*, sensitivity is assessed as *moderate*, though being set inland away from the estuary edges and immediate hinterland means that this part is less sensitive than areas further to the south (Cornwall Council 2013b).



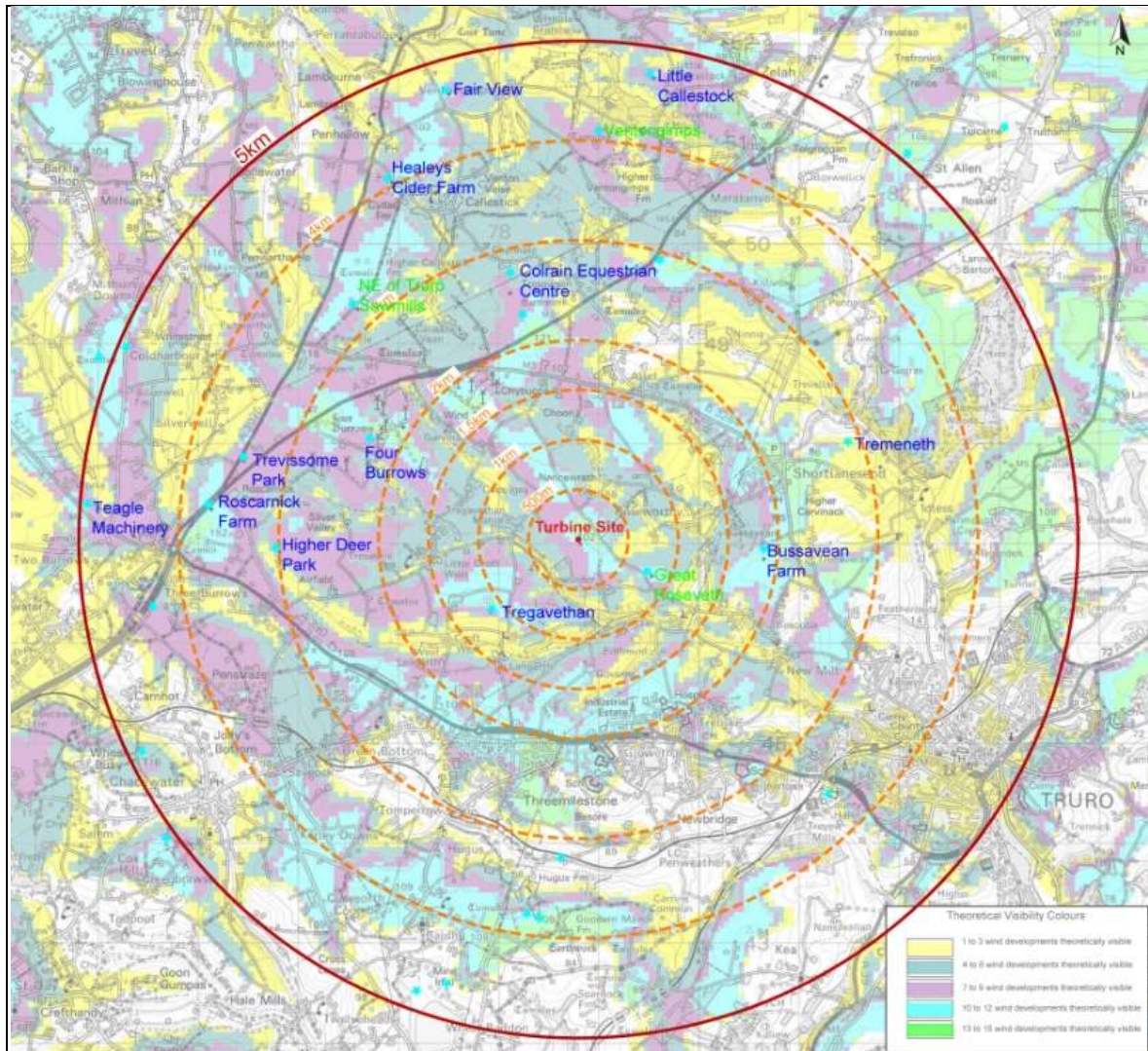


Figure 10: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cornwall Environmental Consultants Ltd. and data from Cornwall Council, as of 01.07.14).

- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. There are a large number of operational and pending turbines within 10km, and an even larger number of proposals that are currently under consideration, particularly to the north and east (see Figure 10). The landscape character of the Newlyn Downs is in fact considered to include windfarms as part of its distinctiveness and the proposed turbines presence would not alter this character, nor would the perception of spacing and relationships between turbine developments be significantly altered as the layout of the current Four Burrows wind farm is so irregular that it is considered to have the greatest overall effect on the area’s character and views. Key characteristics of the area’s landscape and views around it are therefore unlikely to experience any greater change in a cumulative scenario than by the proposal on its own, due to the landscape character being partially defined by wind energy. In terms of this single turbine, the overall impact on the character of the historic landscape is likely to be **negative/minor**; taking into consideration the potential cumulative impact, there is unlikely to be an increased impact.
- 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

| Type | UID                     | Name  | NGR  | Assessment                             |
|------|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| SAM  | 29616                   | Hillfort 225m NE of Bosvisack   | SW7826946258   | Negative/moderate                      |
| SAM  | 26914                   | Round 200m NW of Penventinnie   | SW7937646037   | Negative/substantial                   |
| SAM  | 29615                   | Round and associated remains 150m S of Mount Pleasant   | SW7863444697   | Negative unknown (neutral?)            |
| SAM  | 32949                   | Round 180m NE of Polstein   | SW7826944461   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 29612                   | Two bowl barrows 250m SE and 230m NE of Ashgrove Farm   | SW7657545356<br>SW7660145566   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29611                   | Bowl barrow 425m NW of Little Regarded Farm   | SW7669646443   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 29671                   | Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawsen   | SW7841949541   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29603                   | Two bowl barrows at Two Burrows, 200m NE of Fair View   | SW7953448533   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 32927                   | Round barrow known as Goodern barrow  | SW7775643202   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 32928                   | Round barrow and round, 200m SW of Carrine  | SW7897743069   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 32912                   | Round barrow 650m E of Carrine  | SW7980243148   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 32968                   | Polwhele Castle, a round with a hut circle and field system   | SW8368046311   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 32967                   | Round and annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton  | SW8220949745   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 32966                   | Multiple enclosure fort 300m NE of Tretherres   | SW8197150324   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29618                   | Bowl barrow 100m SW of Callestick Vean  | SW7717348714   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 29620                   | Bowl barrow 425m SW of Higher Callestick Farm   | SW7671049553   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 29619                   | Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm  | SW7664149821   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32944                   | Later Prehistoric to Romano British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures 230m NW of Callestock Veor                     | SW7686250520   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29602                   | The Four Burrows  | SW7612448268<br>SW7614348234<br>SW7619248226                                 | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 29605                   | Bowl barrow 125m S of St Peters Church at Three Burrows   | SW7463247049   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 29604                   | The Three Burrows   | SW7493847038<br>SW7505147050   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 32992                   | Wheal Busy  | SW7421944773   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 29623                   | Caer Dane   | SW7775052187   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 29685                   | A Prehistoric round known as Caer Kief  | SW7824852507   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 32948                   | Multiple enclosure fort 320m N of Engelly   | SW8048252704   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32930                   | Two rounds at Playing Place, SW of Carlyon Farm   | SW8144441997   | Negative unknown (negligible-neutral?) |
| SAM  | 32910                   | Three bowl barrows 470m and 460m W of Bolotho   | SW7969441963<br>SW7972141814   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29610                   | Two bowl barrows at Two Burrows   | SW7354946960<br>SW7366746936   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 29625                   | Bowl barrow 400m south of Higher Reen Farm  | SW7737453702   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29626                   | Group of three bowl barrows 150m E of Rosehill Farm   | SW7860154057   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29628                   | St. Pirans Round  | SW7789154476   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29627                   | Twelve Barrows: a linear group 300m E of Higher Hendra  | SW7939055433   | Negligible                             |
| SAM  | 32920                   | Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm   | SW8155754794   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29680                   | Bowl barrow 130m SE of Penglaze   | SW8258853136   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32901                   | Bowl barrow 500m NW of Higher Ennis Farm  | SW8390353718   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32902<br>32903          | Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N of Higher Ennis Farm<br>Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm                                 | SW8424953766<br>SW8424453697<br>SW8441953732<br>SW8455053679                 | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32907                   | Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 720m SW of Michell Farm   | SW8512254136<br>SW8530754151   | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32904<br>32905<br>32906 | Bowl barrow 570m S of Mitchell Farm<br>Two bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW of Hendra Farm<br>Five bowl barrows 480m and 510m N of Hendra Farm | SW8572853881<br>SW8577053768<br>SW8575253502<br>SW8584153602<br>SW8589053651 | Negligible-Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32950                   | Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear  | SW8628750322   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 32947                   | Standing cross 200m S of Trelowthas   | SW8855346671   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 29229                   | Fentongollan Cross, 620m NW of St Michael Penkevil Church   | SW8555442731   | Neutral                                |
| SAM  | 32917                   | Round barrow 290m NE of Penventon   | SW8120041244   | Neutral                                |

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

|      |        |  |                              |                             |
|------|--------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SAM  | 32919  | Round barrow 230m SW of Killiganon Manor                     | SW8051640485                 | Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32914  | Round barrow 400m E of Parkwood Hill                         | SW7974740357                 | Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32913  | Round barrow 120m SE of Parkwood Hill                        | SW7946740352                 | Negative unknown (neutral?) |
| SAM  | 32915  | Three round barrows 430m NE of Devichoys Barton              | SW7829637851<br>SW7821337736 | Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 32916  | Round barrow 350m N of Devichoys Barton                      | SW7882937917                 | Neutral                     |
| SAM  | CO817  | Round in Devichoys Wood 540m S of Perran Warf                | SW7772837967                 | Negative unknown (neutral?) |
| SAM  | CO168  | Two wayside crosses 200m south of Scorrier House             | SW7254243582                 | Negative unknown (neutral?) |
| SAM  | 29609  | Bowl barrow in Mongoose Plantation                           | SW7280648316                 | Neutral                     |
|      | 29608  | Bowl barrow immediately NW of Mongoose Plantation            | SW7276748376                 | Neutral                     |
| SAM  | 29607  | Bowl barrow 325m S of Hurlingbarrow                          | SW7272848723                 | Negligible                  |
| SAM  | 29669  | Bolster Bank   | SW7162449984                 | Negligible                  |
| SAM  | 29667  | Bowl barrow on St Agnes Beacon 350mW of Cannonball Farm      | SW7101050217                 | Negligible                  |
| SAM  | 32925  | Three round barrows 255m NW of Ropewalk Farm                 | SW7316450465<br>SW7318250380 | Negligible                  |
|      | 29613  | Two bowl barrows 130m NW of Ropewalk Farm                    | SW7322250332<br>SW7329350321 | Negligible                  |
| SAM  | 32957  | World War II fighter pens, etc. at RAF Perranporth Trevellas | SW7327551989                 | Negligible                  |
| SAM  | 32922  | Round barrow 400m N of Anchor                                | SW7456453121                 | Negligible                  |
| SAM  | 32923  | Round barrow NW of Treslow Farm                              | SW7490353786                 | Negligible                  |
| GI   | 62907  | Tregothnan   | SW8576741571                 | Neutral                     |
| GI   | 63249  | Pergreep House   | SW7475638794                 | Neutral                     |
| GI   | 377394 | Truro Cathedral  | SW8263444916                 | Negative/minor              |
| GII* | 63413  | St Michaels Church   | SW7720743178                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 63405  | Saveock Manor Farmhouse                                      | SW7672644435                 | Negligible                  |
| GII* | 63700  | Chyverton House  | SW7968551132                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 377336 | The City Hall, Truro   | SW8268544781                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 377528 | The Mansion House and attached forecourt and railings, Truro | SW8274344787                 | Negligible                  |
| GII* | 377533 | The Princes House, Truro                                     | SW8277244778                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 377532 | Penhaligon House, Princes Street front, Truro                | SW8279144775                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 377559 | Old Mansion House, Truro                                     | SW8282944775                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 377618 | Landers Monument   | SW8235844400                 | Negligible                  |
| GII* | 63391  | Coach house and stabling, etc. N of The Home Farmhouse       | SW8039742241                 | Negligible                  |
| GII* | 63465  | Cordys Close   | SW7893338245                 | Negligible                  |
|      | 63464  | Remains of Carclew House                                     | SW7896738159                 | Negligible                  |
| GII* | 63433  | Mr Lanyons almhouses and walls surrounding garden to the E   | SW8133741330                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 66662  | Carharrack Methodist Church                                  | SW7305241439                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 66900  | Gwennap Pit  | SW7171741761                 | Neutral                     |
| GII* | 473911 | Wheal Bust Chapel attached walls gate piers and railings     | SW7382445238                 | Negligible                  |
| GII* | 63779  | Church of St. Agnes  | SW7202850734                 | Negligible                  |
| GII  | 337589 | Church of St. George   | SW8207144956                 | Neutral                     |
| GII  | 377320 | Railway Viaduct including redundant piers                    | SW8201645025                 | Negligible                  |
| GII  | 377591 | Methodist church of St. George and attached railings         | SW8213544958                 | Neutral                     |
| GII  | 377593 | St. Georges Hotel and attached rear wall                     | SW8203744972                 | Neutral                     |
|      | 377582 | Nos 11 and 12 and attached forecourt, walls and railings     | SW8214344945                 |                             |
|      | 377583 | Nos 13 and 14 and attached forecourt, walls and railings     | SW8215444936                 |                             |
|      | 377584 | Nos 15 and 16 and attached forecourt, walls and railings     | SW8216344929                 |                             |
|      | 377585 | Nos 17 and 18 and attached forecourt, walls and railings     | SW8217444921                 |                             |
|      | 377586 | Nos 19 and 20 and attached forecourt, walls and railings     | SW8219144910                 |                             |
|      | 377587 | No 21 and attached forecourt walls and railing               | SW8220544906                 |                             |
|      | 377383 | Nos 31 and 32 and attached forecourt, walls and railings     | SW8221444905                 |                             |
|      | 377385 | 18 Frances Street  | SW8222644902                 |                             |
|      | 377386 | Nos 19, 20 and 21 and attached forecourt, walls and railings | SW8224344900                 |                             |
|      | 377362 | 1, Edward Street   | SW8225644899                 |                             |
|      | 377581 | 4, St. Georges Road  | SW8216044902                 |                             |
|      | 377580 | 3, St. Georges Road  | SW2816844898                 |                             |
|      | 377579 | 2, St. Georges Road  | SW8217344894                 |                             |
|      | 377378 | 1-11 and attached Iron Railings of 2-5,7 + 8                 | SW8221244879                 |                             |
|      | 377381 | 29, Ferris Town  | SW8217944888                 |                             |
|      | 377363 | Trecara Lodge and attached forecourt walls                   | SW8226144940                 |                             |

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

|        |   |   |              |            |
|--------|---|---|--------------|------------|
| GII    | 377367  | Bridge over river Kenwyn and adjoining bridge over leat, etc. | SW8227444915 | Neutral    |
|        | 377366  | Rhondda House   | SW8228544897 |            |
|        | 377387  | 23, Frances Street  | SW8229044890 |            |
|        | 377365  | 8, Castle Street  | SW8230344902 |            |
|        | 377388  | The Globe public house  | SW8230744884 |            |
|        | 377389  | The Wig and Pen public house and attached forecourt walls     | SW8231844886 |            |
|        | 377384  | 1, Frances Street   | SW8232244860 |            |
|        | 377425  | 105 and 106 Kenwyn Street                                     | SW8231444812 |            |
|        | 377421  | 15, Kenwyn Street   | SW8232744799 |            |
|        | 377420  | 13 and 14 Kenwyn Street                                       | SW8234044799 |            |
|        | 377426  | 107, Kenwyn Street  | SW8234944818 |            |
|        | 377419  | Arch between 11 and 12  | SW8235744804 |            |
|        | 377418  | 10, Kenwyn Street   | SW8237144801 |            |
|        | 377570  | 19 and 20 River Street  | SW8235544855 |            |
|        | 377571  | 22, River Street  | SW8234444875 |            |
|        | 377350  | 55, Castle Street   | SW8234244882 |            |
|        | 377569  | 16, 17 and 18, River Street                                   | SW8237644849 |            |
|        | 377574  | County Museum and Library                                     | SW8237744884 |            |
|        | 377568  | 12-15 River Street  | SW8240244848 |            |
|        | 469253  | 27 and 28 River Street  | SW8241244874 |            |
|        | 377572  | 29, River Street  | SW8242744874 |            |
|        | 377566  | 8, River Street   | SW8243544842 |            |
|        | 377565  | 7, River Street   | SW8244144840 |            |
|        | 377564  | 6, River Street   | SW8244944835 |            |
|        | 377563  | 4 and 5 River Street  | SW8246044834 |            |
|        | 377562  | 3 and 3A River Street   | SW8246844831 |            |
|        | 377561  | 2, River Street   | SW8247444828 |            |
|        | 377567  | 9, River Street   | SW8242644832 |            |
|        | 377427  | Dowty's   | SW8243144829 |            |
|        | 377625  | 15, Victoria Square   | SW8244744810 |            |
|        | 377624  | 12, 13 and 14, Victoria Square                                | SW8245144790 |            |
|        | 377622  | 3 and 4 Victoria Square                                       | SW8250944804 |            |
|        | 377621  | 1 and 2 Victoria Square                                       | SW8252244798 |            |
|        | 377623  | 5, Victoria Square  | SW8251444786 |            |
|        | 377627  | 2-16, Walsingham Place  | SW8251644751 |            |
|        | 377628  | Former Maltings   | SW8252844742 |            |
|        | 377599  | 16 St. Nicholas Street  | SW8255444830 |            |
|        | 377429  | Barklays Bank   | SW8256444831 |            |
|        | 377430  | 16, Kings Street  | SW8256644848 |            |
|        | 377598  | 1, St. Nicholas Street  | SW8257644806 |            |
|        | 377330  | 11 and 12, Boscawen Street                                    | SW8260644811 |            |
|        | 377329  | 10, Boscawen Street   | SW8262244813 |            |
|        | 377335  | Lloyds Bank   | SW8262944809 |            |
|        | 377490  | 4-11, 13-31, 39-44, 48-49, 53-58, 62-68, & 72-81 Lemon Street | SW8261044730 |            |
|        | 377498  | Lemon Villas  | SW8244344459 |            |
|        | 377493  | Church of St. John and attached railings                      | SW8244744479 |            |
| 377496 | Lemon Lodge   | SW8244444543  |              |            |
| 377397 | Mount Charles Lodge                                     | SW8242044557  |              |            |
| 377497 | Southleigh and attached garden walls                    | SW8238344492  |              |            |
| 377615 | No 1 Upper Lemon Villas and attached railings           | SW8240344422  |              |            |
| 377616 | No 2 and 2A Upper Lemon Villas                          | SW8239144423  |              |            |
| 377398 | Daniell Arms public house                               | SW8234344426  |              |            |
| 377434 | Warehouse parallel to rear of 75-81 Lemon Street        | SW8258944740  |              |            |
| 377337 | The War Memorial  | SW8269944824  |              |            |
| 377528 | Wear House  | SW8275944781  |              |            |
| 377531 | Letter Box Immediately E of No 7                        | SW8278044797  |              |            |
| 377531 | K6 Kiosk at junction of Prince's Street and Quay Street | SW8256344523  |              |            |
| 377346 | 1-15, 27-34, and 39 Carclew Street                      |   |              |            |
| GII    | 377357  | 2-25, Daniell Street  | SW8222844419 | Neutral    |
|        | 377375  | Penlee House  | SW8231544169 |            |
|        | 377373  | 13-21 and 32 Falmouth Road                                    | SW8233744318 |            |
|        | 377376  | Colchester Villas   | SW8227044223 |            |
| GII    | 63283   | New Mill Cottage  | SW8078545921 | Negligible |
|        | 63288   | Footbridges over river Kenwyn and Leat                        | SW8079745874 |            |

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

|     |   |  |  |                              |
|-----|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| GII | 508974                                    | Milestone 8m form E wall of Kenwyn nursing home  | SW8166845909   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 377318                                    | Treliske School  | SW8017445365   | Negative/minor               |
| GII | 63264                                     | Boscolla Mill  | SW8030246269   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 508973                                    | <i>Milestone 50m NE of railway bridge</i>  | SW8190043537   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63394                                     | The North Lodge  | SW7992642517   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63379                                     | Boundary Stone   | SW7941243124   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63380                                     | Boundary Stone   | SW7943043356   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63411<br>63414<br>63413                   | Melody House<br>Well Head 20m SW of Baldhu Church<br>Billy Bray's Grave 4m S of Baldhu Church                        | SW7708643131<br>SW7717543154<br>SW7720943165                                 | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63438<br>63437<br>63436<br>63435<br>63434 | Kilters<br>Kilters Farmhouse<br>House<br>Hugus Methodist Church and walling surrounding<br>The post office farmhouse | SW7740143542<br>SW7755743734<br>SW7766243851<br>SW7740043892<br>SW7738243930 | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63286                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7803145030   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63406                                     | Barn 15m SE of Saveock Manor Farmhouse   | SW7675744412   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63374                                     | Billy Brays Three Eye Chapel   | SW7649243697   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 63376                                     | Boundary Stone   | SW7645243332   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63284                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7644445013   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63273                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7661345744   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63146                                     | Chancewater House  | SW7501343987   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 63272                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7529946640   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63141                                     | Primrose House   | SW7481546231   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 63105                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7422646606   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63680                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7568847939   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63280                                     | Treworder Farmhouse  | SW7899746580   | Negative/moderate            |
| GII | 63262                                     | Causilgey  | SW7777547586   | Negative/moderate            |
| GII | 63278                                     | Nancewrath Farmhouse   | SW7888747592   | Negligible to negative/minor |
| GII | 63274                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7831648709   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63266                                     | Boundary stone   | SW7785148768   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63270                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7705948672   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63681                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW7672148861   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63835<br>63834                            | Schoolroom immediately E of church of St. Peter<br>Vicarage  | SW7467647145<br>SW7464247130   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63833                                     | Church of St. Peter  | SW7461347162   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 63698                                     | Callestick Vear Farmhouse  | SW7709550418   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63675                                     | Batters engine house   | SW7907050822   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 63676                                     | Mine buildings 400m ENE of batters engine house  | SW7948250959   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 63701                                     | Stables 30m SW of Chyverton house  | SW7962851109   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63918                                     | <i>Fingerpost at crossroads</i>  | SW8100749046   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 63285                                     | The Old School   | SW8077147608   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 63276                                     | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW8089447257   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 508978                                    | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW8332547773   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 62810                                     | Penmount   | SW8292547325   | Negligible                   |
| GII | 62809                                     | Penhellick Farmhouse   | SW8324546656   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 377325<br>377326                          | Buckshead house<br>Outbuildings N of 195, Buckshead House  | SW8338346286<br>SW8838646303   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 508975                                    | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW8337446200   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 377327                                    | <i>Milestone</i>   | SW8317845750   | Neutral                      |
| GII | 377328                                    | Trenerry Toll house  | SW8316045720   | Neutral                      |
|     |   |  |  |                              |
| WHS | 17  | Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape   | SW7164339512   | Negligible                   |
| WHS | 17  | Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape   | SW7922538439   | Negligible                   |
| WHS | 17  | Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape   | SW7160950904   | Negligible                   |
| RPG | 1491                                      | Chyverton park   | SW8005651162   | Negligible                   |
| RPG | 1647                                      | Trelissick   | SW8332539051   | Negligible                   |
| RPG | 1646                                      | Tregothnan   | SW8587641258   | Negligible                   |
| RPG | 1529                                      | Carclew  | SW7885138209   | Negligible                   |
| CA  | -   | Truro  | -  | Negligible                   |
| CA  | -   | Chacewater   | -  | Negligible                   |
| CA  | -   | St. Day  | -  | Negligible                   |

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

|    |   |                              |   |                   |
|----|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| CA | - | Probus                       | - | Neutral           |
| CA | - | St. Agnes                    | - | Negligible        |
|    |   |                              |   |                   |
| -  | - | Historic Landscape Character | - | Negative/moderate |

Table 4: Summary of impacts; Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone.

## 6.0 Conclusions

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### 6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now belongs to Treworder Farm, but that constituted part of the Manor of Tregavethan in 1840. It came into the possession of the Vivian family, probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The turbine would be located on land north-west of Treworder Farm, in fields named *Lower Demesne Croft and Middle Demesne* in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The boundary separating these two fields in 1840 had been removed by 1887, but was identifiable, along with a further removed field boundary on the geophysical survey. No other archaeological features of note were identified.

The proposal site is located roughly in the centre of a long rectangular field on the south-western side of a hill which slopes down on its south side to the Kenwyn River. Treworder lies within an anciently enclosed landscape of medieval settlements and fields. In this landscape, new, tall vertical elements will be highly visible particularly within the immediate vicinity; however, this is a complex landscape with many modern intrusions, including a large number of wind turbines, which in part now characterise the landscape.

There are two Grade II Listed buildings and one Scheduled Monument that fall within 1km of the proposed site. There are three individual or groups of Scheduled Monuments within 2km and three Grade II Listed structures. The city of Truro lies within the 5km radius, to the south-west, with a large conservation area and over 200 Listed buildings. There is one registered park and garden within 5km and three within 8-10km, also three parts of the World Heritage Site fall within 10km. There are well over 130 sites in total considered under the 10km radius from the turbine. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings, which fall outside of the ZTV.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least three of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on Treworder Farmhouse, Causilgey House, the hillfort 225m north-east of Bosvisack; (**negative/moderate**) and the Round 200m north-west of Penventinnie (**negative/substantial**). Cumulative impact is not particularly an issue, as there very few individual assets or designated landscapes which the proposed turbine will have any significant cumulative effect upon.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the introduction of a new visual element in a relatively sensitive historic rural environment. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource would be **permanent/irreversible**.



## 7.0 Bibliography & References

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- CAU** 2011: *Croft West, Tregavethan, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*. Report No: 2011R112



## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, SITE WALKOVER, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT TREWORDER FARM, KENWYN, CORNWALL.

**Location:** Land at Treworder Farm  
**Parish:** Kenwyn  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SX 178827, 046988  
**Planning Application ref:** Pre-application  
**Proposal:** Construction of one (77m to tip) wind turbine.  
**Date:** 5th June 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 Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, site walkover, geophysical survey, and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site lies approximately 2km north west of Truro and less than 1km south of Tregavethan. The proposed location lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Treworder is noted on the Cornwall HER as being of early medieval origin (MCO 18100). The place name Treworder contains the elements *Tre* (estate, farmstead) and *worder* which is either a personal name or 'gor-dre' meaning 'over settlement'. Alongside this there is prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity. On the opposite side of the valley, less than 1km away, the HER notes a spread of prehistoric settlements (MCO31902) (MCO8352) (MCO56938) (MCO56937) (MCO56939) (MCO7654) and funerary remains (MCO3301) (MCO32005).

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.6 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages, including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.7 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.8 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 readily available cartographic sources.

4.2 Walkover survey:

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

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

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

4.4 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.4.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

- 4.4.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all Grade II Listed structures and exceptional un-designated assets within a 5km radius, all Grade I and Grade II\* Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments within 10km and all Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and World Heritage Sites within a 15km. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.4.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.4.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in the English Heritage 2012 *Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets*.
- 5.0 REPORT**
- 5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-180842
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- 7.1 The project will be managed by Bryn Morris; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of (CCHES) will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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## Appendix 2

### Tithe Apportionment Details

| Field No.       | Land Owner  | Occupiers         | Field name             | State of cultivation |         |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 756             | Edmund Turner (2/3) and William Slade Gully (1/3) | William Davey     | Garden                 | Garden               |         |
| 757             |   |                   | Lower Field            | Arable               |         |
| 758             |   |                   | Higher Field           | Arable               |         |
| 759             |   |                   | Square Meadow          | Arable               |         |
| 760             |   |                   | Orchard Close          | Arable               |         |
| 799             | Edmund Turner (2/3) and William Slade Gully (1/3) | William Roseworne | Upper Moor             | Arable               |         |
| 800             |   | Thomas Mitchell   | Lower Mill Field       | Arable               |         |
| 801             |   |                   | Higher Mill Field      | Arable               |         |
| 802             |   |                   | Little Mill Field      | Arable               |         |
| 803             |   |                   | Great Mill Field       | Arable               |         |
| 804             |   |                   | Polmouth Moor          | Arable               |         |
| 805             |   |                   | Polmouth               | Arable               |         |
| 806             |   |                   | Anthony's Meadow       | Arable               |         |
| 807             |   |                   | Undertown              | Arable               |         |
| 815             |   |                   | Wood Close             | Arable               |         |
| 816             |   |                   | Three Corners          | Arable               |         |
| 817             |   |                   | Still Meadow           | Arable               |         |
| 818             |   |                   | Lambs Close            | Arable               |         |
| 819             |   |                   | Diamond Close          | Arable               |         |
| 820             |   |                   | Pool Close             | Arable               |         |
| 821             |   |                   | Valley Close           | Arable               |         |
| 822             |   |                   | Nine Acres             | Arable               |         |
| 823             |   |                   | Themselves             | Wood                 | Coppice |
| 824             |   |                   | Thomas Mitchell        | Orchard              | Orchard |
| 825             |   | Long Meadow       |                        | Arable               |         |
| 740             |   | Edmund Turner     | Richard Mugford        | Higher Mule Close    | Arable  |
| 1335            |   |                   | Thomas Hawkey          | Middle Field         | Arable  |
| 1337            |   |                   |                        | Higher Field         | Arable  |
| 1338            |   |                   |                        | Hill                 | Arable  |
| 1339            |   |                   | John & Charles Michael | Higher Hill          | Arable  |
| 1341            | Barley Arish                                      |                   |                        | Arable               |         |
| <b>Roseveth</b> |   |                   |                        |                      |         |
| 1410            | John Samuel Ennys<br>James Teffry (lessee)        | James Michael     | Round Downs            | Arable               |         |
| 1411            |   |                   | Long Downs             | Arable               |         |
| 1412            |   |                   | Pool Close             | Arable               |         |
| 1413            |   |                   | Nine Acres             | Arable               |         |
| 1414            |   |                   | Golden Close           | Arable               |         |
| 1415            |   |                   | Sladdy Close           | Arable               |         |
| 1416            |   |                   | Lane Close             | Arable               |         |
| 1417            |   |                   | Homer Church Close     | Arable               |         |
| 1418            |   |                   | Orchard Meadow         | Arable               |         |
| 1419            |   |                   | Houses + Yards         | -                    |         |
| 1420            |   |                   | Orchard                | Orchard              |         |
| 1421            |   |                   | Orchard                | Orchard              |         |
| 1422            |   |                   | Higher Orchard Meadow  | Arable               |         |
| 1423            |   |                   | Warren                 | Arable               |         |
| 1424            |   |                   | Orchard                | Orchard              |         |
| 1425            | Pound moor  | Arable            |                        |                      |         |

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

|                             |  |                   |                    |                      |                 |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1426                        |  |                   | Moor               | Arable               |                 |
| 1427                        |  |                   | Moor               | Arable               |                 |
| 1428                        |  |                   | Moor               | Arable               |                 |
| 1429                        |  |                   | Moor               | Pasture              |                 |
| 1704                        | John Samuel Ennys<br>George Mason (lessee) | George Mason      | Long meadow        | Arable               |                 |
| 1705                        |  |                   | Lower meadow       | Arable               |                 |
| 1706                        |  |                   | Middle meadow      | Arable               |                 |
| 1713                        |  |                   | Three corner field | Arable               |                 |
| 1715                        |  |                   | Old orchard        | Arable               |                 |
| <b>Halgarras</b>            |  |                   |                    |                      |                 |
| 1401                        | William Richards                           | William Richards  | Orchard meadow     | Arable               |                 |
| <b>Little Regarded</b>      |  |                   |                    |                      |                 |
| 3329                        | Edward Grose                               | Edward Grose      | Higher Moor        | Arable               |                 |
| 3330                        |  |                   | Part of Oaten Moor | Pasture              |                 |
| 3332                        |  |                   | Higher moor        | Arable               |                 |
| 3333                        |  |                   | Three corner field | Arable               |                 |
| 3334                        |  |                   | Quarry park        | Arable               |                 |
| 3335                        |  | Mary Anne Harley  | Fir plantation     | Fir                  |                 |
| 3336                        |  |                   | Bosviack Wood      | Coppice              |                 |
| 3337                        |  |                   | Little Wood        | Wood + Marsh         |                 |
| 3338                        |  | William Lampshire | Moor               | Pasture              |                 |
| 3339                        |  |                   | Lower field        | Arable               |                 |
| 3340                        |  |                   | Middle field       | Arable               |                 |
| 3341                        |  |                   | Higher field       | Arable               |                 |
| <b>Croft West</b>           |  |                   |                    |                      |                 |
| 3343                        | Edward Grose                               | Pearce Rosewarne  | Wood side          | Arable               |                 |
| <b>Manor of Tregavethan</b> |  |                   |                    |                      |                 |
| 86                          | Lord Vivian                                | Thomas Clark      | Lower Mill Ground  | Arable               |                 |
| 87                          |  |                   | Middle Mill Ground | Arable               |                 |
| 88                          |  |                   | Higher Mill Ground | Arable               |                 |
| 89                          |  |                   | Hill               | Arable               |                 |
| 90                          |  |                   | Waste              | -                    |                 |
| 91                          |  |                   | Wood Close         | Arable               |                 |
| 92                          |  |                   |                    | Lower Demesne Croft  | Croft and Furze |
| 93                          |  |                   |                    | Higher Demesne Croft | Croft and Furze |
| 94                          |  |                   |                    | Lower Demesne        | Arable          |
| 95                          |  |                   |                    | Middle Demesne       | Arable          |
| 96                          |  |                   |                    | Higher Demesne       | Furze           |
| 106                         |  |                   |                    | Great Close          | Arable          |

## Appendix 3 Key Heritage Assets

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments

#### Hillfort 225m NE of Bosvisack

29616

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort located on the eastern end of a natural spur which sits above and between two arms of the River Kenwyn; these two arms of the river conjoin 650m east of the monument. The hillfort has a near circular defended area with an inner bank, and an outer bank which is partly preserved within the fabric of more modern hedge-banks. The outer bank is, in places, 3m wide and 1.2m high with an additional 1m drop on the exterior. Elsewhere, the line of the outer rampart is seen in the clear breaks of slope. The inner bank, which lay some 15m inside the outer bank, was recorded in the early part of the 20th century but no longer survives above ground. The interior of the hillfort is 140m by 160m, encompassing about 2.25ha. Although previously subject to cultivation and now level, the interior was reported in the early part of the 20th century to have had traces of mounds, thought to be the remains of round houses or other structures. All fencing and fence posts, gates and gate posts, a concrete water cistern and all modern walling are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

SW7826946258

#### Round 200m NW of Penventinnie

26914

The monument includes a near circular defended late prehistoric enclosure, or round, with an inner bank and wide outer ditch, located just off the summit of a natural north facing spur. The site of the round is on the south eastern facing side of the spur above a tributary of the River Kenwyn. It consists of an oval interior area, 85m north east - south west by 60m north west - south east, defended by a single earthen rampart surviving 8m wide and 2m high around the entire circuit except where entrance ways occur. An original entrance on the north east side has been complemented by a more recent entrance on the south west. Surrounding the rampart is an outer ditch 3.5m wide and 1.8m deep on the northern side but far less easily distinguishable on the southern side where colluvial deposits have probably settled into the down-slope portion of the ditch. The outer scarp of the rampart forms the inner face of the ditch. The enclosure possesses the natural outer defences of the Kenwyn River and its tributaries on three sides, the remaining open side being to the south west. The area around Penventinnie includes other sites broadly contemporary with the Iron Age to Roman occupation of the round; these include other rounds at Threemilestone, Higher Besore, and Polstain, 1.4km, 1.45km, and 1.9km to the south west respectively, and at Carvinack 2km to the north west. A much larger enclosed settlement, a hillfort at Bosvisack, is situated on high ground 1km to the west of this monument.

SW7937646037

#### Round and associated remains 150m S of Mount Pleasant

29615

The monument includes a round, in the form of a roughly square defended enclosure with an outwork, and part of a contemporary field system to the south. These survive as a combination of slight earthworks and buried remains recorded over the years through aerial photography and geophysical prospection. The site of the round is on high ground facing south, 150m to the south of another round which no longer survives. It occupies a position above the shallow south-facing valley side of a small tributary of the River Kenwyn. The round is defined by a double-ditch, or ditch and possible palisade, enclosing a near rectangular interior of approximately 70m in diameter with a rounded north west side; in the centre is a further small ditched feature. Parallel ditches and a bank to the west and south form part of what appears to be a defensive outwork. Another concentric line of an earthwork yet further to the south defines the upper limit of the field system which was formed of radial ditches extending from the earthwork to the valley bottom. The immediate area around the monument includes other sites broadly contemporary with Iron Age to Roman occupation including the round at Threemilestone and that at Polstain, 150m north and 400m south west respectively. Excluded from the scheduling are all fencing and fence posts, a water-pipe and cattle drinking trough in the north of the field, and a pumping sub-station in the north west corner of the field, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7863444697

#### Round 180m NE of Polstain

32949

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on level ground on top of a ridge south of Threemilestone. The round is ovoid in plan, measuring up to 40m east-west by 34m north-south overall. The round has an enclosing bank of earth and stone, visible on the north west side where it is modified to form a modern stone-faced boundary bank some 2m wide and 1.4m-1.9m high, and on the NNE side in the form of a slight scarp. By analogy with similar sites, traces of the bank will extend around the whole circuit. The bank has an external ditch which a geophysical survey has identified as 2m wide and surviving as a buried feature at least around the east and south sides; a slight depression about 3m wide outside the modified bank at the south west corner is also considered to form part of this ditch. The geophysical survey also records higher levels of magnetic disturbance within the round, considered to indicate settlement-related activity.

SW7826944461

#### Two bowl barrows 250m SE and 230m NE of Ashgrove Farm

29612

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes two plough-reduced Bronze Age bowl barrows situated north east and south east of Ashgrove Farm. The barrows occupy high ground in relation to the immediate surrounding area and are 200m apart; they may represent the visible survivors of a larger barrow cemetery and they were formerly known as the Carbrittle Barrows. The southernmost barrow lies 270m south east of Ashgrove Farm close to the south east hedge-bank of the field in which it lies. It is 18m across and has a low rounded shape, about 1.6m high with no visible central depression or signs of a surrounding ditch. The more northerly barrow lies 250m north east of Ashgrove Farm close to the south east corner of the field in which it lies. This barrow has suffered plough reduction to a greater degree than its companion to the south but it is still visible as a recognisable mound 0.4m high but with no sign of an encircling ditch. It is now 16m in diameter.

SW7657545356, SW7660145566

#### Bowl barrow 425m NW of Little Regarded Farm

29611

The monument includes a plough-reduced bowl barrow situated to the east of a track 425m north west of Little Regarded Farm. It is on rising ground midway between two east flowing streams. The barrow mound survives to a maximum height of 0.7m and is 20m in diameter; it is clearly visible as a rounded mound in the field in which it is situated. There are no indications of a surrounding ditch.

SW7669646443

#### Round barrow known as Goodern barrow, 550m east of St. Michaels Church

32927

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on level ground on top of a ridge north of the Carnon River valley. The barrow has a sub-circular earth and stone mound measuring approximately 18.2m WNW-ESE by 16.5m NNE-SSW and 2m high. It has a regular profile with fairly steep sides and a flat top around 9.3m across. A roughly square concrete plinth some 1.4m across is set in the edge of the top on the south side. The barrow is closely associated with a group of round barrows beyond this scheduling, together forming a ridge-top barrow cemetery.

SW7775643202

#### Round barrow and round, 200m SW of Carrine

32928

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow and a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on a slight south east slope on the shoulder of a ridge north east of the Carnon River valley. The barrow to the east of the round has a platform around its base, considered to be an associated earthwork. This is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 22.8m NNW-SSE by 17m ENE-WSW, and is defined on the west and south sides by a scarp 0.6m-0.9m high. The barrow mound of earth and stone situated towards the south west of the platform is sub-rectangular, measuring approximately 17m NNW-SSE by 14m ENE-WSW. It has a nearly flat top 1.8m high, with a further round mound approximately 7m in diameter and 1.2m high rising from it on the SSE. The form of the whole is very regular and is considered to be original, not resulting from robbing. The barrow is closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, together forming a ridge-top barrow cemetery. The round to the west is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 83m east-west and 87m north-south externally. On the north, east and south sides, it has stone faced boundary banks 2.5m-4m wide and 1.7m-2m high, considered to incorporate remains of an original single enclosing bank with evidence for an external ditch, visible to the south as a linear depression 3.5m wide and 0.5m deep. To the west the enclosing bank is irregular and discontinuous as a result of partial removal and spreading. It is 2m-8.5m wide and 0.2m-0.8m high. Part of the external ditch is visible towards the south of this as an irregular hollow some 11.5m long, 2.5m wide, and 0.1m-0.4m deep. The western bank has a gap on the north side and another on the south, 4m and 5.5m wide respectively, considered to be possible original entrances. The interior of the round is fairly level, dipping slightly towards the enclosing banks. A linear depression recorded to the south of the boundary bank attached to the south east corner of the round is considered to be a short extension of the external ditch on the south side of the round. The round has been associated with early medieval legends, though these claims are unsubstantiated. All modern farm machinery, gateposts and fittings, and telegraph poles, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW7897743069

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

### Round barrow 650m E of Carrine

32912

The monument includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on Carrine Common on a gentle slope above a small stream, at the base of an eastern spur of a ridge north of Carnon Downs. The barrow has a mound of earth and small stones with a low, regularly curving profile, approximately 15.9m in diameter and 1.1m high. It has been truncated slightly by a minor road on the south east side. An area of the mound has also been partly removed on the north west side, where irregular excavations extend some 5.2m into the mound. This barrow is associated with others beyond this scheduling, and forms an outlier of a wider ridge-top barrow cemetery. The modern road surface on the south east side of the barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

SW7980243148

### Polwhele Castle, a round with a hut circle and field system 160m SW of Higher Tregurra

32968

The scheduling includes a round of the later prehistoric to Roman period known as Polwhele Castle, with a hut circle and the known extent of an associated field system, situated on a slight east slope near the top of a hill north of Truro. Within the scheduling are also settlement-related features including a possible kiln. The round, on the north east side of the scheduling, is oval in plan, measuring approximately 85m north east-south west by 67.5m north west-south east externally. It has a rampart of earth and stone, modified by ploughing, visible on the ground as a bank around 11m wide, 0.3m high on the outside, and 0.1m high inside. The rampart is surrounded by a ditch some 3.5m wide, now buried, shown on aerial photographs and a geophysical survey. The geophysical survey also provided evidence of one or two other lines of rampart and ditch, now levelled, around the north east side of the enclosure, inside and concentric with the upstanding bank. This survey also records a buried ditch defining a sub-circular feature some 17.5m across externally within the round on the north east, thought to be a hut circle contemporary with it. The field system, surrounding Polwhele Castle on the north west and south east sides, is represented by intersecting buried linear ditches on the geophysical survey, and is also partially visible on the ground as slight stony banks up to 9m wide. The field system is also considered to date from later prehistoric or Roman times. A buried sub-circular structure within the field system, on the south side of the scheduling, is again shown by the geophysical survey. This measures some 3.5m across and is thought to represent a large kiln. Smaller pit-like buried features are also recorded in its vicinity. The possible kiln and pits are also thought to be contemporary with the round. The modern fencing, gate, and gate fittings, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8368046311

### Round and annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton

32967

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round and annexe, situated on level ground north of a summit on top of a ridge, north of Truro. Part of an associated field system, and a length of medieval trackway, also lie within the scheduled area. Together, the combined plan of the round with the known extent of the annexe are pear-shaped and measure up to approximately 100m across overall. The round itself is oval in plan. Its external measurements are 100m north-south by 65m east-west. It has an enclosing rampart of earth and stone, spread by ploughing, forming a bank 6m-15m across, low on its inner side but up to 0.3m high outside. An external ditch surrounding the rampart is shown on aerial photographs. This is largely filled or silted, but remains visible as a slight depression, up to 12m across. The aerial photographs also show a buried curving ditch some 40m long, 30m east of the round. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere, this forms part of a ditch with bank inside it, enclosing a crescentic annexe to the round. Buried ditches defining curving fields to the west of the round are again recorded on aerial photographs, but are not visible on the ground. The east end of one of these ditches, attached to the round's external ditch on its west side, lies within the margin of the scheduled area. The round is bisected along its long axis by a trackway, known as Blind Lane, and considered to be of medieval origin. The track measures around 6m across, and is bounded by hedge banks of earth and stone some 2m high and 2m wide. The electricity pylons and power lines, and all modern fencing, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8220949745

### Multiple enclosure fort 300m NE of Tretherres

32966

The scheduling includes a prehistoric multiple enclosure fort lying on the summit and south shoulder of a rise on a ridge south west of St Allen. The fort is irregular in overall plan, having a roughly D-shaped outer enclosure, an oval inner enclosure near the centre of this, and a sub-circular structure beyond the fort on the south east side. The fort lies within a field system of medieval origin. This has been levelled by cultivation, is beyond the prehistoric remains and is not included in the scheduling. The monument measures up to approximately 200m north west-south east by 150m south west-north east. It is one of several comparable enclosures surviving in this area. The outer enclosure has a rampart of earth and stone, with an external ditch. Around the south and west sides the rampart has been spread by ploughing, but can be seen both on aerial photographs, and on the ground as a scarp 10m-15m wide and up to 0.6m high. On the north and north east sides it is considered to have been modified to form later field boundary banks. Aerial photographs record a buried outer ditch on the west side. Comparison with other forts indicates that the ditch extends around the remainder of the outer rampart. The inner enclosure, and the feature adjoining the fort on the south east side, are not upstanding, but are shown on aerial photographs. The inner enclosure has a rampart, recorded on the photographs around the north west and south east sides; as with other comparable enclosures, this will have a buried external ditch. The enclosure's internal dimensions are approximately 40m north west-south east by 30m south west-north east. The feature on the south east side measures around 15m across and is defined by a ring ditch. This is considered to be a foundation trench for walling surrounding a round house or other prehistoric structure associated with the fort. A gap in the ditch on the south east side marks its entrance. The elements of a field system of medieval origin lie to the south west and north east of the multiple enclosure fort. On the south west side, a long, narrow, slightly sinuous field, of the type formed by enclosing strips of medieval open field, runs east-west over the fort's outer enclosure. It is marked on old maps, and its north boundary survives as a hedge bank. A similar strip runs north-south on the north east side of the fort. Its long sides are defined by buried ditches, shown on aerial photographs, and its east side is also visible on the ground as the field boundary bank on the north east side of the fort, formed from its outer rampart. The modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

SW8197150324

### Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawson

29671

The monument includes a later prehistoric hillfort, known as a multiple enclosure fort, situated on a gentle north facing hill slope about 500m west of a springhead. The interior of the fort is surrounded by two concentric lines of defence. The inner, near perfect oval-shaped area is 76m north-south by 50m east-west, resulting in an internal area of 3.8ha. It is defended by a rampart, which survives with a height of about 2m along its eastern circuit where it has been incorporated into a hedge bank. No gap is apparent in this surviving section which suggests that the entrance way was elsewhere on the circuit. The inner rampart was fronted by a ditch which is visible as a depression to the east of a section where the rampart survives in the hedge bank. The remainder of the inner circuit to the west, which is not apparent when under cultivation, has been recorded in previous years as an undulation. Completely encompassing the inner rampart was an outer, near concentric enclosure formed by a further ring of defences not now visible above ground but recorded and mapped in earlier literature and shown as two concentric lines of defence on a map of 1860. These outer defences are believed to represent a further bank and ditch which stood at a maximum distance of about 20m forward of the inner circuit. All fencing and fence posts and gates and gate posts, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7841949541

### Two bowl barrows at Two Burrows, 200m NE of Fair View Farm

29603

The monument includes two plough-reduced Bronze Age bowl barrows situated on a spur of high ground between tributaries of the River Allen to the north and the River Kenwyn to the south, at Two Burrows, Allet. These two barrows almost certainly gave their name to the area. The diameter of the mounds prior to cultivation was in both cases 21m though they have since been spread; this is particularly noticeable in the case of the south westernmost mound where mound material has been spread to the south. The south westernmost mound survives in height to a little under 1m whilst its neighbour to the north east survives in height to about 0.5m.

SW7953448533

### Bowl barrow 100m SW of Callestick Veian

29618

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 100m south west of Callestick Veian in and just north of the A30. The site of the barrow is on relatively low lying land close to the head of a tributary of the River Kenwyn which flows to the south. The barrow survives as a low mound which has been reduced by ploughing but which retains a height of 0.5m and a diameter of 20m.

SW7717348714

### Bowl barrow 425m SW of Higher Callestick Farm

29620

The monument includes the surviving remains of a Bronze Age bowl barrow situated 425m south west of Higher Callestick Farm. The barrow occupies a position on the eastern edge of a south facing spur between two streams which flow out to the sea on the north Cornish coast. The barrow is 2m high with a flat topped appearance and was originally 20m in diameter although the eastern half of the barrow has been cut away by a track which runs alongside the field in which the barrow lies. Some exposure of the mound at its base has revealed quantities of small white quartzite or Spar stones in its matrix together with some larger stones of unidentified type. All fencing and modern soil dumps, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7671049553

### Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm

29619

The monument includes two plough reduced Bronze Age bowl barrows situated 275m south west of Higher Callestick Farm. The barrows occupy a position towards the southern end of a spur between two streams which flow out to the sea on the north Cornish coast. The two barrows stand as low mounds 0.2m high and 4.2m apart from centre to centre. The westernmost barrow mound is 16m in diameter whilst its neighbour to the east is 19m in diameter.



## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

SW7664149821

### Later Prehistoric to Romano British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures 230m NW of Callestock Veor

32944

The monument includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures, situated on a slight south west slope on the shoulder of a ridge south of Perranzabuloe. The round has an irregular plan, measuring approximately 90m across overall, having a near-circular inner enclosure surrounded by an ovoid annexe with a more angular north side. The inner enclosure has a protective bank of earth and stone, visible on the ground in the western half of the site, where it is 9m-15m wide and up to 0.7m high outside, and 0.3m high inside. Geophysical surveys show evidence for a timber palisade, and a buried external ditch around 4m wide. The enclosure has an entrance on the west side, and a slightly dished interior. The surrounding annexe has a buried outer ditch some 2m wide visible on aerial photographs and geophysical surveys. Comparison with other such sites suggests that the ditch will have a bank within it, which has now been spread or removed. The interior of this enclosure falls gently to the south west with the natural slope. Geophysical survey and aerial photographs show the buried remains of the associated hut circles and enclosures within the scheduling. Two circular or oval features measuring up to about 5m across on the north west and north sides of the round, approximately 9m and 2m respectively beyond its outer ditch, are considered to be the sites of hut circles or other settlement related activity. They are possibly of Bronze Age date, by analogy with an excavated site nearby. Ditches on the west and south sides of the round, some 2m-4m wide, are considered to represent enclosures associated with it; several pre-date the round's annexe, and one to the north west post-dates the north western hut circle mentioned above. The round is associated with an excavated hut circle and another possible hut circle site beyond this scheduling. These represent the dwelling places of prehistoric farmers, mostly dating to the Bronze Age with the earliest examples from around 1700 BC. The modern gates and fittings, water trough, fencing wire, corrugated sheeting and the animal shelter, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7686250520

### The Four Burrows

29602

The monument, which falls into three areas, includes a group of four Bronze Age bowl barrows situated on a commanding hilltop at Four Burrows, about 350m north west of Fourburrow Farm. The barrows straddle the parish boundary between Kenwyn and Perranzabuloe with two barrows lying either side of the boundary. The four barrows vary between 16m and 24m in diameter, and between 2.5m and 3.9m high. Two of the mounds have central circular depressions which indicate antiquarian excavation. The barrows may represent the surviving core of a nucleated round barrow cemetery. The Bronze Age date of the group is confirmed by the discovery in one of the barrows of a megalithic chambered structure containing an inurned cremation. The concrete trig point on the barrow west of the entrance to Fourburrow Farm is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW7612448268, SW7614348234, SW7619248226

### Bowl barrow 125m S of St Peters Church at Three Burrows

29605

The monument includes a large bowl barrow situated astride the property boundary separating Burrow Farm from The Old Vicarage 100m south of St Peter's Church at Three Burrows. The barrow mound stands 3m high and 18m in diameter; it has formerly been ploughed around its edge leaving a vertical cut about 1m in height all around the circumference. A central pit at the summit of the barrow suggests antiquarian investigation or internal collapse. The barrow lies about 400m west of the three burrows from which the area takes its name. All fencing, fence posts, garden seats, a corrugated iron garden shed built into the south west side of the barrow mound and a concrete retaining wall against which the shed is built are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

SW7463247049

### The Three Burrows

29604

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes three plough-reduced Bronze Age bowl barrows situated just east of Chiverton Cross and south east of St Peter's Church at Three Burrows. The three barrows probably gave rise to the place-name for the area. The two barrows which lie 450m south east of St Peter's Church lie about 25m apart and appear as mounds between 20m and 22m in diameter and 1m high; neither has any discernable sign of an encircling ditch. The third barrow, some 80m west of the pair, has a mound 1.5m high and 20m in diameter with traces of a surrounding quarry ditch.

SW7493847038, SW7505147050

### Wheal Busy

32992

The monument includes the remains of the copper and tin mine Wheal Busy, also known as Chacewater Mine and Great Wheal Busy, situated west of Chacewater on a tract of fairly high and flat country extending west from here through Scorrer. The location comprises level ground and slight slopes around the head of a shallow dry valley falling away to the south. Also included in the scheduling are traces of World War II military activity. The mining remains in this monument are associated with others nearby. The arsenic works is also a listed building, Grade II. The monument is divided into three separate areas of protection. The history of Wheal Busy is long and varied. Contemporary accounts, maps, and other documents significantly enhance our understanding of the site. These sources show that this was the most productive of the Scorrer copper mines. In the 18th century in particular it was large and intensive, and its development is marked by the adoption of new pumping engine technologies. These innovations were necessitated by the lack of surface water for power, which led to a notorious conflict with another mine in 1811, and by particularly wet conditions underground. They were made economically viable by the richness of the lodes. The area is crossed by mineral lodes running roughly east-west. Small-scale tin mines are thought to have been active here in the 17th century, when the ground was largely open downs and around the turn of that century, copper was found as the ore bodies were worked at greater depths. By the 1720s the mine incorporated several earlier works, with most leased by John Coster and his son of the same name. The Coster's introduced or adapted large waterwheels and horse-powered whims or winding engines to Cornish mines to improve the drainage critical to their development at this time. Around 1710 a new water driven rag-and-chain type pump was introduced here, on the edge of the Pittslouarn or Wheal Busy section, thought to lie in the eastern area of protection. Again in this area, around 1725, one of Cornwall's first Newcomen atmospheric or true steam powered pumping engines was erected by Joseph Hornblower. Another such engine was working nearby by the mid-18th century. In the 1770s the mine acquired a Smeaton improved atmospheric engine and Cornwall's first Boulton and Watt condensing engine, both exceptionally powerful. Through most of the early 19th century the mine prospered, tin becoming an important product around 1857. The name Wheal Busy was extended to the whole mine around 1823. In 1856 the engine house in the north-western area of the monument was built for a Harvey's engine. Mine plans show dressing floors for ore processing in the west part of the main area of the monument, and later, near its south-west area. They also mark the mine count house or office and other service buildings, near the smithy. The smithy building is a listed building and is not included in the scheduling. For some years around 1860 the mine incorporated several others to the north-west, as Great Wheal Busy. Growth was halted in 1866 by the collapse of copper prices. The mine was rich in arsenic, and was reopened for this in several phases until closure in 1928. In 1909 another engine was placed in the 1856 house; the secondary boiler house (which does not form part of this monument) was also built at this time. The two successive arsenic works were sited south of the core of the mine to reduce the nuisance from their fumes. After extraction ended, some spoil was reprocessed for arsenic and wolfram. The historical sources show that the underground development of the mine was pursued systematically from the time of the Coster's with the driving of slightly inclined tunnels known as adits, to drain water as well as providing ventilation and access to the lodes. Numerous shafts were sunk, some designed to allow connecting adits to be driven from several points at once. In 1778 the workings were linked to the Great County Adit (Cornwall's most extensive drainage tunnel network) discharging some 3.5km south east. At the end of the 18th century the main lodes were exploited throughout the length of the mine. Shaft names changed frequently, reflecting the growth and evolution of the mine. In its prime, Wheal Busy was a major Cornish employer, requiring many surface workers for the hand breaking and sorting of copper ore, as well as miners. The mine contributed greatly to the development of the village, and new parish, of Chacewater. It also influenced regional transport networks, for example, sending ore to be shipped for smelting by road to both coasts of Cornwall in the 18th century, then using a pioneering horse drawn tramroad to the north coast. The eastern part of the monument survives as a complex palimpsest of earthworks, some superimposed, developed over several centuries. It is characterised by numerous early post-medieval lode back pits, which are shallow shafts accessing the upper part of a lode; aerial photographs show how they form lines following the ore lodes. Deeper shafts with adjacent spoil heaps are visible towards the centre, south, and west. Those in the centre are associated with the name Pittslouarn and with early steam engine sites, and remains of an engine house, possibly of 1868, are visible here. At least one shaft has an adjoining horse whim platform. Earthworks for managing water are another feature of this area. Reservoirs, retained by dams or fully enclosed by banks, are connected to leats, some diverted around pre-existing earthworks. These will have provided water power, or supplied steam engines. On the north-west of the area is a cluster of pools for different functions, built up over time. This group seems to have expanded over dressing floors, remains of which can be expected to survive below ground level. Also in the area, on its south-west, are traces of the flue and chimney of the earlier arsenic works. The area on the north-west of the core area of the monument includes the 1856 pumping engine house, with the site of its first boiler house on its east side, and the shaft it served, Engine Shaft, on its south side. The engine house stands to roof level, retaining the wall openings, internal ledges, bedstone, and other features designed to admit and support the steam engine with its cylinder and rocking beam. Its fabric is local slate stone, with granite at load bearing points, and brick details. The detached chimney is of early telescope-like form and is built of stone and brick. The original boiler house is visible as an earthwork (its stone was probably reused for its successor). Engine Shaft itself is typical of pre-20th century shafts in that it descends at an angle, slanting to the north along the tilt of the lode so that it passes under the engine house. It extends to the maximum depth of the mine. The 1900's arsenic works is in the south-west area of the monument. A Brunton calciner for roasting ore to produce arsenical vapour stands to roof level. The structure is of massive granites bound by iron ties, with a brick front retaining iron door fittings. The revolving ore bed and other machinery survive within. West of this are substantial remains of a second, shaft type furnace and beyond, a double labyrinth where arsenic was recovered from the vapour, with much of the stone walling forming its multiple condensing chambers visible. Beyond this are a final scrubbing chamber, and the near intact tall chimney of stone and brick which vented the waste fumes. Much of the ground in the arsenic complex is raised and will contain associated deposits. In World War II a large temporary US army camp was sited in the centre of Wheal Busy. Aerial photographs show trenches and vehicle tracks of this period in the eastern area of protection, probably used for training by the troops. All modern fencing and safety barriers, gates and gate fittings, waymarkers, and vehicular access blocking rocks, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7421944773

### Caer Dane

29623

The monument includes Caer Dane, a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort located on the summit of a hill 3.5km south east of Perranporth on the north Cornish coast. It is surrounded on three of its four sides by small streams and sits across the valley to the south west from another site of similar type known as Caer Kief. The interior of the fort is surrounded by three concentric lines of defence. The inner oval area is 40m east-west by 22m north-south and occupies the highest ground available within the hillfort. It is defended by a rampart 3.5m high surrounded by a ditch 4.9m wide. The ditch terminates either side of a 4m entrance gap through the western side of the rampart. The middle line of defence, which surrounds the central core

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at distances of between 22m and 26m, includes a rampart 2m high fronted by a ditch 3.9m wide which is less visible on the southern side of the hillfort. This line also has an entrance to the west corresponding to that of the interior rampart. A counterscarp bank follows the line of this ditch along part of its northern circuit; this bank is 0.5m high and nearly 2m wide. A third concentric ditch, but near circular rather than oval, is just visible in a series of slight scarps on the break of slope at distances of between 60m and 90m from the inner defended area; this outwork has a diameter of 230m. A bank forming part of a hedge on the south west side, may also represent part of these outer defences. All fencing, gates and gateposts, and modern walling and banking, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.  
SW7775052187

### A Prehistoric round known as Caer Kief

29685

The monument includes Caer Kief, a late prehistoric round in the form of a roughly square defended enclosure of about 1.4ha defined by a single rampart and ditch and having a single entrance. It is located just below the summit of a west facing spur which lies between two arms of the Perranporth stream and it sits across the valley to the north east from another prehistoric site known as Caer Dane. The inner sub-square area is a maximum 120m east-west by 125m north-south and occupies an area of level ground which drops away on all sides but the east where slightly higher ground provided the only reasonable and gentle approach. The defences survive in a near complete circuit and comprise of a stone and earth built bank 1.2m high and 4.2m wide fronted by a ditch which averages 4m in width. The ditch, although partly infilled over the course of many centuries, retains an average depth of about 0.6m around most of the circuit except on the east where it has been partly lost to cultivation. A single entrance on the east side, about 4m wide, is considered to be original but a larger gap through the rampart on its northern side and an inner ditch in the north east corner may be relatively modern. Caer Kief is first recorded in 1322 as Kerkyf, which is Cornish, and contains the place-name elements 'ker' (fort) and 'kyf' (stump). The bank of a suspected annexe of Caer Kief on its eastern side has long been known and is shown on early Ordnance Survey maps extending from the north eastern corner but without any indication of a return to complete the enclosure. There is no indication of a ditch associated with the bank and its purpose is obscure. Although it may have been an unfinished prehistoric earthwork, there is no certainty that it was contemporary with the first use of Caer Kief. Nothing now remains visible of this bank above ground other than a small section, much reduced by cultivation, lying some 200m to the east of the defences; this earthwork does not form part of the scheduling. All fencing, gates, and gateposts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.  
SW7824852507

### Bowl barrow 400m south of Higher Reen Farm

29625

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 400m south of Higher Reen Farm about 1.5km inland from the series of sand dunes known as Penhale Sands. The barrow is at the extreme northern and relatively flat open end of a south facing spur of land. The barrow, originally one of a pair, survives as a low mound which has been reduced by ploughing but which retains a height of 0.2m and a diameter of 22m. The second barrow is no longer visible.  
SW7737453702

### Group of three bowl barrows 150m E of Rosehill Farm

29626

The monument includes a group of three bowl barrows situated 150m east of Rosehill Farm. The barrows are in a line on an approximate east-west alignment on a ridge north of Goonhavern. Two of the group survive as visible mounds whilst the position of the other is indicated by the sparstone and local stone derived from the underlying Devonian geological formations which lie on the ground surface above its position. The two barrows which survive with mounds are those in the centre and to the east of the monument and these are 20m apart. The easternmost barrow mound is 15m in diameter and 0.2m in height whilst the mound of the central barrow is 23m in diameter and 0.5m in height. The barrow on the western side of the group has no visible mound but the stone debris which represents it denotes its position and this covers an oval area about 20m by 12m in a position just over 20m west of the central barrow. Excluded from the scheduling is all fencing, although the ground beneath it is included.  
SW7860154057

### St. Pirans Round

29628

The monument, known as St Piran's Round, includes a circular defended late prehistoric enclosure, or round, with a surviving bank and wide outer ditch located about 1.5km behind the coastal sand dunes east of Perranzabuloe; it was later adapted for use as a Plain an Gwarry, a 'playing place' or amphitheatre for the performance of medieval mystery or miracle plays. The interior of the enclosure is about 45m in diameter and it is defended by a single earthen rampart surviving 3m high around the entire circuit, except where entranceways occur, and a ditch 2.5m deep and 3m wide. The outer near vertical scarp of the rampart forms the inner face of the ditch which is continuous around the rampart except for the causewayed southern entrance where the ditch terminates either side of a 4.5m wide entrance gap. The earthworks comprising the monument appear to have been modified, probably in medieval times, for the use of the site as a Plain an Gwarry. Consequently, the rampart is flat topped with a walkway 2.5m wide, probably to allow access to the seating which would once have been supported on the bank. Other interior features comprise a trench and connecting hollow pit on the north east side of the arena known as the 'devil's spoon'. This was designed to help with dramatic effects during the play, for example representing hell, from which the devil could appear at appropriate moments. A secondary entranceway, opposite to the original causewayed south entrance, was cut at some time in antiquity, possibly for the cart track which ran through the site after it ceased to function as a Plain an Gwarry. Excluded from the scheduling are all fencing, iron posts, and stanchions, signposts, paving stones and the mock wooden gateway facade at the southern entrance; the ground beneath all these features is however included.  
SW7789154476

### Twelve Barrows: a linear barrow group 300m E of Higher Hendra

29627

The monument, a linear bowl barrow cemetery known as Twelve Barrows, includes the above ground and buried remains of 12 Bronze Age bowl barrows situated 300m east of Higher Hendra, Perranzabuloe. The barrows occupy a position on the ridge of a north west facing spur and all 12 are set in a line aligned from north west to south east along the ridge over a distance of about 250m. The barrows lie at intervals varying between 18m and 32m from one another and they survive as a combination of earthworks and buried remains recorded over the years by way of ground survey and aerial photography. Of the 12 barrow mounds, six are visible above ground; the most extant mound lies near the south eastern end of the group. This barrow retains a height of 2.2m and has a diameter of 16m. Another four barrows occupying positions in the centre of the linear group are visible as low mounds varying between 0.15m and 0.25m in height and having diameters of between 12m and 13m. These four barrows are shown on an aerial photograph to share the same characteristics, these being a quarry ditch surrounding each mound with a connecting ditch on the northern side joining the two quarry ditches of each pair. They flank, with a pair either side, a further single barrow, known from an aerial photograph by its circular quarry ditch. The most north westerly barrow of the linear group survives as a low mound 0.15m high, part of which has been removed by a track on its northern side. Three barrows are recorded as low mounds by a combination of Ordnance Survey mapping and more recent survey; these are on the same alignment as the extant barrows of the cemetery group and are on the north west end of the line. A further two barrows at the extreme south east end of the line are recorded on OS maps and in recent surveys as very low mounds. These complete the 12 barrows as currently known; others in the same group are thought to exist but await confirmation. Excluded from the scheduling is all fencing, although the ground beneath it is included.  
SW7939055433

### Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm

32920

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort situated on a moderate slope on the south east shoulder of a rounded hill south west of St Newlyn East. The overall ground plan of the fort is shown on aerial photographs. It is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 130m north east- south west by 110m north west-south east. It has low ramparts around 6m wide, consisting of earth and stone which would have been dug from external ditches of similar width. They form an inner enclosure with an outer enclosure surrounding it on the north and east. The inner enclosure is egg-shaped in plan, measuring approximately 100m north east-south west and 60m north west-south east. It has an entrance on the north east side. The outer enclosure, crescentic in plan, is approximately 20m wide, broadening to 30m on the north side and tapering to the inner enclosure on the north west and south sides. Its entrance is aligned with that of the inner enclosure; the ends of the rampart either side of the entrance are slightly turned.  
SW8155754794

### Multiple enclosure fort 320m N of Engelly

32948

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort, with evidence for reuse as a medieval plain an gwarry or playing place, situated on a slight slope on the south west shoulder of a ridge north of Zelah. The overall ground plan of the site, shown by the detailed mapping of aerial photographic evidence, is irregular, measuring up to 150m north west-south east and 110m south west-north east. It contains the ovoid fort, up to approximately 120m north west-south east by 100m north east-south west, with a sub-rectangular inner enclosure, and a surrounding outer enclosure; features adjoining the fort on the north east and south east sides are considered to form parts of an associated outwork and field boundary respectively. The fort's inner enclosure measures approximately 70m WSW-ENE by 45m NNW-SSE. It has a rampart of earth and stone, upstanding on the south and west sides where it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank, with traces of an external ditch some 5m wide and up to 0.5m deep at the south west corner. The aerial photographs show a buried ditch continuing around the enclosure, with a gap on the north east side representing an entrance and a pit-like feature in the interior towards the north. The outer area of the fort is enclosed by double ramparts with external ditches. The innermost of these ramparts is visible around the north and east sides, in the form of a bank of earth and stone approximately 14m wide and up to 0.4m high. Aerial photographs show a buried ditch outside this bank and continuing beyond it. They also show segments of the outermost of the double earthworks which, by analogy with similar sites, will continue around the outer enclosure. A gap in the earthworks on the north east side is an original entrance, aligned with the inner entrance noted above. The area within this enclosure is approximately 10m-40m wide between its defences and those of the inner enclosure. The aerial photographs provide evidence of a ditch forming an angular outwork or part of an annexe extending north from the west side of the outer entrance on the north east side of the fort. It also shows a bank running south east from the outer enclosure on the south east side, thought to be a 19th century field boundary, now removed. This feature appears on the St Allen title map of 1840. An early 17th century document gives the name Plyn en Gwear for the fort, apparently a variant of the Cornish term plain an gwarry, or medieval playing place, a circular embanked arena for miracle plays. It is therefore considered that the fort's inner enclosure was reused in this way. All modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.  
SW8048252704

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### **Bowl barrow 130m SE of Penglaze**

29680

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated at the southern foot of the Newlyn Downs, an area of unenclosed moorland until the early 20th century. The barrow is located on a slight rise in an otherwise relatively low lying area below the southern slopes of the downs. The barrow mound has been spread by cultivation but it retains a height of about 0.5m high and has a maximum diameter of 23m.

SW8258853136

### **Bowl barrow 500m NW of Higher Ennis Farm**

32901

The monument includes part of a late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrow, situated on the western shoulder of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. The barrow has a mound with a low, regularly curving profile, approximately 22m in diameter and 0.7m high. It has been truncated by the modern A30 road on the SSE, leaving a steeply sloping scarp down to the roadside. A slight, 2m wide, irregular depression outside the mound to the north east is considered to derive from a former ditch around the mound. The monument is closely associated with a group of barrows of bowl, bell and platform type, and may represent the most westerly barrow of a small round barrow cemetery. The modern fence across the south of the barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

SW8390353718

### **Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N of Higher Ennis Farm**

32902

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

SW8424953766, SW8424453697

### **Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm**

32903

The monument includes a round barrow cemetery containing five barrows of bowl, bell and platform type, situated on the ESE shoulder of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. They are closely associated with four other barrows, which form outliers to the cemetery and are the subject of separate schedulings. The five barrows are fairly closely and evenly spaced, with three aligned across the gentle slope of the land and are contained in four separate areas of protection. The two barrows on the south side of the group are aligned north west-south east. The south east barrow of the pair has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and around 1.8m high; its edges are rather spread, but it has a more rounded profile in the centre, indicating that it was originally a bowl shaped mound. A smooth lump on its southern side may be upcast from the cutting of a modern pond just beyond the barrow. A slight waterlogged area west of the mound is considered to represent the buried ditch which encircles it. The north western of these two barrows has a grassy mound 35m in diameter and around 1m high, with gently sloping sides and a flattened top, suggesting it was of platform type. The sides of the mound have been clipped by ploughing, leaving parallel ridges. In 1898 remains of a ditch were noted. To the north, the scheduling includes a prominent bell barrow, known as Killigrew Barrow after the estate on which it lay. Its mound is 17m in diameter and 2.5m high, steep sided with a flatter but uneven top. Quartz blocks around its base are considered to be part of a kerb of stones set in the perimeter of the mound. An irregular depression in the centre of the top was probably caused by an antiquarian excavation. It was described as a fine bell barrow in 1898, implying a surrounding level area and outer ditch. There is a depression averaging 3m wide outside the mound, considered to be the remains of this ditch. To the west of Killigrew Barrow is a bowl barrow with a grassy mound 34m in diameter and 1.7m high. Its edges have been spread, leaving a more rounded profile in the centre. A slight depression to the west of the mound is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The western barrow in the scheduling is aligned with the southern pair. This barrow has a grassy mound 30m in diameter and 1m high. It was described as probably a broad or platform barrow in 1898. All modern posts and fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8441953732, SW8455053679

### **Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 720m SW of Michell Farm**

32907

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

SW8512254136, SW8530754151

### **Bowl barrow 570m S of Mitchell Farm**

32904

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

SW8572853881

### **Two bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW of Hendra Farm**

32905

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

SW8577053768, SW8575253502

### **Five bowl barrows 480m and 510m N of Hendra Farm**

32906

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

SW8584153602, SW8589053651

### **Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregar**

32950

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round with an annexe, situated on a slight south west slope on top of a ridge east of Trispen. The overall plan is irregular, the sub-circular round and the roughly crescentic annexe on its west side together measuring up to 130m WSW-ENE by 90m NNW-SSE. The round measures about 90m across. It has an enclosing bank 10m-16m wide and 0.6m-0.9m high externally and up to 0.2m high internally. The exposed material of the bank is shillet stones, mostly under 0.1m across, with some earth. On the north east side, it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank about 1.8m wide at its base and up to 1.2m high, with post-medieval type stone revetments either side. The external ditch is around 13m wide and 0.3m-0.7m deep. The round's interior is fairly level. The approximate external dimensions of the annexe are 65m north-south by 50m east-west. It has an enclosing bank

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of earth and stone, visible on the north side as a slight earthwork which, by analogy with similar sites, extends around the east and south sides. An external ditch, now buried, appears on aerial photographs which also show buried remains of a sub-oval feature on the north west edge of the annexe ditch, considered to be the remains of an associated house or small enclosure. The modern water tanks, all associated piping and well fittings, drinking trough and concrete block steps are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.  
SW8628750322

### Standing cross 200m S of Trelowthas

32947

The monument includes a medieval cross situated on level ground on top of a ridge south west of Probus. The cross is a rectangular slab of blue elvan, standing 1.39m high above ground level, with a roughly square head. The WSW face appears to be the front, the ESE being slightly rounded. The upper part of the front, WSW, face shows a cross on a base in low relief, formed by cutting back the surrounding stone of the head and neck of the slab, down to a horizontal line 0.47m from its top. The carved cross has roughly equal limbs with flared ends. The base resembles the limbs in shape and proportions. The back, ENE, face has a partly worn but similar cross on the head of the slab, again in low relief, but with no obvious sunken surround, and with a narrow shaft rather than a short base below it. The upper 0.13m of the shaft is in low relief, the remainder being defined by an incised line on either side.

SW8855346671

### Fentongollan Cross, 620m NW of St Michael Penkevil Church

29229

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-headed mounted on an architectural fragment set into a cross base, situated by the road side to the north west of St Michael Penkevil Church, in southern central Cornwall. The cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as an upright granite head set on top of an upright granite window mullion. The head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated east-west. The head measures 0.39m high, and is 0.45m wide across the side arms, each of which are 0.13m high by 0.15m wide. The upper limb measures 0.23m high by 0.19m wide at the base, tapering slightly to 0.16m at the top. The upper part of the upper limb on the west face has been fractured. These three upper limbs have chamfered angles, so are octagonal in section. At the base of the upper limb on the west face is a lead filled hole, possibly the result of a past reuse of the cross as a gatepost. The cross head has been fractured at the base of the side arms, and is mounted on an architectural fragment by a lead filled joint. This architectural fragment is a section of a moulded granite window mullion which is cemented into a large rectangular granite base stone which has rounded corners. The base measures 0.7m north-south by 0.6m east-west and is 0.29m high. The rounded socket measures 0.3m in diameter. The Fentongollan Cross is located by the roadside on the minor route between St Michael Penkevil and Tresillian. The cross marks a junction on this road with a lane leading to a ferry crossing of the Tresillian River to Malpas and Truro. Tresillian is also on the main route through southern Cornwall, linking Truro to routes to the north and east. It has been recorded that the Fentongollan Cross was erected in its present location in the 1850s by the Clerk of Works at Tregothnan Estate. The antiquarian, Blight, illustrated the cross in 1872, and the local historian, Langdon, described it in 1896.

SW8555442731

### Two rounds at Playing Place 960m and 970m SW of Carlyon Farm

32930

The scheduling includes two later prehistoric to Romano-British rounds, with evidence for the use of one as a medieval 'plain an gwarry' or playing place, situated on a slight south east slope on the south west shoulder of a ridge north of Playing Place. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The northern round is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 60m north-south by 45m east-west. On the north, east and south sides, it has a single enclosing bank of earth and stone approximately 5m wide, with a buried external ditch of similar width, now largely silted. On the west side, the bank is considered to be incorporated in an earth and stone boundary bank with stone facing, relatively modern in its present form, 2.3m wide and 1.3m high. Slight remains of the external ditch are visible on the west side as a depression 3.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The southern round is an irregular sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 50m north-south by 40m east-west. It has a single enclosing bank of earth and stone approximately 5m wide and a buried external ditch of similar width visible as cropmarks around three sides, with a modern boundary bank 2m wide and 2m high considered to incorporate the bank on the south west. An early 19th century map marks Playing Place at the site, and this has since been established as the place name of the adjacent modern settlement. The term denotes a medieval playing place or (in Cornish) 'plain an gwarry', a circular embanked arena used for the performance of miracle plays. One of the enclosures in this scheduling is therefore considered to have been used in this way.

SW8144441997

### Round barrow 290m NE of Penventon

32917

The monument includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on level ground on a ridge south of Playing Place. The barrow has an earth mound 12.8m in diameter and 0.3m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile.

SW8120041244

### Three bowl barrows 470m and 460m W of Bolotho

32910

The scheduling includes three prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above a gentle slope at the south east end of a ridge north of Carnon Downs. The two northernmost barrows form a neighbouring pair, with the third 120m to their south. These barrows are closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, together forming a ridge top barrow cemetery. This scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The two neighbouring barrows have similar mounds, measuring 21m in diameter and approximately 0.4m high. Their exposed fabric consists of earth and stones, a substantial proportion of the larger stones being white quartz. The barrow to the south has a mound 17m in diameter and up to 0.3m high, being more prominent on its south side where it projects from a gentle natural slope. Its exposed fabric of earth and small stones appears to contain less quartz than the barrows to the north.

SW7969441963, SW7972141814

### Round barrow 230m SW of Killiganoon Manor

32919

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on level ground towards the south of a ridge east of Carnon Downs. The barrow has a prominent earth and stone mound approximately 18m in diameter and 4.5m high, with regular steep sides. It has a fairly flat top around 5.2m across which may have been levelled relatively recently. The barrow has been modified by the cutting of a path, 0.5m wide and levelled in by 0.3m on the west side, which curves northwards to the top of the mound, and by the construction of a substantial ramp-like earthwork which abuts the mound from ground level on the north side. This earthwork, which is included in the scheduling, measures approximately 22m long, north-south, by 9.5m wide at its northern end, broadening to 16m wide at the southern end, and rises to 1.5m high. Its east side, north of its junction with the barrow mound, is cut by a pit 10m across and 1.5m deep used for the extraction of stone or other material. The northern part of the earthwork has been truncated slightly on the west side to accommodate a modern silage clamp. The modern materials used for blocking the gateway on the south side are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW8051640485

### Round barrow 400m E of Parkwood Hill

32914

The monument includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on a westerly spur of a ridge at Carnon Downs. The barrow has an earth and stone mound 23m in diameter and 1.3m high, with regular, gently sloping sides and a slightly flattened top. It is associated with other round barrows beyond this scheduling, together forming a small ridge-top barrow cemetery. The modern sign and its plinth, the surfaces of the modern road and path, and all existing service trenches and their contents are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW7974740357

### Round barrow 120m SE of Parkwood Hill

32913

The monument includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on fairly level ground on a westerly spur of a ridge at Carnon Downs. The barrow has an earth and stone mound 20.5m in diameter and 0.7m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile, except to the south where its side is a little steeper. It is associated with other round barrows beyond this scheduling, which together form a small ridge-top barrow cemetery.

SW7946740352

### Three round barrows 430m NE of Devichoys Barton

32915

The monument includes three prehistoric round barrows, situated on a ridge between Devichoys and Carclew. The three barrows form a roughly linear group running NNE-SSW. The scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection. The northernmost barrow in the group has a sub-circular earth and stone mound, truncated slightly on the south east side, approximately 13.2m across and 2.8m high. An east-west orientated hollow in the top of the mound, east of centre, 8m long, 2m-3m wide and 0.5m deep, is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. A depression 3m wide and around 0.2m deep on the south side is considered to be the remains of a quarry ditch around the mound. The north west side of the mound has a modern ornamental revetment built to 0.7m above the ground level, of four rough courses of quartz stones, with large quartz grounders. This curves between modern boundary banks which meet the mound to the south west and north east. The revetment is included in the scheduling. The central barrow in the group has an earth and stone mound 25m in diameter and 1m high, with a smooth, rounded profile. Quartz stones are visible in the surface of the mound in several places. The southernmost barrow in the group has an earth and stone mound 20m in diameter and up to 2m high. A linear depression 3m wide and 0.3m deep running WSW-ENE across the mound near its centre is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation, and a raised area south of the depression is likely to have been formed from spoil from this excavation. A hollow 3m wide and 0.3m deep around the west side of the mound is considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The barrows are associated with another to the west, beyond this scheduling, and together they form a small ridge-top barrow cemetery. This additional barrow is the subject of a separate scheduling. The modern surface of the approach road to the east of the northernmost barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

SW7829637851, SW7821337736

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

### Round barrow 350m N of Devichoy's Barton

32916

The monument includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on a slight west slope on the western spur of a ridge between Devichoy's and Carclew. The barrow has an earth and stone mound 15.3m in diameter and approximately 2.9m high with an irregular profile. It is surrounded by a quarry ditch 3.5m wide and 0.4m deep. A hollow 7m across and 0.7m-1.5m deep in the top of the mound, east of centre, is considered to be the result of an antiquarian excavation. The barrow is associated with three others to the east, beyond this scheduling, which together form a small ridge-top barrow cemetery. These additional barrows are the subject of a separate scheduling.

SW7882937917

### Round in Devichoy's Wood 540m S of Perran Warf

CO817

No information available

SW7772837967

### Two wayside crosses 200m south of Scorrier House

CO168

The monument includes two wayside crosses, situated in the gardens of Scorrier House. The south western cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a rectangular shaft, set into a modern rectangular base. The cross measures approximately 1.5m high. The corners of the shaft are chamfered. One face of the head bears the figure of Christ in relief with his head supported on a bent right arm; the rear face has a Latin cross in relief. This cross was formally used as a gatepost, but its original location was probably close to Ting Tang Mine where it had been a boundary stone between Trevince and the manors of Trevarth and Cusgarne. The north eastern cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a decorated rectangular section shaft set into a stony mound. The cross measures approximately 3m high. The head is decorated on both sides with a Maltese cross in relief surrounded by an incised ring. The shaft is decorated on both faces and one side with a double chevron ornament and other incised designs. This cross stood originally at Rame where the road from Stithians joins the main Helston to Penryn roads. The cross was bought by John Williams of Scorrier in 1849 for five pounds.

SW7254243582

### Two bowl barrows at Two Burrows

29610

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes two Bronze Age bowl barrows on an east-west axis, situated 500m north and 510m north east of Two Burrows Farm alongside the road from Two Burrows to Mount Hawke. The eastern barrow is 2.8m high and 22m across with a rounded profile. It has a large central depression which may be the result of antiquarian excavation or internal collapse. The barrow 125m to the west is larger, being 3.6m high with a full rounded top surmounting a vertical rim 1.8m high which is found around the entire circumference. This barrow is 24m in diameter. Neither barrow displays any visible sign of having possessed a surrounding ditch. The two barrows are almost certainly the barrows which have given their name to the area. Excluded from the scheduling are the metal poles located in the easternmost barrow, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW7354946960, SW7366746936

### Bowl barrow in Mingoosie Plantation

29609

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated at Mingoosie Plantation. The barrow, which is situated on high ground, stands 2.9m high and is of rounded appearance with a central depression which may indicate antiquarian investigation. It has a diameter of 20m. There are no indications of a surrounding ditch. The barrow has been associated in the past with a barrow lying just north of the Mingoosie Plantation, these barrows together being known as the Mingoosie Barrows.

SW7280648316

### Bowl barrow immediately NW of Mingoosie Plantation

29608

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated just north west of Mingoosie Plantation. The barrow mound stands 2.4m high with a flat-topped appearance and a slight central depression; it has a diameter of 20m and is immediately adjacent to a hedge on its south east side. There are no indications of a surrounding ditch. All fencing along the inside edge of the hedge which borders the barrow on its south east side is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW7276748376

### Bowl barrow 325m S of Hurlingbarrow

29607

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the eastern edge of a field 300m south of Hurlingbarrow. The barrow mound stands 2.9m high with a rounded appearance and has a slight central depression probably caused by part excavation in antiquity. It has a diameter of 18m although it has been truncated on its eastern side by a track. There are no indications of a surrounding ditch. An urn was reported to have been excavated from this barrow although there are no further details. It was described as the 'middle barrow' by Thomas in 1851 and may well be the barrow from which a ball was thrown in the ancient game of hurling - hence Hurlingbarrow. A further barrow at Mingoosie 350m to the south is the subject of a separate scheduling.

SW7272848723

### Bolster Bank

29669

The monument, which falls into three areas, includes the extant remains of a linear earthwork referred to on maps of the 20th century as a Roman dyke, but generally known simply as Bolster Bank. The earthwork originally enclosed 486ha of the St Agnes coastal headland, acting as a landward defence extending for about 3.3km and linking two steep sided valleys, Chapel Coombe in the south west to Trevaunance Coombe in the north east. Within the valley sides the monument was defined by a low defensible terrace but elsewhere it was represented by a bank and ditch. The bank utilised natural contours along part of its length being highest and strongest in the central section where the contours are gentle. It is this central section of the earthwork, approximately one third of the original length of the monument, that is included in the scheduling, the remainder having been levelled over the years. The earthwork of Bolster Bank survives as a bank with an accompanying ditch on its landward side. The bank survives to a maximum height of 3.4m and the ditch to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The total width of the combined bank and ditch is about 20m. Numerous gaps and breaches can be seen along the length of the monument, most of which have been interpreted as later intrusions to accommodate movement and access between the fields on either side of the bank. The date of the bank's construction has not yet been established with certainty. Antiquarian sources favour a post-Roman date in the 5th or 6th century AD, while a medieval document which gives the Cornish name Bothlester (later Bolster) considered to derive from the upturned boat-shaped sections of the bank, means it must predate 1398. A summary of all of the evidence regarding the Bolster Bank was published by Nicholas Johnson in 1980. Later research into linear boundaries similar to Bolster Bank has revealed that it has more in common with medieval boundaries than with those of earlier periods. The rich tin resources on the St Agnes headland, which would only have become available to mining from the medieval period onwards, provide one possible reason for the construction of the Bolster Bank in demarcating and protecting a valuable area of land. Excluded from the scheduling is all fencing, fence posts, gates and gate posts, and all telegraph poles, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7162449984

### Bowl barrow on St Agnes Beacon 350mW of Cannonball Farm

29667

The monument includes a mound or cairn on St Agnes Beacon which has been interpreted as a Bronze Age bowl barrow later used as the site of a fire beacon and, in the late 18th century, providing the platform for a prospect tower (so called for the views which they usually command). The mound is located on a hill overlooking the village of St Agnes to the east and the coastal promontory of St Agnes Head to the north west. It is indicated as a barrow on the Ordnance Survey map of 1876. The barrow mound, which is about 3.8m in height and 30m in diameter, was a significant feature in the landscape and stood at the end of a line of three cairns which were visible in the period 1710-1720. The shape, raised position and favourable location of the mound, with its all round visibility, led to it being chosen for the site of a fire beacon. These were also the reasons which led it to be selected for the site of a prospect tower (described in near contemporary literature as a summerhouse) which was built in the later years of the 18th century. This is considered to have caused the barrow to have a flat squarish top. In 1796 work began on the Ordnance Survey mapping of Cornwall and a trigonometrical point was set up on the south side of the mound presumably because at this time the summit was still occupied by the tower. The tower stood on the mound until at least 1819 when it was in a partly ruinous state and its presence must have dictated the re-siting of the beacon during the Napoleonic Wars, most probably to one of the two other nearby cairn mounds, both of which were subsequently largely destroyed. By 1846 the tower has ceased to appear on maps and the monument is depicted as a steep mound with evenly sloping sides, consistent with its late 20th century appearance. The outer matrix of the mound, which is known to comprise of stones ranging from 10cms-35cms in length, is believed to represent the debris of the collapsed tower which has encased the underlying Bronze Age deposits and which has resulted in the roughly square-shaped appearance of the mound. An Ordnance Survey trigonometrical point was located on the summit of the mound in 1937, the earlier point on the southern slope having been lost. In 1998 the trig point was converted to serve as a toposcope and some material was added to the area around it to consolidate the summit and prevent visitor erosion. The debris field of the collapsed prospect tower is included in the scheduling as it acts to protect the underlying Bronze Age deposits. The stone-clad toposcope is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW7101050217

### Three round barrows 255m NW of Ropewalk Farm

32925

The scheduling includes three round barrows situated on near level ground on a ridge east of St Agnes. The three barrows lie in a roughly linear formation running north west-south east. The scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection. The northernmost barrow is ovoid in plan, with an earth and stone mound measuring approximately 21m north west-south east by 15.3m north east-south west and 0.5m high. The central barrow has an earth and stone mound approximately 14m in diameter and 0.3m high. It has a slightly asymmetrical profile, its south

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

east side being rather more prominent. The southernmost barrow has an earth and stone mound approximately 18m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a gently curving profile. The monument is closely associated with other round barrows which are the subject of a separate scheduling, together forming a barrow cemetery running north west-south east along the ridge top. SW7316450465, SW7318250380, SW7322250332

### **Two bowl barrows 130m NW of Ropewalk Farm** 29613

The monument includes two plough-reduced Bronze Age bowl barrows situated north west of Ropewalk Farm, St Agnes. The barrows occupy high ground on a ridge of land between two streams which flow out to the sea on the north Cornish coast about 1.5km to the north west. The two barrows represent the best visible and intact survivors of a linear round barrow cemetery, which originally comprised at least eight barrows stretched along the ridge, one of which produced an urn containing a cremation. The two barrows lie close together separated by a hedge-bank. The southernmost barrow of the pair is enclosed on three sides by a hedge-bank. It survives as a low mound 0.3m high and 18m across. The northernmost barrow lies 40m north east of its neighbour and also survives as a low mound 0.5m high and 19m across. Excluded from the scheduling is all electric and other fencing, fence posts, hedgebanks, and walling, although the ground beneath these features is included. SW7329350321

### **World War II fighter pens and defences and other associated remains at an airfield formerly known as RAF Perranporth Trevellas** 32957

The scheduling includes World War II fighter pens and defences, with accommodation and other associated remains, at the airfield formerly known as RAF Perranporth, Trevellas. The location is a level coastal plateau, with steep cliffs to the north west, lying south west of Perranporth. The scheduling is divided into eight separate areas of protection. RAF Perranporth was built in response to the threat of German naval and aerial control of Britain's Western Approaches, as part of the rapid development of airfields in the early years of World War II. The airfield, constructed on recently enclosed farmland, opened on 28th April 1941 as a satellite for RAF Portreath, some 9km to the south west. It was originally known as Trevellas. The station was intended for one squadron (12 aircraft) of Spitfire fighters, but was soon used by two, and then by three. The airfield continued to be used by Spitfires from a total of 21 squadrons crewed by different nationalities until April 1944, their missions including offensive sweeps over France and providing bomber escorts, as well as shipping and coastal defence. It was then used by three squadrons of the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm (FAA), to attack German E-boats (motor torpedo boats) and shipping in the period around D-Day (6th June 1944), when Allied forces landed in France. The FAA units were equipped with rocket firing Swordfish biplanes, and Avenger torpedo bombers. The station was run on a Care and Maintenance basis from 1st September 1944, interrupted by a period of reuse from 23rd November to 1st May 1945 as a base for RAF units awaiting transfer to former enemy airfields. The airfield conforms to Air Ministry specifications for a night fighter station of 1941, having a perimeter track around which aircraft were to be dispersed to minimise damage in the event of attack, giving access to three tarmac runways laid in an A-shaped plan, and standardised buildings and structures. The airfield remains in the scheduling are broadly of two types: fighter pen complexes, and defensive works. A base consisting of a linked pair of fighter pen complexes was provided for each squadron, each complex supporting one of the squadron's two flights (six aircraft). The complexes contain fighter pens, hangars, and standings for the dispersed protection and maintenance of aircraft, with accommodation and other facilities for personnel, technical operations and organisation, and perimeter track linking these elements to each other and to the runways. The two squadron bases lie at either end of the main runway. Each flight complex has three intact or near intact fighter pens, designed to protect aircraft from blasting by enemy aerial bombing. The pens are E-shaped in plan, comprising a pair of tarmac floors which each held one single-engine fighter, a bank separating them, a more massive bank in an arc around the rear, and a central air raid shelter for crews. They have features including tie-down bars for anchoring aircraft, and variations reflecting development over time, the earliest pens being on the north east side. The four hangars in the scheduling, now represented by surface remains, were of the blister type, roofed with arched steel ribs clad with corrugated iron. They have tarmac bases with remains of ironwork. Two hangars have arcs of pegs around their ends, used to secure the lower edges of canvas coverings. The north east and south west flight complexes also have tarmac aircraft standings adjoining the perimeter track; the other two have standings with approaches, known as pan dispersals from their plan. Tie-down bars can be seen on both types. Associated buildings for flight personnel are shown and identified on a plan of 1945. They survive as concrete bases reflecting their layout and plan form, some with traces of their superstructures. The latter included Nissen, Laing, and Handcraft types, built of concrete, brick, corrugated iron, and asbestos. All the fighter pen complexes have latrines and three have drying rooms. Those on the north east side of the airfield, more distant from the accommodation sited south of the main airfield, have crew rest rooms, and night sleeping shelters to allow rapid scrambling or emergency deployment of crew. The night shelter on the north west side is near intact. It has block and reinforced concrete walls and roof, blast walls at each end, and galvanised protective doors. Three complexes have the concrete base of a flight office, used in organising operations and as an officers' mess. The fourth office, on the south east side, is standing. It has concrete block walls and buttresses and asbestos roofing. The interior has remains of fittings, and graffiti including a representation of a fighter aircraft. Flights also had magazines for ammunition and other storage provision, again visible as bases with remains of their superstructures. The perimeter track in the scheduling, which links the two groups of fighter pens, has its original tarmac surface, as do the spur tracks connecting it with their various components. On the north side, segments of the main runway and runway three are included where the linking track intersects with them, providing wide turning areas suitable for marshalling aircraft. Airfield defences and command are represented in the scheduling by a battle headquarters (BHQ) with its own shield of defences, positioned roughly in the centre towards the cliffs, and other defensive sites near the airfield perimeter on the north east side. The BHQ was intended for use in the event of an attack to coordinate the airfield's defence. It has an underground control room, and an observation post with a horizontal viewing slit. The structure is of block and reinforced concrete with iron fittings. A defended locality around the BHQ is defined by three complete or near-complete pillboxes, small defence posts with reinforced walls and flat roofs. They are octagonal in plan, and built of concrete and brick, but each is topped with an earth mound extending up to 2m beyond its walls. It is possible that they were capped with earth during the War for camouflage. A similar pillbox stands near the station's boundary on the north east side of the airfield. A virtually intact gunpit for an anti-aircraft machine gun is located in each of these areas with pillboxes, one north east of the BHQ, and one near the north east boundary. These are keyhole shaped in plan, having a small below-ground shelter opening from a rounded pit, and built of brick and concrete. Each pit has an iron access ladder and central gun mounting, and ammunition storage built into its revetting wall. The airfield remains described above are associated with others beyond this scheduling including the runways and control tower. The modern fencing, gates, doors, and their fittings, farming and building equipment and materials, water pipe and drinking trough, drainage goods, yard for livestock, fuel tank, aircraft, vehicles, and boats are excluded from the scheduling, although the structures or ground beneath them are included. SW7327551989

### **Round barrow 400m N of Anchor** 32922

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on a slight slope on the east shoulder of a ridge south west of Perranporth. The barrow has an earth and stone mound measuring approximately 19.3m north west-south east by 18.1m north east-south west and 2.8m high. A hollow centred east of the centre of the barrow, 7.4m in diameter and 1.6m deep on the west side, is considered to result from antiquarian excavation or quarrying, combined with the removal of a boundary stone formerly protruding from the mound. The barrow is closely associated with a group of round barrows beyond this scheduling, together forming a ridge-top barrow cemetery. One of these is the subject of a separate scheduling. The modern building and associated drain, and all modern agricultural equipment, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included. SW7456453121

### **Round barrow NW of Treslow Farm** 32923

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on a small spur below the north east shoulder of a ridge south west of Perranporth. The barrow has an earth and stone mound approximately 13.7m in diameter and 0.3m high. It is closely associated with a group of round barrows beyond this scheduling, and may represent the most north easterly barrow of a ridge-top barrow cemetery. One other of these barrows is the subject of a separate scheduling. SW7490353786

## Listed Buildings

### Grade I

#### **Tregothnan** 62907

Great House. 1650, 1816-18, 1845-8. By William Wilkins (2nd build) for the fourth Viscount Falmouth and Lewis Vulliamy (3rd build) for the second Earl of Falmouth. Freestone ashlar of two distinct types, a fine hard grey (Truro porphyry) for the original build and a softer yellow for the later work, lead and slate roofs mostly hidden. A long range with a central spine corridor in a picturesque Tudor gothic style designed by Wilkins and extended in like manner by Vulliamy who greatly increased the picturesque effect. Two storeys with three tall towers and with some attics hidden behind parapets. Many mullioned and transomed windows of one to five lights with hood moulds. String courses. Battlemented throughout with decorative panelling. Many tall Tudor terracotta and stone stacks of different designs adding to an extremely picturesque outline. Entrance (north) front from left to right: (a) Bay added by Vulliamy (b) three bays by Wilkins, the centre one of which projects as a two storey pointed arch porch and behind this is the four storey tower containing the staircase (c) three storey tower with canted bay on ground floor added by Vulliamy (d) two bays of Wilkins work (e) two storey projecting entrance porch added by Vulliamy (f) kitchen range connecting through to the office court (g.v.). The East front is chiefly Wilkins work with an addition (a above) to the right by Vulliamy. The Garden (south) front from left to right: (a) Projecting single bay with crow-stepped gable added by Vulliamy (b) Five bays with much plainer single and two light windows which is a re-working of the 1650 house (c) Irregular eight bay range of Wilkins' work slightly projecting and with an eight light bay window to right. Interior two rooms of the 1650 house survive. The common parlour has oak panelling, a chimney piece with caryatids and a geometric and foliated, moulded rib plaster ceiling with central pendant, the room over the common parlour has a ceiling of similar period but with narrower ribs and more emphasis on floral display. It has a particularly fine fireplace overmantel with painted panel, drapery festoons and bolection mouldings. It is not known how altered these rooms may be from their original appearance. Wilkins' work is mainly in the Greek taste and of fairly restrained design but good quality workmanship. The ballroom and drawing room are said to be the finest of these. The stairhall is in the Gothic mode and would appear to have been influenced by Wyatt's at Ashridge. The staircase is a cantilevered Imperial with a cast iron balustrade incorporating trefoils and quatrefoils. The hall is lit by a clear storey with three 3 light windows on both sides of the tower and separated from the upper corridors by Gothic screens. The ceiling is compartmented with elaborate heraldic decorations. Nothing is known of the Vulliamy rooms. The interior was not accessible at the time of resurvey and the description is based from photographs. A full interpretation of the building was not possible and the extent of the survival of the 1650 house remains uncertain. Both north and south fronts of the 1650 section remain faced in the distinctive white stone (Truro porphyry) remarked upon by Celia Feinnes, and quite different from the rest of the house, so it may indeed be the original facing at least in part. It is also uncertain as to how much of the picturesque decoration of the

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

exterior may be an addition of Vulliamy's for the more romantic outline he gave to the building. It is reputed that there are many original drawings and accounts in the house but these are inaccessible. The house is increased in value by its exceptionally fine natural setting. The 1650 house was visited and described by Celia Feinnes, cousin of Hugh Boscawen the builder and it was also the home of Admiral Boscawen in the C18.

SW8576741571

### **Pergreep House**

63249

Country house originally farmhouse before being enlarged. Built early C18, extended circa early-mid C18 for the Beauchamp family and further extended circa 1865 for the Williams family. Elvan ashlar wall except some rubble to rear. Hipped mostly scantle slate roofs with parapets to south east and north. Tall brick chimneys define original side to walls of house, now partition wall. Further chimneys to rear of wings, over side wall, south, and over cross wall to mid C18 range (north). Originally 2-room plan probably with rear stair turret and service wing. Extended mid C18 with 1 room to right (north) and kitchen to rear forming further garden front and possibly incorporating earlier service wing, now with mid C18 stair. Circa 1865 extension to left (south), 2-rooms deep and with stair and integral service room filling space between C18 wing, 2-rooms wide, and C19 rear south west room. It is possible that the C19 part to rear left replaces an early-mid C18 extension on the same site and that the ashlar facing and parapet cornice are reused from this. 2 storeys. Original house, and part of early-mid C18 extension, with basement and attics, with hipped roof dormers, to all the early-mid C18 part. South east front has taller regular C19 2-window part projecting to left and regular 5:3 window range to middle and right. Early C18 5-window part originally symmetrical has wider first floor middle window with 16 panes. Doorway originally directly under wide window, was moved circa early-mid C18 to fourth ground floor opening when 3- window part, right, was added to front. Basement as plinth, mid floor string and moulded cornice under plain parapet. Flat arches. Original mid C18 12-pane oak sashes with much crown glass and wide, internally ovolo-moulded, glazing bars. Basement is blind to C19 part and last bay of mid C18 part, right. Doorway is approached by wide flight of steps with ramped iron railing and finials. C18 6-panel door with blind overlight. Hood on brackets over. 5-window early-mid C18 north-east front, originally symmetrical and possibly originally with central doorway, now window, and window to left, now doorway, with pair of 2-panel doors between wooden pilasters. Similar detail to main front except there is no basement. Original sashes. Further C18 sash to gable end right. Otherwise original C19 hornless sashes. Interior Entrance hall is virtually complete survival of one of the two original early C18 reception rooms with moulded plaster ceiling cornice, fielded dado panelling and 8-panel door with HL hinges to semi-circular-on-plan niche to left of fireplace. Mid C18 fireplace surround and late C18 oval over arch grate. Original basement kitchen below has original rough-hewn oak cross beams and cambered chamfered and stopped oak fireplace lintel. Early-mid C18 shutters. Secret panel to right of front door, presumably using space vacated by window jamb splay. Rear passage beyond axial passage has dado with fielded panelling. Further early C18 7-panel resited door with fielded panes between axial passage and room to right of entrance hall. Other rooms in early-mid C18 parts of the house are almost complete of the period and have moulded plaster ceiling cornices, doors, architraves and window shutters. Rooms to main front, to ground and has oak panelling and fluted pilasters and entablature of the Doric order including triglyphs. Right-hand room also has oak panelling with key pattern detail. First floor rooms over are also fully panelled with original early C18 panelling and cornices to left and middle rooms and with dentilled cornice and eared fireplace in early-mid C18 right-hand room. Steep service stair to inner part of rear wing is circa mid C18 with open well and chinoiserie balustrade. Kitchen of wing and passages not overlying basement areas have granite flagged floors. Original mid C18 kitchen dresser with entablature survives resited in axial passage and further similar dresser in kitchen. Victorian parts of the house are also very intact and good of their period including fireplaces, ceilings with cornices and bands, doors, window shutters, and open-well open-string stair with mahogany handrail. Although of 3 main periods this is a predominantly mid C18 house and as such is a fine and complete example, retaining 3 virtually complete rooms of its earlier phase and with good quality circa 1865 additions.

SW7475638794

## **Grade II\***

### **St Michaels Church**

63413

Anglican church, now disused. 1847. Designed by William White. Elvan rubble with dressed white limestone for doorways, windows and strings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with coped gable ends except broach spire to tower of dressed limestone ashlar. Plan of nave/chancel under one roof, south aisle under parallel roof, south porch towards west end and north tower. Decorated style. Windows have 3 cusped lights with reticulated Decorated style tracery and latticed leaded glazing except to 3-stage tower which has single-light cusped openings to second stage and 2-light louvred openings to spire. Stages divided by moulded strings. Hoodmoulds to doorways and larger window openings. Plinth. West wall has nave gable, left, and slightly lower aisle gable right, each with central window. North wall: 2 windows to right of tower with pointed-arched doorway between, with original door with elaborate cast iron hinges; projecting tower, with 3-light window to lower stage; octagonal stair turret with shouldered headed doorway with original door clasping north east corner. Lean-to vestry, left, in angle between tower and chancel with pointed doorway with original door and ashlar chimney with trefoil gablets over angle. East gable of chancel projects 1 bay beyond south aisle gable; each gable with central window. South wall: 1 window to left of porch and 4 windows to right. Pointed-arched porch doorway and pointed-arched inner south doorway with original doorway with very ornate cast iron hinges. Further doorway, similar to north doorway, to right of third south window. Interior has pointed-arched bay limestone arcade between nave and south aisle and original pine arch-braced roof structure, octagonal limestone font with quatrefoils and C19 pitch pine pews with shaped ends with traceried carving. One of White's first buildings in Cornwall and rather restrained but pleasingly simple and with prominent spire which is a notable local landmark.

SW7720743178

### **Saveock Manor Farmhouse**

63405

Farmhouse. Circa mid C18 but incorporating part of earlier house. Painted rubble walls with incised stucco simulating ashlar to front. Hipped roof with half-hipped rear wing (east) and outshot in angle. Scantle slate survive to east, west, and south hip but front replaced with corrugated asbestos and rear with asbestos slate. Brick chimneys over side walls and to rear of wing. 2-room wide double depth central stair plan plus single-storey lean-to to west and incorporating part of earlier house to east. Hip-roofed porch to rear entrance; steps to front entrance, originally with Tuscan porch (1 column base survives). 2 storeys. Symmetrical 5-window north front. All original 12-pane hornless sashes with wide glazing bars and internal ovolo-mouldings. Mostly original crown glass. Granite ashlar plinth over rubble footings. Granite sills. Five granite steps of diminishing width lead to central round-headed doorway with original wide door of 3 vertical top panels over wide bottom panel. Plain fanlight. Stucco repair surrounding doorway shows extent of removed Tuscan distyle porch. East wall displays evidence of earlier house. 3 tall openings to each floor. Blocked except for left-hand windows. First floor left-hand window is mid C18 8-pane sash in reduced width opening. C20 window below in reduced opening with cambered brick arch, possibly originally central doorway of 5-window front. Blocked openings are slate-hung except for ground floor right. Interior survives virtually intact from circa mid C18. Original 6-panel and 2-panel doors with ogee or ovolo-moulded architraves; window shutters to front rooms open- well open-string stair with trailing rose to string, turned column balusters turned circa late C19 bulbous newel with ball finial; ramped oak handrail and moulded dado rail. Moulded plaster ceiling cornices to front rooms with modillions to right-hand (west) room and with dentils to vestibule. Round-headed archway to kitchen and a further round-headed arches from first floor galleried landing. Fine robust arabesque decoration to tympanum of arch leading to central room. West chamber has small dressing room to rear with moulded plaster ceiling cornice. An original eared fireplace surround survives in chamber over kitchen. Pine roof structures are mid C18 fastened with pegs and some nails. Roof space over kitchen wing has plastered room, presumably for grain storage, and is linked by small doorway to main roof space, also with evidence for having been plastered. It is said that King Charles took refuge here after battle, (possibly the Battle of Tresillian). An unusually complete mid C18 house with good quality interior and rare survival of mid C18 fenestration.

SW7672644435

### **Chyverton House [Borderline]**

63700

Country house. Circa early-mid C18, extended circa 1770s for John Thomas. Brick laid to Flemish bond at the front, killas rubble at the rear. Pentewen stone dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs: hipped roof over house, with brick stacks over rear walls of front rooms; pyramidal roofs over pavilions with central brick stacks. Wooden modillioned cornices except for the pavilions which have moulded cornices and the C19 additions which have stone moulded cornices under parapets. Plan: Originally an almost square double-depth house with 2 equal sized front rooms, extended circa 1770s with 2 pavilions set back and with their fronts linked to rear wall of house by high screen walls. At some time a wing was added in front of the left-hand screen wall linking the house to the left-hand pavilion and in circa 1832- 1850 the plan of the original house was altered and a 1-bay single storey wing was added on the left. At the same time the interior features were replaced with C19 features in classical style. Exterior: 2 storeys over basement plus attics. Elevations virtually unaltered. original house has 1:3: 1-bay north-east front with central bays broken forward and surmounted by a triangular pediment with central lunette. Original central doorway fitted with window in the C19. Ashlar plinth, rusticated quoins. Circa early-mid C19 12-pane hornless sashes to this front and similar windows to other elevations. Pavilion set back at either side. Each pavilion has symmetrical 3-window south east brick front with central ground floor window within a recessed round arch. Ashlar plinth and rusticated quoins. Left and right elevations and rear elevations are of dressed coursed stone, otherwise similar to the south east fronts (central rear windows not recessed). Left-hand wall of left-hand pavilion has blind windows except for window at first-floor left. Rear of original house is a symmetrical 4-window stone front with central circa early-mid C19 porch with central round headed doorway flanked by round-headed windows, 6-panel door with fanlight over. Linking the rear of the house with pavilion on its left is a C20 addition in similar style and on the right is an old hipped-roofed link building. Interior: largely remodelled between circa 1832 and 1850. Large stair hall has open-well stair with open string and cast-iron balustrade. 3-bay Tuscan colonnade between stair hall and axial passage. Surviving C18 features include an iron fireplace in the left-hand front room (much admired by Sir John Betjeman when he visited according to present owners Mr and Mrs Holman) and a marble chimney-piece in the front right-hand room. In the left-hand pavilion are some original C18 features including the original stair. Good quality circa early C18 oak-panelling in the left-hand room of the pavilion was fitted to Chyverton in the C18 and came from Harlyn House, St Merryn parish (qv). Other pavilion not inspected. The house has good quality neo-classical wall and ceiling plasterwork in all of the rooms inspected. Source: Historical information provided by Mr and Mrs Nigel Holman.

SW7968551132

### **The City Hall**

377336

City hall. 1846. By Christopher Eales. Granite ashlar fronts; dry Delabole slate hipped roofs; tall granite ashlar stacks with modillioned cornices. Large rectangular plan with formerly open arcade with large stair hall fronting a large market hall. Classical style. 2 storeys; north Boscawen Street front is symmetrical 5 bays. Rusticated ashlar to ground floor with vermiculations to jambs and round arches over moulded impost string; mid-floor cornice string as part of Doric entablature with triglyphs and mutules. Plain ashlar to 1st floor; heavy crowning cornice with thick modillions. Windows have alternate triangular and round pediments; sill cornices on consoles, pilasters. Tall pedimented clock tower. Back Quay elevation is 2 storeys; 7 windows with round



## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

arches. Central bays breaking forward. INTERIOR: fine interiors include Market Hall on ground floor with vaulted plaster ceiling and granite vestibule leading on right to cantilevered granite stairs with cast-iron balustrade. 1st floor has landing and courtroom with panelled benches and large council chamber and committee room all with moulded and carved plaster ceilings, chimney-pieces, doorcases, cast-ironwork and other original features and fittings.

SW8268544781

### The Mansion House and attached forecourt and railings

377528

Town house. c1760. By Thomas Edwards for Thomas Daniell, a merchant and mine owner. Granite ashlar to basement, freestone ashlar above; roof hidden by parapet; brick end stacks; scantle slate roof over carriageway. Double-depth plan with central entrance hall leading to service stairs and large stair halls on the right; 2 reception rooms at the front and 2 at the rear. 3 storeys over basement; symmetrical 5-window street front plus carriage entrance on the right. Basement as plinth; round-arched central doorway with engaged Tuscan columns and open pediment over an intricate fanlight; heavy moulded cornice with dentils under 2nd-floor windows, moulded parapet cornice and flat arches over early C19 hornless 12-pane sashes. On the right is an elliptical-arched vault spanning the carriage entrance above which is a C18 Venetian bay window with thick glazing bars. Rear elevation has canted bay windows. INTERIOR: retains most of its original good quality carpentry, joinery and plasterwork including open-well staircase with open string with key pattern over scrolled brackets, moulded and ramped handrail over scrolled wrought-iron balusters; Venetian stair window with fluted Ionic columns over a turned balustrade and a frieze with Vitruvian scroll; also decorated wall panels with broken pediments containing shells and moulded stairwell ceiling with lozenge panels. Most of the rooms have cornices and chimney-pieces: first-floor rear room has chimney-piece with shouldered architrave and cornice mantel with naturalistic carving of a dog in a landscape; original doors and doorcases, some with pediments; ground floor has very good quality ceilings with modillioned cornices. Service stair has chinoiserie geometric balustrade; entrance vestibule has coved ceiling and small inner vestibule has saucer-shaped dome over 6 round-arched doorways. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: broad flight of steps in front has curved wrought-iron balustrade with urn finials to newel stanchions, these return as railings to surround forecourt.

SW8274344787

### The Princes House

377533

II\* Town house. c1740. By Thomas Edwards for William Lemon. Porch, steps and dwarf boundary wall designed by Silvanus Trevail added by S. J. Polkinhorn in 1893. Granite ashlar basement, dressed freestone with late C19 porch, otherwise painted brick with freestone dressings; roof hidden behind parapet, brick end stacks. Double-depth plan with central entrance hall leading to large stair hall, on the right, reception room on the left, large "saloon" (Lemon inventory) behind and service stair and service room behind the main stair. 3 storeys; symmetrical 5-window street front. Central porch with round-arched doorway has entablature broken forward over 2 pairs of Corinthian columns whose bases are linked to quadrant-on-plan stone balustrades of broad flight of entrance steps. Basement has flat arches with projecting keyblocks. Rusticated quoins, mid-floor platband, first-floor sill string, and modillioned cornice to parapet. Original sashes with thick glazing bars and some crown glass, within Gibbs surrounds over moulded sills on consoles to ground floor, and within moulded architraves to upper floors. Rear elevation is also complete. INTERIOR: retains its original fine quality carpentry, joinery and plasterwork including Ionic columns to entrance hall, mahogany open-well staircase with key motif and egg and dart and dentilled soffit, square panelled newels, ramped handrail and heavy turned balusters; stair-hall also has plasterwork with deeply carved acanthus decoration to oval ceiling panels and plaster wall panels with decorative pediments and drapes and Vitruvian scroll to frieze. Heavy doorcases with pulvinated friezes and cornices or pediments, in ground-floor rear room the doorcases are intricately carved. This room, the saloon, also has elaborate Rococo plaster ceiling and cornice and fireplace with pedimented overmantle and intricately carved window architraves. Other rooms are well detailed. Service stair of painted pine and has closed string and turned balusters with moulded handrail over square newels. When built, this was the finest house in Truro but soon after Lemon's death his agent Thomas Daniell "bought up Lemon's mining and mercantile interests, and built an equally imposing house in the same street

SW8277244778

### Penhaligon House, Princes Street front

377532

Large town house, now bank. Early C18, for a member of the Gregor family, partly destroyed by fire in 1923, extensively repaired late 1980s. Local rubble walls, hipped dry Delabole slate roof with projecting eaves and pierced clay ridge tiles. Rectangular plan with 2 large rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall. 3 storeys; symmetrical 5-window range. Plinth, central stuccoed Tuscan doorway with engaged columns and moulded entablature, wide 6-panel door with fielded panels. Wide C20 tripartite horned sashes with glazing bars in openings altered in the C18; rendered above second-floor windows. INTERIOR: restored mid C18 plaster ceilings to entrance hall and right-hand room: both ceilings have carved and moulded modillioned cornices one with arabesques to corners and centre. History: It is reputed that Tennyson (who befriended the occupier and Cornish poet, Henry Sewell Stokes) stayed here and during this time wrote "In Memoriam".

SW8279144775

### Old Mansion House

377559

Large town house. c1706-8. For Samuel Enys, extensively renovated 1989-90. Painted brick, now rendered, front, rubble and dressed stone, now rendered, at rear; steep hipped slate roof with very deep eaves; fat axial brick stacks. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys plus attics; symmetrical 7-window front of 2:3:2-fenestration with slightly projecting pedimented range to centre. Plinth, plain corner pilasters, platband and moulded eaves cornice with heavy modillions; central 3 bays are broken forward and surmounted by a triangular pediment with oculus; central open-pedimented doorcase with pilasters, panelled reveals, panelled door and blind overlight and tall 12-pane hornless sashes which are copies of the previous early C19 sashes; 2 pedimented dormers have copies of C18 horizontal sliding sashes with heavy glazing bars. Rear is slightly irregular and also has copies of previous sashes. Left-hand wall has original 2-light casement with heavy glazing bars to light attic. INTERIOR: extensively restored during the 1980s repairs: panelling has been taken out (so that walls could be treated), repaired and reinstated; plasterwork has been repaired in situ where possible and removed, repaired and reset where necessary. C18 features include panelled doors, bolection-moulded panelling, chimney pieces and moulded ceiling cornices to entrance hall, right-hand room, landing (no fireplace), first-floor front chambers and rear left-hand chamber; front chambers have deeply-coved ceilings; left-hand chamber has masks and shells to the corners and central angel with spray of flowers; other chamber has cherub in moulded quatrefoil; attic dogleg stair with twist splat balusters; 3 bolection-moulded chimney pieces to the attic and some oak floorboards to entrance hall. Staircase is a late C19 or early C19 insertion with open well, ramped mahogany handrail and stick balusters. Other rooms have early C19 joinery and plasterwork with moulded and carved ceiling cornices including front left-hand room with guilloche frieze and there are several C19 iron grates, some in C18 surrounds, others in C19 surrounds, including first-floor rear right-hand room with early C19 moulded chimney piece with corner blocks. A substantial and early (for Cornwall) example of a symmetrical classical-style town house with a double-depth plan reflecting the progressions of the late C17.

SW8282944775

### Landers Monument

377618

Monument. 1835. By Philip Sambell, statue 1852 by Neville Northy Burnard, sculptor, to celebrate the discoveries (including the source of River Niger in 1827) of the Lander brothers, Richard and John and in memory of Richard who died during an expedition; site donated by Sir Charles Lemon; erected by Bowden of Helston, builders. Dressed granite fluted Doric column on square ashlar plinth, surmounted by carved statue of Richard Lander.

SW8235844400

### Coach house and stabling 20m N of The Home Farmhouse and including courtyard wall and gatepiers to front SE

63391

Coach house and stables. Circa mid C19. Granite ashlar front, otherwise killas rubble with granite quoins, jambstones and arch stones. Hipped mostly dry Delabole slate roofs surrounding cobbled courtyard with lean-to cloister on 3 sides. 2 axial brick chimneys towards middle of coach house and 2 lateral beick chimneys over rear wall to left and right. Clock and bellcote over entrance. Plan of single depth buildings surrounding rectangular courtyard with open cloister or covered walk to link stabling to coach house. Coach house to front with central carriage way and 3 coach houses to each side. Stair projection outshuts to rear each side of carriage way. Accommodation for stable staff over. Coach houses to right of entrance converted to further accommodation circa early C19. Coach house is 2 storeys but stabling is single storey. Symmetrical 3:1:3 bay south east front with tall central round-arched pedimented carriage way entrance broken forward slightly. Square ashlar clock turret over with round clock face and surmounted by octagonal open cupola with finial and weather vane. To left and right of entrance are 3 wide carriage doorways spanned by shallow segmental arches: original pairs of ledged and braced door to left, but openings to right are blocked, and except for one to far right have C20 windows. Over each doorway is lunette window. Similar lunettes to stair turret at rear of coach house. South east 1:1:1 bay front within courtyard with central bay with stepped parapet broken forward. Granite mounting block in front with 4 steps to each side. 2-light window to each bay with round-arched lights and glazing bars and flat, keyed arches over (Other windows facing into courtyard are similar). Round-arched doorways to far left and right with ledged doors and vertically glazed fanlights over. The other 3 elevations within the courtyard have open covered walks carried on iron stanchions and with open barrel vault to main entrance. Other doorways have shallow brick arches and ledged doors. Cast iron ogee gutters. Interior Many of the stables have their original cobbled standings and some are complete with wooden ramped partitions and iron hay racks. A good example of C19 efficiently planned stabling and with strong architectural qualities.

SW8039742241

### Cordys Close

63465

Chapel, now private house. Circa late C18. Granite ashlar front with dressed granite details, otherwise dressed coursed sedimentary stone. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with parapet to front and polygonal roof over canted rostrum or alter projection to rear. Single cell aisleless plan (now subdivided) with entrance to middle of front (south) wall, and canted projection to middle of rear wall. Curious mixture of Gothic and classical styles. Single storey. Symmetrical 3-bay south front. Plinth, granite ashlar coursed into weathered diagonal corner buttresses; bays punctuated by fluted consoles under Gothic style cornice with 4 obelisk pinnacles as finials over blind parapet with cross bracing and quatrefoils. Central doorway with original 6-panel door with trefoil-headed upper and lower panels and quatrefoils to middle panels. Moulded 2-centred arched doorway with original fanlight with intersecting glazing bars over transom. Within the tympanum of the doorway is what appears to be an eroded inscription. Jamb, with moulded bases, are broken forward. Transom, with lozenge and diamond recesses, continues as impost band. Consoles to lower part of stepped and raised segmental cornice like an open pediment. Flanking window openings have moulded architraves and 2-centred arches with original hornless sashes and intersecting glazing bars to tympana. These, and 4 similar window to rear have much original crown glass. Rear is symmetrical with central canted 3-light bay, with blind centre light,

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

and window to either side. Interior remodelled during the Second World War when partitions and attic floor were inserted, however, niches survive to east and west walls and fine ceiling cornice, with Gothic style detail, survives in the attic. This is a very fine and complete C18 chapel, particularly notable for its unusual mixture of Gothic and classical style.  
SW789338245

### Remains of Carclew House

63464

Ruin of country house. Begun by Samuel Kemp circa 1720s but extended and completed circa 1750's for William Lemon, probably by Thomas Edwards, and extended in the later C18 and early C19. Gutted by fire in 1934. Granite ashlar, except stuccoed rubble to later C18 and early C19 parts. Plan of large originally central block of 3-rooms wide of central hall with flanking reception rooms, stair hall behind hall and service rooms to either side to rear. Flanking single storey over basement link buildings to originally identical pavilions. Later extended to left (west) by double depth range with front reception rooms and rear service rooms and long axial passage between. C18 parts terminating to left (west) with square clock tower but extended further to left (west) and to rear in the C19. Palladian style with original central 1750's part in the Ionic order. The building has extensive remains, in many parts to full wall height of 2 storeys over basement, and complete with cornice. The part to the east suffered most damage and to the right of the Ionic portico is reduced to basement level for the greater part. South front was originally symmetrical with recessed 3-window front behind tetrastyle Ionic portico with engaged terminal columns between identical rusticated ashlar 2-window bays with moulded strings below flat arch level and moulded cornice to parapet. To the left and right were single storey 5-window fronts of wings with Tuscan colonnades surmounted by entablatures and cornices. In front of the whole of this central section was a granite balustrade, in front of the portico, with flanking stairs; to left and right of the stairs, and between the column bases of the colonnades. To the far left and right were pedimented single storey over basement pavilions each with a central Venetian window. The central portico and much to the left survives, but to the right the walling has mostly fallen. Both the colonnades have gone and the balustrades are removed. However, much of the original stone is lying around the site including moulded cornices to front and to rear. The later C18 part to the left has a fairly intact single storey over basement 3-window front and 4-stage clock tower to left. The stucco is crumbling but the granite dressings of string, sill consoles, moulded sills, jambstones arch stones and cornices are complete. The front has plain openings to the basement but Venetian windows to first floor, left and right, and central single-light opening with moulded architrave. The clocktower, with splayed corners, has round-arched opening to basement, tall narrow opening to first floor, continuation of parapet cornice as string, round clock face openings to front and left (west) with moulded string as hood, over, and bellcote with round-arched openings and moulded impost string and cornice. Interior is very overgrown and access is dangerous but much internal walling survives and even window shutters and panelled reveals in places. There is a granite stair with iron balustraded columns to one side of the axial passage. This house at Carclew replaced an earlier one surviving until the C18. Called Cargelew-Dangarus in Henry II's reign, and, was owned by descendants of the Daungers as heiresses who married the Renaudins and Bonythons at the beginning of the C15. The Renaudins soon died out, but the Bonythons continued until 1697, when Richard, the last male heir of the elder branch, died, leaving an only daughter, Jane, who married Samuel Kemp. Extracted from part of Lawrence Weaver's description in *The Country Life* of May 13th, 1916, and repeated in a *Country Life* article of April 14th, 1934. Information about Thomas Edwards the assumed architect of the main phase of Carclew House can be referred to in an article by H. Dalton Clifford and Howard Colvin also in *The Country Life* (Vols 113 and 132, 1962). Carclew is now a magnificent romantic ruin, overgrown and neglected. Built in a commanding position overlooking Restronguet Creek and Carrick Roads beyond, and formerly one of Cornwall's very best C18 country houses. Photographs survive of the house before the fire, both in the *Country Life* articles and with the NMR.  
SW7896738159

### The Coach House

63467

Coach house and stables, now used as office and store. Circa late C18. Flemish bond brick front with granite plinth, rusticated quoins and jambstones, piers, arch stones, band and cornices, otherwise stone rubble. Hipped Delabole dry slate roofs with cross roof terminating with pediment to front. One brick chimney over cross wall to right (north). Plan of 3 bay central coach house with accommodation over flanked by two 3-bay stable blocks. Circa early C19 lean-to at rear of coach house and later lean-tos at either end. Palladian style. 2 storey coach house with lower stables left and right originally with fodder storage partly in roof space; all over basement approached from lower ground at rear. Symmetrical 3:3:3 bay east front. Central pedimented coach house, broken forward, has 3 elliptical arched openings with projecting keys to ground floor, mid floor band, a 6-pane hornless sash to small granite keyed brick arched opening over each door; all surmounted by pediment with moulded granite cornice and blind oval niche to middle of tympanum. Flanking stables each have central doorway, and a sash to each side. The doorways have rusticated Gibbs surrounds; overlight with glazing bars to left-hand doorway and plain overlight with original 6-panel door to right-hand doorway. To left of this doorway is an original 24-pane hornless sash. 12-pane hornless sash to right is later and those to left-hand stables are much later. Shallow brick arches over windows have granite keystone. This is a fine C18 coachhouse and stable range which in spite of the conversion has a virtually intact exterior.  
SW7885438011

### Barn and adjoining outbuildings

63468

Barn with adjoining former stabling, left, coachman's cottage, possibly former horse engine house, rear, and coach house to right. Circa late C18 and part remodelled in the C19. Killas rubble with granite dressings to barn front. Hipped Delabole dry slate and grouted scantle slate roofs. Brick arches and brick chimneys to cottage. Plan of overall rectangular range plus 2 storey cottage projecting from lower end, rear right, of central deeper barn lower stabling, left, (east) remodelled in the C19, and coach house, right, with accommodation over. Barn is in the Palladian style. 2 storeys. North front with symmetrical 1:3:1 bay barn at middle and 3-window regular fronts of stabling, left, and coach house, right. Barn projects forward from adjoining buildings and has middle 3 bays, surmounted by pediment, broken forward. Plinth, mid-floor platband and moulded eaves and pediment cornice. Ground floor, or basement has central doorway with ledged door with wooden lintel over and segmental brick arched window openings with circa late C19 6-pane windows. First floor has middle 3 bays with openings set within large tall rectangular recesses. Round-headed brick arches. Wide central loading doorway with projecting keystone and pair of ledged doors with blind fanlight over. Flanking window openings have apron like hoods and possibly original 12-pane hornless sashes with upper sashes as fanlights. Bays 1 and 4 have shallow brick arches with moulded pediments on corbels over window openings and possibly original 24-pane sashes. Pediment has blind brick arched lunette to tympanum. Rear of barn has 3 tiers of pigeon holes. Stabling, left, has doorways midway between ground floor window openings, left-hand, door now window, and right-hand doorway with 3 pane overlight and door boarded over. First floor partly rebuilt in the late C19 and with rafters ends under eaves and gables over dormered windows with exposed purlins. All windows to stabling are circa late C19 horned 24-pane sashes. Coach house circa early-mid C19, has 3 wide segmental brick arched coach openings to ground floor and original 16-pane 2-light casements to first floor under brick arches of same radius and positioned mid way between ground floor arches. Left-hand coach opening is courtyard entrance. Cottage to rear of barn, circa early C19, extended to left (west) and remodelled circa late C19. Rubble walls with granite quoins to later part, left, and segmental brick arches over openings. Hipped ended grouted scantle slate roof over original part and narrower parallel hipped ended dry Delabole slate roof, left. Plan of larger left-hand (west) room and smaller room in original part, right, with entrance and stair between. Nearly symmetrical 2-window south front with ledged door off centre to right and circa late C19 2-light casements. Interior of barn partly inspected to see original oak or elm roof structure with 2 tiers of morticed and pegged collars to principal trusses. Other interiors not inspected. The central feature of this group, ie. the barn, is a particularly fine building with strong architectural elements and detail.  
SW7881737991

### Mr Lanyons almshouses and walls surrounding garden to the E

63433

Almshouses and garden walls to front. 1726. Built for Lanyon. Painted slatestone rubble walls, granite sills, oak lintels and windows. Flipped scantle slate roof sweeping very low to rear. Tall rendered chimneys, each with 2 flues over side walls, and central axial chimney with 4 flues. Original plan of 2 pairs of single-cell plans with central stair between each pair and narrow, possibly communal, service area open to continuous rear catslide roof. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 6-window east front arranged as 2 identical 3-window fronts with 2 doorways towards middle of each. C20 doors with 2 glazed top panels. All 3-light casements with possibly original oak frames and mullions with internal chamfers and stops. Lintels over first floor windows have bowtell moulding. Dated stone name plaque to first floor, middle, with raised letters and one S in the form of a bird. Rear is blind but light is emitted through old iron skylights in roof. Interior of third from left inspected and much original structure and detail survives including ovolo-moulded oak ceiling beams, ovolo-moulded muntins with plank partition and 2-panel door to first floor room with ovolo-moulded panels and 1 original nailed strap hinge. Original roof structure not inspected. Granite coped garden walls flanking front linked to house by slate-roofed doorway to left with old ledged door with iron strap hinges and wooden latch, and earth closet with slate roof to right. Return walling, parallel to front, and with entrance, has rubble coping. It is thought that the ground floor was for men and the first floor for women. Now divided into 4 units, each with ground and first floor rooms. Despite some conversion, this is a very intact building retaining its essentially simple but functional design.  
SW8133741330

### Carharrack Methodist Church

66662

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, now Methodist Church. Dated 1815 in gable; altered in later C19 and early C20. Uncoursed killas rubble with granite dressings, the front rendered and the sides and rear cement-washed. Rectangular plan with shallow apse to rear. Two storeys, 2x5 bays; the symmetrical pedimented facade has a plinth, cornice, and large raised corner pilasters with sunk round-headed panels and coped upstands above the cornice; a wide central doorway with Tuscan pilasters, plain frieze and cornice; 2 windows at 1st floor with raised sills and floating cornices on fluted consoles, formerly sashed but now of 2 round-headed lights with stained glass; and a plain roundel in the pediment containing the raised date "1815". Both side walls have square-headed windows like those at the front (added wing attached to 5th bay of right-hand side, not of special interest). The apse at the rear has rounded corners and 2 tall round-headed windows with intersecting glazing bars. Interior: horse-shoe gallery with panelled front, supported on wooden Tuscan columns, and completely furnished with 3 tiers of original box pews which have ramped sides and doors with H-hinges, and 6 turned lamp-standards with oil-lamps; former "City Road" arrangement of communion rail behind pulpit reversed, but fragments of the original remain behind the inserted rostrum, and the windows of the apse have cornices with fluted consoles (now concealed from the body of the church by the organ). History: replaced octagon chapel built in 1770; modelled on Wesley's City Road chapel, like Camborne Centenary Chapel, Wesley Street, Camborne  
SW7305241439

### Gwennap Pit

66900

Methodist open air meeting place. 1762, remodelled in 1806. Conical pit made in fallen-in mine shaft which was used by John Wesley for preaching in 1762, and remodelled and reduced in size in 1806, to 360 feet circumference and 16 feet depth, with 13 circles of tufted seating faced with random rubble. On the west side a flight of segmental steps is built into the terraces, and to the north round the 4th step down is a pair of stone posts with a rectangular boulder between them (probably the "pulpit"). Used for Whit Monday services annually from 1807 to 1966.  
SW7171741761

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

### **Wheal Bust Chapel attached walls gate piers and railings**

473911

Wheal Busy Chapel, attached walls, gate- piers and railings II\* Bible Christian chapel. 1863 datestone. MATERIALS: killas rubble with granite dressings; grouted scantle slate roofs with pierced and crested red clay ridge tiles and end finials; cast-iron ogee gutters and downpipes. PLAN: small rectangular aisle-less plan plus later C19 porch in front of original doorway; gallery to ritual west end. EXTERIOR: single storey; symmetrical 2-window front. Segmental brick arches over original 6/9-pane hornless sashes at both front and rear. Gable-ended porch has open braced truss as barge board over granite name and date panel with relief inscription. Basket-arched doorway has leaded overlight and pair of panelled doors; flanking leaded sidelights and side buttresses. INTERIOR: unaltered interior with plaster ceiling cornice and roses; panelled dado and panelled gallery front carried on brackets and the gallery supported on slender columns; L-plan staircases with stick balusters and turned newel posts. The original round-arched doorway has a spoked fanlight over pair of panelled doors. FITTINGS: there are box pews in both the gallery and in the central area below, plus space for loose fittings at either side. There are also box choir and leaders' pews ramped up on either side of the communion area and rostrum. The pews and other fittings are panelled, the lower pews have open balustraded friezes at the front and sides including the doors. The communion area has similar detail to its front and to a communion rail in front of the rostrum. There is a loose leaders' bench in front of this. The rostrum has a projecting panelled centrepiece with arched panels and a moulded cornice. There is a tall turned balustrade on either side with rounded corner to the right and a straight-flight staircase to the left. The handrail is surmounted by 2 turned lamp standards. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: on either side of a garden court at the front of the chapel is a slurred rubble wall with gabled coping. At the front of the courtyard are low granite coped walls surmounted by ornate cast-iron railings. The central gateway has square granite piers and a fine cast-iron gate, and there is a cobbled path which leads to the front door of the chapel. This is arguably the best surviving complete example of the simple type of wayside chapel in Cornwall and one of only 6 examples of its type to retain all the original fittings. The unusual and beautiful fittings are quite remarkable.

SW7382445238

### **Church of St. Agnes**

63779

Parish church. C15 tower, spire rebuilt in 1905, otherwise in 1848 by Piers St Aubyn. Granite ashlar tower, otherwise killas rubble with granite dressings. Dressed granite broach spire behind embattled parapet to tower, otherwise dry Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Stone stack over vestry. Plan: C15 west tower; C19 nave and chancel; C19 north aisle south aisle and south porch linked to covered passage and vestry added in 1909. Exterior: C15 2-stage embattled west tower with spire: diagonally-set corner buttresses; pointed west doorway; 3-light traceried window over doorway; 2-light traceried windows with slate louvres to upper stage. Hoodmoulds over all openings. The 1848 parts of the church have windows and doorways in the Perpendicular style: traceried granite windows with hoodmoulds; 4-centred arched granite doorways. C19 ledged and braced doors, leaded glazing. Interior: Plastered walls; C19 6-bay granite arcades, C19 arched collar rafter roof structures; C19 and later fittings, including octagonal marble font dated 1851. Memorial windows with coloured glass: 2 windows at the east end, one window in the north wall and west window of the south aisle.

SW7202850734

## **Grade II**

### **242 GII Listed buildings in Truro**

#### **New Mill Cottage**

63283

New Mill Cottage GV II Pair of houses, now 1 house. Circa late C18. Painted killas rubble. Oak lintels and slate sills. Steep corrugated asbestos roof, probably formerly thatched, with brick chimney over gable end, left, and C20 stone chimney to gable end, right. Originally 2 identical single-cell house with entrances and stairs towards middle, now a 2-room house extended C20 to rear. 2 storeys. Regular 2-window south front with original wide 3-light casements with 8 panes per light and much crown glass. Doorways grouped towards middle. Right doorway blocked and left-hand doorway with possibly original ledged door. Interior is simple but has fragment of moulded chair rail to right of entrance and ovolo-moulded ceiling beams in right-hand room. First floor and roof not inspected. The original windows are an important feature of this house.

SW8078545921

#### **Footbridges over river Kenwin and Leat**

63288

Footbridge in two sections linked by causeways. Possibly C18. Granite slab walkways carried on rubble abutments but with intermediate piers in granite monoliths. The bridge over the river is in 3 openings, with one opening separated by a pier c3.5m wide from the other two; and a pair of short supporting granite piers to the paired openings. To the south c20m is the 2 opening leat span similar in construction to the river spans. At either end the causeway runs out to road level, and the causeway surfaces are in asphalt. On the east side of the footways are runs of iron tube rail to tube standard, probably C19; the leat span has 5 standards and the river span 3+5 standards. A late version of the clapper bridge: the very deep footway slabs suggest and C18 rather than C19 date.

SW8079745874

#### **Milestone 8m from E wall of Kenwyn nursing home**

508974

It is rectangular in plan, stands approximately 0.94m high, with a segmental-arched top, and is painted white. The stone is inscribed with the letters FROM / TRURO / 1 / MILE, which are picked out in black paint. The letters are sans serif capitals. There is an incised benchmark below the lettering on the front face. From the mid-C18 century onwards, turnpike trusts were encouraged to provide markers such as milestones and mileposts on the stretches of roads they operated. The Truro Turnpike Trust, the first in Cornwall, was established by Act of Parliament in 1754 and this milestone stands on the former turnpike road between Truro and Shortlanesend (now the B3284), one of the six routes specifically mentioned in the 1754 Act. The milestone is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. The Truro Turnpike Minute Book in 1825 records that milestones on this route should be recut and repainted, indicating that this was part of their regular maintenance. The current lettering may therefore date from the early C19.

SW8166845909

#### **Treliske School**

377318

Country house, now school. c1880. For Sir George Smith. Granite ashlar; dry Delabole slate roof over left-hand wing otherwise replaced with asbestos slate; hipped main roof; stone axial and lateral stacks. Substantial double-pile plan plus service wing at rear; 2 reception rooms flanking a central entrance hall at the front; axial passage behind left-hand room; stair hall behind right-hand room; conservatory and billiard room on the left and summer room on the right. Classical style with Mannerist details. 2 storeys with flanking single-storey wings. Symmetrical 2-storey entrance front is 2:1:2-bays with central entrance bay broken forward and surmounted by a steep triangular pediment with oculus; plinth, moulded first-floor sill and moulded eaves cornice. Ground floor has distyle-in-antae porch with stepped stilted round arch over doorway with narrow sidelights; blind arcade to frieze on moulded brackets above; flanking bays have elliptical arches with rock-faced vousoirs with projecting keyblocks over 2-pane sashes. First floor has central tripartite sash with 2 over 1 panes to central sash and similar sashes to flanking bays. Original windows throughout. Conservatory on left has symmetrical front of 3:2:3-lights with taller central segmental lights over pair of doors rising into gabled dormer, margin panes to windows most with original coloured glass. Summer room on the right has symmetrical front of 3 pairs of lights. Other elevations in similar but plainer style retain most of their original features. INTERIOR: virtually complete as built and has a very high standard of carpentry and joinery details and plasterwork with moulded and carved cornices to most of the reception rooms. Entrance hall has heavy modillioned cornice and doorway between pair of slender columns with near Ionic capitals leading to large stair hall with mahogany handrail over cast-iron balustrade and scrolled over newel; fine stained-glass window. Many fine quality chimneypieces and doorcases. Summer room has open hammer-beam pitch-pine roof structure boarded between the trusses.

SW8017445365

#### **Boscolla Mill**

63264

Millers House with further house possibly for extended family, now all 1 house. C18 with possibly earlier core. Painted stone rubble with rendered cob to first floor of front walls. Scantle slate double span roof with gable ends over part to left (west) with brick chimney over right-hand gable and asbestos slate roof over main part of house right, with brick chimneys over gable ends. Left-hand gable is party wall with rear of other house. Plan of main part of house right (east) is of 2 rooms flanking wide central passage leading to central stair. Other house projecting forward to left also has 2 front rooms but smaller, also flanking passage and with 2-storey service range to rear under parallel roof. Further part to left of front. 2 storeys. South front of 2 windows to left-hand part and wider symmetrical 3-window front of main house set back to right. Central doorway with possibly original 4-panel door. C20 2-light casement to all window openings. Front of left-hand house is nearly symmetrical with central doorway, and further building adjoining to left. Interior not inspected but entrance hall has original C18 T-stair and pine muntin and plank partitions.

SW8030246269

#### **Milestone 50m NE of railway bridge**

508973

From the mid-C18 onwards, turnpike trusts were encouraged to provide markers such as milestones and mileposts on the stretches of roads they operated. The Truro Turnpike Trust, the first in Cornwall, was established by Act of Parliament in 1754. One of the roads specifically mentioned in the Act was to lead from Truro via Calenick smelting-house, Higher Carnon, Cassaws Water, Penryn, and a milestone at the one-mile point on this route is marked on C & J Greenwood's map of Cornwall, published in 1827. The line of the road was altered immediately after this date, to allow for a less steep climb at this point, and the new route, which is followed by the present A39, opened in 1829. This milestone stands on the new route, at the one-mile mark, evidently replacing the earlier stone within Calenick village. The milestone is marked near its current position on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880, though it is now situated on the

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

opposite side of the road from its earlier site. The road was straightened in the 1970s, creating a loop of the earlier road which is now a lay-by, and it appears that the stone was removed from its original position during this work, being later reinstated in its current position, just across the highway.  
SW8190043537

### **The North Lodge** 63394

Circa mid-late C19. Roughly coursed shale rubble walls with granite quoins, sills, jambstones and lintels. Dry Delabole slate roofs in L shape with gabled lateral external granite and shale chimney over left-hand side wall. Lean-to attached, and slightly projecting eaves and verges with moulded purlins. Overall T-shaped plan including later lean-to at rear left. Originally 1-shaped and with 3 rooms. 2 storeys. South front has projecting gable end, left, and side wall with entrance set back to right. Gable end has tripartite sash to ground floor, middle, and 2-light sash over. Sash boxes are chamfered to resemble mullions and sashes are hornless with 8 panes per light. Chamfered shouldered arched doorway is near angle and has original ledged door with iron fittings. Interior not inspected.  
SW7992642517

### **Boundary Stone** 63379

Tin boundary stone. Circa early C19. Undressed granite moorstone rectangular- on-plan monolith with eroded incised inscription to east side, of 5 with serifs. VVI M Once numerous, these stones originally marked the boundaries between mineral rights claims.  
SW7941243124

### **Boundary Stone** 63380

Tin boundary stone. Circa early C19. Undressed granite moorstone roughly square-on-plan monolith with deeply-incised Roman letter R with serifs to north and west sides. Drill hole to top. Once numerous, these stones originally marked the boundaries between mineral rights claims.  
SW7943043356

### **Melody House** 63411

Vicarage, now private house. Circa 1848. Built for the Reverend William Haslem and possibly designed by him or helped by William White who designed the church, Killas rubble walls with shallow rubble arches over openings and slatehanging to side wall (south west). Scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over gable ends with external breast to right and lateral shaft over side wall, left, and hip to front (south east) projection of cross wing. Irregular plan of overall L-shape with 2 unequal reception rooms flanking through passage leading to stair behind left-hand room within integral wing kitchen beyond and integral lean-to at kitchen gable end. Roof sweeps slightly lower to rear of right-hand room with narrow room behind. 2 storeys. Irregular 3-window south east front with 1-window hipped shallow projecting wing, left, with wider ground floor window with 3-light casement and 2-light casement over. 2-window part, set back to right has doorway to far left, adjoining angle, with C20 top-glazed door and window over. Wider window to ground floor right has 2-light transomed window with marginal panes. Otherwise windows are original 1-, 2- or 3-light casements with small panes, except some C20 windows to rear. A C19 engraving by Butterworth and Heath shows a conservatory/verandah with a 3-bay arcade, flush with and to right front wing. Interior is little altered with original narrow open-well open string stair with mahogany handrail wreathed over newel with curtain step. Moulded ceiling cornices to reception rooms and to stair ceiling also with moulded band. Original doors and architraves.  
SW7708643131

### **Well Head 20m SW of Baldhu Church** 63414

Well-head over spring. Circa 1847. Possibly by William White who designed the church but may be by the Reverend W. Haslam. Dressed elvan with corbelled elvan roof with cross finial to east gable. Rectangular-on-plan with steps down to doorway at east end. In the style of a C15 holy well. East doorway has shouldered flat-headed arch. Roof has straight eaves cornice and corbelled roof stones are laid with slightly overhanging courses to resemble slates or tiles. Roll moulding to ridge. An attractive and functionally designed well-head in Gothic revival style.  
SW7717543154

### **Billy Bray's Grave 4m S of Baldhu Church** 63413

Grave with memorial obelisk. Finely dressed granite. Circa late C19 to Billy Bray, died 1868. Rectangular grave with low chamfered border, and with obelisk on inscribed pedestal with moulded base and cornice at west end. Inscription in incised thick grotesque lettering to east, north and south. East inscription: IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM BETTER KNOWN AS BILLY BRAY WHO DIED AT TWELVEHEADS, MAY 25TH 1868 AGED 73 YEARS. South inscription: BY HIS SANCTIFIED WIT, CHRISTIAN SIMPLICITY, FERVENT FAITH AND MANY SELF-DENYING LABOURS, HE COMMENDED HIMSELF TO A WIDE CIRCLE OF FRIENDS WHILE LIVING, AND THE PUBLISHED RECORD SINCE HIS DEATH OF HIS MEMORABLE SAYINGS AND DOINGS HAS MADE HIS NAME FAMILIAR AS A HOUSEHOLD WORD IN OUR OWN AND OTHER LANDS. North inscription: HE WAS A LOCAL PREACHER WITH THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS FORTY-THREE YEARS. Alongside is grave to Sarah, wife of James Bray.  
SW7720943165

### **Kilters** 63438

Row of 4 cottages now 3 units and adjoining killing house. Oldest cottage to right (east) C18, otherwise circa early-mid C19. Built by the Gerrans family. Painted and some rendered stone rubble and cob to oldest part, slate sills, wooden lintels or shallow brick arches. Roofs on 4 levels to front with grouted scantle slate left (west) corrugated asbestos to middle former pair of cottages with grouted scantle slate parallel roof to rear of left-hand one. Brick chimneys over gable ends and party walls. Oldest part, right, has corrugated iron over thatch and killing house, to far right (east) has lower pitched corrugated asbestos roof. Plan of irregular row: single-cell cottage, left, (west); pair of single-cell cottages with later service room behind each, adjoining to right; and earliest single-cell cottage to right with adjoining killing house (last use) far right remodelled C20. 2 storeys. Regular south front with 1-window cottage left with 4-pane horned sashes, pair of 1-window cottages with doorway towards middle with 4-panel doors; and right-hand one with old lattice porch, and both with original 16-pane hornless sashes front and rear. C18 house to right is set back from other fronts and south side is rear with 2 small ground floor windows only, 1 with glazing bars. North front of this cottage has original 12-pane 2-light casements to ground floor left and to first floor far right. Doorway with ledged door within C20 lean-to porch. Otherwise the cob walling is unpierced and retains its cob texture. Killing house north front has wide doorway with ledged ventilated door and wide 2-light casement to left. Interior not inspected but said to be little altered. Said to have been built by and still inhabited by (1985) the Gerrans family, and built on land with limited life lease.  
SW7740143542

### **Kilters Farmhouse** 63437

Farmhouse barn and cottage. Circa early C19. Painted killas rubble and painted and rendered cob. Slate sills with shallow brick arches over ground floor openings of farmhouse, otherwise wooden lintels plastered over. Steep asbestos slate roof, formerly thatched, over house with brick chimneys over gable ends shared with barn, left, (west) and cottage, right, both with corrugated asbestos roofs. Cottage used to have external cob stack to right-hand gable end. Plan of house of 2 nearly equal rooms flanking cross passage now leading to circa mid C19 stair in service outshut to rear of left-hand room. Barn with bank to rear on left and single-cell cottage with left-hand cross passage on right. Ground slopes down to right. 2 storeys. Overall 4-window front with nearly symmetrical 3-window house to middle with doorway slightly to left and possibly original 4-panel door. Slate weathering over doorway probably for former porch. Windows are 6-pane horned sashes. 1-window cottage on right is divided from house by painted rubble garden wall, and has doorway to left with original 4-panel door. Small 4-pane window to right and slightly larger one over. Barn front, left, is obscured by ivy but has doorway to first floor rear. Interior of ground floor of house is little altered since the C19 with moulded ceiling beams and 4-panel doors. Roof structures said to be original. A simple unpretentious range little altered since the C19.  
SW7755743734

### **House** 63436

Small house, possibly originally a pair of cottages. Circa late C18. Painted killas rubble with stucco (probably over cob) to front. Slate sills. Mostly grouted scantle slate roof sweeping lower to rear left over rear outshut. Brick chimneys over gable ends with external breast to left. Plan of 2 unequal rooms plus service room to rear of left-hand room. 2 storeys. Irregular 2-window south front with circa early C20 top-glazed door is off-centre towards left. First floor window over pier between left-hand window and door. Right-hand windows are regularly disposed. Interior not inspected. One of the few of such modest local buildings to escape ruthless C20 renovations.  
SW7766243851

### **Hugus Methodist Church and walling surrounding adjoining courtyard to the S** 63435

Methodist church with integral manse and wall surrounding adjoining courtyard. 1830 and refitted late C190. Painted killas rubble with slate sills, some granite lintels and some shallow brick arches. Hipped scantle slate roof partly replaced by corrugated asbestos. Brick chimney over external breast to rear wall of manse. Plan: chapel at right (west) end and later manse over a schoolroom at left (west) end. The chapel has an entrance in the right (east) end wall under a west gallery. There is also a gallery at the opposite (west) end of the chapel. Manse entrance to first floor rear left is approached by a rubble sided ramp from left (west) end. Regular south front: manse over schoolroom, left, with ground and first floor 12-pane horned sashes; and 2-window chapel right, with circa early C20 wooden windows with simple tracery within round-headed openings. Entrance to middle of right-hand (east) end with brick porch with corner acroteria and Gothic style window with horned sashes. Entrance to far left with C20 ledged door. Interior has circa late C19 pine fittings but part of east gallery is original, supported on 2

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

wooden Doric columns. West gallery is later extension of rostrum area into first floor of manse. Rostrum has canted pulpit and flanking flights of stair with splat balusters and turned newel posts. Round cast iron stove is fitted to north side. Original roof structure. Boundary wall is of heavily mortared killas rubble with gateway to middle of west wall with rounded-headed dressed granite square-on-plan piers. Wooden gate with chamfered stiles, rails and cross bracing with pointed dowelling bars, double-spaced to lower half.

SW7740043892

### The post office farmhouse

63434

Farmhouse with cottage and adjoining farm building, now 1 house. C18. Painted killas rubble and cob, slate sills, segmental brick arches to ground floor openings and timber lintels to first floor. Steep asbestos slate roof over house, formerly thatched, with brick chimneys over rubble breasts to gable ends. Roof continues over later farm building right (east) at same pitch. Later C18 cottage, left, has lower pitched corrugated asbestos roof at lower pitch, formerly scantle slate, and with brick chimney over rubble gable end left. Plan originally of 2-room farmhouse with central passage with rear stair turret behind left-hand room, now partly enclosed by large C19 lean-to. Later C18 barn added to right-hand (west) end with roof sweeping lower to rear over angled projection with rounded end wall. Finally extended to left-hand end (west) by single-cell cottage with stair turret or fuel store projection to rear left. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2-window south front of original farmhouse flanked by regular 1-window front of cottage, left, and barn front, right, with small ventilation window to first floor and C20 extensions to ground floor. Farmhouse has central doorway with open fronted scantle roofed gable ended porch with unpierced rubble side walls. Similar porch to front right of cottage. All 4-pane horned sashes except 6-paned ones to ground floor of farmhouse. Interior not inspected but said to be little altered. A late example of houses with stair turret projections and rare survival of unaltered circa late C18 early C19 open-fronted porches.

SW7738243930

### Milestone

63286

Milestone. Circa early C19 or recut in circa early C19. Painted dressed granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan round-headed with shallow dressed panel facing road (north) with incised inscription of FROM with crude serifs. TRURO 3 MILES Original inscription was probably 3 in relief. T This milestone is particularly important as the village, greatly expanded in the C20, derives its name from it.

SW7803145030

### Barn 15m SE of Saveock Manor Farmhouse

63406

Bank barn. Circa late C18-early C19. Painted killas rubble walls with wooden lintels. Hipped corrugated asbestos roof, formerly scantle slate. Rectangular plan, built into bank to rear (south). First floor grain storage and winnowing area over animal shelter and wagon store in basement. Irregular north front with later building at right angles to left, adjoining and partly blocking front. Doorway, left, and loading doorway over. Wider doorway to right with wide loading doorway over and small window to ground floor between doorways, and to far right with ventilation slit to first floor over each. Pigeon holes under eaves. Interior not inspected. Included for group value.

SW7675744412

### Billy Brays Three Eye Chapel

63374

Bible Christian Chapel. First built circa 1835, rebuilt or remodelled circa mid C19 and again circa late C19. The 1835 chapel was built by Billy Bray, largely by his own hands. Cement rendered rubble with rusticated quoins granite sills and polychrome brick porch, flipped asbestos slate roofs. Rectangular aisleless plan with entrance to west and rostrum to east. Single storey. Symmetrical 3-window north and south walls, each with horned 12-pane sashes. West entrance front has late C19 gable-ended banded-brick porch with brick acroteria to gable. Central doorway with shallow brick arch and 4-panel door. Round-arched windows to sides of porch with marginal panes. Interior has mostly circa late C19 fittings including bowed rostrum with turned balustrade and integral projecting pulpit carried on octagonal columns. Winder stairs to left and right with stick balusters. Ornate cast iron panels to communion rail. Particularly interesting is a wooden chair with seat inscribed 'BRILLY BRAY BALDHU 1839!'. Some of the pews are earlier benches with shaped ends added. Billy Bray was a greatly loved and respected local preacher, who, whilst working in the mines and caring for his family had several chapels built to a great extent by his own hands. 'Our little chapel had three windows, one on one side and two on the other: the old devil, who does not like chapels, put his servants by way of reproach to call our chapel 'THREE EYES'. But, blessed be God, since then, the chapel has become too small for the place, and it has been enlarged; now there are six windows instead of three; and they may call the chapel SIX EYES now if they will'. Quoted from BILLY BRAY by F.W. Bourne. LONDON May 1890. This book is a great source of further information about the preacher and includes an amusing story of how Billy Bray acquired a 3 cornered cupboard to use as a pulpit for this chapel

SW7649243697

### Boundary Stone

63376

Tin boundary stone. Circa early C19. Roughly squared granite monolith. Partly buried. Eroded but with incised inscription 1 with serifs, facing east at lane W S junction. Once numerous, these stones originally marked the boundaries between mineral rights claims.

SW7645243332

### Milestone

63284

Circa early C19 or recut in circa early C19. Painted dressed granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan round-headed with shallow dressed panel facing road (south) with incised inscription of FROM with crude serifs. TRURO 4 MILES Original inscription was probably 4 in relief.

SW7644445013

### Milestone

63273

Circa early C19 or recut circa early C19. Painted dressed granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan round-headed with shallow dressed panel facing road (south) with incised inscription of FROM sans serifs. TRURO 5 MILES Bench mark under. Resited since road widening. Original inscription was probably 4 in relief

SW7661345744

### Chancewater House

63146

Rectory, now private house. Circa 1832 and extended circa 1840's. Stucco over stone rubble. Steep dry Delabole slate roof with gable ends and projecting verges at south west end at right angles to dry. Delabole slate roof at lower level and at lower pitch with rendered brick chimney with 3 flues over gable end to north east. Rendered lateral stack over south west wall with slightly projecting breast. Hipped lean-to scantle slate roof over single storey entrance and larder to north east. Originally 2-room double depth plan with stair approached by axial passage between front and rear rooms from entrance at north east end. Extended to south west circa 1840's in Tudor style by rectangular room with butlers pantry to rear with cellar under. 2 storeys plus attic. 1- and 2-window south east front with gable end of Tudor style extension left with plinth and rusticated stucco quoins. Original 4-light canted hipped-roof and mullioned bay window with original 15-pane fixed lights. Opening over with hoodmould and originally with central mullion but now with horned 16-pane sash. Original oculus window over with wheel, glazing. Earlier part to right with projecting stuccoed keystones over openings and later 16-pane horned sashes. Entrance front to north east has Victorian conservatory left with arched door with Gothic glazing. To right of conservatory is circa 1840's 4-centred arched window opening within painted rubble walling and with original traceried window with central mullion and arched lights. Interior retains original features of both the circa 1832 and circa 1840's periods of: panelled doors; dog-leg stair with mahogany handrail over stick balusters and turned newel and curved balustrade over well. Ground floor room to south west has moulded and carved ceiling band and roll moulded architrave surrounding bay window. Garden ornaments include Victorian letter box and lamp-post.

SW7501343987

### Milestone

63272

Circa early C19 or recut in circa early C19. Painted dressed granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan round-headed with shallow dressed panel facing road (north east) with incised inscription of FROM sans serifs. TRURO 5 MILES Original inscription was probably 5 in relief.

SW7529946640

### Primrose House

63141

Circa early C19. Built by Henry James for himself. Painted killas and cob, slate-hung to first floor of front. Wheat reed thatched roof with brick chimneys over gable ends. Scantle slate roof over lower part to right. Originally 2-room cross-passage central-stair plan; 1 room 2-storey extension to right, circa mid C19, and single storey lean-to to rear. 2 storeys. 3- and 1-window front. Main part has central doorway with panelled door and low pitched gabled porch. 9-pane sashes with high meeting rails. Old wooden laundry under eaves. Later C19 part, right, has 4- pane sashes. Interior is little altered with open beams and pine muntin and plank partitions.

SW7481546231

### Milestone

63105

C18. Granite monolith. Pyramidal-headed square-on-plan with original inscription to south side of '5' in relief. North west sides defaced. Probably resited.

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

SW7422646606

### **Milestone**

63680

C18. Painted dressed granite monolith. Square on plan. Tall shaft with pyramidal head. Recessed panels for former inscriptions which have been defaced.

SW7568847939

### **Treworder Farmhouse**

63280

Circa early C18 remodelling of earlier house and further remodelled in the C19. Painted killas rubble with wooden lintels and slate sills. Scantle slate roofs with gable ends large stone stacks with brick shafts to gable ends left and right, external to left and external lateral stack to north east wall of rear wing at right angles. Further brick axial chimney over single-storey range to right. Plan of original house now difficult to work out but remodelled circa early C18 as 2-room house with central passage leading to central rear stair turret plus kitchen wing to rear right. Narrow service room added under 2-storey outshut to rear of left-hand room in the C19. Earlier room survives at higher level in single storey building to right (north east) and incorporates earlier stone fragments. 2 storeys. Originally symmetrical 5-window south east front, but in the C19, first floor windows 2 and 4 blocked and ground floor window completely blocked and pier of masonry between windows removed to make window openings. Central doorway. C20 door and windows. Single-storey 2-window part to right has doorway to left of each room C20 and windows. Right-hand doorway is circa early C20 stable type ledged and braced. Chamfered stone reused as jambstone to right and stone with concentric ring carving further to right. Left-hand doorway has C20 lean-to porch. Rear is little altered since the C19. Interior was much remodelled in the C19 but retains original dog-leg stair with C19 balustrade and fielded dado panelling in left-hand front room with original ceiling level over. Hearths partly blocked except large slightly splayed fireplace in left-hand room of single-storey part with chamfered grown oak lintel over. Circa late C19 roof structure. Treworder was the home of Richard Lobb, High Sheriff of Cornwall (1651-2), Justice of the Peace, and Captain of Militia for West Cornwall. He was an influential Puritan and became involved in the New England Corporation, founded by Edward Winslow who sailed in the Mayflower in 1620. In 1665 Richard Lobb issued a token farthing of which no known examples survive. Source: The Story of Flushing, Cornwall by Ursula Redwood.

SW7899746580

### **Causilgey**

63262

Country house. Described in 1870 as having been newly built. Designed by G Devey. Killas rubble with granite quoins, sills, jambstones, mullions, lintels and arch stones possibly incorporating some reused dressed stone from Tregavethan Manor. Scantle slate roofs with gable ends except to canted bay and 1 hip to rear. Irregularly disposed rubble stacks over cross walls or gable ends, some with moulded string or cornices. Plan is very irregular of overall shallow H-shape plus further projections to right (north east) and lean-to at rear mostly 1-room deep. Tudor vernacular style. 2 storeys plus attic. Irregular south east front 1:2:1 bays with roughly central 2-window main range flanked by projecting. 1-window gable ends. Main range has roughly central entrance within open gable ended porch with tow rubble side walls. All window with granite mullions and C20 glazing. Ground floor windows with transoms. 3-light bay window to left of doorway and 2-light window over. Large quadrant projection, presumably bread oven, to left-hand angle. 3-light window to right of doorway and 6-light window over and continuing to left over entrance. Middle 2 lights are C20 insertions. Projecting taller gable end to left has canted bay window to ground and first floor each with 3 lights to middle and 1 light to each side, hipped roof and 2-light window to gable. Projecting gable end to right has 3-light window with transom to ground and first floor. Rear is very irregular with main features of canted bay towards left with 3-light transom to first floor and projecting entrance porch with parapet towards right with basket arched doorway and 2 small single-light windows over. Gable roof dormer with 2-light window over porch is linked to rear gable of tall front wing. Interior not inspected. A deliberately irregular and romantic pile with the roof materials and juxtaposition enhancing greatly the overall effect

SW7777547586

### **Nancewrath Farmhouse**

63278

Farmhouse. Circa 1840's. Built for and still inhabited by the Tinney family. Shale rubble, quarried nearby, and granite sills and lintels. Hipped grouted scantle slate roof with brick chimney over side wall, left, and to rear of original hipped roofed wing, left, and further hipped roof filling angle parallel to main roof. Plan of L shape originally plus later infill of the angle and now square. Now comprising :2 equal front rooms flanking central passage leading to central stair, original kitchen to rear of left-hand room, and later C19 service room. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south east front with original hornless 12-pane sashes. Central round-headed doorway with original panelled internal shutters. Interior not inspected but said to be little altered. A very complete house little altered since the C19.

SW7888747592

### **Milestone**

63274

Circa early C19 or recut circa early C19. Painted dressed granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan round-headed with shallow dressed panel facing road (south) with incised inscription of FROM sans serifs. TRURO 4 MILES Original inscription was probably 4 in relief.

SW7831648709

### **Boundary stone**

63266

Irish boundary stone. Circa early C19, of former parish of Tregavethan. Painted dressed of granite monolith, square-on-plan and rectangular in elevation. Incised Roman letter T on south road facing side. One of the few surviving boundary stones of the former parish of Tregavethan absorbed, following the Cornwall Review order, 1934, into the parish of Kenwyn.

SW7785148768

### **Milestone**

63270

C18. Tall slender painted dressed granite monolith square-on-plan with pyramidal head. Shallow recessed panel to 3 sides with inscription facing road (south) intact with Arabic numerals 34 over the letter L all in relief. West and east panels defaced and with recut inscriptions. West face has BODMIN over 23M in simple incised lettering. Below this is vestige of relief letter R for Redruth. East side has horizontal inscription in simple incised lettering of PENZANCE 24. One of the original C18 Turnpike Road milestones but probably resited because mileage shown is not in correct sequence with mileage on stone to east.

SW7705948672

### **Milestone**

63681

Circa early C19. Round-headed painted dressed granite monolith. Rectangular on plan. Incised inscription to front: TRURO 5 MILES

SW7672148861

### **Schoolroom immediately E of church of St. Peter**

63835

Schoolroom or church hall. Circa mid C19. Possibly designed by William White who designed the church and vicarage qv. Painted killas rubble walls, wooden lintels, steep grouted scantle slate roof with gable ends. Cast-iron ogee-section gutters. Plan: Rectangular plan. Probably one large room with possibly an entrance lobby at the right-hand end. Exterior: Single-storey 2-window south front. Integral buttress at left-hand end and a weathered buttress left of middle. Old, possibly original, 3-light casement windows with 3 panes per light. Old ledged door in original doorway on the right. Interior not inspected.

SW7467647145

### **Vicarage**

63834

Former vicarage, Circa 1847. Designed by William. White. Stuccoed. Delabole slate gabled roofs. Stuccoed gable and axial chimneys. Plan: Irregular reversed F-shaped plan: U-shaped plan plus possible extension at the right-hand end of principal range. Gothic style features. Exterior: 2 storeys plus attic (over right-hand wing). Stuccoed elevations with irregularly disposed mullioned windows (mullions removed from some of the windows). East front has gable end on the left, another gable end towards the right and a possible extension, with hipped end sweeping over an integral outshut, set back on the right. Left-and gable end has doorway with slate hood on corbels, on the right and outshut on its left with doorway and arched window above, and 2-light windows to middle of gable and below. Interior not inspected

SW7464247130

### **Church of St. Peter**

63833

Church built for Peel parish. 1847, designed by William White. Tower rebuilt in 1898. Killas rubble with granite and freestone dressings. South-west (ritual south) wall mostly rendered. Grouted Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Plan: Cruciform plan with nave, chancel, north and south transepts and tower at north-west (ritual west) end. Gothic style. Exterior: Unaltered elevations. 3-stage embattled tower. Pointed-arched doorway. 3 light window with intersecting tracery over doorway. 2-light windows to upper stage. Church has porch with pointed doorway towards left of south-west wall. All original windows with groups of 2, 3 or 4 lancets within pointed arched openings with plate tracery. Leaded glazing. Interior: Simple lofty interior with plastered walls, arch-braced roof structures. Painted zinc reredos screen. Otherwise circa late C19 fittings.

SW7461347162

# Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

## **Callstick Vear Farmhouse**

63698

Farmhouse. Circa 1840s, extended probably soon after. Killas rubble with brick arches over the openings. Asbestos slate hipped roof with very wide eaves carried on moulded brackets, at the front. Plan: Double-depth plan with probably originally 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between 2 rear service rooms. Probably soon after the house was built it was extended by 1 bay in similar style on the right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Overall 4-window front. Original formerly symmetrical 3-window front with central doorway on the left. I-window-bay extension on the right. Original 6 panel door, original hornless sashes with glazing bars in openings spanned by shallow segmental brick arches with projecting keystones. Later window over doorway in reduced opening. Unaltered rear has its original windows. Interior not inspected.

SW7709550418

## **Batters engine house**

63675

Pumping beam engine house for former lead mine, part of West Chiverton Mine. Circa 1868-9. Killas rubble and granite dressings. Brick arches with granite keyblocks over the openings, brick to upper part of chimney. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with round chimney engaging middle of rear wall and cataract pit at the front. No surviving wooden floors or roof structure. Originally fitted with an 80" engine built by Harveys of Hayle later fitted to another mine. Exterior: 3 storeys. Unaltered elevations with round arches over the openings. Front (bob) wall has central doorway. Rear gable end wall has central round stack (an unusual feature). Right-hand (nearside) wall has large central cylinder doorway (usually sited to the middle of the rear wall) flanked by 2 smaller doorways, 2 first-floor window openings and 1 central second floor window openings. Left-hand (nearside) wall has 2 small basement openings, a doorway on the right and is identical to opposite wall above this level. Interior: See plan. Source: Historical notes provided by A. Barrett, Wheal Leisure, Perranporth.

SW7907050822

## **Mine buildings at approximately 400m ENE of batters engine house**

63676

Mine buildings, probably the remains of a winding engine house and adjoining boiler house and dry (drying house). Circa 1860s. Killas rubble, dressed granite, brick arches over the opening. Corrugated iron roof over part of the probable boiler house/dry. Gable ends. Plan: Overall T-shaped plan. Probable boiler house/dry at the front and remains of probable engine house projecting at middle of rear. No surviving machinery. Exterior: Probable boiler house is 2 storeys, probable engine house has been reduced to about 4-5 metres high. Boiler house has symmetrical 3-window east front with 3 doorways to the ground floor and 3 round-arched window openings above the doorways. Left-hand gable end (south) wall has 2 wide round-arched openings to the ground floor and 3 blocked round-arched openings above. Interior: Scissor braced roof structure over part (left); various niches.

SW7948250959

## **Stables 30m SW of Chyverton house**

63701

Stables. Circa late C18. Roughly-coursed killas with granite and brick dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with pedimented gables at the front. Brick chimney over gable end towards left of rear range. Part of right-hand roof is glazed. Plan: Overall 1-shaped plan. 2 parallel C18 blocks with a probably later single-storey linking building at the rear middle and high yard walls with central gateway between the front ends. Exterior: 2 storeys and single storey. Symmetrical east front has 2 pedimented gable ends flanking high walls and a central gateway. Each front end has a tall central round-arched niche with the arch springing from a string course. Square on plan gate-piers have moulded caps. Unaltered elevations facing into the courtyard. Right-hand wall of left-hand building is a 3-window front with central doorway. Old doors and windows. Interior: Not inspected.

SW7962851109

## **Fingerpost at crossroads**

63918

Direction fingerpost. Late C19-early C20. Cast iron shaft reading, vertically: CORNWALL. and four arms with raised margin and sans serif capitals reading: (a) MARAZANVOSE 1 (b) TRURO 3 (c) ZELAH 2½ Fourth arm, (St Allen 1½) broken and missing. GOONHAVERN 4 Square pyramidal top to post.

SW8100749046

## **The old school**

63285

Board school now retail premises. 1876. Killas rubble with dressed freestone quoins, copings, sills, jambstones, mullions, arches and bellcote. Asbestos slate roof with coped gables and steep pyramidal stone roof to bellcote. 2 slender brick axial chimneys over cross walls. Plan of central school room with entrance lobby to left (north) with entrance under projecting bellcote plus classroom to each end in cross wings with projecting gable ends to front (west). Gothic style. Single storey. Nearly symmetrical west front with plinth unbalanced by belltower. 3-window nearly central schoolroom with taller central window rising to gabled dormer with stepped cusped lights (lower part removed C20 to make doorway), flanking 2-light windows with shouldered heads. Entrance through tall pointed arched doorway to porch, left of schoolroom, with bellcote over. Bellcote has 3 lights to each side with cornice below squat stone spire with crockets near apex. Identical projecting coped gables to cross wings far left and right each with stepped 3-light window with trefoil-headed lights and transoms between mullions. Some C20 render to gables. South wall has inscribed plaque within pointed arched niche pointed arched doorway with original door to right. Interior very simple but retains original scissor-braced pine roof structure. In spite of the recent alterations it still retains many of the gothic style features including the prominent bellcote.

SW8077147608

## **Milestone**

63276

Milestone. Circa early C19 or recut circa early C19. Painted dressed granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan round-headed with shallow dressed panel facing road (north) with incised inscription of FROM sans serifs. TRURO 2 MILES Original inscription was probably 2 in relief.

SW8089447257

## **Milestone**

508978

milestone, erected in 1754 with the lettering re-cut c.1825. The stone is of the tombstone design, being rectangular in plan with a semi-circular rounded head and one dressed face. It stands 0.6m high by 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep and is inscribed FROM / TRURO / 2 / MILES on the west face; an Ordnance Survey benchmark has been carved at the bottom. The stone is painted white with lettering of sans serif capitals picked out in black paint. The Truro Turnpike Trust was established by Act of Parliament in 1754 as a town-centred trust to turnpike the four main highways radiating from Truro. One such turnpike was the road to Mitchell via Calerick and Trispen, an existing road that had been amended and widened for the purposes of the Act. The Trust erected a series of milestones along this route that were rectangular in plan with semi-circular rounded heads and one dressed face; as such, they are commonly referred to as being of a 'tombstone' design. In 1825 the Trust ordered the re-cutting of a number of milestones where the lettering had worn away. This stone was subsequently re-cut with the original lettering replaced with a sans serif design that was common to that used on milestones erected by the Trust in the mid-C19.

SW8332547773

## **Penmount**

62810

Country house, now crematorium. Early and mid-late C18. Stucco with rusticated granite quoins and hipped Delabole and asbestos slate roofs. L shaped plan with later extensions. 2 storeys plus attics. South entrance front of 2:1:2 bays with central bay broken forward and with Tuscan porch, now closed and partly hidden by C20 porte cochere. Window over porch and round headed attic window breaking cornice under pediment. Flanking bays have plinth, tall rounded headed leaded windows (C20 insertions) cornice and plain parapet. East front is 2:3:2 bays with central bays broken forward which have 3 light scantle roofed bay window and door to right, three 12 panel sashes to first floor and lunette with glazing bars to pediment. Ground and first floor windows to left bay are blind. 2 window right bay with window and door to ground floor. Windows are 12 paned sashes. Bay window and doors are later insertions. Early C18 sash survives to rear. Interior has mid-late C18 detail and C19 details in several rooms including entrance hall which has pedimented door cases, Vitruvian scroll frieze and gallery to one side. Back stair is early C18. Main early C19 stair is at Polwhele. Penmount was the home of Charles Henderson, Cornish Historian.

SW8292547325

## **Penhellick Farmhouse**

62809

Farmhouse. Early mid C19. Shale rubble with granite quoins and dressings with asbestos slate hipped roof and brick chimneys over side walls. 2 rooms wide, double depth plan with central stair to rear. 2 storey 3 window south front with entrance under later porch slightly off centre to right. Window over door is slightly narrower than others. All are 16 pane sashes without horns. All openings have granite sills, jambstones and are slightly arched with granite voussoirs and projecting keyblocks. Rear stair window is a mid floor level and back door is off centre. Interior is little altered and has dog leg stair with handrail ending over turned newel and plain square balusters.

SW8324546656

## **Buckshead house**

377325

Farmhouse. Early C19 extended slightly later. Stucco and painted slate hanging to ground floor of original house; asbestos slate roof over original part; half-hipped scantle slate roof to wing on left. Single depth plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Symmetrical 2-window front of original house with central doorway on the right; 6-panel door within open porch with moulded entablature

## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

over square chamfered posts; original 16-pane hornless sashes. Taller wing on left has quoin strips and moulded architrave to round-headed window opening with C20 fifteen-pane fixed light with thick glazing bars plus small similar window inserted to ground floor. INTERIOR not inspected.  
SW8338346286

### Outbuildings N of 195, Buckshead House

377326

Small barn. Early C19. Painted stone rubble with timber lintels, some slatehanging; granite steps and hipped dry Delabole slate roof. Small rectangular plan. 2 storeys; 2-window front. Central 1st-floor doorway approached by flight of granite steps from the right; old plank door; original 16-pane hornless sash on the right, window boarded over on the left. INTERIOR not inspected.  
SW8838646303

### Milestone

508975

It is rectangular in plan, stands approximately 0.70m high, with a segmental-arched top, and is painted white. The stone is inscribed with the letters FROM / TRURO / 1 / MILE, which are picked out in black paint. The letters are sans serif capitals. There is an incised benchmark on the right-hand face. From the mid-C18 onwards, turnpike trusts were encouraged to provide markers such as milestones and mileposts on the stretches of roads they operated. The Truro Turnpike Trust, the first in Cornwall, was established by Act of Parliament in 1754 and this milestone stands on the former turnpike road between Truro and Mitchell, via Calerick and Trispen. The milestone is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890. The road, formerly a rural route, is no longer a main road, and has been developed with post-war suburban housing.  
SW8337446200

### Milestone

377327

SW84NW BODMIN ROAD 880-1/3/8 Milestone at SW 8316 4565  
SW8317845750

### Trenery Toll house

377328

Toll house, now house. Mid C19. Local rubble with granite dressings; dry Delabole hipped slate roof, polygonal over entrance bay; brick chimney over left-hand side. Irregular plan; probably living room with canted front, lean-to service room behind and bedroom on the right. Single-storey 3-window entrance front. Canted projection with chamfered doorway with overlight and narrow flanking windows and wider window to right-hand bay. Possibly original V-jointed plank door and possibly original wooden casement windows with wide panes in chamfered granite openings. INTERIOR not inspected.  
SW8316045720

## World Heritage Sites

### Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape

17

This was approved in 2010 by the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia. Brief synthesis The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining for predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engine houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally. The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities at this time through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass and, with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was also increasing greatly through the requirements of the tin plate industry, for use in the canning of foods and in communications. The substantial remains within the Site are a prominent reminder of the contribution Cornwall and west Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and to the fundamental influence the area asserted on the development of mining globally. Innovative Cornish technology embodied in high-pressure steam engines and other mining equipment was exported around the world, concurrent with the movement of mineworkers migrating to live and work in mining communities based in many instances on Cornish traditions. The transfer of mining technology and related culture led to a replication of readily discernable landscapes overseas, and numerous migrant-descended communities prosper around the globe as confirmation of the scale of this influence. Criterion (ii): The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world. Criterion (iii): The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world's output of copper, tin and arsenic. Criterion (iv): The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world. Integrity (2010) The areas enclosed within the property satisfactorily reflect the way prosperity derived from mining transformed the landscape both in urban and rural areas, and encapsulates the extent of those changes. Some of the mining landscapes and towns within the property are within development zones and may be vulnerable to the possibility of incompatible development. Authenticity (2010) The property as a whole has high authenticity in terms of form, design and materials and, in general, the location and setting of the surviving features. The mines, engine houses, associated buildings and other features have either been consolidated or await work. In the villages and towns there has been some loss of architectural detail, particularly in the terraced housing, but it is considered that this is reversible. The ability of features within the property to continue to express its Outstanding Universal Value may be reduced, however, if developments were to be permitted without sufficient regard to their historic character as constituent parts of the Site. The spatial arrangements of areas such as Hayle Harbour and the settings of Redruth and Camborne are of particular concern and these may be vulnerable unless planning policies and guidance are rigorously and consistently applied. Protection and management requirements (2010) The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites within its territory in two ways. Firstly individual buildings, monuments, gardens and landscapes are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and secondly through the UK Spatial Planning system under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. National guidance on protecting the Historic Environment (Planning Policy Statement 5) and World Heritage (Circular 07/09) and accompanying explanatory guidance has been published by Government. Policies to protect, promote, conserve and enhance World Heritage Sites, their settings and buffer zones can be found in regional plans and in local authority plans and frameworks. The World Heritage Committee accepted that the Site is adequately protected through the general provisions of the UK planning system. A detailed and comprehensive management plan has been created which stresses the need for an integrated and holistic management of this large, multi-area and diverse Site. The main strength of the plan is the effective network of local authority and other stakeholders that underpins it. The co-ordination of management of the property lies with the Site office for the property. Service-level agreements with other departments within Cornwall Council's Historic Environment department ensure the effective delivery of planning advice, and Sites and Monuments record keeping. The Strategic Actions for 2005-2010 in the management plan have been in part completed, and the development of risk assessments and a monitoring system are underway utilising data capture systems being introduced by Cornwall Council. The production of detailed definitions of Outstanding Universal Value for specific landscapes within the Site will also be pursued to aid the delivery of planning advice.  
SW7164339512, SW7922538439, SW7160950904

## Registered Parks and Gardens

### Chyverton park

1491

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Chyverton Park is situated c 0.5km north of the village of Marazanvose and to the south of the village of Cost-is-lost, to the north-west of the A30 road. The c 58ha site is bounded to the south-east by the A30 road, while the east, north, and west boundaries are formed by minor roads. The course of these roads was altered in 1770 to enable the enclosure of the park (estate survey, 1770). To the south-west the site adjoins Quarryclose Plantation, and to the south it is bordered by agricultural land. The site occupies a shallow west-facing valley, with higher ground rising to the east and north. There were formerly views north-east from the house towards Tinkers Castle or Hunter's Tower but these have been obscured by C19 and C20 planting. Chyverton Park is today (2000) approached by a short drive which leads from the public road to the south-west. The late C18 stables (listed grade II) are situated to the south-west of the house, adjacent to and to the west of the south-west drive. An earlier drive enters the park from the A30 road to the south-east adjacent to a mid or late C19 lodge (listed grade II). The drive sweeps north and west through the park and Merton Plantation before dividing, one branch extending north to the kitchen garden, while the principal drive turns south-west to cross the south-east end of a sinuous lake north-east of the house on a bridge (listed grade II\*). The bridge was constructed c 1780 and formed part of John Thomas' late C18 park landscape. The drive continues south-west and north-west through an area of lawns and pleasure grounds to approach the house from the south-east. Chyverton Park stands near the western boundary of the site. The house was initially constructed for John Andrews in the mid C18, and was extended c 1770 for John Thomas. The gardens and pleasure grounds lie to the north-east of the house. Lawns lead down from the house to the lake, which formed part of the late C18 landscape developed by John Thomas. Beyond the lake, the gently rising wooded land is planted informally with a collection of ornamental trees and shrubs. This ornamental planting was started in the 1870s and was enhanced and extended from the 1920s by Treve Holman with the advice of Sir Harold Hillier. The pleasure grounds today (2000) contain a notable collection of magnolias assembled principally since 1945. The late C18 park is today an area of mixed plantations towards the centre of the site and to the east of the pleasure grounds. The late C18 design left the heart of the site as open fields or paddocks; these were planted-up in the 1840s as a pinetum by John Thomas' son-in-law, John Peter. The kitchen garden is situated c 500m north-north-east of the house, adjoining the minor road which forms the northern boundary of the site. The garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high, and is reached by a service drive which leads from the south-east drive through the pleasure grounds. house (outside the site here



## Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall

registered), today (2000) known as Tinkers Castle but originally named Hunter's Tower, is situated c 250m north of Cost-is-lost, some 1.25km north-east of the house. This structure was built in the late C18 as a folly and eyecatcher to be seen from the house and pleasure grounds, and formed part of John Thomas' scheme of improvements. The tower was extended for domestic use in the C20; the reciprocal view from the house has been obscured by the growth of C19 and C20 trees (Pett 1998).  
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### Tregothnan

1646

Tregothnan is situated c 0.5km south of the village of St Michael Penkevil, and c 4km south-east of Truro. The c 150ha site comprises some 25ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 125ha of parkland, ornamental woodland, and drives. The site is bounded to the west by the Truro River, and to the south by the River Fal, while to the north-west the early C19 picturesque north drive adjoins the Tresillian River to the west and agricultural land to the east. To the north-east and east the site adjoins agricultural land and woodland through which passes a network of C19 carriage drives which overlook the River Fal. Tregothnan House stands on a spur of high ground, the land falling away to the Truro River to the west and the River Fal to the south; the parkland to the south of the house is undulating, with small, deep valleys falling south-west and south-east from the house and pleasure grounds. There are extensive views south and south-west across the park to the River Fal and King Harry Reach, to the west of which lies Trellissick (qv). From the north drive there are views west, north-west, and north across the Tresillian River to the villages of St Clement and Tresillian, and to the C19 designed landscape associated with Pencalenick. The tower of the old church at Kea c 1.5km west of the house which was purchased by the Earl of Falmouth in the early C19 serves as an eyecatcher from the north-west park. Tregothnan is today (2000) approached from the village of St Michael Penkevil to the north of the house. The entrance, c 80m south of the parish church, is flanked by massive mid C17 granite gate piers surmounted by ball finials, which support a timber gate (all listed grade II); the piers are said by Hals (1737) to have been brought from Fenton Goleen. To the east of the entrance and within the site stands an attached pair of two-storey early C19 gothic lodges (listed grade II). A tarmac drive extends south-east for 160m before sweeping south-west to follow the crest of a north-west-facing escarpment which falls to the Truro River. To the south-east the drive is adjoined by Church Walk Plantation, a mixed area of woodland and shrubbery through which the C19 Church Walk passes north-east and north to join the drive c 100m south of the entrance. The drive continues c 80m south-south-east to arrive at the forecourt below the north-east facade of the house, while a service drive extends 130m south-west to reach the C18 and C19 stables and service quarters (listed grade II\*) to the north-west of the house. The forecourt is enclosed to the north-east and south-east by mid C19 ornamental gothic wrought-iron railings which stand on a low stone wall. Double wrought-iron gates supported by elaborate octagonal stone piers set on square bases and surmounted by crowned sea lions holding the Falmouth arms (all listed grade II) lead to the north drive and south-east to the farm drive which passes south-east through the pleasure grounds to Nancarrow, a mid C19 model farm (listed grade II; immediately outside the site here registered). The forecourt railings are attributed to Lewis Vulliamy and form part of the alterations undertaken for the second Earl of Falmouth in the mid C19. To the north-west the forecourt is enclosed by the mid C19 stables (listed grade II\*) which are constructed in a Tudor-gothic style using yellow brick. A central archway in the south-east facade leads to a courtyard, the walls of which are planted with camellias. To the south a smaller office yard was the early C19 stable yard designed by William Wilkins. The larger stable court was designed by Vulliamy c 1845. The external walls of the stables are also planted with camellias. The principal C19 approach to Tregothnan was from the north along a picturesque drive which is entered through a mid C19 gatehouse (listed grade II) at Tresillian c 5km north of the house. The two-storey stone gatehouse comprises a pair of lodges linked by a massive Tudor-gothic arch containing traceried timber doors and surmounted by a carved heraldic achievement. Quadrant walls with terminal piers surmounted by carved lions flank the gatehouse, while to the north, between the gatehouse and the public road, areas of lawn planted with mature cedars are retained by low granite walls (listed grade II). Granite bollards linked by chains extend from the carriage arch along the drive and enclose the side of the lawns adjacent to the public road, returning to the piers which terminate the quadrant walls (all listed grade II). Within the site the tarmacked north drive leads c 190m south-west through an avenue of ilex oaks (replanted late C20), before entering an informal avenue of mature ilex oaks which extends c 550m south-west. Passing from this informal avenue the drive continues south-west with rock faces and areas of principally deciduous woodland to the south-east, and the tidal Tresillian River to the north-west. There are views north from the drive across the river to the grounds of Pencalenick. After c 2.5km the drive rises slightly with riverine oak woodland on the north-west-facing slope between the drive and the river, while after c 3km the drive crosses a dam which retains Merther Pond, a former tidal creek. Some 450m south of Merther Pond the drive turns south-east and ascends a wooded side valley, passing under a simple stone arch (c 1825, listed grade II) which carries the public road to the hamlet of Mertherlane. Sweeping east and south the drive crosses a further public road before turning south-south-west to pass in an approximately straight line through woodland which includes groups of ornamental conifers, to reach the forecourt to the north-east of the house. The final 370m of the drive is flanked by mature rhododendrons. The north drive was constructed in the early C19 and may have formed part of Repton's early C19 improvements; it is shown on the Tithe map of 1840 but at this date the final 200m of the drive ran to the south-east of its present course to enter the forecourt at its north-east corner. The course of the drive and forecourt appear to have been altered to their present form by W A Nesfield for the second Earl in the mid C19; plans and elevations for this work survive and are attributed to Nesfield (private collection). Tregothnan House (listed grade I) stands on a level spur of high ground above the Truro River and the River Fal. The house assumed its present form in 1816-18 when William Wilkins remodelled a mid C17 house for the fourth Viscount Falmouth in a Tudor-gothic style. The house was further enlarged by Lewis Vulliamy in 1842-8 for the second Earl of Falmouth, at which time the forecourt to the north of the house was remodelled. The two-storey building is constructed in stone with three taller towers and many tall terracotta and stone chimney stacks which combine to create a picturesque outline to the building. The entrance facade is to the north with a central section containing the entrance porch by Wilkins flanked by bays added by Vulliamy. The south or garden facade incorporates part of the 1650 house, while the east facade is largely the work of Wilkins. The formal gardens lie to the south and south-east of the house, while informal pleasure grounds extend to the south-east and south-west. A terrace extends below the south-west facade of the house, with stone steps to the south-east descending to the parterre terrace. Rectangular on plan, the terrace is retained to the south-west by a massive, mid C19 buttressed stone wall and low parapet (listed grade II) which separates the terrace from the deer park. A perimeter gravel walk encloses the terrace, while a central gravel walk divides it into two rectangular lawns; the larger lawn to the east of the central walk is at a lower level. The lawns have quadrant-shaped flower beds at each corner, and a central, slightly sunken oval area which in the late C20 replaced mid C19 geometric parterres designed by W A Nesfield (Tooley 1994). In the late C17 Celia Fiennes described formal gardens comprising 'gravel walks around and across ... the squares full of goosebery and shrub-trees ... like a kitchen garden ... out of which is another garden and orchard, which is something like a grove - green walks with rows of fruit trees' (Morris 1995). The Tithe map (1840) shows the park extending up to the house. The parterre terrace formed part of alterations designed by W A Nesfield in the mid C19 (Tooley 1994). A formal walk aligned on the south-east facade of the house and planted with alternate pines and myrtles extends c 290m south-east through the pleasure grounds, before turning east-south-east for c 130m. An informal gravelled walk, the Deer Park Walk, leads from the south-east corner of the parterre terrace into the pleasure grounds passing through rhododendrons and ornamental shrubbery adjacent to the boundary between the pleasure grounds and the deer park, allowing occasional vistas into the park. Some 240m south of the house the informal walk crosses a lime avenue which extends c 100m south-west to the ha-ha forming the park boundary. The Bowling Green, a large, roughly oval lawn enclosed by rhododendrons lies at the west end of a shrubbery walk, the Quarter Mile Walk, c 100m south-east of the house. The Bowling Green and lime avenue are shown on the Tithe map of 1840 and may survive from an C18 layout (N Jeans pers comm, 2000). A shallow flight of stone steps rises to the Quarter Mile Walk which extends c 370m east-south-east through the pleasure grounds, and which is terminated at its eastern end by a low granite bench seat. A pair of ornamental stone niche seats surmounted by ball finials are placed in shrubbery to the north of the Quarter Mile Walk, that to the east being aligned on an avenue of tree ferns which descends into the informal pleasure grounds. A C19 rustic timber summerhouse with a shingled roof stands c 250m east of the Bowling Green. The summerhouse overlooks a rectangular lawn with a semicircular extension on its south side, which is enclosed by rhododendrons. A central walk leads c 50m south from the summerhouse to a circular flower bed which contains a late C20 sculpture of a falcon set on a stone pedestal. The formal walks to the north of the pleasure grounds and the formal lawn to the south of the summerhouse are not shown in their present form on the Tithe map (1840), and formed part of the scheme designed by W A Nesfield in the mid C19. Further development took place in the early C20 (OS). Some 370m south-east of the house, an avenue of Chusan palms leads to Snowdrop Hill, an area of informal ornamental planting. To the south a sunken garden is planted with Chusan palms and bog plants. Now (2000) cleared from mid C20 scrub, the sunken garden was created c 1900 by enclosing a strip of parkland adjacent to the boundary of the pleasure grounds. In the valley to the east of Snowdrop Hill a chain of three pools is surrounded by bog plants, while grass walks ascend a further hill to the south-east through the Arboretum. Today (2000) the Arboretum comprises a collection of late C20 conifers and other ornamental trees planted to replace C19 specimens destroyed in late C20 gales. To the west of the parterre terrace, mature ilex oaks screen service buildings to the south-west of the house. An informal gravel walk at the south-west corner of the parterre terrace extends c 240m south-west through an area of trees underplanted with a significant collection of camellias to reach the walled garden. This walk and shrubbery formed part of Repton's early C19 scheme for Tregothnan (Falmouth 1970). The park to the south of the house remains a deer park grazed by a wild herd of fallow deer (N Jeans pers comm, 2000). The park is enclosed by metal fencing and stone walls, and to the south-west adjoins oak woodland on the River Fal. To the south it is bounded by the River Fal, while to the east it adjoins woodland and a C19 plantation, The Rookery. The park is undulating, with a deep valley containing a chain of four rectangular pools c 320m south-west of the house extending south-west to the Truro River. A further rectangular pond or reservoir lies c 350m south-east of the house, while a stream flows south through a lightly wooded valley c 670m south-east of the house to the River Fal. There are ornamental groups of trees on high ground to the south and south-east of the house, and on a north-west-facing slope c 590m south-west of the house. The south park was established as a deer park by the mid C17 (Pett 1998) and was noted by Celia Fiennes in the late C17 (Morris 1995). In 1867 it contained a herd of 100 fallow deer (Shirley 1867). To the west and north-west of the house the north-west-facing slope which descends to the Truro River is today (2000) agricultural land, but is shown as parkland on the 1883 OS map. To the south this area is enclosed by Barnclose Plantation, an area of mixed woodland of early C19 origin (N Jeans pers comm, 2000); to the north it is enclosed by further belts of woodland, while to the west Cove Wood is planted on the steep slope above the Truro River. In a valley c 210m north-west of the house late C19 kennels (OS) were developed from an early C19 deer barn (Tithe map, 1840). A carriage drive extends through Cove Wood along the shore of the Truro River, passing two boathouses and an early C19 limekiln (listed grade II) c 800m south-west of the house. This drive continues north (beyond the boundary of the registered site) along the Truro River to reach a ferry at Malpas Point, and thence north-east along the Tresillian River to join the north drive c 1.3km north of the house. A further carriage drive follows the southern boundary of the park to the south of the house, connecting to the east with a drive (beyond the registered site) which follows the River Fal to Lamorran c 2km east of the house. The kitchen garden occupies a south-east-facing slope c 240m south-west of the house. Rectangular on plan, the garden is enclosed by brick walls c 3m high to the north-east, north-west, and south-west; the wall to the south-east is lower and allows a view out into the park. A late C19 brick and timber lean-to glasshouse stands against the inner face of the north-west wall to the north of the principal entrance to the garden. This glasshouse comprises approximately one third of the original structure (N Jeans pers comm, 2000), while the foundations of further glasshouses and associated structures remain to the west. The garden is terraced and is today (2000) used as a nursery. A Tudor-gothic arched doorway at the north corner of the garden leads from the upper terrace to the south-west shrubbery walk. To the north-west of the walled garden is a service yard enclosed by a hedge to the north-west, and entered through two gateways flanked by tall granite piers. To the north of the yard is a range of sheds and a cart hovel containing an early C20 soil-sterilising oven. A range of bothies stands against the outer face of the north-west wall of the kitchen garden, while to the south-west are the remains of a late C19 or early C20 straw-covered apple store. A triangular plot to the east of the kitchen garden and to the west of the park is planted with mature standard apple trees, and to the north-east there is a further rectangular orchard. The present disposition of kitchen garden and orchard reflects that shown on the Tithe map (1840)

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### Trellissick

1647

Trellissick is situated c 4.5km south of Truro, to the west of the River Fal and to the north of Carrick Roads. The c 92ha site comprises some 10ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 82ha of parkland and woodland rides. To the north the site is bounded by Lamouth Creek, while to the north-east, east, and south it adjoins the River Fal. To the south-west lies Channals Creek, the head of which is dammed to form a lake, while to the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The B3289 road runs from west to east through the site to reach King Harry Ferry c 300m east of the house. The site occupies a shoulder of high ground from which the land drops steeply to the water to the north, east, and south. There are extensive views south and south-west down the

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River Fal to Carrick Roads and Pendennis Castle, while to the east there are views across the River Fal to the wooded west-facing slopes on the opposite shore. To the north-east there is a vista up the River Fal to Tregothnan (qv). To the south-west Pill Farm (outside the site here registered) forms a backdrop to the important coastal and river views from the park. Trellissick is approached from the B3289 road at a point approximately opposite Trellissick Cottages, c 370m north-west of the house. A late C20 visitors' entrance leads to a drive which sweeps south and south-east through an area of lawns and scattered trees to reach a car park c 100m north-east of the stables and Home Farm buildings which today (2000) provide visitor facilities and an entrance to the gardens. The approach to the mansion is also from the B3289 road at a point c 800m north-west of the house. New Lodge (listed grade II), a mid C19 two-storey, Gothic-style stone structure stands to the north-east of the entrance which is marked by a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by caps with sloping sides and flat square bases which may formerly have supported statues. To the north-east the Lodge adjoins a stone wall with granite copings which extends east along the B3289 road. Beyond the entrance the tarmac drive sweeps south-east and east through the park. Some 240m south-east of the entrance a drive leads south-west from the main drive to reach Lis Escop, a house built c 1965 to serve as an episcopal palace; the house is set in pleasure grounds comprising lawns, shrubberies, and specimen trees. The main drive continues c 500m east-south-east through the park, revealing a series of views south and south-west towards Carrick Roads, to reach a pair of low lattice-pattern, wrought-iron gates supported on granite piers with pyramid caps which lead to the carriage court below the west facade of the house. The carriage court is separated from the park to the west by a low stone wall. Some 640m north-west of the house and adjacent to the B3289 road stands Old Lodge (listed grade II), a single-storey stucco building with a classical pediment to the west supported by Doric columns. The Lodge was built c 1825, perhaps to the design of P F Robinson. The west drive was initially laid out for Thomas Daniell c 1825 when the public road to the north of the house (today the B3289 road) was diverted to its present course and Old Lodge was constructed; this arrangement is shown on the Tithe map of 1842. Archaeological traces of the former road survive in the park adjacent to the late C20 metal fence which marks the southern boundary of the car park. Following the sale of the estate to John Davies Gilbert in 1844 the course of the west drive was altered and extended further west, and New Lodge and the present entrance were built. This new arrangement was established before 1878 when it was shown on the 25" OS map. A service drive approaches the stables and Home Farm from the B3289 road at a point c 130m north-north-west of the house. The stables and carriage house (listed grade II) are U-shaped on plan and are constructed in brick under hipped slate roofs; they were built in the mid C19. Two early or mid C19 rubble-stone barns (both listed grade II) stand c 80m north-west of the house; these have been converted to serve as visitor facilities. Trellissick (listed grade II\*) stands on a level terrace above a south-facing slope which falls away to the River Fal. The house is constructed in stucco over rubble and brick under hipped slate roofs, and comprises two storeys lit by sash windows, with attic dormers on the west facade. The entrance or west facade has an off-centre, single-storey Doric portico, while the symmetrical south facade, which overlooks the park, has a central Ionic portico, approached by a flight of stone steps, which rises to the full height of the building. At the east end of the south facade is a single-storey solarium constructed in stone with tall windows, a glazed roof, and a centrally placed Ionic portico. Service ranges extend to the north of the principal block. The present mansion contains the core of a mid C18 house built for John Lawrence by Edmund Davey. By c 1820 this building comprised a central block with a ground-floor classical loggia, flanked to east and west by single-storey wings; this building is illustrated on the estate plan of c 1821. In 1825 P F Robinson remodelled the existing house, adding the present south and west porticos and a classically inspired parapet concealing flat roofs; this house was engraved by Thomas Allom in 1831. The building assumed its present form in the late C19 when Piers St Aubyn added a second storey to the east and west wings for Carew Davies Gilbert. The solarium to the east of the house was constructed by L D Cunliffe in 1933 to replace an earlier timber conservatory. The informal gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally to the east and south-east of the house, with a formal terrace to the south separating the house from the park. The terrace below the south facade of the house is gravelled, and is retained to the south by a low stone wall with granite copings which returns to east and west. A wide gravel walk leads west to an area of lawns and evergreen shrubbery which adjoins the carriage court, while a similar walk leads east to the pleasure grounds. Passing through a pair of low wrought-iron gates, this walk, known as the 'Shaded Walk', leads c 80m south-east through an area of mature trees underplanted with ornamental shrubs to reach a late C20 tunnel arbour which leads to a late C19 rustic timber summerhouse overlooking a tennis lawn. The lawn is retained to the west by a late C20 ha-ha which replaces late C19 metal estate fencing (guidebook), allowing wide views across the park to Carrick Roads and to the house. To the north, east, and south-east the lawn is enclosed by ornamental shrubbery. The tennis lawn was initially created as a croquet lawn by George Cookson who leased Trellissick in 1899. From the tennis lawn an informal path descends south-east to reach further walks in South Wood. Two parallel terraced walks extend c 500m south through mature mixed woodland underplanted with an extensive collection of ornamental shrubs on the east-facing slope above the River Fal; a third parallel walk or ride passes through woodland between the boundary of the garden and the river. Some 560m south-east of the house the upper walk reaches an hexagonal rustic timber and thatch summerhouse. Constructed in 1996 to the design of Paul Edwards, the summerhouse stands on a rocky outcrop and affords views east across the River Fal to Penperth. Stone steps descend the rocks adjacent and to the north of the summerhouse to reach the lower walk which returns north to reach the pleasure grounds east of the house. A broad gravel walk extends east from the late C20 visitors' entrance c 50m north of the house, and passes to the south of a lawn which occupies the north-facing slope to the east of the kitchen garden. The lawn is planted with mature specimen conifers and groups of ornamental trees and shrubs, while the south and east walls of the kitchen garden are screened by deep beds planted with ornamental shrubs and herbaceous plants. Similar planting encloses the lawn to the north, returning to the east to merge with the ornamental trees, shrubs, and water-loving plants in The Dell c 200m north-east of the house. The lawn was developed in the mid and late C19 on the site of an orchard which is shown on the estate survey of c 1821. The Dell comprises a valley and north-facing slope bounded to the north by the B3289 road which extends east to the garden boundary; it is planted with a collection of large-leaved rhododendrons and tree ferns, together with hybrid daffodils raised by William Copeland, brother of Ronald Copeland, which are named after members of the latter's family (ibid). The principal gravel walk, known as the Hydrangea Walk, continues east of the lawn to reach a further north-east-facing glade, from which there is a view north-east towards Tregothnan (qv). To the south the walk is bordered by mature trees underplanted with a collection of rhododendrons and camellias, through which pass a series of curvilinear paths. Some 80m north-east of the house a walk leads north, passing to the east of the lawn and to the west of The Dell, to reach a late C20 rustic timber footbridge which is carried on early C20 brick abutments across the B3289 road to reach a further area of pleasure grounds situated on a south-facing slope to the north of the road. This area, known as Carcaddon, was developed as pleasure grounds c 1960, and comprises lawns divided by specimen trees and conifers, and groups of ornamental shrubs including rhododendrons, camellias, magnolias, and hydrangeas underplanted with spring bulbs. A thatched rustic timber summerhouse stands towards the top of the slope c 250m north-east of the house. The footbridge leading to Carcaddon originally led from the pleasure grounds to the extensive network of woodland walks and rides which follow the shore of the River Fal and Lamouth Creek to the north of the B3289 road. A further area of detached pleasure grounds is situated in the valley north-west of Channals Creek c 380m south-west of the house. A series of walks passes through mature woodland which adjoins an approximately triangular-shaped lake which was formed in the mid C19 by damming the head of the creek. On the west bank of the lake, c 560m south-west of the house, stand the ruins of a C19 cottage, while to the north of the lake a small cascade is ornamented with quartz boulders (LUC 1993). The woodland includes exotic moisture-loving plants and Chusan palms. In the late C19 and early C20 the lake was noted for its waterlilies, including many rare varieties (Gardeners' Chronicle 1894). A walk continues south from the lake, passing through coastal woodland with views north-east to Trellissick park and south-east across the River Fal to Turnaware Point. The lake and its associated pleasure grounds, and the coastal walks and woodland were developed in the mid and late C19 by John Davies Gilbert and Carew Davies Gilbert. The park is situated principally to the south, west, and north-west of the house, with further coastal woodland walks and rides to the east and north. To the south and west of the house the park comprises undulating pasture with scattered specimen trees and small plantations which drops gently south towards the River Fal and Channals Creek. To the west the park adjoins the pleasure grounds associated with the lake north of Channals Creek, while there are further boundary plantations to the west and north-west. To the east the park is bounded by South Wood and the pleasure grounds south-east of the house. A walk or ride c 600m south of the house leads east round the headland east of Channals Creek, before entering woodland on the west bank of the River Fal. Continuing c 750m north, the walk today (2000) crosses the B3289 road at a point c 100m west of King Harry Ferry. This mid C20 walk outside the garden boundary replaces the lower terrace walk which was taken into the pleasure grounds in the late C19. To the north of the public road the walk or ride continues parallel to the River Fal, passing through North Wood and sweeping west along the southern shore of Lamouth Creek through the early C19 Stiches Plantation and Namphillows Wood. A walk ascends south through Namphillows Wood to cross the B3289 road adjacent to Old Lodge, while further walks continue west and south-west through the mid C19 Delabole Wood. Stiches Plantation and Namphillows Wood form the east and west boundaries to a further area of park which is situated on a north-facing slope c 450m north-west of the house. The park to the south and west of the house was initially created in the mid C18 to complement the new house built by John Lawrence in 1750. A park is marked on a survey of 1817, while by 1813 the 1" OS map shows North and South Wood to be established. The network of walks, rides, and carriage drives through the park and associated woodlands are shown on the estate survey of c 1821, indicating that Ralph Allen Daniell was responsible for laying out the park in its present form. The extension of the rides to the north-west through Namphillows Wood and the creation of Delabole Wood and the north-west park took place in the mid and late C19 after the estate was purchased by John Davies Gilbert. The kitchen garden is situated on a gentle east-facing slope c 50m north of the house, immediately to the east of the former Home Farm and stables. Irregularly shaped on plan, the garden is enclosed by brick walls c 3m high (listed grade II), and is today (2000) largely laid to grass with a section to the west separated by timber fences to form a plant sales area. To the north of the garden, and separated from it by a brick wall, is a rectangular yard enclosed by brick walls which contains bothies, sheds, and store rooms. To the south-west of the garden and outside its walls, an approximately triangular-shaped area is enclosed to the south-west by low brick walls. Known as the Cutting Garden or Parsley Garden, this area is today adjacent to the visitors' entrance to the garden and has a partially ornamental treatment; in the C19 it was used for the cultivation of early vegetables and herbs (guidebook). Opposite the Parsley Garden a north-east-facing triangular-shaped lawn is planted with late C20 specimen figs; these replaced C19 specimens killed in 1979 (ibid). The kitchen garden, Parsley Garden, and Fig Garden are shown in their present form on the estate survey of c 1821. Some 20m north-west of the kitchen garden and attached to the stone wall separating the service yard from the B3289 road is the Water Tower (listed grade II), a three-storey stone tower with a conical slate roof. This Gothic-style structure was erected as a water tower in the early C19 by Ralph Allen Daniell or his son Thomas; in the mid C19 it was converted into an apple store, and is today (2000) in domestic use. To the north of the B3289 road and c 190m north-west of the house, a south-facing meadow has been planted in the late C20 as an orchard using a collection of Cornish apple varieties underplanted with Cornish varieties of daffodil (ibid).

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### Carclew

1529

Carclew is situated c 6km south-west of Truro and c 1km east of Perranarworthal, to the south of the River Kennall. The c 145ha site comprises some 10ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 135ha of parkland and ornamental plantations. The site is bounded to the north by the River Kennall, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south-east from Perran Wharf to join a further minor road which forms the southern boundary of the site; this latter road leads south-east to Mylor Bridge. The western boundary of the site is marked in part by a stone wall and to the south-west by a belt of evergreen shrubbery planted beneath mature trees. This belt extends along the southern boundary of the site and is separated from the road by a stone wall which incorporates a large quantity of white quartz. Mid and late C20 domestic properties have been constructed within the southern shelter belt. To the east the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with a general fall in ground level from the south to the River Kennall to the north. Streams flow north and north-east through two combs which thus divide the site into three parallel ridges which fall from south to north. There are views north from the site across the River Kennall and the Carnon River to the north-east towards Devoran and Carnon Downs. Ornamental planting including evergreen shrubbery and mixed plantations behind rustic stone and quartz walls to the west of the road form the western boundary of the site, and further plantations to the south have common historic origins and form part of the setting of the site. Carclew is today (2000) approached from the minor road which forms the southern boundary of the site, at a point adjacent to its junction with the minor road forming the western boundary, c 530m south-west of the site of the house. The entrance is marked by low quadrant stone walls under granite copings, which support a pair of low granite gate piers. To the east of the entrance and immediately within the site stands Upper Lodge (listed grade II), a late C19 picturesque stone structure comprising a single storey and attic under a pitched slate roof with decorative pierced bargeboards. The lodge was built in 1871 for Col Tremayne and was extended to the east in 1985. The tarmac drive leads c 50m north-west through an area of mixed plantation and shrubbery, before sweeping north-east and north across the park for c 450m; the drive is separated from the park by late C20 fences. The drive passes to the south-west of the ruins of Carclew House (listed grade II\*), and to the east and north of the late C18 coach house and stables (listed grade II\*), and the late C18 barn, coachman's house, and stables (listed grade II\*) which form a group around a yard to the south of the gardens. These buildings are today (2000) partially in domestic use. The drive continues west and north-west beyond the stables to serve a group of mid and late C20 domestic properties, including the

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present Carclew House, which are situated to the west of the gardens. A further drive, in the C19 the principal approach to the house (Gilbert 1820), enters the site from the minor road which forms its western boundary, at a point c 240m east of the bridge which carries the road over the River Kennall. An entrance in the stone boundary wall provides access to a short, fragmented avenue of sycamores which leads c 50m east to a pair of tall stone gate piers which are surmounted by ball finials. To the south of the gateway stands a late C19 or early C20 lodge which comprises a single storey and attic under a pitched slate roof. Beyond the lodge the drive, which is today (2000) an agricultural track, extends c 200m east through a deciduous plantation and evergreen shrubbery before entering the park. The drive follows a level course through the park, passing east and south-east round a spur of high ground and revealing views north and west across the River Kennall towards Devoran. The drive continues south-south-east through a small plantation, to enter the pleasure grounds c 400m north-west of the ruins of Carclew House; at this point the drive is bordered by the remains of late C19 metal deer fencing. The drive passes to the west of Wheel Pond, and then turns south-east to pass above Wheel Pond and below Upper Pond, before following the north and east boundary of the garden to approach the ruins of Carclew House from the west. It is separated from the gardens by a stone wall, and from ornamental planting around Wheel Pond by late C19 arch-topped, wrought-iron railings. Gilbert described the north-west drive as 'an avenue, nearly a mile in length, shaded with lofty foliage [chiefly evergreen], and lined on each side with a hedge of laurel' (Gilbert 1820); these features survived in 1874 (J Horticulture), but do not remain today. A third drive, today (2000) a track, leads east-north-east from the ruins of Carclew House across the park to reach a farm, Carsawsan, situated beyond the eastern boundary of the park and the registered site. From the farm the drive leads south to join the road leading to Mylor Bridge. The ruins of Carclew House (listed grade II\*) stand in the well-timbered grounds of a mid C20 residence, Trevorick, towards the centre of the site. The ruins comprise a mid C18 Ionic portico which formed the central feature of the south facade, and extensive adjoining walls to the west; these rise through two storeys above a basement and are constructed in granite ashlar. To the west a mid C18 clock tower surmounts the remains of a single-storey west pavilion which was added to the original structure by Thomas Edwards. The eastern half of the building was extensively damaged in the fire of 1934 but elements of the internal arrangement and even decoration survive. Carclew House as built by Samuel Kempe c 1720 comprised an approximately square block of two storeys above a basement constructed in granite ashlar. This building was completed for William Lemon by Thomas Edwards of Greenwich c 1750, and was extended by the addition of colonnades linking east and west pavilions to the original structure; the south portico was also added by Edwards for William Lemon. The appearance of the house in the mid C18 is recorded in an engraving of 1758 by William Borlase. The house was further extended in the late C18 and early C19, these additions being constructed in stuccoed granite rubble. The house was gutted by fire in 1934; its previous appearance is recorded in photographs published by Country Life in 1916 (reprinted 1934). The late C18 chapel (listed grade II\*) survives c 130m north of the ruins. The chapel is constructed in granite ashlar and sandstone, with a hipped slate roof and a polygonal roof covering the altar recess to the rear. The structure retains significant interior details including a plaster ceiling which mixes classical and gothic motifs; it was converted to domestic use during the Second World War and is today known as Cordy's Close. A single-storey stone house, known today (2000) as Carclew House, is situated c 350m west of the ruins of the original building. Built in 1963 by Jack Siley, this house stands within the early C19 gardens west of the former mansion. The gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally in the valley to the west of the ruins of Carclew House, with early and mid C19 formal terraced gardens running down the east-facing slope to the north-west drive. Areas of informal pleasure grounds comprising principally evergreen shrubbery planted beneath mature specimen trees and conifers are situated to the north and west of the ruins of the mansion, and on the margins of Wheel Pond c 190m north-west of the site of the house. The terraced gardens are approximately rectangular-shaped on plan, with a further approximately rectangular area lying contiguous on the floor of the valley to the east. The gardens are entirely enclosed by C18 and C19 brick and stone walls (listed grade II); the walls incorporate some C16 and C17 bricks and stone work. The east-facing slope is cut into four principal terraces which are retained by stone and brick walls, and which are sub-divided by further brick walls (all walls and steps listed grade II). A mid C20 stone terrace extends below the east facade of the mid C20 house, below which a sloping lawn flanked by ornamental trees and shrubs descends to a stone-coped retaining wall. Centrally placed stone steps flanked by a pair of C19 cast-iron torchere descend to the second terrace, which is long and narrow on plan and laid out with tile-edged rose beds separated by a gravel walk running from north to south. A wrought-iron gate at the north end of the terrace leads to a small garden with a late C20 informal pool, from which a path leads to an informal camellia walk. The south end of the terrace is closed by a brick wall, while stone steps ascend south-west to a further terrace which is planted with trees and shrubs; this was the site of a late C19 greenhouse, the foundations of which survive. This terrace connects with two further terraces to the south-west linked by stone steps; these terraces are today planted with C20 ornamental trees and shrubs. From the second terrace centrally placed stone steps descend through the retaining wall to the third terrace; the lower (east) end of the flight of steps is flanked by a pair of stone piers which rise through the full height of the retaining wall, and which are surmounted by ball finials. The third terrace is approximately square on plan and is laid to lawn with a centrally placed early C18 stone baluster which supports a square, four-faced sundial and finial (listed grade II); this may have been relocated from elsewhere on the site in the mid C20. The lawn is flanked to the north by C20 ornamental trees and shrubs, while there are gravel walks separating it from borders to the west and south. The retaining wall to the second terrace is planted with mature wisteria, and the remains of a stone bench seat stand at the southern end of the terrace. Steps ascend north to the informal camellia walk, and south to the mid C20 'Italian Garden'. Stone steps at the north-east corner of the terrace descend to the fourth terrace which is similarly laid out with an approximately rectangular lawn surrounded by gravel walks which separate it from adjacent borders planted with ornamental shrubs. A circular depression in the centre of the lawn corresponds to a pool shown in a late C19 engraving; glasshouses shown on this terrace do not survive (J Horticulture). Golden yews flank an entrance in the south wall which is adjoined by piers surmounted by ball finials; this leads to the mid C20 'Italian Garden' which comprises two linked terraces. The lower terrace, which is enclosed by brick walls to the south, east, and west, is laid out with crazy-paved paths and a central circular fountain pool. The upper terrace, which is approached by stone steps, is planted with yews, conifers, and ornamental flowering shrubs. An entrance in the north wall allows access to the third terrace. Stone steps with a C19 wrought-iron hand-rail descend from the north-east corner of the fourth terrace to reach a mezzanine terrace on which stands a stone bench; from here steps ascend north to the camellia walk, while a further flight of steps descends to a sloping area which is planted with mature early and mid C19 rhododendrons, beneath which are the remains of a C19 rockery composed of randomly placed quartz stones. Informal walks pass through this shrubbery to reach the Upper Pond, a formal rectangular pool which occupies the floor of the valley. The pond is edged with concrete flags, with shallow steps descending into the water at the north end flanked by a pair of low stone piers. Grass walks surround the pond on all sides, and to the north a stone retaining wall forms a dam; below this wall is a single line of mature limes. The pond is ornamented with a pair of C19 stone fountains in the form of mermen (listed grade II). These are placed to the north and south of an off-centre rectangular island planted with willows. The fountains were probably introduced to the site in the mid C20. On the east side of the pond a semicircular flight of crazy-paved steps ascends from the water to an early C20 tempietto comprising six Ionic columns linked by stone benches, which support an open-work wrought-iron dome. The west-facing slope above and to the east of the Upper Pond is planted with further mature specimen rhododendrons, and ornamental trees and shrubs; an informal quartz-edged gravel walk extends through this planting, parallel to the eastern boundary of the garden, to reach an area to the south of the Pond which is laid out with a small C19 rockery and an elliptical bed edged with quartz. This rockery is screened from the Pond by mature rhododendrons. An informal walk descends to the north-west of the Pond, leading to a pair of C19 wrought-iron gates which give access to the north-west drive, and to the informal pleasure grounds around Wheel Pond. This pond is approximately rectangular on plan, and is also retained by a dam to the north, below which is a C19 cast-iron water-wheel which formerly pumped water to the house (listed grade II). Wheel Pond is surrounded by evergreen shrubbery, specimen conifers, and scrub. The terraced gardens and pleasure grounds were developed in the early C19 by Sir William Lemon and his son, Sir Charles, who inherited the estate in 1824. The basic layout survives from this period, together with significant planting, particularly of rhododendrons, introduced by Sir Charles between 1824 and his death in 1868. A late C19 engraving published in the *Journal of Horticulture* (1874) shows formal bedding schemes which do not survive today. Other planting and some structural features date from the mid C20 when the gardens were cleared after a period of neglect following the destruction of the house in 1934. The park surrounds the site of the house on all sides and is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture remaining to the west and south-west, and areas of arable cultivation to the east and north-east; these areas have been divided by C20 hedges and fences. The park is enclosed to the west and south by stone-faced banks and walls, while mixed plantations and evergreen shrubberies screen the north-west, west, and south boundaries of the park. In the early C19 Gilbert (1820) noted that the park was divided into an area for deer, and further areas for grazing cattle and sheep, while in the mid C19 Shirley (1867) commented that the park contained a herd of 150 fallow deer. The park appears to have been enclosed in the mid C18, presumably as part of the improvements undertaken by William Lemon after his acquisition of the estate in 1749. Today (2000) no separate kitchen garden survives at Carclew. In the C19 the terraced gardens, which are today entirely in ornamental cultivation, included areas of productive garden. These appear to have comprised the smaller enclosures, including the 'Italian Garden', which lie to the south and parallel to the four principal terraces. A small area of orchard planted with standard apple trees survives to the south of the mid C20 Carclew House.

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Appendix 4  
HVIA Supporting Jpegs

Walkover Survey



View from the gate in the north-west corner of the field, looking down the western boundary where the access track may run; from the north.

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



Looking across the level north end of the field and across to the valley, showing the wide open views; from the north-west.



View across the level upper part of the field, showing partial cut of pasture but no significant earthworks, just some tractor rutting from previous winters; from the north-west.



Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



View of the extant turbine on the other side of the road, immediately to the north-east of the field; from the south-west.



View of a pair of extant turbines, visible through the gate in the west boundary of the field; from the east.

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



View of the extant wind farms and additional single turbine on the high ground at the head of the valley; from the south-east.



View across the valley to two extant turbines; from the north, north-east.



Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



View up the field to the slurry store; from the south.



View down the slope of the field, showing no earthworks or obvious archaeology; from the north.



Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



View across the field and down the valley; from the north-west.



View along the tall mature hedgebank boundary to the north, along the road; from the west, south-west.





View back up to the gate, along the possible access track; from the south.

Impact Assessment



Engine houses and building at Wheal Busy; from the west, south-west.



As above chimneys at Wheal Busy; from the north.



Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



Billy Brays Three Eye Chapel, near Baldhu; from the north-east.



Melody House, set amongst its wooded grounds; from the north-west.



St Michaels Church at Baldhu; from the south-east.



The Old School at Baldhu; from the south, south-west.



Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



Round at Carine and barrow set amongst mature hedgebanks and trees on the land holding but with some views across the wide valley towards Truro; from the east.



North Lodge for Killilow; from the south-west.

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



Shallow barrows set in fields on the edge of the Killilow golf course; from the south-west.



Bowl barrow built around by a 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estate in Carnon Downs; from the south-east.





Grounds of Treliske with mature trees and now landscaped as a golf course; from the north-east.



As above, the wooded grounds of Treliske; from the east.



Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



Footbridges over the River Kenwyn at Newmills; from the north.



Cottages in Newmills, shielded by the trees and valley topography; from the east.



Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



As above cottages in Newmills; from the north-west.



New Mill cottage; from the south-east.



Boscolla Mill, set down below the road, in the trees shielded from views; from the north.



Nancewrath Farmhouse just above the turbine site, but set on the north slope and shielded by the hedgebanks of the lane; from the south.





Round at Bosvisiack, shielded from views to the turbine by the plantation of trees beyond, the banks used as hedgebanks for a field enclosure, can be seen to curve in the foreground; from the west.



Well preserved and very visible round at Penventinnie; from the south-east.



The Old School in Shortlanesend; from the north-east.



View across the barrow cemetery around Carland Cross; from the south-east.



Example of one of the best preserved barrows; from the north-east.



Landscape view and profile showing heights of some of the barrows on the high down to the south-west of Carland Cross roundabout; from the south-east.





St Pirrans Round north-west of Goonhavern; from the south-east.



Car Dane hillfort, on a high promontory, now quite wooded to its interior, respected by the field boundaries which run up to it; from the south.



View of Carn Kief hillfort and round, set in the plantation on the peak of the high ridge, looking to the north-west; from the east, south-east.



Engine houses near Ventongimps; from the north-east.





Entrance into Chyverton, showing how enclosed the house and outbuildings are by the wooded grounds; from the south.



View into the wooded landscaped parkland of Chyverton; from the south.





More engine houses and mine buildings near Ventongimps; from the north-east.



Earthworks near Tresawen, on the peak of a slope, set within fields; from the north.

Land at Treworder Farm, Kenwyn, Cornwall



Round near Callestick Veor; from the north-east.



Church at Three Burrows, with tall tower, showing its landscape presence; from the north-east.



One of the tall barrows south-west of Three Burrows; from the north.



Barrow just north-west of Mongoose plantation, appears as an overgrown mound on the edge of the field; from the north-west.





Barrows around St Agnes, set in fields, with mature hedgebanks; from the south.



St Agnes beacon hill; from the south-east.



Shallow barrows in fields around St Agnes; from the north-west.



As above, shallow barrows in fields around St Agnes; from the west.



St Agnes mining landscape with chimneys from engine houses breaking the skyline in and around the town; from the north-east.



St Agnes, Methodist Church; from the north.





The long overgrown earthwork bank, known as Bolster Bank; from the north.



Wheal Busy chapel; from the south.



Mine buildings near Chacewater, Wheal Busy; from the north-west.



Truro viaduct; from the north.





St Georges Methodist church, Truro; from the north-west.



St George's church, St George's Hotel and viaduct, Truro; from the south-east.



The viaduct; from the south-east.



Truro Cathedral, showing how it towers over the buildings of the town; from the south-west.





Boscawen Street and Princes Street, the City Hall and Coinage Hall, Princes House is just behind, within the narrower section of street; from the north-west.



Entrance into the grounds of Penmount, now a crematorium; from the south-east.



View up Lemon Street in Truro, showing the houses which will locally block each other's views out of the city and whose main views are that of the wide streetscape; from the east.





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