

LAND at GOONVEAN WORKS, GREENSPLAT, TREVERBYN, CORNWALL

Results of a
Historic Visual Impact Assessment



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Land at GOONVEAN GREENSPLAT, TREVERBYN, CORNWALL

Results of a Historic Visual Impact Assessment

For

Bryony Fowler

of

Cleanearth Energy (the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Greensplat Road, Treverbyn, Cornwall in advance of the construction of a 500Kw wind turbine.

There are two Grade I and nine Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 115 Grade II Listed buildings. There are 19 Scheduled Monuments within 10km.*

*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 eight of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), but will not have a more pronounced impact on any assets. Cumulative impact is not currently a major issue for this site, but given the number of turbine applications under consideration, it could easily become one.*

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

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Greensplat
Parish: Treverbyn
County: Cornwall
NGR: 00063 54587

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Cleaneath Energy (the Client) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of a 500kW wind turbine (61m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed site lies approximately 2.5km north west of St. Austell in an area which is part of the china clay waste tip for the Goonvean Works, Greensplat china clay works, on the eastern side of Greensplat Road. The proposed turbine location will be on a levelled plateau at c.235 AOD, which slopes steeply down on the east and west sides to the St. Austell River (on the east) and the Gover Steam (on the west).

Because this proposed site is located on a tip the material immediately beneath the surface will be the waste sand and rock deposits. Much of the soil in this area remains unsurveyed due to industrial activity, but it is likely that well drained loamy soils with a peaty surface horizon of the Moor Gate association exist. (SSEW 1983). These overlie the microgranite and aplitic igneous bedrock of the St. Austell Intrusion (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

There is no evidence of a very early origin of Greensplat and the place name may have derived from *Green's Plat* due to its links to a mine nearby called 'The Plat'. Trenance however has a likely medieval origin; it is mentioned in the Domesday book where it is spelt *Trenant* and is held by Hamelin. The place name Trenance contains the element **Tre* which is a pre Norman prefix meaning 'farm', which again suggests an early origin of the site, and *nance* meaning 'valley' (Padel 1985; Gover 1948).

The site lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation as disused industrial land, while the area immediately surrounding the proposed site is characterised as post medieval or modern enclosed land.

Before the post medieval and modern mining activity and china clay workings the scatter of small farmsteads suggests an agricultural character to the surrounding area of the proposed site, with a possible medieval origin suggested by documentary evidence of medieval settlement at Gomm (MCO14553), Lansalson (MCO15307) and Goonamarth (MCO14572).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Some archaeological assessment and fieldwork has already been carried out at the proposed site; an excavation was undertaken in 1973 of a bronze age round barrow at Trenance Downs (MCO3717) ahead of the creation of a rubbish tip (Taylor 2002), and an archaeological assessment in 2004 at Biscovillack, just north of the proposed site uncovered evidence of bronze age settlement (Cole 2004). Cornwall Historic Environment Record notes a number of features in the immediate area of the proposed site; alongside the above mentioned barrow site there are another two possible barrows (MCO3719) (MCO3718) and a possible Iron Age sub circular enclosure (MCO45723).

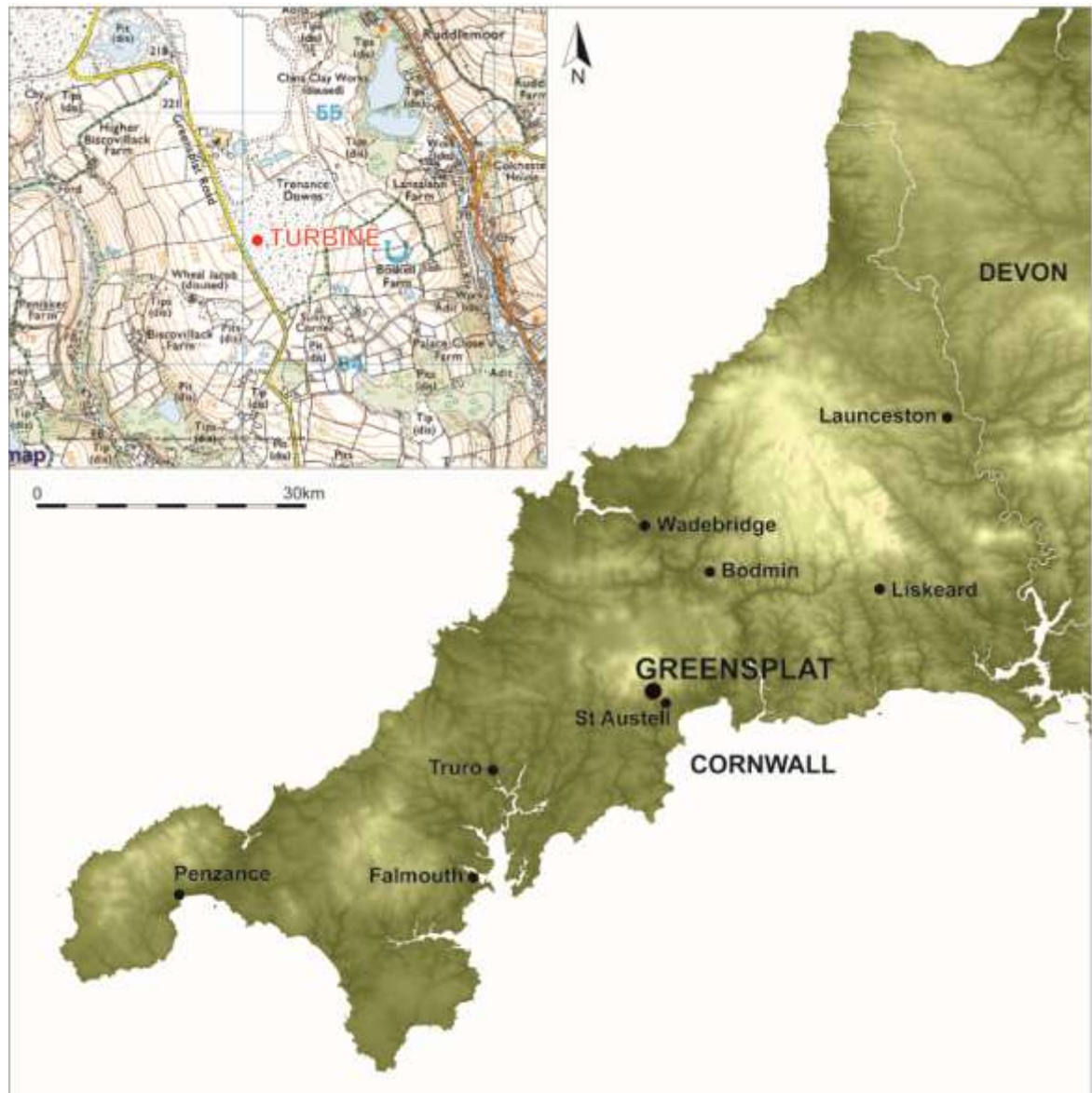


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

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

2.0 Visual Impact Assessment

2.1 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.*

2.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

2.2.1 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 (61m 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.

2.2.2 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.

2.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Listed Buildings

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of 'architectural merit' were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20th century are also now included as the 21st century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of

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

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

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

Parks and Gardens

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

2.3 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).

2.3.1 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.

2.3.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

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

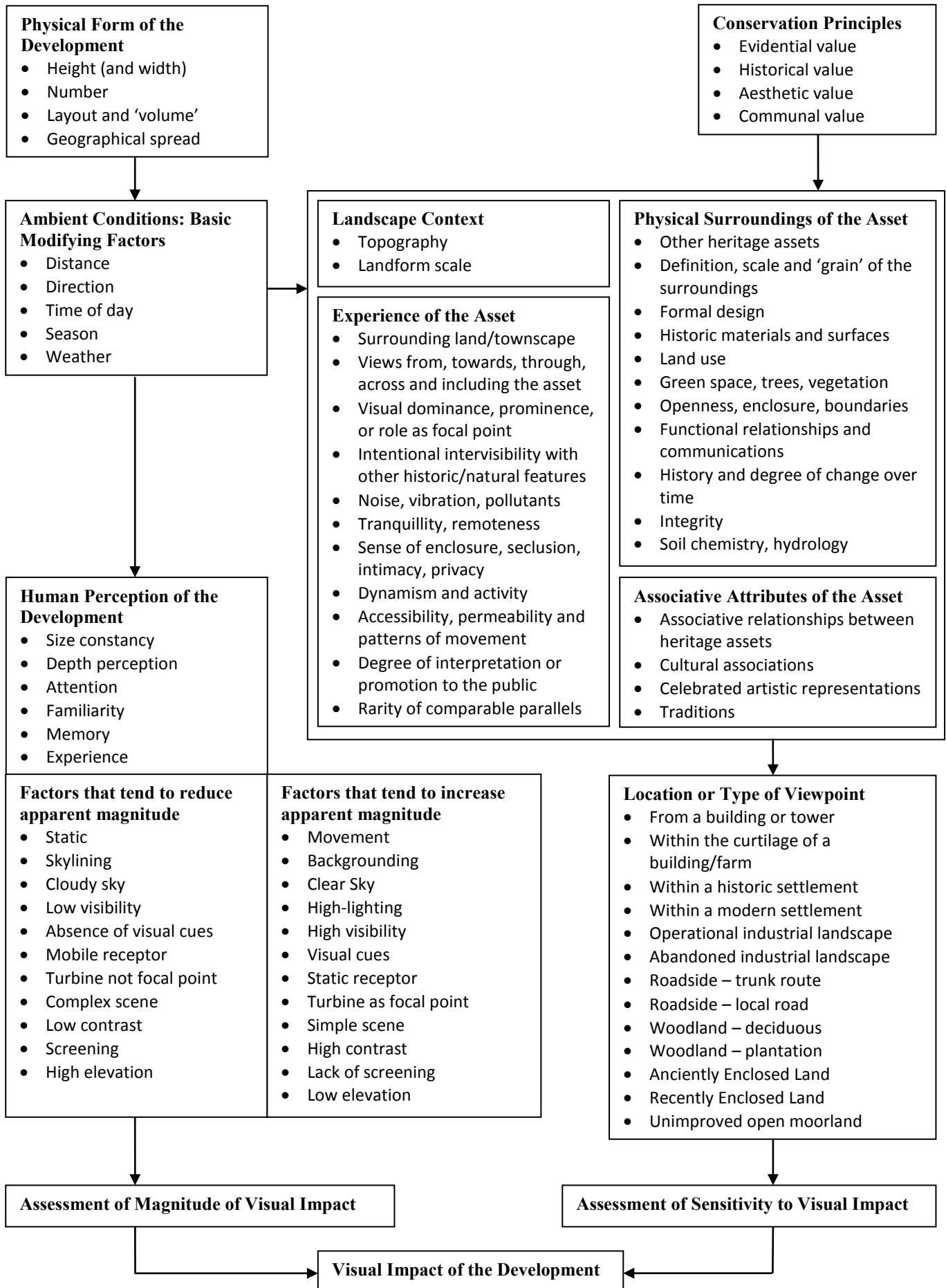


Table 2: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

2.4 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 3km, but restricted to hilltops beyond that. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly the deep valleys which dissect this landscape. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (61m). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II*, Grade I Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas 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.

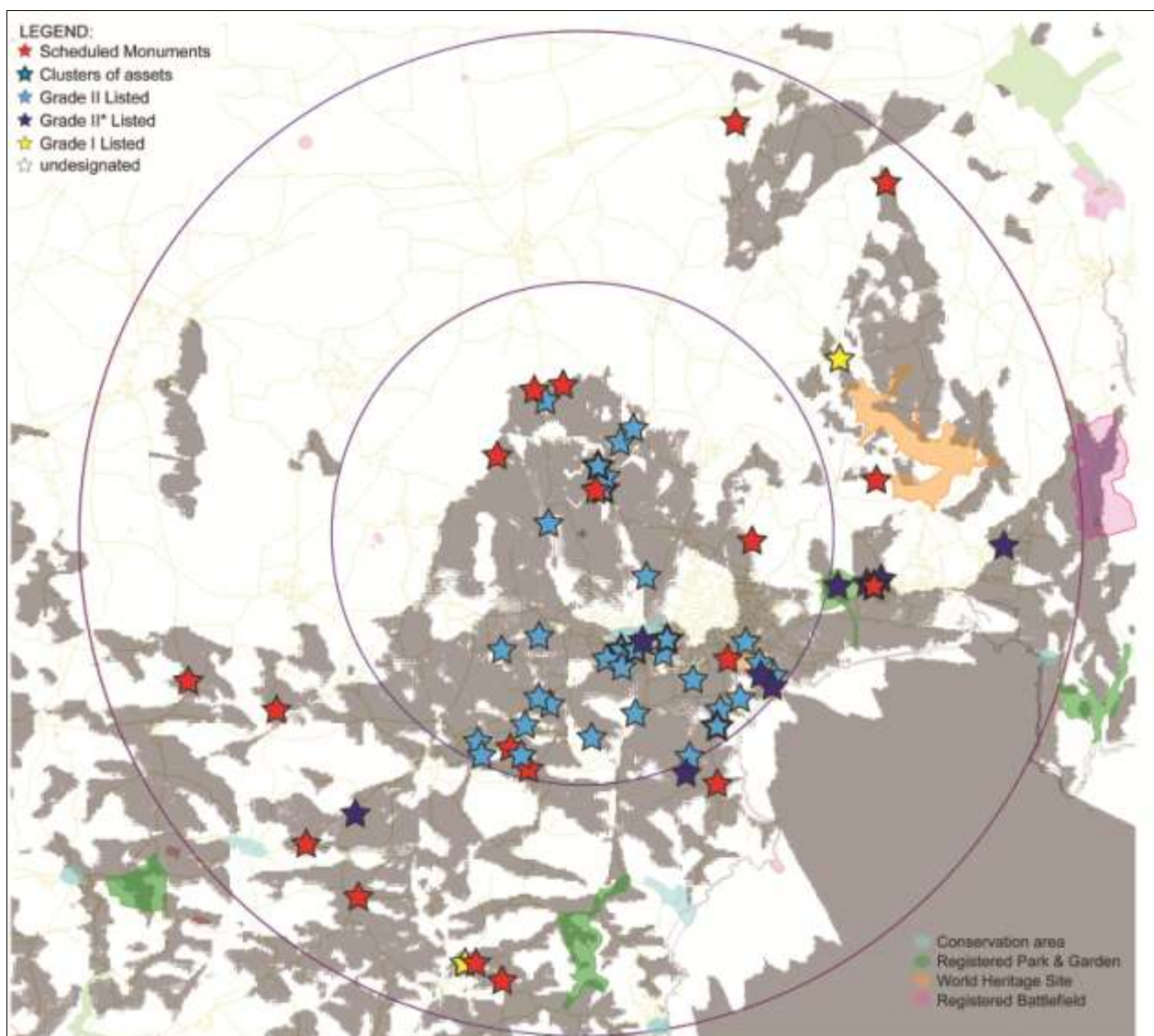


Figure 2: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

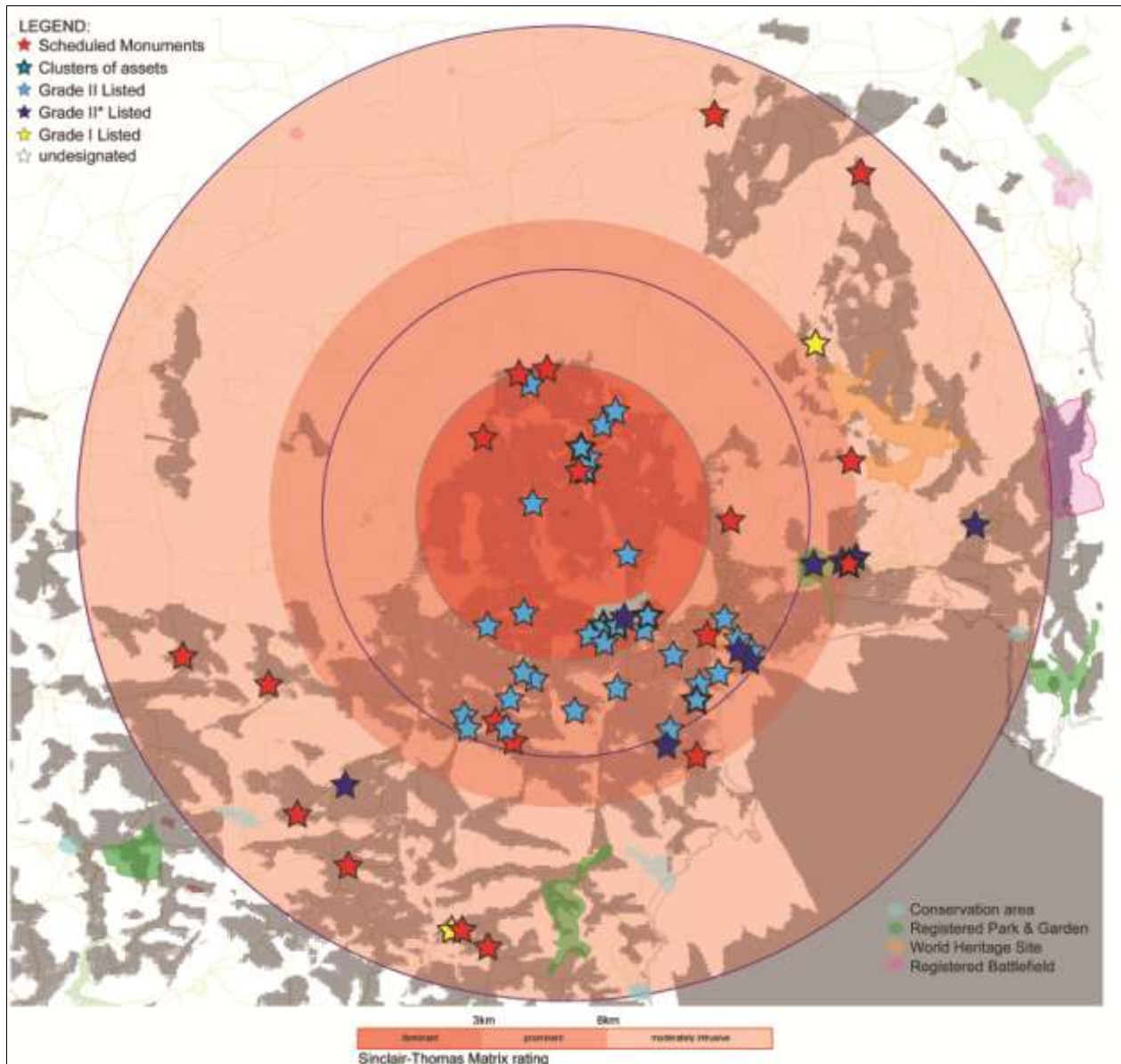


Figure 3: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014). Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

2.5 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 then 10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. There is one scheduled monument within 1km of the proposed turbine site a former china clay workings at Wheal Martyn. There is also one small Listed building, within 0.5km of the site and there are over thirteen Grade II Listed buildings in Carthew. Within 2-3km there are three scheduled monuments, two cairns on Hensbarrow Downs to the north and the Longstone on Longstone Downs to the north-west, both sites being subsumed into the china clay mine and workings. The closest high significance asset is the church in St Austell, which is Grade II* listed. There are also two Grade I Listed churches at Luxulyan, at over 6km away to the north-east and at St Ewe, at almost 9km. There are eight other Grade II* Listed buildings, a mixture of farmhouses, country

houses, non-conformist chapels, parish churches and the harbour at Charlestown. There are fifteen other scheduled monuments between 3-10km, a mixture of wayside medieval crosses, funerary monuments, defended settlements, historic mining remains, prehistoric standing stones and others. Overall there are sixty-nine heritage assets to consider for the ZTV. The main settlement within the radius of the ZTV is St Austell, which lies 2-3km away from the turbine. The ZTV showed general visibility for the area of St Austell, however within the confines of the historic settlement many historic assets were locally blocked by the other buildings and structures within the town. The same effects of local blocking were felt for the important mining landscape settlement of Charlestown, a former china clay port. The villages of Tywardreath, Luxulyan and St Ewe also displayed local blocking. The small settlement of Greensplat is located within 0.5km, with Carthew a former mining village 1-1.5km to the north, but set in the steep and heavily wooded River Austell valley. There are four Registered Parks and Gardens, at Tregrehan Gardens (c.5km), Trewithen Estate (c.11km), Menabilly (c.10km) and Lost Gardens of Heligan (c.7km).

2.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

2.6.1 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 linnhay 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

- Carbean farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.2km. Set in a walled enclosure within the mining areas, amongst the spoil tips. The farmhouse lost its intended rural setting when the mining industry became established in the area. Now it is locally blocked by the overgrowth, shrubs and trees which have been allowed to grow on the now abandoned mining areas. The asset has few views outwards, even if local blocking is somewhat seasonal. It has lost all of its intended functional relationships with the landscape; impact: **negligible**.

- Cottage W of Gunheath Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to the turbine c.2.8km. Set in an open oval enclosure or intake of fields within the middle of the intensive mining area, this is a former mine workers cottage. It is defined by its landscape context and its setting amongst mining tips and spoil heaps. The turbine also stands within this landscape to the south, and there are wide views to the south and south-east. The mining activity here has continued into the present day and other modern impacts of the more modern industrial processes are clearly visible in the wider landscape. There are numerous, more distant, turbines visible in this landscape although this proposed is closer and directly within the line of vision. The complex industrial character enables this landscape to receive a wind turbine with more ease and flexibility than others. The impact of a resource-based semi-industrial structure entering a resource-based industrial area dominated by mining, is fairly minimal; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Bosinver Farmhouse; Retanning Farmhouse; Gewans Farmhouse; Porthpean Farmhouse; Roseweek Cottage; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.3.4-4.7km. The turbine will stand outside of the landscape context and setting of all of these assets. Retanning Farmhouse is comprehensively locally blocked by a modern housing estate and trees. The setting of Porthpean Farmhouse has been completely altered as it has been developed as a golf course and holiday park, losing its functional relationship with the landscape. Bosinver Farmhouse stands in wooded grounds surrounded by converted former farm buildings, again losing its functional relationship with the wider landscape and enjoying local blocking. All of these farmhouses will experience no impact from the turbine; impact: **neutral**. Roseweek Cottage and Gewans Farmhouse may have views to the turbine over St Austell. The complex character of the modern settlement will reduce the impact of a distant view of the turbine, especially as there are several other extant turbines visible in the wider landscape and local blocking will also apply; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Pennans Farmhouse, Grampound, or Hewas Water; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.7.2km. A late 17th century farmhouse remodeled and extended in the early 18th century, with 19th century alterations and some 20th century additions. A good example of a high quality vernacular building, with fine surviving interiors. Set on a very slight north-facing slope, with the ground falling away to the east and south, the farm now lies adjacent to the A390. The ground rises to the east and north-east of the farm, with some local blocking expected from trees and hedges planted as part of the landscaping scheme along the A390 road. There may be some distant views to the turbine, the farmhouse is set within an enclosure ringed by trees and these too will break up but not block views. The landscape context of the farm is the rolling landscape between Hewas Water and Grampound; at over 7km away the turbine stands far outside of this context and will not interrupt views between the farm, its landholding or its outbuildings; impact: **negligible**.

2.6.2 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

- Hembal Manor, St Mewan; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.2.2km. The asset sits in a wooded enclosure south-west of the settlement of Trewoon. It is expected that the house will be completely blocked by the trees, however this is only seasonal and in winter there may be some limited views at quite a close proximity. As a gentry residence built in the 19th century the building could be expected to be more affected by a change in its views and modern impacts in the wider landscape, however this is tempered by the large industrial estate which already exists to the north-west; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.
- Manor Farmhouse (Bungalow Manor Farmhouse); medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.8km. Stone farmhouse set in a wooded enclosure opposite a large modern farmyard. The house has no views to the north or the north-east, due to comprehensive local blocking and its relationship with its landholding and buildings, including views will be unaffected; impact: **neutral**.
- Pondhu House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to the turbine c.2.8km. Italianate villa on the outskirts of St Austell, in wooded grounds, the house now seemingly used as part of the county council buildings. The landscape context of the asset is restricted to St Austell, and the landscape setting of the valley in which St Austell sits. The turbine stands far outside of this setting and context. The building is also expected to be locally blocked by the surrounding trees and by the buildings of the town; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Tregrehan House etc., St Blaise; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.5.8km. Privately owned estate, holiday business and nursery. This heavily re-modelled 17th century country house includes some 17th century and very fine early 18th century interiors, and some later 19th century additions. The significance of the asset is both its aesthetic exterior design and fine quality interiors. The house and gardens lie on a south-facing slope on the lower end of a promontory between a valley to the west and combe to the south-east. The grounds are bounded on all sides by a woodland edge which blocks views out and the inner grass parkland is dotted with mature trees which obscure views further. The house is further wrapped around itself with woodlands to the north, west, north and north-east. It is expected that this will completely block any views to the turbine from the house itself and terrace/parterre. The views out to the parkland and within and across the walled gardens and formal gardens will be unaffected; impact: **neutral**.
- Penrice; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: Fair. Distance to turbine: c.5.2km. A large mid-19th century country house, now converted to a care home. Built around a small courtyard with service ranges to the rear, with a u-shaped principal entrance and fine cohesive interior details. Set on a north and east facing slope, with the ground dropping away to the north-east to a valley and rising behind at Lobbs Shop. The house is surrounded by woodland to the north, north-east and north-west. There are generally very wide views across St Austell Bay from this location and there will be some views to the turbine when looking across the house and grounds to the north and north-west. The trees of the wooded grounds will however, completely screen the actual asset from any inter-visibility. The turbine will appear in the distance in views but will not frame them, and other extant turbines already stand within the wider views achieved from the general area. The asset was not directly accessed as a private estate but it is unlikely there will be any impact on the experience of the house or its

immediate surroundings or key views across the fields or the Bay; impact: **negligible**.

- NE gateway at Penrice; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.4.7km. Large curving stone gateway and gate piers framing the entrance to Penrice. The gateway is completely surrounded to the west and north-west by the woodlands of Penrice, with wide open views across the bay. The gateway can have no impact from the turbine as there is no intervisibility and its functional relationship with the driveway and our understanding for the asset's listing and significance is unaffected; impact: **neutral**.
- Stable Block to Penrice; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.4.9km. Set within the heavily wooded grounds of Penrice this asset could not be fully assessed but it is expected that it will, as with the house itself be completely locally blocked by the extensive woodlands; impact: **negative/unknown** applied, neutral expected.

2.6.3 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

There are Conservation Areas at St. Austell, Charlestown, Portkerris, Tywardreath, Pentewan, Grampound and Mevagissey. The CAs at Pentewan, Portkerris and Mevagissey are located in valleys or combs and fall outside the ZTV of the proposed turbine, at a distance of 8.5km, 9.5km and 10km respectively. It is highly unlikely the proposed turbine would exert any influence over these CAs, given their topographical situation and the distances involved; and they are not considered further here.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- *Carthew*: Carthew cottage; Wash house to S of Carthew cottage; Carthew Mill, Mill cottage and No. 2; Drying barn in top yard 50m N of Carthew Farmhouse; Saw house in top yard N of

Carthew farmhouse; Mill 25m NE of Carthew Farmhouse; Bank barn 20m N of Carthew Farmhouse; Outbuildings and attached garden wall adjoining NE of Carthew Farmhouse; Carthew Farmhouse; Wash house parallel to rear of Carthew Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed, conditions: Fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.1.2-1.5km. The turbine would stand within the landscape setting of this hamlet and will directly affect the setting and general views from the village to the south and south-west. The hamlet itself is set in a wooded and overgrown area, arranged around a small triangular green. Some of the buildings will be locally blocked by others within the settlement. There are many historic and modern mining impacts in the immediate area and the settlement itself has largely historic mining origins. There are other extant wind turbines visible in the immediate area and wider afield. Despite views there is very little negative impact from these as the complex character of the industrial landscape here accepts new features more readily; impact: **negative/minor**.

- *St Austell*: medium to high significance; Conservation Area including over 60 Grade II Listed buildings, a Grade I Listed Church and three Grade II* Listed buildings, at least seven Grade II listed assets lie outside the conservation area; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.2.5-3km. Many of the buildings in St Austell are locally blocked by their surroundings, such as the Library, which sits opposite a park, and being low is easily blocked by the trees of the park. The Friends Meeting House which is set to the south of the large granite retaining walls of the station compound is also completely blocked from any views. Some buildings that are especially tall or set in a prominent position may have glimpses or limited views above the roofs of the surrounding buildings, but there is no effect on their setting. Along the streets such as Fore Street and Truro Road, or Eastbourne Road the buildings are tightly packed and restricted to their streetscape views. In some places, such as the park along Truro Road, the views open up briefly but there is usually something else limiting views and mostly views are downslope, to the south and south-west. All of these buildings take as their landscape context the town and the townscape views, the landscape setting is the river valley, which encloses the town. The turbine stands outside of these, but general views from around the town and when looking to the north or north-west over the town may include the turbine. For the town as a whole and the conservation area, there are many extant wind turbines and other modern impacts within this landscape which reduce the impact of that proposed; impact: **negligible to negative/minor** for the town and conservation area; **negligible to neutral** for all of the individual assets.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- *Charlestown Conservation Area*: 1, Church Lane, Church of St. Paul, No.21, 45, 45A, 51, 62, 64, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 76-80, 82, 93-97, 99, 103, 105, 107, 111, 113, 143 and 151 Charlestown road, No, 2, 6, and 32-38 Duport road; Rashleigh Arms Hotel, No. 2-8, 8A-16, 23-25 and 27 Quay Street, The Old Weighbridge, Bay View, Former gun shed and attached lime kilns, Anna's Workshop; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: good. Distance to turbine c.4.4-4.8km. The landscape context of these building is the port of Charlestown, the surrounding undesignated historic buildings and the wider landscape setting of St Austell Bay. The turbine stands outside of this landscape and does not directly interrupt any of the key views within the town, up and down Charlestown Road or around the harbor and quay. The setting is cohesive with very little modern development. The landscape to the west and north-west of the small port is now quite wooded especially around the former china clay works, this provides further local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Harbour piers and quays including inner basin, Charlestown, St Austell; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.4.8km. Late 18th century or early 19th century harbour, forming a small harbour with single local gates, built by John Smeaton for a member of the Rashleigh family of Menabilly, as a china clay port for the estate. The landscape setting for the port is the St Austell Bay, its landscape context the port town which grew around it and provides its historic context and has remained untouched and cohesive.

Screening from trees and the historic buildings means the structures will be completely blocked from any turbine views and distant views are unlikely to have any effect on our experience of this cohesive setting; impact: **neutral**.

- Hewas Inn, Sticker, St Mewan; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.4.8km. Set at a junction between Fore Street and St Stephens Road in the settlement of Sticker. The public house is surrounded by the buildings of the village which provide the landscape context for the asset and define its function and status/position in the settlement. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape setting and will not frame or interrupt any key views between the public house and the rest of the village; impact: **neutral**.
- Clock Tower at Duporth Farm Hotel; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.4.6km. The clock tower is set in the settlement of Duporth, a small bay-side settlement built across a valley. The tower is on a farmstead set amongst trees now built around by a large modern housing development. The turbine may be visible from the top of the clock tower but it was built to be a visible feature, with inward views being important, not to take views from; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Tywardreath Conservation Area; medium significance; Conservation Area including 14 Grade II Listed buildings, a Grade II* Listed Church, and a scheduled cross; conditions: good. Distance to turbine: c.8.5km. This former 19th century mining town grew up around the former medieval churchtown. The village is set within a shallow bowl at the head of a valley, and in addition to this topographical shielding the historic core will enjoy significant local blocking primarily from later housing developments; impact: **neutral**.
- Grampound Conservation Area; medium significance; Conservation Area including 50 Grade II Listed buildings, three Grade II* Listed buildings, and a scheduled cross; conditions: good to fair. Distance to turbine: c.9km. A planned 13th Century market town which developed at a strategic crossing point of the River Fal, and is located largely within the valley base. The topography and local blocking means that there is unlikely to be any views of the proposed turbine; impact: **neutral**.

2.6.4 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

- Church of St. Mary, St Blazey Gate; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.5.7km. Anglican Church of a largely intact cohesive mid-19th century gothic style, an early example of G.E. Street work. Set on a south-east facing slope, on the east side of a valley, to the west of St Blazey Gate, the church sits on the edge of the settlement, within a small walled churchyard. The church is surrounded by trees to the south and the west and these will effectively screen views from the body of the church and the churchyard, although the spire of the church rises above the trees and will be visible from the turbine and technically the turbine will be visible from the spire. The turbine stands outside of the valley setting and the landscape context of the settlement for the church so will not compete with the spire within that landscape, or the immediate surroundings. The experience of the church is protected by the trees and although the turbine will be visible when driving along the A390 out of the settlement and past the church it will not frame views as it is too distant. Distant views cannot affect the architectural significance of the church or our appreciation of its aesthetic value, within the wooded churchyard; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St. Circus and Julitta, Luxulyan; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.6.2km. Mid to late perpendicular style 15th century parish church, restored in the late 19th century, with a tall three-stage tower and embattled parapet. High quality architectural style and the significance lies in the surviving 15th century features. The village lies on a high ridge between two valleys, with the church to the east of the village, on the very upper slopes on the west side of the more distant valley. The landscape context of the church is largely restricted to the village and the valleys to either side, with the wider landscape setting encompassing the valleys systems which run down to St Blazey. The turbine will stand outside of this setting and is too far away to compete for primacy with the church tower or affect its village setting. Local blocking from the houses of the village will occur for both the body of the church and the churchyard. Views may be possible at a distance from the top of the tower but this has no effect on the significance of the building or our experience of it; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of All Saints, St. Ewe; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.8.8km. A 13th century parish church, enlarged in the 14th century with later 15th

century additions. Heavily restored in the later 19th century, although the interior has fine surviving details such as a 15th century waggon roof to the north transept and south aisle and a fine 15th century rood screen. The significance of the asset lies in its architecture but also its fittings, which cannot be affected by the turbine. The church has a short tower with a spire of broached stone. The village sits on a high knoll of ground amongst a complex valley system, with the ground falling away to the north, west and south. The church lies to the south of the village, just west of a small combe which runs down to the valley to the south. The small village square which contains the public house lies just to the north and there are key village views to the church and the spire from here. The churchyard is wooded and will provide some screening to the squat tower, but there may be distant views from the very top of the tower back to the turbine. The turbine does not however stand within the wider landscape setting of the church or tower, and there is no real effect from the turbine at this distance on the setting of the church or our appreciation, or experience of it; impact: **negligible**.

- Church of St. Andrew, Tywardreath; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.8.4km. Church of the late 19th century but with a surviving 14th century tower. The church was rebuilt using much of the original material, and with a tall four stage tower. Located on a level area of ground, on a shallow south and east facing slope the village sits between two very steep valleys to the north and south. The church sits south of the settlement. The ground rises to the south and southwest of the church but drops away to the west with wide views possible. The church is surrounded by houses to the west and north-west, which will shield the body of the church and the churchyard from any views. The setting and experience of the church, along Church Street will be unaffected by the turbine. There will certainly be views out to the turbine from the tower; although this is not expected to affect the significance of the church or its setting in the village or our understanding of it. The turbine does not intrude upon the landscape setting of the church within the valley system which leads down to Par harbor. The turbine may be visible in the distance when looking over the village to the north-west from the high ground around Newhouse, but it will stand only as a small landscape feature, and other turbines are in much closer proximity; impact: **negligible**.

2.6.5 Nonconformist Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St. John (Methodists Church), St Austell; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.2.5km. An early-19th century church, restored in the late 19th century. The significance of the building lies in its architectural and aesthetic value. The building lies on a shallow south-facing slope, with the slope steepening to the south and falling down into the St Austell river valley. The town provides the landscape context for the church, with the wider landscape setting set by the river valley system. The turbine stands outside of this and there is expected to be significant screening from trees and local blocking by buildings in the immediate surroundings of the church, as the county council buildings stand to the north

in landscaped grounds, which reduce views to the north; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Trelowth Methodist church, St Mewan; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine; c.3.9km. Set in the village of Trelowth, the Church sits at a road junction, on an east facing slope, above a valley to the south-east and the settlement of Polgooth. The church sits in an open position on a slightly raised plot with views out of the settlement. There may certainly be some visibility between the asset and the turbine. The impact of the turbine on this church is not expected to be very significant as it is the small settlement which surrounds the church which provides its key views and defines the function of the asset; impact: **negligible**.
- Wesleyan Chapel and attached Schoolrooms, Charlestown, St Austell; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.6km. The significance of the chapel lies in the aesthetic value of the architecture of the exterior and as an example of a nonconformist chapel from the 19th century. The chapel sits to the east side of the main street in Charlestown, Charlestown Road, on a south-facing slope, just above the harbour. Charlestown is an 18th century built port and community of cohesive and historic character and is a conservation area. The chapel's views are restricted to the streetscape and some slight views out to the harbour and sea. The ground rises to the north of the settlement and the houses on the upper part of the street generally lie within wooded gardens, blocking views. Further local blocking is now applied due to the large new housing development on the old Foundry site, between Charlestown and St Austell. The landscape context and the setting of the building is restricted to the cove and the settlement of Charlestown. The proposed turbine cannot affect the building or our experience of it within this setting; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Leek Seed chapel, St Blazey Gate; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.6.1km. Early 19th century Wesleyan Chapel, restored and re-fitted internally in the early 20th century by Charles Jury. Set at a road junction this small chapel stands in a small walled enclosure surrounded by hedges and with tall conifer trees lining the path to the door, obscuring it from view, from both roads. Houses will block most views to the west and north-west and although the chapel may be slightly taller than these dwellings any views possible from the windows are screened, so there is no real inter-visibility. The significance of the chapel is in its architectural aesthetics and this is not affected by the turbine; impact: **neutral**.

2.6.6 Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, War Memorials, Wells and Bridges

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

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

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

Milestones and Guideposts

The setting of milestones and guideposts, six 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

- The Biscovey Stone, wayside cross, and cross shaft in St. Mary's Churchyard, St. Blaise; medium to high significance; Grade II Listed cross shaft; Scheduled cross and Biscovey Stone; conditions: good. Distance to turbine: c.5.7km. Anglican Churchyard set on a south-east facing slope, on the east side of a valley, to the west of St Blazey Gate, the church sits on the edge of the settlement, within a small walled churchyard. The churchyard is surrounded by trees to the south and the west and these will effectively screen views from the churchyard. The turbine stands outside of the valley setting and the landscape context of these assets; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Wayside cross at beacon cross, 265m E of Lanuah; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.8.8km. Cross head and part of a shaft, visible set into a hedgebank at a road junction. Set on a high knoll of ground with very wide views to the east, west and south-west. The landscape context of this cross is the routeway which it relates to and the high knoll of ground and valleys to either side. The turbine will certainly be visible at a great distance but there are plenty of other wind turbines scattered across this landscape in closer proximity to the asset. The cross will be visible along the road and from the road junction which is the setting which defines the function of the asset, and the turbine will not affect these key views or our understanding of the cross; impact: **negligible**.
- Fair cross 420m WNW of Tregidgeo Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8.5km. The cross is set alongside the busy B3287 road between Tregony and Hewas Water. The shaft does not have views out over the hedgebanks which line the road so its landscape context in which it is experienced is limited to the road and views east and west. It will be comprehensively locally blocked from any views to the turbine which will not affect its functional relationship with the routeway; impact: **neutral**.
- Nancor cross 400m NW of Nancor; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c. 8.3km. Medieval cross head set on a modern shaft and base alongside the road, set high on the bank in a prominent position. The cross sits at a junction, the setting within which it is experienced, the roadscape here is quite enclosed and inward looking with mature hedges and scrub to both sides. The views between the cross and the roads are intact, protected by the local blocking. The cross head will have views out over the hedges to the surrounding countryside but these views are limited to the turbine to the south; impact: **neutral**.
- Medieval cross base in All Saints churchyard, St Ewe; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.8.75km. The churchyard is wooded and will provide complete screening for this cross base. There could be no real effect from a turbine at this distance on the setting or its significance or our experience of it; impact: **neutral**.

2.6.7 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

- Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.0.7km. Small possible former mining building, cool store or agricultural building set on a farmstead, in an intake of farmland surrounded by the mining landscape, near Greensplat. It is set down a long farm track with only distant views of the buildings possible. The area is of a generally open character with wide views to the surrounding landscape, although it may be expected that the small building is locally blocked by the surrounding structures. However the turbine will stand within the landscape context and wider setting of the mining works; impact: **negative/unknown** is applied but negligible to negative/minor expected.
- Carlyn Farm china clay dry; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.1.6km. Set in woodland alongside the railway line and not seemingly accessible, the building appears to be completely subsumed by the trees with no inward views and therefore it is expected that local blocking will also mean no outward views; impact: **negative/unknown** is applied but **neutral** expected.
- Part of the china clay works known as Wheal Martyn; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.0.9km. The remains of a mine and associated buildings on the edge of the settlement of Carthew. There are many other modern impacts in the area associated with the ongoing mining works and several other extant wind turbines are also visible. The older buildings lie right on the edge of the modern workings and these provide a continued context to the assets. The wind turbine as a modern natural resource-based industry is in some ways a continuation of the development of this landscape, the complexity of which allows for the inclusion of such modern features with less harm than within some other landscape types. Most of the buildings on the site will also be shielded by all of the overgrowth and scrub which has grown up and around the earlier buildings. We can still understand the remains as former mine workings and our experience of them amongst the ongoing workings will not be affected; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Engine house at Polgooth Mine; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.1km. The surroundings of the engine house have been completely altered as the area has been converted to St Austell Golf Club. The functional relationship between the engine house and its surroundings has therefore completely changed. It does however still stand in an open position, as a key landscape feature. The turbine stands too far away to directly compete for landscape primacy with the engine house and chimney and does not stand within the former mining landscape context of the asset. There will be views towards the turbine, however, the asset was not designed for outward views, and there are many extant turbines already visible from the asset; impact: **negligible**.
- Engine house at South Polgooth Tin Mine; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.4.6km. In an open position with an overgrown rough enclosure between

agricultural fields. A spoil tip lies to the north-west of the engine house, which sits on an east-facing slope. The engine house sits on the very edge of the zone of theoretical visibility, it has wide views to the south and south-west, the ground rises to the north beyond the engine house. The asset is a large vertical feature in the landscape, so will have clear views, at a distance, to the turbine. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the engine house and the turbine is too far away to directly compete with it, as a landmark. There are also many other extant turbines within this landscape; impact: **negligible**.

2.6.8 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 B: Prominent

- Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.6km. The monument sits on the west side of a combe which leads south and east down into the Luxulyan valley. The asset is wrapped around with woodlands on the lower slopes to the south and east, with more open views to the field enclosure to the west side. The ground falls away to the south and west so technically the turbine will be visible, however it will be screened by the mature hedgebanks of the field system, although this local blocking will be reduced in winter. The earthworks are not substantial and the experience of the asset is largely limited to the hillside and its immediate surroundings, its once prominent position in the valley is also now shielded by the wooded plantations; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Resugga Castle later prehistoric univallate hillfort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.7km. An upstanding earthwork, oval or round in shape, with entrance trackway within field enclosure on the edge of a steep valley, which falls away to

the south and south-east. The monument is set just off the peak of the promontory, and there are wide views across and down the River Fal valley. The ground rises again to the north-east and north-west around the settlement of Resugga. There are wide views up to the north-east towards the proposed turbine location, and it is expected that there will be inter-visibility. Views are crucial to this asset as they indicate its former defensive function, however the turbine is not interrupting the views to the valley or the surrounding promontory, and it cannot compete with the fort for landscape presence and prominence, it may however frame the views up the valley and provide a distant modern intrusion. It is not expected at this distance that it can really distract from views. There are other wind turbines in the landscape in closer proximity to the asset; impact: **negative/minor** to **negligible**.

- Earlier Prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor; very high significance, Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.9.3km. Set in open rough ground on the top of the craggy stone tor the settlement remains themselves are expected to be locally blocked by scrub, gorse and bracken as they are ephemeral ground-level features. The earthen banks enclosing the settlement and those of the field system have more landscape presence. The turbine does not stand within the relevant landscape context of the tor, or even the agricultural landscape which surrounds it and it is too far away to compete with the visibility and landscape primacy of the tor. Distant views to a turbine when there are significant numbers of extant turbines in closer proximity is probably unlikely to have much effect on the assets; impact: **negligible**.

2.6.9 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 1km²), it is difficult to argue that any one example – and particularly those that survive only as 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 B: Prominent

- Round called Castle Gotha; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.5.7km. Earthworks within a field enclosure, with some upstanding banks utilised as hedgebanks within the field system. Set on a high headland on the coast south of Higher Porthpean, near Phoebes point. There are wide general views from the high coastal headland

but fewer views from the earthworks themselves which are very slight so retain very little landscape presence. The round therefore has a very limited landscape context and setting and the turbine stands far outside of this. The turbine will be visible in the distance when standing in the field with the asset behind you looking to the north-west, but this does not affect our experience of the asset or our understanding for the rationale of its location. The key views are along the coast and out to sea, to St Austell Bay, the turbine will not frame any of these key views; impact: **negligible**.

- Sticker Camp; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.4.5km. Earthworks enclosed within a sub-ovoid field in the center of a large block of agricultural fields with no public access, a footpath crosses three to four fields to the east but there are no views to any earthworks, suggesting they no longer have a wider landscape presence than within the field in which it is enclosed. The turbine stands far outside of this now limited setting, and local blocking is expected from the hedgebanks; impact: **negative/unknown** applied but negligible to neutral expected.

2.6.10 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

Stone Rows, Standing Stones, 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

- *Group of monuments at Hensbarrow*: Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow; Platform cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair. Distance to turbine c.3km. These two assets are located on the open rough grazing of Hensbarrow Downs, adjacent to the old tips and spoil heaps of mining activity in the area. The features lie on a south-facing slope, with wide views to the south and there will certainly be inter-visibility with the turbine. The intended setting on open ground is retained in the immediate environment, although the wider landscape has completely altered and the functional relationship with the landscape has changed, meaning that the features no longer hold any wider landscape presence. The turbine will frame all views south from the assets but will not frame views towards them, or directly compete in their immediate landscape context; impact: **negligible**.
- Longstone on Longstone Downs; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.2.3km. Open area of rough grazing, surviving between the dominating spoil tips, china clay works and other mining and industrial features. The former exposed position of this feature and the once rolling downland has been completely altered by 19th and 20th century industrial intervention. The feature retains no landscape presence. There are wide views towards the proposed turbine location from this asset and there will certainly be direct intervisibility. There are so many extant modern impacts in this landscape however that it is hard to gain an understanding of the intended setting and therefore the impact from a turbine should not be too significant, although there is a cumulative affect; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Standing stone called the “Long Stone” in the grounds of Penrice Community College; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.3.9km. Stone now surrounded by the private school grounds of the College, seemingly in the middle of the school field. It cannot be seen from the nearby roads or footpaths due to the local blocking of mature hedges and houses and bungalows. It is therefore expected that there will be no inter-visibility to the turbine from the asset as local blocking obviously applies and it is now completely enclosed; impact **negative/unknown** applied but neutral expected.
- Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.3.5km. A large standing stone now enclosed in an agricultural field, but retaining some landscape presence. There is a removed section of hedgebank which allows views into the field to see the asset. The stone sits on the upper slopes of a long south and east facing hillside with expansive views to the east. The ground rises to the west and north-west, and there is a reservoir and substation on the other side of the road, the landscaping of which blocks all views in this direction and the proposed turbine; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- A henge reused as a medieval playing place, 75m NE of Castle Hill Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine c.8.8km. This monument is contained within a tall hedge bounded garden of a former farmhouse alongside the A391 and adjacent to a major road junction on the A30. It has significant number of large wind turbines in its immediate vicinity as well as the other modern impacts, primarily from the two major roads. There is no quantifiable impact from the proposed turbine in comparison to these immediate issues and there will probably be no inter-visibility due to local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor to trace. Distance to turbine c.8.4km. Very slight and shallow mound in agricultural field, which has no views outside of the enclosure in which it is now contained. The barrow has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape. There is also a turbine immediately to the north of the barrow and several further turbines in close proximity to the west and south. The proposed turbine will be visible as a small landscape feature but will neither dominate or intrude within the immediate views or setting of the barrow; impact: **negligible**.

2.6.11 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Tregrehan; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.4.8-6km. The estate is largely agricultural with 19th and 20th century pleasure grounds and parkland woodlands at its heart. The core part of the parkland and gardens are completely shielded by the woodlands of the estate which run down the west side and will completely block all views to the turbine. The south-east corner of the estate, where the parkland constitutes open grass and scattered parkland trees, may have some limited glimpses to the turbine. The long former carriage drive to the house, lined with trees which runs out of the parkland and is now truncated by the A390 and the A3082, may have some views; but is

already significantly compromised and often locally blocked by the modern developments around it. The inner pleasure grounds are completely protected from views by the surrounding woodland. The parkland woods will have some views to the turbine from the outer edges of the estate to the north and west sides; impact: **negligible** to **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Heligan; Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.6.8-9.5km. Country House parkland altered in the later 18th century and early 19th century to a landscaped style. Inner pleasure grounds and formal walled gardens, extensive kitchen gardens and a sub-tropical valley garden. The site is set across a number of steep valleys falling to Mevagissey, on the coast to the south-east. The gardens and grounds are very enclosed, the key features the walled gardens and 'jungle' valley, none of which will have any views outward to the turbine. The gardens are inwardly focused and densely packed spaces, surrounded by parkland woods which shield the inner gardens further; impact **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: visible

- Menabilly; Registered Park and Garden; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.10-11.3km. The estate has pleasure grounds and gardens of fifteen hectares, surrounded by an 18th century parkland of fifty hectares, the estate is set around a valley, which runs down to the coast at Polridmouth. Visibility to the turbine will be very limited from the estate, with views perhaps possible in parts of the north-west corner near Tregaminion and along the upper east slopes of the main valley. The majority of the estate, set within the valley will not have any views and there is further local blocking from the woodlands of the estate. The key views are down the valley to the coast, the cove and the sea, as well as across and up the valley and around the house, all of these views are turned away from the turbine or are sheltered by plantations of trees or vast tracts of woodland; impact: **negligible** to **neutral**.
- Trewithen; Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.10.6-11.8km. An 18th century parkland laid out around an earlier house, with 20th century woodland gardens to the core, with notable Camelia collections. The bounds of the parkland are fringed by plantations of trees which have been added to in the 20th century. The A390 road runs along the north and north-western edge of the park. The trees completely obscure any outward views. Key views within the parkland are away from the turbine and encompass views north from the principal front, and south along the serpentine lawn and through the woodland gardens; impact **neutral**.

2.6.12 Registered Battlefields

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Battle of Lostwithiel 31st of August – 1st of September 1644; very high significance; registered battlefield; condition: poor to good. Distance to turbine c.10-11km. A high ridge of ground, formerly open ground or waste, common land, now enclosed under late enclosure and used as agricultural land, divided by stone-faced hedgebanks. The ZTV identifies the top of the high ridge of ground, along which runs the B3269 and all of the upper west-facing slopes as having

inter-visibility with the turbine and generally this was confirmed, especially for the high ridge and the views from the road. Within the field system, views are often possibly from the top of the fields, to the east, on the higher ground but the hedgebanks block the majority of the battlefield from views. The exceptions are those parts where the slopes really steepen to the west side of the battlefield site, where visibility is very wide and open, around Trevenna and Trenadlyn. To the east side of the battlefield site the local blocking from hedges, banks and trees, the road is fairly comprehensive, except for around Castle Dore, where the ground rises to a peak. The turbine will appear within all of these views, at a distance, standing as a small landscape feature amongst many, including other turbines and pylons. The views from the battlefield back to Lostwithiel are unaffected, the views to St Austell, include the turbine but it will not interrupt or frame these views. The battlefield site is no longer experienced as it was however there is important cultural resonance from such a site and modern visual impact when taking in the views and aspect across such an area can have a negative effect. It is however considered too far away in this case to have any real direct effects on the significance of the site; impact: **negligible**.

2.6.13 World Heritage Sites

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 B: Prominent

- Charlestown; very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.3.8-5.1km. The port, the mining and china clay works to the north-west, the harbour, and its warehouses and other buildings are all shielded from views of the proposed turbine by local blocking. The buildings locally block each other and themselves from views, the town rising up Charlestown Street. Later historic but undesignated houses provide a cohesive setting and locally block further views. The mature trees and hedgebanks of the field systems to the north and north-west provide additional blocking. In addition the former foundry site has now been developed for housing, including tall townhouses, blocks of flats and other tall buildings; impact: **neutral**.
- Luxulyan Valley; very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.5.9-8.5km. The Luxulyan valley is deep and very narrow in places, with large boulders scattered across the base, alongside the river and braced by the large stone aqueduct. There are extensive remains of water management systems and mining buildings but the valley has been allowed to go wild and has been effectively reclaimed by woodland and there are consequently no outward views and no effect on the experience of the landscape once you are within the valley. The upper slopes and the high ground to both sides of the valley are also wooded so when looking down into the valley views are also locally blocked; impact: **neutral**.

2.6.14 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

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

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the *St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay Landscape Character Area* (Cornwall Council). The *St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay Landscape* is characterised as a very varied and dramatic landscape of china clay waste tips within a relic pastoral landscape, with large 19th century mining villages often built up around a medieval churchtown. The overall sensitivity of this LCA to wind turbine is assessed as *moderate* though the granite outcrops of Roche and St. Dennis would be particularly sensitive (Cornwall Council 2013b).
- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. There are two operational turbines within 5km, with a further two approved turbines. There are however a series of proposals currently under consideration, with three in very close proximity to this proposed turbine (see Figure 4). 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, this may rise to **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

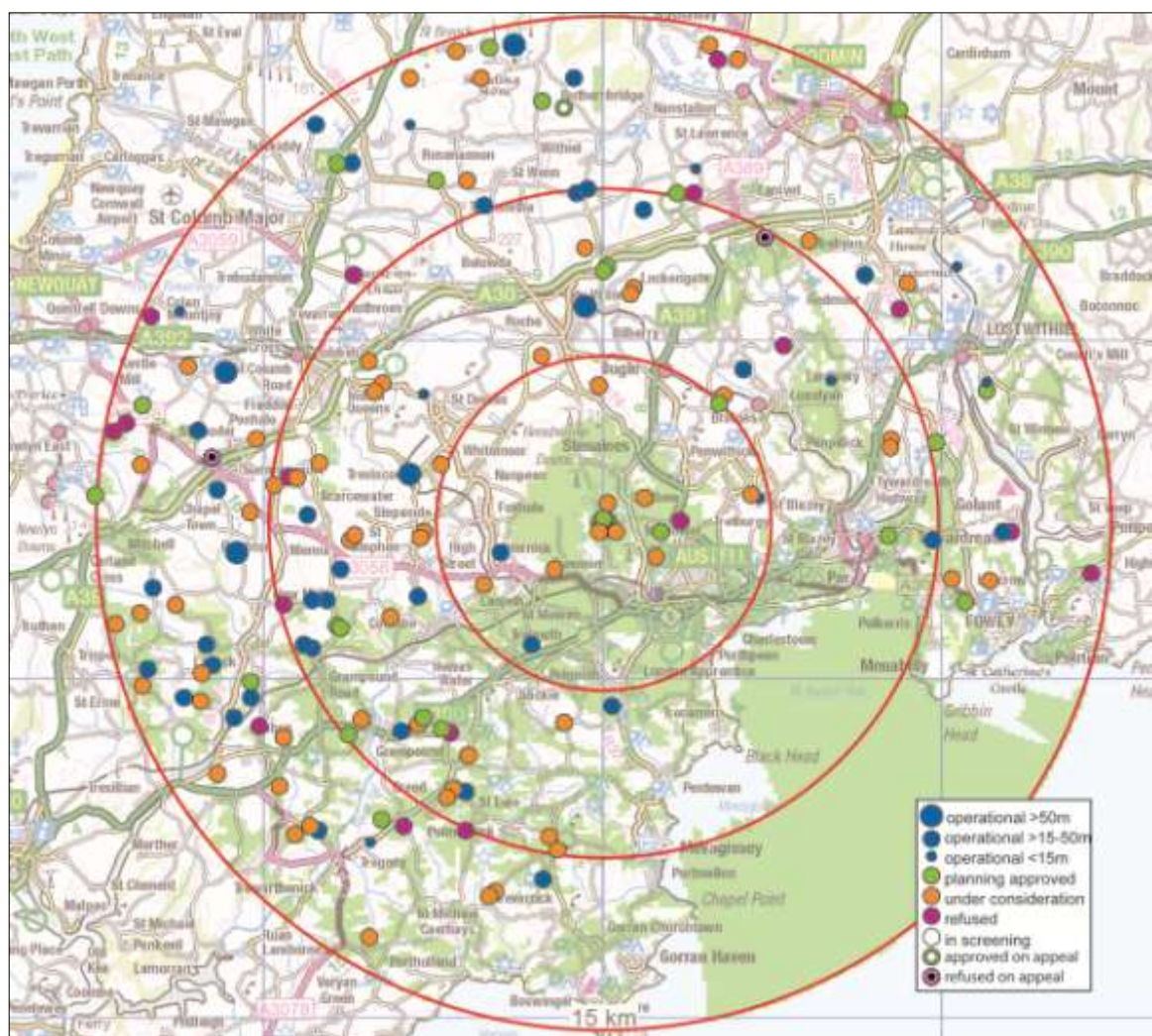


Figure 4: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 01.07.14).

2.7 Summary of the Evidence

Type	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM	CO1066	Part of the china clay works known as Wheal Martyn	SX0035355479	Negligible
SAM	CO552	Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow	SW9967857546	Negligible
SAM	CO1072	Platform cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm	SW9911857445	Negligible
SAM	CO517	Standing stone called the "Long Stone" in the grounds of Penrice School	SX0295952119	Negative/unknown (expected neutral)
SAM	CO1054	Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm	SX0343354457	Neutral
SAM	15012	Sticker Camp later Prehistoric – Roman round	SW9857950327	Negative/unknown (expected negligible)
SAM	CO1062	Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine	SW9898249880	Negligible
SAM	CO638	Longstone on Longstone Downs	SW9838056139	Negative/minor
SAM	CO110	A henge reused as a medieval playing place, 75m NE of Castle Hill Farm	SX0311162755	Neutral
SAM	CO188	Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux	SX0590555671	Negligible
SAM	30424	The Biscovey Stone, early Christian stone and wayside cross shaft 1m S of St. Mary's Church, Par	SX0583353588	Neutral
	30425	Wayside cross, 6m S of St Marys Church, Par	SX0582553583	Neutral
SAM	CO130	Round called Castle Gotha	SX0276249646	Negligible
SAM	15007	Resugga Castle later Prehistoric univallate hillfort	SW9396151064	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	32962	Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick	SW9222551689	Negligible

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

SAM	CO991	Earlier Prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor	SX0615861632	Negligible
SAM	CO211	Wayside cross at beacon cross, 265m E of Lanuah	SW9848645704	Negligible
SAM	24307	Medieval Cross base at St. Ewe	SW9778046073	Neutral
SAM	24305	Fair cross 420m WNW of Tregidgeo Farm	SW9560547361	Neutral
SAM	24306	Nancor cross 400m NW of Nancor	SW9446648397	Neutral
GI	70934	Church of St. Circus and Julitta	SX0520458167	Negligible
GI	71546	Church of All Saints	SW9779146044	Negligible
GII*	396369	Church of St. John	SX0116452595	Neutral
GII*	70686	Wesleyan Chapel and attached Schoolrooms [borderline]	SX0377851087	Neutral
GII*	70674	Harbour piers and quays including inner basin	SX0387751631	Neutral
GII*	396614	Tregrehan house and attached steps and parterre walls with urns	SX0516553530	Neutral
GII*	396612	Church of St. Mary	SX0581653592	Negligible
GII*	473914	Leek Seed chapel	SX0602153698	Neutral
GII*	396956	Church of St. Andrew	SX0849045314	Negligible
GII*	396363	Penrice	SX0219649884	Negligible
GII*	71359	Pennans Farmhouse	SW9546048967	Negligible
GII	478878	Carthew cottage	SX0041955505	Negative/minor
GII	478879	Wash house to S of Carthew cottage	SX0041255500	Negative/minor
GII	70669	Carthew Mill, Mill cottage and No. 2	SX0051055718	Negative/minor
GII	478882	Drying barn in top yard 50m N of Carthew Farmhouse	SX0031255962	Negative/minor
GII	478895	Saw house in top yard N of Carthew farmhouse	SX0033055950	
GII	478893	Mill 25m NE of Carthew Farmhouse	SX0033855934	
GII	478881	Bank barn 20m N of Carthew Farmhouse	SX0031255927	
GII	478894	Outbuildings and attached garden wall adjoining NE of Carthew Farmhouse	SX0034355918	
GII	478880	Carthew Farmhouse	SX0032255902	
GII	478896	Wash house parallel to rear of Carthew Farmhouse	SX0031555908	
GII	478870	Carbean farmhouse	SX0083156349	Negligible
GII	478899	Milestone	SX0110456687	Neutral
GII	478898	Cottage W of Gunheath Farmhouse	SW9922357360	Negligible to negative/Minor
GII	478876	Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse	SW9940754769	Negative/unknown (expected negligible to negative/minor)
GII	494894	Carlyn Farm china clay dry	SX0133353591	Negative/unknown (expected neutral)
GII	71423	Hembal Manor	SW9913652513	Negligible to negative/minor
GII	71424	Manor Farmhouse (marked on OS map as Bungalow Manor Farmhouse)	SW9843752272	Neutral
GII	71421	Bosinver Farmhouse	SW9941951141	Neutral
GII	71426	Milestone	SW9927051230	Neutral
GII	71431	Trelowth Methodist church	SW9883050855	Negligible
GII	396161	Engine house at Polgooth Mine	SX0027050560	Negligible
GII	71429	Engine house at South Polgooth Tin Mine	SW9896849893	Negligible
GII	71427	Retanning Farmhouse	SW9795650405	Neutral
GII	71447	Hewas Inn [Borderline]	SW9789650208	Neutral
GII	507031	Milestone opposite No. 92	SX0060452080	Neutral
GII	491654	Pondhu House	SX0082751949	Neutral
GII	478865	Road Bridge over river	SX0085452399	Neutral to negligible
GII	396588	Old Bridge	SX0095252260	
GII	396589	5, Riverwalk	SX0090952240	
GII	396596	4, Riverwalk	SX0090952250	
GII	478833	Gewans Farmhouse	SX0223651668	Negligible
GII	396579	30 and 32, Eastbourne road	SX0170652254	Neutral to negligible
GII	469230	St. Austell branch library	SX0186752506	Neutral
GII	-	Milestone	SX0184052396	
GII	461830	St. Austell railway station and footbridge	SX0163452568	
GII	396587	Friends meeting house	SX0157052528	
GII	396598	13 and 15, Truro Road	SX0112052450	Neutral to negligible
GII	396582	12A and 12B, Fore street	SX0133852447	

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GII	507524	Milestone 100m NE of Trewindle House	SX0112150996	Neutral
GII	396623	Roseweek Cottage	SX0165450509	Neutral
GII	478835	Milestone	SX0282551089	Neutral
GII	396365	NE gateway at Penrice	SX0265050635	Neutral
	396339	Porthpean Farmhouse	SX0285250610	Neutral
GII	70691	1, Church Lane	SX0354952082	Neutral
	478850	Church of St. Paul	SX0363852108	
	70690	No.21, 45, 45A, 51, 62, 64, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 76-80, 82, 93-97, 99, 103, 105, 107, 111, 113, 143 and 151 Charlestown road	SX0361152057	
	70692	No, 2, 6, and 32-38 Duporth road	SX0357351613	
	70685	Rashleigh Arms Hotel	SX0378351785	
	70695	No. 2-8, 8A-16, 23-25 and 27 Quay Street	SX0396751577	
	478847	The Old Weighbridge	SX0382951724	
	70684	Bay View	SX0381351731	
	397006	Former gunshed and attached lime kilns	SX0377351711	
	478841	Anna's Workshop	SX0376151771	
	478849	The Pier house hotel, Harbourside Inn and attached outbuildings	SX0387751576	
	478846	The Boatshed	SX0384751625	
GII	507028	Milestone on Holmbush Road	SX0346552425	Neutral
GII	70694	Clock Tower at Duporth Farm Hotel	SX0325651301	Negligible
GII	478837	Stable Block to Penrice	SX0225050113	Negative/unknown (expected neutral)
WHS	17	Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape	SX0670355418	Neutral
WHS	17	Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape	SX0352652103	Neutral
RPG	1530	Tregrehan	SX0519253547	Negligible to negative/minor
RPG	1642	Menabilly	SX1027850909	Negligible to neutral
RPG	1521	Heligan	SX0031645854	Neutral
RPG	1488	Trewithen	SW9117247510	Neutral
BF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 31 st of August – 1 st of September 1644	SX1047555732	Neutral
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/minor to negative/moderate

Table 3: Summary of impacts; Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone; **CLEAR** = Visible Zone.

3.0 Conclusions

3.1 Discussion and Conclusion

This report presents the results of a historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Greensplat Road, Treverbyn, Cornwall in advance of the construction of a 500Kw wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that on historic maps was formerly shown as open downland, but during the later 20th century has been covered by china clay spoil. In this landscape existing modern and historic industrial impacts will lessen any impact from a further tall modern structure.

There are two Grade I and nine Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 115 Grade II Listed buildings, many of which are clustered within St. Austell. There are 19 Scheduled Monuments within 10km. 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 eight of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), but it will not have a more pronounced impact on any individual assets. Cumulative impact is not currently a major issue for this site, but given the number of turbine applications under consideration, it could easily become one.

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

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT, GOONVEAN WORKS, GREENSPLAT, TREVERBYN, CORNWALL

Location: Land at Goonvean, Greensplat

Parish: Treverbyn

County: Cornwall

NGR: SX 00063 54587

Planning Application ref: Pre-application

Proposal: Construction of a single 500kw wind turbine (61m to tip)

Date: 1st July 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 Zerum Ltd (the Client). It sets out the methodology for a historic visual impact assessment and related reporting at land at Land at Greensplat, Treverbyn, 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 location of the turbine is approximately 2.5 miles north-west from the centre of St. Austell and 1 mile south- east of Ruddlemoor. The site lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation as disused industrial land, while the area immediately surrounding the proposed site is characterised as post medieval or modern enclosed land. Some archaeological assessment and fieldwork has already been carried out at the proposed site; an excavation was undertaken in 1973, of a bronze age round barrow at Trenance Downs (MCO3717) ahead of the creation of a rubbish tip (Taylor 2002), and an archaeological assessment in 2004 at Biscovillack, just north of the proposed site uncovered evidence of bronze age settlement (Cole 2004). Cornwall Historic Environment Record notes a number of features in the immediate area of the proposed site, alongside the above mentioned barrow site there are another two possible barrows (MCO3719) (MCO3718). There is also a possible Iron Age sub circular enclosure (MCO45723) and the medieval settlements of Biscovillack, (MCO13393) Biscovellet (MCO51315) and Goonamarth (MCO14572) within 1km of the proposed site.

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 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 Assess the 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;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.6 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.1.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the HVIA.
- 4.1.2 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.
- 4.1.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3rd Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.1.4 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:

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;
- 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 Southwes1-183556
- 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 (DCHET) will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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South West Archaeology Ltd.

Appendix 2

Listed Assets

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Part of the china clay works known as Wheal Martyn

CO1066

The china clay industry originally developed in conjunction with the production of fine ceramics, chiefly porcelain, which had been known to the Chinese for centuries but were not produced elsewhere. In 1746 William Cookworthy discovered kaolin in Cornwall of a finer quality than anywhere in Europe. Combined with the locally available china stone which was mixed with the kaolin to form a paste it became possible to produce fine quality ceramics. The kaolin was of immense significance to other industries including paper, paint, pharmaceuticals and for agricultural purposes to name a few of many. In the early 20th century there were approximately seventy individual kaolin producers and in common with many industries investment was poor and over production was high. By 1910 the major markets were North America and Europe and much of the product was used by the paper industry. At this time the china clay producers in Devon and Cornwall had a near monopoly within the world market. After the First World War the three major producers amalgamated and dominated the modern industry. Kaolin is extracted from the granite in which it is found using water. Originally washed off by channelled water at the surface the process became more mechanised with time until high pressure jets called monitors were employed. The clay was carried in suspension and was pumped from the clay extraction quarries or 'pits' via refining channels. The waste micas and sands in the resultant slurry were trapped en route. The material then entered settling tanks where it remained for up to three months of sedimentation. Once partially solidified the clay was transferred to the 'dry' or kilns where it was spread over heated pantiles to dry thoroughly before being cut into blocks. The economic, social and political importance of this industry continues, and the part of a china clay works known as Wheal Martyn is important because it graphically demonstrates and preserves the earlier innovations of the industry before it became the highly mechanised process of today. The china clay quarry is still in use and produces about 2000 tons of china clay per week, which is approximately the same quantity Elias Martyn generated in a year.

SX0035355479

Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow

CO552

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

SW9967857546

Standing stone called the "Long Stone" in the grounds of Penrice School

CO517

The monument includes a standing stone, situated on a prominent ridge in an area of St Austell known as Mount Charles. The standing stone survives as an upright, earthfast monolith measuring approximately 3.6m high, 1.2m wide and 0.3m thick which tapers upwards. There were once over twenty barrows recorded in the vicinity and, for 1740 (according to Blight), some very advanced excavations were carried out by Stephen Williams who died a few months after the excavation. The results of these excavations were never fully published. Williams' work revealed the monolith was buried to a depth of at least 2.4m. The stone was first recorded by Norden in 1584 who described it as 'a verie loftie stone erected upon a hill, for some especiall note'. It was also recorded by most antiquarians including Borlase, Lake, Polwhele and Thomas. According to legend the stone was a giant's walking staff and called 'Tregeagle's Walking Stick' The standing stone is Listed Grade II* (396594).

SX0295952119

Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm

CO1054

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

SX0343354457

Sticker Camp later Prehistoric – Roman round

15012

The monument includes a later Prehistoric to Roman period round, comprising an oval enclosure defined by a rampart and outer ditch, with a more distant secondary rampart and ditch. Both defensive lines are broken by broad hollow-way running to the enclosure from the west. The inner rampart at Sticker Camp survives 10m wide, 0.75m high max., enclosing an oval featureless interior 70m N-S by 42m E-W (0.25ha); the rampart is reduced at the centre of the W side, considered to mark the site of an entrance. The outer ditch, 16-19m wide and 0.3m deep max., bulges outwards at the centre of the W side, corresponding to the line of approach from the W of an E-W hollow 15-20m wide, 0.5m deep max., and visible from 30m to c.90m from the inner rampart crest on its W side; this hollow marks the entrance- route into the round. An outer rampart and ditch is also visible, though poorly preserved, following a sub-circular course slightly eccentric to the inner defences, centred a little SW of the inner enclosure's centre. The outer rampart is best preserved around the NE and SE sectors, surviving to a maximum 14m wide and 0.5m high, the distance between the inner and outer rampart crests ranging from c.35m to the NE to c.50m to the SE. The outermost ditch survives to a maximum 5m wide and 0.3m deep in its NW sector, and runs into the N side of the hollow-way 65m W of the inner rampart crest. A low irregular mound, 16m long by 0.25m high and centred c.55m SW of the inner rampart's SW curve, may be a remnant of the outer rampart in this sector. This monument has been the subject of several descriptions by later 19th and early 20th century archaeologists who recorded the layout of the monument's earthworks and their state of preservation. The monument is sited around the almost flat summit of a low hill in the dissected terrain between the granite of the Hensbarrow Downs 3km to the N and the south Cornwall coast 5km to the SE. It stands in the former Treloweth Common, but its site had been enclosed by 1813. All modern hedges and gates, the modern stock shed, and the overhead electricity supply line and its poles are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included.

SW9857950327

Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine

CO1062

The monument includes part of the mining complex at South Polgooth Mine, situated on the south western part of Treloweth Common. The complex survives as a series of buildings and surface remains including a beam engine house; a Brunton calciner and reverberatory calciner for arsenic with condenser and flues; a chimney stack; dressing floors and waste; and a stamping building. The beam engine house is a tall rectangular building standing to almost full height. Built from granite, it is roofless with brick arches to windows and doors and the bob wall to the north. Attached is a circular stone-built chimney with brick upper sections which unusually served both the engine house and the arsenic calciners. The arsenic calciners are to the south and, adjoined by the flues and condenser, they are largely granite and brick built. Several arches are visible and the main oven has metal door hooks, although the structures have been subject to some collapse. To the north of the complex are the partially-upstanding remains of the building which held the stamping machinery. The principal lode of the South Polgooth Mine was mentioned as a tin work in 1593. Prior to 1826 the mine was worked under the name of Wheal Davy. It re-opened under the name of South Polgooth Mine

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between 1835 and 1839. It re-opened again in 1880 and trials were still being conducted in 1916. After 1885 it was working on three separate lodes which produced minerals including tin, arsenic, copper and wolfram. Most of the surviving structures date to the period from 1880.
SW9898249880

Longstone on Longstone Downs

CO638

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

SW9838056139

A henge reused as a medieval playing place, 75m NE of Castle Hill Farm

CO110

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

SX0311162755

Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux

CO188

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

SX0590555671

The Biscovey Stone, early Christian stone and wayside cross shaft 1m S of St. Mary's Church, Par

30424

Early Christian memorial stones are inscribed free-standing stones commemorating named individuals and dating to the early medieval period (c.AD 400-1100). The stones are erect, roughly dressed or undressed slabs, bearing incised inscriptions, usually set in one or more vertical lines down one face of the slab, although in four examples the text runs horizontally across the slab. All except two recorded texts are in Latin and, depending on their date, may be inscribed in a script of Romanised capitals or an insular form of lower case lettering called minuscules, or a mixture of the two. Six stones also have inscriptions in an Irish script called ogham. Most inscriptions are simple, bearing a personal name and often stating a family relationship, such as 'fili' (son of), to another personal name. Fourteen stones contain elements of the simple inscriptions within a longer, complex inscriptive formula, often including the phrase 'hic iacet' (here lies). Additional decoration is found on very few stones and usually comprises a cross within a circle. Early examples, prior to the eighth century AD, may bear an early Christian symbol called a Chi Rho monogram, compounding the first two Greek letters of the name 'Christ'. Early Christian memorial stones are largely restricted to areas which retained Celtic traditions during the early medieval period, with at least 139 recorded from Wales. In England, they are almost entirely confined to the south-west peninsula; of the 56 recorded examples, 37 occur in Cornwall, 11 in Devon, a group of 5 in Dorset, and single examples in Somerset, Hampshire and Shropshire. As a very rare and diverse class of monument important for our understanding of the social organisation and the development of literacy and Christianity during the early medieval period, all surviving groundfast examples of early Christian memorial stones are considered worthy of protection. The Biscovey Stone has survived well, with most of its inscription complete, though very worn. The inscription itself is of importance from a period generally lacking in such historical references. Its mention in records from the 18th century onwards, and its reuse as a gatepost in the 19th century as well as its later removal into the churchyard, reflect the changing attitudes to religion and their impact on the local landscape, since the medieval period.

SX0583353588

Wayside cross, 6m S of St Marys Church, Par

30425

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated within the churchyard at St Mary's Church, Par. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite head and shaft set on a rectangular base which is mounted on a round granite millstone. The head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated east-west. The overall height of the monument is 2.46m. The head measures 0.58m wide across the side arms, each of which are 0.2m high. All four corners of the three upper limbs are chamfered, and the ends of each limb are also chamfered. The head has been fractured immediately below the upper limbs, and has been rejoined to the shaft at some time in the past. The shaft and head measure 1.86m high and is 0.32m wide at the base tapering to 0.2m below the side arms, and is 0.2m thick. All four corners of the shaft are chamfered, giving an octagonal section shaft, but sloping out 0.23m above the base to form a square, moulded base to the shaft. The shaft is mounted in a modern granite base, measuring 0.75m north-south by 0.63m east-west and is 0.42m high. The shaft is cemented in to the base, and the top edges of the base are chamfered. This base is mounted on a large millstone, approximately 1.47m in diameter and 0.18m high. From the style of the shaft, and the chamfering on the head, this cross appears to be a late example of a medieval wayside cross.

SX0582553583

Round called Castle Gotha

CO130

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

SX0276249646

Resugga Castle later Prehistoric univallate hillfort

15007

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

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

SW9396151064

Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick 32962

Round barrows are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus of burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving examples recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of Britain, including the Wessex area where it is often possible to classify them more closely, for example as bowl or bell barrows. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation in form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection. Despite limited modification by modern ploughing, the round barrow 530m north west of Carnwinnick survives well. The mound remains substantially intact, and the old land surface and original deposits associated with it will also survive. The ditch is infilled but any deposits in its base can be expected to be undisturbed. The siting of the barrow illustrates well the important role of topography in Bronze Age funerary activity.

SW9222551689

Earlier Prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor CO991

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

SX0615861632

Wayside cross at beacon cross, 265m E of Lanuah CO211

The monument includes a wayside cross, known locally as Corran Cross, situated at a junction called Beacon Cross on the summit of a prominent ridge. The cross survives as a slightly leaning, decorated wheel-head on a rectangular shaft. It is set into a modern socket stone, built into the top of a hedge, and measures up to 1.1m high. The head is decorated with a St Andrews cross in relief on both sides. It was described by Langdon in 1896 who gave it the name 'Corran Cross' and stated it had originally stood on the opposite (west) side of the road.

SW9848645704

Medieval Cross base at St. Ewe 24307

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross base and a protective margin around it, situated by the side of the road at the centre of St Ewe in southern central Cornwall. The cross base is surmounted by a post-medieval sundial shaft and stands on a large composite basal structure. Both the cross base and the sundial shaft are Listed Grade II. The cross base survives as a square granite block supporting the post-medieval sundial shaft and set on a substantial post-medieval composite stepped base; the overall structure including the cross base slab measures 2.36m in height. The cross base measures 0.71m north-south by 0.72m east-west and is 0.3m high. The upper edges have a chamfer 0.06m wide. At the centre of the upper surface is a near-square socket measuring 0.28m north-south by 0.27m east-west. The cross base remains in the same location as indicated by 19th century records; it appears here on the 1840 tithe map of St Ewe, and the historian Langdon in 1896 describes it as forming part of a two-stepped base supporting the lower part of a cross-shaft. Subsequent to these records, the cross base, while remaining in situ, has been reused to support a post-medieval sundial whose square section shaft and a cuboid head are cut from a single block of granite. The sundial rises 1.12m high above the base. The head is 0.23m high and 0.36m wide by 0.32m thick, the upper surface incised with a narrow groove 0.05m within the outer edge along all four sides and a 0.05m diameter filled hole at each corner, originally for securement of the missing brass sundial. The outer edges of the head project 0.03m beyond the sundial shaft. The square section shaft is 0.89m high and 0.29m wide by 0.25m thick, set in the socket of the medieval cross-base. The cross base is set on top of an unusually large composite, two-stepped basal structure. The upper surface of this structure, around the cross base, consists of slate and quartz cobbles in cement, sloping outwards to a kerb of large granite blocks. This kerb forms the edge of the upper step, measuring 2.62m north-south by 2.8m east-west and is 0.33m high. The lower step measures 3.5m north-south by 2.95m east-west and is 0.56m high. This step is constructed of large granite blocks whose underlying rubble has been faced by a recent wall of mortared slate masonry. On the west side of this composite base, a mounting block of three steps formed by three large granite blocks rises from the north west corner to the cobbled upper surface. The cross-base is situated to the north of the churchyard wall in St Ewe, at the focus of the church paths within the parish, one of which, at Beacon Cross, 800m to the south east, is marked by another wayside cross. The surfaces of the modern metalled road north of the cross base and of the tracks to the east, south and west of the cross base, which are within the area of the protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW9778046073

Fair cross 420m WNW of Tregidgeo Farm 24305

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross shaft and base, known as the Fair Cross, situated beside a minor modern road forming the early route from Tregony to St Austell in mid Cornwall. The Fair Cross is also a Grade II Listed Building. The monument survives with an upright octagonal-section shaft of Pentewan

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

stone, 1.2m high, set in an obscured stone base. The shaft measures 0.26m across opposing flat facets at the base and 0.33m across opposite corners, each facet being 0.11m wide. The facets taper slightly to 0.1m wide at a point 0.17m below the upper end, where the octagonal section changes to a square section, 0.1m in width and thickness. In the upper face of the shaft is a narrow round socket, 0.07m in diameter and 0.14m deep, for mounting the missing head. The east side of the shaft top has been fractured, breaking away the east side of the socket. The shaft has relatively recent incised lettering and numbers on the northern facets, comprising, from the top downwards, the letter 'R', then 'CJ', followed by '192', and finally 'LM'. The cross has been painted white; originally it was unpainted. The base is not visible being completely overgrown by a thick layer of turf. The Fair Cross is situated on the south side of the road close to a junction on the route from St Austell to Tregony; although presently a small village, Tregony was an important medieval market town and port on the River Fal during the medieval period and this route linking it with St Austell was consequently of greater importance in the medieval route network than it is today. The cross lies near the centre of a widely staggered junction on that route where it is crossed by the ESE-WNW route from the port of Mevagissey to Grampound. A branch west from that route extends down to the parish church at Creed within whose area this monument was erected. The style of this cross-shaft, notably its octagonal-section shaft, indicates a later medieval date, during the 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross series. It forms one of a group of such 15th century crosses of Pentewan stone surviving in this area and which are considered to have been erected by Reginald Mertherderwa, the Rector of Creed from AD 1423 to 1447, whose surviving will also directed stone crosses to be erected on routes to Camborne church in west Cornwall.

SW9560547361

Nancor cross 400m NW of Nancor 24306

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Nancor Cross, situated to the east of Grampound at a minor junction on a major early and modern route linking the main market towns across southern Cornwall. The wayside cross survives with a medieval upright cross head on a modern shaft and set in a modern two stepped granite base. The cross stands 1.77m high above its base. The cross head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, with its principal faces facing east and west. The upper limb rises 0.21m above the side limbs, which measure 0.36m across. Both the side and upper limbs have a 0.06m wide chamfer along their sides. The west face of the head bears a very worn relief figure of Christ with outstretched arms, measuring 0.21m high by 0.19m wide. Immediately below the side limbs, the remnant upper end of the medieval shaft is of octagonal section with facets 0.06-0.08m wide. This cross was discovered and is now re-erected beside the southernmost of the main east-west routes through Cornwall, linking the important early market towns of St Austell with Grampound and Truro. The style of this cross's head denotes a later medieval date, during the 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross tradition. It forms one of a group of 15th century crosses surviving in this area and which are considered to have been erected by Reginald Mertherderwa, the Rector of Creed from AD 1423 to 1447, whose will also directed stone crosses to be erected on routes to Camborne church in west Cornwall. The modern retaining wall immediately to the west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW9446648397

Listed Buildings

GI

Church of St. Circus and Julitta 70934

Parish church. Mid-late C15, with south porch of slightly later C15; late C19 restoration. Granite ashlar, slate roofs with ridge tiles and raised coped verges; granite dressings. West tower, nave and chancel in one, north aisle, south aisle and south porch. Perpendicular style. 3-stage tower on moulded plinth with weathered string courses and embattled parapet. West side has pointed arched doorway with hood mould and relieving arch, recessed C19 double doors with strap hinges. 3-light window above with 4-centred arch and hood mould; 2nd stage to south has slate ventilator. 3rd stage all sides a 3-light bell-opening with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery, slate louvres. North east stair tower has slate ventilation lancets at each stage and embattled octagonal turret. Chancel east gable end is stepped forward behind the north and south aisles, with continuous plinth; 4-light east window with 4-centred arch, hood mould with moulded stops and cusped lights with upper tracery. 5-bay north aisle has all 3-light windows with 4-centred arched heads and hood mould, cusped lights with central light taller, upper tracery; between 2 windows to left and 3 to right, the rood stair tower, with pitched slate roof and lancet. The west gable end has similar window, east gable end also, but with all 3 lights the same height. 6-bay south aisle has porch in 2nd bay from left. All windows on south side as on north side of north aisle, some with tracery and mullions replaced in C19. East gable end has 3-light window with 4-centred arched head and hood mould, cusped ogee lights of equal height. West gable end has 3-light window with pointed arch and hood mould, pointed arched cusped lights of equal height with upper intersecting tracery. South porch on plinth which is not continuous with south aisle plinth, with tall embattled parapet. Tall 4-centred arched doorway with roll moulding and quatrefoils in spandrels, square hood mould with mask stops and moulded string course. Above the string course, an image niche with cusped head and brattished top, 3 turrets carved below. Interior : Tower has pointed arched hollow-chamfered north door to stair, ceiled in C19. Tall 4-centred tower arch with moulded imposts. Nave and chancel have continuous C19 ceiled wagon roof, in the chancel with moulded ribs and cusped panels between ribs. All walls have plaster removed. Nave and chancel have 6-bay arcade to north and south, all 4-centred arches with Cornish standard piers, of Pevsner 'A' type, all with rings on abaci except 2 piers to north east with quatrefoils carved on abaci. The north aisle has 12-bay C15 wagon roof with moulded ribs, moulded wall-plates partially replaced in granite, plaster ceiling. Upper doorway to rood stair to north; at east end, cusped piscina in south wall. South aisle has 13-bay C15 wagon roof, with moulded ribs and wall-plate, some bosses remaining. At east end, 4-centred arched piscina in south wall. By south east window, left jamb cut back as an image stand; by right jamb, carved figure of an angel holding a shield. The south porch has granite floor, benches to sides, holy water stoup to right of doorway. Inner doorway has 4-centred arch, with roll mouldings and central concave mouldings; C19 door with strap hinges. Stone vaulted roof in 4-bays, each of 2 lozenge shaped cusped panels; moulded stone wall-plate. Fittings: Norman stone font in nave, of Bodmin type, circular bowl with carved outer sides on central shaft, 4 outer shafts each surmounted by a carved head; on granite plinth. C19 wooden pulpit in nave, on granite base, incorporating wooden panels of heraldic carving. Pair of sanctuary chairs in chancel, probably mid C17, tall back with geometric carving and winged cherub to top, no arms. Plain late C19 pews in nave and aisles. Monuments in north aisle: slate tablet with nowy head and laudatory quatrain, to Matthew Wellington, 1794; slate tablet of C20 commemorating Walter Hicks, 1636; slate tablet with carved urns, to Henry and Ann Udy, 1789; slate tablet with nowy head and incised head of cherub with wings, to Loveday Williams, 1733 fine baroque monument with pilasters, broken segmental pediment with shield of arms and helm to top, batwinged skull on apron, convex oval inscription inscription panel with moulded surround and Latin inscription, to Joseph Carveth, vicar of the parish, 1728. Monuments in south aisle: slate tablet with nowy head and floral border, to Nicholas Avery, 1796, by N. Philip; classical marble monument with spear and fasces on pilasters, cornice and pediment with shield of arms, to Sir John Colman Rashleigh of Prideaux, 1847 and other members of the family; slate tablet with nowy head, to Elizabeth Rosevere, 1765; slate tablet with nowy head and incised cherub with wings, admonitory verses, to Joan Avery, 1785, by Henry Colliver. Tower west window has fragments of mediaeval glass including shields of arms; chancel east window has stained glass of the saints, erected in memory of Silvanus Trevail, 1903. Other windows with early C20 glass. (Sources : Radcliffe, E. : Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970).

SX0520458167

Church of All Saints 71546

Parish church. C13; enlarged C14 with tower of later C14, alterations and additions of C15. Late C19 restoration. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. North transept in squared granite and slatestone rubble; north porch in squared granite rubble. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; probably originally of cruciform plan, with the north transept remaining. West tower added in C14, with the south aisle and south porch added circa early C15. The north porch is probably of circa late C14. The chancel was remodelled circa C19 with an organ chamber added to north. Exterior: Of the nave, only part to north is visible; between the north transept and the north porch there is a 2-light C19 window with trefoil lights, 2-centred arch, with hood mould and relieving arch; similar window to west of the porch and slate tablet attached to the wall, to John Read, 1755. The chancel has C19 5-light window at the east end, in Decorated style, with cusped lights and tracery, 4-centred arch with hood mould and relieving arch. The lead flashing fixed to the south wall is dated 1727, IS and CP. There is a 2-light C19 window to north with cusped lights, square head and hood mould with scroll stops. The north transept has 3-light C19 window in the north gable end, with trefoil lights, tracery, 4-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. At the east side is a C19 stack with weathered shaft and C19 3-light window with cusped lights, square head and hood mould. The west tower is in 2 stages with broached stone spire; diagonal weathered buttresses

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

with weathered string course and chamfered plinth. The spire has single bell openings with trefoil arches and slate louvres, gablet and cross finial. There is a band of quatrefoil decoration half-way up the spire, with finial at the top and weathervane. At second stage to west there is a 2-light window with chamfered surround and slate louvres; second stage to north has lancet with trefoil head and slate louvres. There is a C14 west window, restored C19, with 2-centred arch, chamfered Y tracery, hood mould and relieving arch. The south aisle is of six bays, including the south porch in the second bay from the west; on chamfered plinth. All the south windows are C19, 2-light, with trefoil lights, 2-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. At the east and west ends there is a 3-light C19 window with 4-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. The south porch is gabled, with outer 4-centred arched doorway with two chamfered orders, with clustered shafts with carved capitals to sides. C19 plain wooden gates across the doorway. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor and stone benches. C19 wagon roof with moulded ribs. Inner 2-centred arched doorway, moulded, with hood mould and relieving arch; C19 plank door with good strap hinges. Demifigure with shield and ancient colour remaining set above the doorway. The north porch is gabled, with 2-centred arched, chamfered outer doorway. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor with stone benches to sides. Circa C17 unceiled wagon roof with plain ribs and wall-plates. Inner 2-centred arched moulded doorway with hood mould and relieving arch, of C19, with C19 wrought iron lantern set over, C19 plank door with strap hinges. The north organ chamber is entered through a corridor from the north transept; the north gable end has C19 2-light window with cusped lights, square head and hood mould and scroll stops. 4-centred arch with carved spandrels set in the masonry above. Interior: Tiled floor, with C19 polychrome tiles in the chancel. Plastered walls. The nave and chancel have unceiled wagon roof with moulded ribs of early C19. The north transept has C15 wagon roof with carved ribs and bosses and wall-plates. The south aisle has very fine C15 wagon roof, unceiled, with fine carved ribs and bosses and C19 wall-plates. The east end has moulded ribs and high quality carved bosses. Tall narrow 2-centred arch to tower, with relieving arch; no tower stair. Wide 4-centred arch to north transept with chamfered imposts, plastered above the imposts. There is a C19 stone screen across the north transept with double doors with cranked arch, plank doors with strap hinges. To east there is a 4-centred arched chamfered doorway with C19 plank door with strap hinges, originally leading to the rood stair, now leading into the organ chamber. The chancel has a chamfered timber lintel over the opening to the organ chamber to north; deep splayed reveal to the north window and stone shelf with cyma moulded edge to north. 6-bay south arcade with 4-centred arches of 2 chamfered orders; piers with four major and four minor shafts, capitals decorated with small stylised flowers and castellated abaci. One pier at the west end has a different style capital with chevron carving; the arcade may have been altered. Fittings: C12 stone font in south aisle, a square bowl with shafts surmounted by masks at the corners, central circular shaft on moulded base. One C15 carved bench end in south aisle. One large hatchment in the south aisle, oil on board with shield of arms, moulded frame with skulls, crossed bones and hourglasses around the frame, probably early C18; two smaller similar hatchments in the nave, with Latin mottoes. Very fine C15 rood screen, complete, each section with two panels of blank tracery with 4-light tracery and an elaborate cornice above the coving, with carved birds and beasts etc. C19 pulpit in nave, incorporating C15 carved bench ends. C19 pews in nave, aisles and chancel. Granite slab in the nave with raised carved fleuree cross C17 stocks in south aisle. Monuments in nave: marble monument with pedimental top on slate ground, to John Hope, 1813, by Bedford of 256 Oxford Street, London; marble monument on slate ground with draped urn and roundel for inscription, to William Williams, 1785, by Isbell of Stonehouse. In south aisle: marble monument with bust, scrolled pediment and urn with flowers, to William Mohun, 1737; slate and stone monument with convex oval inscription tablet with bayleaf surround, Ionic columns, plinth with lion corbels and putto with wings, broken pediment with external flame and inclined shield of arms, Latin inscription to Richard Penkevill, 1687. Granite ledger with shield and motto, undated. Stone monument, partly plastered, with plain Ionic pilasters, plinth with two oval coats of arms, broken pediment with two bronze-painted putti, slate inscription tablet with gold painted lettering, to Elizabeth Seymour, 1710. Glass: The west window in the tower has good C19 stained glass with figures of St Philip and St Stephen. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. SW9779146044

GI*

Church of St. John

396369

2. Built 1828, restored 1882, of ashlar, 2 storeys, 5 windows, semi-circular heads, 1st floor with plate tracery. Plinth, string course, eaves parapet, pediment. Open Ionic porch, pedimented.

SX0116452595

Wesleyan Chapel and attached Schoolrooms [borderline]

70686

2. Date stone 1827. Ashlar faced, 2 storeys. 3 windows with semi-circular heads on pedimented gable end. Open Doric entrance porch. Date stone with pilasters and cornice.

SX0377851807

Harbour piers and quays including inner basin

70674

2. Built by John Smeaton civil engineer (in 1801?). Granite harbour piers and quays forming a small harbour with single lock gate to inner basin. A china clay port.

SX0387751631

Tregrehan house and attached steps and parterre walls with urns

396614

Country house. 1689 datestone on attic chamber fireplace and remodelled 1706 for Thomas Carlyon I, remodelled and extended late C18 by William Wood for Thomas Carlyon IV, further remodelled, reduced to the north and extended at either side of the front 1848-49 (plans 1845) by George Wightwick for Colonel Edward Carlyon; associated garden features by W Eden Nesfield, some remodelling and restoration also in 1969- 70. MATERIALS: Pentewan stone ashlar front range, otherwise incised stucco or render except for the brick pavilions to rear left and right with rusticated granite quoins (left-hand wing later rendered); dry slate roofs, the hipped S front roof behind a dressed stone parapet with turned balustrades over the windows, the other roofs are mansard in form over splayed eaves which are the result of a modification when the parapets were removed in 1969-70; 2 rendered stacks over rear wall of front range and axial stack to rear of these. PLAN: evolved plan 3 rooms deep and 2 rooms wide flanking a central passage plus pavilion wings at rear left and right and projecting at rear. The earliest part of the house must be the E range which contains the 1680 dated fireplace and 2 rooms with early C18 features in the ground-floor rooms below. The next phase is of the pavilions and almost certainly the front range in its earlier form. It is likely also that the W range was also of this date or earlier but was remodelled in 1848-49 as was the front when it was extended at either side and heightened. The E doorway was fitted or resited at this date also. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attics; symmetrical 1:5:1-bay front with end bays broken forward. 1969- 70 hornless sashes with glazing bars (like the mid C19 windows elsewhere in the house) replacing what were late C19 or C20 2-pane sashes. Central doorway with paired Ionic columns and entablature (resited from former colonnade along the front). Other features include plinth, mid-floor band and parapet with moulded cornice. Set well back on either side is a pair of pavilions with moulded granite framed open pediments incorporating the heads of Venetian windows above flat-headed ground-floor windows, those of the right-hand pavilion with blind sidelights and what may be the original 1st-floor sash with thick glazing bars, but with horns under the meeting rail (perhaps the result of a repair), the other pavilion with the sidelights later opened and the ground-floor window made into a Venetian window, also a canted bay added to its W side. W front has a central 4-window range with doorway to its 3rd from left bay. Right of this is the 1-window range of the end of the S range with its central windows central to a forward break and otherwise detailed like the front. The other end of the S range has a 1-window-range flat front. E side of the house is also a 4-window range with its doorway on the right. This doorway has a fine wooden distyle Doric porch with fluted columns and tall entablature and open pediment fronting a round-arched doorway with concentric spoked cobweb fanlight and panelled door. Rear elevation has central doorway with window above and windows to ground and 1st floors on the left, plus a tall round-arched stair window with intersecting glazing bars to its head. INTERIOR has features representing all of its principal periods of development including some very fine early C18 and mid C19 features. There is C17 granite fireplace with 1680 date in relief to an attic chamber in the E range. This is above 2 parlours with fine early C18 plaster ceilings with moulded ribs and moulded cornices, the S room also has its bolection-moulded panelling and chimneypiece. A passage rear of these rooms has a late C18 moulded ceiling cornice. This passage leads to a small stair hall (left of the pavilion) with a late C18 open-well staircase with turned balusters. There are some eared chimneypieces on the 1st floor also probably late C18. The former cross passage through the centre of the house was opened up c1848 to its W side adjoining the rear reception room and has a 2-bay round-arched arcade with Ionic columns in place of the former partition and there is a similar arcade rear of this room where it meets a stair hall. In this area are limestone flagged floors and enriched modillion ceiling cornices including a cornice expressing the space under the stair landing. The large open-well staircase has turned balusters and the moulded handrail is scrolled over the newel. The very fine ceiling of the reception room has a

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

coved vault with intersecting plaster ribs over a reeded band with corner blocks. This room and the reception room in front have very fine chimneypieces back to back on the wall between. The one in the front room (of the two) has a good hob grate and a Royal coat of arms above; the other chimneypiece is Ionic. The front range has a central octagonal vestibule with a plaster vaulted ceiling. Left of this is a subdivided drawing room which has modillion cornices. On the right is the library with its original c1848 oak bookcases and acanthus detail to an elaborate ceiling cornice. All the rooms inspected have chimneypieces, some have cast-iron grates and there are panelled mahogany doors to the reception rooms. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: stone steps to each of the entrance doorways and low ashlar parterre walls to S front with urns to central gap to lower steps flanked by urns and there are ball finials at either end of the walls. Tregrehan is an evolved house but one which apparently was a double-depth or double-pile (east-west axis) right from the beginning when rebuilt in 1680. This plan type is extremely rare at this date in Cornwall. It is fortunate that there are good quality features surviving from all the main periods. (Rawlings R, Inspector for HBMC: Tregrehan, St Blazey, Cornwall: Proposed (TT Exem. & Maint. Fund; The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990-: 224). SX0516553530

Church of St. Mary 396612

Anglican church. 1848 by G E Street. Pinkish brown stone rubble and freestone dressings, including spire; steep asbestos slate roofs with coped and buttressed gables. STYLE: early Gothic PLAN: nave, chancel, S aisle, tower W of aisle and small lean-to vestry north of chancel. EXTERIOR: lancets of differing heights, 3 to each E gable end, 2 plus sexfoil to W gable end, and 2 windows with quatrefoil tracery to E end of aisle, otherwise single lancets or grouped in pairs plus central cusped tracery; broach spire with lucarnes on squat square tower; arched S tower doorway of 2 orders and pair of planked doors with large ornate strap hinges. INTERIOR: tie-beam crown-post and raftered roofs except chancel with painted octagonal barrel roof with moulded ribs to panels; 3-bay arcade with moulded pointed arches on alternate round and octagonal piers with moulded capitals; chancel window with rear arches and turned shafts; other windows with stone rear arches; 3-bay sedilia niche and piscina on its left. FITTINGS include plain numbered pews with square ends; octagonal freestone font and octagonal freestone pulpit. Stained glass with medallion motifs by Wailes. A very early and significant design by Street, epitomising the simplicity of design which characterised the early Ecclesiological movement. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990-: 131 & 170). SX0581653592

Leek Seed chapel 473914

II* Wesleyan chapel. 1824, restored and refitted 1904 by Fredrick Charles Jury. MATERIALS: killas rubble with granite dressings; dry Delabole slate roof with hipped side projections flanking a central gable fronted roof which continues over canted apse at the rear plus hipped roofs over small wings flanking the apse; tall brick stack to rear left in the angle. PLAN: aisle-less plan plus apse with organ over rostrum with porch on its right and vestry on its left. EXTERIOR: 2-storey elevations; symmetrical 3-window front surmounted by a panelled roof parapet with moulded cornice and corner finials and a taller central gable resembling an open pediment. Original round-arched 1st-floor windows and lintelled ground-floor windows flanking a 1904 distyle Tuscan porch and the original doorway with 1904 panelled doors. The windows are 1904 with paired round-arched lights and leaded glass, the 1st-floor windows with round tracery. 2-window range to each side with similar windows. INTERIOR: Good quality complete and unaltered 1904 interior with gallery on all sides with rounded corners; moulded plaster ceiling cornice and panelled centre with scalloped corners and panelled elliptical arch to apse; screen between entrance/stair hall, with 2 staircases, and auditorium; panelled doors with diagonal V-jointed boards. FITTINGS: Very fine pine and Spanish mahogany fittings, the gallery front with paired panels between Ionic pilasters; rostrum with shaped front, segmental-arched panels, Ionic pilasters and dentilled cornice; pews with shaped ends and backs with V-jointed boards; simple panelled organ with bronze-finish pipes. GLASS: 1904 coloured glass includes central West Window with John Wesley to centre of tracery. MONUMENTS include an arched marble wall monument by Bovey and Co. of Plymouth inscribed: " IN MEMORY OF JOHN WILLIAMS OF BLUEGATE WHO DIED 24th OF APRIL 1849; AGED 75 YEARS. ALSO OF CHARITY, HIS WIFE WHO DIED 8th JUNE 1844; AGED 61 YEARS. ALSO OF MARGARET WEBB BARRATT, THEIR DAUGHTER WIFE OF FRANK BARRATT, WHO DIED 30th JULY 1831; AGED 25 YEARS. THEY ARE REMOVED FROM THIS HOUSE TO THE HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS " HISTORY: The interest of this chapel is enhanced by the reputed historical event which enabled it to be built. The founder of the chapel was William Stephens, a gardener and former soldier who worked hard to raise money to build a meeting house. One evening at midnight he was disturbed by 3 intruders (3 squires who were opponents of Methodism and former students of Oxford University) who demanded the money that had been saved for building the chapel, to which, in the words of one of the intruders, Stephens replied "The Lord is my defence, you shall have no money from me, for in this house is the Lord's. Take it if you dare". They saw that Stephens held a flint and steel in front of a heap of what the intruders took to be gunpowder "large enough to blow up a castle". The intruders were terrified lest the old man should blow them all up and before leaving were persuaded to join Stephens in prayer and to sing the 100th psalm. Also, in order to appease Stephens they gave him the contents of their purses which amounted to a considerable donation towards the building of this chapel. SX0602153698

Church of St. Andrew 396956

Anglican church. C14 tower, otherwise rebuilt 1880-1887 (inscription) to former C14 and C15 plan using much of the original materials and features by R Coad; N porch probably early C20. MATERIALS: slatestone rubble with Pentewen stone dressings; dry Delabole slate roofs with coped ends and red crested clay ridge tiles; tall stone stack over angle between nave and transept. PLAN: W tower, nave, chancel under one roof, N and S porches, N transept and vestry attached E of transept. EXTERIOR: embattled W tower is 4-stages with strings dividing stages and stair projection to S of SE corner; single buttress to either side of the lower stage towards W corners. Upper stage has slate louvred 3-light square-headed windows with cusped lights; stage below has clockface within diamond panel to E and W sides; string becomes hoodmould of pointed 3-light traceried window above moulded 2-centred arched doorway with hoodmould. C19 parts of church have traceried windows except for square-headed cusped window between transept and porch. S aisle has 3-light windows to W and S: 1 bay left of porch and 3 bays to S wall right of porch, then rood stair turret and then 2 more bays and a 4-light E window. Chancel has 5-light E window with intersecting tracery; N transept has a 3-light N window, otherwise 2-light windows. S porch has squat 2-centred arched doorway of 3 moulded orders. INTERIOR: Plastered walls; granite 7-bay standard A (Pevsner) arcades with moulded capitals and steep 4-centred arches; rood stair with basket-arched lower doorway and 4-centred arched doorway to former screen; unpainted oak waggon roofs with carved bosses and boarded panels, the roofs to E end with extra panels. FITTINGS: C15 or C16 bench ends incorporated into C19 pulpit, pews and parclose screens with some Gothic style tracery. MONUMENTS: slate slab with foliated cross to Thomas Colyns who died 1534; another slab to Jane (otherwise indecipherable) who died 1636; wall monument with relief of woman with urn by C Regnart to Jane Pole who died 1795; Gothic style monument by Pierce of Truro to Caroline Rashleigh who died in 1842 (Pevsner N, The Buildings of England: Cornwall, 1951-1972; P236 and 237). SX0849054314

Penrice 396363

Large country house, now used as care home. Mid C18. MATERIALS: Pentewan stone ashlar with granite dressings; dry slate and rag slate hipped roofs: the front roof over a moulded and bracketed wooden eaves cornice, the left-hand return behind a moulded stone parapet, and the right-hand return with a moulded wooden cornice; ashlar axial stacks with moulded cornices. PLAN: large overall deep rectangular plan built around a small courtyard; service ranges at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; symmetrical 2:1:3:1:2-bay U-shaped principal entrance front has hipped outer wings and 3-window centre broken forward with triangular pediment. Mostly original or early C19 12-pane hornless sashes (to all elevations) and some horned copies. Central pedimented porch with square Tuscan columns and 4-panel door within. Pediment has crest with the Latin inscription: PER SINUM SODARUM. Left-hand return is a symmetrical 5-window parapeted front with central round-arched doorway, plus a lower 4-window service range on the left. The sashes to the 2 right-hand bays are glazed but blind. Right-hand return is a symmetrical 4:3:4-bay front with central bays bowed and with bowed sashes. The left-hand bay has glazed but blind sashes. INTERIOR: very fine quality features where inspected including moulded and carved ceiling cornices, the inner hall with a central oval and the stair hall with an open-well cantilevered open-string staircase with turned balusters. A fine mid C18 house. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990-: 135). SX0219649884

Pennans Farmhouse 71359

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

Farmhouse. Circa 1680; remodelled and extended circa 1700 - 1720. Some alterations of circa mid C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Slatestone rubble; the front faced in granite ashlar. Hipped slate roofs with lead rolls to hips and crested ridge tiles. Stacks to rear with brick shafts and stack at the right side with ashlar shaft. Plan: The original house is of 2-room plan, with central entrance to entrance hall and principal room to left and right, each room heated from a rear lateral stack. At the rear of the entrance hall is a projecting stair tower, with entrance to a cellar to rear right. In circa 1700 -1720, a wing was added to front right and left to form a symmetrical U-plan. The wing to front left may never have been completed; it is attached at the front left corner of the original house and does not appear ever to have had access from inside the original house. The wing to front right has one room at the right end of the original house, and a lateral corridor with stair well; the front room is heated from a stack at the right side. In C20 a one-room plan addition was made to rear left as a kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical U-plan front, with 5 bays in the main central range, and a wing projecting to front right and left, each wing of 3 bays. There is a plinth, which is continuous but of later date on the wings, and heavy moulded cornice; the centre bays have a moulded string course, which is continued as a flat band course around the wings. The central range has a central C18 6-panelled fielded door in eared architrave with pediment. Two 18-pane sashes to right and left in exposed boxes with moulded stone cills and voussoirs; some sashes are of the early C19 and some C20 replacements. First floor has central blind window with stone shield of arms, 2 similar 18-pane sashes to right and left. The inner side of the wing to right has early C18 6-panelled and fielded door to left with 8-pane overlight with thick glazing bars, flat-faced outside and ovolo-moulded inside, with voussoirs and keystone. At first floor to left an 18-pane sash of early C18, with thick glazing bars, voussoirs and keystone. To right, ground and first floors have blind window with moulded cill, voussoirs and keystones. The front of the wing has three 18-pane sashes with thin glazing bars at ground and first floor, all with moulded stone cills, voussoirs and keystones: the plinth and band course are continued. The wing to left is gutted: on the inner side are two blocked windows at ground and first floor, with moulded stone cills, voussoirs and keystones. Plinth and band course, with the cornice partly remaining. The left side of the wing has been partially rebuilt in C20, 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to left and blind window at ground and first floor to right. The right side of the house is in random rubble; plank door with overlight and C18 panelled door with overlight, both under peltice hood of slurried slate. First floor has one C19 12-pane sash with voussoirs and 16-pane sash with flat brick arch, the voussoirs remaining from formerly higher lintel level. Single storey outhouse attached to right, probably also of C18, with plank door and 3 blocked windows with granite voussoirs; corrugated asbestos roof, with window and double door to rear. The rear of the main house has a projecting stair tower to centre with hipped roof, late C18 round-arched 12-pane sash with splayed glazing bars and keystone. C20 window at lower level to right. Large external stack to left of the stair tower. At lower level to left, a 2-light 4-pane casement with granite voussoirs, to the cellar. There is a straight joint in the masonry to left, to the addition of early C18; ground floor has 3 windows, the centre one blocked, all with voussoirs, to right and left there are 2-light casements with 8 panes or 6 panes. At first floor there is a central blind window, late C18 18-pane sash to left and early C18 18-pane sash with thick glazing bars to right, with cambered brick arches. To the right of the stair tower, there is a 2-storey C20 addition set in the angle to the main range and concealing the rear lateral stack to right. This has door, and window at ground and first floor. Interior: In the main central range, the entrance passage leads to the stair tower to rear, which retains a fine open-well stair of circa 1680, with barleysugar twist balusters and ramped moulded handrail. The front right room at ground floor has complete bolection-moulded panelling with dado cornice and central plasterwork on the ceiling, with rosettes. C19 chimneypiece to rear. The front left hand room has a late C17 plaster ceiling with a simple moulded oval. At first floor, the room to right also has complete bolection-moulded panelling with early C18 chimneypiece to rear, with eared architrave and modillions below the mantel; 2-panelled bolection- moulded door. In the wing to front right, the internal features are of the early C18, with some C19 alterations; at ground floor, the front room had modillion cornice and 8-panelled fielded door, with C19 dresser built in and C19 kitchen fireplace at the outer side with mantel. C20 range inserted. The lateral passage in the wing has fielded dado panelling, and the stair hall has a plaster cornice with rosettes and modillions. Tight open-well stair with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail, ramped dado panelling. At first floor, the front room has 8-panelled fielded door, modillion cornice and fielded panelling; there is a closet at the outer side of the room, with complete fielded panelling and modillion cornice, and a small room, possibly another closet to the mid left side of the wing, also with fielded panelling. There is a service stair to the attic.

SW9546048967

GLI

Carthew cottage

478878

Estate cottage. Probably early-mid C19 in 2 phases. Granite rubble with granite dressings including voussoirs to flat arches; dry slate front roof, bitumen-grouted parallel rear roof, both with projecting eaves, the front eaves on moulded wooden brackets; brick end stack on the left of front roof and dressed granite stacks to either end of rear roof. Evolved double-depth plan with 1 room at the front with entrance hall on its right and 2 rooms at the rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 2-window range plus 1-window range set back on right. Original 2-light casements with glazing bars and 6-panel door with top panels later glazed, on the right. Rear windows are later C19 horned sashes with glazing bars except that the more square window to ground-floor right has no inner horns and may be original. INTERIOR only partly inspected to back room.

SX0041955505

Wash house to S of Carthew cottage

478879

Wash house. Early-mid C19. Painted rubble; dry slate roof. Small rectangular plan. Single storey; 1-window range. Late C19 horned sash on the right; central doorway and doorway at far left, both with ledged doors. Left-hand end has re-used C18 half sash with thick glazing bars in vertical opening. INTERIOR not inspected. Included as a rare surviving example of its type and for group value.

SX0041255500

Carthew Mill, Mill cottage and No. 2

70669

Mill, now converted to a house, and attached cottages. 1831 for Elizabeth Martin, 1837 datestone with millstone carving and initials I L, probably the date of heightening and remodelling. Granite rubble with some granite dressings; dry slate hipped roof to mill; grouted scantle slate roof to cottage adjoining mill and asbestos slate to other cottage; brick end stacks. Shallow-depth plan; large diameter overshot wheel to left of mill. EXTERIOR: Mill is 3-storeys; cottages are 2 storeys; overall 3:2:3-window range. Mill has casement windows and evidence in masonry of heightening and old alteration; doorway right of centre with C20 stable-type door. Centre cottage has C20 windows and door in original openings. Right-hand cottage has late C19 or C20 16-pane horned sashes and central doorway with C20 door. INTERIOR not inspected.

SX0051055718

Drying barn in top yard 50m N of Carthew Farmhouse

478882

Probable wood-seasoning bank barn, and extension later used as slaughter house. Early C19, said to have been built by French prisoners-of-war. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof. Rectangular plan built into the bank at the rear and extended on the right. EXTERIOR: tall single storey and 2-storey under the same eaves line; 1:2-bay front. The original 1-bay front is nearly symmetrical and has 3 tall doorways (with opposing doorways to 1st-floor level opposite). The principal features are the 2 large triangular openings to the bays flanking the central doorway with pairs of small ventilators under the eaves above. There is a smaller triangular opening to the left-hand bay and 2 small ventilators on 2 levels above, and there are 3 small ventilators above one another to the right-hand bay. The 2-storey former slaughter house on the right has wide doorway on its left with slightly narrower loading doorway above and there are a pair of small ventilators to each floor to the bay on the right. Right-hand return has 2 1st-floor windows with wooden louvres. INTERIOR has original scissor trusses to the right which are charred having survived a fire. The other trusses are later C19 or C20. There are the sawn-off ends of former joists on the flat high up but under the level of the eaves ventilators. These are the remains of a presumed drying floor or rack. There are also some roughly-shaped joist holes at 1st-floor level but these may be a later feature. This is a most unusual building, distinguished by its large triangular openings which are probably unique in Cornwall. It stands with the Saw house (qv) on the north side of a yard, detached from the main group of Farmhouse and buildings (qqv) to the south,

SX0031255962

Saw house in top yard N of Carthew farmhouse

478895

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

Saw house. Early or mid C19. Granite rubble with trusses carried on granite monoliths; some concrete block repair; corrugated asbestos slate roof. 'Small rectangular plan plus belt-house lean-to at right-hand end towards rear. Single storey; 3-bay front with 2 window openings, and doorway towards left. There is another opening in the right-hand end left of the belt house. INTERIOR has original roof structure with collar trusses and reset purlins. Architecturally, this building is undistinguished, but it is important for its role in the function of the C19 buildings that relate to it. It was operated by the water-powered mill (qv), which stands in the yard to the south.

SX0033055950

Mill 25m NE of Carthew Farmhouse

478893

Mill, probably a grist mill and also originally or later used as a saw mill, and attached leaftwall. 1827 datestone and another stone with initials for S E Martyn for whom it was built; waterwheel by Derry & Sons, founders, St Austell. Granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; bitumen grouted rag slate roof. L-shaped plan, built into the bank where it adjoins the later Bank barn (qv) and with a deep wheel pit and water wheel to its other rear elevation. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 1-window range fronts on either side of an inner angle. Left-hand front has central doorway and loading/winnowing doorway above flanked by date and name panels; window is towards left and there are ground-floor doorways at far left and right. The openings are spanned by flat arches. The right-hand front has flat arches to doorway at far left and towards left, the other openings are spanned by segmental arches including a wide loading doorway above the doorway 2nd from left and a wide ground-floor doorway right of centre and a narrow doorway at far right. Rear of left-hand part has window on the left and loading/winnowing doorway opposite the front 1st-floor doorway, there are also 3 small openings low down on the left for belt drives, one of which has been cut through later, and there is an opening low down on the right which is spanned by a re-used (17 segmental granite arch stone. The wheel elevation has a central loading/winnowing doorway and a large (about 25 foot) unrestored wheel on the right. The cast-iron and wood wheel appears to have been breast shot but the water landing very near the top. The windows have simple glazing with vertical glazing bars and there are ledged doors. INTERIOR has original roof structure with collar trusses and drive wheels for former sawing activity. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached high rubble wall for leat launder also forming the yard boundary north of the mill. Evidence of original drive belt holes to the bank side of the mill suggest that this building was designed to .have a dual function as both a grist and saw mill and as such it is very rare, and the survival of its wheel further enhances its interest. It encloses the north east side of the farmyard, with the Farmhouse (qv) to the south and the Bank barn (qv) attached to the west gable.

SX0033855934

Bank barn 20m N of Carthew Farmhouse

478881

Bank barn, probably used as either a granary or as a timber store. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof with later brick end stack on the left. Rectangular plan, built into the bank at the rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 6-window range. 2nd from left and 5th from left window openings are blocked, the others have simple windows, most with vertical glazing bars. There is a central doorway, a doorway at left and far left and one at far right, all with ledged doors, and there are 3 ground-floor windows plus a small ventilator window. Dove holes arranged in rows and singly, those beneath eaves with ledges. Stone steps to plank door to rear. INTERIOR has original collar trusses and other roof timbers. This building is part of an interesting evolved and planned group with an original mixed use of saw-milling and farming. It stands on the north side of a U-plan farmyard, with the mill (qv) attached to its east side.

SX0031255927

Outbuildings and attached garden wall adjoining NE of Carthew Farmhouse

478894

Outbuildings incorporating bee boles, the building probably originally pig sties relating to farm yard and attached garden wall. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof on 3 levels. Overall L-shaped plan. EXTERIOR: single storey; low building with 2 original window and 3 door openings facing NW into the farmyard plus originally an open-fronted building next to the farmhouse. There is another doorway, now a window, at far right of main block; the doorway at far left is set back from the front. Shorter elevation returned left of the inner angle has central doorway and a later doorway at far left. Rear elevation of longer range has fine group of bee boles with 7 boles over 6, all with corbelled arched heads. Rear of shorter return block has 2 ventilator openings. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: high rubble retaining wall with 2 embrasures facing north-east enclose east side of yard, with Mill (qv) to north and Farmhouse (qv) on south side of yard to west.

SX0034355918

Carthew Farmhouse

478880

Farmhouse. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof over projecting eaves on shaped brackets; deep dressed granite end stacks. Double-depth plan with 2 rooms to the garden front; central rear entrance and stair hall and further entrance to centre left. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, plus attic lit from gables; symmetrical 3-window front. All openings spanned by flat arches and with C20 horned sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical 3-window-range rear with central round-arched stair window with fanlight head. End walls have central windows, and the left-hand return has a central doorway. INTERIOR not inspected.

SX0032255902

Wash house parallel to rear of Carthew Farmhouse

478896

Wash house. Early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings; corrugated asbestos roof; granite end stack. Small rectangular plan plus projection to rear right-hand corner for copper. Single storey; 2-window front facing rear of farmhouse. 9-pane fixed lights; central doorway with ledged door. INTERIOR not inspected. Included for group value.

SX0031555908

Carbean farmhouse

478870

Farmhouse. C18, incorporating masonry, including 1656 datestone with initials W R, from a C17 house probably on the same site. Granite rubble with granite dressings; dry slate parallel roofs; outbuilt granite end stacks. Originally a 2-room plan, with entrance hall or passage between, then extended with 2-room-plan parallel mid C19 range at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; nearly symmetrical 2-window front. C20 windows in original openings, the ground-floor front openings spanned by C17 chamfered granite lintels. Central porch has asymmetrical gable which sweeps lower to the left over a small window; the doorway is spanned by a C17 granite basket-arched stone with a thin roll moulding. Rear openings are spanned by segmental brick arches. Right-hand return has small 1st-floor window opening right of the chimney breast. INTERIOR not inspected. A good example of a standard vernacular plan (with central entry and end stacks to heated rooms either side) which appeared in Cornwall from the later C17.

SX0083156349

Milestone

478899

II Milestone. Early C19. Painted granite monolith, triangular on plan with 2 inscribed faces. Left-hand face reads: B over 8. Right-hand face reads: St A over 3.

SX0110456687

Cottage W of Gunheath Farmhouse

478898

Clay worker's or miner's cottage. Probably early C19 (shown on 1842 tithe map). Granite rubble with granite dressings, rendered at the front; rag slate roof and outbuilt rubble and dressed granite stack at the left-hand end. 1-room plan plus C20 lean-to porch at the front and C20 lean-to on the right. 2 storeys; low 1-

Land at Goonvean Works, Greensplat, Treverbyn, Cornwall

window-range front. Late C19 4-pane sash to 1st floor; 4-pane window below; ledged door to porch. INTERIOR not accessible at time of survey. This is a rare surviving example of this type of small industrial worker's dwelling. (Tithe Map, Cornwall Records Office: Truro: 1842-).
SW9922357360

Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse 478876

Crow (a probable cool store or perhaps a pigsty). Probably C18. Granite and blue elvan rubble. Chamber built into a rubble-faced bank with blocked doorway to the front. INTERIOR not accessible except to note that the chamber is roofed with granite lintels at least for the first 2 feet or so. This is a very rare surviving example of a primitive building type unique to Cornwall. There are other listed examples in Mabe C.P. and Penwith C.P. in the west of the county; this is one of only 2 known examples in the china clay district of Cornwall. The other example, at Penhale (SX 0172 5592), is either buried under earth or may have been destroyed when the associated farmstead was levelled.
SW9940754769

Carlyn Farm china clay dry 494894

II China Clay Dry built between 1920 and 1921 by John Lovering under the supervision of W. Mutton junior. The china clay dry at Carlyn Farm survives as a large unroofed stone, block and brick building terraced into a steep west facing slope in the valley formed by the St Austell River. To the west of the building is a levelled terrace which originally supported the railway tracks used to transport the finished clay from the dry. The dry building itself stands on a further two terraces above the original site of the railway. The lower terrace supports the linhay in which the clay was stored prior to removal to the waiting wagons and upon the upper terrace are two separate pan kilns in which the clay was dried. Beyond the pan kilns and separated from them by the eastern wall of the dry are a series of rubble built settling tanks with concrete floors. The dry is essentially two separate kilns connected to each other by a central furnace room which survives as a substantial centrally placed compartment with walls towering above the remainder the dry. This structure is largely open to the west and its walls are mainly rubble with concrete block quoins. The furnace room contains two separate furnaces which were used to heat the pan kiln floors and both retain their original cast iron doors. The chimneys which provide the updraught to draw the hot air under the pan kiln floors are situated at either end of the building and differ considerably in character. The chimney stack at the northern end is square and built with concrete blocks whilst the one at the southern end tapers towards its collared top. The linhays survive on either side of the furnace room and external access is provided by a series of concrete block faced round arched openings which lead directly onto a platform immediately above the railway sidings. Each of these openings lead into block faced rectangular chambers set into the floor of the linhay. The pan kilns survive on the terrace above the linhays and the original air heated floor survives throughout. The openings through the eastern wall of the pan kiln leading from the adjacent settling tanks retain their original sluice gates and other fittings. The Carlyn Farm china clay dry was built between 1920 and 1921 by John Lovering under the supervision of W. Mutton junior using previously unemployed Great War veterans. The kiln was ceremoniously fired for the first time in February 1921 by Miss Ivy Martin a descendant of one of the founders of the china clay industry. The choice of site was heavily influenced by the construction of the new mineral railway through the Trenance valley by the Great Western Railway in 1920. The dry was built adjacent to the new railway line and a large private siding built to connect to the network. The dry remained in constant use until the 1960's when new technological advances forced its closure. In December 1984 the roof over the kiln, furnace and linhay was removed and since this time the site has been neglected and increasingly overgrown with dense vegetation.
SX0133353591

Hembal Manor 71423

House. Mid - late C19, with some later C19 additions and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end and axial stacks with stone shafts. Plan: Asymmetrical double depth plan. The entrance front has a central wing containing the porch, with principal room to front right and left, of equal size; there is another principal room to rear right, and a service wing to rear right, which is returned by a range of outhouses to rear, enclosing a small service courtyard at the left side to the rear. Exterior: The entrance front is 2-storey, a symmetrical front with band course and quoins, 1:1:1 bays with a central gabled wing. All windows are C19 plate-glass sashes. The central wing has 2-light window with round arches and keystones; at first floor a gabled wooden oriel with plate-glass windows and breather above. The right side of the wing has 2-panelled door with overlight. The bay to right has 2- light round-arched window at ground floor and 2-light window with segmental arch and first floor, all with keystones. The bay to left has 3-light round-arched window at ground floor and 3-light window with segmental arch at first floor. The right gable end has a square gabled bay at ground floor with three round-arched lights; 2 segmental-arched lights at first floor and breather above. Set back to right there is a 12-pane sash with sidelights and segmental arch at ground floor, 2-light segmental-arched window at first floor. Set back to right is the lower 2-storey service wing with band course and axial stack. The rear gable end of the wing has 16- pane sash and 4-pane casement at ground floor, C20 window at attic level. The left end of the main range has external stack, the band course continued. C20 12-pane window at first floor to left. To left there is a gable over the service range with C20 porch and C19 12-pane sash at ground floor, late C19 4-pane sash at first floor and 4-pane sash at first floor. At the rear there is a single storey outshut enclosing the service yard with casements and C20 door. The inner side of the service wing has gabled brick porch with inner plank door and two 2-light C19 casements at first floor. The rear of the main range has C20 porch and 2 small gables, the gable to right with C19 16-pane sash. Interior: Not inspected.
SW9913652513

Manor Farmhouse (marked on OS map as Bungalow Manor Farmhouse) 71424

Farmhouse. Possibly mid C18; refronted and with additions of circa mid C19, with C20 alterations. Stone rubble; the front in squared granite rubble with the top storey in rendered brick. Partly rendered. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks with brick shafts at the right and left sides. The rear slope of the roof is in asbestos slate. Plan: Double depth plan; central entrance with principal room of equal size to front left and right. The service rooms are to rear in an outshut of one storey with loft over. The kitchen is to rear left, heated from a stack to rear and there is an unheated dairy to rear right. At the right end there is a later C19 unheated lean- to, and a later C19 kitchen wing to rear left, heated from a stack at the right side. Exterior: 3 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Central C19 6-panelled door with C20 hood on wooden posts. C19 16-pane sash with sidelights and granite lintels to right and left. At first floor there are two similar C19 sashes with sidelights; the window to left has been replaced with a C20 plastic window. At attic level there are 3 C20 plastic windows. The right end is rendered, with a single storey rubble lean-to with C19 3-light 6-pane casement, and C20 half-glazed door to rear. The left end of the front range is blind. There is a straight joint to left to the service range, with C19 9-pane window and C19 12-pane sash at ground floor; first floor has C19 12-pane sash. The second kitchen addition to left has C19 12-pane sash and 9- pane window. At the rear, the two bays to left have 12-pane C19 window at ground floor and two C20 windows at first floor. There is a single storey lean-to of C19 to centre with C20 porch set in the angle to left. The rear of the later lean-to to right has C20 door. Interior: Not inspected.
SW9843752272

Bosinver Farmhouse 71421

Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16 - early C17; circa mid C17 alterations and addition of a stair tower. Probably in the late C18 an addition to rear left and probably at about the same time or early in the C19 an addition at the right end. Later alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered. Thatched half-hipped roof; the outshut with slate roof. Two rear lateral stacks to left with rubble shafts. Plan: The original plan is not clear. The house may have been of 3-room plan, but the site of a passage is not clear. There would have been one room to right, possibly originally heated from a gable end stack to right. The hall is to centre, heated from a rear lateral stack and the upper end room to end left, also heated from a rear lateral stack. Circa mid C17, a stair tower was added to the rear of the hall; possibly at about the same time, a 2-storey bay was added to the front of the hall. This is now used as a porch and the two rooms to rear right are all one room. Probably in the C18, an addition of one-room was made to rear left, entered from the stair tower. Probably slightly later, a one-room plan cross wing was added to the right end, heated from a gable end stack to rear, with an oven; this may have replaced the lower end room as a kitchen. The hall was also used for cooking, with an oven inserted in the rear of the fireplace. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, with a shallow bay to the main front and the cross wing to right. The bay has a C20 door with C20 plastic window at first floor; the corner to right, by the doorway, is also glazed as a small window; C20 flat hood on granite piers. At ground floor to right an early C20 paired 4-pane sash, first floor right a C20 2-light 6-pane casement. Ground floor to left a C19 12-pane sash and

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first floor similar 2-light 6-pane casement. The left end has C20 glazed door and C20 plastic window at first floor. Attached to left is the C18 addition, an outshut of single storey with loft; C20 window with keystone at ground floor and 4-pane window at first floor. At the right end, the cross-wing is 2- storey; C20 plank door and C20 window at ground floor to right, with two C20 windows to left and hipped thatched porch. The front end of the cross-wing has a single storey C20 addition. At the rear, there is a single storey C20 addition behind the C18 outshut to right. The stair tower has gable end with C19 16-pane sash; to left is the rear lateral stack to the hall, with a curved oven at the base and C20 small lean-to. At ground floor to left there is a C20 window. The gable end of the cross wing is to left with external stack and curved oven at the base of the stack. C20 porch set in the angle to the external stack. Interior: The main range is at lower floor level than the cross wing. Some of the ceiling beams are C19 replacements and some are very roughly hewn and chamfered. The rear lateral fireplace to the hall has granite jambs and lintel, hollow-chamfered with run-out stops. Cloam oven to rear right with clay door. In the stair tower to rear, there is a C19 4-panelled door leading to the outshut to rear left. The stair is a wide dog-leg, of C17, with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail. At first floor, the feet of the principal rafters are boxed in; roof space not fully accessible, but the principal rafters are halved and pegged, roughly hewn, with the purlins resting on the backs of the principal rafters. The cross-wing has C19 ceiling beams at ground floor and fireplace with cloam oven. Source: Chesher, V. and F.: The Cornishman's House 1968.

SW9941951141

Milestone

71426

Milestone. Late C18 - early C19. Painted granite monolith; about one metre high, with rounded head. Carved and painted lettering in upper case with serifs and Roman numerals: ST AUSTEL II MILE TRURO XII. In the Roman numerals for St Austell, the second stroke is half length, meaning 1 1/2 miles.

SW9927051230

Trelowth Methodist church

71431

Methodist church. Dated 1872. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east to rear. Exterior: Tall single storey, on plinth; front has plank double doors of C20 with fanlight and round arch in dressed stone. To right and left a tall round-arched window with keystone, each of 21 panes with C20 glazing. Circular slate datestone above with brick border and inscription: UMFC 1872. The left and right sides have 2 similar tall round-arched windows. Rear gable end blind. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain features such as pews and panelling.

SW9883050855

Engine house at Polgooth Mine

396161

2. Roofless engine house at disused tin mine. Prominent landmark. Stone rubble walls with semi-circular headed openings, some timber lintels. Quoins. Partly grown over with ivy. Open shaft at south end encircled by low rubble wall. There is no chimney.

SX0027050560

Engine house at South Polgooth Tin Mine

71429

Engine house with attached chimney. Late C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins, brick chimney. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with the bob wall to north and the chimney attached to south east at the corner. Exterior: 3-storey engine house; the gable end to south has attached circular plan chimney, with brick cornice, the chimney tapered, in stone rubble up to the height of the gable end, probably rebuilt in brick at the upper level. The bob wall of the engine house has a rectangular opening, with a doorway at ground floor level. In the west wall there is a doorway with granite lintel at ground floor, and a window in the south gable end at each level.

SW9896849893

Retanning Farmhouse

71427

Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with additions of later C19 and few later alterations. Stone rubble with granite and brick dressings. Asbestos slate and slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts and axial stack with rendered shaft. The rear is in rubble and cob. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, room to right and left, each of equal size and heated from a gable end stack. Integral unheated outshut behind the room to right and later C19 outshut behind the room to left. In the later C19 an addition of one-room plan was made at the right end, heated from a gable end stack to right. Exterior: The first building is 2-storey, a symmetrical 2-window front. Ground and first floor to right and left a C19 16-pane sash with cambered dressed stone arches at ground floor. Central plank door with cambered stone arch set in C20 glazed and gabled porch. The C19 addition to right is 2-storey, with two C19 16-pane sashes at ground floor with segmental brick arches, and one similar 16-pane sash at first floor. The left end has large external stack. The right end has a curved oven at the base of the stack. At ground floor to right there is a 2-light 5-pane C19 casement and at first floor a 2-light 4-pane C19 casement, both with segmental brick arches. At the rear, the single storey outshut to right has plank door at the inner and outer sides. At ground floor to left there is a 2-light 4-pane casement and small C19 4-pane sash at first floor to left. The C19 addition to left has 2-light 5-pane casement with segmental brick arch and plank door with segmental brick arch; first floor has 2-light 5-pane C19 casement. Interior: C19 ceiling beams at ground floor. The room to left was probably originally the kitchen. The parlour is to left with a C19 grate to the fireplace.

SW9795650405

Hewas Inn [Borderline]

71447

Inn. Early - mid C19 and C20 alterations. Stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with ridge tiles, gable ends to front range and hipped over the front wing. Gable end stack with rendered shaft to left and brick shaft to right, and stack at the right side of the front wing. Plan: Overall L-plan, with the main range and a wing projecting to front right. The main range is of 3-room plan, now all one room at ground floor, with a one-room plan wing, probably of later C19, attached to front right and heated from a stack at the right side. There is a long single storey range of outhouses attached at the left end. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 2-window front. First floor has two late c19 margin-glazed sashes. Ground floor has central C20 half-glazed door, with similar sash to right and left. To end right a C20 half-glazed door. Attached at ground floor level to front is a C20 glazed conservatory. The front wing to right is 2- storey with canted front; C20 12-pane sash with cambered brick arch at ground floor and C19 8-pane sash at first floor. The right side has a 4-pane window with timber lintel at ground floor and C19 4-pane sash at first floor. Attached at the left end is the single storey outhouse with two C20 doors and 3 C20 windows. Interior: Not inspected.

SW9789650208

Milestone opposite No. 92

507031

The milestone opposite No.92 Truro Road is recommended for listing at Grade II, for the following principal reasons: * A legible and intact example of a late-C18 milestone * Group value with the other listed milestones that were erected by the St Austell and Lostwithiel Trust, one of the earliest turnpike trusts in the county

SX0060452080

Pondhu House

491654

II House. Circa mid C19. Architect not known. Pentewan stone ashlar. Gable-ended Delabole slate roof with deep eaves and verges with exposed purlin ends and crested ridge tiles. Ashlar stacks with tall paired shafts and bracketed cornices. PLAN: L-shaped plan with principal rooms on the south east garden front, stairhall behind with access from entrance on the north east side and with service wing at the rear north west. Italianate villa style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and attic. 2:2 bay south east garden front, left bay gabled; ground floor two round-headed windows on left with rusticated architraves with keystones and continuous impost and

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gabled bay window on right with tripartite round-headed windows with keystones, imposts and large console brackets to cills; first floor four windows with plain architraves, moulded hoods on console brackets and continuous moulded string breaking forwards at cills on console brackets; small 2-light round-headed attic window in gable on left. All sash windows with margin panes. North east side has three staggered gables, centre projects with round arch doorway and window on ground floor and two windows above similar to those on south east garden front and with small blind round-headed attic window in gable; left gable blind, right hand return large round-headed stair window and projecting lateral stack; gable to right set back and service wing in angle and extending to north west. 4-bay Doric arcade to stable yard. INTERIOR: Stairhall with paired brackets to frieze and cornice and cantilevered stone stairs with cast-iron anthemion balusters and mahogany handrail. Mahogany panelled doors and elaborate classical doorcases with carved festoons and marble chimneypieces. A good example of an early Victorian Italianate style villa.

SX0082751949

Road Bridge over river

478865

Road bridge over river. Probably early C19. Granite ashlar with granite dressings. Single-span bridge with round arch to each side flanked by splayed abutments with square-plan caps. Hogs-back coping and squat pyramids to abutment caps; parapet strings. A complete and unaltered example.

SX0085452399

Old Bridge

396588

2. C17, of uncoursed rubble. 3 small semi-circular arched waterways. 2 cutwaters. Refuges in parapets.

SX0095252260

5, Riverwalk

396589

Late C18. Pebble-dash. 2 storeys, 4 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Modern door with narrow rectangular fanlight. Band at 1st floor. Overhanging eaves with dentil cornice. Cement-washed slate hipped roof. Adjoins No 1 River Walk. No.5 forms a group with No.4 Riverwalk.

SX0090952240

4, Riverwalk

396596

Late C18. Stucco. 2 storeys. The sash windows, without glazing bars. Central door panelled and glazed, modern porch. Overhanging eaves with dentil cornice. Slate roof. Adjoins Tregony in Ledrah Road. Included for group value.

SX0090952250

Gewans Farmhouse

478833

Farmhouse, now two dwellings. Early-mid C19. Killas rubble front with Pentewan stone segmental arches over the openings; dry Delabole slate hipped roof at the front and lower roofs to rear service wings; brick end stack on the left and rendered axial stack to rear wing. Deep plan including rear wing at right angles and smaller wing on its right; probably 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance and stair hall. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window front with right-hand windows blind. Original hornless sashes with glazing bars including central probable stair window with margin panes. Central doorway with overlight and original 5-panel door. Right-hand return has 2-window range to front part and 1-window range to service wing. The small wing set back has 2 windows to the front. INTERIOR not inspected.

SX0223651668

30 and 32, Eastbourne road

396579

2. Early C18 cottages of colourwashed rubble and cob. 2 storeys. 2 windows widely spaced. Casements. 2 modern doors. Outbuilt chimney each end, one very large with top diminished in big steps.

SX0170652254

St. Austell branch library

469230

Branch library. 1959-60. Designed by FK Hicklin, County Architect. Steel frame with rock-faced, squared and coursed local granite walling and turquoise-tinted clerestory glazing. Flat roofs. T-plan. EXTERIOR: double height space over main lending area with a reference section at upper (mezzanine) level and a children's section beneath. Single storey wing projects at right angles at rear. The main block has a tall clerestory, canted inwards towards the top, with vertical panels of glass in metal framing. To front and rear are single storey spaces. The end wall of the gallery is clad in stained timber weatherboarding and a prominent and deep white-painted border defines all edges and roof-lines. Entrance with floor to ceiling glazing. INTERIOR: the clerestory lighting is a major feature over the central space, which is used for reading and exhibition displays. The bookshelves are set at right angles to the windows, allowing light to penetrate and reducing glare. A nicely detailed and carefully planned example of a small-scale library produced by a talented local authority architect. It was awarded an RIBA Bronze Medal 1961. (Architects Journal: 1961-: 235-46; The Builder: 1962-: 396).

SX0186752506

Milestone

The milestone at SX 01840 52396 on Alexandra Road is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Intactness: an intact milestone of circa 1870 which remains in its original position; * Historic Interest: as a replacement for one of the original mid-C18 milestones on this route it demonstrates the continuity of both the turnpike trust and this particular route; * Group value: with the other listed milestones that were erected by the St Austell and Lostwithiel Trust, one of the earliest turnpike trusts in the county.

SX0184052396

St. Austell railway station and footbridge

461830

Railway station and footbridge. Probably post 1877; built for GWR who took over this section of the Cornwall Railways in 1877. Cast-iron, wrought-iron, timber frame and weatherboarded construction with corrugated-iron and felted roofs with shaped and pierced boarded valances; dry slate roof to probable station master's office. An overall Z-shaped plan with 2 long rectangular waiting-room and office buildings linked by a roofed bridge. Single-storey buildings; each building of 6 bays and with the station front roofs cantilevered out as open shelters, the ends of each roof projecting at the ends and linked to the roof of the footbridge. Transomed windows, ledged or panelled doors. The footbridge, wrought in typical GWR style and with 1882 date and logo to spandrel plates, has iron columns with carved acanthus to capitals and the main span is lattice braced. INTERIOR where inspected is simple but relatively unaltered. Some identical detail to the listed station at Redruth, and a good example of a complete station in a distinctive company style.

SX0163452568

Friends meeting house

396587

Early C19. Plain rectangular building of ashlar. 1 storey. 4 windows. Entrance at side. Date stone 1829. Hipped roof.

SX0157052528

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13 and 15, Truro Road

396598

2. C19, plain, stucco. 2 storeys, 4 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Quoin pilasters. Eaves course: low and wide pediment with coat of arms in centre. No 15 has large modern projecting shop front. Entrances at sides. Slate hipped roof.

SX0112052450

12A and 12B, Fore street

396582

Early C18 and C19. Stucco. No 12A, 2 storeys, 1 window. No 12B, 2 storeys, and attic. 1 window, projecting 1st floor large square bay window. Steep slate roof. Included for group value.

SX0133852447

Milestone 100m NE of Trewindle House

507524

The stone is granite and whitewashed. It is rectangular in plan with a rounded top and measures circa 0.91m high and 0.40m in width. The face of the milestone is inscribed with black lettering which reads:- 'ST A 1' with a large benchmark above the inscription.

SX0112150996

Roseweek Cottage

396623

II From C17 but mostly late C18. Stone rubble, slate hung above ground floor. 2 storeys. 3 wide sash windows with glazing bars. Central door with glazed porch. Slate roof with half - hipped gable ends. Cob end wall. C17/C18 stone fireplace.

SX0165450509

Milestone

478835

Triangular-on-plan painted granite monolith with incised inscriptions with arrow pointers over: PENRICE 1 MILE ST AUSTLE 13/4.

SX0282551089

NE gateway at Penrice

396365

Early C19. Ashlar gate piers with cornices and ball caps. Flanked by low curved wall with coping and terminated by small piers with plain caps.

SX0265050635

Porthpean Farmhouse

396339

Early C19 cottage. Pebble-dash. Band. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows in flat architraves, with glazing bars. Glazed door. Slate roof with gable ends. Lean-to at rear. Included for group value.

SX0285250610

1, Church Lane

70691

Late C18/early C19 cottage. Roughcast. 2 storeys. 3 windows sashes with glazing bars. Central door glazed. Slate roof with gable ends. Included for group value.

SX0354952082

Church of St. Paul

478850

Parish church. Consecrated 1851 by Henry Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter; designed by Christopher Eales, his only church design; flat-roofed choir vestry and sacristy added in 1964, spire added in 1971. Local rubble with granite dressings; steep dry Delabole slate roofs with coped gable ends and bracketed cornices; stone stack above NE vestry; glass reinforced plastic broach spire. STYLE: Early Gothic. PLAN: nave, crossing with transepts and chancel, the lofty nave lit by clerestory windows above low and narrow N and S lean-to aisles; N porch; tower at West of north aisle, original vestry in NE angle plus vestry and sacristy added to SE angle. EXTERIOR: 2-tier weathered buttresses dividing bays; simple lancets (4 bays) to aisles and clerestory; ordered openings with nook shafts and hoodmoulds to E and Wests: pointed W doorway with paired lights over and blind gable oculus; trio of lancets to E end with wheel window to gable. Each transept with paired north and south lancets with nook shafts and gable oculae. 3-stage tower with single lancets to lower stage, trefoils to 2nd stage and louvered lancets to paired recessed panels to bell stage. Pointed-arched ordered doorways with nook shafts. INTERIOR: deliberately simple and restrained plastered interior with 4 bays of pointed stone arches on round piers to the nave/aisles; taller arch to crossing and to chancel and lower N and S arches. The roof is arch braced with crown posts of 4 principal bays with trusses carried on corbels set on tall shafts on clerestory sill strings plus secondary intermediate trusses carried on corbels above clerestory windows; similar crossing and chancel roofs but with principal trusses only. The aisles have unequal arch bracing to carry the lean-to roofs. FITTINGS: square-ended open-panelled pews; rood beam on corbels with rood; octagonal moulded granite font; octagonal oak pulpit of 1933, given by the Mothers' Union. MONUMENTS: some late C19 and early C20 wall monuments to Luke, Yawdrey, Woolcock and Stephens families. GLASS: late C19 coloured memorial glass to S aisle to Luke, Higman, Hest, Yawdrey and Bele families. A well-articulated design, reflecting the early influence of the Ecclesiological movement. (St Paul's PCC: The Parish Church of St Paul, Charlestown).

SX0363852108

No.21, 45, 45A, 51, 62, 64, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 76-80, 82, 93-97, 99, 103, 105, 107, 111, 113, 143 and 151 Charlestown road

70690

21: C18 cottage of colourwashed rubble. Low 2 storeys. 3 windows, small sashes without glazing bars. Central door, panelled. Slate roof with gable ends. Outbuilt chimney at each end. Included for group value. 45 and 45A Shop premises. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Painted brick and some rubble; dry Delabole slate hipped roof. Rectangular plan with 2 shops at the front. 2 storeys; overall 4-window range. Late C19 4-pane horned sashes. Original pilastered and transomed shop fronts with moulded entablature with fascia. Shop front on left has doorway on its left, now fitted with a window, and 2-light shop window; larger double shop front on the right with 6 lights plus return lights to splayed central doorway with glazed door. INTERIOR not inspected. This building is part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port. 51: Early-mid C19 cottage range. Granite rubble with red brick window dressings. 2 storeys 17 windows total sashes and casements with glazing bars. Various glazed doors. Slate roof at various levels. Modernised. Included for group value. 62 and 64: Two small attached houses. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Slate hanging to front; asbestos slate roof hipped on the right; brick stack on left and centre. Shallow-depth plan plus small lean-to at rear of No.62 [left] and outshut to rear of No.64. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; overall 5-window range, each house with a nearly symmetrical front and a central doorway. No.64 is a 3-window front with original 16-pane hornless sashes; No.62 has similar original windows except for a later horned sash in smaller opening to left of doorway. Original 6-panel doors and open distyle porches with open wrought-iron columns. INTERIOR not inspected, except to note panelled window shutters to No.64. Part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port. The iron columns are unusual and remarkable examples of their type. 67: Earlier C19 cottage. Stone rubble, granite quoins, red brick window dressings. 2 storeys. 2 windows sashes with glazing bars. Round headed niche over central doorway. Slate roof with gable ends. Included for group value only. 69: Earlier C19 cottage. Stone rubble, granite quoins, red brick window dressings. 2 storeys. 2 windows sashes with glazing bars. Round headed niche over central doorway. Slate roof with gable ends. Included for group value only. 70: Early C19 cottages. Stone rubble partly rendered. 2 storeys. 3 windows overall sashes with glazing bars and brick arches. Glazed doors. Slate roof with gable

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ends. Included for group value only. 72 and 74: Late C18 cottages. Plastered rubble. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows with glazing bars. Central door panelled and glazed slate roof porch. Slate roof with gable end. Included for group value 76-80: Early C19 cement faced rubble cottages. 2 storeys. 5 windows overall sashes with glazing bars. 3 doors one has plain rectangular fanlight. Slate roof. Included for group value 82: Early C19 cottage. Stone rubble slate hung above ground floor. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows with glazing bars. Central door glazed. Slate roof with gable ends. Adjoining rubble single storey outhouse. Included for group value. 93-97: n Late C18/early C19 cottages. Colourwashed rubble and cob. 2 storeys. Seven windows overall (one blocked) irregularly spaced sashes without glazing bars. Glazed doors. Slate hipped roof. Included for group value only.99: House in village, possibly originally a pair of houses. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Killas rubble with brick segmental arches over the openings; dry Delabole slate hipped roofs with brick end stacks on outbuilt breasts. Single-depth plan with originally 2 rooms at the front plus service wing at right angles to rear. 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window front with window in former central wide doorway. Late C19 or C20 6-pane horned sashes. INTERIOR not inspected. Included as one of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port. 103: Early C19. Stucco, 2 storeys. 2 sash windows With glazing bars. Central panelled door with plain rectangular fanlight. Slate roof with gable ends. Included for group value only.105: Early C19. Stone rubble. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows with glazing bars. Central panelled door with plain rectangular fanlight. Slate roof with gable ends. Included for group value only.107 and 109: Early C19. Stone rubble with red brick window dressings. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows with glazing bars. Central modern glazed door, with plain rectangular fanlight. Slate hipped roof. Right hand wing projecting, one sash window and door.111 and 113: Barn, now commercial premises. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Dressed granite, mostly coursed, some brought to course; dry slate half-hipped roof. Rectangular plan with probable former threshing floor on the left and steps up to doorway at right-hand end. EXTERIOR: 1 storey; 2-window range. C20 windows in original openings and C20 door to 1st-floor left. Ground floor has central window and doorways at far left and right, each doorway with lintel carried on a corbel to one side; old ledged doors. Right-hand return has granite steps up from left to central1st-floor doorway with C20 ledged and braced door and there is a small window on its left. INTERIOR not inspected. Included as part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port. 143: House. Mid C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings except for keyed segmental brick arches over the openings; dry Delabole slate roofs with brick end stacks; cast-iron ogee gutter to main roof. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys; original symmetrical 3-window front plus possibly older 1-window front single-storey-over-basement wing on the left. House has late C19 or C20 horned sashes with margin side panes and central rendered porch with round-arched doorway, and within porch the original doorway with overlight and 4-panel door. INTERIOR not inspected but likely to retain original features. Included as part of important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port. 151: Unequal pair of houses, now one house. Mid C19. Killas rubble with stone keyed segmental brick arches and brick jambs to the window openings; dry Delabole slate hipped roof with brick end stack on left and axial stack towards right; cast-iron ogee gutter. Shallow-depth plan with probably 2 rooms at the front and originally paired entrances towards left and possible trap house on the right. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; overall 3-window range. Late C19 or C20 4-pane horned sashes to original window openings. Pair of doorways towards left, the left-hand door panelled and glazed, the other door with a sash window; wide opening on the right spanned by a painted curved oak lintel forming a segmental arch and fitted with a 10-pane window. INTERIOR not inspected. These houses are part of an unspoilt planned china clay and fishing port. SX0361152057

No, 2, 6, and 32-38 Duporth road

70692

2 and 6: Small house and 2 cottages. Early and mid C19. Killas rubble with timber lintels or segmental brick arches over the openings. Shallow-depth plan, the house with originally 2 rooms flanking a central entrance hall and the cottages at left and right with 1 room plus an entrance hall to 1 side. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 2:1:2-window range, the house on the left with a symmetrical 2-window front. Late C 19 or C20 4-pane horned sashes. House on left has original6-panel door with flush panels and top 2 panels later glazed, the adjoining cottage doorway is now fitted with a window. Cottage on right has blocked window to 1st floor right and pair of sashes to ground-floor right; C20 glazed and panelled door on left. INTERIOR not inspected. Part of an important and little altered group at this former fishing and china clay port. Included for group value. 32-38: Early C19 cottages. Painted stone rubble with cob above ground floor and granite end walls. 2 storeys. 4 windows sashes with glazing bars. Modern glazed doors. Slate roof with gable ends. SX0357351613

Rashleigh Arms Hotel

70685

Late C18. Colourwashed rubble. 2 storeys. 5 windows and 5 windows on south west return. Sashes without glazing bars, keyblocks. Open Doric entrance porch. Slate hipped roof. SX0378351785

No. 2-8, 8A-17, 23-25 and 27 Quay Street

70695

2: Late C18. Colour-washed stone rubble. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows no glazing bars. Central gabled porch granite steps. Cement washed slate roof hipped. Included for group value. 3 and 4: Late C18/early C19 cottages. Painted stone rubble. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows overall no glazing bars. 2 gabled porches. Central passageway. Slate roof one end hipped. Included for group value. 5: Late C18/early C19 cottage. Painted stone rubble. 2 storeys. 2 widely spaced windows sashes with glazing bars. Central gabled panelled wood porch. Slate roof. Included for group value. 6: Early C19 cottage. Painted stone rubble. 2 storeys 3 sash windows with glazing bars and flat arches. Central wood panelled gabled porch. Slate roof. Included for group value.7: Early C19. Painted stone rubble. Two storeys. Three windows, sashes with vertical glazing bars and flat arches. Central wood panelled gabled porch. Slate roof with gable ends. Included for group value. 8 and 8A: Early C19. Painted stone rubble. 2 storeys. 3 windows, sashes no glazing bars. Central gabled porch. Slate roof. Included for group value. 9: Earlier C19. Painted stone rubble. 2 storeys, 1 sash window no glazing bars. Slate roof with gable ends. Included for group value. 10: Early C19 house. Stone rubble. 2 storeys. 3 windows red brick arches sashes glazing bars exposed cases. Central wide door glazed pilastered doorcase. Steep slate roof hipped. Rendered chimneys with moulded cornices. Included for group value. 12-17: Early C19 terrace of cottages. Rendered rubble. No 13 is painted brick. 2 storeys. 10 windows overall sashes (No 14 has glazing bars). Round headed niches over doorways. Nos 14 15 and 16 have fielded panel doors and flat roofed porches with open ironwork columns. Slate roof with hipped ends. Included for group value. 23 and 24: Small house. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Slatehanging on rubble; asbestos slate hipped roof with brick stack on the left. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window front. Late C19 4-pane horned sashes; central doorway with 4-panel door later glazed to top panels. INTERIOR not inspected but likely to be of interest. Part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port. 25: Early C19. Stone rubble with slate hung front. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows with glazing bars. Central doorway with fluted pilasters panelled and glazed door. Slate roof with gable ends.27: Small house. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Painted rubble and cob walls; asbestos slate roof with brick end stacks. Double-depth plan including rear outshut. 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window front with central doorway. Late C19 4-pane horned sashes; panelled and glazed door. INTERIOR not inspected. Part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port. SX0396751577

The Old Weighbridge

478847

Weighbridge house relating to former coalyard serving china clay and mining industry. Late C19. Painted brick to front, otherwise killas rubble; rag slate roof with brick stack on the left. Small rectangular single-cell plan. Wide front window with original central light, pair of 6-pane lights to left and C20 4-light transomed window on the right. Right-hand return has original 4-pane horned sash. INTERIOR contains the weighbridge controls and other original fittings. This building played an important part in the working of this china clay port. SX0382951724

Bay View

70684

2. Early C19. Stucco. Rusticated quoins. Three storeys, three windows, sashes without glazing bars. Central door, glazed and panelled, open flat roofed porch with open ironwork columns. Slate hipped roof. Included for group value. SX0381351731

Former gunshed and attached lime kilns

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397006

Gun shed. c1804-5, built to house 18-pounder guns from the cliff battery (q.v.). Coursed stone rubble with brick right gable-end; gabled slate roof. Rectangular plan with ground-floor store for guns and first-floor carpenters' shop. 2 storeys; 4-window range. 3/2 pane sashes of 1991 with brick jambs to first floor; semi-circular-arched opening to left, timber lintel over opening with brick jambs to right; 4 buttresses. Left gable end has steps to loft door and timber lintels over flanking 3/3-pane sashes. Interior: heavy beams; cobbled floor; king-post roof. Subsidiary features; limekilns (on 1825 estate map) attached to right end and at right angles to rear left, built of squared granite blocks with chamfered coping to retaining walls, and keyed brick arches to kilns, that left adjoining sawpit. The kilns are of an unusually grand scale and flank a rare example of a gun shed of the Napoleonic era.

SX0377351711

Anna's Workshop

478841

Shop premises. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Painted brick and some rubble; dry Delabole slate hipped roof. Rectangular plan with 2 shops at the front. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; overall 4-window range. Late C19 4-pane horned sashes. Original pilastered and transomed shop fronts with moulded entablature with fascia. Shop front on left has doorway on its left, now fitted with a window, and 2-light shop window; larger double shop front on the right with 6 lights plus return lights to played central doorway with glazed door. INTERIOR not inspected. This building is part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port.

SX0376151771

The Pier house hotel, Harbourside Inn and attached outbuildings

478849

Hotel premises. Late C18 plus later extensions. Render on probable rubble, outbuildings are rubble; dry Delabole slate roofs, hipped over the hotel block; brick axial stack towards right of original front range. PLAN: original building is rectangular 2-room plan plus central rear stair projection. Rear left-hand service wing at right angles possibly also original, plus lower wing (now the Harbourside Inn) returned parallel to the front range. The ground floor space between the overall U-shaped plan of the hotel block is now infilled with a flat-roofed entrance building. There are also 2 parallel linked wings set back on the left of the original block. EXTERIOR: 3-storey front and attached rear wing, 2-storey parallel rear range and single-storey outbuildings; regular 4-window-range front except for C20 widened window to ground-floor left. Late C19 4-pane horned sashes to front and rear range. Left-hand 1-window-range return of front has blind 2nd-floor window and horned copy 12-pane sash to ground floor. INTERIOR: original dog-leg staircase with open string and handrail scrolled over newel and stick balusters. This is one of the first buildings to be erected in this china clay and fishing port.

SX0387751576

The Boatshed

478846

Fish cellar building, later used as boat house. Early C19 (shown on 1843 tithe map). Killas and granite rubble with granite and brick dressings and timber lintels; painted brick outshut at the front and some brick to left-hand gable; small size rag slate roof with cement mortar grouting sweeping lower over front outshut and at lower pitch over rear extension; brick stack central to rear of outshut. Roughly square plan plus slightly later narrower outshut central to the front and lean-to/outshut at rear. EXTERIOR: single storey; front elevation has small-paned window on either side of the outshut. Lower down on this wall are the beam sockets of a former pilchard-pressing floor. The outshut has a window and a door to the front and a window to the right-hand return. Wide doorway to each return wall of the original building. The doorway of the left-hand return is blocked in 2 phases and there is a loading hatch above. INTERIOR has its original but much-repaired roof structure with nailed collars to the principals. Included as a rare and significant example of its type in Cornwall, part of an important and little altered group in this former fishing and china clay port.

SX0384751625

Clock Tower at Duporth Farm Hotel

70694

Early C19. Tall square rubble clock tower. Small narrow round headed windows. Slate roof with ogee shaped bell turret. Clock labelled John Thwaites of Clerkenwell London 1806. Contains the works of the origin clock.

SX0325651301

Stable Block to Penrice

478837

Stable block in grounds of country house (qv), part converted to domestic accommodation. Early C19 and later in a number of phases. MATERIALS: killas rubble except for dressed stone to front of principal stables, all with Pentewan stone dressings to heads of openings, dry Oelabole slate hipped roof to block on right of courtyard, other roofs with slates mostly fallen or removed; 2 brick axial stacks to roofed part. PLAN: stables on 3 sides of a courtyard, built in at least 5 phases with the original block on the left extended at either end with carriage house at the front end, loose boxes and principal stables in the rear block, built in 2 phases plus former stable block on its right linked by the inner corner, and the front ends of both blocks linked by a high screen wall with a wide central round-arched carriage doorway. The left and right-hand ranges incorporate stabling, tack rooms and coach houses. EXTERIOR: single storey except for basement smithy to rear end of converted range and basement shippon under principal stables. Round-arched openings with original or later C19 fenestration, all the windows with spoked fanlight or margin-pane heads: horned sashes to the unconverted buildings, cross windows with glazing bars to the converted range which is the final phase of the development. The doorways have ledged doors with spoked fanlights above. Left-hand block has 2 doorways of later carriage house on the left, then the original block with window, doorway, and 2 windows, and 2 carriage doorways on the right. Rear block front is 2 symmetrical 2-window fronts with central doorway to each part, the principal stable on the right with a narrower front and inscribed panel above the doorway. Right-hand block has 2 symmetrical 2-window fronts side by side and 2 carriage doorways on the right, one of which is now partly blocked and fitted with a window. INTERIOR retains its C19 features and fittings where inspected. The roof and ceiling structures are constructed of probable Penrice estate timber but the timber work that has been exposed to the weather is deteriorating. The loose-box partitions are of pitch-pine vertical boarding surmounted by iron balustrades most with shaped top rails. These fittings are also exposed to weather damage. These stables are a good example of an evolved group designed to give the effect of a planned group with continuity of structural and architectural detail, presumably extended as more stabling and carriage space was needed but with a courtyard plan in mind.

SX0225050113

WHS

Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape

17

This was approved in 2010 by the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia. Brief synthesis The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining for predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engines houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally. The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities at this time through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass and, with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was also increasing greatly through

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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.

SX0670355418

RPG

Tregrehan

1530

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Tregrehan is situated c 4km east of St Austell and c 1km west of the hamlet of St Blazey Gate, to the north of the A390 St Austell Road. The c 45ha site comprises some 8ha of formal gardens and informal pleasure grounds, and c 37ha of parkland. The site is bounded to the south by the A390 St Austell Road which leads east from St Austell to Lostwithiel, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which leads north from the A390 road to Tregrehan Mills. To the north-west the site adjoins domestic properties which abut this minor road, and to the north the boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads east from Tregrehan Mills to Ashcombe. To the north-east a footpath and track leading south-east to St Blazey Gate forms the boundary of the site; the 1" OS map of 1810 shows this path as a road. To the east the site adjoins the gardens and grounds of properties in St Blazey Gate. An avenue and associated drive extend south from the site beyond the A390 road towards Carlyon Bay. The site occupies a ridge of high ground which extends south from the northern boundary to the site of the house; from the house the ground falls to the south towards the A390 road, and west and east to small streams which flow in valleys near the west and east boundaries of the site. There are extensive views south, west, and east from the house across the park, those to the south extending to Carlyon Bay. To the east, the spire of the mid C19 church at St Blazey Gate acts as an eyecatcher from the pleasure grounds. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Tregrehan is approached from the A390 St Austell Road to the south at a point c 800m south-west of St Blazey Gate. The entrance comprises a series of square-section granite piers surmounted by pyramid caps which are linked by low granite quadrant walls; these walls formerly supported iron railings. The quadrant walls flank a pair of tall, square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which adjoin the drive. Within the site and immediately to the north-east of the entrance stands a two-storey Tudor-gothic stone lodge (listed grade II); this was erected c 1853 to the design of Colling (Pring Assocs 1992). The tarmac drive extends c 200m north-west of the entrance through an avenue of late C19 limes. Ascending gently through the park, the drive sweeps north-west and north-east before turning east for c 120m to pass through groups of rhododendrons and evergreen shrubs to reach the forecourt below the west facade of the house. The gravelled forecourt is entered through a pair of C20 timber gates supported by a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by heraldic lions, and is enclosed to the west by granite walls and balustrades. To the north and south the forecourt is enclosed by yew hedges, while a central quatrefoil-shaped lawn is ornamented with a carved stone lion couchant. The carriage turn is surrounded to the west, south, and north by panels of lawn, while stone steps ascend to the north to reach the service quarters and stables to the north-west of the house, and a gate leads south to the formal garden terraces. The forecourt was laid out to a design prepared by W A Nesfield for Edward Carlyon in 1843 (Carlyon papers); the south drive probably formed part of Nesfield's scheme. The present south drive replaced an earlier approach from the south which comprised an avenue leading north through the park which turned sharply east and north to approach the house on the axis of the south facade. This approach is shown on the 1736 estate plan but had been removed and replaced by a drive from the south-east by 1810 (OS); the south-east drive is also shown on the Tithe map (1839), but had in turn been removed by 1880 (OS). A further drive leads north from the south drive c 50m west of the house. This drive is today (2000) a track which leads c 370m north to the minor road which forms the northern boundary of the site. An approach from the north is shown on the 1736 estate plan, the 1" OS map (1810), and the Tithe map (1839); this drive was realigned in the mid C19 when the public road to the north of the pleasure grounds was closed. An approach from the minor road forming the western boundary of the site is shown on the OS map of 1810 and the Tithe map of 1839 but had been removed by 1880 (OS), although traces survive as a track today (2000). To the south of the A390 St Austell Road and opposite the principal entrance to Tregrehan, a drive leads c 950m south-east and south to Carlyon Bay and Crinnis. The northern 375m of this drive survives as a footpath passing through the remains of a late C19 avenue of Wellingtonia and Scots pines; the southern 575m to the south of Par Moor Road is today (2000) a public road which passes through an early C20 avenue of cypresses. This drive is terminated to the south by a mid C19 gothic stone arch flanked by turrets which carries the Penzance to Exeter railway line over the road. The extension of the south drive was formed in the mid or late C19 to provide access to the Carlyons' mines at Crinnis (Pring Assocs 1992). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Tregrehan (listed grade II) stands on a spur of high ground from which the land drops to the west, south, and east. The house comprises two storeys and is constructed in ashlar under hipped and Mansard slate roofs. The west or entrance facade comprises a recessed central section with an off-centre, single-storey rusticated stone porch flanked to the north by a pedimented pavilion lit by a ground-floor Venetian window, and to the south by a plainer pavilion. The south or garden facade has a balustraded parapet, projecting single bays to east and west, and a centrally placed door flanked by paired ionic columns supporting a simple entablature. The east facade is of irregular plan with a projecting wing to the north-east lit by a first-floor Venetian window; an elaborate pedimented porch adjacent to this wing is said to be the front door to the late C17 house (The Field 1985). Tregrehan originated as a double-pile house constructed in 1680 by Thomas Carlyon. This building was altered and extended to the south by William Wood who worked for another Thomas Carlyon in the 1770s, and further major alterations were made c 1845 by George Wightwick. The mid C19 additions included a new porch on the west facade and a colonnade of paired ionic columns linking a pair of single-storey pavilions at the east and west ends of the south facade overlooking the formal terraced garden. A large service wing was built to the north of the house. These alterations are shown in an engraving published in 1846 (Twycross). The porch was reduced and the colonnade removed in the

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1970s; the mid C19 service wing was also demolished at this time. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal terraced gardens are situated to the south of the house, with further informal pleasure grounds extending to the east. The south terrace is retained to the south, east, and west by mid C19 stone walls with saddle copings; to the south a semicircular bastion projects into the park. The urns formerly ornamented the mid C19 south parterre. The bastion contains a circular stone-kerbed pool (dry, 2000) and a C19 cast-iron fountain of simple tazza form. A stone-flagged terrace extends below the south facade of the house on the site of the mid C19 colonnade. Centrally placed stone steps descend to a gravelled walk which extends west to reach the gate leading north to the forecourt and east to a gate which leads north to the pleasure grounds. Further centrally placed stone steps descend a grass bank to a lower grass terrace which encloses an approximately rectangular sunken lawn, in the centre of which is a late C20 rectangular swimming pool. The south terrace was designed by W A Nesfield in 1843 as part of a scheme of improvement for Edward Carlyon. As laid out the terrace comprised a symmetrical broderie box-edged parterre set out on a gravelled sunken area; this was surrounded by a gravel walk with a further gravel walk below the south facade of the house. An aerial photograph of 1938 shows the parterre to correspond closely to Nesfield's plan (Carlyon papers). The parterre was removed and the scheme simplified in the 1970s, at which time the swimming pool was constructed. A lawn at the south-east corner of the house shown on Nesfield's plan with an arrangement of circular beds does not survive (2000). A simple gate in the east wall of the south terrace leads to a formal grass walk which passes through an avenue of alternate ilex oaks and Irish yews underplanted with mid and late C20 camellias for c 80m east to a rondpoint. There is a series of glimpsed views south from the west Yew Walk across the park to the sea. The rondpoint comprises a circular bed partly edged with a low box hedge which has been used as a dogs' cemetery by the Carlyon family. There are views east from the rondpoint towards St Blazey Gate. From the rondpoint a similar avenue of Irish yews and a gravel walk extend north for c 100m to steps which ascend west to the walled garden, and further steps which descend east to the pinetum. To the north of the western Yew Walk is an area planted with exotic specimen trees and shrubs, while below the east facade early C20 stone steps ascend from a sunken area to a formal gravel walk which extends c 100m east through an area of lawns planted with Chusan palms and specimen trees and shrubs. A cross-walk leads north from a semicircular stone-walled and flagged recess to a flight of stone steps which ascends to a door in the centre of the south wall of the walled garden. To the east of this walk, and to the west of the northern Yew Walk, is a mid or late C20 tennis court. The pleasure grounds to the east of the house were developed in the mid and late C19, possibly as part of Nesfield's scheme of improvements. The northern Yew Walk was adapted from an existing formal feature which is shown on the Tithe map (1839), while the eastern Yew Walk is shown on Nesfield's plan (1843) as the 'Temple Walk'. This area is described as the 'Shrubbery Walk' on the 1839 Tithe map. The ornamental areas to the east of the house are shown in a series of 1930s photographs (Pring Assocs 1992), and were developed in the mid and late C19 from an area described on the Tithe map (1839) as the 'Pheasantry'. The east-facing slope below the northern Yew Walk is laid out in two parallel terraces running from north to south and linked by sloping paths. The slope is planted with an extensive collection of mid and late C19 conifers and specimen shrubs including rhododendrons. The walks descend to an area of level lawn planted with mature specimen trees and late C20 ornamental shrubs which border a stream, the White Water. The west-facing slope to the east of the stream which is reached by two simple late C20 bridges has been developed by the present owner in the late C20 with a collection of South American and New Zealand trees and shrubs. The pinetum on the east-facing slope below the Yew Walk was developed by Jovey Carlyon in the late C19, who built on planting initially made by Edward Carlyon in the mid C19. The Tithe map (1839) shows this area to have comprised an orchard which was enclosed to the north, east, and west by plantations. PARK The park lies principally on sloping ground to the south-west, south, and south-east of the house, and remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. To the north-west the park is enclosed by a belt of woodland which includes an area cultivated in the late C19 as orchard (OS 1880); traces of this planting survive today (2000). Further woodland is planted on the west-facing slope c 300m west of the house, and on level ground adjacent to a stream which flows parallel to the western boundary of the site. Ornamental and experimental planting of trees and shrubs raised from seed collected by the present owner has taken place in the western shelter belt. The western plantation returns east along the southern boundary screening the A390 road from the park. To the east of the drive the park is enclosed to the north by the formal gardens and pleasure grounds, and extends east of the White Water stream, ascending the west-facing slope below St Blazey church and Bluegate farm. A further area of park lies to the north of the house and gardens, and comprises pasture crossed by the former north drive; this area was developed from field enclosures in the mid C19 (OS 1880). The estate survey of 1736 shows no park associated with Tregrehan, but in 1788 the house was described as standing on 'a pleasant airy eminence, richly planted' (Shaw 1788), perhaps indicating that the park was established in the mid or late C18 (Pring Assocs 1992). The 1" OS (1810) and the Tithe map (1839) both show a disposition of park and plantations which relates closely to that surviving today (2000), while the ornamental planting within the park relates to that shown on the late C19 OS map (1880). KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 50m north-east of the house, to the north and west of the pleasure grounds and to the east of the stable court. The garden is approximately square on plan and is enclosed by stone-coped brick walls c 3m high, with arched doors set at the north-east and north-west corners, and in the centre of the south wall. The doorway to the south is closed by an ornamental C19 wrought-iron gate which allows a reciprocal vista from the kitchen garden to the pleasure grounds. The garden is laid out with cruciform gravel walks, the intersection being marked by a circular stone-kerbed pool in which is set a mid C19 fountain comprising entwined dolphins set on a rocky base which support a shell basin and putto on their raised tails; the fountain is attributed to Nesfield (Pring Assocs 1992). The walk to the south of the fountain is edged with low box hedges and rose beds, while the four quarters of the garden are laid to lawn planted with specimen trees and shrubs. A range of mid C19 timber-framed glasshouses of ornamental design stands against the inner face of the north wall of the garden. The central house, a vinery, contains a circular stone-kerbed bed planted with a specimen tree fern; this may have originated as a pool. This house is adjoined to east and west by open loggias planted with climbers and specimen shrubs, beyond which on each side is a further lean-to glasshouse planted with temperate subjects. To the south of the glasshouses is a gravel walk flanked by specimen rhododendrons and other shrubs. To the north of the glasshouses and outside the walled garden is a range of bothies and further glasshouses; this area is today used for nursery propagation. The kitchen garden walls were constructed in 1844 (date stone) for Edward Carlyon, while the range of glasshouses was built in 1846. The mid C19 walled garden replaced a smaller walled garden which is shown on the Tithe map (1839) in a location slightly to the south of the present garden, while the present cruciform walks and fountain are recorded on the 1880 OS map. The walled garden, glasshouses, and fountain may have formed part of Nesfield's 1840s scheme of improvement for Edward Carlyon.

SX0519253547

Menabilly

1642

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Menabilly is situated c 2km west of Fowey and c 0.5 km south-east of the village of Polkerris. The c 65ha site comprises some 15ha of pleasure grounds and c 50ha of parkland and ornamental plantations adjoining a network of carriage drives. To the north, north-west, east, and south-west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south from Polkerris to Menabilly Farm. The northern boundary to Ash Wood and Menabilly Wood is formed by a sunk fence, as is the south-east boundary of Tregear's Wood. To the south the site adjoins the beach at Polridmouth. The site comprises level ground to the north-west, which drops away steeply to the east and south-east where a valley extends south-south-west through the site from East Lodge to Polridmouth. A stream flowing through this valley is dammed to form a chain of pools. There are significant views south from the pleasure grounds to the coast at Polridmouth and south-west to the Gribbin Tower, a navigation marker on Gribbin Head. A view west from West Lodge to St Austell Bay is today (2000) obscured by vegetation. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Menabilly is approached from the minor road which forms the western boundary of the site at a point c 400m south of Menabilly chapel. The entrance comprises a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which support an early C19 metal gate. The gate piers are flanked by low granite quadrant walls which support white-painted railings (replaced late C20), which in turn terminate in a further pair of square-section piers. Within the site and to the east of the entrance stands West Lodge (listed grade II), a picturesque two-storey structure built in granite ashlar with a single-storey pentagonal verandah to the south affording views across the park. West Lodge is probably of C18 origin but was rebuilt in its present form in the early C19 for William Rashleigh I. From West Lodge the tarmac west drive leads c 400m south-east through the park before joining the east drive and sweeping c 240m east-south-east to reach the carriage turn below the south facade of the house. The stables, today (2000) known as Rashleigh Cottage, are situated c 30m south-west of the house adjacent to a service drive which passes c 300m west from the stables along the southern boundary of the park to reach the minor road on the western boundary of the site. This drive is today (2000) a track. The east drive enters the site from the junction of the A3082 road and the B3269 Passage Lane c 1.5km north-east of the house. The entrance is marked by East Lodge, a picturesque two-storey structure of early C19 origin (altered late C20). Beyond the Lodge the drive, today (2000) a track, passes c 1.4km south-west through Menabilly Wood, a mixed plantation underplanted with specimen rhododendrons. The drive follows a stream which flows south-west through the valley, and passes over a footpath on a C19 stone bridge c 400m south-west of East Lodge. The drive crosses the stream on C19 stone bridges at two points c 1km and 1.6km south-west of East Lodge. Beyond the second bridge the drive passes immediately south of South Cot and sweeps north-north-west for 400m before entering the park and sweeping south-west for c 350m to join the west drive c 190m west-north-west of the house. The east drive appears to have been developed by Philip Rashleigh III or William Rashleigh in the late C18 or early C19; the ornamental planting in Menabilly Wood formed part of the early and late C19 improvements made by William Rashleigh and Jonathan Rashleigh. A further drive leads south-east and south through the pleasure grounds from Rashleigh Cottage to Polridmouth. This drive is today (2000) a track. PRINCIPAL BUILDING Menabilly (listed grade II*) stands on a spur of level ground from which the land drops away to the north-east and east. The house comprises four ranges built around a central

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courtyard, with a further L-shaped wing extending to the north-east and a balancing L-shaped range of service quarters to the north-west of the main house. The two-storey south or entrance facade is constructed in coursed stone under a hipped roof which is partly concealed behind a moulded cornice and parapet. It is lit by tall sash windows, while a centrally placed door has a pilastered doorcase with a broken pediment. The east or garden facade is of similar design, while the north-east range comprises two storeys above a basement; it also has hipped slate roofs and tall sash windows. Menabilly was originally built in the late C16 or early C17 for John Rashleigh II. This house was severely damaged during the Civil War, and was rebuilt to its present courtyard plan in 1710-15. Further extensive alterations were made for William Rashleigh in 1821, while the north-east and north-west ranges were built in the mid C19. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The informal pleasure grounds and woodland gardens are situated to the north, east, and south of the house and comprise areas of level ground immediately adjacent to the house, and the valley to the north-east, east, and south-east of the house. In addition, Menabilly Wood to the north-east of the house includes ornamental trees and conifers which are underplanted with C19 specimen shrubs. A lawn bordered to east and west by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs extends c 160m south from the house to a walk or drive which leads south-east to Hooker's Grove. Adjacent to the drive stands a granite cross (listed grade II). To the south-west of the drive is a further area of lawns and ornamental planting. The lawns return below the east and north facades of the house and are similarly bordered by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs. A series of curvilinear walks lead through the informal pleasure grounds on the north-east- and south-west-facing slopes of the valley to the north-east of the house; these continue south into the valley south-east of the house. Here, further ornamental trees and conifers are underplanted with a collection of C19 rhododendrons and other ornamental shrubs. This area is known as Hooker's Grove, commemorating William Rashleigh's friendship with Sir Joseph Hooker and the supply of plants to Menabilly from Kew in the mid C19. In the valley below Hooker's Grove a stream is dammed to form a chain of three pools, the southern and most extensive being retained by a concrete dam above Polridmouth beach. Some 720m south-east of the house are the ruins of a late C18 grotto (listed grade II). Octagonal on plan, the grotto is constructed from rounded quartz boulders with joints sneaked with sea shells; each wall is surmounted by a small gable. The pyramidal roof no longer survives, and the interior was formerly ornamented with a collection of shells and minerals gathered by Philip Rashleigh III in the mid and late C18, together with a circular table composed of polished Cornish granites. The grotto was in poor condition by 1940 (Pett 1998). Constructed for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18, an early C19 watercolour (in Pett 1998) shows the grotto linked to a wall surmounted by rocks and pierced by a gothic arch flanked by whale bones. To the east of the remains of the grotto stands Polridmouth Cottage, a two-storey stone structure of early C19 origin which overlooks the lower pool and the beach. In the late C18 Philip Rashleigh III and his advisor, Thomas Gray, removed formal gardens associated with the early C18 house, laying out lawns, shrubberies, and plantations. Sir Colman Rashleigh described traces of formal gardens showing in the lawns during dry weather (c 1845), and commented that Gray was 'all for shaving the lawn and dotting it with clumps and confining it with a belt' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's pleasure grounds extended through the valley south-east of the house to include the grotto and foreshore at Polridmouth. Philip Rashleigh undertook extensive planting in the pleasure grounds, some plants probably being obtained from William Townsend Aiton (1766(1849) at Kew as well as local nurseries (DD/R 5685/1, CRO). Sir Colman Rashleigh commented (c 1845) that 'Mr Rashleigh has indeed relieved the monotony and tameness [of the grounds] by the groups of shrubs which he has planted and scattered throughout the Pleasure Ground' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's improvements were continued by William Rashleigh who inherited Menabilly in 1811; he was responsible for sustaining and the developing the plant collections (Pett 1998). Further development of the plant collections took place under Jonathan Rashleigh V and Jonathan Rashleigh VI in the late C19 and early C20; this included the formation of an important collection of bamboos, and the expansion of the early and mid C19 collection of rhododendrons (DD/R 5688, CRO). Late C19 correspondence refers to an avenue of Dracaenas in the pleasure grounds (location unknown), the bamboo collection, and groups of alternate blue and pink hydrangeas planted around the edges of the main lawns (FS/3/1190, CRO). PARK The park is situated on a gentle east-facing slope c 80m west of the house, and remains (2000) pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. It is crossed from north-west to south-east by the west drive, from which there are views east across the park to Ash Wood c 200m north-east. To the north-west the park adjoins Cocklehorn Plantation, a mixed wood through which a walk passes to emerge into a meadow which it crosses to reach Menabilly Chapel c 880m north-west of the house. The Chapel, which stands in a walled enclosure planted with C19 specimen trees, conifers, and shrubs, was built by William Rashleigh c 1814 (Lysons 1814). The agricultural land to the north of the park and to the south of the Chapel preserves ornamental clumps of mature pines, while there is further, similar ornamental planting in the agricultural land to the east of the park, and on the west-facing slope above and to the east of Ash Wood (all outside the site here registered). The park appears to have assumed its present form as part of the improvements undertaken by Thomas Gray for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18; the planting was developed in the early and mid C19 for William Rashleigh. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated on a south-facing slope c 200m south-west of the house. Approximately rhomboid-shaped on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high. It is no longer in cultivation (2000) and is in an overgrown condition.

SX1027850909

Heligan

1521

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Heligan is situated c 2.5km north-west of the coastal village of Mevagissey, some 5km south-south-west of St Austell. The c 70ha site is bounded to the north by a minor road which runs east from St Ewe to Tregiskey, while to the south-west, south, and east it adjoins agricultural land. The west boundary is formed in part by a minor road which leads south from Pengrugla to Heligan Mill; this road turns sharply east to form the southern boundary of the park, separating it from Temple Wood to the south-east. To the north-east a belt of plantation bordering the Long Drive extends to the B3273 road from Pentewan to St Austell, and to the south-east Temple Wood adjoins a further area of woodland, Treleaven Plantation. The site is undulating, with steep-sided valleys extending from north to south to the east and south-east of the house, and from west to east to the south of the house. There are views south-south-east along the main valley to the south of the house to Mevagissey and the sea, while from the pleasure grounds to the north of the house there are views across the park to Pentewan. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Heligan is today (2000) approached from the minor road to the north. A late C20 vehicular entrance to the north-west of the mid or late C19 Upper Lodge and gate (listed grade II) gives access to an area of car park, to the south of which are located late C20 single-storey buildings comprising a visitors' entrance and other facilities. From the Upper Lodge a tarmac drive extends south, parallel to the minor road forming the western boundary of the site; it is screened from the road by a belt of mixed shrubbery and trees. The drive sweeps south-east to approach the west front of the house. This north drive was laid out in the late C18 or early C19 and accords with proposals made by Thomas Gray. The Long Drive approaches the site from the B3273 road from Mevagissey to St Austell, at a point c 750m north-west of Pentewan and c 1.7km north-east of the house. A mid C19 lodge stands to the south of the entrance, beyond which the drive rises gently south-west for c 1km, bordered by mid C19 ornamental planting, New Road Plantation. It then passes under an ornamental mid C19 stone bridge at Peruppa which carries the St Ewe to Mevagissey road across the drive. To the west of the Mevagissey road the drive passes for c 500m along the southern edge of the boundary plantation to the north of the park. Passing to the east of the Upper Lodge, the Long Drive joins the north drive c 250m north-north-west of the house. The Long Drive was formed by John Hearle Tremayne c 1830, and was planted with large numbers of Bentham's Cornel (*Cornus capitata*) raised from the original introduction of seed collected in Nepal by Sir Anthony Buller. The drive was noted by the Gardeners' Chronicle in 1896, when it was said to be one of the finest in the country. A further drive, now disused, approaches Heligan from Heligan Mill to the south-east. The former drive led north through a wooded valley to approach the house from the south. It formed part of a boundary ride through the western and southern shelter plantations, and through Old Wood. The south-east drive was constructed in the late C18 or early C19, and reflects Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals. PRINCIPAL BUILDING The house at Heligan (listed grade II) stands towards the top of a steep-sided valley which falls to the south-west, enjoying views east to St Austell and south-west to Mevagissey. The house comprises a main block constructed in white-painted brick under a hipped slate roof. The south or garden facade has a slightly projecting centrepiece two bays wide with a string-course above the ground-floor windows. A two-storey block adjoins the south facade to the east. The present house was constructed in 1692 by Sir John Tremayne, who extended and partly rebuilt an early C17 house which had in turn replaced an earlier house on or near this site. The late C17 house was remodelled in 1810, and a service wing was added in 1830. The house fell into disrepair in the mid C20 and was converted into apartments in 1970. The mid C18 stables (listed grade II), an C18 walled yard (listed grade II), farm offices (listed grade II), and the former steward's house, now (2000) known as Palm Cottage (listed grade II) stand to the north of the house. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens and pleasure grounds lie principally to the north and south of the house. Two grass terraces ascend the east-facing slope above the west front of the house, while a further grass terrace extends below the south facade; a pre-Conquest Celtic cross (listed grade II) is placed at the south-west corner of the south terrace. These terraces survive from early C18 formal gardens which are shown on a plan of 1735 by John Wade (CRO), and for the construction of which accounts survive indicating that the terraces and parterres were completed in 1736 (CRO). Lawns slope south below the south terrace to a wooded valley, where late C20 boardwalks extend through mid and late C19 and early C20 exotic planting around a stream which is dammed to form a chain of three ponds. The valley garden, formerly known as the Japanese Garden but today (2000) known as the 'Jungle', was developed by John Tremayne who inherited in 1851, and his son John Claude, who inherited in 1901; the effect of the exotic planting was described in the Gardeners' Chronicle in 1896. In the late C18 the kitchen garden stood between the house and the head of the valley, with a pond to its south; the two lower ponds were formed by John Claude Tremayne in the early C20 (LUC 1993). To the south-east the valley garden joins a further valley which extends north-east along the south-east edge of Old Wood. A stream is dammed to form a further chain of ponds, while a mown grass rise extends along the north-west side of the ponds to connect with Horsemoor Wood to the north. This area, known today as the 'Lost Valley', formed part of the late C18 or early C19 circuit of rides and drives which

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linked the northern and southern shelter plantations, and reflects the late C18 proposals for improvements made by Thomas Gray. This area was developed from woodland of medieval origin, with the ponds being connected with the supply of water power to Heligan Mill to the south-east (ibid). To the north of the house is a second area of pleasure grounds, known as the Northern Gardens. 'Flora's Green', an approximately elliptical-shaped lawn is surrounded by informal walks leading through an extensive collection of ornamental shrubs planted under mature trees. Many of the specimens in this well-documented collection are original introductions acquired by John Hearle Tremayne from Sir Joseph Hooker's expeditions to the Himalayas in the 1840s; this planting was continued into the early C20 by John Tremayne and his son John Claude. To the north of the lawn a mount, believed to be a beacon mentioned in an account of 1623 (guidebook) survives in the shrubbery, while to the south-east a late C18 brick summerhouse, the Northern Summerhouse, with a three-arched south-east facade overlooks a rectangular slate-edged pool. There are views from the Summerhouse over a laurel hedge which encloses the garden, to the northern park and to Pentewan. The Northern Summerhouse is shown on a plan of 1770, and was restored in 1992 (ibid). The south-facing slope to the south of 'Flora's Green' forms a vegetable garden which is flanked to east and west by further areas of pleasure ground which adjoin broad sand-covered walks which lead south to the house, walled garden, and service quarters. The walk to the east of the kitchen garden is terminated to the south by an extensive mid C19 rockery which comprises a series of informal serpentine walks separated by high banks ornamented with rockwork. A grotto to the north-east incorporates ornamental quartz crystals, while a rocky recess to the south contains a spring-fed pool which feeds the dipping pool in the walled garden and the ponds in the valley garden. To the west of the kitchen garden there is a further area of late C19 rock garden known as the 'Ravine'. An informal walk is flanked by rocky banks and an artificial watercourse; the banks were planted in the late C20 as a fernery, replacing early C20 alpine planting (ibid). The watercourse was fed by water from a reservoir supplied by late C19 rams which were restored in the late C20 (ibid). South of the Ravine and adjacent to the west wall of the Melon Ground, the Italian Garden comprises a rectangular pool with a central late C20 bronze figure and fountain surrounded by a crazy-paved path and borders containing ornamental shrubs. A lean-to tile-roofed summerhouse encloses the garden to the north, while to the west and south it is enclosed by hedges. The Italian Garden was constructed as a 'sun-trap garden' by John Claude Tremayne in 1909 and was restored in 1992. A further area of gardens lie to the south of the walled garden and to the north of the house and stables. To the west, the Sundial Garden, formerly known as Mrs Tremayne's Garden, comprises a rectangular lawn enclosed by a brick walk and herbaceous borders. This garden was in 1896 described as 'the finest herbaceous border in England' (Gardeners' Chronicle); it was recreated in 1995-6. To the east of a walk flanked by Irish yews which leads from the service court to the walled garden is an area of lawn and a group of late C19 dogs' gravestones. PARK The park is situated to the north, east, and south of the house, and is ringed by mixed shelter belts, a belt of woodland along the bottom of the valley running from north to south marking its eastern boundary. The park is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture to the north-east and south. The open areas within the boundary plantations were never fully imparked and have always retained field boundaries; these broadly reflect the arrangement shown on the estate plan of 1774, the Tithe map (1839), and the OS map published in 1888. The areas known today as East Lawn and West Lawn, to the south and south-east of the house, partially reflect Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals for a paddock dotted with ornamental planting and woodland in the valley to the south-east of the house. To the south of the minor road at the southern end of the park is Temple Wood. This was described in the C18 as being laid out with rides, and in the early C19 Gilbert referred to it containing temples; the foundation of one unidentified structure has been located in the wood, together with several rides (LUC 1993). KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden comprises two walled gardens and a vegetable garden situated to the north of the house. The southern garden, known as the Flower Garden, is approximately trapezoid in shape and is enclosed by late C18 walls c 5m high constructed from imported brick (listed grade II) (guidebook). The garden is today (2000) used for growing a variety of vegetables and flowers, while fruit trees are trained against the walls. The garden is entered from the south through an entrance flanked by early C20 stone piers surmounted by ball finials. The south entrance leads to a central brick-paved walk which extends north to a central circular dipping pool, beyond which the walk continues to a door in the north wall. A transverse walk to the west divides the west half of the garden into two large beds, while the single area to the east is divided into geometrical-shaped planting areas by low box hedges. The late C20 path pattern replaces the Y-shaped pattern shown on the late C19 OS map (1881). Two glasshouses, a citrus house, and a vinery of 'Paxtonian' form stand against the inner face of the north wall, while a later peach house is built against the inner face of the east wall. A range of associated structures including a bothy and office, and a small square glasshouse for growing bananas stand against the outer face of the north wall. The Flower Garden corresponds to a walled garden shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals, and had assumed its present form by 1839 (Tithe map). Having ceased to be cultivated in the mid C20, the garden and glasshouses have been restored and recreated in the late C20. To the east of the Flower Garden are two further, smaller walled enclosures, that to the north being the reserve garden, and that to the south the poultry yard. To the north of the Flower Garden a further walled garden is known as the Melon Ground. Enclosed by brick walls c 5m high, the garden is approximately segmental-shaped on plan with a curved north wall. A central walk connecting doors in the north and south walls is flanked to the east by a pineapple pit and melon house, and to the west by three ranges of cold frames. A curved wall corresponding to the north wall of the Melon Ground is shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 plan, while the 1839 Tithe map shows the garden in its present form. The Melon Ground and its glasshouses were restored in the late C20. To the north-east of the Melon Ground, an early C19 brick wall c 5m high contains three tiers of arched-topped recesses for bee skeps. North of the Melon Ground, and entered through the door in the north wall of that garden, the vegetable garden is rectangular on plan and is enclosed by laurel and conifer hedges. The central box-edged north/south sand walk passes beneath late C20 wrought-iron fruit arches, while a transverse walk divides the garden into quarters. The vegetable garden is shown in its present form on the 1839 Tithe map. A late C20 orchard of traditional varieties and a nut walk have been planted to the north-east of the house adjoining a path connecting the northern pleasure grounds to the valley garden south-east of the house.

SX0031645854

Trewithen

1488

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Trewithen is situated to the south of the A390 road c 0.75km east of the village of Probus and c 2km west of Grampond. The c 80ha site comprises some 6ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 74ha of parkland, and is bounded to the north by the A390 road and a public footpath which follows the course of a road which was diverted to the north in the late C20. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a minor road leading south from the A390 road to Tregoney, while the southern boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads west from the former road towards Probus. To the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with the house standing on a level area towards its centre from which the ground drops away to the east, south, and south-west. There are extensive views south and south-west from the pleasure grounds and park, which are framed by woodland c 270m south-east of the house and outside the registered site; specimen trees c 270m east-south-east of the house and outside the registered site are also prominent in views south-east from the park. From the north entrance to the site there are wide views north across adjacent agricultural land. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Trewithen is approached from the A390 road to the north, where the entrance is marked by an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II). The tarmac drive extends c 160m south-east through the north park before passing through a further early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) and turning east-south-east for c 240m to reach a junction north of the stables. A secondary drive leads south to enter the stable and service yard north-west of the house. The principal drive leads south-east from this point, passing through an early C19 wrought-iron gate flanked by a series of granite bollards linked by two rows of chains (all listed grade II) to enter the carriage court north of the house. The drive encloses a circular lawn, while to the east and west the court is enclosed by a pair of mid C18 brick pavilions (listed grade I), that to the east having been built as a carriage house and that to the west as stables. The hipped slate roof of each pavilion is surmounted by a lead-covered cupola. To the north of the carriage circle is a lawn retained by a ha-ha which allows views north across the park. The lawn supports a flagstaff, and is bordered to east and west by specimen trees and shrubs. A further drive approaches the site from the minor road forming its eastern boundary at a point c 800m south-east of its junction with the A390 road. The entrance is marked by a pair of early C19 stone piers with pyramid caps ornamented with acroteria which support an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate (all listed grade II). The drive extends c 450m south-west across the east park, passing to the south of the kitchen garden and Home Farm which are approached by a service drive c 100m east-north-east of the house. Some 50m north-east of the house the east drive passes through an early C19 wrought-iron gate supported by a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) to approach the carriage circle from the north-east. Adjacent to the wrought-iron gate a secondary drive leads west below the ha-ha wall retaining the north lawn to reach a junction with the west drive north of the stables. The present arrangement of the west drive and carriage court north of the house broadly reflects that shown on a sketch plan of c 1730/5 (CRO) and the 1747 Plan (CRO); the east and west drives assumed their present form as part of improvements made under the direction of Henry St Aubyn in 1824 (Plan, CRO). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Trewithen (listed grade I) stands towards the northern end of a levelled platform near the centre of the site. Constructed in a mixture of Pentewan ashlar and stuccoed brick and stone under hipped slate roofs, the house comprises two storeys with attics lit by dormers. The north or entrance facade is symmetrical, with a pair of projecting wings flanking a recessed central section with a centrally placed door set within an arched rusticated stone door case. The east facade has a centrally placed canted bay window, and is terminated to north and south by a pair of pilasters which support the moulded cornice. The symmetrical south or garden facade comprises a central block five bays wide with a centrally placed door case with a moulded cornice supported by a pair of carved stone brackets; the central block is flanked by a pair of slightly lower wings two bays wide. The west facade is of irregular plan and adjoins the service quarters. Trewithen possibly incorporates elements of an earlier house which

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was rebuilt by Philip Hawkins in 1723, to plans provided by James Gibbs. This work comprised the central block of the present mansion, together with the pavilions flanking the carriage court to the north; this arrangement is shown on the plan of c 1730(5 (CRO). Further alterations were made for Thomas Hawkins by Thomas Edwards c 1738, while in the 1760s Sir Robert Taylor made additions to the house for Sir Christopher Hawkins. Plans of c 1790 by Matthew Brettingham for remodelling the house were not implemented (E Banks Assocs 1990). In the early C19 Henry Harrison may have further altered the house for C H T Hawkins, having also worked for his father at Bignor Park, Sussex. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The informal woodland gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally to the south and west of the house, with an area of lawns on the east-facing slope to the east of the house, and a walled garden to the west. The walled garden is situated immediately south of the service and stable yard, and is enclosed by C18 brick walls c 3m high under slate and ridge-tile coping (listed grade II). Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is laid out with brick perimeter paths and a central rectangular lawn in which are set two groups of geometric flower and rose beds. To the east there is a rectangular brick-edged pool, while to the west a brick path leads to a semicircular flight of brick steps flanked by stone eagles which ascends to a raised terrace and pergola. The pergola is terminated to the south by a single-storey summerhouse under a pyramidal roof. The walled garden was developed in the early C20 by George Johnstone from an C18 laundry yard (guidebook); it is not shown on the 1747 Plan. To the south of the house a gravelled walk extends below the house and returns below the east facade. A level lawn extends c 75m south from the house, and is flanked to east and west and enclosed to the south by mature deciduous trees which are underplanted with extensive collections of rhododendrons, camellias, magnolias, and other predominantly Asiatic shrubs; this planting forms an irregular edge to the glade. The lawn and associated planting was created by George Johnstone in the years following the First World War when some 300 beech trees were felled to the south of the house. This woodland, which developed in the late C18 and early C19, replaced a rectangular lawn shown on the 1747 Plan extending from the house to the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds, creating a vista framed by trees. The gravelled walk south of the house leads east to join a terrace walk which extends c 100m south along the boundary of the pleasure grounds, allowing views east across the park; this walk is screened from the south lawn by mature trees and shrubs. The walk is crossed by a ha-ha which runs from east to west in a serpentine line across the pleasure grounds c 100m south of the house. Beyond the ha-ha the east terrace walk continues for c 80m through an avenue of sycamores to reach the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds which is marked by a further ha-ha, below which a late C20 mixed shelter plantation extends west parallel to the boundary of the pleasure grounds. The 1747 Plan shows the east terrace extending c 100m south from the house to reach a square bastion, from which a walk of similar width led west across the south lawn to reach further pleasure grounds south-west of the house. A narrower walk is shown extending south of the square bastion along the south-east boundary of the pleasure grounds before returning west along the southern boundary to reach a circular bastion at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds. The east terrace and sycamore avenue reflect the mid C18 plan, but neither the square bastion, the south walk nor circular bastion survives in its C18 form; these features are not shown on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, or an estate plan of 1841. To the west and south-west of the south lawn mature deciduous woodland is divided by a series of gravel walks and cherry laurel windbreaks; each area is planted with further specialist collections of ornamental shrubs. Some 250m south-west of the house, at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds, an old quarry known as the 'Cock Pit' is planted with magnolias, rhododendrons, and tree ferns; this feature is shown on the 1841 estate plan. From the north-east corner of the quarry garden a gravel walk leads c 100m north-north-west through the woodland garden to reach a junction where walks lead east across the south lawn, and west along the north side of a meadow planted in the mid and late C20 with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the water garden in a valley c 400m south-west of the house. To the north of this junction the walk continues c 130m north-north-east, passing through a series of glades divided by further cherry laurel and conifer hedges. A circular glade c 100m south-west of the house contains a late C20 circular fountain and pool; this feature echoes a circular enclosure shown in the wooded pleasure grounds on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, and the estate plan of 1841. The early C18 wilderness with serpentine walks and a circular feature containing a statue of Pomona which is shown in this area on the sketch plan of c 1730-5 and the Plan of 1747, and which is described in James Heywood's Diary of 1757 (private collection) does not survive (2000). The water garden in the valley south-west of the house comprises a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of three ponds c 530m west-south-west of the house. A walk descends c 200m from the pleasure grounds following the course of a small stream to reach a further stream in a valley which ascends north-west to the chain of ponds. A gate leads to the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site adjacent to the stream. The walk follows this stream, crossing the valley on a causeway below the ponds before ascending c 200m to enter an avenue of beech. This avenue allows views north into the park and south across a west-facing sloping meadow; it leads c 200m east-north-east to join the west drive c 240m north-west of the house. A ride or walk is shown on the 1747 Plan leading south-west from the pleasure grounds into the valley to reach a gate on the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site; this corresponds to the present walk leading to the water garden. St Aubyn's Plan (1824) shows the circuit walk leading through the valley past a single large pond and returning to join the west drive; this area of the pleasure grounds was developed in the early C19 as part of St Aubyn's scheme of improvement for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The estate plan of 1841 shows the circuit in its present form, with a chain of three ponds west-south-west of the house. A further area of mid and late C20 ornamental planting adjoins an irregularly shaped pond c 130m north-east of the house and immediately west of the drive leading to the Home Farm. The pond is not shown on the Plan of 1747, but is indicated on St Aubyn's Plan (1824). PARK The park is situated on undulating ground and surrounds the house and pleasure grounds on all sides. To the north and north-west of the house the park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and clumps. To the north-west the A390 road is screened by a mixed boundary plantation, while there are further boundary plantations c 400m north and c 370m north-north-east of the house. The north and north-west park was developed from agricultural land by Sir Christopher Hawkins c 1824 following the Plan drawn by Henry St Aubyn in that year. Many of the ilex oaks which are a feature of the north park were introduced by John Hawkins after the succession of his son C H T Hawkins in 1829, and were grown from acorns gathered at Bignor Park, Sussex (E Banks Assocs 1990). The 1747 Plan shows this area divided by hedges into large agricultural enclosures, with a vista formed by irregularly sized clumps of trees extending north from the house. To the north-east of the house the park is today (2000) in arable cultivation, with boundary plantations to the north-east and east-north-east enclosed by sunk fences; this area was developed as park from agricultural land c 1824 as part of Henry St Aubyn's scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The east-facing slope below the house and pleasure grounds remains pasture with scattered specimen trees; it descends c 320m from the house to a small stream which flows from north to south through the east park. The 1747 Plan shows a double avenue aligned on the east facade of the house descending to an approximately elliptical pond; these features do not survive today (2000) and it appears that St Aubyn's proposed serpentine water in the valley east of the house was not implemented (Plan, 1824). The park to the south, south-east, and south-west of the house and pleasure grounds is in mixed agricultural use, and is divided into four large enclosures; these broadly correspond to the divisions shown on the 1747 Plan. The minor road forming the southern boundary of the site is screened by a narrow plantation of pines c 450m south-west of the house. A park was enclosed at Trewithen before 1758 (Pett 1998), at which date Borlase showed the enclosures to the south and south-east of the house stocked with deer. By 1814 Lysons described the park at Trewithen as a 'paddock' (Lysons quoted by Shirley 1867). It assumed its present form and extent in the early C19 as part of a scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins which is shown on the Plan of 1824. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 190m north-east of the house, immediately east and south-east of the C18 and early C19 buildings of Trewithen Farm, the home farm. The garden is approximately rectangular on plan and is enclosed to the north by a brick wall, while the east wall is of stone construction. The southern boundary of the garden remains open but is screened from the house and park by trees and evergreen shrubbery. The garden is divided into three compartments by lateral and transverse brick walls. The north-west compartment is bounded to the north-west by the farmhouse and coach house, while the north wall is formed by the plain rear elevation of the C18 implement shed. This wall is terminated to east and west by a pair of two-storey pedimented brick pavilions, that to the west with a single high-roofed chamber and fireplace, and that to the east with a corner stair ascending to an upper chamber (all listed grade II). A C20 lean-to glasshouse has been constructed against the south-facing wall linking the pavilions, while there is a further late C19 or early C20 timber and glass three-quarter-span glasshouse and a range of frames against the south-facing wall to the north of the north-east compartment. The south-west compartment is today a nursery area with a range of late C20 glasshouses and polytunnels. The kitchen garden is shown on its present site on the 1747 Plan, although at this date it comprised a single enclosure with the pair of pavilions and implement shed forming a central symmetrical feature on the north wall. The garden was altered in the late C18 or early C19 when the construction of the pond to the west caused the farm buildings to be rearranged. It is shown in its present form on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824 and the estate plan of 1841.

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Battlefields

Battle of Lostwithiel 31st of August – 1st of September 1644

DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE There are number of contemporary accounts that largely agree with one another and provide details which help to locate fairly accurately the key positions where the battles took place and aid an understanding of the likely progression of the fighting. On the royalist side these sources include accounts from Sir Edward Walker, King's Secretary of War, the diary of Richard Symonds, a trooper in the King's Lifeguard of Horse, and Mercurius Aulicus, the royalist news book published in Oxford and London. On the parliamentary side the accounts include a letter from the Earl of Essex to Sir Philip Stapleton dated 3 September 1644 at Plymouth as well as the Attestations of parliamentary officers serving in Cornwall. At around 3am on 31 August 1644 Essex ordered Sir William Balfour to take the bulk of the cavalry and use the road to Liskeard to make their escape to Plymouth. This took them through the royalist cordon; however, despite some

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advance warning, the royalists were not organised enough to make an effective chase and so the cavalry managed to break through and head east. Following the effective execution of this escape the parliamentary foot soldiers put their second phase of escape into action. After plundering the town, including blowing up the parish church, they withdrew to the south in the direction of the town of Fowey. At 7am the royalists, having seen the withdrawal of the parliamentarians from their high position, marched into Lostwithiel. There was a small altercation with parliamentary soldiers who had been left behind to destroy the medieval Lostwithiel Bridge. A royalist advance army set off after the retreating Essex. The conditions underfoot were very poor and the parliamentarians' rear-guard had to abandon some of their heavy weaponry on route. Walker's account indicates that Essex's men drew up in the fields beyond the town before continuing their withdrawal. This formed withdrawal began around high ground to the south of Lostwithiel, with the royalists chasing the parliamentarians for two to three miles, pushing them back hedge to hedge. Symonds notes that 'being come near that narrow neck of ground between Tywardreath Bay and St Veep pass the rebels made a more forcible resistance', the rear-guard, led by Major General Philip Skippon, turned to confront their pursuers, and force the royalists back two or three fields, in order to give Essex time to establish his new line of defence further to the south. At 11am the Queen's troop moved to support the Royalist foot and charged the parliamentarians forces, beating them back to their original line of defence. Captain Brett led this troop and was knighted in the middle of the fighting after incurring a near-fatal wound. It has been suggested that this altercation may have taken place near the modern 109m contour around OS NGR: SX10264 56391. This action probably involved around 2,500 parliamentarians infantry and 200 cavalry of the Plymouth horse and, based on our understanding of similar civil war battles, the parliamentarians would have covered a front of less than 700m. At this point, around midday, the royalist advance halted to await the arrival of the rest of the army and an expected attack to the west across the river par form St Blazey by Goring with the horse and Basset's infantry brigade, which, according to Walker, occurred at about 2pm. Symonds reported further fighting between the foot for much of the afternoon as the parliamentarians continued their withdrawal, with the royalists steadily gaining ground. At around 4pm the Plymouth horse again attacked the royalist foot, but withdrew on the approach of the King's lifeguard of horse, allowing the royalist foot to advance once more. Symonds notes that eventually the royalist forces got possession of the high hill just in the narrowest passage of land between Tywardreath parish church and the passage over the river, which runs by Lostwithiel (Fowey). This is probably the hill near to Trebathevey Farm around half a mile north of Castle Dore. Here and toward Castle Dore, the B3269 runs along a narrow neck of land, which falls away, to the east and more steeply to the west. This would probably have left most of the parliamentarians' rear-guard regiments to the east of the road. At this point Essex's men attacked and again forced back the royalists before being counter-attacked. There was further fighting to the east of Castle Dore, which resulted in Colonel Weare's and Essex's regiments, positioned on the right flank, deserting their posts which opened up the parliamentary line for the royalists to exploit, allowing them to get behind the position and threaten any further retreat to Fowey, Menabilly or Polkerris. The remnants of the army withdrew to Castle Dore Hillfort (scheduled monument). Reports of fighting in this area may indicate the royalists also have advanced along the lane running through Milltown and Lantys to the east of the B3269 which eventually joins the Tywardreath-Golant road in order to flank the parliamentarians. Some shooting continued into the night. That evening the King and his troops lay under a hedge in a field near to the parliamentary line. Following a council of war, which agreed the impracticality of trying to withdraw the parliamentary army to the coast, early on the morning of 1 September Essex, Sir John Merrick, the General of the Ordnance, and Lord Roberts escaped by sea. Major General Skippon was left to treat, and surrender terms were agreed on 2 September. These allowed for the parliamentarians to march away once the cannon and the arms and ammunition of the rank and file had been surrendered. From contemporary reports it appears that the action on 31 August resulted in no more than 200 killed and taken prisoner on both sides; however other accounts suggests that the parliamentary losses may have been around 500 men. Royalist losses are likely to have been significantly smaller. TOPOGRAPHY The main focus of activity was along the narrow ridge which runs north to south between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The terminus of the ridge is Castle Dore, an Iron Age fort that is still prominent feature in the landscape, where the retreating parliamentarians based their new line of defence. The area around the fort is largely still enclosed field systems, as they would have been in the C17 when the military action was noted for the hedge-to-hedge fighting. Robert Kearsley Dawson's map of 1805 shows that since the early C19 a small number of farms have been built on the ridge and the surrounding land. Despite these small scale developments, the registered landscape this been subject to little major change. In the late C19 a railway line was routed along the north end of the ridge. However, the land within the registered area has undergone remarkably little change. It continues to exist largely as it would have at time of the battle and continues to allow a good appreciation of the terrain over which the battle was fought. FEATURES The most prominent feature associated with the battle is the long ridge which runs between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The modern road to Fowey, now the B3269, is likely the same route as the historic route to Fowey which would have been used by the retreating army as their route of escape. The ridge rises to the south up to Castle Dore, an Iron Age hill fort (scheduled monument). The hill fort has a modern plaque which relates the history of Castle Dore and includes a description of the use of hill fort as the position of the parliamentary defensive line. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL Records suggest that civil war relics were found during the excavation of Castle Dore Hillfort in the mid-C20, and cannon balls have been found in various parts of the area. The most systematic work undertaken with regard to the Lostwithiel Campaign has been in the form metal detection surveys in recent years to the fields to the south of Lostwithiel. Part of this work has occurred in the fields which run along part of the Castle Dore ridge, and has located a high concentration of shot and other C17 finds on either side of the B3269 around Castle Dore, including the fields to the north and a smaller concentration to the south. DEFINITION OF AREA The battlefield area is the ridge which runs south to the Iron Age remains at Castle Dore and includes the fields immediately to the west and east of the B3269, continuing south until the road reaches crossroads with the Tywardreath to Golant road.

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Appendix 3

HVIA Supporting Jpegs



Luxulyan Church; from the south-west.



Treffry Viaduct, within the Luxulyan valley, the world heritage site, mining district; from the south.



One of the formal entrances into the Menabilly Estate; from the north-west.



View down and along the headland and across the northern parts of the Menabilly Estate; from the north.



Church of St Paul, Charlestown; from the north-east.



The harbour at Charlestown; from the north-east.



Charlestown Road, Charlestown; from the north.



Church in Tywardreath, showing squat square tower and landscape presence; from the south-east.



North-east entrance into Penrice; from the north-east.



Castle Goff, earthwork, subsumed into the fieldwork system; from the south-west.



The wooded estate at Penrice, which blocks the house from views to the turbine, as it is set down in the trees; from the south-east.



Porthpean Farmhouse, now surrounded and shielded by the landscaping of its former agricultural land, now a golf course; from the west.



Gewans Farmhouse, set to the south of St Austell; from the south-east.



The landscape in which St Austell stands, with views over the town towards the turbine's proposed location; from the south-east.



One of the entrances to the Lost Gardens of Heligan; from the south-west.



Wayside Cross at Beacon Cross, set high on the hedgebank; from the north-west.



Wayside Cross at Beacon Cross, landscape view and aspect; from the west.



Landscape view across the valley of the Lost Gardens of Heligan, showing the wooded fringes which block all views; from the west.



Church in St Ewe and medieval cross base; from the north.



Cross shaft along the B3287; from the north-east.



Landscape view across the wooded Trewithen Estate; from the east.



Medieval cross along the A390, known as Nancor Cross; from the west.



Hewas Inn, Hewas Water/Sticker; from the south-west.



Sticker Camp, shallow earthworks, with wide views to the north and north-east.



Engine House at Polgooth Mine, showing views over St Austell, towards the proposed turbine site; from the south-west.



Landscape distant view of the Engine House at South Polgooth Mine; from the south-west.



Remains of Polgooth Mine, a Scheduled Monument; from the east.



Landscape view across Trelowth, showing the chapel, rising slightly above the other buildings; from the south-east.



Landscape views of South Polgooth Mine engine house, showing it within landscape grounds of Golf Club; from the west.



Church in St Austell, set amongst the buildings of the town; from the south-west.



Friends Meeting House, St Austell; from the north-east.



Station in St Austell; from the south-east.



Houses in Carthew, former mining properties, set in the River Austell valley; from the north-east.



Carthew Mill and cottages, in the River Austell valley; from the north-east.



Wheal St Martyn buildings; from the south-east.



Cottage , west of Gunheath Farmhouse; from the south.



As above; from the north-west.



Hensbarrow Downs, set amongst the mining landscape, shallow cairn on its south-western face; from the south.



Standing stone near Meanear Farm; from the west, south-west.



The heavily wooded grounds of Tregrehan; from the north-west.



The heavily wooded grounds of Tregrehan; from the south-west.



The entrance to the grounds at Tregrehan; from the south-east.



The Church at St Blazey Gate, set in its wooded churchyard; from the south-east.



Chapel at St Blazey Gate, Leek Seed Chapel, set in its small wooded enclosure; from the south-west.



Shot showing the lack of a view out over the hedges, Leek Seed Chapel; from the west.



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