

LAND at LITTLE LANILEY FARM St. CLEMENT CORNWALL

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



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For

Bryony Fowler

of

Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Little Laniley Farm, St. Clement, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 500kW (77m to tip) wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belonged to the Manor of Polwhele and the tenement of Walkey Trees, of which little further can be said. The geophysical survey identified linear anomalies associated with a post-medieval boundary ditch, a possible historic track, modern service pipe and ploughing. Little Laniley is located on the flat top of the deeply-dissected mid Fal plateau, an extensive area of gently-undulating higher ground cut through by a series of steep-sided valleys. This is a largely anciently enclosed landscape of medieval settlements and fields. Tall new vertical elements will be highly visible across the plateau, but not within the many valleys, and the visual complexity of this landscape would serve to diminish the visual effect.

*A large number (114+) of designated assets within the ZTV up to 10km were considered as part of this assessment. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings and most of Truro Conservation Area, 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 – this is particularly the case for the barrow SAMs – or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors – the value of the ploughed-down rounds is, for instance, primarily evidential. 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 15 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more serious potential impact on Bodrean Manor (GII), Polwhele (GII), Polwhele Castle (SAM) and Truro Cathedral (GI) (**negative/moderate**). Cumulative impact is not an issue for this site, but aggregate impact is, given the number of heritage assets present in this area. In addition, this is a largely rural historic landscape that does not contain many operational turbines.*

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

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Little Laniley Farm
Parish: St. Clement
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW84287.47993

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Little Laniley Farm, St. Clement, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Bryony Fowler Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Client) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of a single 500KW wind turbine (77m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed site lies approximately 2km south of St. Erme and less than 4km north-east of the centre of Truro. The proposed turbine would be located towards the eastern end of a long rectangular field south of Little Laniley Farm. The proposed turbine would be located near the summit of a dissected plateau that drops down to the Trevella Stream to the south, and the River Allen to the north, at c.100m AOD.

The soils of this area are well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstones and sandstones of the Porthtowan formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The settlement at Laniley is noted on the Cornwall HER as being of medieval origin (MCO15282) having first been mentioned in 1250. The name is Cornish and contains the element *nans* meaning 'valley', and an uncertain second part (Padel 1985).

The proposed turbine would be located in an area labelled on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *medieval farmland* which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). There are a number of medieval settlements in the immediate area, as well as the cropmarks of Prehistoric or Romano-British rounds and Bronze Age barrows. The potential for Prehistoric and/Romano-British remains can therefore be considered *high*.

1.4 Archaeological Background

There are a number of features noted on Cornwall County Council's Historic Environment Record, which suggest Prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity; c.300m to the south-east there is a possible Iron Age/Romano British round (MCO8385) and another possible round to the north-east (MCO55569) and a spread of 5 possible Bronze Age barrows lie within 1km (MCO55564-8). The amount of fieldwork that has taken place in the immediate area is limited, although a desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to work on the Polwhele to Laniley replacement water main (Exeter Archaeology 2001).

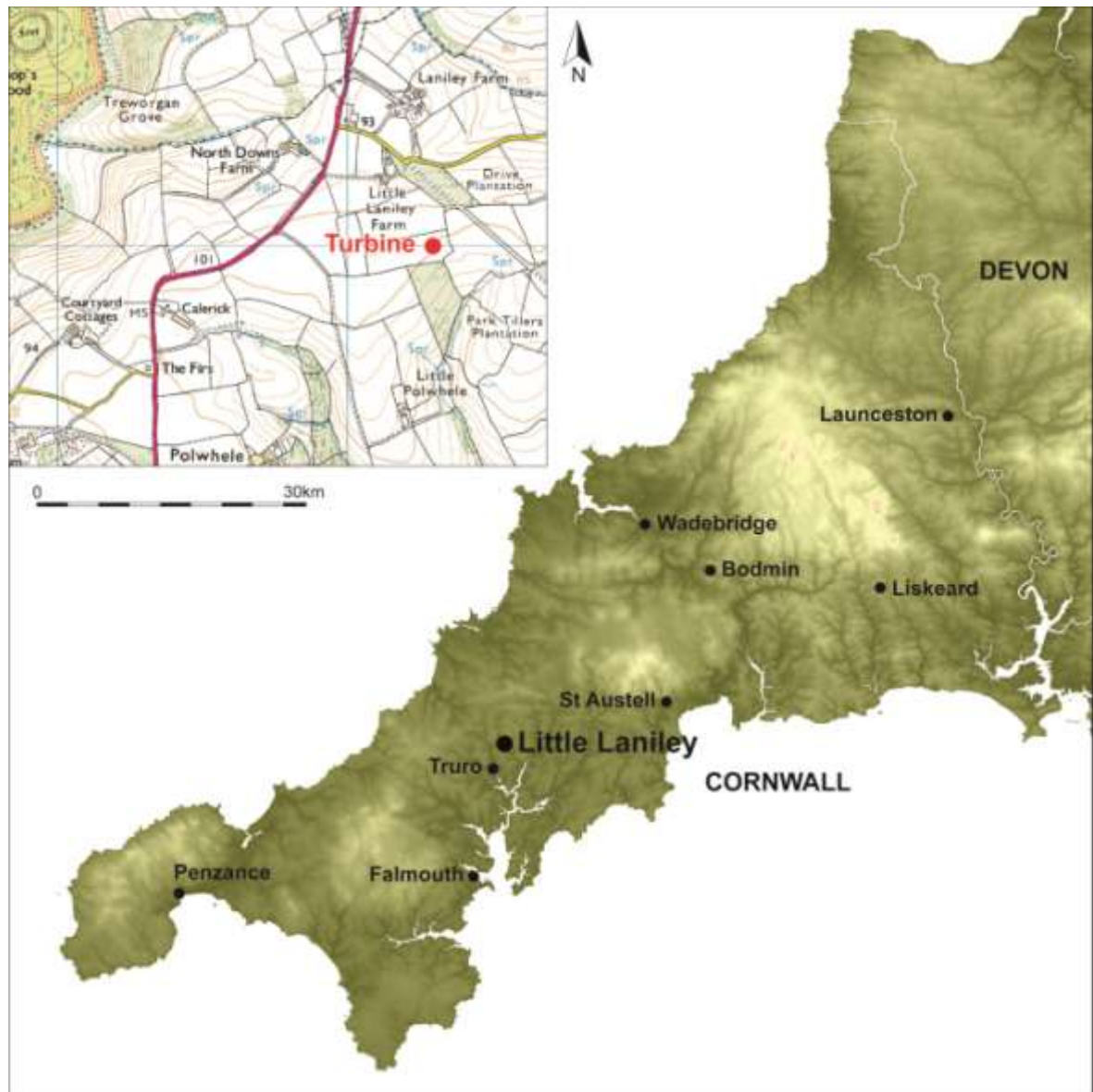


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment follows the guidelines presented in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012).

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *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 3rd edition* (Landscape Institute 2013), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The farm at Little Laniley lies within the parish of St Clement, in the Hundred and Deanery of Powder. Laniley is first attested in 1250, derived from the Cornish *nans* meaning valley, and an uncertain suffix. However, in 1842 Little Laniley was called the tenement of Walkey Trees; this tenement belonged to the Manor of Polwhele, owned by the family of that name (reputedly) from before the Norman Conquest. In 1842 Laniley was owned and occupied by one John Tresize; however, a lease and release of 1795 indicates it was at that date part of Polwhele [CRO PW/8].

The adjacent holding of Bodrean belonged to the Duchy manor of Moresk, sold in 1799 to Henry Prynn Andrew Esq., and held by the Polwhele Family during part of the post-medieval period.

Walkey Trees is an unusual place-name, probably (Middle?) English but possibly mangled Cornish. It appears in the 1871 Census, but is labelled Little Laniley by 1888 (see below). Walkey is a not uncommon surname, so it may be a tenement named after an early or original occupant. The suffix may actually represent the place-name element **Tre*, meaning farm or estate, added at a late date when the meaning had been lost, but the appropriateness had not.

2.2 Early Maps



Figure 2: Extract from the early 17th century map of Powder Hundred by John Norden (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

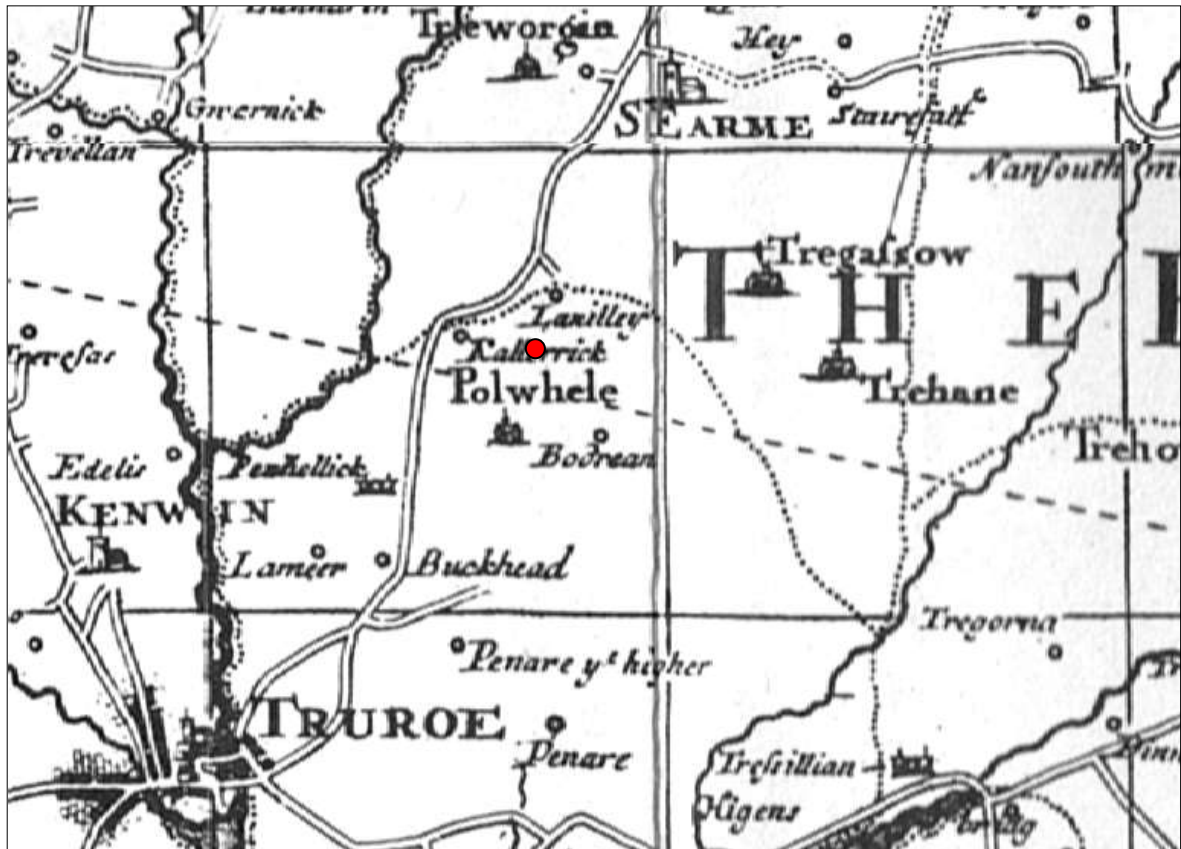


Figure 3: Extract from the 1699 Gascoyne map of Cornwall (the approximate location of the site is indicated).



Figure 4: Extract from the 1811 OS surveyor's draft map (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

Both the Norden (1610) and the Gascoyne (1699) maps are useful in that they show that Polwhele, and subsequently Bodrean, were regarded as important gentry residences. The Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of 1811 depicts a largely enclosed landscape, but the layout of fields as depicted is highly schematic.

2.3 1842 Tithe Map

The earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study is the 1842 tithe map. This depicts a landscape of enclosed fields straddling the summit of the ridge and extending down the valley sides. The shape and layout of these fields is undiagnostic – they are neither entirely regular, nor do they betray the sinuous curves indicative of a fossilised medieval strip field system. The drive leading to Bodrean House tapers from south-to-north, and may re-use a livestock funnel used to drive animals from (formerly) unimproved open land to the south and south-east, as indicated by the field-names North Downs and Church Downs. This interpretation is supported by the pattern of land ownership, where the land of Henry Prynne Andrew Esq., part of the Manor of Moresk, extends in a narrow tongue between the owner-occupied lands of John Tresize to the east and the Manor of Polwhele to the west. The field-names are largely prosaic and straightforward, although some of the names – Church Downs, Church Meadow and Park Berry – may be archaeologically significant. The proposed turbine would be located in fields belonging to the tenement of Walkey Trees, part of the Manor of Polwhele, occupied by William Tregoning and owned by Richard Graves Polwhele, of Polwhele.

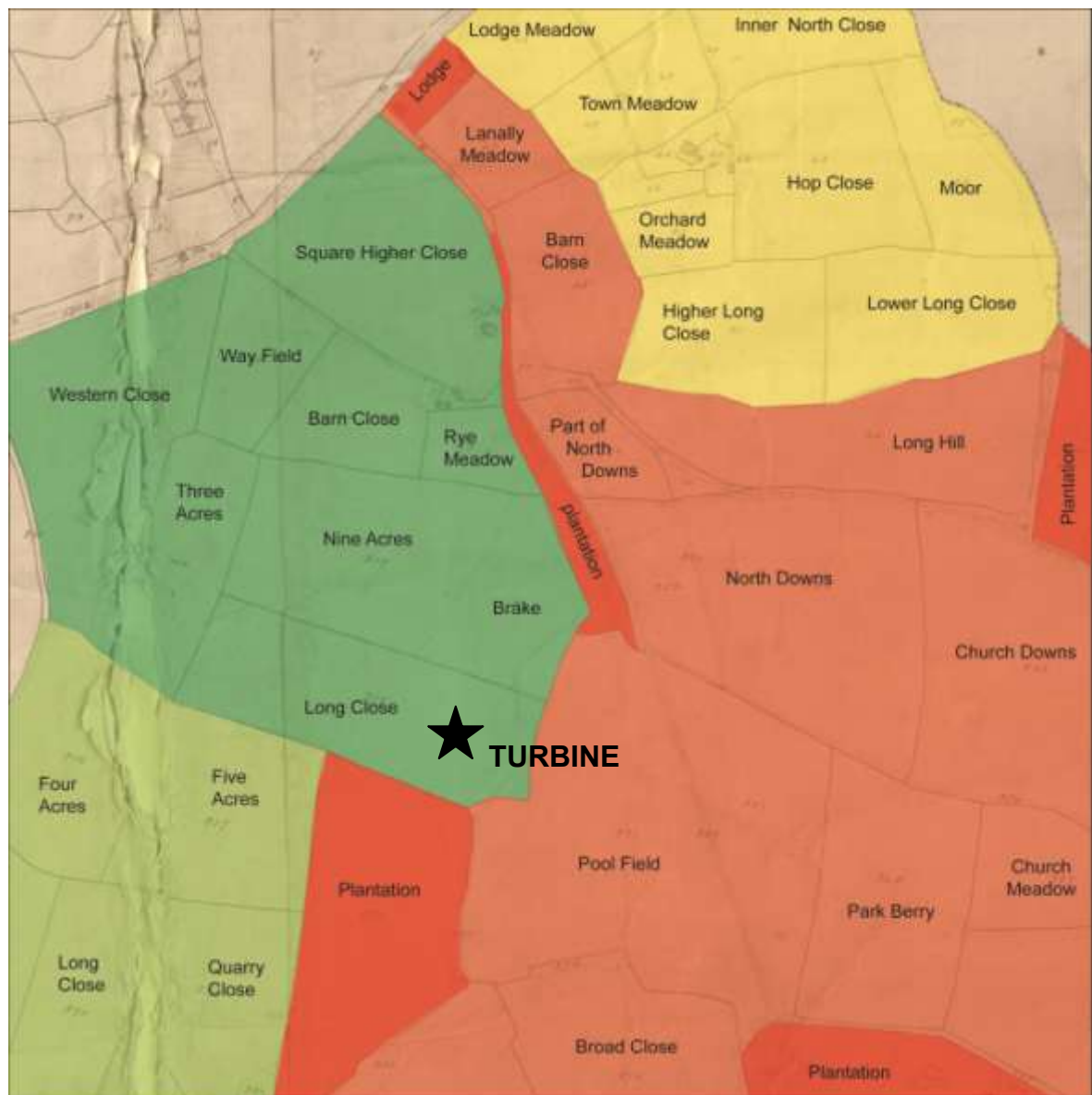


Figure 5: Extract from the 1842 St Clement tithe map (CRO). The colours correspond to the table below.

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

No.	Landowner	Tenant	Field-Name	Landuse
Laniley				
44	John Tresize	Himself	Lodge Meadow	Arable
48			Town Meadow	Arable
51			Inner North Close	Arable
56			Moor	Arable
57			Lower Long Close	Arable
61			Higher Long Close	Arable
62			Hop Close	Arable
64			Homestead	Homestead
65			Plantation	Plantation
66			Orchard	Orchard
67		Orchard Meadow	Arable	
Walkey Trees				
77	Polwhele, Richard Graves	William Tregoning	Homestead	Homestead
75			Rye Meadow	Arable
76			Barn Close	Arable
78			Homestead	Homestead
79			Homestead	Homestead
80			Square Higher Close	Arable
85			Way Field	Arable
86			Western Close	Arable
216			Three Acres	Arable
218			Long Close	Arable
219			Nine Acres	Arable
220			Brake	Pasture
Little Polwhele (part)				
214	Polwhele, Richard Graves	Thomas Jenkins	Four Acres	Arable
217			Five Acres	Arable
285			Quarry Close	Arable
290			Long Close	Arable
Bodrean (part)				
45	Andrew, Henry Prynn Esq.	Himself	Lodge and Groves	Plantation
230			Plantation	Plantation
269			Plantation	Plantation
279			Plantation	Plantation
47		John Williams	Lanally Meadow	Arable
60			Long Hill	Arable
68			Barn Close	Arable
70			part of North Downs	Arable
74			Plantation	Plantation
221			Pool Field	Arable
223			North Downs	Arable
225			Church Downs	Arable
257			Church Meadow	Arable
268			Park Berry	Arable
275			Broad Close	Arable

Table 1: Extract from the tithe apportionment for St Clement

2.4 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

There are no major changes between the tithe map and Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Editions. Later 20th century sources show some boundary changes, but no significant changes to the proposal site.

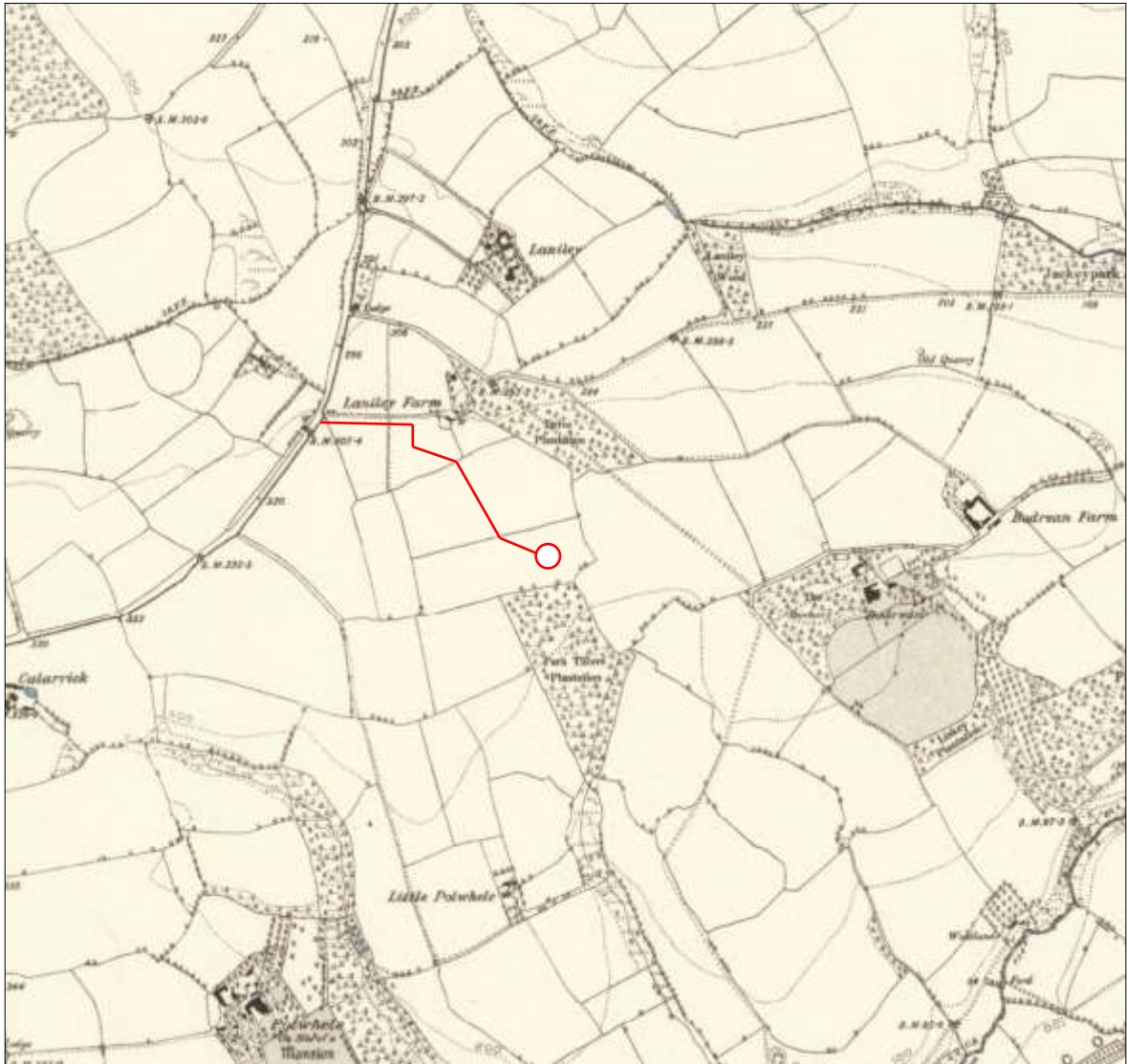


Figure 6: Extract from the OS 1st Edition Map, 1888 (the site of the proposed turbine and access route is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited on 20th of August 2014 by J. Bampton. The weather was sunny with good visibility. The proposed turbine would be located at Little Laniley Farm, 1.9km south of St Erme and north of Truro off the A39 at a height of c.100m AOD. The 'site' comprises three sub-rectangular fields: the turbine field and the two access fields. At the time of the walkover survey, the north field was under pasture (cattle); the middle field under arable cultivation (harvested); and the south field for grass silage (ready to crop). The field boundary between the middle field and the south field roughly follows the break of slope. The terrain appeared even with few undulations.

Most of the field boundaries were similar in character: earth banks c.1.5m tall and 2m wide with drystone facing around the gateways and intermittently along the length of the hedgebanks; however, most of the hedgebanks were concealed by rank vegetation. The banks lacked contiguous hedge shrubs, and the vegetation was predominantly bracken, nettles, grass and brambles. The hedge shrubs along the top of the banks on the north and west side of the north field have been allowed to grow taller, perhaps as screening and/or wind break. Animal burrows had been dug into the boundary banks of the south field.

Mixed deciduous woodland was present beyond the north-eastern boundary of the middle field and beyond the east end of the southern boundary of the south field. The adjacent field boundaries contained more trees and shrubs including: elderberry, oak, chestnut and birch. The species-rich eastern boundary hedge is generally wider than the other boundaries observed, and curved and kinked more than the internal divisions; it probably represents an earlier ring-fence boundary. The southern boundary of the south field also features a shallow parallel ditch in which a large amount of stone had collected. Other than wheel ruts, which ran around and across the site, no earthworks were encountered; however, the long grass in the south field would have concealed any subtle features.

3.2 Archaeological Background

A small amount of archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the wider area: Exeter Archaeology 2001 carried out a desk-based assessment in relation to the Polwhele to Laniley replacement water main (EA 2001).

There are a number of features noted on Cornwall County Council's Historic Environment Record, which suggest Prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity; c.300m to the south-east there is a possible Iron Age/Romano British round (MCO8385) and another possible round to the north-east (MCO55569) and a spread of 5 possible Bronze Age barrows lie within 1km (MCO55564-8).

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall



Figure 7: Nearby HER entries (source CHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO30	Bishops Wood – Iron Age Hillfort	Extant Structure	A large well-preserved univallate hillfort
MCO29225	Cornwall Blasting Powder Company – post-medieval gunpowder works	Documentary	Gunpowder works set up just before the decline of the Cornish mining industry
MCO32192	Bishops Wood – post-medieval firing range	Extant structure	Modern firing range visible as extant earthworks
MCO13696	Calerick – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1298
MCO54040	Calerick – post-medieval milestone	Extant structure	Milestone on the west side of the A39
MCO7692	Calerick – Iron Age round/Romano-British round	Documentary	Place-name is suggestive, but no visible remains
MCO8385	Polwhele – Iron Age round/Romano-British Round	Cropmark	Cropmark of a sub-triangular enclosure 47x37m
MCO13443	Bodrean – early medieval settlement, medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1296
MCO32129	Bodrean Manor Farm – medieval field system	Cropmark	Field banks and ditches of probable medieval or post-medieval date
MCO32193	Bodrean Manor – early medieval mound	Cropmark	Cropmarks of 2 sub-rectangular mounds 6x15m
MCO15282	Laniley – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded in 1250
MCO32191	Laniley Farm – undated bank	Extant structure	A curving linear bank 88m long visible as earthwork
MCO48962	Polisken – post-medieval milestone	Extant structure	C18 or early C19 milestone on the old A39
MCO55569	Tresithick – Iron Age/Romano-British Round	Cropmark	Indistinct cropmark of a curving ditch describing an area c.47m in diameter
MCO32209	Tresithick – medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Cropmark field boundary
MCO55565	Tresithick – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	Cropmark ringditch 12m in diameter with internal mound
MCO55564	Tresithick – Bronze Age Barrow	Cropmark	Cropmark circular mound 12m in diameter
MCO55566	Tresithick – Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	Cropmark circular ditch 15m in diameter with internal mound
MCO55567	Tresithick – Bronze Age Barrow	Cropmark	Cropmark circular ringditch 21m in diameter with

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

			internal mound
MCO55568	Tresithick – Bronze Age Barrow	Cropmark	Cropmark circular ringditch 16m in diameter with internal mound
MCO32190	Treworgen Grove - undated enclosure	Cropmark	Cropmark of a curving linear ditch forming part of a rectilinear enclosure
MCO16149	Penhellick – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1301
MCO40381	Penmount – post-medieval country house	Extant structure	A large C18 country house now used as a crematorium
MCO55632	Penmount – Modern Crematorium	Extant structure	Crematorium dedicated by the Bishop of Truro in 1956, with the addition of a chapel in 1978
MCO55673	Penmount – modern Garden of Rest	Extant structure	The Garden of Rest comprises a formal garden with arboretum and baby memorial garden, the latter dedicated by the Bishop of Truro in 1994 and 1995
MCO42366	Polwhele – post-medieval ice house	Extant structure	C18 or C19 icehouse of stone and brick
MCO16438	Polwhele – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1278
MCO10898	Polwhele – post-medieval house, modern school	Extant structure	Country house, now a private school, C16 core but mostly C19
MCO18398	Woodlands – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1461

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

3.3 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH over approximately 1.7ha of arable and silage ground around the location of the proposed turbine, cable run and access track; this work was carried out by SWARCH personnel and the post-processing work undertaken by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH in August 2014 (Figures 8 and 9). The results of this survey will be reported on separately (see elsewhere – Stratascan *forthcoming*).



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

The survey identified a small number of linear anomalies of likely archaeological origin and some parallel striations indicative of ploughing. In the area of the proposed turbine, only the striations indicative of ploughing (anomaly 4) were present. Three linear anomalies were identified along the route of the proposed access track: a possible cut feature (anomaly 3) that runs parallel to the adjacent field boundary and is along the existing tractor route that skirts the field; a possible bank feature (anomaly 2), which follows the line of a track that appears on the St Clement tithe map of 1842; and a probable modern service trench (anomaly 1), which probably runs to a water trough in the middle field immediately west of the existing gateway.

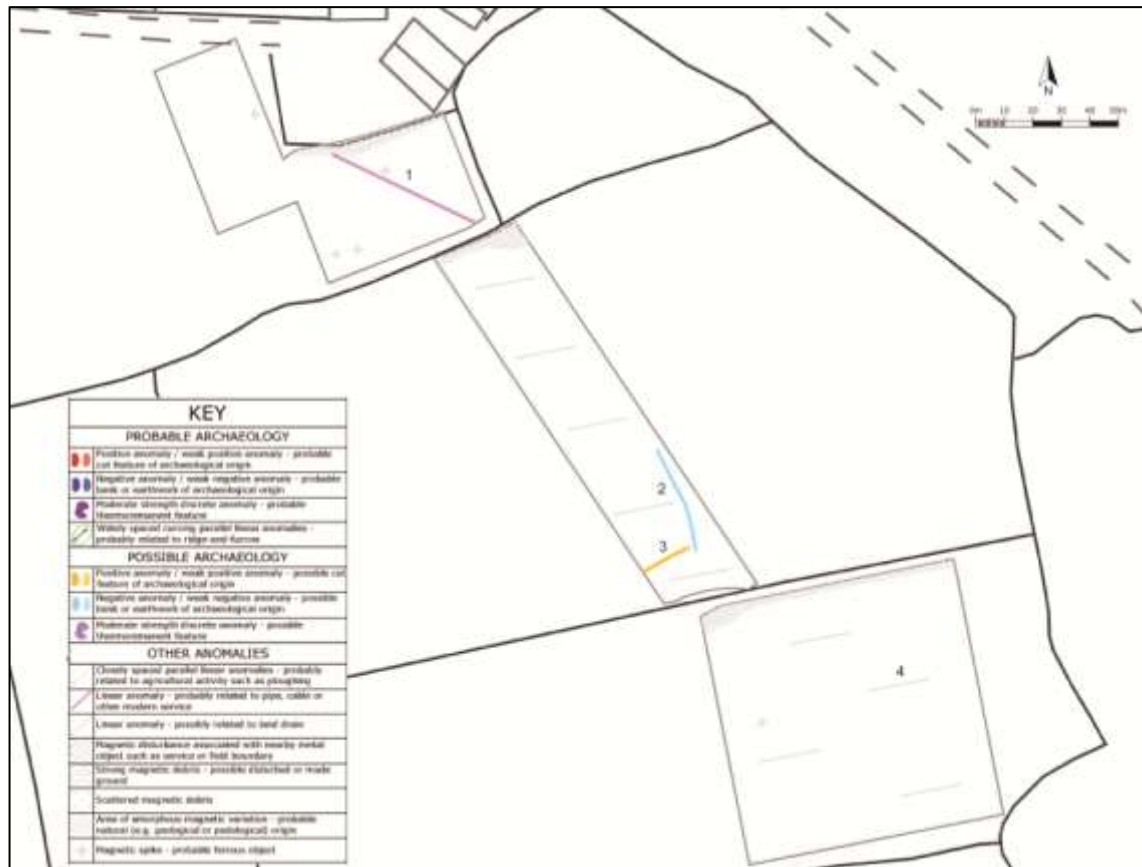


Figure 9: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

3.4 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, positioned on the south-eastern lip of a wide, flat-topped ridge, is not obviously favourable to settlement. However, the Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures and early medieval settlements identified in the area indicate the likelihood of encountering Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains *high*. However, the geophysical survey would suggest that only a small number of post-medieval features are present/survive and that any other features will have been badly plough-damaged.

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

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

4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 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.*

4.2 Setting and Principal Views

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two EH publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011) and *Seeing History in the View* (2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider the following sites in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or that include the heritage asset.

Setting is the primary consideration of any HVIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the English Heritage publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011a, 4 & 7):

Setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset.

Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings... In some instances the contribution made by setting to the asset's significance is negligible; in others it may be the greatest contribution to significance.

The HVIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect (with reference to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix and other guidance, see below) and the sensitivity of the heritage asset to that effect. The fundamental issue is that proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment will reflect this.

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as turbines may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting on a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape brings 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011b, 3):

Views play an important part in shaping out appreciation and understanding of England's historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension, where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot.

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and as recommended in the Setting of Heritage Assets (page 17 and appendix 5). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset. These values are: *evidential*, *historical*, *aesthetic* and *communal*.

4.2.1 Evidential Value

Evidential value is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. Individual wind turbines tend to have a very limited impact on evidential value as the footprint of the development tends to be relatively small. It is, however, the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values are subjective.

4.2.2 Historical Value

Historical value is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

Illustrative value is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a

place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

Associative value arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

Individual wind turbines tend to have a limited impact on historical value, save where the illustrative connection is with literature or art (e.g. Constable Country).

4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy and the role of patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the ‘patina of age’.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape.

Aesthetic values are where a proposed wind turbine would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of turbines are predominantly visual, and their height and moving parts ensure they draw attention within most vistas. In most instances the impact is incongruous; however, that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

4.2.4 Communal Value

Communal value is derived from the meaning a place holds for people, and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative/symbolic, social or spiritual*.

Commemorative and symbolic value reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten.

Social value need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important.

Spiritual value is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character, and can be very sensitive to change.

Individual wind turbines tend to have a limited impact on present-day communal value. However, where the symbolic or spiritual value is perceived to be connected to the wild, elemental or unspoilt character of a place, the construction and operation of a wind turbine would have a pronounced impact. In the modern world, communal value most clearly relates to high-value ecclesiastical buildings and sites (e.g. holy wells) that have been adopted by pagan groups. In the past, structures, natural sites or whole landscapes (e.g. stone circles, barrows, rocky outcrops, the environs of Stonehenge) would have had a spiritual significance that we cannot recover and can only assume relate in part to locational and relational factors.

4.2.5 Summary

As indicated, individual wind turbine developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because the footprint of the development is relatively small and almost all effects are indirect. The principle values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous, as wind turbines are, despite the visual drawbacks, part of the evolution of the historic landscape. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical/associational and communal/spiritual).

4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Cumulative Impact – a single wind turbine will have a visual impact, but a second and a third turbine in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single turbine. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.

4.3.2 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 based on the one presented in *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), and in line with best practice as outline in the GLVIA (2013, 38):

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.

Wherever possible, the monuments and structures that fall within the ZTV, or which have been identified as being particularly important, have been visited by SWARCH personnel and the impact assessment reflects the experience of the site as it currently survives. However, it is not usually possible to visit sites on privately-owned land, or identify those that may lie within a large group of buildings. On the basis that to do anything else would be misleading, an assessment of negative/unknown is usually applied. A *probable* impact assessment can be made, based on topographical mapping, aerial photography and views from the closest point of public access, but this can be no substitute for a site visit.

4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets – the ‘landscape receptors’ – considered in the historic visual impact assessment (below) have statutory protection:

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:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| <i>Grade I</i> | buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings). |
| <i>Grade II*</i> | 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). |
| <i>Grade II</i> | 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.

Many heritage assets have settings that have been designed to enhance their presence and visual interest or to create experiences of drama and surprise. Views and vistas, or their deliberate screening, are key features of these designed settings, providing design axes and establishing their scale, structure, layout and character (The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011, 10).

4.4 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) and *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008). 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 (see GLVIA 2013, 21-2).

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 4), 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 4 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

4.4.1 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 to define the *setting*.

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 *extended context* (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits). A similar distinction between *immediate* and *extended* or *wider* context appears in the ICOMOS *Xi'an Declaration* (2005) and the ASIDHOL2 (CADW 2007, 20).

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.

4.4.2 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 3: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

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

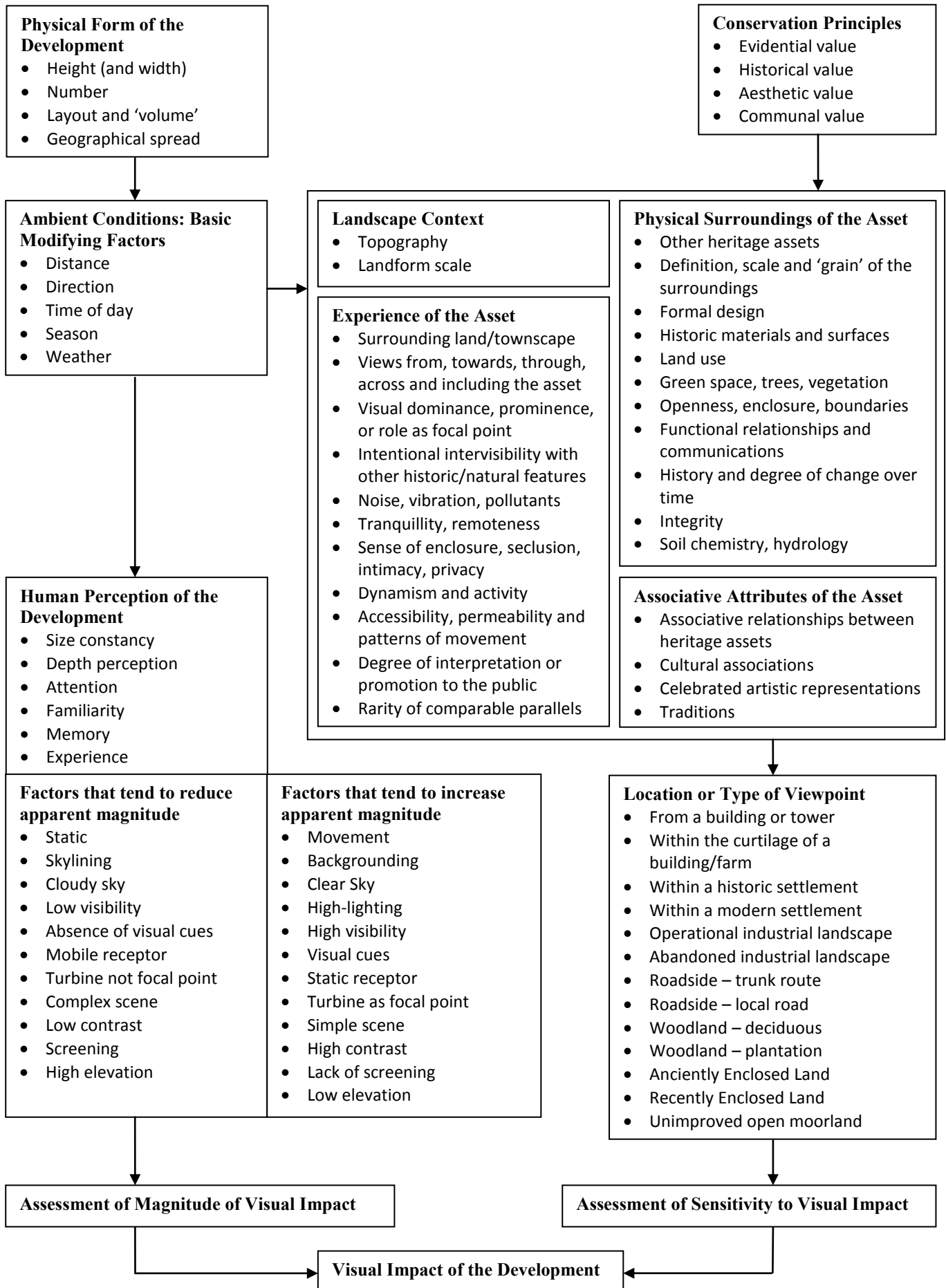


Table 4: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011a, 19).

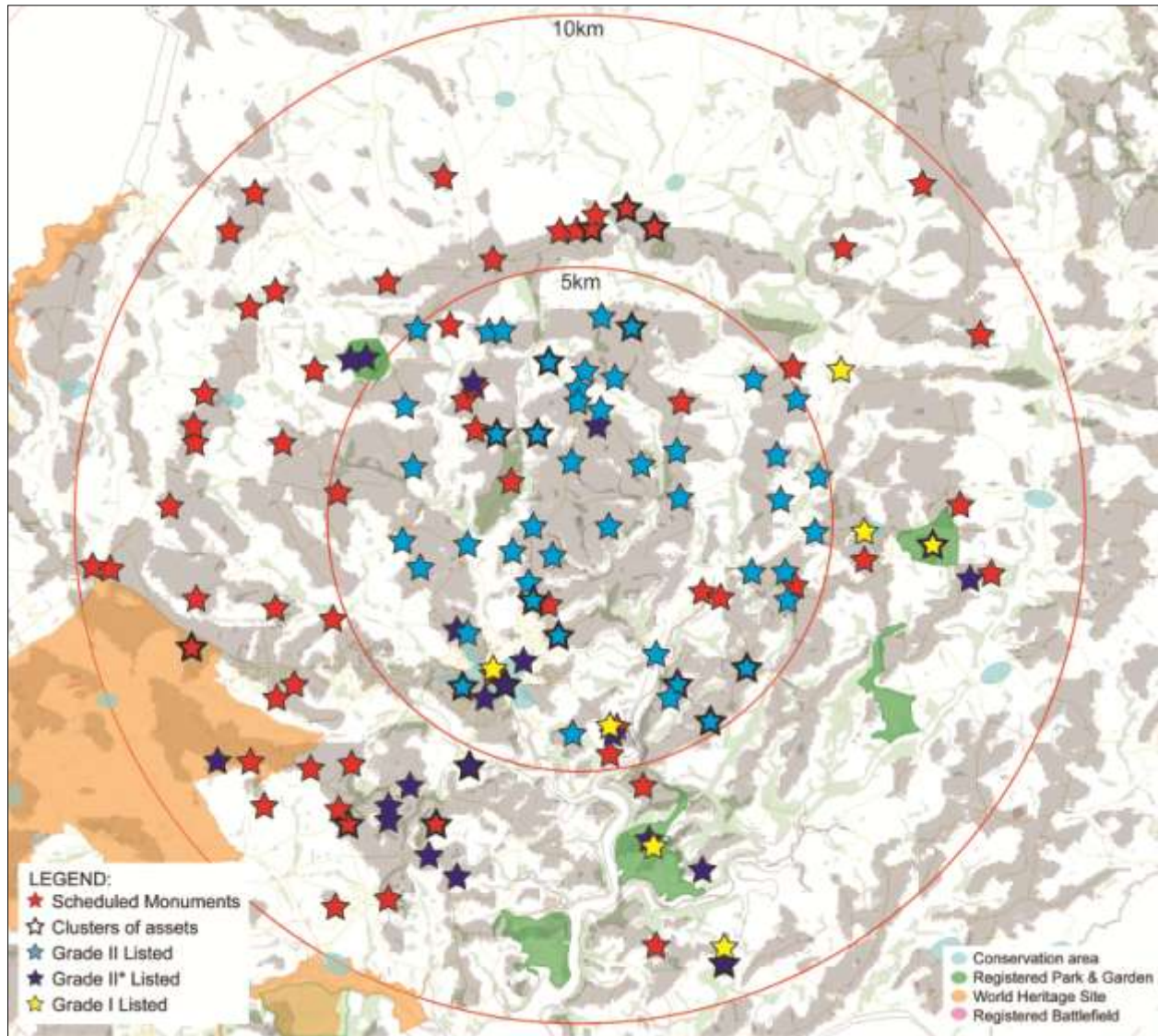


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English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

4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be comprehensive but intermittent within 10km: the landform of Cornwall in this area is dominated by a highly dissected plateau, so, subject to local blocking, much of the plateau would enjoy theoretically intervisibility, while many of the valleys would avoid it. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 30km from the turbine site by Cleaneath Energy Ltd.; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. The visibility of the proposed turbine would diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly to the north beyond 6km. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

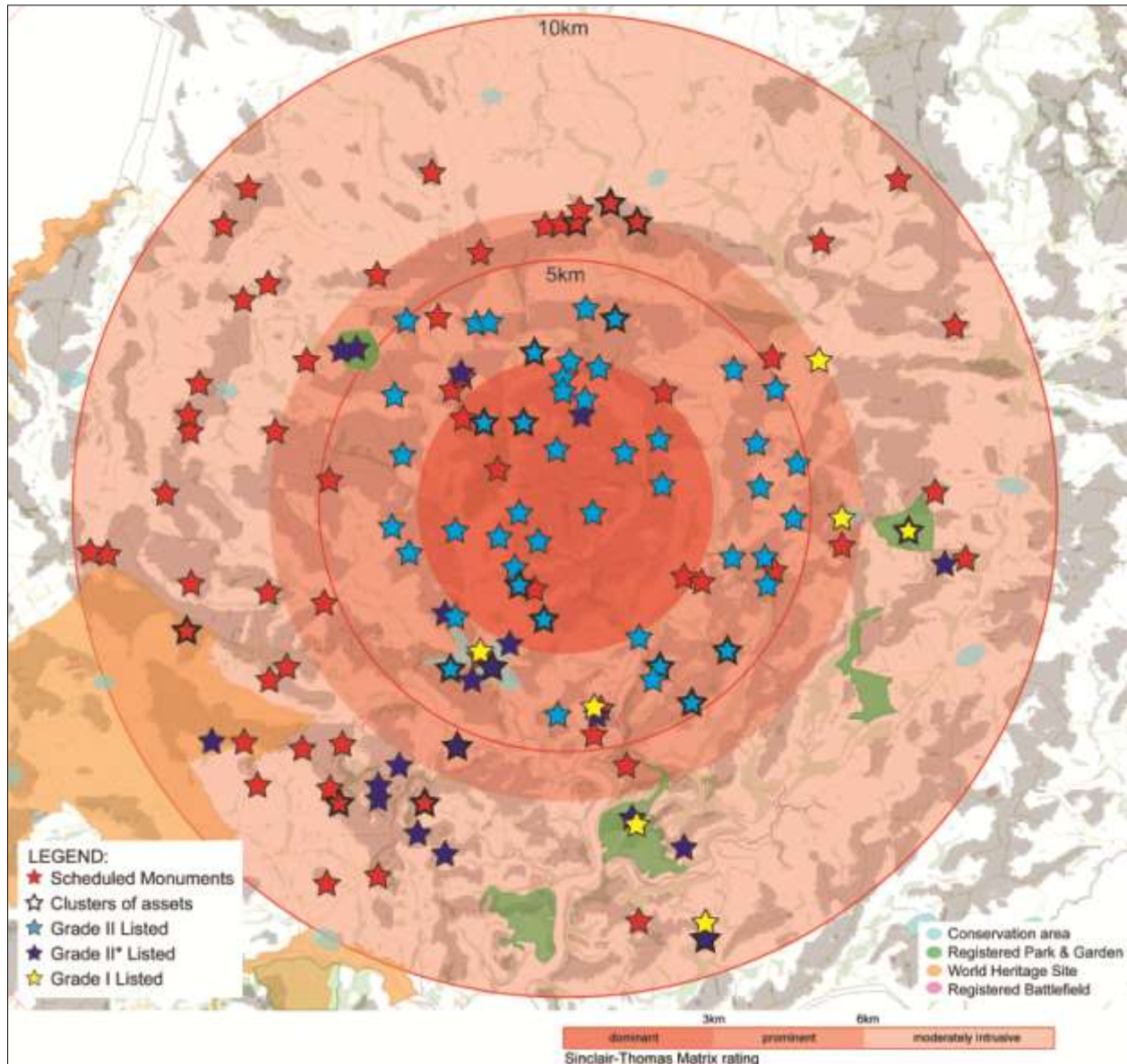


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. Within 5km, theoretical intervisibility is fairly comprehensive save for the valleys. On the ground, the visibility of the turbine would be fairly complete out to 1km, more intermittent at 1-2km, and largely visible only from facing ridges beyond 3km. There are three Grade II Listed structures within 1km of the turbine, two Scheduled Monuments and one Grade II* Listed church within 2km, and within 5km there are two Grade I Listed ecclesiastical buildings (one being Truro Cathedral), and six other individual or groups of Grade II* Listed buildings, a mixture of parish churches, high-status secular buildings (many in Truro), and farmhouses or manor houses out in the landscape. Overall, 156 heritage assets might potentially be affected. This includes four Conservation Areas, five Registered Parks and Gardens and one World Heritage Site. 54 Scheduled Monuments have also been assessed. A substantial

number of assets these fall outside the ZTV and are excluded from formal assessment; nonetheless, they are noted in Table 4 (below). As will become clear, many of the heritage assets examined would be shielded from direct harm by the local blocking provided by mature hedgebanks, trees and other structures, and would have little or no intervisibility with the proposed turbine.

4.7 The Structure of Assessment

Given the large numbers of heritage assets that must be considered by the HVIA, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* page 15 and 18), this HVIA groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, historic settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually, and the particulars of each site teased out. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the projected visual intrusion, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors.

It is essential the individual assessments are read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

4.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

4.8.1 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 lincage 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.

What is important and why

Farmhouses and buildings are expressions of the local vernacular (evidential) and working farms retain functional interrelationships (historical/associational). Farms are an important part of the

rural landscape, and may exhibit levels of formal planning with some designed elements (aesthetic/designed but more often aesthetic/fortuitous). However, working farms are rarely aesthetically attractive places, and often resemble little more than small industrial estates. The trend towards the conversion of historic farm buildings and the creation of larger farm units severely impacts on historical/associational value.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Penhellick Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; Condition: fair. Distance to turbine: 1.5-1.75km. The farm is located down a long private drive off the west side of the A39 on a west-facing slope, looking down into a valley to the south and west across to Kenwyn. The farm is focused to the south-south-east away from the turbine. The hedges, banks and structures around Polwhele and along the A39 would reduce views to the turbine. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The A39 provides a visual and aural boundary between the two landscapes. Some views to the farm from Kenwyn may include the turbine, but views to the farm from within the farm holding would not be affected. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- Buckshead House; Outbuilding north of Buckshead House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair, outbuildings fair to poor. Distance to turbine: c.1.75km. Located on a north-east facing slope close to the top of the hill. The farmhouse has lost its functional relationships with its landscape, being cut off by roads and intruded upon by modern housing. The only views back to the countryside are to the north-east back along the A39, as modern houses have been built right up to and around the house to the south and west. The turbine would appear in that view, although local blocking from deciduous trees and overgrown hedges would be a factor. However, taking into consideration the relative importance of views to the significance of this asset – which is limited – impact is assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Trehane Vean Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.2.5km. Located at the head of a narrow combe on a south- and east-facing slope below the crest of a hill. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A large working farmstead, the farmhouse is flanked by large modern farm buildings to the south and west, and it is anticipated these would block most views to the proposed turbine. The farmhouse itself faces east. The setting of the farmhouse in the farmyard would not change, and views to the farmhouse would not be affected; impact: **negligible**.
- Lanners Farm, cartshed, animal pens, animal house and store; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.5km. Located at the head of a shallow combe, on an east-facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A large farmstead, still a working farm, the buildings form a cohesive agricultural group within their own landholding. The landscaping associated with the A39 road is a strong cultural boundary in this landscape. The farm buildings cluster around an open yard, with modern farm buildings to the east; these would provide local blocking. Views to the farm would not include the turbine. Impact **negligible**.
- Trevella Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.2.8km. Located close to the head of a valley, on a south-facing slope, north-north-east of St Erme. The house is a late 18th century and 19th century building on the site of an earlier building. The farm buildings are located a little way to the north, and the house lies within a series of enclosures bounded by hedgebanks topped with tall mature deciduous trees; principal views from the house appear to be across the lawns to the south-east. The turbine is unlikely to be visible from the house, given the extent of local blocking, and views to the farm in its setting would primarily be from the south, around St. Erme. As the proposed turbine would be located to the south of St Erme, it would not affect those views. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- There are 15 Grade II farmhouses/cottages or farmbuildings, some farmhouses with additional

Grade II Listed buildings or associated structures, within 3-5km that fall within the ZTV of the proposed turbine. All are medium significance, Grade II listed, in fair to good condition. None of these farmhouses or farmbuildings stand within the same landscape context as the proposed turbine, though in most instances views to each asset could include the turbine. Park Farmhouse, Cuskayne Farmhouse, Treverbyn Farmhouse, garden wall, railings and gate to west, are still working farms, and enjoy comprehensive local blocking from modern farm buildings and historic buildings within the farmyard. Trefronick Old Farmhouse is still on a working farm but is used as a farm building, and would enjoy local blocking from the historic and modern farm buildings on the farmstead, as well as the wooded surroundings. Trethowa and Killiserth Farmhouse and farm buildings are located within enclosures defined by tall stone-faced hedgebanks and mature trees. Milestone, Well and Cottage are locally blocked by each other within the small farming hamlet of Tregerrick, as well as their extensively wooded surroundings. Truthan House, Gate piers at Truthan House, Well house at Truthan House and yard paving, provide local blocking for one another in the small hamlet of Truthan. Copeland Court, Pencalenick House, Nansough Manor all sit within wooded enclosures, in landscaped private grounds and may also enjoy local blocking from other houses/cottages and/or outbuildings. Treheveras Farmhouse, Eglos Merther Farmhouse and courtyard wall, Tresawson Cottage, milestone 85m south-east of Tresawson Cottage and Trobus Farmhouse are all set down a long private farm track and could not be accessed, but can be seen to be located in a wooded enclosure and have extensive modern farmbuildings, which are likely to provide comprehensive local blocking. Impact: **negligible** or **neutral** for all assets.

4.8.2 Grand Residences

Large and/or surviving gentry houses, in public or private hands, often incorporating multi-period elements of landscape planning

The larger stately homes and lesser and surviving gentry seats were the homes of the manorial and lordly elite. Some may still be occupied by the descendants of medieval owners; others are in public ownership or held by the National Trust. Wealth derived from agriculture holdings, mineral exploitation and political office was invested on these structures as fashionable expressions of power and prestige. In addition, some homes will have been adapted in the post-Dissolution era from monastic centres (e.g. Buckland Abbey), and thus incorporate earlier buildings and hold further historical associations.

They are often Grade II* or Grade I Listed buildings on account of their condition and age, architecture features, internal fixtures and furniture, and historical and cultural associations. In addition, they are often associated with ancillary structures – chapels, stables, kitchen gardens etc. – that may be included within the curtilage of the House or be Listed in their own right. In addition, there is often a high degree of public amenity.

As such, these dwellings and associated structures were visual expressions of the wealth and aspirations of the owners, and were designed to be impressive. They were frequently located within a landscape manipulated to display them to best effect, and views to and from the structures were very important. In earlier periods this might be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the House – i.e. geometric formal gardens – but even these would have incorporated long prospects and might be associated with deer parks. From the 18th century, designed landscapes associated with the House laid out in a naturalistic style and incorporating multiple geographically disparate associated secondary structures became fashionable. The surviving examples usually contain many mature trees and thus local blocking is common. However, such is the sensitivity of these Houses, and in particular their associated designed landscapes, that the visual impact of a wind turbine is likely to be severe.

What is important and why

The great houses are examples of regional if not national architectural value, and may be located on sites with a long history of high-status occupation (evidential). They may conform to a particular style (e.g. Gothic, Palladian) and some were highly influential locally or nationally; surviving examples are often well-maintained and preserved (historical/illustrative). They were typically built by gentry or noble families, could stage historically important events, and were often depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). The epitome of design, they have clear aesthetic/design value, arising from their intrinsic architectural style, but also the extensive grounds they were usually associated with, and within which they were designed to be seen and appreciated. The aesthetic/design value can improve with time (the 'patina of age'), but it can also be degraded through unsympathetic development. As large structures built for the use of a single family, communal value is typically low, although an argument can be made the 19th and early 20th century great house was a community in its own right, with its family, servants and extended client base. Not all survive as country houses; some are schools, nursing homes or subdivided into flats, and this has a severe impact on their original historical/associational value, but provides new/different associational and also communal/social value.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Tregothnan; high significance; Grade I listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.6.5km. Located on a headland between two arms of the Fal. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Mansion House of c.1650, with 19th century additions, built for a Lord Falmouth, freestone ashlar build of two distinct types, with principal garden (south) front and exceptional interior with two 1650s interior rooms; the rest of the interior is a mixture of early 19th century and Gothick style. Set within a large landscaped parkland down a long wooded drive, the house is visible at a distance from across the river; appears in good to or excellent condition from that distance. Principal views from the asset are to the south and the south-west across the river, with the main approach from the north-east; it has no views back towards the turbine. Principal views to the building are restricted, and would not include the proposed turbine. Woodland wraps around to the north and north-west. The setting of the house within its grounds, from which it was designed to be experienced, and its landscape context above the Fal, would not be affected; impact: **neutral**.
- Clocktower with stable yard and office adjoining Tregothnan to the north-east; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: presumed good. Distance to turbine: c.6.5km. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. High quality service courtyards, with clock tower and stables adjacent to Tregothnan House. 18th or early 19th century with later mid 19th century additions. This is a high-status service block attached to Tregothnan. Potential views to the turbine would be blocked by mature deciduous woodland that wraps around the central building complex to the west and north. This encloses the stables and focuses views back to the main house and south-west across the lawns or north-east to the formal entrance courtyard. Principal views to the building are restricted, and would not include the proposed turbine. The landscape context of the asset is the estate, from which it derived its very specific function. The proposed turbine would in no way interfere with the experience or understanding of this asset; impact: **neutral**.
- Trewithen House and Pavilions; high significance; Grade I Listed; excellent: condition. Distance to turbine c.7km. Located on a shallow hill spur in rolling countryside east of Probus. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A fine 18th century country house extended and embellished in two later phases, with central range and flanking pavilions to the north side. Possibly built around or incorporating an earlier building. There are fine interiors representing all three main phases of build in the main wing and extensive service areas, including walled gardens, stables and staff cottages. The whole creates a cohesive and attractive historic group, seemingly with little alteration in form. The house complex sits in the centre of the parkland and is completely shielded by the extensive linear

plantations that have been planted along the northern and western boundaries to screen the estate from the A390. Principal views from and to the building would not include the proposed turbine. Impact **neutral**.

4.8.3 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.

What is important and why

The lesser houses are examples of regional or national architectural trends, as realised through the local vernacular (evidential value); this value can vary with the state of preservation. They were typically built by gentry or prosperous merchants, could stage historically important events, and could be depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). However, the lesser status of these dwellings means the likelihood of important historical links is much reduced. They are examples of designed structures, often within a designed landscape (aesthetic/design); however, the financial limitation of gentry or merchant families means that design and extent is usually less ambitious than for the great houses. Survival may also be patchy, and smaller dwellings are more vulnerable to piecemeal development or subdivision. The 'patina of age' can improve such a dwelling, but usually degrades it, sometimes to the point of destruction. There is limited communal value, unless the modern use extends to a nursing home etc.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Bodrean Manor; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.0.5km. The house is located down a long drive, lined by trees, within a wooded enclosure on a south and east-facing slope, looking over the valley to the east. External Listing indicates a largely early 19th century country house with 18th century elements to the rear. The house appears to be completely framed by deciduous trees on the north side. No views to the turbine from the asset. The turbine would stand within the landscape context of this asset, but the immediate landscape context, as defined by the woodlands that encompass the house. It would not affect the immediate setting of the house among the trees and gardens, and would not affect the principal view from the property, which appears to be to the south-south-east; it would affect views back to the asset from the south and the proximity and size of the proposed turbine would ensure it would be visually dominate. However, this is not a particularly obvious building within a largely-wooded enclosure and its landscape presence is limited as a result. Impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Polwhele; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good (now a private school). Distance to turbine c.0.75km. Located on the north-east facing slopes of a narrow valley, below the crest of the slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the immediate landscape context of this asset. A largely 19th century building with a 16th century core, presently used as a residential boarding school; a range of modern buildings to the north,

some local blocking from deciduous trees to the east possible. Principal views from the asset appear to be to the south-south-east and north-east; the latter would feature the proposed turbine. Views to the asset are possible but restricted to the east and south-east, and these would not feature the proposed turbine. On balance, given current use and recent development versus views to the north-east, impact assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

- Penmount; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.1.5km. The house stands above the head of a combe running down to the River Allen. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. An early-mid 18th century county house, presentation elevations to east and south. The house has been converted into a crematorium with Garden of Rest, altering the purpose and character of the immediate setting considerably, losing evidential value and authenticity, but gaining spiritual value. The gardens around the house survive but the house has lost the functional relationship with its wider estate and farmland. Principal views from the house would have been to the south; to the east there is some local blocking from surviving parkland trees, service buildings and additional modern buildings. The A39 road and its associated landscaping lies between the house and the site of the proposed turbine. View to the property from the west would include the proposed turbine, but would also take in the extensive car park on that side. Overall impact: **negative/minor**.
- Tregassow House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.5-1.75km. Located on a spur below St Erme, on an east-facing slope but with views to the south-south-west. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A late 17th century farmhouse with some good interior features, located between a large sub-rectangular enclosure defined by mature deciduous trees and its historic and 20th century farm buildings. There appears to be some element of structured planning about the layout of the farmstead, although this may be a modern construct. The principal view from the house appears to be to the south-south-west, down its lawn. The proposed turbine would appear in that view, but not in the principal views to the farm from the south and east. The setting of the farmhouse in its farmstead and landholding would not be affected. On balance, the impact can be assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Treworgan House; Farm buildings at Treworgan House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.1.75-2km. Located in a combe leading onto the valley of the River Allen. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. 16th century farmhouse with later modifications, recently renovated. Associations with the Trecreeke and Polwhele families, and with Parliamentary commander Thomas Fairfax. The ground rises slightly to the south of the house, with tall hedgebanks and some mature deciduous hedge shrubs; the hedges and landscaping along the A39 road will also provide some limited local blocking. Principal views from the house are currently impeded by mature hedges; views back across the farm from the north and across the valley from the west are likely to include the turbine in the background, as well as all the modern farm buildings on the property. Views between the farmstead and its farmbuildings and landholding would not be affected, and nor would the setting of the farmhouse and its outbuildings within the farmyard and its immediate landscape context. On balance, the evidential and associational value of the asset is the principal concern. Impact **negative/minor**.
- Gatehouse to Trevella; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good (restored). Distance to turbine c.2.75-3km. Located north of Trispen east of the A39 and on the top of the ridge here. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A three-storey 19th century gatehouse/folly, recently and heavily restored. Located east of the old A39, and relating to the house (Trevella) in the valley beyond. Principal views to the building are from Trevella and Trispen, and would not include the proposed turbine; principal views from the asset at to Trevella, but as it enjoys wide views the proposed turbine should be visible behind Trispen. Impact **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Killiow House; Coach house and stabling 20m north of The Home farmhouse and including courtyard wall and gatepiers to front; all of high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown, located on private land. Former estate now Killiow golf course. Distance to turbine: c.6.75-7km. Located near the head of a valley on an east-facing slope, south of Truro. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. An 18th century country house with earlier core, extensively remodelled in the 1850s. Early to mid 18th century farmhouse, outbuildings and associated walling. Views to or from the assets will not be affected by the proposed turbine, due to distance and plantations of deciduous woodland. The informal parkland setting mentioned in the Listing replaced by a golfcourse. Impact: **neutral**.
- Penkivel Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown, located on the private Tregothnan estate. Distance to turbine c.7.25-7.5km. Located south-east of the main estate, on the break-of-slope above an arm of the Fal ria. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. 16th/17th century former manor house, three-room cross passage plan with two-storey porch with many later 17th century additions; 17th century stone mullion windows survive. Listing states an unusually complete Cornish house of its date, though roof replaced. The farmhouse is south and west of a plantation of trees; the old house and associated farm buildings lie east-south-east of the main house. Principal views from the house are to the north-east and south-east, up or across the estuary. The various banks of trees and woodlands that shape the parkland frame and restrict outward views to the north. The agricultural context of the group survives to a certain extent, and the modern farm buildings are located some distance away to the north-west. The proposed turbine may appear in views to the asset from the south, but at some distance, and the deciduous trees around the house and buildings may conceal the house altogether. Impact **negligible**.
- Penelewey Barton Farmhouse and garden walls to south; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.7.5km. Located at the head of a valley on an east-facing slope, south of Playing Place. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. 16th/17th century farmhouse completely remodelled in 1710 for James Mayo; interior, fenestration and window glass of that date. Mentioned in the 1285 Statute of Merton. Grade II Listed farmbuildings to north-east. Set down a wooded drive, next to a large farmyard, framed by deciduous trees, with views to the south across the fields. The house is framed to the north by a large complex of historic farmbuildings, as visible across the fields. Views to and from the asset would not be affected by the proposed turbine, and nor would the setting of the farm among its buildings and within its farmland. Impact: **negligible**.
- *Golden*: Golden Manor; The Keep 50m east of Golden Manor; Barn with gate piers and adjoining building 50m east of Golden Manor; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.7.75km. The house and farm sit on a very slight, almost level east-facing slope; the ground falls away to the south-east to a combe dropping to the River Fal to the east, which is heavily wooded. The large banks and ditches of a Prehistoric enclosure lie in the fields immediately east. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. 16th century house, possible former Manor House, on site of an earlier manor. Some 18th and 19th century additions and embellishments but many fine 16th century architectural features such as stone mullion windows and carved doorways. Located south-east of the Trewithen Estate, the house sits within a rectangular enclosure framed by stone-faced hedgebanks topped with mature deciduous trees. A large modern farm complex lies to the north. The historic farm buildings are still in use, and at least one of these may in fact contain elements of the earlier medieval buildings that once occupied the site. Principal views from the house were to the north and/or south, both now blocked by trees. The setting of the house in its gardens would not be affected, nor would the setting of the house and buildings within the historic landscape. Principal views to the assets are difficult to determine, and may not, in fact, be possible, due to local blocking from trees and woodland. Impact **neutral to negligible**.

4.8.4 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.

What is important and why

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20th century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and bungalowoid growths arranged around the medieval core (limited historical/illustrative value). As dynamic communities, there will be multiple historical/associational values relating to individuals, families, occupations, industry, retail etc. in proportion to the size and age of the settlement (historical/associational). Settlements that grew in an organic fashion developed fortuitously into a pleasing urban environment (e.g. Totnes), indistinguishable suburbia, or degenerate urban/industrial wasteland (aesthetic/fortuitous). Some settlements were laid out quickly or subject to the attention of a limited number of patrons or architects (e.g. late 19th century Redruth and the architect James Hicks, or Charlestown and the Rashleigh family), and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the place (aesthetic/design). Component buildings may have strong social value, with multiple public houses, clubs, libraries (communal/social), chapels and churches (communal/spiritual). Individual structures may be commemorative, and whole settlements may become symbolic, although not always in a positive fashion (e.g. Redruth-Camborne-Pool for post-industrial decline) (communal/symbolic). Settlements are complex and heterogeneous built environments filled with meaning and value; however, beyond a certain size threshold distant sight-lines become difficult and local blocking more important.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Lanhadron; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.2.25-2.5km. Located within the village of Trispen, on the level summit of a ridge. The setting of this asset is the village street, with comprehensive local blocking provided by the other houses here. Impact **neutral**.
- Lamerton 'Manor'; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.2.25-2.5km. Located in the valley of the River Allen, at the base of the western slope, facing east/south-east. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A very late 18th century house with good 18th century features and windows. It stands within the settlement of Idless, in a wooded enclosure on the northern side of the village with a view down the main street, with principal views to the south-south-east towards Truro. The terrain and the A39 road, with its associated banks, hedges and landscaping, is likely to minimise views to the proposed turbine, and views to the asset would not feature the turbine. Impact **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Truro: high to very high significance, a protected townscape; a Conservation Area; condition varies from poor to excellent. Distance to turbine c.3-4.25km. Truro is located at the head of the estuary in the base of the valley, with the townscape extending up the valleys sides in all directions. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets. There are over 200 Listed buildings in Truro, within the Conservation Area. These buildings are either set along the main streets, such as Prince's Street, which exhibit organic growth and development with different styles and periods of buildings, or along grand planned city streets such as Lemon Street, with cohesive overall style and form. Many of the historic buildings in the town are 3-4 storeys or even taller, and views within and across the Conservations Area are therefore largely restricted to the streetscapes. Where they are possible i.e. when not impeded by the built environment, views across the town centre from higher ground to the south and south-west may include the turbine in the distance, though much of the town centre falls outside the ZTV. None of the principal streets to the south of the town appear to align with the location of the proposed turbine. Impact: **negative/minor**
- St Clements: high significance; Conservation Area; condition: varies, fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.4.25km. Located towards the base of a tight valley above the Tresillian River. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets. Medieval village with Norman origins, originally called Moresk. The church is medieval Grade I Listed but heavily restored in the 19th century. There is an early medieval inscribed stone within the churchyard. There are numerous other Grade II Listed houses and cottages within the village settlement itself and several farmhouses on the edge of the settlement. The settlement is arranged around the main street that drops to the river. The landform restricts views within and to the settlement, which are only possible from the east. Impact **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Probus; high significance; Conservation Area; condition: varies, but generally good. Distance to turbine c.5.5-6km. The Conservation Area covers the historic village, which lies on a ridge with the ground falling away to the south-east and north. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset group. Views to the proposed turbine from the high ground to the west of the village would be possible, and restricted views west along Fore Street may also be possible. Principal views to the Conservation Area would not be affected, which is defined by historic houses and cottages that are closely packed along the streets. These buildings are of local stone and simple vernacular style. The proposed turbine would not alter the setting of these assets or the experience of the Conservation Area. Impact **negligible to negative/minor**.
- Callestick: high significance; Conservation Area; condition: generally good. Distance to turbine: c.7-7.5km. The Conservation Area covers the small hamlet. Located at the base of a steep east-facing slope in a wide and well-defined valley. The proposed turbine would not be located

within the landscape context of this asset group. The character of the settlement is of vernacular agricultural buildings and small farmhouses and cottages of the local granite, often whitewashed, with slate roofs, set within stone-faced hedgebank enclosures. The area appears relatively well wooded, but this is due to mature hedgerow trees. The turbine would not be visible anywhere within the settlement and would not affect views to the settlement, which would be principally from the west. Impact **neutral**.

- Round Cottage; The Glebe Country House; high significance; Grade II* Listed. Distance to turbine: c.8.5km. Located within the village of Philleigh on a level ridge. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Cottage c.1800; a low building of two storeys with two large round bow-front projections, painted slatestone and cob with original scantile slate roof. This is a 'cottage ornee', an ornamental dwelling, with conical roofs to wings and Gothick influences. Similar in style to the estate houses of Veryan nearby. Local blocking from adjacent buildings is comprehensive, and the setting of the building is restricted to the village settlement. Impact **neutral**.

4.8.5 Institutional Buildings

Range of structures, usually exhibiting elements of formal planning, often with a view to aesthetics

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

What is important and why

Some of these structures are good examples of institutional architecture, and may retain period fittings (evidential). They are likely to conform to a particular architectural template, and may be associated with an architect of note; they may or may not retain their original function, which will have a bearing on associational value (historical/associational). There is usually a clear aesthetic/design value, with form following function but ameliorated by design philosophy. The exteriors are more likely to retain authentic period features, as the interiors will have been subject to repeated adaptation and redevelopment. There may be some regard to the layout of associated gardens and the position of buildings within a historical settlement (aesthetic/design). The level of communal value will depend on continuity of function – older structures redeveloped as residential flats will lose the original social value.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- St. Clements Hospital; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.1.75km. The building is located on a south-west facing slope on the eastern edge of Truro. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A former 19th century workhouse. A modern industrial estate and the East Truro Park and Ride/Waitrose being constructed between it and the location of the proposed turbine. The road network, junctions and other cultural boundaries also break up this landscape. Local blocking will increase here as the development proceeds, and views to the asset would not be affected. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- The Old School; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.5km. Located on a south-west facing slope above a tributary of the River Kenwyn, on the edge of the settlement of Shortlanesend. The proposed turbine would not be located within

the landscape context of this asset. Late 19th century school building, retaining many original features. The ground rises to the east, and other buildings in the settlement would provide additional local blocking. Views to the asset would not readily distinguish between this building and the others in the settlement, which provide its setting. Impact **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Mr Lanyon's almshouses and walls surrounding garden to the east, Playing Place; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.7.25km. Located at the head of a shallow valley on a slight north-facing slope, within the settlement of Playing Place. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A row of early 18th century almshouses and gardens to the front with garden walls, with good surviving period features. The settlement comprises the setting for this asset, the buildings of which restrict views to and from the almshouses. Impact: **neutral**.

4.8.6 Cathedrals and Monasteries

Church of England cathedrals and major ecclesiastical centres, current and former

Cathedrals are towering expressions of religious piety, secular patronage and medieval ecclesiastical power. Very large church buildings located at the heart of the diocesan system, accompanied by a slew of associated buildings (bishop's palace, ancillary churches, clergy residences etc.), most often found at the centre of a large town or city. These buildings are among the most important medieval structures to survive into the present day, with value as engineering masterpieces as well as spiritual reservoirs.

Historic monasteries were largely swept away in the Dissolution, and suffered a variety of fates – some disappeared altogether leaving little hint of their former existence, while others survive as near-complete ruins, roofless but retaining an overall sense of place. The latter examples retain a great deal of medieval structural stonework, and may lie within a landscape containing many standing and archaeological relicts of their former existence.

What is important and why

Cathedrals and monasteries are usually very substantial medieval structures and reflect national aspirations, prosperity, and architectural trends; they usually stand within an associated complex of related buildings, and the site may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are very visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and often played host to important historical events or personages (historical value). Cathedrals survive as places of worship, and have usually been the subject of paintings and historical accounts. They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and incremental repair and development, all overlain and blurred with the 'patina of age' (aesthetic value). They have always had enormous communal value, with strong commemorative, spiritual and social value. In symbolic terms, they can be seen as symbols for entire cities and the focus for local identity. In general terms, the evidential, historical and communal value of a cathedral would not be particularly affected by individual wind turbine developments; however, the aesthetic of these towering structures and its role as symbol of Christian worship in the landscape/soundscape could be. Historic monasteries usually survive as romantic ruins, many of which are open to the public. Their spiritual role as Christian centres has given way to their social value as places to visit.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Truro Cathedral; very high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.3.5km. Located in the centre of Truro, at the base of the valley. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Unusually, a late 19th century cathedral; built by JL Pearson and finished by his son after his death. The south aisle incorporates the former 16th century St Mary's Church, which was partially demolished to

allow for the building of the new structure. The 19th century architect relied heavily on Early English Gothic style but with Normandy-style towers and a focus on verticality, detailed stone carved interior with sexpartite vaulting of French style to the nave, with 17th century and 18th century monuments moved from the original church and original 16th century wagon roof with Perpendicular detailing to St Mary's Aisle. A unique structure built when the Cornwall Diocese was reinstated, having been linked to Devon and the Exeter diocese since the 1050s. An exceptional example of 19th century ecclesiastical architecture of the Gothic form. The sheer verticality and height of the cathedral is such that the towers enjoy wide views out across the city and beyond, and would probably enjoy intervisibility with the proposed turbine in the wider landscape setting. The asset principally experienced and understood within the context of the city, where views are extremely limited. However, it is a large and highly visible structure and when viewed from higher ground to the south the hub and rotors of the proposed turbine would be visible (see Appendix 4 photomontage). Given the sheer physicality of the cathedral, and the distance involved, the proposed turbine is unlikely to compete for landscape primacy; however, this is an exceptional structure on many levels. Impact **negative/moderate**.

4.8.7 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.

Churchyards often contained Listed gravestones or box tombs, and associated yard walls and lychgates are usually also Listed. The setting of all of these assets is usually extremely local in character, and local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, always plays an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

What is important and why

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19th century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the 'patina of age' (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value. In general terms, the evidential, historical and communal value of a church would not be particularly affected by individual wind turbine developments; however, the aesthetic of the tower and its role as a visible symbol of Christian worship in the landscape/soundscape could be.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St Hermes (with various Grade II Listed monuments in the churchyard); high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.1.75km. Located on rising ground on an otherwise fairly flat ridge top, on a south-south-west facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the immediate landscape context of this asset. 15th century church with extensive early 19th century restoration, the nave wholly rebuilt but the three-stage tower original. Located on the edge of the settlement of St Erme. The oval churchyard is fringed with deciduous trees and there are houses with wooded gardens between the church and the site of the proposed turbine. There would probably be direct views from the tower of the church, but the body of the church is largely insulated from any visual effects. The setting of the church with its churchtown settlement would not be affected. Views to or past the church from the south-west and north-east may include the turbine, but the church tower is largely hidden behind the deciduous trees in and around the settlement and is not a particularly prominent landmark. Impact: **neutral** for the monuments, **negative/minor** for the church and the tower.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St Allen (with GII Listed Lychgate, churchyard wall and three churchyard crosses); high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.3.5km. Located in a shallow combe running down to the River Allen, on an east-facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A 12th or 13th century parish church extended and renovated in the 15th century. The three-stage tower added in the 15th century, as was the south porch and the church was refenestrated. Set within a small churchyard, framed by deciduous trees to the north and east. The churchyard is more open to the south, but views down the valley are restricted by the rising ground on the other side of

the combe; there would be clear views from the church tower. The setting of the church within its churchyard and its immediate landscape would not be affected, and views to the church are principally from the south and south-east, as the trees to the north provide effective concealment from that quarter. Impact **neutral** for the monuments, **negative/minor** for the church and the tower.

- Church of St. Clement; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.4.25km. Located towards the base of a tight valley above the Tresillian River. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A 15th century church, but extensively restored in the 19th century. The west tower is reputed to be of 14th century date (there is a date stone of 1326) but this is not evidenced in the architectural style. The arch-braced roofs of the church are 19th century replacements as are much of the fitments. The church stands in a wooded churchyard, wrapped around by the deciduous trees and the cottages of the village. The ground rises steeply from the river. There may be views from the church tower, but this seems unlikely. Principal views to the church would be from the east, as it is concealed by the terrain from other directions; this view, and the setting of the church in its churchtown, would not be affected. Impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St. Keyne (with various GII Listed headstones and monuments); high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.3.25km. Located on a south-east facing slope north-west of Truro. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. 13th century parish church extended in the 15th century and restored twice in the 19th century. Original cruciform plan with south aisle and west tower added in the 15th century, and the organ transept added in the 1860s. Three-stage tower with angled buttresses. Located within the settlement of Kenwyn, now a suburb of Truro, on the hillside above the confluence of the River Allen and the River Kenwyn. Set within a large enclosure, wooded (deciduous) to the north and the west. Historic and modern houses, with hedges and mature deciduous trees, lie to the south and east. Views to the proposed turbine may be possible from the tower, but not from the body of the church. Principal views to the church would be from the south-east and east, if it could be distinguished from the other structures in the immediate area, and these would not be affected by the proposed turbine. Impact **negligible**.
- Church of St. Conan; School Cottage, Lamorran and Merther; both medium significance; both Grade II Listed; condition: church, poor, ruinous; cottage fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.75km. Located on a south-facing slope, and perched up above the valley of the Tresillian River on the eastern side. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Set amongst trees within a small settlement of Merther, there would be views across to the turbine from the area of the settlement but not from the ruined church itself, due to the deciduous trees. Its setting would not be affected, and views to the assets are principally from the west and south. Impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St. Probus; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.5.5-5.75km. Located within the settlement of Probus, at the head of a narrow valley on a west-facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Medieval parish church, an essentially 15th and 16th century structure, restored twice in the Victorian period. Exceptionally good three-stage west tower, very ornate, dating to the 16th century; some fine 15th/16th century perpendicular stone mullion windows. Notable 16th century wood fitments, oak carved screen to the tower and bench ends, sections of choir stalls and other fragments from the rood screen. Victorian roofs. The turbine would be visible from the tower, at a distance. The tower is a local landmark, but principal views are back to the tower from the west, which the proposed turbine could not influence. The setting of the church within the village would not be affected either. Impact **negative/minor** as the tower is the finest part of the church, and the experience of this part of the building may be slightly affected.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St. Ladoca; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.6km. Located on the eastern slopes of the upper part of the Tresillian River valley. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Parish church of 15th century date on an earlier site. Extensively restored in the 1860s. Granite ashlar tower with off-set buttresses, supported corbels over nave with angel carvings, battlemented parapet and crocketed and embattled pinnacles with crosses. The tower may be a later addition. 15th century wagon roof, the unusual chancel window is by Burne Jones and William Morris of late 19th century date. The church stands within a wooded churchyard to the north and east of much of the village. Some limited views may be possible from around the area that would include both the church and the proposed turbine, but this seems unlikely. Views from the body of the church would be subject to comprehensive local blocking from trees and adjacent buildings. Impact: **negligible**.
- All Hallows Church, Kea; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine c.6.25km. Located near the head of a valley on a south-east facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Late 19th century church by C.H. Fellowes Prynne; Late Perpendicular style with Arts and Crafts influence. Three stage west tower with spire. "One of the most attractive late 19th century churches in Cornwall (though very un-Cornish)" (Beacham & Pevsner 2014, 255). The village and church stands in a wooded landscape, the church within a small enclosure surrounded by trees. The deciduous trees are likely to provide near comprehensive local blocking, despite seasonal variation. The setting of the church, as experienced on the ground, would not be affected, and principal views would be from the east, and would not include the proposed turbine. The golf course immediately adjacent to the south has influenced the character of this landscape. Impact: **negligible**.
- St Michaels Church, Baldhu; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.8.5km. Located at the top of a south-south-east facing slope above Wheal Jane and the associated tailings dam. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The church is 19th century in date, with a walled churchyard completely surrounded by mature deciduous trees. The setting of the church within this formerly industrialised landscape would not be affected, as the views that are possible to or from the churchyard would not include the proposed turbine. Impact: **neutral**.
- Church of St. Felix; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.8.75km. Located on the summit of the plateau in the Roseland Peninsula, within the village of Philleigh. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A 14th and 15th century parish church, heavily-restored in the 1860s. 14th century two-stage west tower. Some 15th and 16th century stone windows survive, with 16th and 17th century carved stonework to doorways and arches. 13th century font, 19th century roofs, some fine 17th century interior monuments and tablets. Views from the church tower may include the proposed turbine, but views to the church and its tower – where possible – would not include the turbine. The church itself stands within a small wooded (deciduous) enclosure that provides comprehensive local blocking to the body of the church, and the setting of the church in its settlement would not be affected. Impact: **negligible**.

4.8.8 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.

What is important and why

Nonconformist chapels are typically 18th century or later in date, and some retain interior period fittings (evidential). Some of the better preserved or disused examples are representative of the particularly ethos of the group in question, and buildings may be linked to the original preachers (e.g. John Wesley) (historical value). Congruent with the ethos of the various movements, the buildings are usually adapted from existing structures (early) or bespoke (later), and similar in overall character to Anglican structures of the same period (aesthetic value). They often have strong communal value, where they survive as places of worship (communal value).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Zelah Chapel and forecourt; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.5km. Located close to the head of a valley on a slight spur within the settlement of Zelah. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A mid 19th century Methodist chapel and schoolroom. Zelah is a linear settlement strung out along a narrow main street aligned north-east to south-west. The houses and cottages are set close together and provide local blocking to one another. The A30 and associated landscaping lie to the east. The setting of this asset is the settlement of Zelah; the chapel stands to the south of the historic core part, but at its highest point. Views to the turbine are unlikely at ground level, and views to the chapel would not include the proposed turbine. Impact: **neutral**.

4.8.9 Playing Places and Preaching Pits

Medieval religious theatres and Nonconformist venues

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

What is important and why

Both forms retain important structural information, although modern excavations have been limited in extent and results (evidential). Some have very clear historical associations with saints (e.g. St Piran's Round) and Nonconformist preachers (e.g. Gwennap Pit and John Wesley) (historical/associational). There is a design aesthetic, but as they tend to re-use existing structures, it is more often a case of fortuitous development than conscious design (aesthetic/fortuitous). They once possessed clear communal value, in some cases retained into the modern day today (e.g. St. Piran's Round) but this is now more symbolic and social than spiritual.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- St. Piran's Round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.9km. Located on the level summit of a hill east of Perranporth. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The significance of the monument lies in its exceptional condition and associations with the patron saint of Cornwall. It is fully subsumed within a landscape of small rectilinear enclosures that date to the 19th century. As a result, this monument has limited landscape presence and at this distance (c.9km) the effect of the proposed turbine will be minimal. Impact: **negligible**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 320m north of Engelly; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Distance to turbine c.6km. Located at the eastern end of a short ridge west of Zelah. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. There are wide views to the south, west and north. The multivallate enclosure survives where it has been incorporated into the local fieldsystem, and as shallow banks up to 0.4m high. An early 17th century document refers to it as *Plyn en Gwear*, taken to mean *plen an gwary*, implying it was reused to host miracle plays etc. The proposed turbine is likely to be visible, at a distance, but it would not appear in views to the monument, would not affect its setting, and the value of this asset is now primarily *evidential*. Impact **negligible**.
- Two rounds at Playing Place 960m and 970m south-west of Carlyon Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown, probably trace. Distance to turbine c.6.5-6.75km. Two rounds on the north-eastern edge of Playing Place, at the south-western end of a short ridge. The northern enclosure measures 60x45m across, the southern enclosure measures 50x40m across; the ramparts of both enclosures – where they have not been incorporated into modern boundaries – have been ploughed down and are barely perceptible. A 19th century map labels this field 'playing place' and one of the enclosures was probably re-used (built?) to fulfil that function. The ground rises to the north, but clear views should be possible across the fields to the north and north-east. Views to the monuments in their setting would not be affected, as the development of the settlement of Playing Place means these are now principally from the north-east. Impact: **negligible**.

4.8.11 Milestones and Guideposts

The setting of milestones and guideposts, fifteen 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 all fifteen of these roadside heritage assets is assessed as **negligible** or **neutral**.

4.8.12 Holy Wells

Holy wells are often very found in very secluded locations, or in association with churches or chapels. These are also usually very intimate monuments or structures, with little frame of reference with regard to the wider landscape. As such, unless located in immediate proximity to a proposed turbine, the impact of these developments is likely to be minimal.

What is important and why

Designated holy wells usually possess a wellhouse or related structural elements (*evidential*), and this may possess aesthetic/design value. They are usually associated with a particularly saint and/or some curative property (historical/associational). Most have lost all communal value, though some spiritual value may be regained where they are adopted by modern pagans.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Holy Well at Trelowthas, 50m west of Trelowthas Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.25km. At the head of acombe on a north-west facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this

asset. Views to the proposed turbine may be possible (could not be verified), but views to the asset and its wider setting, principally from the north and north-west, would not be affected. Impact: **negligible**.

4.8.13 Memorials, Crosses and Inscribed Stones

War Memorials take a variety of forms. Early examples commemorated great victories, but from the later 19th century they were erected to honour and remember those who died in particular conflicts. In a rural context they are usually public memorials that take the form of stone crosses with plaque(s) bearing the names of the dead, located in churchyards or equally significant spaces within rural communities. The emphasis is usually, but not always, on micro-siting within historic settlements, and landscape presence is not usually a factor.

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.

Inscribed stones are memorials erected during the early medieval period; these can survive *in situ*, but more often now found in churchyards. They essentially constitute the only written records for this period.

What is important and why

Inscribed stones are often the only written sources from the early medieval period (evidential). All have strong communal value, in terms of commemorative power and symbolic associations (communal).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Wayside Cross in St. Allen Churchyard 2m south-west of the church; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.3.5km. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Curated to the churchyard, this former wayside cross has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape. Local blocking from the hedgebanks and trees around the churchyard is likely. Impact: **neutral**.
- Landers Monument; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4km. The monument stands on Lemon Street, Truro, opposite Upper Lemon Villas and the land was donated by Sir Charles Lemon. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A large 19th century monument to the Lander's brothers, Richard and John, in recognition of their various discoveries in Africa. The monument consists of a granite Doric column, on a granite ashlar plinth with a statue of Richard Lander, monument by Philip Sambell and statue by Neville Northy Burnard. The significant of the monument lies in its aesthetically pleasing architectural style, its uniqueness and its landmark status within the city, as well as its important cultural significance for Cornwall. As a tall feature it does overlook the surrounding houses and may enjoy intervisibility the proposed turbine. The monument was, however, principally designed to be experienced from the ground, and the streetscape views are protected by the surrounding buildings which provide comprehensive local blocking. **Negligible** impact on experience and setting, to **negative/minor** impact on potential views.

- Standing cross 200m south of Trelowthas; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. Located on the top of a hill to the south of Trelowthas, next to the old route of the A390. The Surviving shaft of a medieval wayside cross sat at the end of the drive to Trelowthas Manor Farm, off a former parish road which has now been truncated by the new A390 main road. The cross has lost its functional relationship within the landscape, as it no longer flanks the main routeway up the valley. The cross is also screened by a small bungalow at the entrance to the farm and sits within a small section of waste, surrounded by stone-faced banks. Impact: **neutral**.
- Fentongollan Cross, 620m north-west of St Michael Penkevil Church; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.5.25km. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Curated to the churchyard, this former wayside cross has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape. Local blocking from the hedgebanks and trees around the churchyard and across the intervening Tregothnan estate is likely. Impact: **neutral**.

4.8.14 Hillforts and Earthworks

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

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.

What is important and why

Large Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain a vast amount of structural and artefactual data, and represent a considerable time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they were also subject to repeated reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The more monumental examples may be named and can be iconic (e.g. Maiden Castle, South Cadbury), and may be associated with particular tribal groups, early medieval heroes and the work of antiquarians (historical). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain a sense

of awe and sometimes wildness that approaches the spiritual. At the other end of the scale, the cropmarks of lost fortifications leave no appreciable trace.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Large univallate hillfort in Bishops Wood; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.1.75km. The hillfort is located on a spur projecting into a valley containing a tributary of the River Allen, at a height of c.75m AOD; the ground falls away steeply to the north, east and south. The proposed turbine would be located on the ridge opposite to the east, at a height of c.100m AOD. An oval univallate hillfort 170×143m across, with ramparts 7-10m wide and a ditch 4.5m across and 2m deep. It is located within an area of woodland, mixed deciduous and coniferous planting. The ramparts are free of trees, the interior contains deciduous trees and the areas around are planted with coniferous trees. Felling for *Phytophthora ramorum* took place in 2010-11, and the woods appear to have been replanted. Views from the site are impeded by the trees, and principal views to the site from the east would not include the turbine. Impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Hillfort 225m north-east of Bosvisack; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to trace. Distance to turbine c.6.25-6.5km. Located on a spur between two arms of the River Kenwyn, overlooking the valley to the east. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A sub-circular multivallate hillfort 160×140m across, the inner rampart no longer survives, and the outer rampart survives only where the line is followed by later hedgebanks. The tall hedgebanks here would provide a limited amount of local blocking; otherwise, fairly clear views should be possible through to the location of the proposed turbine. Views to the monument would not include the turbine. As the value of this site is now largely *evidential*, the visual effects of the distant turbine will be minimal. It would not change our understanding of the site, or the experience of the asset within the Kenwyn valley that provides its setting and defines its form and function as a defensive site. Impact: **negligible**.
- Caer Dane; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine c.7.75km. Located on a level spur projecting into a narrow valley south of Perranwell; the ground falls away to the south-east, north-east and north-west. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A good, well-preserved trivallate enclosure, the interior completely overgrown with deciduous scrubby trees. The inner two banks survive to something like full height; the outer rampart is ploughed down and survives as a break of slope. The asset sits within a block of rectangular arable fields and was been used a point of reference when they were laid out. Distant views to the proposed turbine would be possible from the site, but views to the monument in its landscape and setting would not be unduly influenced by the turbine. The woodlands of the Chyverton estate lie between the asset and the site of the proposed turbine and may impede views. Impact: **negligible**.
- Golden Camp Hillfort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8.25km. Located on a spur projecting into the valley of the River Fal between Grampound and Tregony. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A 'pear-shaped' univallate enclosure 290×160m across, with a rampart 10m across and a ditch 4.7m wide and 1.5m deep. The interior of the enclosure large and open, with wide views to the surrounding landscape. However, the distance to the proposed turbine and local blocking from the extensive deciduous woodlands of the adjacent Trewithen mean that the visual effect of the proposed turbine will be minimal. Impact: **negligible**.

4.8.15 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 a cropmarks – is of more than local importance, even if it happens to be Scheduled.

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

What is important and why

Smaller Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain structural and artefactual information, and represent a time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they may also be subject to reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain their earthworks, but many no longer exist in an appreciable form.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Polwhele Castle, a round with associated hut circle and fieldsystem 160m south-west of Higher Tregurra; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to trace, extant banks but subsumed into the fieldsystem. Distance to turbine c.1.75km. Located immediately to the east of Truro, just off the summit of a shallow eminence overlooking valleys to the north-east and south-east, on a north-east facing slope. The proposed turbine would be located within the wider landscape context of this asset, this being the complex valley landform to the east of Truro. A Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, but recorded in Antiquarian accounts as the site of a medieval castle. An oval enclosure 85x67m across defined by a shallow ploughed-down bank 0.3m high. Surveys indicate the presence of two additional concentric lines of defence that survive only as buried features. An industrial estate lies to the west and north-west, together with a small residential group of bungalows, set within wooded enclosures. The railway line with associated landscaping and trees also runs to the north and wraps around to the west. A farmhouse and barn stand just to the south-west, and the East Truro Park and Ride/Waitrose development is under construction immediately to the south and south-east. The proposed turbine would be visible from the site, and would be a prominent feature of views from the site to the north-east. The turbine would not, however, feature in the principal views to the site in its setting, as these would be from the north and east. The primary value of

this asset is *evidential*, and its setting is becoming increasingly suburban/light industrial. Impact **negative/moderate**, largely due to the cumulative impact of modern development in this area.

- Round and annexe 330m west of Lanner Barton; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.2.75km. Located in a saddle between two slight hills, with valleys either side. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Survives as a ploughed-down bank 0.3m high enclosing an area c.80×50m across. Views to the proposed turbine would be across the higher ground to the south-east, and are likely to be theoretical rather than actual. The value of this monument is primarily *evidential*. Impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Round and annexe 720m west-south-west of Tregear; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Distance to turbine c.3.25km. Located on a flat ridgetop east of St Erme. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Slight ploughed earthworks defining an oval enclosure c.90m across and a smaller annex to the west. Wide views across the surrounding landscape, especially to the east. The choice of location was clearly important in a visual sense, but the value of the monument in its current state is primarily *evidential*. Impact: **negligible**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 300m NE of Tretherres; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.3.5km. Located on a south-facing hillslope near St Allen, overlooking the valley of the River Allen. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A multivallate enclosure with associated features, the only visible element being a scarp up to 0.6m high on the south and west sides. The value of this monument is now primarily *evidential*. Impact: **negligible**.
- Round 200m north-west of Penventinnie; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.5.25km. Located just off the summit of a spur projecting into the valley of the River Kenwyn north of Treliske. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. An Iron Age or Romano-British oval earthwork 85×60m across with a rampart up to 2m high; the rampart is tree-covered. Well preserved and standing in clear isolation in the centre of a field, it is a significant landscape feature. Principal views to the monument in its setting are, however, from the south, east and north-east, and would not include the proposed turbine. Views from and around the monument may include the proposed turbine, but at a distance. Impact **negative/minor**.
- Round 330m south-east of Penhale; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.5.25km. Located on a flat hilltop west of Ladock. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The earthwork has been incorporated into the fieldsystem; the rampart/hedgebanks are up to 3m high and 4.5m wide; the remainder of the circuit has been ploughed down to 0.3m high. There are wide general views across to St Erme/Bodrean/Polwhele, but there are three intervening valleys. The distances involved mean the rural setting of what survives here would not be affected, the value of which is primarily *evidential*, nor would views to the monument. The proposed turbine would be visible, but as a component in the wider historic landscape. Impact: **negligible**.
- Round 500m W of Parkengear Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.5.5km. Located on the upper west-facing slopes of a complex valley landform immediately to the south of Probus. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A sub-circular enclosure c.110m across, now partly incorporated into the local fieldsystem. The proposed turbine would be clearly visible from this location, but the round has been fully subsumed within the medieval/post-medieval fieldsystem and has no separate identity. Views to the monument – such as it is – in its setting are primarily from the west and would not include the proposed turbine. Impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawsen; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.6km. Located on the north-facing slope of a hill south-east of Callestick.

The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A multivallate enclosure 76×50m across; once section of rampart survives as a curving hedgebank. The rising ground to the south and south-east, and the tall hedgebanks within the local fieldsystem, would limit views back towards the site of the proposed turbine. Views to the site in its setting would not be affected. There are numerous turbines visible to the south and south-west, including a number of large wind farms. Impact: **negligible**.

- Round and associated remains 150m south of Mount Pleasant, Threemilestone; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.6.5km. Located in fields south of Threemilestone, on a south-facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A sub-rectangular enclosure surviving as a buried feature, the primary value of this site being *evidential*. Views to the proposed turbine, or to the site but including the proposed turbine, may be possible, but are largely irrelevant to the current significance of the site. Impact: **negligible**.
- Round 180m east of Polstein; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine c.7km. Located on a level hilltop on the southern edge of Threemilestone. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The only surviving section of rampart is a curving length of hedgebank; the rest has been ploughed down. Views to and from the site are impeded by the houses of Threemilestone, and the value of this site is now primarily *evidential*. Impact **neutral**.
- Later Prehistoric to Romano-British round and Bronze Age to Romano-British hut circles and enclosures 230m north-west of Callestock Veor; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: round, poor, other features, trace. Distance to turbine c.7.75km. Located on the top of a ridge west of Callestick. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The round survives as a shallow earthwork bank up to 0.7m high externally, c.90m in diameter, cut by a 19th century enclosure-period field boundary. The setting of the asset has been substantially altered through enclosure and the development of the adjacent cider farm. Views to the east are partly blocked by an area of scrubby deciduous woodland. Views to the site would not include the turbine, and it is not a prominent feature. The value of this site is now primarily *evidential*. Impact **neutral**.
- A Prehistoric round known as Caer Kief; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.7.5km. Located just off the top of a short ridge south-east of Perranwell, on the opposite side of the valley to Caer Dane. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A sub-rectangular univallate enclosure 125×120m across. The monument is entirely contained within a plantation of deciduous trees surrounded by small 19th century enclosure-period fields. It currently has no landscape presence and views to and from the monument are blocked by the trees here. Impact: **neutral**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 320m north-west of Shepherds Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor to trace. Distance to turbine c.7.25-7.5km. It is located on the south-south-east facing slopes of a rounded hill west of Fiddlers Green. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A sub-oval enclosure 130×110m across, with low banks up to 6m wide. The monument lies within an enclosed fieldscape bounded by tall hedgebanks. Views to the proposed turbine may be possible, but principal views to the monument in its setting from the south would not include the turbine. It is not a prominent feature, and its value is primarily *evidential*. Impact: **neutral**.
- Prehistoric and Roman Settlement at Carvossa; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.7.5km. Located just below a hilltop east of Probus, on gently-sloping south-east facing ground between two valleys. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A complex Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement with a possible Roman military phase and extramural occupation to the east. A sub-rectangular enclosure of c.2ha, the rampart survives up to 1.8m in height 10m wide in parts; the rest of the rampart is represented by field boundaries. The well-preserved section of rampart is topped with mature deciduous trees, but most field boundaries in the immediate

area are devoid of trees and it has a fairly open and exposed feel. Views to the proposed turbine should be possible, though the ground does rise to the east, but it is not a particularly prominent monument, and views to the asset in its setting would not include the turbine. Impact: **negligible**.

- Round 310mN of Carlannick; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.8.5km. Located on a north-facing slope on a spur between two valleys that drop down to an arm of the Fal estuary. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Shallow earthworks define an oval enclosure 116×82m across in a field bounded by deciduous woodland. Clear views would be possible from the interior of the enclosure, at a distance, but principal views to the monument in its setting would be from the west, north and east and these would not include the proposed turbine. Impact: **negligible**.

4.8.16 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

Stone circles, stone rows, barrows and barrow cemeteries

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

What is important and why

Prehistoric ritual sites preserve information on the spiritual beliefs of early peoples, and archaeological data relating to construction and use (evidential). The better examples may bear names and have folkloric aspects (historical/illustrative) and others have been discussed and illustrated in historical and antiquarian works since the medieval period (historical/associational). It is clear they would have possessed design value, although our ability to discern that value is limited; they often survive within landscape palimpsests and subject to the 'patina of age', so that fortuitous development is more appropriate. They almost certainly once possessed considerable communal value, but in the modern age their symbolic and spiritual significance is imagined or attributed rather than authentic. Nonetheless, the location of these sites in the historic landscape has a strong bearing on the overall contribution of setting to significance: those sites located in 'wild' or 'untouched' places – even if those qualities are relatively recent – have a stronger spiritual resonance and illustrative value than those located within enclosed farmland or forestry plantations.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Two bowl barrows at Two Burrows, 200m north-east of Fair View Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.4.75km. Two barrows set within the private grounds of a property near Allet common. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The boundary of the property is defined by tall hedges and the gardens are full of mature deciduous trees that block views to the features and are therefore expected to block all views outwards as well. These monuments now stand within a fully domestic context. Impact: **neutral**.
- The Cregou or Cregon bowl barrow and enclosure 900m south-east of Park Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.75km. Located on a

headland next to the Tresillian River south of St Clement, this barrow stands in agricultural fields. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Field boundaries have been built up to the mound, and it seems to have been used as a marker when the later landscape was laid out. The mound is large and overgrown, but some views are possible out over the banks that now surround it. The A390 and part of Truro lie between it and the site of the proposed turbine. The principal views from the barrow – along the river valley – would not be affected; views to the barrow from high ground to the south-east may include the proposed turbine, but arguably the principal views to the barrow were from the river itself. Impact **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Bowl barrow 425m NW of Polvenna; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to c.6km. Located on the north-west edge of a hilltop south-west of Chyverton Park, with valleys to the north and south. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. This barrow survives within enclosed fields, with one field boundary running across it. Views to and from the monument are impeded by these hedgebanks, and there is a derelict mine adjacent to the east. This is not a prominent feature in the landscape, and any landscape primacy long since passed to the enginehouse and chimney adjacent; the proposed turbine is unlikely to be a significant visual actor in its landscape. Impact: **negative/unknown** but probably **negligible**.
- Bowl barrow 250m south-east of Gew; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.6.5-6.75km. Located on a broad hilltop north of Carnon Downs. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A large well-preserved but overgrown mound within a field enclosure. Tall mature hedgebank boundaries are a feature of the landscape here, and between the barrow and the site of the proposed turbine lie the woodlands and plantations of the Killiow Estate. These would provide comprehensive local blocking. Impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow 425m north-west of Little Regarded Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Distance to turbine c.7.75km. The barrow stands on a ridge between tributaries of the River Kenwyn, on a slight east-facing slope. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A shallow mound within an agricultural field, adjacent to a tall mature hedgebank boundary. Views across to the proposed turbine would be possible from this area, but views to the monument would not include the turbine and there would be minimal impact on the setting as a whole. The whole area is dominated by the two large wind farms to the north near the A30. Impact: **negligible**.
- Three bowl barrows 670m and 775m north-west of Homer Downs; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine: c.7.5km. Located on a hilltop north-west of Ladock. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Two of the barrows are visible as discrete mounds, the third is very ephemeral. Located in a small field within an enclosed fieldscape, the maintained hedgebanks nonetheless provide fairly complete local blocking. A number of operational turbines are already visible from this location, including two at the nearby Goonabarn Farm. Impact: **negligible**.
- Three bowl barrows 470m and 460m west of Bolotho; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to trace. Distance to turbine c.7.5-7.75km. Located on the eastern edge of a hilltop north of Carnon Downs. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. These barrows stand within an enclosed fieldscape. These barrows would enjoy significant screening from the hedgebanks of the fieldsystem, being very shallow mounds, as well as local blocking from the adjacent Killiow Estate plantations; impact **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows 250m south-east and 230m north-east of Ashgrove Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition unknown, no public access. Distance to turbine c.8-8.25km. Located on a shallow hilltop within small fields (squatter settlements?) north of Greenbottom and south of the A390. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape

context of this asset. The barrows are not visible from the nearby parish road due to tall hedgebanks, and it is anticipated that local blocking, due to the density of field boundaries here, will be comprehensive. Impact **neutral**.

- The Four Burrows; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.8-8.25km. Located on a broad hilltop, enclosed in the 19th century and bisected by the A30. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. These four large barrows lie adjacent to an operational wind farm with another smaller wind farm near Chybucca to the north-east. These turbines dominant the hilltop setting of these assets, and the proposed turbine would be located some distance beyond them to the east, with minimal additional cumulative effect. Impact: **negligible**.
- Round barrow 230m south-east of Chapel Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8.5km. Located on a south-south-east facing slope above the Carnon River. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The barrow is large and relatively-well preserved, but stands within an enclosed landscape close to a field boundary. It is not a prominent feature, views to and from the monument would not include the proposed turbine, and there would be no effect on its setting. Impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8.75km. Located on a hilltop north-north-east of Grampound Road. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. A broad shallow mound that stands within a late-enclosed fieldscape, with a field boundary running up to or across the monument. Views to the proposed turbine may be possible, but views to the monument, and its current setting, would not be affected by the distant turbine. Impact: **negligible**.
- Bowl barrow 400m south of Higher Reen Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor to trace. Distance to turbine c.8.75-9km. Located on a hilltop east of Perranporth. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The barrow comprises a shallow mound within an arable field and is not visible from the public road. Views to the proposed turbine may be possible, but views to the monument, and its setting, would not be affected. Impact: **neutral**.
- Four bowl barrows 480m north of Besowza; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.9.5km. Located on a south-west facing hillside north of Ladock. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets. Set at one end of an agricultural field, these are shallow mounds are not very prominent monuments. Views to the proposed turbine, at a considerable distance, would be possible, but views to the barrows, and their setting, would not be affected. Impact **negligible**.
- *Bowl Barrow Group, remains of Barrow Cemetery, around Carland Cross*: Bowl barrow 500m NW of Higher Ennis Farm; Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N of Higher Ennis Farm; Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm; Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 720m SW of Mitchell Farm; Bowl barrow 570m S of Mitchell Farm; Two bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW of Hendra Farm; Five bowl barrows 480m and 510m N of Hendra Farm; Bowl barrow 130m SE of Penglaze; all high significance with group value; all Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies, generally fair. Distance to turbine: 5.5-6.25km. Located on the high downs west-south-west of Mitchell. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets. One large barrow stands in a field overlooking the modern roundabout, at the junction between the A30 and the A39; several larger barrows lie to the west but with local blocking from the landscaping associated with the road junction; the rest of the barrows survive as shallow mounds. The high down on which they stand has been subject to a series of modern developments – the enclosure movement, landscaping associated with the A30 and A39, and the adjacent wind farm – that has influenced their setting considerably. The proposed turbine on the lower farmland to the south may be visible from around Carland Cross, but could not affect the setting of these assets to any appreciable

extent. Impact **negligible**.

- *Barrow group, near Carrine*: Round barrow and round, 200m SW of Carrine; Round barrow 650m E of Carrine; high significance; all Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.6.5-7.25km. One barrow located in the base of a narrow valley, the other barrow and round located on the top of the hill near Goodern Manor. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets. The round has been incorporated into the hedgebanks of the local fieldsystem; a stretch of partly-levelled bank 0.3-0.8m high and 2-8.5m wide survives to the west. The adjacent barrow is a complex feature, and associated with non-Scheduled barrows nearby. All lie within a fieldscape of small fields bounded by hedgebanks topped with mature hedge shrubs. Views to the proposed turbine would be possible from the hilltop, but views to the assets, and their setting, would not be affected. Impact: **negligible**.
- *Barrow Group, around Callestick*: Bowl barrow 425m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.7.75km. Located on a flat-topped ridge south-west of Callestick. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets. These shallow mounds stand within a rigidly rectilinear fieldsystem presumably of later 19th century date. Views out across the fields should be possible, though impeded by the tall hedgebanks, but views to the monuments – none of them particularly prominent – and their setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine. Impact: **neutral**.
- *Barrow Group near Carnon Downs*: round barrow 230m SW of Killiganoon Manor; round barrow 120m SE of Parkwood Hill; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair and unknown. Distance to turbine c.8.5-9km. Located either side of the modern settlement of Carnon Downs, within enclosed fields. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets. One barrow is located within what is now a landscaped holiday park, and its setting has been completely altered as a result. Impact: **neutral**. The barrow to the west could not be viewed directly, as tall hedgebanks blocked views from publically accessible routes. However, given its location it seems unlikely that, at this distance and in this location, it would be affected in a meaningful way. Impact: **neutral**.
- *Bowl Barrow Group around Three Burrows*: Bowl barrow 125m S of St Peters Church at Three Burrows; The Three Burrows; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine c.9.25-9.5km. Located on a flat hilltop at the settlement of Three Burrows. Three shallow barrow mounds set in a field to the east of Three Burrows. These now survive within a fully-enclosed fieldscape, and the original unenclosed upland setting of these monuments has been lost. Views to the proposed turbine would be impeded by the tall hedgebanks that define this fieldsystem, and views to these monuments, and their current setting, would not be affected by a distant turbine. Impact: **neutral**.

4.8.22 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.

What is important and why

Parks and gardens can be extensive, and are usually associated with other high-value heritage assets. They may contain a range of other associated structures (e.g. follies, grottos etc.), as well as important specimen planting (evidential). Individual examples may be archetypes of a particular philosophy (e.g. picturesque) or rare survivors (e.g. medieval garden at Godolphin)

(historical/illustrative). Parks that cover an extensive area can incorporate and utilise existing monuments, structures and biota of varying date and origin. They may have their origins in the medieval period, but owe their modern form to named landscape gardeners of national importance (e.g. Capability Brown). They may be depicted in art and lauded in poetry and prose (all historical/associational). The landscape park is the epitome of aesthetic/design: the field of view shaped and manipulated to conform to a particular ethos or philosophy of design; this process can sweep away what went before, or adapt what is already there (e.g. Trewithen Park). Planned views and vistas might incorporate distinctive features some distance removed from the park. Many of these parks have been adapted over time, been subject to the rigours of time, and have fully matured in terms of the biological component. The communal value of these landscapes is limited; in the present day some are open to the public, but in origin and conception they were essentially the playgrounds of the elite. They might contain or incorporate commemorative structures (communal/commemorative).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Chyverton; high significance; Registered Park and Garden, Grade II; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.4.75-5.75km. Located west of the A30 within a single well-defined valley. The proposed turbine would not be located within the wider landscape context of this asset. Note: active restoration work appears to be ongoing in this woodland park. 18th century parkland with 19th century pleasure grounds and a 20th century woodland garden, covering 58ha, associated with a Grade II* Listed house and buildings. The estate is bounded to the south by farmland, to the north, east and west by minor roads, and to the south-east by the A30. The grounds of the estate are heavily wooded, with an almost continuous woodland fringe blocking outward views – an eyecatcher at Cost-is-Lost is no longer visible from the estate. The estate rises up the slopes of a hill to the north-east, but mostly occupies the valley which contains ponds and a landscaped stream, running down to the house which is framed by the trees. This is a very enclosed and intimate parkland landscape, and principal views would not be affected by the proposed turbine. Impact **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Trewithen; high significance; Registered Park and Garden, Grade II*; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.6.25-7.5km. Located south-east of Probus and encompassing a shallow spur and parts of the valleys either side. The proposed turbine would not be located within the wider landscape context of this asset. The estate comprises an 18th century park laid out around an earlier 17th and early 18th century house, with 20th century woodland gardens to the core, notable Camellia collections and the famous serpentine lawn, which lies to the south of the house. The bounds of the parkland are fringed by plantations of trees that have been increased in number and density in the 20th century due to the proximity of the A390. The largely deciduous trees provide fairly comprehensive local blocking for most of the registered park. Principal views within the parkland are to/from the north from the courtyard with pavilions, across the grass parkland to the east, south along the serpentine lawn and through the woodland gardens. Impact: **neutral**.
- Trewarthenick; high significance; Registered Park and Garden, Grade II. Condition: good. Distance to turbine c.6.5-8km. Located within several combs in a south-south-east facing hillside, with a narrow outlier extending along the valley to the north. The proposed turbine would not be located within the wider landscape context of this asset. Estate with medieval and 17th century origins. The 17th century park and agricultural estate was redeveloped by the Gregor family to a design drawn up by Humphrey Repton in the 1790s, creating a wide parkland landscape. The parkland was further altered in the early 19th century, with the addition of Picturesque elements. The parkland is about 75ha in extent, the majority of which has since returned to agricultural usage and is managed as such. There are core gardens and pleasure grounds of 5ha around the main house. The site borders the River Fal and the A3078 road (following the line of a drive through the park) runs to the north, through Killiow Brake Woods. The ground rises to the west, and the bulk of the estate is located on the south-south-

east facing hillside with principal views to the east and south down the river valley towards the estuary. Along the western and north-western boundaries sinuous linear plantations of deciduous trees provide comprehensive local blocking. Views to Trewarthenick from across the valley to the south-east could include the proposed turbine, should suitable vantage points be found. Impact **negligible**.

- Tregothnan; high significance; Registered Park and Garden, Grade II*; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: c.6-8km. Located on the end of a promontory overlooking the Fal Ria. The proposed turbine would not be located within the wider landscape context of this asset. The site consists of 25 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds and 125 hectares of drives, woodland and parkland. It incorporates a 17th century deer park, 19th century parkland and early 19th century gardens by Humphrey Repton, with some later 19th century features. The house and buildings at its centre are Grade II*, and the house occupies a dominant position on high ground, with extensive views to the south and west, over the estuary. The gardens are bounded to the west and south respectively by the Rivers Truro and Fal, to the north and east by agricultural land and extensive woodland. Key views within the parkland are south-west from the house to where the rivers Truro and Fal meet, and south-east along the Fal to Carrick Roads and south to the landscape parkland and woodlands of Trelissick. There are some views north via long carriage drives through the parkland, especially the upper parkland fringe to the north-west corner. The house and formal gardens are shielded by the thick mixed plantations which focus views to the south-west. Impact **negligible**.
- Trelissick; high significance; Registered Park and Garden, Grade II*; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine c.7.75-9.25km. The estate lies on a peninsula defined by the Fal, south of Truro, on the western banks of the river. The estate is focused on the house and outbuildings at its centre, which are Grade II* Listed. The parkland is 18th century, with 19th century pleasure grounds and gardens and a 20th century woodland garden. The estate covers 10ha of gardens and 82ha of parkland. The estate is divided by the B3289, which serves the busy King Harry Ferry. The land drops away steeply to the north, east and south, with extensive views over the rivers and to the south-west; there are also views north up the Fal to Tregothnan, but beyond the views become more restricted due to woodland. Principal views are down to Channals Creek and across the estuary and river. Views to, from and within the registered parkland are unlikely to include the turbine, but some views may be possible over Truro to the turbine, to the north-west, from the northern and western edges of the estate; however, this would have minimal impact on the asset as a whole. Impact **negligible**.

4.8.23 World Heritage Site

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Visually Intrusive

- Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, Gwennap District and St Agnes District; high to very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: fair overall. Distance to turbine: c.6.75km to the eastern edge of the WHS. Encompassing the settlements of St Day, Chacewater, and St Agnes, the designated area is vast, with large areas of open rough land, spoil tips and extensive mining remains, such as chimneys, engine houses, drying areas, kilns,

shafts and more. There would be views across to the turbine from within and across this area. However, there are several operational wind farms in or close to these landscapes, as well as several individual turbines. The proposed turbine at Little Laniley would appear behind Truro and the extensive wind farms along the A30 and A39. It would not affect or interrupt any key views to or within the WHS around St Agnes on the coast, or the areas to the south around Devoran. Impact: **neutral to negligible**.

4.8.24 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 *Mid Fal Plateau* Landscape Character Area, an area of gently undulating elevated farmland dissected by deep river valleys that fall within the *Fal Ria with Truro and Falmouth* LCA (Cornwall Council). The *Mid Fal Plateau* is characterised as a gently-undulating elevated plateau farmland dissected by the Tresillian River and its tributaries. The farmland contains a high proportion of arable, with relatively few farmland trees outside of the plantations associated with estate centres. It is defined by a regular but not obviously planned fieldscape, with scattered settlement and few larger settlements. The *Mid Fal Plateau* interlocks with the *Fal Ria* LCA, an extensive inland and coastal LCA but which can for the purposes of this assessment be defined as the valleys leading down to Carrick Roads. These are often steep and swathed in woodland, and are home to a number of estate centres associated with parkland and ornamental planting. There are a number of settlement centres located in the base of the valleys, and some were formerly ports (e.g. Tregony). In both instances, the landscape is very rural, and maintains a sense of enclosed tranquillity.
- From a historic landscape perspective, the proposed turbine would clearly be an intrusive new element in this largely agricultural landscape, although there are conspicuous clusters of turbines along the route of the A30 to the north and west. The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to wind turbine development in these areas (i.e. outside the AONB) is *moderate* (Cornwall Council 2013b), although the sensitivity of the historic landscape and its scenic value is classed as *high* in both instances. There are relatively few turbines in this area, which would make this one notable and somewhat incongruous. The nature of the terrain would ensure that its visual effects would be felt most keenly within the *Mid Fal Plateau* LCA, somewhat mitigated by the scale of the landform and the presence of some deciduous woodland. The *Fal Ria* LCA, wholly located within the valleys, would be effectively shielded

from direct line-of-sight by the intervening hills. Despite these mitigating factors, the effect on the visual and scenic qualities of the historic landscape is likely to be **negative/moderate to negative/substantial**.

- The proposed turbine would have an operating lifetime of 25 years, and thus its effects on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains would be **temporary/reversible**.

4.8.25 Aggregate Impact

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single wind turbine on multiple heritage assets. This differs from cumulative impact (below), which is an assessment of multiple developments on a single heritage asset. Aggregate impact is particularly difficult to quantify, as the threshold of acceptability will vary according to the type, quality, number and location of heritage assets, and the individual impact assessments themselves.

Despite the large numbers of heritage assets present in this landscape, the proportion likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect is relatively small. The assessment for one Grade I Listed building (church), three Grade II* Listed structures (two churches and a monument), two Scheduled Monuments (barrows), seven Grade II Listed buildings and two Conservation Areas (Truro and Probus) is rated as negative/minor. The impact on four assets – Polwhele (GII), Polwhele Castle (SAM), Bodrean Manor (GII), and Truro Cathedral (GI) – is rated as negative/moderate. Given that the immediate setting of only two of these assets is threatened (Polwhele and Bodrean), and only three landmark assets (church tower at Probus, Landers Monument and Truro Cathedral) are affected, the aggregate impact is taken to be **negative/moderate**.

4.8.26 Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

*The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.*

GLVIA 2013, 123

The visual impact of individual wind turbines can be significant, but the cumulative impact of wind energy generation will undoubtedly soon eclipse this. An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account operational turbines, turbines with planning consent, and turbines in the planning process. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character.

In term of cumulative impact in this landscape, there are very few operational turbines in this area, and thus the cumulative impact would be minimal. However, a large number of turbines are currently in screening or under consideration. Should all of these proposals be granted planning consent, then the cumulative effects in this hitherto largely untouched part of Cornwall would be marked. Should they all be rejected, then cumulative effects would not be an issue. At this stage it

is impossible to speculate, but the issue should clearly be borne in mind when and if planning is determined.

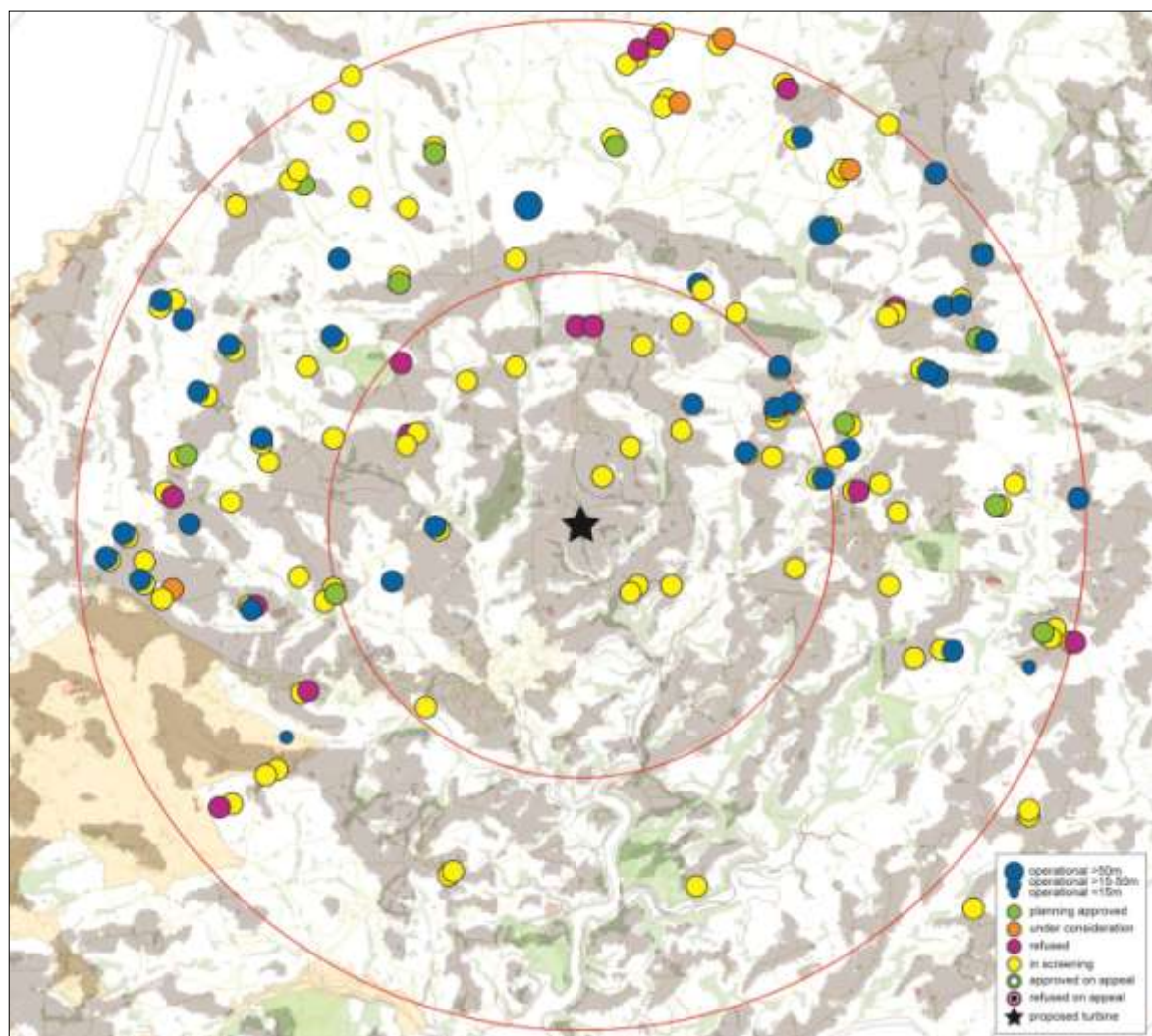


Figure 12: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 01.08.14).

4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	No.
SAM	32967	Round and annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton	SW8220949745	Neutral
SAM	32951	Large univallate hillfort in Bishops Wood	SW8291548732	Negligible
SAM	32968	Polwhele Castle, round with a hut circle and field system 160m SW of Higher Tregurra	SW8368046311	Negative/moderate
SAM	32950	Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear	SW8628750322	Negligible
SAM	29603	Two bowl barrows at two burrows, 200m NE of Fair-View Farm	SW7953448533	Neutral
SAM	29208	Wayside Cross in St. Allen Churchyard 2m SW of Church	SW8222250603	Neutral
SAM	32947	Standing Cross 200m S of Trelowthas	SW8855346671	Neutral
SAM	32909	The Cregou or Cregon bowl barrow and enclosure 900m SE of Park Farm	SW8488943332	Negative/minor
SAM	32966	Multiple enclosure fort 300m NE of Tretherres	SW8197150324	Negligible
SAM	29614	Round 200m NE of Penventinnie	SW7937646037	Negative/minor
SAM	29680	Bowl barrow 130m SE of Penglaze	SW8258853136	Negligible
SAM	32901	Bowl barrow 500m NW of Higher Ennis Farm	SW8390353718	Negligible

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SAM	32902	Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N of Higher Ennis Farm	SW8424453697 SW8424953766	Negligible
SAM	32903	Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm	SW8441953732 SW8448253802 SW8455053679 SW8457253818	Negligible
SAM	32904 32905 32906	Bowl barrow 570m S of Mitchell Farm Two bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW of Hendra Farm Five Bowl Barrows 480m and 510m N of Hendra Farm	SW8572853881 SW8577053768 SW8575253502 SW8589053691 SW8584153602	Negligible
SAM	32963	Round 330m SE of Penhale	SW8849551023	Negligible
SAM	32964	Round 500m W of Parkengear Farm	SW8991447182	Negligible
SAM	29229	Fentongollan Cross, 620m NW of St. Michael Penkevil Church	SW8555442731	Neutral
SAM	32930	Two rounds at playing place, 960m and 970m SW of Carlyon Farm	SW8144441997 SW8145841899	Negligible
SAM	32910	Three bowl barrows 470m and 460m W of Bolotho	SW7972141814 SW7969441963	Neutral
SAM	32908	Bowl barrow 250m SE of Gew	SW7949742222	Neutral
SAM	32912	Round barrow 650m E of Carrine	SW7980243148	Negligible
SAM	32928	Round barrow and round, 200m W of Carine	SW7897743069	Negligible
SAM	32927	Round barrow known as Goodern barrow, 550m E of St. Michaels Church	SW7775643202	Negligible
SAM	32949	Round 180m NE of Polstein	SW7826944461	Neutral
SAM	29615	Round and associated remains 150m S of Mount Pleasant	SW7863444697	Negligible
SAM	29612	Two bowl barrows 250m SE and 230m NE of Ashgrove Farm	SW7657545356 SW7660145566	Neutral
SAM	29611	Bowl barrow 425m NW of Little Regarded Farm	SW7669646443	Negligible
SAM	29616	Hillfort 2250m NE of Bosvisack	SW7826946258	Negligible
SAM	29604	The Three Burrows	SW7505147050 SW7493847028	Neutral
SAM	29605	Bowl barrow 125m S of St. Peters Church at Three Burrows	SW7463247049	Neutral
SAM	29602	The Four Burrows	SW7619248226 SW7614348234 SW7612448268	Negligible
SAM	29620	Bowl barrow 425m SW of Callestick Farm	SW7671049553	Neutral
SAM	29619	Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm	SW7664149821	Neutral
SAM	32944	Later Prehistoric to Romano-British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures, 230m NW of Callestock Farm	SW7686250520	Neutral
SAM	29671	Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawsen	SW7841949541	Negligible
SAM	29622	Bowl barrow 425m NW of Polvenna	SW7898850980	Negative/unknown
SAM	29623	Caer Dane	SW7775052187	Negligible
SAM	29685	A Prehistoric round known as Caer Kief	SW7824852507	Neutral
SAM	32948	Multiple enclosure fort 320m N of Engelly	SW8048252704	Negligible
SAM	29625	Bowl barrow 400m S of Higher Reen Farm	SW7737453702	Neutral
SAM	29628	St. Pirans Round	SW7789154476	Negligible
SAM	32920	Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm	SW8155754794	Neutral
SAM	29681	Warrens Barrow	SW8459853955	Negligible
SAM	32907	Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 750m SW of Michell Farm	SW8512254136 SW8530754151	Negligible
SAM	32911	Three bowl barrows 670m and 775m NW of Homer Downs	SW8946353419	Negligible
SAM	32961	Four bowl barrows 480m N of Besowsa	SW9106254646	Negligible
SAM	32962	Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick	SW9222551689	Negligible
SAM	29683	Prehistoric and Roman Settlement at Carvossa	SW9187948266	Negligible
SAM	29682	Golden Camp Hillfort	SW9245446853	Neutral to negligible
SAM	32931	Round 310m N of Carlannick	SW8579839567	Negligible
SAM	32919	Round Barrow 230m SW of Killaganoon Manor	SW8051640485	Neutral

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SAM	32913	Round Barrow 120m SE of Parkwood Hill	SW7946740352	Neutral
SAM	32921	Round barrow 230m SE of Chapel Farm	SW7801342343	Neutral
Scheduled Monuments that fall outside of the ZTV but are within 6km				
SAM	32960	Round 450m S of Tregeagle	SW8669346566	
SAM	24297	Trevalsa Cross 350m NW of Trerice	SW8170051842	
SAM	32958	Standing Cross at High Cross, 30m west of Truro Cathedral	SW8256444920	
SAM	29203	Early Christian stone & cross in St. Clement's Churchyard	SW8506743866	
SAM	29205	Wayside cross in Holy Trinity Churchyard	SW8701346486	
GI Listed Buildings				
GI	62907	Tregothnan	SW8576741571	Neutral
GI	62780	Pavilion 15m NW of Trewithen House	SW9127947542	Neutral
	62778	Trewithen House	SW9130947516	Neutral
	62779	Pavilion 15m NE of Trewithen House	SW9133547545	Neutral
GI	63022	Church of St. Felix	SW8711639461	Negligible
GI	62794	Church of St. Probus	SW8990147728	Negative/minor
GI Listed Buildings that fall outside of the ZTV but are within 6km				
GI	377394	Truro Cathedral	SW8263444916	Negative/moderate
GI	62819	Church of St. Clement	SW8506043876	Negligible
GI	62738	Church of St. Ladoca	SW8945750986	Negligible
GII* Listed Buildings				
GII*	63934	Church of St. Hermes; various GII Listed monuments and headstones	SW8464649866	Neutral and Negative/minor
GII*, GII	63899	Church of St Allen; GII Listed Lychgate, churchyard wall and three churchyard crosses	SW8223850602	Neutral and Negative/minor
GII*, GII	377401	Church of St. Keyne; various GII Listed headstones and monuments	SW8196845852	Negligible
GII*	377618	Landers Monument	SW8235844400	Negligible to Negative/minor
GII*	63412	St. Michaels Church, Baldhu	SW7720743178	Neutral
GII*	63440	All Hallows Church, Kea	SW8100642653	Negligible
GII*	63391	Coach house and stabling at The Home Farmhouse including courtyard wall and gate piers to the front, at Killiow	SW8039742241	Neutral
GII*	63385	Killiow House	SW8046242138	Neutral
GII*	63433	Mr. Lanyon's Almshouse and walls to E	SW8133741330	Neutral
GII*	63400	Penelewey Barton Farmhouse and garden walls to S	SW8184540867	Negligible
GII*	62908	Clocktower with stable yard and office adjoining Tregothnan to the NE	Sw8570141626	Neutral
GII*	62906	Penkivel Farmhouse	SW8672141024	Negligible
GII*	63025	Round Cottage	SW8079639370	Neutral
	63026	The Glebe Country House	SW8741439335	Neutral
GII*	62747	Golden Manor	SW9204546847	Neutral to negligible
	62751	The Keep 50m E of Golden Manor	SW9210846847	
	62748	Barn with gate piers and adjoining building 50m E of Golden Manor	SW9208946895	
GII* Listed buildings which fall outside of the ZTV but that are within 6km				
GII*	377605	Alverton Manor Hotel	SW8316145141	
GII*	377336	The City Hall	SW8268544781	
	377354	The Mansion House	SW8274344787	
	377533	Princes House	SW8277244778	
	377532	Penhaligon House	SW8279144775	
	377559	Old Mansion House	SW8282944775	
GII*	62825	The Ignioc Stone 2m S of St. Clement Church	SW8506643869	
GII*	63417	Clock tower and adjoining building 15m SW of Calenick house	SW8207743168	
	63416	Calenick House and garden wall to the S and to the N	SW8209343178	
GII*	63700	Chyverton House	SW7968551132	
GII*	63702	Bridge 150m E of Chyverton House	SW7986651133	
GII Listed Buildings				
GII	62800	Bodrean Manor	SW8483447905	Negative/moderate
GII	63921	Finger direction post	SW8630948418	Neutral
GII	63924	Tregassow House	SW8548949046	Negative/minor

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GII	63930	Milestone	SW8412149156	Neutral
GII	508978	Milestone	SW8332547773	Neutral
GII	62810	Penmount	SW8292547325	Negative/minor
GII	62812	Polewhele	SW8377047256	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	62809	Penhellick Farmhouse	SW9324546656	Negative/minor
GII	377326	Outbuilding N of Buckshead House	SW8338646303	Negative/minor
	377325	Buckshead House	SW8338346286	Negative/minor
	508975	Milestone	SW8337446200	Neutral
GII	508981	Milestone	SW8382245693	Neutral
	377608	St. Clements Hospital	SW8386645619	Neutral
GII	63281	Lamerton Manor	SW8208447478	Negative/minor
GII	63908	Lanners Farm, cart shed and animal pens	SW8255249745	Negligible
	63907	Lanners Farm animal house and store	SW8250049727	Negligible
GII	83475	Treworgan House	SW8345749677	Negative/minor
	63928	Farm buildings at Treworgan House	SW8344349744	Negative/minor
GII	63940	Lanhadron	SW8419250493	Neutral
GII	63925	Trehane Vean Farmhouse	SW8627549305	Negligible
GII	63931	Milestone	SW8420150580	Neutral
GII	63937	Fingerpost	SW8467650094	Neutral
GII	-	Truro – over 200 GII listed buildings, main streets : Lemon Street, River street, Daniell Street, Falmouth Road, Carclew Street, Boscawen Street, Victoria Square, King Street, Nicholas Street, Frances Street, Castle Street and St. Georges Road	SW8266644842	See below
GII	377411	Copeland Court	SW8211945880	Negligible
GII	63279	Treheveras Farmhouse	SW8114346944	Negligible
GII	63285	The Old School	SW8077147608	Neutral
GII	63918	Fingerpost	SW8100749046	Neutral
GII	63919	Milestone	SW8082350236	Neutral
GII	63914	Zelah Chapel and forecourt	SW8105551733	Neutral
GII	63910	Trefronick Old Farmhouse	SW8251551704	Negligible
GII	63905	Fingerpost	SW8274251733	Neutral
GII	63941	Truthan House	SW8369951134	Negligible
	63943	Gate piers at Truthan House	SW8372251127	Negligible
	63943	Well house at Truthan House and yard paving	SW8371851137	Negligible
GII	63929	Gatehouse to Trevella	SW8435850914	Negative/minor
GII	63926	Trevella	SW8493850826	Neutral
GII	63932	Milestone	SW8465550286	Neutral
GII	63922	Killiserth Farmhouse	SW8523051867	Negligible
	63923	Farm buildings at Killiserth Farm	SW8523051867	Negligible
GII	62725	Nansough Manor	SW8769350723	Negligible
GII	62735	Probus Farmhouse	SW8864850364	Negligible
GII	62776	Treverbyn Farmhouse, garden wall, railings and gate	SW8822849288	Negligible
GII	62745	Cuskayne Farmhouse	SW8907648804	Negligible
GII	62774	Trethowa	SW8828448357	Negligible
GII	508980	Milestone	SW8889547746	Neutral
GII	508983	Milestone	SW8763346926	Neutral
GII	62775	Holy Well at Trelowthas 50m W of Trelowthas Farmhouse	SW8842446855	Negligible
GII	508993	Milestone	SW8849046404	Neutral
GII	508992	Milestone	SW8764745208	Neutral
GII	62867	Well	SW8770245064	Negligible
	62862	Cottage	SW8767845082	Negligible
GII	62807	Pencalenick House	SW8578245297	Negligible
GII	86245	Church of St. Conan	SW8624544740	Negligible
	82884	School Cottage	SW8622944699	Negligible
GII	82885	Eglos Merther Farmhouse and courtyard wall	SW8610444464	Negligible
GII	62866	Tresawsen Cottage	SW8678343971	Negligible
GII	508990	Milestone 85m SE of Tresawsen Cottage	SW8687643873	Neutral
GII	351279	Park Farmhouse	SW8409543740	Negligible
Registered Parks and Gardens				

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RPG	1491	Chyverton Park	SW8005651156	Neutral
RPG	1488	Trewithen	SW9117247510	Neutral
RPG	1649	Trewarthenick	SW9041544098	Negligible
RPG	1646	Tregothnan	SW8587641258	Negligible
RPG	1647	Trelissick	SW8332539051	Negligible
RPG	1529	Carclew	SW7885138209	
World Heritage Sites: Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape				
WHS	17	Gwennap Mining District, Kennell Vale and Perran Foundry	SW7164339512	Neutral to negligible
WHS	17	St Agnes Mining District	SW7160950904	
Conservation Areas				
CA	-	Truro	SW8275244508	Negative/minor
CA	-	St. Clements	SW8500643825	Neutral
CA	-	Probus	SW8969947810	Negligible to Negative/minor
CA	-	Callestick	SW7757050429	Neutral
CA	-	Mitchell	SW8621454638	
CA	-	St. Newlyn East	SW8288556273	
CA	-	Chacewater	SW7517344417	
CA	-	Tregony	SW9252744919	
CA	-	Grampound	SW9357548296	
CA	-	Devoran	SW7929539556	
CA	-	Veryan	SW9149939486	
CA	-	Portloe	SW9384739522	
CA	-	St Day	SW7314942915	
CA	-	Mithian	SW7455350575	
CA	-	Perranarwothal	SW7759039416	

Table 5: Summary of impacts. Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone. Assets in *grey* fall outside the ZTV and have not be assessed.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belonged to the Manor of Polwhele and the tenement of Walkey Trees. The curving hedgebank to the east of the proposed site is species-rich, and would appear to be part of a ring-fence boundary laid out when the tenement was created, possibly in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The geophysical survey identified only a small number of linear anomalies associated with the existing post-medieval field system and striations indicative of ploughing.

Little Laniley is located on the flat top of the deeply-dissected mid Fal plateau. This is an extensive area of gently-undulating higher ground cut through by a series of steep-sided and often well-wooded valleys that contain rivers that drain into the Fal. This is a largely *anciently enclosed* landscape of medieval settlements and fields, although it is clear that small areas of open ground survived into the post-medieval period. In this landscape, tall new vertical elements will be highly visible across the plateau, but not within the many valleys. The visual complexity of this landscape is one of its particular attractions, and this would serve to diminish the visual effect.

Four Grade I, 14 Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings, and 42 Grade II Listed buildings within the ZTV up to 10km were considered as part of this assessment. There are 54 Scheduled Monuments within the ZTV up to 10km, almost all either Prehistoric round barrows or (largely) ploughed-down rounds. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings and most of Truro Conservation Area, 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 – this is particularly the case for the barrow SAMs – or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors – the value of the ploughed-down rounds is, for instance, primarily evidential. 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 15 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more serious potential impact on Bodrean Manor (GII), Polwhele (GII), Polwhele Castle (SAM) and Truro Cathedral (GI) (**negative/moderate**). Cumulative impact is not an issue for this site, but aggregate impact is, given the number of heritage assets present in this area. In addition, this is a largely rural historic landscape that does not contain many operational turbines.

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

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, SITE WALKOVER, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT LITTLE LANILEY FARM, ST.CLEMENT, CORNWALL.

Location: Land Little Laniley Farm
Parish: St. Clement
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 84279.47995
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Construction of one (77m to tip) wind turbine.
Date: 31/07/14

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 Bryony Fowler of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, site walkover, geophysical survey and a visual impact assessment for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Land at Little Laniley Farm, St. Clement, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site sits approximately 3.5km north-east from the centre of Truro and less than 2km south of St. Erme. The proposed location lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). The settlement at Laniley is noted on the Cornwall HER as being of medieval origin (MCO15282) having first been mentioned in 1250. The name is Cornish and contains the element *nans* meaning 'valley', and an uncertain second part. There are several medieval settlements in this landscape; within c.1km there are the medieval settlements of Bodrean (MCO13443) Tresithick (MCO17707) Treworgan (MCO18104) and Polwhele (MCO16438). There is Prehistoric or Romano-British activity in the immediate vicinity; c.300m to the south-east there is an Iron Age/Romano British round (MCO8385) and another possible round to the north-east (MCO55569) with the cropmarks of 5 Bronze Age barrows (MCO55564-8).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection. THIS WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF A SEPARATE REPORT.
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of viewshed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Walkover survey:

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

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 1.7ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.4 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.4.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.4.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all Grade II Listed structures and exceptional undesignated assets within a 5km radius, all Grade I and Grade II* Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments within 10km and all Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and World Heritage Sites within a 15km. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.4.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3rd Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.4.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in the English Heritage 2012 *Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets*.

5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

- 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.
- 5.1.8 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.
- 5.2 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-186330
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- The project will be managed by Bryn Morris; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of (CCHES) will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Multiple enclosure fort 300m NE of Tretherres

32966

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

SW8197150324

Round and annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton

32967

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

SW8220949745

Large univallate hillfort in Bishops Wood

32951

The scheduling includes a large univallate hillfort of the later prehistoric period, situated on the gently sloping top of a spur on the east of a ridge north of Truro. The hillfort is ovoid in plan, measuring approximately 170m north east-south west by 143m north west-south east overall. The hillfort has a rampart of earth and stone, in the range 6.8m-9.4m wide and 1.8m high on the inside, 2.5m-3m high outside. The external ditch is around 4.5m wide across its top, 2.5m wide at its base, and 2m deep. The ditch has steep sides and a fairly level base. Original entrances through the earthworks on the west and the south east sides are visible as gaps in the rampart, measuring about 2.8m wide, with causeways up to 9.8m wide across the ditch. The interior of the hillfort is generally fairly level. The modern marker posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8291548732

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

32968

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

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

SW8368046311

Round and annexe 720Mwsw of Tregear 32950

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round with an annexe, situated on a slight south west slope on top of a ridge east of Trispen. The overall plan is irregular, the sub-circular round and the roughly crescentic annexe on its west side together measuring up to 130m WSW-ENE by 90m NNW-SSE. The round measures about 90m across. It has an enclosing bank 10m-16m wide and 0.6m-0.9m high externally and up to 0.2m high internally. The exposed material of the bank is shillet stones, mostly under 0.1m across, with some earth. On the north east side, it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank about 1.8m wide at its base and up to 1.2m high, with post-medieval type stone revetments either side. The external ditch is around 13m wide and 0.3m- 0.7m deep. The round's interior is fairly level. The approximate external dimensions of the annexe are 65m north-south by 50m east-west. It has an enclosing bank of earth and stone, visible on the north side as a slight earthwork which, by analogy with similar sites, extends around the east and south sides. An external ditch, now buried, appears on aerial photographs which also show buried remains of a sub-oval feature on the north west edge of the annexe ditch, considered to be the remains of an associated house or small enclosure. The modern water tanks, all associated piping and well fittings, drinking trough and concrete block steps are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8628750322

Two bowl barrows at two burrows, 200m NE of Fair-View Farm 29603

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

SW7953448533

Wayside Cross in St. Allen Churchyard 2m SW of Church 29208

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated to the south east of the church at St Allen in west Cornwall. This is one of three crosses now present in the churchyard. The wayside cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head mounted on a modern granite base. The overall height of the monument is 1.1m. The principal faces are orientated north west- south east. The head measures 0.42m high by 0.41m wide and is 0.2m thick. Both principal faces are decorated. The south east face bears a relief equal limbed cross with slightly splayed ends to the limbs enclosed within a narrow bead 0.05m wide, around the outer edge of the head. The north west face is decorated with a relief Latin cross; the lower limb extends down the length of the shaft. A narrow bead, 0.06m wide, passes around the outer edge of the head and continues down the shaft either side of the lower limb of the cross motif. There is a fracture on the north side of the top of the head on this face. The shaft measures 0.42m high by 0.24m wide at the base widening slightly to 0.28m at the top and is 0.22m thick. At the neck, below the head, are two rounded projections one at each side of the shaft. The shaft is cemented into a rectangular block of granite measuring 0.54m north east-south west by 0.38m north west-south east, and 0.26m high. This wayside cross was found buried in the churchyard close to the east end of the church in 1862 when the grave of Mary Morris, the rector's wife, was being dug. It was re-erected in 1912 on a block of granite at the south east corner of the church, near where it was discovered. The gravel surface of the footpath passing to the south west and south east of the cross, and the drain to the north west, fall within the cross's protective margin and are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW8222250603

Standing Cross 200m S of Trelowthas 32947

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

SW8855346671

The Cregou or Cregon bowl barrow and enclosure 900m SE of Park Farm 32909

The monument includes a prehistoric bowl barrow known as the Cregou or Cregon and an adjacent medieval enclosure, situated on a false crest on the south west shoulder of a hill above the Tresillian River, near Malpas. The barrow has a large ovoid earth and stone mound, 37m across north west- south east by 22m north east-south west and up to 1.5m high, with a fairly level top. An oval hollow in the mound north west of centre is considered to represent an antiquarian excavation, which was extended north west in the 20th century so that it now opens from field level on that side, probably to facilitate stone robbing or to adapt the hollow as a watering place for stock. The hollow is 13m across north west-south east by 10m across north east-south west and has a fairly smooth base, sloping to around 0.8m below field level and 1.6m below the top of the mound. A rounded protrusion 15m across on the north west of the mound, forming the west side of the hollow, is considered to incorporate redeposited material derived from the barrow, probably during the modern expansion of the hollow. Hedgebanks 2m-4m wide run along the north east and south east sides of the mound. That on the north east is considered to have truncated the mound, leaving a spread of small stones in the field beyond, and forms the south west side of the adjacent enclosure. A scarp 0.4m high running from the south side of the mound to the hedgebank to the south east is the remains of a modern boundary which formerly enclosed the mound. The enclosure, which lies to the north east of the barrow, is considered to originate from the use of the mound in the medieval period, perhaps as a lookout for the Malpas ferry to the SSW or other functions associated with the neighbouring manorial centre and castle of Moresk. It has a roughly circular, gently sloping platform measuring approximately 16m across internally, defined by a curving stony levelling scarp some 5m across and 0.4m high on the north and north east sides, and by a spread of small stones 5m across on the south west side where the enclosure runs up to the boundary bank at the edge of the barrow.

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

SW8488943332

Two rounds at playing place, 960m and 970m SW of Carlyon Farm

32930

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

SW8144441997

Three bowl barrows 470m and 460m W of Bolotho

32910

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

SW7972141814, SW7969441963

Bowl barrow 250m SE of Gew

32908

The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow, situated on a saddle of a ridge north of Carnon Downs. The barrow's mound is sub-circular in plan, approximately 16.6m across north-south, by 15.2m east-west, and is 2.6m high. Its fabric is mostly earth, with a capping of quartz stones set in or near the surface. On the west, the mound has a regular bowl type profile. On the east the mound has been damaged by ploughing, so that this side slopes unevenly down to its edge from a scarp 1.3m deep cut roughly north-south across the centre of the barrow. On the top of the mound is a hollow 5.7m across and 0.5m deep, probably an antiquarian excavation or robbing trench, which is cut by the machine-dug scarp across the barrow. This barrow is associated with other barrows situated along the ridge to both the north west and south east, together forming a wider ridge top barrow cemetery.

SW7949742222

Round barrow 650m E of Carrine

32912

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

SW7980243148

Round barrow and round, 200m W of Carine

32928

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

SW7897743069

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

32927

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

SW7775643202

Round 180m NE of Polstein

32949

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

SW782694461

Round and associated remains 150m S of Mount Pleasant

29615

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

SW7863444697

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

29612

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

SW7657545356, SW7660145566

Bowl barrow 425m NW of Little Regarded Farm

29611

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

SW7669646443

Hillfort 2250m NE of Bosvisack

29616

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

SW7826946258

Round 200m NEW of Penventinnie

29614

The monument includes a near circular defended late prehistoric enclosure, or round, with an inner bank and wide outer ditch, located just off the summit of a natural north facing spur. The site of the round is on the south eastern facing side of the spur above a tributary of the River Kenwyn. It consists of an oval interior area, 85m north east - south west by 60m north west - south east, defended by a single earthen rampart surviving 8m wide and 2m high around the entire circuit except where entrance ways occur. An original entrance on the north east side has been complemented by a more recent entrance on the south west. Surrounding the rampart is an outer ditch 3.5m wide and 1.8m deep on the northern side but far less easily distinguishable on the southern side where colluvial deposits have probably settled into the down-slope portion of the ditch. The outer scarp of the rampart forms the inner face of the ditch. The enclosure possesses the natural outer defences of the

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Kenwyn River and its tributaries on three sides, the remaining open side being to the south west. The area around Penventinnie includes other sites broadly contemporary with the Iron Age to Roman occupation of the round; these include other rounds at Threemilestone, Higher Besore, and Polstain, 1.4km, 1.45km, and 1.9km to the south west respectively, and at Carvinack 2km to the north west. A much larger enclosed settlement, a hillfort at Bosvisack, is situated on high ground 1km to the west of this monument.
SW7937646037

The Three Burrows

29604

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

SW7505147050, SW7493847028

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

29605

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

SW7463247049

The Four Burrows

29602

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

SW7619248226, SW7614348234, SW7612448268

Bowl barrow 425m SW of Callestick Farm

29620

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

SW7671049553

Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm

29619

The monument includes two plough reduced Bronze Age bowl barrows situated 275m south west of Higher Callestick Farm. The barrows occupy a position towards the southern end of a spur between two streams which flow out to the sea on the north Cornish coast. The two barrows stand as low mounds 0.2m high and 42m apart from centre to centre. The westernmost barrow mound is 16m in diameter whilst its neighbour to the east is 19m in diameter.

SW7664149821

Later prehistoric to Romano- British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures, 230m NW of Callestock Farm

32944

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

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SW7686250520

Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawsen

29671

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

SW7841949541

Bowl barrow 425m NW of Polvenna

29622

The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow situated 425m north east of Polvenna. The barrow occupies a commanding position on a north west facing spur set between two north flowing streams. The barrow mound is 0.4m high with a low rounded appearance and is 16m in diameter. The southern perimeter of the barrow mound has been removed by ploughing or terracing. All fencing, walling and modern banking is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7898850980

Caer Dane

29623

The monument includes Caer Dane, a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort located on the summit of a hill 3.5km south east of Perranporth on the north Cornish coast. It is surrounded on three of its four sides by small streams and sits across the valley to the south west from another site of similar type known as Caer Kief. The interior of the fort is surrounded by three concentric lines of defence. The inner oval area is 40m east-west by 22m north-south and occupies the highest ground available within the hillfort. It is defended by a rampart 3.5m high surrounded by a ditch 4.9m wide. The ditch terminates either side of a 4m entrance gap through the western side of the rampart. The middle line of defence, which surrounds the central core at distances of between 22m and 26m, includes a rampart 2m high fronted by a ditch 3.9m wide which is less visible on the southern side of the hillfort. This line also has an entrance to the west corresponding to that of the interior rampart. A counterscarp bank follows the line of this ditch along part of its northern circuit; this bank is 0.5m high and nearly 2m wide. A third concentric ditch, but near circular rather than oval, is just visible in a series of slight scarps on the break of slope at distances of between 60m and 90m from the inner defended area; this outwork has a diameter of 230m. A bank forming part of a hedge on the south west side, may also represent part of these outer defences. All fencing, gates and gateposts, and modern walling and banking, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW7775052187

A Prehistoric round known as Caer Kief

29685

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

SW7824852507

Multiple enclosure fort 320m N of Engelly

32948

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric multiple enclosure fort, with evidence for reuse as a medieval plain an gwarry or playing place, situated on a slight slope on the south west shoulder of a ridge north of Zelah. The overall ground plan of the site, shown by the detailed mapping of aerial photographic evidence, is irregular, measuring up to 150m north west-south east and 110m south west-north east. It contains the ovoid fort, up to approximately 120m north west-south east by 100m north east-south west, with a sub-rectangular inner enclosure, and a surrounding outer enclosure; features adjoining the fort on the north east and south east sides are considered to form parts of an associated outwork and field boundary respectively. The fort's inner enclosure measures approximately 70m WSW-ENE by 45m NNW-SSE. It has a rampart of earth and stone, upstanding on the south and west sides where it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank, with traces of an external ditch some 5m wide and up to 0.5m deep at the south west corner. The aerial photographs show a buried ditch continuing around the enclosure, with a gap on the north east side representing an entrance and a pit-like feature in the interior towards the north. The outer area of the fort is enclosed by double ramparts with external ditches. The innermost of these ramparts is visible around the north and east sides, in the

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form of a bank of earth and stone approximately 14m wide and up to 0.4m high. Aerial photographs show a buried ditch outside this bank and continuing beyond it. They also show segments of the outermost of the double earthworks which, by analogy with similar sites, will continue around the outer enclosure. A gap in the earthworks on the north east side is an original entrance, aligned with the inner entrance noted above. The area within this enclosure is approximately 10m-40m wide between its defences and those of the inner enclosure. The aerial photographs provide evidence of a ditch forming an angular outwork or part of an annexe extending north from the west side of the outer entrance on the north east side of the fort. It also shows a bank running south east from the outer enclosure on the south east side, thought to be a 19th century field boundary, now removed. This feature appears on the St Allen tithe map of 1840. An early 17th century document gives the name Plyn en Gwear for the fort, apparently a variant of the Cornish term plain an gwarry, or medieval playing place, a circular embanked arena for miracle plays. It is therefore considered that the fort's inner enclosure was reused in this way. All modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

SW8048252704

Bowl barrow 400m S of Higher Reen Farm

29625

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

SW7737453702

St. Piran's Round

29628

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

SW7789154476

Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm

32920

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

SW8155754794

Bowl barrow 130m SE of Penglaze

29680

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

SW8258853136

Bowl barrow 500m NW of Higher Ennis Farm

32901

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

SW8390353718

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

32902

The monument includes two prehistoric bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a ridge south west of Carland Cross. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The northern barrow has a mound 9m in diameter and 0.7m high, with an irregular profile: the south and west sides have been cut into, and the top is uneven, possibly due to stone robbing. The mound of the southern barrow is 21.5m in diameter and 1m high, with an irregular rounded profile and a flattened but uneven top. A depression 2m-3m wide, to the north west of the mound, is

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considered to be the remains of an outer ditch. The south eastern edge of the mound has been clipped by the ditch of a modern field boundary which runs just east of the barrow. A hollow 6m wide east-west by 4m north-south and 0.8m deep has been cut into the north western side of the mound. On the south side of this are several large lumps of concrete. This hollow and concrete are remains of a modern look out tower which formerly stood on the barrow. These two barrows are located towards the west of a small barrow cemetery containing bowl, bell, and platform barrows.

SW8424453697, SW8424953766

Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm

32903

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

SW8441953732, SW8448253802, SW8455053679, SW8457253818

Warrens Barrow

29681

The monument includes Warren's Barrow, a bell barrow situated on the tip of a south facing hill slope at the eastern edge of Newlyn Downs. It represents the most northerly of a group of barrows at Carland Cross which together formed a round barrow cemetery. The rest of the barrows in this group are the subject of separate schedulings. The barrow has a stepped appearance with a central mound about 10m in diameter containing a large central depression, surrounded on all sides by a lower and flatter berm which varies in width between 16m and 10m. The total diameter of the barrow mound is 36m and it has a maximum height of 3.6m. Other barrows in the vicinity are known to have been accompanied by a surrounding ditch from which material was quarried for their construction. Whilst Warren's Barrow has no such visible surrounding feature at ground level, its approximately 2m wide ditch is likely to survive below ground, the infilling of the ditch by natural processes over the course of many centuries masking it from present view. The unusual shape of the barrow led to the supposition in former years that the central mound was raised as a beacon on the site of a bowl barrow. However, the shape of the barrow is consistent with the bell barrow form and the depression in the centre of the mound the result of antiquarian excavation. The monument has become known locally as Warren's Barrow after General Warren who was reputedly buried there. All modern material overlying the barrow and its 2m protective margin, resulting from the construction of a temporary track, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath this material is included.

SW8459853955

Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 750m SW of Michell Farm

32907

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

SW8512254136, SW8530754151

Bowl barrow 570m S of Mitchell Farm

32904

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

SW8572853881

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

32905

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

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

SW8577053768, SW8589053691

Five Bowl Barrows 480m and 510m N of Hendra Farm

32906

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

SW8584153602

Three bowl barrows 670m and 775m NW of Homer Downs

32911

The monument includes three prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above an east slope on a spur of a ridge running north from Trendeal. The three barrows form a roughly linear group running north west-south east. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The north western barrow has an earthen mound 13m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a fairly level top. A buried ditch around the mound, approximately 3m wide, is visible on aerial photographs. The central barrow has a prominent earthen mound 25.2m in diameter and 1.2m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile. The south eastern barrow has a prominent earthen mound 22.5m in diameter and 1m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile.

SW8946353419

Four bowl barrows 480m N of Besowsa

32961

This monument includes four later prehistoric round barrows, situated on a moderate slope above a south west spur from a prominent north-south aligned ridge, east of Summercourt. They are associated with other barrows beyond this scheduling, forming an outlying group in a wider ridge-top prehistoric barrow cemetery. All four barrows have mounds of earth and stone, with no known surrounding ditches. They are closely grouped, and fairly evenly spaced, forming an alignment running roughly south west-north east, with the pair at the north east end being aligned closer to WSW-ENE. The mound of the barrow at the south west end of the group has a diameter of 10m and a low but regular curving profile, up to 0.2m high. The barrow mound to its north east measures 12.7m in diameter. Again, it has a gently rounded profile, its height being approximately 0.5m. The mound of the third barrow, to the north east of the other two, is slightly oval in plan, its dimensions being 14.7m north east-south west and 12.4m north west-south east. It is flat-topped, and has some disturbed hollows in its top and west side, but is up to 0.5m high. An old map shows that the barrow mound at the north west end of the group was also oval. It is now partially spread up to the boundary bank on its north west side, its visible plan being roughly D-shaped, measuring 16.6m across north east-south west and 13.5m north west-south east. It has a fairly regular curving profile, and is up to 0.7m high. The modern fencing, gate and gate fittings, and agricultural equipment, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW9106254646

Round 330m SE of Penhale

32963

The monument includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on top of a hill west of Ladock. The round is oval in plan, measuring approximately 90m north east-south west by 75m north west-south east overall. It has an enclosing rampart of earth and stone, with an external ditch. Around the south side the rampart is partly modified and incorporated in a later field boundary bank, but remains up to 4.5m wide and 3m high. On the north side, the rampart has been reduced by ploughing but forms an earthwork around 5m wide with an outward scarp up to 0.3m high, and slight traces of an internal face. The external ditch is partly buried but aerial photographs show it running around the southern half of the round, and remains of it are visible on the ground on the north east side in the form of a depression up to 6m wide and 0.2m deep. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere, the ditch will have continued around the whole of the rampart and will survive as a buried feature for its entire length. The interior of the round is fairly level. All modern fencing, and the water tank and associated pipe and fittings, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8849551023

Four bowl barrows 480m N of Besowsa

32961

This monument includes four later prehistoric round barrows, situated on a moderate slope above a south west spur from a prominent north-south aligned ridge, east of Summercourt. They are associated with other barrows beyond this scheduling, forming an outlying group in a wider ridge-top prehistoric barrow cemetery. All four barrows have mounds of earth and stone, with no known surrounding ditches. They are closely

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

grouped, and fairly evenly spaced, forming an alignment running roughly south west-north east, with the pair at the north east end being aligned closer to WSW-ENE. The mound of the barrow at the south west end of the group has a diameter of 10m and a low but regular curving profile, up to 0.2m high. The barrow mound to its north east measures 12.7m in diameter. Again, it has a gently rounded profile, its height being approximately 0.5m. The mound of the third barrow, to the north east of the other two, is slightly oval in plan, its dimensions being 14.7m north east-south west and 12.4m north west-south east. It is flat-topped, and has some disturbed hollows in its top and west side, but is up to 0.5m high. An old map shows that the barrow mound at the north west end of the group was also oval. It is now partially spread up to the boundary bank on its north west side, its visible plan being roughly D-shaped, measuring 16.6m across north east-south west and 13.5m north west-south east. It has a fairly regular curving profile, and is up to 0.7m high. The modern fencing, gate and gate fittings, and agricultural equipment, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW9106254646

Round 330m SE of Penhale

32963

The monument includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on top of a hill west of Ladock. The round is oval in plan, measuring approximately 90m north east-south west by 75m north west-south east overall. It has an enclosing rampart of earth and stone, with an external ditch. Around the south side the rampart is partly modified and incorporated in a later field boundary bank, but remains up to 4.5m wide and 3m high. On the north side, the rampart has been reduced by ploughing but forms an earthwork around 5m wide with an outward scarp up to 0.3m high, and slight traces of an internal face. The external ditch is partly buried but aerial photographs show it running around the southern half of the round, and remains of it are visible on the ground on the north east side in the form of a depression up to 6m wide and 0.2m deep. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere, the ditch will have continued around the whole of the rampart and will survive as a buried feature for its entire length. The interior of the round is fairly level. All modern fencing, and the water tank and associated pipe and fittings, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8849551023

Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick

32962

This monument includes a later prehistoric round barrow, situated on level ground towards the south end of a ridge top north east of Grampound Road. The barrow is associated with another beyond this scheduling, 1.2km to the north west. The barrow is sub-circular in plan, with a mound of earth and stone measuring around 15m across east-west by 14m north-south, and 0.5m high. The mound has a fairly regular, gently curving profile, modified by modern ploughing. An early account of the barrow provides evidence of a ditch surrounding the mound, 1.8m wide. This will survive as a buried feature, having been infilled over the years.

SW9222551689

Prehistoric and Roman Settlement at Carvossa

29683

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes Carvossa, a prehistoric defended enclosure later occupied in the Romano-British period, with an associated extramural settlement also considered to be Romano-British. It is situated near the crest of a spur, on a slight south facing slope, about 2.5km west of the River Fal, which is considered to have been navigable as far upstream as Grampound in the Roman period. The monument is known, from a combination of extant remains, excavation, and geophysical survey, to comprise a roughly square defended enclosure of about 2ha with extramural occupation extending from its eastern side for a distance of at least 140m. Excavations conducted in the late 1960s have demonstrated that the majority of finds at the site belong to the first two centuries AD during the Romano-British period, but the defences of the enclosure itself are considered to date from the pre-Roman Iron Age. The enclosure is formed of a bank and external ditch. The bank survives on the northern part of the defensive circuit with maximum dimensions of 1.8m in height and 10m in width. Elsewhere it is preserved, although diminished, in field walls and hedgerows on the western and southern sides and by a scarp on the eastern side where it has been reduced by cultivation. The enclosure has rounded corners, the best preserved of which is on the north west, whilst the south eastern corner has been levelled at some stage in the past for the construction of agricultural buildings. The bank is fronted by a ditch which is again most visible on the northern side where it has a maximum width of 8m and, although infilled, it retains a depth of about 0.4m and is known from excavation to be 4.5m deep; the ditch is visible as a slight depression around most of the remainder of the circuit. The ditch was shown to have been at least partially infilled, by a depth of about 1.5m of silted deposit, before the first appearance of Roman pottery. A single entrance is known from excavation on the eastern side of the defences where the bank terminals were curved and revetted in stone to respect a massive timber gate structure and a causeway. Excavations and geophysical survey within the defences revealed a circular building, which might have pre-Roman origins, and a pattern of sub-rectangular enclosures. Precise separation of pre-Roman from Roman structures was not possible without further detailed archaeological evidence as native building traditions are considered to have continued throughout the South West in the Roman period. The coins, brooches, glass and pottery (other than a few Iron Age sherds) recovered from excavation trenches just inside the eastern defences, were however firmly attributable to the Roman period and had a date span of the mid-first century AD to the second half of the third century AD, with most of the finds dateable to 60-130. The opening date of this range has prompted the suggestion that the pre-existing enclosure may have been utilised by the Roman army as a fort. Later in the Romano-British period the causeway through the eastern defences was overlain by a well made road which has been traced running south east on a line leading to the River Fal. Occupation beyond the area of the main enclosure is demonstrated by geophysical survey which reveals a number of small enclosures and pits in the field (OS 0021) opposite the east gate of the main enclosure; the full extent of this extramural settlement has not been tested but it is recorded in this field over an area of about 150m north-south by 60m east-west. Beyond this to the north, south and east sides a further 10m margin is included in the scheduling as it is believed that the remains also survive in this area. It may represent part of an external vicus (area of civilian settlement outside a Roman fort), a native trading settlement set up under Roman auspices or a Romano-British village. Whether or not there was a military origin for the Roman period occupation at Carvossa, it remained in use during the second century (with some iron working within the enclosure and across the area of the redundant ditch at least on its eastern side), and evidence of occupation into the third century suggests that Carvossa was a successful Romano-British site over an extended period, perhaps taking advantage of its position to trade on the River Fal.

SW9187948266

Round 500m W of Parkengear Farm

32964

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on a moderate south west slope, south of Probus. The round is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 110m across. It has a single enclosing bank of earth and small stones which, around the north side, has been modified to function as a field boundary. The west half of this is a scarp, around 2.8m wide and up to 3.3m high externally, with

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

post-medieval style stone revetment in places. To the east the bank takes the form of a hedge bank 2m wide and 1m high with some stone facing. Around the south side the enclosing bank is visible as an earthwork, spread by cultivation to a width of 10m-15m, and up to around 0.8m high outside, and 0.3m inside. An external ditch surrounding the bank, partly silted or filled up, appears on aerial photographs. It can also be seen on the ground around the north and on the south east sides as a curving hollow up to 9m wide and 0.4m deep. The interior of the round generally slopes west, following the natural gradient, but it is raised and slightly concave. This site is associated with other rounds nearby, some of which are the subject of separate schedulings. The modern water trough, all fencing, and the gate and gate fittings, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8991447182

Golden Camp Hillfort

29682

The monument includes a prehistoric large univallate hillfort known as Golden Camp, located on a south facing slope at the eastern end of a spur which overlooks the west bank of the River Fal. The defences enclose an irregular pear-shaped area of about 3.4ha which tapers to a blunted point at its eastern end; the wider and squarer western end has what is considered to be an original entrance through the defences. The interior of the hillfort has maximum dimensions of 290m east-west by 160m north-south and is defended by a single rampart and ditch which is well preserved over much of its circuit. The rampart, which is flat topped, has a considerable inner and outer scarp; it has an average height of 1.5m and achieves an average width of 10m where it survives best on the north and west sides, the southern side having been reduced by cultivation. The rampart is fronted by a 'U'-shaped ditch which is on average 1.8m deep and 4.7m wide, but is wider and somewhat deeper along the western side where the ground is flatter; elsewhere it has been filled by cultivation. Several cuts through the rampart at various points on its circuit are considered to be relatively modern but a 10m wide causeway on the western side, where the ditch terminals inturn slightly, probably marks the site of the original entrance; this gap also has the advantage of facing the only reasonably level approach. Golden Camp is considered to have been occupied in the Iron Age but it is unclear whether this occupation would have continued after the establishment of the late pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British site at Carvossa some 1.5km to the north west. The monument may have been utilised for some unknown defensive function as late as the medieval period as it is mentioned in land deeds of the 12th and 13th century where it is described as a 'small castle'.

SW9245446853

Round 310m N of Carlannick

32931

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on top of a spur on the north side of a ridge forming a promontory between two converging streams south of the River Fal. The spur is cut off from the higher ground of the ridge on the south side by a pronounced natural dip. The round is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 116m north east-south west by 82m north west-south east. On the west side it is enclosed by an earth and stone bank running along the top of the slope above the western stream valley. It is 5m wide, and 2.5m high on the west side, and 1.4m high on the east side, where it has been modified to form the field boundary with a modern, nearly vertical stone revetment. An external ditch runs between the bank and a natural scarp on the west side. It is approximately 4m wide and 0.4m-0.9m deep, and is cut through the natural rock in places. On the north and south sides the modern field boundary extends from the revetted bank of the round as stone faced earth and stone banks, running across the external ditch. The ploughed but substantial remains of the defences enclosing the round in the field to the east are visible as a scarp 0.8m-2.0m high, with a shelf 5m wide on the north and east sides considered to be the remains of the silted or infilled external ditch. The interior of the round is fairly smooth, rising slightly towards the centre. To the west the ground dips some 0.3m towards the enclosing bank from around 4m to its east. There are no clearly visible remains of an entrance; on both the north and south sides there are ill-defined gaps in the scarp in the field where it meets the bank to the west. The round is closely associated with a field system to the south of the monument which is considered to be of medieval origin. This has been reduced by cultivation and is not considered to be of national importance. All modern fencing and corrugated sheeting is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW8579839567

Round Barrow 230m SW of Killaganoon Manor

32919

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

SW8051640485

Round Barrow 120m SE of Parkwood Hill

32913

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

SW7946740352

Round barrow 230m SE of Chapel Farm

32921

The scheduling includes a prehistoric round barrow, situated on the gentle upper slopes of a spur running south from the Baldhu ridge towards the Carnon valley. The barrow has an earth and stone mound approximately 12.7m in diameter and 1.2m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile to its sides. A roughly central hollow, 5.3m in diameter and up to 1m deep, is considered to result from an antiquarian excavation. This barrow is associated with other round barrows beyond this scheduling, which together form a small ridge-top barrow cemetery.

SW7801342343

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

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

29229

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

SW8555442731

Round 450m S of Tregeagle

32960

The monument includes a round of the later prehistoric to Roman periods, situated on a moderately steep south east slope to the north of Tresillian, above the upper tidal reaches of the Tresillian River. The round is sub-oval in plan, measuring up to approximately 70m north-south by 60m east-west overall. It has an enclosing bank, visible on old aerial photographs, partly incorporated in a relatively recent boundary bank around the north and west sides. The enclosing bank has an external ditch, visible on the ground on the north, east, and south east sides, where it is 5m-6m wide, and open to a depth of approximately 0.7m, increasing to 1.5m on the downhill (south east) side. Most of the interior of the round falls away to the south east with the natural slope. Inside the bank on the north west side is a more gently sloping area some 20m across. The original entrance is considered to be on the south side. An old map records the name Round Meadow for the field containing much of the round; the name clearly refers to its earthworks. Old maps also show a later settlement to the south of the round with two buildings situated on the line of the enclosing earthworks; part of the external ditch on the east side was also reused, forming a trackway. The modern fencing, gate and gate fittings, and agricultural equipment are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW8669346566

Trevalsa Cross 350m NW of Trerice

24297

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Trevalsa Cross, situated at a minor junction east of Zelah in western Cornwall. This wayside cross survives with a round 'wheel' head on an upright granite shaft set in a modern granite base. The overall height of the monument is 1.1m. The head measures 0.46m high by 0.45m wide and 0.18m thick. The north west and south east principal faces of the cross each bear a relief equal limbed cross, the limbs meeting a narrow peripheral bead around the head. The shaft measures 0.68m high by 0.24m wide and 0.19m thick. Immediately below the head on the north west edge, a rounded projection extends 0.08m beyond the edge of the shaft; an equivalent projection on the opposite side of the neck has been removed. The shaft is cemented into a modern granite base set flush with the ground. This base measures 1.14m south west-north east by 1.05m north west-south east. The Trevalsa Cross was recorded in 1896 by the historian Langdon, when it was being used as a gatepost in a nearby meadow. This wayside cross is situated in the north west angle of the junction of three minor roads linking the north western parts of the parish with the church at St Allen. The roads also provide a link within the parish to the main route through western Cornwall, now the A30T, which passes through the nearby village of Zelah. This latter function has resulted, since 1985, in the fracture face being used by the County Highways Department as the surface for a painted signpost marked with arrows indicating the directions to Zelah and the A30. This practice has now ceased. The cross is Listed Grade II. The metallised surface of the modern road passing to the south east of the cross and the culvert to the north west are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW8170051842

Standing Cross at High Cross, 30m west of Truro Cathedral

32958

The scheduling includes a medieval standing cross, situated on level ground 30m west of Truro Cathedral. This is considered to be the borough cross of Truro recorded in 1290. Documentary evidence, with the place-name High Cross, indicates that it is near its original position. The cross, which is Listed Grade II, has a wheel type (disc shaped) head and its original shaft with a broken bottom edge, carved from a single piece of granite, and a modern granite shaft beneath this. It is up to 0.48m wide north west-south east, and has a consistent thickness of approximately 0.3m north east-south west. Its overall height is 3.04m. The head, which is 0.48m across, has a fairly regular round outline. Its two faces, south east and north west, are both carved with a similar cross in relief. Each cross is diagonal, and has a central round boss 0.1m across; a slight flattening around the boss and equal limbs around 0.13m wide and 0.15m long, formed by four triangular sinkings or cut-away areas which stop short of the edge of the head, leaving a raised rim round the face between the limbs. The north west side of the head is broken off at an angle, so that the carved rim on the edge of its north east face is missing. This face also has a small drilled hole in the lower triangular sinking. The neck of the cross is marked by two rounded projections, one at the top of each side of the shaft. The projections stand out 0.05m from the shaft and are 0.09m high and 0.2m across, not extending the full thickness of the shaft. The surviving length of the medieval shaft is approximately 0.65m. It is fairly straight sided, and in section is square with rounded corners. A slight, roughly vertical line in its south west face is thought to be a natural flaw. The modern, lower part of the shaft closely resembles the original above in form and finish. It is 1.91m high. The cross was found while digging a utility trench some 80m to the south in 1958. It has since been placed in several locations around this area before being fixed in its present position in 1988. An early 19th century account records that the cross formerly had a visible base, and that this had been used for tethering a bull for baiting. The site was later used for markets and fairs.

SW8256444920

Early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross in St. Clement's Churchyard

29203

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone, also known as the 'Ignioc Stone', with a medieval wayside cross carved on the top, situated within the churchyard at St Clement on the River Tresillian in the south of Cornwall. The early Christian memorial stone, which is Listed Grade II*, survives as an upright granite shaft 2.77m high with principal faces orientated north-south. The memorial stone measures 0.4m wide and is 0.38m thick at the base tapering to 0.28m at the top. The west side of the stone narrows to 0.26m wide at 1.4m above ground level, where the stone has been fractured. On the south face 1.4m above ground level is a 0.05m diameter cement filled hole with a lump of iron embedded in it, the remains of a gate fitting, evidence of its former reuse as a gatepost. The south face of the memorial stone displays two inscriptions, the lower one runs down the centre of the stone and reads in large capitals 'VITALI FILI TORRICI' which translates as Vitalus son of Torricus. The formula employed in the Latin inscription and the style of the lettering combine to suggest a late sixth century to early seventh century date for this memorial stone. The other, probably later inscription is inscribed in smaller letters on the upper part of the south face, and reads 'IGNIOC' a personal name. This inscription may have been added when the cross head was carved on the stone. Both inscriptions are clearly visible. It has been stated that the stone had an inscription in Ogham script down each side. Ogham is a script based on the Latin alphabet and formed of straight strokes. The inscription is believed to have read 'Vitali Maqvi' on the west side and 'Torrici' on the east side; it is no longer visible. Above the Ignioc inscription a medieval wayside cross head has been carved on both principal faces of the stone. Each face bears an equal limbed cross with a bead around the outer edge of the head; the limbs of the cross are slightly splayed at the ends and extend across the bead. The first record of this early Christian memorial stone was in 1754 when the local antiquarian Borlase recorded it in use as a gatepost in the vicarage grounds. It is believed that the memorial stone originally stood in a field close to the churchyard known as 'The Sanctuaries'. The stone was removed from the vicarage grounds in 1938 and re-erected in its present position in the churchyard. There is a plaque in front of the stone inscribed 'The Ignioc Stone First scheduled as a national monument 22 March 1932 when it stood in the vicarage drive from which it was removed and re-erected here 8 November 1938. Re-scheduled 12 January 1939'. The memorial slabs to the north west, north and east of the early Christian memorial stone, the brick edged flower bed to the west and the gravel surface of the footpath passing to the south of the memorial stone are excluded from the scheduling where they fall within the stone's protective margin, but the ground beneath is included.

SW8506743866

Wayside cross in Holy Trinity Churchyard

29205

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-head situated to the west of Holy Trinity Church at Tresillian in south Cornwall. The wayside cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head set on a low wall. The overall height of the monument is 0.61m. The principal faces are orientated east-west. The head measures 0.58m wide by 0.13m thick. Both principal faces bear an equal limbed cross with slightly splayed ends to the limbs, formed by four triangular sinkings. The shaft measures 0.1m high by 0.4m wide and is 0.17m thick. This wayside cross was found at Chapel Field, Tregellas, 5.5km north east of Holy Trinity churchyard. In 1863 the cross plus half a base stone was removed to the mission church at Tresillian and placed on the churchyard wall. In 1904 a new church was built, the fragment of base stone disappeared and the cross was re-erected in its present location to the west of the church, close to the churchyard wall. It is believed that the cross probably marked a route to the medieval chapel at Tregellas. The wooden planter and its concrete blocks to the east of the cross, the wooden planter to the south east, and the modern gravel surface surrounding the cross, where these fall within its protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW8701346486

Listed Buildings

Tregothnan

62907

Great house. 1650, 1818-18, 1845-8. By William Wilkins (2nd build) for the fourth Viscount Falmouth and Lewis Vulliamy (3rd build) for the second Earl of Falmouth. Freestone ashlar of two distinct types, a soft yellow Newham stone (Truro porphyry) for the earlier work and a fine hard grey limestone (Pentewan stone) for the later work, lead and slate roofs mostly hidden. A long range with a central spine corridor in a picturesque Tudor gothic style designed by Wilkins and extended in like manner by Vulliamy who greatly increased the picturesque effect. Two storeys with three tall towers and with some attics hidden behind parapets. Many mullioned and transomed windows of one to five lights with hood moulds. String courses. Battlemented throughout with decorative panelling. Many tall Tudor terracotta and stone stacks of different designs adding to an extremely picturesque outline. ENTRANCE (NORTH) FRONT: from left to right: (a) Bay added by Vulliamy, (b) three bays by Wilkins, the centre one of which projects as a two storey pointed arch porch and behind this is the four storey tower containing the staircase, (c) three storey tower with canted bay on ground floor added by Vulliamy, (d) two bays of Wilkins work, (e) two storey projecting entrance porch added by Vulliamy, (f) kitchen range connecting through to the office court (qv). THE EAST FRONT is chiefly Wilkins work with an addition ((a) above) to the right by Vulliamy. THE GARDEN (SOUTH) FRONT from left to right: (a) Projecting single bay wing with crow-stepped gable added by Vulliamy, (b) Five bays with much plainer single and two light windows which is a reworking of the 1650 house, (c) Irregular eight bay range of Wilkins' work slightly projecting and with an eight light bay window to right. INTERIOR two rooms of the 1650 house survive. The common parlour has oak panelling, a chimney piece with caryatids and a geometric and foliated, moulded rib plaster ceiling of similar period but with narrower ribs and more emphasis on floor display. It has a particularly fine fireplace overmantel with painted panel, drapery festoons and bolection mouldings. It is not known how altered these rooms may be from their original appearance. Wilkins' work is mainly in the Greek taste and of fairly restrained design but good quality workmanship. The ballroom and drawing room are said to be the finest of these. The stairhall is in the Gothic mode and would appear to have been influenced by Wyatt's at Ashridge. The staircase is a cantilevered Imperial with a cast iron balustrade incorporating trefoils and quatrefoils. The hall is lit by a clerestory with three 3-light windows on both sides of the tower, and separated from the upper corridors by Gothic screens. The ceiling is compartmented with elaborate heraldic decorations. Nothing is known of the Vulliamy rooms. The interior was not accessible at the time of resurvey and the description has been made from photographs. A full interpretation of the building was not possible and the extent of the survival of the 1650 house remains uncertain. Both north and south fronts of the 1650 section were refaced in grey Pentewan stone in the mid C19 which to some extent continued the original appearance remarked upon by Celia Fiennes in 1695 'The house is built all of white stone like the rough coarse marble'. It is also uncertain as to how much of the picturesque decoration of the exterior may be an addition of Vulliamy's for the more romantic outline he gave to the building. It is reputed that there are many original drawings and accounts in the house but these are inaccessible. The house is increased in value by its exceptionally fine natural setting. The 1650 house was visited and described by Celia Fiennes, cousin of Hugh Boscawen the builder and it was also the home of Admiral Boscawen in the C18.

SW8576741571

Church of St. Probus

62794

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

Parish Church. First vicar 1300 (Exeter Register), present building is C15 and C16 restored by G.E.Street in 1850 and extended by St Aubyn 1904. Shale rubble with granite quoins, dressings, buttresses and ashlar to tower, Delabole slate roofs with granite coped gables. Nave, chancel, west tower, north aisle and porch, south aisle and porch and south transept. North wall has seven bays with gable porch to second bay from west with granite 4 centred arched doorframe. Other bays have C15 Perpendicular granite 3 light millions with freestone tracery and C19 granite ashlar buttresses between. East wall has 3 Perpendicular style windows under gables surmounted by cross finials. Chancel gable was rebuilt in 1850 incorporating many ancient carved fragments. South aisle gable is 1904 as is south transept with boiler room under. South wall has C15 set back buttress to left. C15 window like those in north wall. Porch with 4 centred doorway and relief carving Anno G.T. 1637 R.B. 1768 in panel to gable, 2 C15 windows and buttresses, blind bay, transept, window and pointed arched door 1904 under to left. Tallest and most ornate Cornish medieval tower of 3 stages was begun circa 1523. West tower doorway is 4 centred and has hoodmould which becomes second string of quatrefoil decorated plinth. Fox and hound enrich string to north. 3 canopied niches with engaged crocketed pinnacles embellish north and south lower stages. Single Perpendicular bell openings with pierced granite screens between mullions and tracery to second stage and double ones to third stage with a range of 8 smaller ones under upper string to each side. Slightly set back buttresses are surmounted by crocketed pinnacles with engaged corner pinnacles under. Further pinnacles midway along crenellated parapet. Flanking north and south aisles have C15 gable windows. Lofty interior has granite wave moulded between sheets standard type B (Pevsner) piers with shields on capitals and 4 centred arcades of 7 bays to north and south of nave. Those between chancel and south aisle are probably 1904. C16 oak panelled screen divides nave from tower and C16 oak bench ends with words of old prayer painted in English (post Reformation) now form base of rood screen. Further reused oak panels in choir stalls and parclose, screen between chancel north aisle. The mosaic floor, east window and panelled wagon roof in chancel are probably 1850. North aisle west window glass is to Robert Lampen (former Vicar) 1853. Five light C19 east window glass is to Hawkins family of Trewithen. Then step newel stair to roof loft in north wall and C15 (or later) moulded wagon roof over and to north and south porches. Nave has C19 scissor braced roof and south aisle has C19 arched braced collar roof and 1904 barrel roof to east end beyond screen. C15 windows have chamfered rear arches and tower has tall arch with panelled responds and intrados, newel stair in north east corner. Interior fittings include brass memorial of 1514 in floor of south aisle to John and Cecilia Wolvedon of Golden Manor, granite Norman piscina to the sanctuary, a piscina in south wall near screen and memorial of 1766 on right to Thomas Hawkins with seated female figure holding medallion and an angel over. Octagonal font is 1845 to Sarah wife of William Stackhouse. Bench pews are of church restoration 1851, a letter from Charles Rex 1643 and James II Coat of Arms 1685.

SW8990147728

Pavilion 15m NW of Trewithen House

62780

Pavilion (built as stable block) circa 1740. Flemish bond brick on granite ashlar plinth with hipped double span Delabole slate roof. Rectangular plan. Symmetrical 2 storey, 5 window front. Central 6 panel door with tall flanking ground floor window openings with 18 paned sashes. Nine paned sashes to first floor. All openings have shallow arches. Octagonal lead sheathed cupola over valley between roofs. Interior not inspected.

SW9127947542

Trewithen House

62778

Country house 1723, and added to by Thomas Edwards circa 1738 and Sir Robert Taylor circa 1750-1760s. Granite ashlar, Pentewan stone ashlar and stucco with hipped slate roofs and rendered stacks. Double depth plan with central stairs. 2 storeys. North front is 2:5:2 bays with flanking bays broken forward, incised stucco with granite keystones. Rusticated central round arched stone doorcase has C18 fielded panelled door with sidelights and semi-circular arched fanlight. Paired brackets to doorcase support cornice with mutules. Original C18 twelve paned sashes with crown glass and heavy ovolo moulded glazing bars to all fronts. Granite sills and moulded cornice to parapet. Hipped dormers over. East front (probably 1723) is granite ashlar of 2:3:2 bays. Cantled central bays with central door with projecting keystone. Plinth, plain lintels and flanking pilasters with moulded cornices. Windows in left 2 bays are glazed but blocked behind. South front is Pentewan stone ashlar of 2:5:2 bays with central bay broken forward and taller. Central doorcase has pulvinated frieze and consoles supporting moulded cornice. Central bays have window architraves and bracketed sills. Moulded parapet cornice is like doorcase one. Interior has many fine rooms including pine panelled central east room with Ionic doorcase leading to south east oak panelled room with good Ionic detail. Central south room has arcaded screens to west and east ends of 3 semi circular arches springing from capitals with complete Ionic entablatures in the Roman manner with plaster vaulted ceilings behind. Rococo arabesques decorate fireplace wall. Main central cantilevered staircase is in semi circular open well and has wreathed handrail over newel. Other central stair has geometric balustrade of oriental inspiration. Reference County Life Vol.113 pages [99-993 and 1072-1075 and Vol. 132 pp.774.

SW9130947516

Pavilion 15m NE of Trewithen House

62779

Pavilion (for use as coach house). Circa 1740. Flemish bond brick on granite ashlar plinth with hipped double span Delabole slate roof. Rectangular plan. Symmetrical 2 storey, 5 window front. Central 6 panel door with tall flanking ground floor window openings with 18 paned sashes. 9 paned sashes to first floor. All openings have shallow arches. Main doorway to rear has elliptical arch and some stilted lunettes to first floor. Octagonal lead sheathed cupola with clock over valley between roofs. Bell is in open dome with finial over. Interior not inspected.

SW9133547545

Church of St. Felix

63022

Parish church. C14 and C15, restored 1867. Slatestone rubble walls with granite quoins and scantle slate roofs with gable ends. Nave, chancel under 1 roof, west tower, north transept, south aisle and south porch. C14, 2 stage west tower has corner buttresses to north and south to string dividing stages. Small, flat-headed windows just above string to north and south. 2 light, arch-headed windows over and to west and east all with slate louvres. Further string below simple battlemented parapet. Moulded, pointed west granite doorway with relieving arch and 2 light window over, also with relieving arch. North wall of nave has 2, C19, 3 light Perpendicular style windows similar to other C19 windows. North transept to left has C19, 3 light window in gable end but retains granite and freestone late C15 early C16, flat headed windows each with 3 cinquefoil lights and hoodmould to west and east walls. Also to left of east wall is C16/C17 ovolo moulded pointed arched elvan doorway with scrolled stops to hoodmould. C19, 4 light window to east gable end of chancel. All south aisle windows are C19 freestone in Perpendicular style to east and west gable ends, 1 window to left of south porch and 5 to right. Porch has C19 pointed freestone doorway with stiff leaf label stops. C15 granite, moulded, round headed inner doorway. Interior C19 arch braced collar roofs with cavetto cornices enriched with ballflowers and rosettes; C15 granite 9 bay arcade between nave chancel and south aisle with round mostly monolith piers each with 4 engaged shafts. Fittings

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

include C13 octagonal elvan front with 2 blind pointed arches to each side over C19 octagonal base; C19 pews with scroll shaped ends; arcaded brattished C19 screen between nave and transept; tiled flooring to aisles; glazed tiles to chancel; painted coat of arms of George II, 1635; copies of letters from Charles I sent from Sudeley Castle camp 1643 and The Ten Commandment on 2 painted panels flanking south door.

SW8711639461

Truro Cathedral

377394

Cathedral. 1880. By J L Pearson; eastern parts built before Pearson's death in 1897; nave, central tower and western towers were carried out to the original design by his son F L Pearson between 1895 and 1910; the early C16 south aisle of the former parish church of St Mary is incorporated as St Mary's Aisle. Exterior walls are of dressed granite from Mabe and Bath stone for details; interior has dressed granite from St Stephen, columns and arcades of Bath stone, decorations in serpentine from the Lizard and marble and other contrasting materials. Dry Delabole slate roofs with stone spires and turret roofs and copper spire over bell tower at west end of St Mary's Aisle. Plan has west narthex flanked by corner towers, 8-bay nave with aisles, and 2-storey south porch at west end of aisle; crossing tower and flanking 2-bay transepts, flat to south with square annexe to round baptistry adjoining to west; south transept porch adjoins east bell tower; St Mary's Aisle to south of ambulatory and 5-bay choir above crypt with one-bay east transepts and 2-bay sanctuary flanked by chapels. Early English style with spires of Normandy type and a strong emphasis on verticality. St Mary's Aisle, of 6 bays and Perpendicular style, has enriched panel carving to 2-tier plinth; crenellated parapet; quatrefoils to plinth and parapet and mouchettes to spandrels; canopied niches to corners of east gable which has 5-light Perpendicular window; each bay articulated by a pair of slender crocketed pinnacles framing niche with pedestal shaft for statue; each 4-light window is grouped into 2 paired Y-tracery windows set in basket arch, the second bay from east has a basket-arched doorway. C19 church has moulded capitals to engaged shafts of lancet and plate-tracery windows, offset buttresses with weathered tops and trefoil-headed frieze beneath parapet. East gable has wheel window set above trefoil frieze and 3 large lancets to 2 tiers, and is flanked by corner buttresses with open octagonal turrets; 2-light plate-tracery windows to sanctuary, above chapels with group of 4 linked lancets to north and south walls. Similar plate-tracery windows to side walls of east transepts which have lucarnes to corner buttresses crowned by octagonal turrets with pierced quatrefoils; wheel window and 4 linked lancets set in arch with shafts to south gable and wheel window above paired lancets to north gable. Similar 2-light plate-tracery windows to choir and nave; both have flying buttresses to aisles, those to nave having arcades of lancets separated by buttresses. Similar windows and octagonal turrets to main transepts, which are dominated to north and south by great rose windows, flat to north above arcade of lancets and flat to south above enriched portal with figure sculpture; bell tower has clasping corner buttresses, pyramidal roof and a pair of tall 2-light transomed windows to each face of belfry. Crossing tower of 2 stages above body of church, with 3 tall 2-light windows to each face, taller to second stage; pierced parapet with tiers of lancets to octagonal pinnacles and 2-light windows to lucarnes at base of spire. Baptistry with grouped lancets and quatrefoils to pierced parapet. Similar treatment to 4-stage west towers with spires which flank west front and have triple arcades of tall lancets to tall buttresses with spirelets; these flank west gable which has enriched detail and sculpture above great arch on 2 orders of shafts which frame recessed bay with rose window above arcade of 4 lancets and elaborate narthex with figure sculpture and engaged shafts to 2 portals. INTERIOR: richly detailed with vaulting and engaged shafts with capitals to rere arches throughout, the arcade piers having clustered shafts, moulded capitals and inner vaulting shafts continued to meet corbels on piers. Triforium has unusual design of 4 lancets and 2 quatrefoil circles under arch to each bay, the choir having additional quatrefoils and enriched dog-tooth carving; 2 double lancets with walkway to each bay of triforium, also with enriched carving to choir. Three rows of arcades on north side of choir to St Mary's Aisle, which has standard A-type (Pevsner) arcades and early C16 waggon roof with carved wall plates and ribs. Tower lantern has radiating vault on square plan. Baptistry has groined vault with clustered wall shafts and centre boss. Groined crypt with chamfered ribs beneath choir. Nave has sexpartite vaulting in French style (quadripartite to rest of church); walkways to freestanding wall arcades. Principal fittings include stone reredos by Pearson with tiers of canopied figure sculpture and a Majesty above a central Crucifixion surrounded by Old Testament scenes; wooden altar by Pearson with marble top and arcaded sides; sanctuary enclosed by stone side screens with richly-canopied Decorated-style sedilia also by Pearson; choir to west, enclosed by wrought-iron screens, has marble mosaic floor with ancient porphyry, teak Bishop's Throne with richly-carved canopy and flanking more simple chaplains' seats, and choir stalls canopied to rear also by Pearson; altar frontal chest of 1887; C16 poor box; reredos painting of Christ blessing Cornish industry in north aisle; large brass eagle lectern; pulpit by Pearson has upper tier enriched by figure sculpture set in ogee-headed canopied niches; red marble font with canopied cover to baptistry, which has similar marble floor to choir; west gallery set on 2 pointed arches with figure sculpture set in canopied niches to spandrels and trefoil-headed panelled parapet; C16 octagonal freestone font and C18 octagonal walnut and mahogany font. Principal monuments include 2 kneeling alabaster figures of c1620 in crypt; monument of 1614 to Richard Robartes and his wife have double columns to sides and small figures of Death and Father Time; brass to Edward White Benson, first Bishop of Truro 1877-1882; large canopied aedicule with 2 reclining effigies on shelves to Richard Robartes, d.1614; tablets in north transept to Vivian family; slate headstone to Owen Phippen, d.1636, with an account of his adventures in Turkey; monuments to Richard Hoblyn, d.1714, and Francis Burges, d.1684, and his wife Anne d.1688. Stained glass by Clayton and Bell except glass to south side of St Mary's aisle of the 1840s by Warrington. Cornwall was linked with Devon as part of the Exeter diocese from 1050 to 1876, when the Cornish see was revived. (The Creation Of A Cathedral: Fisher-Barham: Falmouth: 1980-; Metcalfe P: The Cathedrals of England: 1985-; The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1951-1970: 233-4).

SW8263444916

Church of St. Clement

62819

Parish Church C15. Shale with granite quoins and dressings and scantle slate roofs with gable ends. Nave, chancel, west tower, north transept, south aisle and porch. North wall of nave partly rebuilt, C19 resetting of C15 Perpendicular granite 3 light window west of transept and inserted C19 Perpendicular style window east of Transept. North transept has straight joint to nave and is later but probably C15 with C19 cusped headed windows. East wall of chancel rebuilt C19 to receive pointed window with rose in tracery. East wall of south aisle does not align with chancel and has C15 Perpendicular granite window with monolithic jambs. South wall has 1:1:4 bays. Second bay is porch with semi-circular arched moulded granite door frame probably C15-C16 (similar inner door). Other bays have C15 granite 3 light Perpendicular windows. West window of south aisle is C19 in Perpendicular style. Three stage west tower is reputed to be C14 (Pevsner and Church guide) and has inscribed date 1326 in belfry but the building displays no architectural evidence for this. Moulded round headed granite doorframe with hoodmould and relieving arch is probably C15, as is outer frame of window over. Bottom stage has buttressing to corners of north and south walls. Second stage and parapet have clasping corner buttresses whereas top stage is unbuttressed. This stage may have been inserted C16 - C17 reusing parapet stonework. Gargoyles over second string resolve the junction. Granite windows to upper stage are round headed with hood moulds and relieving arches with 3 round headed lights, the centre light higher, and pierced slate louvres. Parapet has corner pinnacles, two of which are C19 replacements (original ones are in Vicarage garden). Lead roof. Interior has granite near- semi -circular arched arcade standard A type (Pevsner) piers of 6 bays between nave and chancel and south aisle, with further C15 arch to transept. Tall tower arch has inner rib arch carried on corbels. Roofs are C19 and arch braced over heavy wallplates with shields and baliflower carvings to nave and south aisle and incorporating

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

carved wood from old wagon roofs in porch and transept. Evidence for fitting of rood screen but nothing survives. Tower granite newel stair is in north west corner. Lower stages of tower have very thick north and south walls, swept towards stair. Lively patterns of clear, red, blue, yellow and green glass in windows dedicated to eminent parishioners of 1840s to 1860s. Particularly striking is chancel enamel painted window of interlacing design to Admiral Sir Barrington Reybolds GCB 1861. Fittings include C19 pine pews with scrolled ends; carved oak from old root in reredos panel in chancel and cut into blocks between muntin of modern glazed screen to transept; organ near tower; painted George III coat of arms; stocks in porch of octagonal font with quatrefoils in panels C15 to C16; serpentine pulpit and slate chest tomb slab with hands holding foliage against south wall to William, son of James Hankey 1705. Monuments on south wall to Samuel Thomas of Tregolls 1796 with carved figures in romantic dress signed by Bacon and to Rear Admiral Robert Carthew Reynolds 1811 with 3 sailors in period costume, sinking ship, anchor and medallion against sunburst over, all within tapered slab.

SW8506043876

Church of St. Ladoca

62738

Parish church C15 (consecrated 1268), restored by G E Street for Canon Wise 1864. Shale rubble with granite quoins, dressings and ashlar in tower, slate roofs. Nave, ohancel, west tower, north transepts, south aisle and south porch. Nave has 2 C19 buttresses and 1 C15 perpendicular granite window which is similar to all other C15 ones. Transept to nave is C15 and has C15 window in gable. Pointed arched door to west side is C19. Transept to chancel has mullioned bay attached to gable with battlements over. Reused C15 window in east wall. Chancel window in freestone is 1864 and has cinquefoil over centre. East window of south aisle has reticulated cusped tracery of 1869. South wall 1:1:4 bays. Windows are C15 with slightly taller one to left of porch. Porch has gabled roof and 4 centred arched granite door frame. West window is 1896 with cusped freestone tracery. Roofs have granite coped gables. Tower is granite ashlar of 3 stages with offset buttresses. Angel corbels support those over nave. Perpendicular louvred openings in bell storey with battlemented parapet over and battlemented and crocketed corner pinnacles surmounted by crosses. Semi-circular headed moulded granite door frame to tower suggests Renaissance influence and later date than main fabric. Interior of nave has standard granite arcade of diagonally set piers with torus, fillet and cavetto mouldings of 2 bays into north transept and 4 bays to south aisle continuing for 2 more bays between chancel and chapel. Unceiled C15 wagon roof has carved principal ribs and under purlins. North transept has C19 roof. Chancel window centre light is by Burne Jones with flanking ones by William Morris. The pitch pine king post roof has cusped arched braces and wind braces. Granite arch to north transept containing organ is 1908 as is the freestone barrel vaulted roof over and vestry beyond. East window of south aisle has William Morris glass and west window which is later looks like Pre-Raphaelite work. Unceiled C15 wagon roof over with carved principal ribs, wall plates and under purlins. Similar roof survives in porch. Tower ceiling is divided into 4 panels by chamfered oak beams with masons mitres at intersection. Panels have chamfered joists which run in alternate directions. Stair in north west corner. Fittings include high alter frontal panels by Ed. A E Prynne 1897, alabaster reredos, C16 carved oak panels in rood screen, circular C19 pitch pine pulpit with cusped arcading on turned shafts and choir stalls of similar design. The circular font is probably late Norman and of Catecluse stone (Pevsner) has scalloped square base with plain turned shaft supporting bowl with a kind of cable moulding at bottom with palmettes in round panels surmounted by border with crosses. Slate on west wall of nave to William Randall 1657 and John Randell 1665. In porch over inner door is freestone head (possibly Norman) a granite piscina or font to right of door, village stocks for 2 people and a slate grave slab on east wall with carved skeleton, skull and crossed bones and hour glass to Nicholas Cornelius 1632. Dated stone in south wall at west end reads: "PB II CW I783" (church warden?).

SW8945750986

Church of St. Hermies; Various GII Listed monuments and headstones

63934

Anglican parish church within oval churchyard. C15 and 1819-20, by Joh Foulston, for the Rev. Cornelius Cardew. Killas rubble with granite quoins. Slate roofs. Tower of granite ashlar. Plan: C19 rebuilt nave with undifferentiated chancel. Aisles running full length and north and south (Truthan) transept chapels. C15 west tower. South porch added 1867; outer opening an early C17 doorway of granite moulded impost and capitals carrying a 3-centred moulded arch, blind spandrels infilled with a ball. Windows all C19 in Perpendicular 3-light form., Buttresses crowned by stumpy crocketed pinnacles with cross terminals set on walls behind gutters, and similar spires to transept gables. Moulded C15 west door and 3-light window over set in 3 stage tower. Perpendicular bell openings and crenellated parapet. Stair in north-west angle Interior: As rebuilt in early C19, unplastered. Wide nave continuous with chancel and reused C16 6-bay St Stephen's porcelain granite Cornish arcade, the roof higher than earlier nave, the creasing of which remains on tower. Panelled segmental barrel vaulted ceiling with reused carved bosses, and similar shallow vaults over aisles. Tower arch chamfered, with a chamfered inner arch dying into imposts. Two very large mask corbels reset above original roof line. Later C19 south door set where former window. Arches to transept chapels as nave arcade. Priest's door on south side of chancel tight between buttresses. Fittings: Font, at west end of nave, a C13 basin on a single column, ornamented with tendril scroll around rim and leaf pattern on each side. Moulded octagonal base of later medieval date. Pulpit, a deeply carved oak memorial of 1903. Carved oak screens in easternmost bays of arcades. One pew of C15-early C16, altered, but retaining one carved end and one linenfold end. Monuments: South aisle: (a) marble slab set flush in limestone frame, Latin inscription to Rev. Cornelius Cardew DD, died 1831, and wives. (b) White marble tablet on grey field. Tablet has cornice and splayed fluted ends, garland above, arms and corbel below. Pretty. To Mary Cardew, died 1808. In south transept (c) Corniced tablet on square grey field, by Stephens of Exeter. Mutules below. To Edward Collins of Truthan, died 1831. (d) White marble tablet with cornice, crest and arms, scrolled apron below, by W.Pearce of Truro. To Edward Collins, died 1833. In North Aisle (e) simple corniced marble tablet on grey slate, to George Simmons of Trevella, died 1854, also by Pearce. North transept: (f) Commemorative slab for the rebuilding of the church in 1820 at cost of £1,400. Richard Bevan, builder. The monuments are a group related in date to the rebuilding. Miscellaneous: Royal Arms of George IV dated 1827, painted on metal sheet. Lion and Unicorn partially emerging from behind an inclined oval shield with garter. Signed. Brass: Robert Trenckreeke of Trenckreeke. 1594. in civil dress, with wife and family. The earlier church had a large north chapel and, apparently, no aisles. The Hermes dedication dates from the rebuilding. St Hermes was martyred in Rome on 28th. August AD 116 or 117

SW8464649866

Church of St Allen; GII Listed Lychgate, churchyard wall and three churchyard crosses

63899

Anglican parish church. C12, C13 and C15. Killas and granite moorstone, slate roofs. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, C12-C13, with parallel south aisle added for almost full length in C15, and C15 west tower to original nave, which was also refenestrated at same time. C15 south porch. Exterior: North door blocked; late C12-early C13 nook shafts with elementary stiff-leaf capitals, round arch with chamfer enriched with nailheads, all possibly reset. Lancet window in north chancel wall. North nave wall and south aisle nave C15 3-light foiled windows. East window of four lights, replicated in C19 in east window of aisle, now the vestry. South door moulded 4-centred arch with corbel over, and different mouldings to porch arch. Inner doorway simply chamfered, with C18 fielded panelled door. West tower of 3 stages, with set-back buttresses,

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moulded west door deeply set in thick walls with hood moulding, and 3-light panel traceried window over. Stair tower part-octagonal in north-east corner, rising to crenellated tower above the main crenellated parapet and terminating in a conical spirelet. Two-light bell openings. Porch has cross-crested ridge tiles. Lead spouting adjacent south of tower has moulded arms, initials and date 1705. Interior: Nave plastered. Standard Cornish granite arcade of 6 bays. Piers of 4 attached shafts divided by hollow chamfers, the shafts rising to small capitals. Four-centred depressed arches. East of eastern arc the jamb of former south lancet of chancel is interrupted by last bay of arcade, and piscina partly covered by medieval or early post-medieval rebuild of east chancel wall further to west. East wall has some early plaster painted with red band around east window. Two slots, probably from removed corbels, either side of window. Boarded wagon roof of C19. Aisle similarly plastered and ceiled. Tower base raised over 4 steps; corbelled reveal with single chamfered supporting arch. Fittings: Font, granite, octagonal with large chamfer stops returning octagonal bowl to square, recut and remounted in C19. Ogee oak cover of C17 with ball finial. Font is enclosed in effective early C19 balustrade with narrow pointed arches between balusters. Pulpit, C19, and simple, panelled. Reader's desk has front of c.1570-1600, panelled and carved, with 3 flat consoles. Communion table, now by south door, or oak, with turned legs and stretchers. Organ in east end of aisle. Monuments: North Wall: (a) White marble tablet on grey slate field. C18. Corniced panel with crest, scrolls above and below, by Edgecombe of Truro. To Rev. Edward Tippet MA, died 1840, and wife. (b) Limestone slab, to Rev. Buckland, died 1780. (c) Wall monument, white marble in limestone frame, to Mary Morris, died 1862, Rev. George Morris, and their children. Also slate slab of 1922 and 3 x C19 brasses. On north wall of nave, (d) White marble tablet on grey, a pascal Lamb panel on top. Lettering to William Bennetts of Engilly, died 1835, and family. South wall of aisle: (e) Corniced marble tablet on slate to Rev. Peter Gurney and children, erected 1823, by Edgecombe. (f) Simple tablet to child John Rowe Nicholas, died 1826. Miscellanea: North wall: Painted and framed royal arms of Charles II dated 1660. Persian carpet with 3 major stripes and pear field. Glass: East window 1862, to Lanyon family. North window of 1889 by Moore of London, and a second window of 1909-10. The living was appropriated by the Bishop of Exeter to Glasney College in 1287, and is now held by the bishop's chaplain. Alexander Barclay, 1495-6 - 1552, poet and theologian, author inter alia of the English version of 'The Ship of Fools' was appointed vicar 1530-31. SW8223850602

Church of St. Keyne; Various GII Listed headstones and monuments

377401

Parish church. Consecrated 1259, extended C15, greatly restored 1819 and 1860. Local rubble with granite and some freestone dressings; dry Delabole slate roofs with coped gable ends and crested clay ridge tiles. Originally a cruciform plan of which north wall of nave, chancel and possibly foundations of north transept survive, extended in the early C15 with south aisle and south porch and in later C15 with west tower; organ transept rebuilt probably 1860. 3-stage tower has angle buttresses set back from the corners, string courses dividing stages; embattled parapet with crocketed corner pinnacles; round-arched west doorway with C15 three-light traceried window above and traceried louvred windows to belfry. Tower windows are typical late C15 Perpendicular style; C15 windows to north and south aisle windows have Y tracery, some have had mullions and tracery restored in the C19. C15 south porch doorway has moulded responds and 4-centred arch; inner doorway also 4-centred. C19 windows: to transepts, to west window of aisle, to east end of aisle and 5-light east window to chancel, with interesting tracery. INTERIOR: plastered walls; C15 tower arch and tall standard A-type (Pevsner) arcade with 4-centred arches; C19 waggon roofs to nave, chancel and aisle. C19 arch-braced roofs to transepts. C19 memorial windows with coloured glass: east chancel to Carlyon, north chancel to George and Jacobi Cornish; south chancel to J R Cornish; west tower to Carlyon, choir aisle south to Tippet and Blamey; south transept east to Reverend Charles Burgess, west to William Mansell Tweedy. Fittings: C17 painted letter from Charles I; otherwise C19 fittings including granite font, pews and pulpit and freestone reredos with trefoil-headed squat colonnade of 9 bays. Monuments: in north transept nowy-headed plaster and slate wall monument to Edmund Powell 1784; in south transept wall marble to John Richards Paul of Bosvigo 1826-1907, north wall Gothic-style limestone wall monument to William Mitchell 1845, south wall marble monument with urn by Isbell to George John (and family) 1808 of Trehaverne and marble monument with shield and urn by King to George Nicholas John 1797, aged 8. SW8196845852

Landers Monument

377618

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

SW8235844400

St. Michaels Church

63412

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

SW7720743178

All Hallows Church of Saint Kea

63440

Parish church, 1894, by C.H. Fellowes Prynne, Donors: John Claude Daubez and Wm, Love Hearle and built by local builder, A Carkeek; replacing plain rectangular church built 1802 to a design by James Wyatt. Faced shale rubble walls with dressed granite quoins, copings, jambstones, mullions and arches. Steep red tile roofs with coped gable ends to nave, chancel, organ aisle and north transept; outshuts at lower pitch over

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aisles; hip to north of vestry and gable end to south porch. Embattled parapet to north porch and to tower with copper spire. Stone lateral chimney over side wall of chancel serving vestry. Nave/chancel, under one roof, west tower, north and south aisles, north transept to chancel vestry in angle, north porch in angle between transept and vestry, south organ projection at east of south aisle and south porch towards west end. Late Perpendicular style with Arts and Crafts influence. 3-stage west tower with moulded plinth; weathered diagonal corner buttresses to top of second stage; moulded cornice to embattled parapet surmounted by broach spire. Moulded 4-centred west doorway with label and carved stops and quatrefoils to spandrels. Perpendicular style 3-light window over with transom dividing tracery and label with carved stops. Upper stage of tower has 2 round-headed louvered and traceried openings to each side within recessed panel with machicolated cornice. Otherwise all windows are more conventional Perpendicular style. Octagonal stair turret to north wall, in angle between tower and north aisle, rising to top of second stage and with granite roof. West windows to north and south aisle flanking tower each with 2 lights, tracery and labels with stops. All walls with plinths. North wall of north aisle has 5 flat-headed traceried windows: wider 3-light window to middle and buttresses between this and paired similar 2-light windows left and right. North transept has north gable end with 2 flat-headed 2-light cusped windows. Adjoining 4-centred doorway to porch, left, with carved stops to label. Vestry set back to far left is lit by flat-headed window with cusped lights with door and window to basement, under. Chancel has north window to left of chimney. East gable end has diagonal corner buttresses and further buttress incorporating inscribed foundation stone below 5-light window with wheel tracery to rose. South wall of chancel has single-light window with tracery. Further single-light windows with tracery to gable end of south organ projection to far left and right. South wall has gabled entrance porch, left, 2 windows to south aisle and projecting chapel to right with 3 windows. Porch is in Arts and Crafts style with stone walls on plinth to sill level and timber frame structure over with coloured leaded cusped lights between studs as mullions both to side walls and flanking doorway. 2-light window in gable over with stylized trailing vine carving to barge board. South aisle windows, 2-light one to left and 3-light one to right, with buttress between, are flat-headed with cusped lights. Organ projection has diagonal corner buttresses and buttress between windows 2 and 3 from left. All windows have 2 lights with tracery over within arched openings with stopped labels. Interior is little altered with walls of polychrome dressed stone brought to course; limestone arcades of 3 bays, between nave and aisle, with 4-centred moulded arches enriched with 4-leaf and other carved details over octagonal piers; polychrome chancel arch on corbels each with 3 shafts plus 2 further arches to aisles from choir; and original pine roof structure with widely spaced arch-braced trusses. East window depicts saints including some of Christ's apostles and some Cornish saints including St Kea and King Arthur. Memorial window in north to those fallen in First World War with armoured angel in 1 light and other light, with armoured soldier, to Lieutenant Arthur Donald Sowell, who died August 24th 1916 in the Battle of the Somme. Fittings: Norman freestone Bodmin type (Pevsner) font with round bowl on 4 shafts and carving to 4 faces of the bowl with flared cross to east, lion-like animal to west and young tree of life to north and older one to south; nowy-headed painted letter of thanks to Royalist supporters in Cornwall from Charles II, transcribed by George Withiell 1686. (Both these items from former church of Saint Kea, Old Kea); otherwise mostly C19 fittings except carved oak bench ends to choir, said to be by prisoners-of-war circa 1914. A very impressive building set in unspoilt wooded surroundings with a graveyard with many C19 graves.

SW8100642653

Coach house and stabling at approx 20m of The Home Farmhouse including courtyard wall and gate piers to the front

63391

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

SW8039742241

Killiw House

63385

Country house. C18 and earlier core but remodelled circa 1850, possibly by Paxton. Principal elevations are of granite ashlar with dressed granite architectural detail, otherwise rubble. Hipped scantle slate roofs with parapets and surrounding central valley. Brick chimneys over cross walls. Plan of 2 equal principal reception rooms flanking central entrance vestibule leading to large stair hall. 2 further principal reception rooms beyond right-hand room forming L-shaped reception area. Service rooms behind and servants accommodation within wing to rear of service area behind left-hand room. 2 storeys to reception area and 3 storeys to part of service area. Symmetrical 2:1:2 bay south west entrance front, added circa 1850. Plinth, rusticated quoins, stepped first floor sill band, and wide moulded parapet cornice with blocking course over. Recessed window openings with moulded pediments on consoles over ground floor windows and moulded hoods on consoles over first floor windows. All original circa 1850 hornless 12-pane sashes. Wide central doorway within distyle-in-antis Doric porte cochere. Segmental arch over doorway. Original panelled doorway with marginal paned overlight and flanking sidelights with reticulated glazing. Acorn corner finials to main parapets and ball corner finials over porch parapet are C20 additions. Nearly symmetrical south east 1:3:1 bay circa early C19 garden front with central 3-window bowed projection, slightly wider to left since circa 1850 refronting to south west. Plinth, plain sill string and parapet as south west front. Windows in plain ashlar surrounds with granite lintels over except segmental arches over ground floor left and right openings. Original 12-pane hornless sashes. Ground floor left and right are tripartite sashes within wider openings with blind tympana over. Interior of reception area is very fine with early and mid C19 doors doorcases, window shutters panelling and ceiling cornices and bands. Entrance vestibule has moulded coffered ceiling, stone flagged floor and fine, possibly resited, C18 chimney piece with dentils in the entablature. Circa mid C19 pediment with dentils over doorway leading into stair hall. 6-panelled mahogany doors have bead moulding within panels; similar detail to panelled reveals and to dado panelling. Fine stair hall with cantelevered open-well open-string stone stair with ornate cast iron splat balusters and mahogany handrail wreathed over newel. Landings on 2 floors to link 2-storey reception area to 3-storey service area. Landings now have added support of later Roman Doric column on pedestals. Lantern over. Right-hand room has fine marble chimney piece in the French style

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with carved consoles, shell decoration to frieze and horseshoe iron grate. Ceiling has fine trailing vine band and pediments similar to the one in the vestibule over doorways. The room behind, ie central to garden front with bowed windows has fine neo-classical detail and is linked to further room beyond which has similar detail and anthemion ceiling band. Killiow is an interesting mid C19 refashioning of an essentially early C19 house and well situated overlooking an informal parkland landscape.
SW8046242138

Mr. Lanyons Almshouse and walls surrounding Garden to the east 63433

Almshouses and garden walls to front. 1726. Built for Lanyon. Painted slateston rubble walls, granite sills, oak lintels and windows. Flipped scantle slate roof sweeping very low to rear. Tall rendered chimneys, each with 2 flues over side walls, and central axial chimney with 4 flues. Original plan of 2 pairs of single- cell plans with central stair between each pair and narrow, possibly communal, service area open to continuous rear catslide roof. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 6-window east front arranged as 2 identical 3-window fronts with 2 doorways towards middle of each. C20 doors with 2 glazed top panels. All 3- light casements with possibly original oak frames and mullions with internal chamfers and stops. Lintels over first floor windows have bowtell moulding. Dated stone name plaque to first floor, middle, with raised letters and one S in the form of a bird. Rear is blind but light is emitted through old iron skylights in roof. Interior of third from left inspected and much original structure and detail survives including ovolo-moulded oak ceiling beams, ovolo-moulded muntins with plank partition and 2-panel door to first floor room with ovolo-moulded panels and 1 original nailed strap hinge. Original roof structure not inspected. Granite coped garden walls flanking front linked to house by slate-roofed doorway to left with old ledged door with iron strap hinges and wooden latch, and earth closet with slate roof to right. Return walling, parallel to front, and with entrance, has rubble coping. It is thought that the ground floor was for men and the first floor for women. No w divided into 4 units, each with ground and first floor rooms. Despite some conversion, this is a very intact building retaining its essentially simple but functional design.
SW8133741330

Penelewey Barton Farmhouse and garden walls to S 63400

Farmhouse and adjoining garden walls to south. 1710 remodelling of earlier house, for James Mayo. Partly brick front laid to English bond, otherwise slatestone rubble. Granite sills, flat brick arches and wooden lintels. Half-hipped asbestos slate roof with modillioned eaves cornice to front and sweeping lower to rear with central scantle-slated hipped dormer over integral stair turret. Hipped asbestos slate roof at lower level to right (east). Tall brick chimney over side wall, left, and further wider brick chimney over cross wall between main part of house and kitchen, right. Originally probably 3 room through passage plan, with upper end, ie. hall and inne room rebuilt in 1710 to become central through passage plan with reception room a either side and central stair hall between narrower and shallower integral rea service rooms. Lower end retained and remodelled as kitchen with enormous hearth backing onto cross wall. 2 storeys. Overall 4-window south front of symmetrical 3-window part with central doorway, and 1-window lower kitchen front, right. Main doorway with 6-panel door an pedimented doorcase is within C20 glazed porch. Ground floor rendered C20 to mid- floor brick platband. All original 1710 16 pane hornless sashes with very wide glazing bars with internal ovolo-moulding and original crown glass. One pane to window over door with John Vivian 1716 scratched on. Lower end, right has original 1710 12-pane 2-light casement, left, doorway, right, and original 16-pane sash over door. First floor walling stepped back, presumably rebuilt 1710, above first floor sill level. Further original sash to right-hand side (east) wall first floor with Hearle 1860 scratched on pane and original casement below. Rear has original tall sash to stair and 4 original 2-light casements 2 to first floor left of stair, 1 to right and 1 single-light casement to ground floor left of middle. Wide opening to ground floor right with later 12-pane 2-light casement. Wide doorway under and slightly to left of stair window. Brick lean-to laid to English bond with scantle roof at left. Single storey scantle roofed earth closet with ash house building adjoins at right-hand end. Interior survives almost complete from the 1710 remodelling. Doors, mostly 2 panelled with original architraves throughout and moulded plaster ceiling cornices to reception rooms and chambers including a fine canopied ceiling to chamber over kitchen, with ovolo and cavetto moulding to upper angle; panelled window shutters and high dado panelling to middle room. Stair hall has fine circa mid C18 Chinese Chippendale unequal dog-leg stair with landing balustrade, and moulded handrail becoming level over newels. It is possible that the main framework of the stair is original with balusters only replaced with Chinoiserie. Kitchen has C17 chamfered cross beam with stopped chamfers. Large fireplace with oven to right-hand side; bacon rack, with close set grid construction, fixed to middle of ceiling, and C18 dresser near door. Gate-piers and garden wall. Circa 1710. Brick laid to English bond with squared granite copings with arrow head finials over taller piers. 2 sections of walling running roughly north south with gateway midway and adjoining house to north. Square-on-plan gate-piers and terminal piers. Short flight of granite steps within gateway. Mentioned in 1285 in connection with the Statute of Merton, Rights of access; in 1568 Penelewey Barton was part of Trevilla and Freehold was sought by James Mayo in 1690. Historical information from Mr Withers, present occupier (1985) who has done a great deal of documentary research on Penelewey Barton. This is a very complete 1710 remodelling of an earlier house and particularly notable for the quality and quantity of the C18 features including its almost complete 1710 fenestration to front, rear and side. These remarkable windows themselves, both sashes and casements, are very early and well preserved examples complete with most of the original crown glass.
SW8184540867

Clocktower with stable yard and office adjoining tregothnan to the NE 62908

Stable yard and offices of a great house. 1816-18 by William Wilkins for the Fourt Viscount Falmouth (office yard) 1845-8 by Lewis Vulliamy for the second Earl of Falmouth (stable yard). Yellow brick with stone dressings to main (east front) other parts rubble with stone dressings, slate roofs. Double courtyard plan in a Tudor Collegiate style. East front of two storeys with central gatetower with centred arch flanked by octagonal turrets. First floor with two 2-light mullioned and transomed windows flanking clock, battlements and Tudor terracotta chimneys above. Two bays, to either side of tower, six light mullioned and transomed windows below, five light above. Battlemented parapet, tall Tudor terracotta stacks. Internal faces of the stable yard are in rubble and show some later alterations. Five carriage doors with four centred heads on north-east side. Granite sett paving. The 'office-yard' which is the original stable yard, is both smaller and plainer, particularly the exterior walls and adjoins to the south. The development of these buildings is uncertain at present. Sources: se Tregothnan.
Sw8570141626

Penkivel Farmhouse 62906

Manor house, C16/17. Slatestone rubble walls with some granite dressings. Delabole dry slate and asbestos slate roofs mostly with gable ends but hipped on south-east, south-west, north-east with lateral and gable stone stacks, with slate drips and some with brick shafts. Irregular plan originally 3 room and through passage plan with 2 storey porch, now consisting of main range with central 2 storey porch facing north-east. To

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left a 2 storey circa C17 projecting wing end to rear left another 2 storey circa C17 wing making a T-shaped plan. Irregular 2 storey north-east front, 2 storey porch has late C16/earlier C17 4-centred granite arched doorway with leaf carving in spandrels and label with stops and carved 'C' on each. C20 glazed doors. Above C17 3 light granite mullioned window and C20 small pane glazing. Wing to left has blind gable-end. Between wing and porch is blocked door opening on left and 2-light casement to right in narrow opening. Old 2-light timber casement over each with 15 panes also in narrow opening. To right of porch King mullion 4-light granite moulded window with hood mould and labels. Glazed 10 pane timber casements. Matching window to right of lateral stack is blocked. The walling above is partly rebuilt following removal of original windows. North-west gable end has smaller matching 4-light granite mullioned window with King mullion, labels etc and larger matching pattern window below. Small dressed and moulded stone stack on gable apex. Rear of main range irregular design incorporating 2 stone raking buttresses of unknown date. C20 glazed door under slate pent roof over cross- passage doorway with old 2-light timber casements under timber lintels to right and above, one 8 panes per light, the other 15 panes per light. Some blocked opening. Wing to rear left has lower roof with massive external stone stack on gable adjoin- ing. Single storey addition. South-east elevation has off-centre brick chimney shaft rising off gabled projection and irregularly arranged 2-light windows on each floor. Interior shows much alteration although the original plan and later development of the building is still evident. The features are mostly covered up but it is possible that much remains. The original kitchen fireplace with timber lintel and stone jambs survives. The staircase which was inserted into the service room is of dog leg form and retains one flight of mid-C18 dated with turned balusters and closed string. Roof structure has been replaced. An unusually complete Cornish house for its date and standing.

SW8672141024

Round Cottage

63025

Cottage. Circa 1800 extended C20 to rear. Painted slatestone and cob with original scantle slate roof, and with pair of conical roofs over half round wings. Brick chimneys over side walls. Cottage ornee two D shaped rooms linked by central vestibule and stair. 2 storeys. 3 window north front has central arched doorway with window over flanked by semi-circular on plan projecting wings with original pointed arch-headed openings. Those to first floor with small gables over window heads. Original Gothick detailed door and original 2 light casement windows, 4 with Gothic tracery and some original glazing bars surviving to casements. Slate roofed lean-to canopy over door. C20 extension to rear. Interior is unaltered with original arched doorway to stairs, original 2 panel doors with HL hinges, open beamed ceilings to ground floor and original roof structure. Similarities between this building and the round houses of Vryan nearby suggest that this must be by the same builder, Hugh Rowe of Lostwithiel and possibly for the same patron, The Reverend Jeremiah Trist. Round Cottage is a much more intact example.

SW8709839370

The Glebe Country House

63026

Rectory, now restaurant and guest house. Circa early-mid C18, possibly incorporating part of earlier house, extended C18-C19. Slatestone rubble walls. Slate hung to east front. Hipped, double span scantle slate roof, steep with sprocketed eaves to east (earlier) part with brick chimneys over side walls linked to main roof by small gable roofs. Rear lateral stack, left. Hipped roof to west is lower pitch. Originally rectangular ground floor plan of central vestibule and stair, one room rear service wing, later incorporated into 2 room rear parallel range. Symmetrical 5 window east front. Central doorway approached by flight of granite steps with nosings. Flat-headed wooden doorcase with ordered architrave and simple entablature with dentils. Wide, top glazed door with overlight. Late C19 ground floor sashes with pointed-arched lights. 18 paned sashes mostly early C19 without horns to first floor. Cast iron, ogee eaves gutter with lions heads, 3 roof dormers with 12 pane horned sashes and pedimented gables. North wall has nearly central entrance with 6 panel door (now partly glazed) and spoked fanlight. 12 pane, 2 light casements to basement of earlier part left, blocked window opening to ground floor left and C18, 12-pane sash with wide glazing bars to first floor. Interior has much original detail including open well open string turned baluster stair with ramped handrail; fielded dado panelling to vestibule, stair and small parlour left; full height panelling to room right, some moulded ceiling cornices; 2-panel doors; recesses in basement (possibly for wine storage). Pine roof structure with slender collars morticed into heavy square section principal rafters with stepped purlin mortices. Rear, early C19 addition has ground floor room with plaster ceiling band and cornice, also moulded cornice to rear vestibule. In 26th April 1727 Glebe Terriers description reads: 'House, partly stone, partly mud, covered with thatch; a hall floored with boards and ceiled, a parlour, not ceiled floored with lime, a small chamber above and a dairy adjoining; a little buttery adjoining the hall; a kitchen floored with stone; a chamber over the entry and 3 chambers (over cellars and woodhouses) all ceiled.' Clearly not a description of the present house which was presumably built soon afterwards.

SW8741439335

Golden Manor

62747

Manor House. Built for John Tregian circa 1520 with later additions. Shale rubble, granite dressings and ashlar with scantle and asbestos slate roofs. 3 room, double depth irregular plan. 2 storeys throughout. North front is 2:3:1 bays. First bay has blocked C16 four centred arched granite moulded doorframe with 2 light granite 4 centred arched mullion to first floor. Over and slightly to right is pair of tall brick chimneys joined at cornice level. Roof hipped to left. Second wider bay has jambs and label stops of large mullioned window removed probably C18 and replaced with rubble walling and smaller opening spanned by keyed granite flat arch and later pair of 16 paned sashes divided by stone pier. 12-paned sash over to right. Next 3 bays broken forward slightly and taller. Granite ashlar symmetrical 3 window front of 3 light hollow chamfered mullions with outer frames of ovolo and cavetto mouldings. (This walling was taken down and reassembled in the 1970s). Granite framed 4 centred arched doorway with hood mould is adjoining to right and possibly survives insitu from before the circa 1600 alteration. Granite ashlar walling over and to right is probably C19 rebuild. C19 studded door in C16 style. 12 paned sash to right and over. Top third of wall is shale rubble. Roof hipped to right. East front is late C18 rebuild of mainly shale rubble with granite jamb and quoin stones and keyed flat arches. 3 windows, central 7 panel door with 16 pane sash over. Flanking ground and first floor windows are 12 pane sashes with sidelights. Ground floor walling to right is much thicker and is probably C16 refaced. Hipped scantle slate roof over. South front is irregular moisture with C19 hipped roofed part to left (possibly earlier core). Central lean-to with granite ashlar walling and projecting shale and granite wall to right incorporating main stair window. Lower courses are granite ashlar and probably C16. A smiling granite gargoyle (probably resited) survives at valley outlet between hipped roofs to west end. Interior has central hall with C16 freestone 4 centred arched fireplace with turned decoration to jambs and 4 panels over arch containings curved mermaids and men (those to left have wings). Brick fireback with herringbone pattern to centre. Fireplace at other end of hall is huge with rough oak lintel and reused materials in back including window head in passage side. Reused carved stone (inverted) over doorway leading to passage at west end. 2 panelled door at back of hall at east end is in moulded granite arched frame. Main stair is dog leg with turned newel and plain square balusters and 2 panel door to cupboard under probably C18.

SW9204546847

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The Keep 50m E of Golden Manor

62751

Small house, possibly originally gatehouse to Golden Manor C16. Brick with granite quoins and dressings. Tile hanging, tiled roof and brick chimney. Rectangular Tudor building with C19 wing. 2 storeys, irregular openings. Entrance is in wing to right of east wall with window to left and rendered first floor has 2 light casement with horizontal panes. East gable wall of C16 part is rebuilt to left and has reused C16 arched windows in return south wall. Blocked granite 4 centred arched doorframe with hoodmould to right (now window). C16 brick diaper work over is extremely rare if not unique in Cornwall. Six paned 2 light casements to left with patterned C19 tile hanging in gable above with fishscale frieze and diamond pattern. North wall is also C16 2 light mullion to centre and blocked smaller arched openings flanking it. West wall is also mostly C16. Interior has slate floor, C19 Cornish cast iron range and 3 4-centred, chamfered arched brick.

SW9210846847

Barn with gate piers and adjoining building 50m E of Golden Manor

62748

Barn (probably part of monastic complex) C15-C16 with some circa C19 rebuilding and granite ashlar gate piers (probably C18) and adjoining building to east. Shale rubble with granite dressings. C20 corrugated asbestos gable roof over. L-shaped with quadrant newel stair turret in angle. 2 storeys, 8 bays (each bay space between floor beams). West front is much repaired and rebuilt but is essentially late medieval. Door opening to left is probably C19 but the 2 buttresses with set-offs and granite weatherings are original. 2 granite slit windows to first floor are probably original but reset. Later opening over buttress. Granite arched opening with label between buttresses is complete but probably inserted. Dated stone 1879 probably indicates a repair date but possible the rebuilding of the south gable end which incorporates many reused fragments including C16 granite arch over door (with later keystone) and diabolos stopped cut down jambs. Relieving arch over. Window to left over plinth is blocked and has granite 4 centred arch reused the wrong way up so as to form a pointed arch over reused granite jambs. Carved triangular stone over. 1st floor has similar blocked opening to left and sundial to right both with relieving arches over. Slit window in gable may be reused from west wall. Quoins are chamfered and stopped with reused granite laughing lion gargoyle over right upper stop. Quoins in north-east corner of slightly set back wing are similarly chamfered but south-east corner has random granite quoins and is probably original. Door in south wall of wing has C19 slightly arched granite keyed lintel over and narrow centrally placed window to first floor. Granite coped east gable end has half round granite ashlar gate pier with original granite slit window to gable. Stair turret has similar slit window. Back wall of main range is thinner beyond stair turret to north and has slightly arched openings (probably rebuilt C19). A reused narrow granite opening survives to ground floor of north gable wall probably rebuilt at the same time. Adjoining half round gate pier to right ie. east of entrance, is building with 3 flat headed granite chamfered window openings with internal 4 centred brick arches. 2 blocked door openings with similar brick arches inside to east and west walls and 2 pointed brick arches/recesses inside north-west corner (This part is known as the Chapel). Interior of barn contains 5 chamfered and stopped ceiling beams insitu with further 2 inverted at north end suggesting complete rebuild from this point. Few if any original joists survive but notches indicate their original positions. Softwood beam and softwood lintel in wall at south and provide further evidence of rebuilding. Moulded granite doorframe with semicircular head at entrance to granite treaded stair.

SW9208946895

Alverton Manor Hotel

377605

Large house, later convent, hall and chapel, now hotel. Original mid C19 house forming north/south range with hall to the west built for Mr Tweedy. The house was converted c1880 to a convent for the Sisters of the Epiphany (C of E), when the hall was converted to a chapel, and a bell tower and main entrance were added to the original entrance; the first-floor rooms of the north/south range were subdivided for cells. In 1903-1904 a north wing in a free Gothic style was added to provide additional accommodation for the nuns by E H Sedding of Plymouth. In 1908-1910 Sedding added a new chapel to the south in the Early English style, forming a V plan with the north/south range and north wing. A west wing in a free Tudor style, linked to the north/south range at first-floor level is probably coeval with the new chapel and may also be by Sedding. Walls of coursed, dressed and rubble local shale with brick and Bathstone dressings, some granite plinths. Some rendered walls to the rear; roofs of Delabole slate. South Entrance Facade: main entrance to left of chapel with bell and clock tower and octagonal belfry with embattled parapet. Staircase turret to left hand, single-storey slype with linked lancets to right hand. Angle buttresses with set-offs and moulded plinths. Wide 2-centred arched entrance with double boarded doors. Blocked opening above door, cinquefoil-headed 2-light window in a 2-centred arch with hood mould. Single-storey hall range to left has embattled mullioned and transomed bay window, moulded coping and plinth. Cross finial added when hall was converted to chapel. INTERIOR of hall: 5-bay canted roof with moulded main timbers carried on moulded and carved corbels. Wallplate carved with shields. 2 contemporary doors with architraved doorcases, third doorway replaced by 2-centred arched door into cupboard. Panelled timber dado. Bay window to the south has outer timber columns with bell capitals and inner timber arch carried on moulded and carved corbels. Deep, heavily moulded inner timber mullions. Stained glass by the Hardman Company with memorial date of 1889, filling all lights of the bay. Angels in the 6 panels above the transom, Presentation in the Temple below. North/south range: 2 storeys with attic. Asymmetrical front with 4 gables, 2 with stone coping and 2 with wooden eaves and barge boards. 6 stacks of rendered brick. Single storey embattled bay window range to north has 2 linked bays with plain parapet and first-floor bay window to south. First floor has 3 x 3-light casements in deeply moulded and chamfered architraves, repeated x6 with transoms to the north in plain chamfered architraves. First-floor bay window is canted with plain parapet and transomed casements. Ground-floor windows are 7 mullioned and transomed casements with chamfered architraves and flat toggled arches. INTERIOR of north/south range: present entrance below clock tower gives on to a vestibule before the original entrance to the mid-century house. This has a Perpendicular-style archway with hoodmould and pomegranate label stops: beyond this and giving into the stair hall is a glazed wooden internal doorway with flanking lights, all retaining contemporary foliate grisaille glazing. Gothic staircase with panelled newels and Gothic pierced balusters. Contemporary fleur-de-lis stencilling, painted over to the stair hall and stair well. On the first floor landing a Gothic-arched recess. Principal rooms of the mid-century house remain intact on the ground floor; marble fireplace surrounds to the southern rooms in the range; at the northern end of the range moulded timber fireplace surrounds contemporary with those in the north wing. North range: built against east-west slope of land. 2 storeys with attic, buttressed basement to the east. South facing asymmetrical elevation has hipped roof with gabled projection to west. Main entrance on front at west below semi-octagonal corbelled oriel projection for stair turret. Main entrance has 2-centred arch and drip mould, panelled door. Basement entrance to east has 2-centred arch and panelled door. Bay window in gabled projection has 4 mullioned and transomed lights. Long bay window to right of gabled projection has 9+5 mullioned and transomed lights. Two trefoil-headed 3-light windows flank the buttress. First-floor windows are six 1-, 2- and 3-light casements. Attic storey has 3-light casement to gabled projection; 3-light casement to gable dormer to east, and timber casements to 3 roof dormers. INTERIOR of north range: main entrance gives on to staircase with 2 timber depressed arches on freestanding columns, the right-hand arch giving to the north/south range, the left hand to the staircase proper gives access to the north range. Staircase has newels with Arts and Crafts finials, and closely-spaced turned balusters. Upper floor and

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attic taken by conventual cells. Most with corner fireplaces. Principal floor and basement used for offices, segmental internal arches before the windows on the principal floor. Chapel: 1908-1910 by E H Sedding of Plymouth. Rusticated local shale with ashlar dressings and plain ashlar parapets. Slate roof hipped at west end. Built against the east-west slope of the land. Early English style with 5-sided apsidal east end with undercroft, 5-bay nave, south-east vestry with basement, 1-bay north projection and polygonal projecting north stair turret to undercroft. Polygonal slype at north west may be a later addition. Buttresses to nave and apse have set-offs, angle buttresses with set-offs to vestry and projection. Single lancet windows under hoodmoulds to 4 western most bays of nave and 5 bays of apse, similar lancet on west return of projection. Triple lancets to undercroft. Single lancets to vestry, painted lancets to vestry basement. Moulded strings below parapet and sill level. Parapet has moulded cornice. Chamfered arched west doorway with hoodmould is carried on polygonal engaged shafts. Arched doorway into slype undersquare-headed hoodmould, single lancet to right of slype door, triple lancet above. Undercroft window on north side of 5 m lancets slightly recessed under segmental moulded arch. Chamfered arched doorway into undercroft on north side. INTERIOR of Chapel: vaulted stone roof with quadripartite bays and moulded ribs carried on columns engaged below sill level and detached above. Columns have moulded bases and 3 shafts with bed mouldings between. Large carried stone boss in apse depicts the Adoration. Coved west gallery has timber-panelled frontal with some linenfold panelling. Tall arch into north projection which has vaulted stone roof. White marble steps up to east end, one step chequered with black marble. Trefoil-headed piscina carried on detached shafts. South windows in nave plain glass with leaded panes. 3 north windows and apse windows by Kempe and Tower. North windows illustrate scenes associated with the Epiphany. The 5 lancets in the apse form a single design of Christ in Majesty. Windows signed with the wheatsheaf and tower signature of the firm. Clayton and Bell window in north projection. Projection has stone newel stair leading to undercroft. Slype windows by the Hardman Company. Some fittings now at Copeland Court (qv). West Wing: linked to main range at first-floor level by covered bridge with slate roof and 5-light mullioned window on south side. Built against east-west slope of land. 3 storeys and basement to east with buttresses with set offs, 2 storeys and attic to west. Asymmetrical block with raking roofs with gabled ends and 6 stone chimneys, chimney to south ashlar. South elevation gabled to west, with gabled projection at east. 2-storey canted bay to east projection with transomed mullioned windows to each storey. Single-storey canted bay window immediately to the west of the projection. Other windows 2-light mullioned casements. Main entrance in west elevation at left, 2 basement entrances on east side. External stone stair with curved retaining wall leads from yard at north-east to rear of west wing.

SW8316145141

The City Hall

377336

City hall. 1846. By Christopher Eales. Granite ashlar fronts; dry Delabole slate hipped roofs; tall granite ashlar stacks with modillioned cornices. Large rectangular plan with formerly open arcade with large stair hall fronting a large market hall. Classical style. 2 storeys; north Boscawen Street front is symmetrical 5 bays. Rusticated ashlar to ground floor with vermiculations to jambs and round arches over moulded impost string; mid-floor cornice string as part of Doric entablature with triglyphs and mutules. Plain ashlar to 1st floor; heavy crowning cornice with thick modillions. Windows have alternate triangular and round pediments; sill cornices on consoles, pilasters. Tall pedimented clock tower. Back Quay elevation is 2 storeys; 7 windows with round arches. Central bays breaking forward. INTERIOR: fine interiors include Market Hall on ground floor with vaulted plaster ceiling and granite vestibule leading on right to cantilevered granite stairs with cast-iron balustrade. 1st floor has landing and courtroom with panelled benches and large council chamber and committee room all with moulded and carved plaster ceilings, chimney-pieces, doorcases, cast-ironwork and other original features and fittings.

SW8268544781

The Mansion House

377354

Town house. c1760. By Thomas Edwards for Thomas Daniell, a merchant and mine owner. Granite ashlar to basement, freestone ashlar above; roof hidden by parapet; brick end stacks; scantle slate roof over carriageway. Double-depth plan with central entrance hall leading to service stairs and large stair halls on the right; 2 reception rooms at the front and 2 at the rear. 3 storeys over basement; symmetrical 5-window street front plus carriage entrance on the right. Basement as plinth; round-arched central doorway with engaged Tuscan columns and open pediment over an intricate fanlight; heavy moulded cornice with dentils under 2nd-floor windows, moulded parapet cornice and flat arches over early C19 hornless 12-pane sashes. On the right is an elliptical-arched vault spanning the carriage entrance above which is a C18 Venetian bay window with thick glazing bars. Rear elevation has canted bay windows. INTERIOR: retains most of its original good quality carpentry, joinery and plasterwork including open-well staircase with open string with key pattern over scrolled brackets, moulded and ramped handrail over scrolled wrought-iron balusters; Venetian stair window with fluted Ionic columns over a turned balustrade and a frieze with Vitruvian scroll; also decorated wall panels with broken pediments containing shells and moulded stairwell ceiling with lozenge panels. Most of the rooms have cornices and chimney-pieces: first-floor rear room has chimney-piece with shouldered architrave and cornice mantel with naturalistic carving of a dog in a landscape; original doors and doorcases, some with pediments; ground floor has very good quality ceilings with modillioned cornices. Service stair has chinoiserie geometric balustrade; entrance vestibule has coved ceiling and small inner vestibule has saucer-shaped dome over 6 round-arched doorways. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: broad flight of steps in front has curved wrought-iron balustrade with urn finials to newel stanchions, these return as railings to surround forecourt. (The Truro Buildings Research Group: Prince's Street and The Quay Area: Truro: 1980-; Colvin H: A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840: London: 1978-: 285).

SW8274344787

Princes House

377533

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

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overmantle and intricately carved window architraves. Other rooms are well detailed. Service stair of painted pine and has closed string and turned balusters with moulded handrail over square newels. When built, this was the finest house in Truro but soon after Lemon's death his agent Thomas Daniell "bought up Lemon's mining and mercantile interests, and built an equally imposing house in the same street (The Mansion House (qv)), employing Edwards as his architect" (Colvin).
SW8277244778

Penhaligon House

377532

Large town house, now bank. Early C18, for a member of the Gregor family, partly destroyed by fire in 1923, extensively repaired late 1980s. Local rubble walls, hipped dry Delabolen slate roof with projecting eaves and pierced clay ridge tiles. Rectangular plan with 2 large rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall. 3 storeys; symmetrical 5-window range. Plinth, central stuccoed Tuscan doorway with engaged columns and moulded entablature, wide 6-panel door with fielded panels. Wide C20 tripartite horned sashes with glazing bars in openings altered in the C18; rendered above second-floor windows. INTERIOR: restored mid C18 plaster ceilings to entrance hall and right-hand room: both ceilings have carved and moulded modillioned cornices one with arabesques to corners and centre. History: It is reputed that Tennyson (who befriended the occupier and Cornish poet, Henry Sewell Stokes) stayed here and during this time wrote "In Memoriam".
SW8279144775

Old Mansion House

377559

Large town house. c1706-8. For Samuel Enys, extensively renovated 1989-90. Painted brick, now rendered, front, rubble and dressed stone, now rendered, at rear; steep hipped slate roof with very deep eaves; fat axial brick stacks. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys plus attics; symmetrical 7-window front of 2:3:2-fenestration with slightly projecting pedimented range to centre. Plinth, plain corner pilasters, platband and moulded eaves cornice with heavy modillions; central 3 bays are broken forward and surmounted by a triangular pediment with oculus; central open-pedimented doorcase with pilasters, panelled reveals, panelled door and blind overlight and tall 12-pane hornless sashes which are copies of the previous early C19 sashes; 2 pedimented dormers have copies of C18 horizontal sliding sashes with heavy glazing bars. Rear is slightly irregular and also has copies of previous sashes. Left-hand wall has original 2-light casement with heavy glazing bars to light attic. INTERIOR: extensively restored during the 1980s repairs: panelling has been taken out (so that walls could be treated), repaired and reinstated; plasterwork has been repaired in situ where possible and removed, repaired and reset where necessary. C18 features include panelled doors, bolection-moulded panelling, chimney pieces and moulded ceiling cornices to entrance hall, right-hand room, landing (no fireplace), first-floor front chambers and rear left-hand chamber; front chambers have deeply-coved ceilings; left-hand chamber has masks and shells to the corners and central angel with spray of flowers; other chamber has cherub in moulded quatrefoil; attic dogleg stair with twist splat balusters; 3 bolection-moulded chimney pieces to the attic and some oak floorboards to entrance hall. Staircase is a late C19 or early C19 insertion with open well, ramped mahogany handrail and stick balusters. Other rooms have early C19 joinery and plasterwork with moulded and carved ceiling cornices including front left-hand room with guilloche frieze and there are several C19 iron grates, some in C18 surrounds, others in C19 surrounds, including first-floor rear right-hand room with early C19 moulded chimney piece with corner blocks. A substantial and early (for Cornwall) example of a symmetrical classical-style town house with a double-depth plan reflecting the progressions of the late C17. (The Truro Buildings Research Group: Prince's Street and The Quay Area: Truro: 1980-).
SW8282944775

The Ignioc Stone 2m S of St. Clement Church

62825

Granite monolith with Greek cross carved in panel to bulbous head. Roman period possibly C3 and inscribed 'Ignioc Vitali Torrici' but ends of words difficult to decipher. Further inscriptions to Ogham script to sides. Was used as Vicarage gatepost but resited 1922. Similar stone at Yealmpton, Devon to Torricus. Information from church guide. Yealmpton scheduled' as an Ancient Monument.
SW8506643869

Clock tower and adjoining building 15m SW of Calenick house

63417

Clock tower and adjoining building. Circa 1750. Flemish bond brick with wooden bellcote surmounted by pyramidal scantle roof and weathervane. Adjoining building has scantle slate roof hipped to south. Square-on-plan and adjoining rectangular single-storey building to south. 2 brick stages to tower plus open bellcote. Lower stage, to ground and first floor, has doorway to east and lunette window with traceried glazing to first floor over. Similar but blind lunette to west. Cornice dividing stages. Upper stage is of greatly reduced width with plinth and splayed corners. Small window to south and original clock faces to east and west. Cornice over. Bellcote has moulded plinths to splayed corner posts with spandrel bracing forming 3 sided arches between posts. Moulded cornice over. INTERIOR: is virtually complete with floors and original clock works by Richard Wallis 1756 and bell inscribed William Lemon 1749. Clock weights are of iron slag, and clock hands are of cast iron. Mechanism is similar to long case clock of the period There was a smelting works here from 1711-1891, first run by a Mitchell, then a Daniell and later by a Bolitho. A descendent of Mitchell, now living in South Africa, has records of Calenick House left by her great grandfather. (Information from Mr and Mrs Pascoe, Calenick House (1985)). This is a very fine and complete C18 clock tower, and locally extremely important for its association with early iron smelting in Cornwall.
SW8207743168

Calenick House and garden wall to the S and to the N

63416

House including garden walls to front and rear used during most of the C18 and C19 as account house for smelting works. Built or altered in 1702. Slatestone rubble except for first floor of front which is slate-hung on studwork. Hipped scantle slate roof (Dry Delabole slate to rear) with brick chimneys over side walls. Left-hand chimney rebuilt C20 over original external breast; right-hand one over large external rubble breast with brick oven projection. Further chimney probably circa late C18 to rear left of right-hand room. Wide eaves to front on circa late C18/ early C19 shaped paired wooden brackets. Plan of 2 reception rooms flanking left-of-centre stair hall leading to stair well between narrower rear service rooms. Right-hand reception room wider (3 bays) and now linked to service room with higher floor level by wide doorway. Smaller service room survives to right of stair and is linked to round cellars built into bank to rear of house. Extended in the C19 by room to left of rear service room. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 7-window south front. Central doorway with original 2-panel door. Pedimented wooden doorcase with fluted pilasters. Circa late C18 /early C19 18-pane sashes with much crown glass. Original wooden moulded cornice over ground floor windows with slatehanging above. Rear has original outer box frame to stair window opening and original 9-pane upper sash with very wide glazing bars

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and internal ovolo-mouldings. INTERIOR: is little altered with original floors, most partitions and pine pegged roof structure with elm collars and axial beam for chimney ties. Later plain ceilings may obscure original ceilings with moulded cornices. Original 2-panel doors with HL hinges with shaped terminals within original frames with cyma moulded architraves survive to ground floor and circa late C18 2-panel doors to first floor. Window shutters are less than full height. Original dog-leg closed-string column-on-vase turned baluster staircase with moulded handrail, square newel caps and pulvinated string. A circa late C18 cast iron cupboard with fielded panels is fitted in left-hand reception room. First floor right-hand room has fine circa late C18 fireplace surround with tapered fluted pilasters with entablature broken forward over pilasters and to middle, and with Adam style decoration to frieze. Iron grate of same period within. Panelled dado with moulded chair rail. Grown oak lintel spans hearth(s) in rear left-hand service. Cellars to rear have domed vaults and storage recesses. Garden walls adjoin right-hand (east) house wall to front and rear. Mostly of rubble but part of wall to front beyond gate-piers is heightened with brick and has brick coggled cornice under coping. Much of the walling has scantle slate coping with clay ridge tiles. There was a smelting works here from 1711-1891, first run by a Mitchell, then a Daniell and later by a Bolitho. A descendant of Mitchell, living in South Africa, has records from her great grandfather stating that the house was rebuilt in 1702. (Information from Mr and Mrs Pascoe, present occupants (1985)). A fine example of a Queen Anne period house still retaining many original features and the front fenestration, although late C18/ early C19, is very complete. Also important for its iron smelting associations.

SW8209343178

Chyverton House

63700

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

SW7968551132

Bridge 150m E of Chyverton House

63702

Drive, Circa 1780. Built for John Thomas. Coursed killas with killas parapet string, brick arch, brick parapets and dressed granite copings. Single span humped- back bridge with wider approaches at either end. Segmental arch with brick voussoirs. Stone string below parapets, square-edged parapet copings. A complete and unaltered C18 bridge which is the principal architectural garden feature in landscaped garden which retains much of its C18 planting and design. It was built as carriageway bridge over a dammed stream and as an ornamental feature in a planned informal garden containing predominantly native or long-established species of trees. Source: Mr Nigel Holman.

SW7986651133

Bodrean Manor

62800

Country house. Early C19 with C18 to rear and late C19 service wing. Stucco over shale with Delabole slate roofs and brick chimneys. Irregular H shaped plan. Symmetrical 2 storey south front of 3:3:3 bays. Slightly taller ground floor windows, all with 12 paned sashes without horns in slightly arched openings with projecting granite keyblocks and granite sills. Moulded cornice under parapet with block course and coping. Added early C19. Flanking canted bays have cornices and parapet at higher level, broken over central windows by open pedimented dormer windows. Bay roofs are multi-hipped. Lower main roof ends in gable pediment over west entrance front which has granite Tuscan doorcase with 12-pane sash over and blind ground and first floor windows to right. Stucco quoins are rusticated. C18 hipped roofed range adjoins to far left with later end bay projection with 16 paned sashes. Late C19 service range to north east and steep conical roof in Chateau style over stair turret within angle. Interior not inspected. South front right bays have 3 later buttresses.

SW8483447905

Finger direction post

63921

Finger direction post. Late C19-early c20. Cast iron. A plain round column with necking moulding and above, spirally fluted, and large ball finial. Two arms with rounded ends and raised margins, bearing each a pointing hand and lettering reading (a) MITCHELL, and (b) TRESILLIAN.

SW8630948418

Tregassow House

63924

Farmhouse. Late C17. Said to be 1692, incorporating remains of C16 build. Coursed killas ashlar with slate roof. Added wing of 1973 pebbledashed with tile roof. Plan: Central entrance to wide hall, parlour on right, drawing room on left. Living kitchen at lower ground floor in

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

rear wing on right. Narrow rear range with stair in projection opposite front entrance. Two storeys with basement on right. Central wide 6-panelled door in heavy frame. Dentilled pediment on consoles. Twelve-paned sash windows in boxes set to front of openings, and with much crown glass. Radial stone lintels. Moulded plinth and eaves. West gable has tripartite sashes with chamfered timber lintels. Two-light timber windows in half-hipped gable over lean-to stair roof. Interior: Good stair of late C17-early C18. Some panelling. Timber fire surround to drawing room fireplace on rear wall. Living kitchen has very large open fireplace with moulded surround and cloam oven. Remains of Cornish range built in to left. Site said to be occupied by John Tregassow in c.1320. The present house was built by Thomas Coke, from monies gained by a 'parsimonious and inferior practice of the law', son of John Coke of Trerice (St Allen), who illegitimately smelted tin at the Godolphin blowing house. It was planned to have two rear wings, which were not built. (Polsoe, J. 'Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall' I 344-5)
SW8548949046

Milestone

63930

Milestone. C18 or early C19. Granite. A whitewashed rectangular stone with rounded top. Face cut back for incised inscription reading FROM TRURO 3 MILES.

SW8412149156

Milestone

508978

milestone, erected in 1754 with the lettering re-cut c.1825. The stone is of the tombstone design, being rectangular in plan with a semi-circular rounded head and one dressed face. It stands 0.6m high by 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep and is inscribed FROM / TRURO / 2 / MILES on the west face; an Ordnance Survey benchmark has been carved at the bottom. The stone is painted white with lettering of sans serif capitals picked out in black paint.

SW8332547773

Penmount

62810

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

SW8292547325

Polewhele

62812

Country house, now school. C16 core, but mostly later C19 (1814 "work in progress" and 1867 "latterly improved" - Lyson). Shale rubble with freestone dressings. Delabole slate roofs with granite and shale axial chimneys in C16-C17 style. Irregular U shaped plan with late C19 additions, Tudor Gothic style. Ole walling probably C16 survives in gable and inner side wall of west wing, front wall and central axial wall of main spine and possible back wall at west end. Four centred moulded C16 granite door frames are resited in leanto at back and to kitchen garden wall. 4 centred arched and chamfered granite door frame to main central entrance is C19. Interior has open well stair with stone treads said to have come from Penmount and painted canopied ceiling over with crests of Polwhere marriages. Plaster ceiling cornices in late C19 part including one with fleurons. Second open well stair has octagonal balusters and chamfered newel posts Dining hall is open to C19 arched braced roof structure. In roof space beyond against central chimney wall is the plaster shape of an early C17 barrel ceiling with part of old chimney over. Mitred purlin ends suggest C16 date.

SW8377047256

Penhellick Farmhouse

62809

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

SW8324546656

Outbuilding N of Buckshead House

377326

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

SW8338646303

Buckshead House

377325

Farmhouse. Early C19 extended slightly later. Stucco and painted slatehanging to ground floor of original house; asbestos slate roof over original part; half-hipped scantle slate roof to wing on left. Single depth plan. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Symmetrical 2-window front of original house with central doorway on the right; 6-panel door within open porch with moulded entablature over square chamfered posts; original 16-pane hornless sashes. Taller wing on left has quoin strips and moulded architrave to round-headed window opening with C20 fifteen-pane fixed light with thick glazing bars plus small similar window inserted to ground floor. INTERIOR not inspected.

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SW8338346286

Milestone

508975

It is rectangular in plan, stands approximately 0.70m high, with a segmental-arched top, and is painted white. The stone is inscribed with the letters FROM / TRURO / 1 / MILE, which are picked out in black paint. The letters are sans serif capitals. There is an incised benchmark on the right-hand face.

SW8337446200

Milestone

508981

The stone is triangular in plan with a flat top and chamfered edges. It stands at 0.85m high and is 0.55m wide. There are cast iron plates on either front, road-facing side, set flush with the dressed stone. The left is inscribed 'TRURO 1 / FALMOUTH 1½', the right 'BODMIN 2¾ / LONDON 249'. The type faces of the two plates are different. The stone and the plates are painted white, with the lettering in black.

SW8382245693

St. Clements Hospital

377608

1849. Formerly City of London Infirmary. Italianate style. Stock brick with stuccoed dressings. Pantiled roofs of shallow pitch. Arched openings, central tower. Formal plan with internal courtyard. Partly damaged by fire. Focus at the end of Coburn Road.

SW8266644842

Copeland Court

377411

Rectory and chapel, later home of The Community of the Epiphany and Truro Cathedral School until 2001. Since 2003 it has been used as a conference centre and Christian retreat. C18 on older site extended and remodelled in 1878 for Bishop Benson; chapel added c1906 by Edmund Sedding for Bishop Stubbs. Freestone ashlar, roughcast with freestone dressings (front), otherwise roughly coursed local rubble with granite and brick dressings; dry Delabole slate roofs with hipped ends to front range with hipped roof dormers, otherwise gable ends, coped gable to south-west wing; brick axial stacks and 2 gabled stone lateral stacks to rear. Large irregular plan with remains of double-depth C18 house on the left, otherwise C19 and early C20 extensions. 2 storeys plus attics; overall 6-window-range front. Remodelled 3-window front of C18 house on left of projecting gable end of 1906 chapel and 2-window front of late C19 extension on the right, which, with left-hand return, have early C19 hornless 12-pane sashes and late C19 wooden modillions to moulded eaves cornice. Ground floor has 3 Palladian windows: to study bay (far left) linked to 3-bay Tuscan colonnade of loggia; to right set back in loggia and to right of chapel. On left within loggia is principal round-arched and pedimented doorway with spoked fanlight over pair of 3-panel doors; other doorway to far right has overlight with glazing bars over panelled door. Chapel coped gable end has semi-circular broken scrolled pediment containing niche with small triangular pediment over, supported on three-quarter columns on consoles flanking 3-light round-arched window. Ground floor has large bowed 3-light window with small-paned sashes. In angle left of chapel is an octagonal stair turret surmounted by round-arched cupola with bell-shaped copper roof. 4-window-range south front is original C18 ashlar with flat arches over early C19 sashes to first floor, otherwise late C19 horned sashes including Palladian window to flat-roofed study extension on the right. At far left is projecting Gothic-style gable end of late C19 wing with granite canted oriel window to first floor, otherwise mullioned windows with hoodmoulds and 4-centred-arched lights. Rear stair projection has large 4-light granite mullioned window with double transom. Rear of chapel has freestone lunette with mutules over dentils. INTERIOR: late C18 or early C19 open-well stair with moulded plinths to stick balusters, possible C18 plaster ceiling cornice above, otherwise late C19 carpentry, joinery and plasterwork with moulded and carved cornices to principal rooms. Stair hall to right of chapel has early C20 open-well stair with triple rectangular balusters and moulded handrail. 1906 chapel has stone coffered barrel vault and exposed stone walls. Fittings are from former convent, now Alverton Manor Hotel (qv) and include alabaster reredos, stalls by Ninian Comper and a large carved crucifix originally from Oberammergau. History: In 1781 John Wesley, who was a friend of the vicar, Richard Milles, stayed here. The house was formerly named Copeland Court in order to acknowledge a generous gift made by the Copeland family.(Ana C E, Sister: A History of Copeland Court).

SW8211945880

Treheveras Farmhouse

63279

KENWYN SW 74 NW 3/178 Treheveras Farmhouse and adjoining - house II Farmhouse and adjoining house. Circa late C17. Painted rubble and cob, and render to front and some asbestos cladding (probably originally slatehanging) to part of rear wing. Timber lintels. Asbestos slate roofs of mainhouse with brick chimneys over gable ends, hipped-roofed wing to rear, right of middle with large external stone lateral stack with brick shaft to east wall, later lean-to in north west angle with brick chimney against original rear wall. Further roof at lower level over adjoining house, to right (east) of main house, with brick chimney over gable end right. Plan originally of irregular T with 2 front rooms of hall and parlour flanking wide entrance passage leading to central stair and with probably kitchen in rear wing at right angles with circa early C19 outshut inserted in north west angle. At about the same time a further house of 2 rooms wide was added to east possibly for extended family. Right-hand room of main house is now incorporated into this house. 2 storeys. Regular 4-window original south front plus 2-window later house to right. Original house has central 2-storey lean-to entrance porch with wide doorway and later top-glazed panel door with wide C19 2-light casement over. Small window openings to right of porch are probably C20 insertions. Original wide window openings to farther right and to left of porch. C20 metal windows to right, but old 20-pane hornless sash to ground floor left and circa early C19 3-light casement over with 6 panes per light. Later house has doorway to ground floor left and C20 window right but retains original 12-pane 2-light casements over. This garden front is really the rear. Other front (north) is symmetrical with central doorway and original 16-pane hornless sashes except C20 window to ground floor right. Rear of wing has circa early C19 hornless sash to middle and over. Lean-to, right, has doorway, left, with deeply recessed, (to form open porch), ledged door and 12-pane 2-light casement to right. Rubble north walling of wing and lean-to are integral but walling of wing is very thin and is probably just a facing against stud work. Left-hand and return walling is clad in asbestos sheeting. Interior has much original structure and detail including: muntin and plank partitions with alternate heavy and light muntins; cross beam and oak joist floor structure to entrance hall and wing; original L stair with closed string; square newel with stepped cap and widely spaced turned balusters; and to first floor are three 2-panel doors with fielded panels. Further features are probably hidden. Roof structure not inspected but said to be probably original. One of the least altered C17 houses in this part of Cornwall.

SW8114346944

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

The Old School

63285

KENWYN SCHOOL LANE, Shortlanesend SW 84 NW 3/185 The Old School - II Board school now retail premises. 1876. Killas rubble with dressed freestone quoins, copings, sills, jambstones, mullions, arches and bellcote. Asbestos slate roof with coped gables and steep pyramidal stone roof to bellcote. 2 slender brick axial chimneys over cross walls. Plan of central school room with entrance lobby to left (north) with entrance under projecting bellcote plus classroom to each end in cross wings with projecting gable ends to front (west). Gothic style. Single storey. Nearly symmetrical west front with plinth unbalanced by belltower. 3-window nearly central schoolroom with taller central window rising to gabled dormer with stepped cusped lights (lower part removed C20 to make doorway), flanking 2-light windows with shouldered heads. Entrance through tall pointed arched doorway to porch, left of schoolroom, with bellcote over. Bellcote has 3 lights to each side with cornice below squat stone spire with crockets near apex. Identical projecting coped gables to cross wings far left and right each with stepped 3-light window with trefoil-headed lights and transoms between mullions. Some C20 render to gables. South wall has inscribed plaque within pointed arched niche pointed arched doorway with original door to right. Interior very simple but retains original scissor-braced pine roof structure. In spite of the recent alterations it still retains many of the gothic style features including the prominent bellcote.

SW8077147608

Lamerton Manor

63281

KENWYN IDLESS SW 84 NW 3/180 Lamerton Manor - GV II House. Date of 1799 on roof structure. Shale rubble with stone keyed shallow brick arches. Asbestos slate roof with 2 hipped roof dormers and brick chimneys over gable ends. Lean-to roofs against right-hand (east) gable end. Plan of 2 reception rooms flanking wide central passage leading to central stair between 2 large rear service rooms. Room added to right (east) of reception room and small room added to right (east) of kitchen, rear. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south front with original 16-pane hornless sashes, with much crown glass. Central doorway with original 6-panel door with panelled reveals and remains of original doorcase with fluted engaged wooden columns, all now with C20 porch in classical style. 12-pane 2-light casements to 2 roof dormers. Further 16-pane hornless sash to right to middle of lean-to. Interior has original 6-panel doors, architraves, window shutters and original open- well open string stair with wreathed mahogany handrail over newel. Large fireplace with grown oak fireplace lintel, slate flags to kitchen with large hearth. Lean-to room adjoining kitchen has oven inserted to back of kitchen hearth and stone trough built under window. Well, near window, is covered with mill stone. Back door to east wall of lean-to has reused 6-panel door with fielded panel. The name Lamerton is old but recently changed to Lamerton Manor -because original occupants of house also owned much surrounding land and properties. A largely complete late C18 house of which an important feature is the original windows.

SW8208447478

Fingerpost

63918

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

SW8100749046

Milestone

63919

Milestone. Early C19. Painted granite. A rectangular stone with rounded top inscribed on front FROM TRURO 4 MILES Bench mark below, value 216.0 above O.D.

SW8082350236

Lanners Farm, cart shed and animal pens

63908

Range of farm buildings. C18 or C19. Killas rubble with slate roofs. Two cart houses with lofts over, and attached to left, an attached single storey range of animal penning. Boarded doors to cartsheds.

SW8255249745

Lanners Farm animal house and store

63907

Farm building comprising cowshed with corn store on upper floor. C17 -C18, extended C18 or early C19. Killas, with large granite moorstone quoins, cob to upper floor, extended to south in killas. Scantle slate roof. Ground floor has three 2-light timber openings with timber lintels, one pair of doors and cartdoors. Two pitching doors to upper floor and 3 similar vents. Ramp access to first floor at rear at centre of earlier build. Eaves of large slates. C20 lean-to added along rear. Interior: 11 Cornish trusses. Upper floor rendered internally and slating torched.

SW8250049727

Treworgan House

83475

Farmhouse. C16. extended by Robert Trenchcreeke c.1560. Killas and granite, with granite quoins and dressings. Slate roof. Plan: 'L'-form, comprising a main east front of three structural bays, and south limb earlier in date, also of 3 bays. Yard in re-entrant angle is enclosed by stone wall connecting to cottage, not of special interest, on west wide. Main range contains central sitting room, with axial stack to left, kitchen to right, and parlour in corner with rear wing, this containing services and drawing room at west end with gable stack. Two storeys. Main front has recessed entrance to centre bay with half-glazed door; flush granite surrounds with broad chamfer ending in angled stops. Similar flush three light chamfered mullioned windows, without labels. Stone stacks, but large gable part-external stack to parlour, heightened in brick. South range has 3-light stone mullioned window on first floor, and small light within chamfered surround below. Other windows replaced late C19-early C20. End bay has ramp access to upper floor. Within courtyard, lean-to slate roof over entrance. Interior: Main range now living kitchen, with gable fireplace at north end composed of architectural stonework, including late medieval mouldings and fluted pilasters with roundels. Moulded mantel shelf of stone Two centred chamfered arch to entrance to older wing. Timber lintel to south gable stack now parlour. Rear wing has chamfered 2-centred arch entering to end living room. Roof not seen. A seat of the Trenchcreeke, later Polwhele families, and sheltered General Fairfax in the Civil War.

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

SW8345749677

Farm buildings at Treworgan House

63928

Farm buildings. C18 and C19. Killas with granite dressings, scantle slate roof. Plan: 'L'-plan, comprising a long west range with standard 3-bay unit extended to left by higher 3-bay building, both with central cart entrance and flanking boarded doors, pitching door over centre. Ground level used as animal pens, upper floor as storage with ramp access from rear. North block attached at right angles, also 3 bays with central entrance and pitching door over. Gable entrance. Square lights to upper level. Roof hipped. Detached on south side, former culverhouse, later a smithy, killas, with slated roof and two-centred arched entrance from west. Some nest holes survive.

SW8344349744

Zelah Chapel and forecourt

63914

Methodist chapel and schoolroom. Chapel 1859. Killas stone with granite dressings, brick arches to openings. Plan: Chapel near square, with entrance on north, and narrower rectangular Sunday school added central to south face, having entrance towards road. Front has pair of 6-panelled doors with fanlight, and 9-in brick arch with a raised keystone bearing the date. Two round-headed windows above to balcony level, also with stone keys, and margin glazed sashes. Side windows similar 30-paned sashes with stained glass fanlights. Roof hipped. Schoolroom added 1868, pebbledashed, with slate roof. Two bays. Central pair boarded doors with datestone over, and two 24-paned sashes, Small gable stack and lean-to gig-shed at south end. Forecourt of chapel of semicircular form, killas walls approx 1.5m high with peaked coping. Monolithic granite gatepiers holding simple bar-iron overthrow, the lantern missing. Gate has scrolled ornamental crest. Path from gate to chapel door is of patterned yellow clayware pavoids. Interior: Walls plastered. Flat ceiling with moulded cornice and 4 roses for pendant lights. North gallery of stained pine on single central column, the front panelled and having moulded rails, all on paired brackets. Dog leg stair with turned newels and balusters. Body of chapel has central pulpit raised over 6 steps, panelled front. Openwork iron panels either side to raised choir stalls, and rail around communion table enclosure on iron stanchions. Organ inserted to left of pulpit later, and pews of aisle turned at right angles and tiered. Monument: White marble tablet on black slate commemorating 5 dead of 1914-18 war. Schoolroom has raised staging with front boards folding on trestles.

SW8105551733

Trefronick Old Farmhouse

63910

Farmhouse, now a farm building. Probably C16, remodelled and extended probably later in C7 and with C19 alterations. Whitewashed killas rubble and some cob with dressed stone quoins. Grouted scantle slate roof largely reclad in corrugated iron, with half-hipped and gabled ends. Truncated lateral stack and gable end stack with short stone shaft. Plan and development: L-shaped on plan. The main range on an east-west axis facing north (probably originally south facing) is of 2 room and through passage plan. The relatively small lower right(west) end room is unheated and the large hall to the left(east) has a lateral stack at the front; the partition between the hall and the passage has been removed. There is no dividing wall between the hall and the long wing behind the hall. This wing which has a gable end stack, is probably a C17 parlour addition because a probate inventory of 1640 mentions only a hall, kitchen and cellar. The room in the end of the wing was partitioned off later. In circa early C19 a stair tower was built in the angle of the main range and the rear wing and the external stairs at the rear of the lower end giving access to the loft above is probably also a C19 alteration. A doorway has been inserted into the right side of the hall's lateral stack and appears to have broken through a large oven or smoking chamber. In the C20 the house was abandoned and became a farm building, some of the ceilings and floors were removed and low concrete partitions were inserted. Exterior :- 2 storeys. Asymmetrical north front with large truncated lateral stack projecting on left, the right side of which has an inserted doorway. The main doorway to right of centre has waney timber lintel and C19 flush-panel door. Small casement windows to right and left of doorway and one above. The left hand (east) side has later doorways inserted on ground floor with C20 plank doors and 3 windows above, 2 blocked and 1 sash with glazing bars. At rear (south) C19 panelled door to left of centre with external stone stairs to left doorway to left and stair tower with catslide roof in angle of projecting wing on right which has C20 sash windows. The gable end of the wing has large later buttress. The west gable end of the main range has doorway with plank door. Interior:- mostly gutted for use as farm building but masonry wall partition between putative passage and lower end survives. The early C19 staircase has a stuck balustrade at the top. Some of the roof trusses have halved and lapped collars but the roof structure has been largely reconstructed. The hall fireplace in the lateral stack has been blocked and its putative smoking chamber or oven has been destroyed by an inserted doorway. Some closely-spaced chamfered and thin ceiling beams remain in the main range. Historical note:- "Trefronnick, in St. Allen, is another winged house which,..... apparently had no parlour: an inventory of 1640, for Joan Martyn, widow, whose house it was, mentions only a hall, kitchen, cellar and other domestic rooms". (Chesher). Source: V.M. and F.J. Chesher, The Cornishman's House, page 36.

SW8251551704

Fingerpost

63905

Finger direction post. Early C20. Cast iron. A round post with 3 arms bearing raised lettering within edge raised margin, reading: (a) ST ALLEN 1 (b) TRISPEN 1½ (c) NEWQUAY 8 TRURO 5½

SW8274251733

Truthan House

63941

House, early C18 probably including parts of an earlier building. Coursed killas, with granite quoins and dressings. Slate roofs. Plan: Main block of square plan with axial hallways on main front and garden front, leading to stair central in central bay of rear. Service wing probably including work of earlier date attached on north, and enclosed yard with well house (q.v.) on east. Two storeys. Main entrance (west) front remodelled later C19. Five window bays. Central heavy Tuscan doorcase with slight pediment; flanking square late C19 bay windows, each with 2 elongated 4-pane sashes and crenellated parapets. Upper floor with similar windows, all with flush granite lintels. Garden front (south) also of 5 bays; central 4-panelled door with overlight. Eighteen paned sashes with heavy glazing bars in flush granite surrounds and raised keys to lintels. Roof hipped. Cast iron pergola without roof. To rear, central round headed stair window with intersecting glazing bars. Interior. Some C18 panelling.

SW8369951134

Gate piers at Truthan House

63943

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Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

Gatepiers set at south-east corner of yard. Probably C17 or early C18. Granite. Two piers spaced widely either side of driveway, probably reset, and consisting of square granite monolith, necking stone, ogee cornice stone, tapering base stone for turned stalked ball finial, all of megalithic character, approx 4m high.

SW8372251127

Well house at Truthan House and yard paving

63943

Well house within north enclosed yard of Truthan House (q.v.). C18 or C19. Pitched slate roof on four granite monoliths. Structure is built against stone storehouse with hipped roof at back of rear wall. Under roof, a hand-operated water lift pump in wooden casing, and large granite trough. Brass cock. Spindle through wall to former engine in storeroom. Yard is paved with slate flag paths set in quartzite cobbles.

SW8371851137

Gatehouse to Trevella

63929

Gatehouse to Trevella (q.v.). Early C19. Killas and granite. A carriageway arch over driveway, of semicircular form with raised keystone. Offset to first floor storey with chamfered corners, containing chamber with round-headed casement windows on east and west faces, and above a second offset, second floor storey also with chamfered corners and round headed windows. Moulded eaves and pitched slated parapet concealing flat roof. Interior derelict at time of survey, January 1988.

SW8435850914

Milestone

63931

Milestone. C18 or early C19. granite. A whitewashed rectangular stone with rounded top. Face cut back for incised inscription reading FROM TRURO 4 MILES.

SW8420150580

Lanhadron

63940

House, formerly two dwellings, set at right angles to main road. C18. Cob, roughcast on outer walls, and reed thatched roof. Plan: Symmetrical about central entrance and hallway, with rear stack to right room, and axial stack to left room, shared with further bay at left end with access from door opposite stack, now in glazed porch. Two storeys. Glazed doors enclosed in C20 porches. C19 4-paned sash windows deeply set in walls. Roof hipped.

SW8419250493

Fingerpost

63937

Finger guide post. Early C20. Cast iron by W. Visich & Son of Devoran. Rounded post with moulded conical finial, carrying two arms, the lower a double casting with raised margin and lettering reading: TRISPEN 1/4 TRESILLIAN 3 MITCHELL 3 3/4 LADOCK 3 1/2 Single upper arm with gusset reading TRURO 3 3/4

SW8467650094

Trevella

63926

ST ERME SW 85 SW 4/87 Trevella 30.5.1967 II -- House. Late C18, 1816, and c.1976. Rendered ashlar with slate roof. Rear wing of brick reclaimed from late C17 or C18 house on site destroyed by fire. Plan: Three bays, double range with central hallway and stair to rear. Rear range set at angle, possibly incorporating earlier work, and containing service rooms, and attached to gable of rear wing a 3-bedroom 3-bay house built about 1976. Two storeys and attic. Elevation has raised quoins, sill band and parapet raised above stone cornice. Probably originally central door now window to match, 24-pane sash windows on both floors, the openings having slightly cambered head with keystone. Right gable has central entrance between front and rear rooms; an open pedimented Tuscan doorcase and 6-panelled door. Above, a 20-paned window deeply set with architrave, cornice and apron swept down to doorhead. Roof has small raking dormer behind parapet and C20 rooflight, and is half hipped between gable stacks. Rear wing refenestrated, canted bay to ground floor and entrance in angle with second dwelling. Left elevation has wide boarded modillion eaves.

SW8493850826

Milestone

63932

Milestone. C18 or early C19. Granite. A whitewashed rectangular stone with rounded top. Face cut back for incised inscription reading FROM TRURO 5 MILES. Benchmark on south face, 405.6 ft above O.D.

SW8465552086

Killiserth Farmhouse

63922

Farmhouse. Early-mid C19. Coursed killas with granite dressings, slate roof. Plan: 'L'-form, comprising a south-east front block with central hallway and flanking reception rooms, and rear wing on right containing services. Rear entrance in reentrant angle. Gable stacks. Two storeys. Recessed main door with stone canopy on consoles. Sixteen-paned sash windows to both floors. Interior: Inaccessible January 1988.

SW8523051867

Farm buildings at Killiserth Farm

63923

Range of farm buildings. C18 or early C19. Killas ground floor, cob upper floor, and scantle slate roofs, partly replaced at hipped end by corrugated iron. Plan: 'L' form, comprising a south-east range of 3 bays with central cart entrance and doors in flanking bays, and a south-west limb of 2 bays, extended in single storey stone build, now an animal house. Two storeys. Boarded doors to ground level with stone lintels, and

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

cambered brick arch to cart entrance. Two-light vents to upper floor, formerly grain store, with central pitching door over cartway, and external steps to door in south west limb. Roofs hipped.

SW8523051867

Nansough Manor

62725

Manor house. Early C19. Granite ashlar with tiled roof and brick chimneys. Central stair plan, classical style. 2 storey, 3 windows. Cellar openings in plinth. Central bay broken forward with semi-circular arch headed doorway with projecting key block and moulded cornice over linked to plain string. Fanlight over door has intersecting curved glazing bars. All windows are sashes with sidelights in slightly arched openings with voussoirs and projecting keyblocks. First floor windows narrower. Moulded cornice over, surmounted by parapet with plain coping. Double roof is low pitched and almost hidden. Chimneys are on gables connected by horizontal plain coping which conceals valley. Older cob house to rear is linked by C19 wing. Interior has early C19 acanthus enriched cornices with moulded ceiling bands of scroll decoration in entrance hall and trailing strawberry in room to right. Open well stair in back hall has turned newels, plain square balusters and ramped handrail. Doors are 4-panelled with panelled reveals. Older part has open hearth with arched oak lintol and separate bread oven. A pig trundle (for salting) is set into window recess. Wall to rear enclosing courtyard has scantle slate coping.

SW8769350723

Probus Farmhouse

62735

Farmhouse. Datestone in gable 1849. Wing C18 or earlier. Granite, shale rubble and cob with scantle slate roofs. L-shaped with stair turret in angle, lean-to at end adjoining outshut to rear wing. Symmetrical 2-storey south front of 3 windows. Central door, all openings slightly arched with granite voussoirs and projecting keystones. 16-paned sashes without horns. Granite gable chimneys with moulded dripcourses. Wing is cob with slate hanging to first floor of west wall and part of gable end. 16-paned sashes 2 windows long, entrance through outshut in east wall. Projecting gable breast has plaster panel. Stair turret has semi-circular headed arched window with interlaced glazing bars. Interior: main 1849 to stair in turret has wreathed newel and square balusters; second stair in wing is mid-C19; granite flagged floor to front part; several C18 2-panelled doors with HL hinges survive in wing with blocked bread oven at north end. 1849 datestone has JHR for John Huddy Retallick. Near curved end of granite coped westward projecting garden wall is stone with DH 1816 and another with DH 1827 in 1980's farm building both to David Huddy. Information on names supplied by occupier.

SW8864850364

Trehane Vean Farmhouse

63925

Farmhouse. Datestone in gable 1849. Wing C18 or earlier. Granite, shale rubble and cob with scantle slate roofs. L-shaped with stair turret in angle, lean-to at end adjoining outshut to rear wing. Symmetrical 2-storey south front of 3 windows. Central door, all openings slightly arched with granite voussoirs and projecting keystones. 16-paned sashes without horns. Granite gable chimneys with moulded dripcourses. Wing is cob with slate hanging to first floor of west wall and part of gable end. 16-paned sashes 2 windows long, entrance through outshut in east wall. Projecting gable breast has plaster panel. Stair turret has semi-circular headed arched window with interlaced glazing bars. Interior: main 1849 to stair in turret has wreathed newel and square balusters; second stair in wing is mid-C19; granite flagged floor to front part; several C18 2-panelled doors with HL hinges survive in wing with blocked bread oven at north end. 1849 datestone has JHR for John Huddy Retallick. Near curved end of granite coped westward projecting garden wall is stone with DH 1816 and another with DH 1827 in 1980's farm building both to David Huddy. Information on names supplied by occupier.

SW8627549305

Treverbryn Farmhouse, garden wall, railings and gate to W

62776

Farmhouse, garden wall railings and gate. C17 with C19 additions. Shale rubble and cob with Delabole slate gable roofs, brick and stone chimneys. 3-room plan with stair turret to front and late C19 service wings to rear. Stuccoed front, 2 storeys, 3 window range, 12 pane sashes, ground floor right 16 pane sashes with sidelights, left hand window now a door with C20 glazed porch. Doorway to right of centre with gabled glazed porch. Large gabled stair turret to left of centre with large 16 pane sash and slight projection at lower end to right. First floor windows are 16 pane sashes. Brick chimneys over gables with external breast to upper end. Central room served by C17 external rear lateral chimney built in stages. Roof has been raised at some time circa 1900 but still follows slope of land. Interior has wide dog leg stair with trip step in turret but with balusters removed. Fireplaces blocked or partly blocked but several C18 2 panel doors survive. Front garden flanking walls linked to low granite coped wall with iron railing which have fleur de lys finials. Iron gate with granite monolithic piers and granite pyramidal caps.

SW8822849288

Cuskayne Farmhouse

62745

Farmhouse. Early-mid C19. Shale rubble with granite dressings, hipped scantle slate roof and brick chimneys over side walls. 2 roomed plus kitchen wing and lean-to in angle. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3 window front. Central 6 panel door (top 2 glazed) with flush beaded bottom panels. All openings slightly arched with granite keyed lintels and granite jambstones. Door opening is at lower level. Sixteen paved sashes without horns. Granite quoins to front, others rubble. Interior is little altered retaining panelled doors, window shutters and original stairs. Roof space of lean-to was apple loft.

SW8907648804

Trethowa

62774

Farmhouse, C17. Shale rubble and cob with timber lintels, asbestos slate roof with gable brick chimney to left and hip to right. 3 room plan with later wing to rear. 2 storeys, 4 window range front, 20-pane sashes, first floor to right of centre 16 panes, ground floor left 16 pane sash with 8 pane sidelights. To right of centre doorway with C20 porch or columns. Uneven plinth suggests that this front may have been rebuilt (possibly C18). Window over door is narrower and 16 paned sash, others are 20 paned sashes. External chimney breast in stages to left gable end with roofed quadrant over projection. Upper end has lateral stone chimney to rear and tall round headed early C19 stair window. Adjacent projection linked to wing is probably earlier stair turret. Interior not inspected.

SW8828448357

Land at Little Laniley Farm, St Clement, Cornwall

Milestone

508980

II A granite milestone, dating from the 1830, which stands on the verge on the northern side of the A 390. The Road is called Truck Hill here and the site is to the west of the village of Probus. The stone is rectangular in plan with an arched top. It stands 36in. high and is 18in. wide. The front is inscribed 'FROM / TRURO / 5 / MILES'. The stone is painted white, with the lettering in black. There is a benchmark carved into the face beneath the inscription. HISTORY: In 1754, the first Cornish turnpike was established. The next 10 years saw the establishment of several new Turnpike Trusts in the county, resulting in the construction of new roads and erection of milestones. The milestone that is subject of this assessment is one of a series of twelve, eleven of which are extant, beginning in Truro and heading north-east to Fraddon.

SW8889547746

Milestone

508983

The stone is triangular in plan with a flat top and chamfered edges. It stands at 0.85m high and is 0.55m wide. There are cast iron plates on either front, road-facing side, set flush with the dressed stone. The left is inscribed 'TRURO 4 FALMOUTH 14 ¼', the right 'BODMIN 20 ¼ LONDON 246'. The type faces of the two plates are different. The stone and the plates are painted white, with the lettering in black. There is a benchmark carved into the left face beneath the plate.

SW8763346926

Holy Well at Trelowthas 50m W of Trelowthas Farmhouse

62775

Holy Well. Probably C14 in origin though much restored. Here was a chapel licensed to John Bodrugan 1379 (J Meyrick, Holy Wells of Cornwall). Shale rubble and granite built into bank. Entrance has chamfered 2 centred dressed granite arch probably reset over rubble jambs. Roof is corbelled following shape of doorway but with flat capstones.

SW8842446855

Milestone

508993

milestone, standing on the north-west side of the road, 20 yards west of the junction at West Trelowthas. Made of stone, the milestone is painted white, with the inscription picked out in black. The milestone stands 0.85m high and is 0.43m wide; it is rectangular in plan, narrowing to an arched top. The sans-serif capital lettering, inexpertly carved, reads: 'FROM / TREGOTHNAN / 4 / MILES'. A benchmark has been carved beneath the inscription.

SW8849046404

Milestone

508992

milestone standing on the north side of the road, situated circa 125m north of Tregerrick Cottage. Made of stone, the milestone is painted white, with the inscription picked out in black. The milestone stands 0.85m high and is 0.43m wide; it is rectangular in plan, narrowing to an arched top. The sans-serif capital lettering, inexpertly carved, reads: 'FROM / TREGOTHNAN / 3 / MILES'.

SW8764745208

Well

62867

Well. Probably C18 but may be earlier. Slatestone rubble. Circular on plan with domed, corbelled roof and narrow entrance to west.

SW8770245064

Cottage

62862

Cottage. C18. Slatestone gable ends and mostly cob front and back walls with corrugated asbestos roof, probably originally thatched. Brick chimneys over gable ends. 2 room plan. 2-storeys. 3-window front slightly irregular. Nearly central doorway with later probably C19 gabled, enclosed porch with arched doorway in front. Old 2-light casements with glazing bars are boarded over. On the downhill gable end a rubblestone lean-to with door opening in the front wall. Interior has recess in rear wall to west end probably for original stair. Open beamed ceilings.

SW8767845082

Pencalenick House

62807

Country house, now school. Cast iron rainwater heads have date 1881 and initials M.H.W. Designed completed and occupied by Charles Williams. Freestone ashlar with details in darker colour. Delabole slate roofs (hipped and polygonal). Rectangular block around open courtyard with stair turret in angle and external service wing east of north east corner. 2 storeys. South garden front is 3:1:3:1:3 bays. Central 3 broken forward with pediment over. Flanking 2 storeyed canted bays. All bays have plinth platband, cornice and parapet. Taller central 18-pane sashes to flanking canted bows and central bay, others are 12-pane sash and all have horns. Eared, moulded shaped and keyed window heads to central and end groups of bays. Entrance to west side has prostyle, tetrastyle Tuscan porte cochere 2 storeyed, 3 window projection with pediment. Lateral chimneys have scrolled buttresses. Interior has wide open well stair with turned balusters, plaster ceilings and cornices including Arabesque and geometric strapwork designs in vestibules said to be by Italian craftsmen who were working on Truro Cathedral.

SW8578245297

Church of St. Conan

86245

Ruined church. Probably C13, C14 and C15. Slatestone with granite dressings. Nave, chancel, west tower, south aisle and south porch. North wall has 3-light flat headed window with hoodmould (probably C15) and small window with frame fallen to right. East wall has C15 window with 3 identical trefoil headed lights to chancel gable and similar one to aisle gable. South wall has 2-light cusped window; porch with nearly round headed doorway possibly C17 and inner pointed (probably C13-C14 but moved when aisle erected); 3-light cusped windows 2 and 3 to right of porch probably C15; 4 is C19 cusped 2-light wooden window and pointed door to far right. Slender tower possibly C14 of 2 stages has diagonal

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corner buttresses and pointed west doorway. Glazed 2-light window over is in earlier arched opening. The standard A type (Pevsner) arcade has fallen but west respond retains part of its 4- centred arch. Piscina in east respond facing altar position and niche to left of altar position. Some red paint on inner south wall plaster (possibly early C19), although early C16 murals on splays confirmed early 1970s. Reported in 1970 by Pevsner to be neglected. In 1951 the aisle roof was described as an ovolo-moulded waggon roof with carved east bay with other roofs as post-medieval in the Statutory list description. The church is now roofless and substantially overgrown. C12 font, figure of Saint Antony and C17 pulpit are now in Tresillian Church. Cross in churchyard : wheel head with four holes pierced crudely to separate the four arms: shaft chiefly with small irregular holes as ornament, cf. Roche; also 2 stud like bumps, cf. Mylor. Quote from Pevsner. Churchyard now so overgrown that cross couldn't be found but probably still survives.

SW8624544740

School Cottage

82884

School and schoolhouse (now private house). Datestone 1842. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings and Delabole slate gable roofs and axial stack with diagonally set brick chimneys. Tudor Gothic style, T shaped on plan consisting of schoolroom and 2 schoolhouse rooms with chambers over. North east front has 2-storey, 1 window schoolhouse gable to left and 2-window single storey schoolhouse to right. Gable windows at ground and first floors are 2-light granite mullions with 8-pane timber casements. 2 windows to schoolroom right are similar but with 3 lights. Small original window to far left and between is carved free stone head with cable moulded shaft below probably C12 reset. Gable end of schoolroom has central door with worn threshold stone and narrower door to left, both with hoodmoulds. Small 4-pane window over middle door and under datestone may be in position of former architectural feature possibly bell. Original 3-light wooden casements to south west wall of schoolroom with internal iron bars. Arched recess to right may have had water pump. Interior has bread oven to schoolhouse and arched bracing to schoolroom roof.

SW8622944699

Eglos Merther Farmhouse and courtyard wall

82885

Farmhouse including courtyard wall. Early C19. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings and asbestos hipped slate roof with ashlar chimneys over side walls and axial stack over wing. 1½ rooms deep, central stair plan with wing to rear and lean-to against wing within courtyard. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window rendered garden front with granite ashlar plinth and granite string at first floor sill level. Central, round headed doorway with long and short granite voussoirs. 4- panel door with fanlight over replaced by single pane. Windows are original 16-pane timber sashes with cambered heads and granite Keystones. Round headed stair window to rear and cambered granite arches to lean-to. Interior has original shutters and open well stair with stick balusters. Small china room and game hanging room behind main reception rooms. Further reception room in wing with service room beyond and servants quarters over. Slatestone rubble wall with gate to north east encloses rear courtyard.

SW8610444464

Tresawsen Cottage

62866

Small farmhouse. Probably early/mid C19. Slatestone rubble with granite quoins and jamb stones, Delabole slate roofs and brick chimneys over gable ends. Symmetrical 2-room central stair plan but incorporating earlier one room at right-hand end plus outshut part forming L. 2-storeys 3 + 1 window south east front. Narrow central door to main part with narrow window over. All windows are wood sashes with glazing bars with shallow brick arches over. Earlier part at lower level right of 2 storeys, one window to front, has similar sash windows. The brick arch heads to openings may be an alteration. Interior not inspected.

SW8678343971

Milestone 85m SE of Tresawsen Cottage

508990

Milestone, standing at a bend on the north-west side of the road. Made of stone, the milestone is painted white, with the inscription picked out in black. The milestone stands 1.05m high and is 0.46m wide; it is rectangular in plan, narrowing to an arched top. The sans-serif capital lettering, inexpertly carved, reads: 'FROM / TREGOTHNAN / 2 / MILES'. A benchmark has been carved beneath the inscription.

SW8687643873

Park Farmhosue

351279

Farmhouse, later small country house. Late C16 or early C17, remodelled between 1770 and 1785 for Elizabeth Warrick, daughter of Richard Peters. Coursed dressed freestone front with granite quoins, basement lintels, keyblock and sills; otherwise rubble walls and slatehanging to front of wing on left, to 2nd floor of rear wing and to 1st floor of 2-storey possible former porch; dry slate hipped roofs except for asbestos slate to wing on left with crested C19 clay ridge tiles and finials; brick lateral stacks over rear wall and over side walls. Irregular T-shaped plan with C18 house built incorporating parts of a C16 or C17 house. Shaft of the T has C18 front with a 2-room plan house with stair hall; lower kitchen wing on the left; rear wing (heightened to 3 storeys circa late C19) behind right-hand side, with 2-storey probable former porch in rear right-hand angle and further wing on right of house which also projects forward as cross wing. 2 storeys over basement; symmetrical 5-window south front. Flat arches with projecting keyblocksx over original C18 12-pane sashes with thick glazing bars and central doorway with pair of 3-panel doors within mid C19 canted wooden porch with flat roof over wide eaves with paired brackets and round-headed doorway with original pair of doors with fanlight heads and glazing bars; blind side panels under small arches. 2 late C19 12-pane horned sashes on 1st floor of left-hand return in similar openings to front. Other elevations unaltered since late C19. Interior; basement of right-hand room (of central 2-room house) has late C16 or early C17 granite fireplace with roll-moulded architrave over diabolo stops; later brick back. Principal rooms have late C18 heavy moulded plaster ceiling cornices; a late C18 closed string dog-leg stair with moulded handrail over stick balusters, panelled shutters, 4-panel doors; C19 chimney pieces to ground floor rooms, probably original ones to 1st floor. Much old crown glass on one pane of which is inscribed: E Warrick. History: In 1276 Park was known as Parkum. From 1337-1650 it was owned by the family descended from John de Park; from 1650-1700, the Harris family; from 1700-1732, the c6ven or Covin family; from 1732-1760, the Long family; from 1760-1770, Richard Peters, a Merchant of Truro and Tregony; in 1770 bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth who married Christopher Warrick, surgeon, whose father Thomas Warrick was Mayor of Truro in 1765; in 1785 bequeathed to their daughter Harriet who married Rear Admiral Sir John Ferris Devonshire, who served with Nelson; 1839 bequeathed to their son John; 1848 bequeathed to Captain Vivian of list Hussars - Lord of the Treasury and Under Secretary for War, M.P for Truro and 2 spinster Devonshires; 1855 bequeathed to Elizabeth Warrick Devonshire, spinster;

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1879 bequeathed to Charles James Devonshire who, with Alice Ann, had 9 children; 1896 bequeathed to Charles Warwick Devonshire and in 1912 it was sold from this family to Walter Cruse, fruit farmer and since then it has changed hands 4 times to the present owner Colin Parker, a fisherman.

SW8409543740

Registered Parks and Gardens

Chyverton Park

1491

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Chyverton Park is situated c 0.5km north of the village of Marazanvose and to the south of the village of Cost-is-lost, to the north-west of the A30 road. The c 58ha site is bounded to the south-east by the A30 road, while the east, north, and west boundaries are formed by minor roads. The course of these roads was altered in 1770 to enable the enclosure of the park (estate survey, 1770). To the south-west the site adjoins Quarryclose Plantation, and to the south it is bordered by agricultural land. The site occupies a shallow west-facing valley, with higher ground rising to the east and north. There were formerly views north-east from the house towards Tinkers Castle or Hunter's Tower but these have been obscured by C19 and C20 planting. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Chyverton Park is today (2000) approached by a short drive which leads from the public road to the south-west. The late C18 stables (listed grade II) are situated to the south-west of the house, adjacent and to the west of the south-west drive. An earlier drive enters the park from the A30 road to the south-east adjacent to a mid or late C19 lodge (listed grade II). The drive sweeps north and west through the park and Merton Plantation before dividing, one branch extending north to the kitchen garden, while the principal drive turns south-west to cross the south-east end of a sinuous lake north-east of the house on a bridge (listed grade II*). The bridge was constructed c 1780 and formed part of John Thomas' late C18 park landscape. The drive continues south-west and north-west through an area of lawns and pleasure grounds to approach the house from the south-east. PRINCIPAL BUILDING Chyverton Park stands near the western boundary of the site. The house was initially constructed for John Andrews in the mid C18, and was extended c 1770 for John Thomas. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens and pleasure grounds lie to the north-east of the house. Lawns lead down from the house to the lake, which formed part of the late C18 landscape developed by John Thomas. Beyond the lake, the gently rising wooded land is planted informally with a collection of ornamental trees and shrubs. This ornamental planting was started in the 1870s and was enhanced and extended from the 1920s by Treve Holman with the advice of Sir Harold Hillier. The pleasure grounds today (2000) contain a notable collection of magnolias assembled principally since 1945. PARK The late C18 park is today an area of mixed plantations towards the centre of the site and to the east of the pleasure grounds. The late C18 design left the heart of the site as open fields or paddocks; these were planted-up in the 1840s as a pinetum by John Thomas' son-in-law, John Peter. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 500m north-north-east of the house, adjoining the minor road which forms the northern boundary of the site. The garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high, and is reached by a service drive which leads from the south-east drive through the pleasure grounds. OTHER LAND A house (outside the site here registered), today (2000) known as Tinkers Castle but originally named Hunter's Tower, is situated c 250m north of Cost-is-lost, some 1.25km north-east of the house. This structure was built in the late C18 as a folly and eyecatcher to be seen from the house and pleasure grounds, and formed part of John Thomas' scheme of improvements. The tower was extended for domestic use in the C20; the reciprocal view from the house has been obscured by the growth of C19 and C20 trees (Pett 1998).

SW8005651156

Trewithen

1488

Trewithen, in the late C17 the property of Courtenay Williams, was purchased in 1715 by Philip Hawkins of Pennans. Philip Hawkins made improvements to the existing house in 1723, and in 1730 employed James Gibbs as his architect. This programme of improvement included planting in the pleasure grounds and park. When Hawkins died without issue in 1738 the estate passed to his nephew, Thomas Hawkins, who continued the development of the pleasure grounds and park, and in 1745 wrote a short treatise, *The Care and Cultivation of Trees* (CRO). A plan of 1747 (CRO) shows the extensive landscape developed by Thomas Hawkins before his death in 1766, while an account written by Hawkins' father-in-law, James Heywood, in 1757, and an engraving by William Borlase published in 1758 provide further evidence for the appearance of the house and grounds in the mid C18. Hawkins also made changes to the house, employing the Greenwich architect Thomas Edwards in 1738, and Sir Robert Taylor in the 1760s. Thomas Hawkins was succeeded in 1766 by his son, Sir Christopher Hawkins, who extended the property and in 1824 commissioned a plan from Henry St Aubyn to extend the park to the north, east, and west of the house, producing a picturesque circuit ride (E Banks Assocs 1990). At his death without issue in 1829 Trewithen passed to his nephew, Christopher Henry Thomas Hawkins, whose father, John Hawkins, owned Bignor Park, Sussex (qv) and managed Trewithen during his son's minority. On coming of age in 1843 C H T Hawkins spent some time at Trewithen and in the mid C19 commissioned plans for parterres from W A Nesfield (Pett 1998) but these appear not to have been implemented. After c 1850 Hawkins spent little time in Cornwall, and at his death in 1903 the estate was inherited by his nephew, John Heywood Johnstone, who died the following year and was succeeded by his son, George Horace Johnstone (1882-1960). During the First World War the government requisitioned timber from the pleasure grounds, the clearance of which allowed the establishment of the early C20 woodland garden planted with collections of rhododendrons and camellias, many derived from Cornish gardens including Caerhays Castle (qv) and Trengwainton (qv), and Borde Hill, Sussex (qv). In the early and mid C20 notable hybrid rhododendrons were raised at Trewithen.

SW9117247510

Trewarthenick

1649

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Trewarthenick is situated c 1.25km west of Tregoney, to the south of the A3078 road from Truro to St Mawes. The c 75ha site comprises some 5ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 70ha of parkland and ornamental plantations. The site is bounded to the north by the A3078 road, and to the east by an agricultural track which leads from the A3078 road to Trelasker and the River Fal. To the south and west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the north-west a narrow belt of woodland extends c 1.3km north-west and north from the body of the site to Freewater Lodge. This woodland, Killiow Brake, is planted on a predominantly west-facing slope and extends down to a stream which flows south to join the River Fal below Mellingoose. The A3078 road passes through Killiow Brake, following the course of an early C19 drive. Adjacent to the house the site is undulating, with a valley running from north to south through the centre of the park east of the house; a stream flows through this wooded valley to join a further stream on the southern boundary of the site. The ground rises to the west and falls gently to the east, opening views towards Tregoney and across surrounding agricultural land. To the south-east of the site Great Downs Wood, Little Downs Wood, and a belt of woodland extending south-west from the latter form part of the setting of the site, and are shown on Repton's plan of 1793. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Trewarthenick is approached from the A3078 road to the north of the house, at a point opposite a minor road leading north to Killiow. A pair of late C20 wrought-iron gates lead to a tarmac drive which follows a serpentine course south-west for c 400m through lawns planted with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the carriage court on

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the north side of the house. The north drive is shown on Repton's 1793 scheme, but the lodge proposed to the west of the north entrance and illustrated in the Red Book was not implemented. Repton's lodge would have controlled two gates, one leading to the drive and the other to a service drive leading south behind a screen of woodland and shrubbery to the service quarters and farm north-west of the house; this service drive was not constructed and the service quarters are approached directly from a minor road to the west of the house. A further drive enters the north-east corner of the site from the A3078 road c 640m north-east of the house. Some 50m south-west of the entrance this drive divides, one branch continuing south as an agricultural track, the other leading west for c 670m through the northern boundary plantation to join the north drive c 350m north-west of the house. Repton's proposals for a north-east drive included a lodge at the entrance which was not implemented, and a drive sweeping south-west and west across the park; this drive was not constructed in the form proposed by Repton. Another drive or track shown on the 1888 OS map leading south-west across the park to the house from a gate on the A3078 road opposite Little Grogth does not survive (2000). In the C19 the site was approached from the north-north-west along a drive which followed the course of the present A3078 road. The entrance to this drive at Freewater is marked by an early C19 gothic stone lodge, and today (2000) the road, which is terraced into the west-facing slope above a stream, passes through a belt of mature deciduous woodland underplanted with evergreen shrubbery. The drive was adopted as a public road in the early C20 which necessitated the realignment of the south-east end of the drive which formerly extended south-east to join the north drive c 350m north-west of the house. The north drive, which follows Repton's late C18 proposals, replaced earlier approaches to the house from the east, west, and north which are shown on a survey of 1788-9 (CRO). The eastern approach, which passed across the park through an avenue, is shown on a drawing of c 1727 by Edmund Prideaux. PRINCIPAL BUILDING Trewarthenick (listed grade II) stands on a level terrace adjacent to the western boundary of the site. The house comprises two storeys and is constructed in ashlar and brick under hipped slate roofs which are partly concealed behind parapets. The north and south facades are of plain construction and assumed their present form c 1950 when symmetrical north and south wings designed by Henry Harrison were removed. The seven-bay east facade overlooking the park is symmetrical, with a central pediment surmounting a projecting section comprising three bays; the east facade is lit by sash windows. To the west of the house is a walled courtyard surrounded by service buildings and stables. The present house incorporates a re-set date stone of 1686; the east facade of this house, then the entrance facade, is shown in both a sketch by Edmund Prideaux (c 1727) and a watercolour by Repton (1793) as having a steeply pitched pediment and a symmetrical pair of loggias to north and south. The building appears to have been remodelled along the lines proposed by Repton in collaboration with his 'ingenious friend' Matthew Brettingham (Red Book 1793). Repton and Brettingham's pair of single-storey flanking wings, that to the south containing a conservatory and that to the north a new entrance, were altered and raised to full height c 1830 by the London architect Henry Harrison; these are shown in an engraving of c 1830 by Thomas Allom. The wings were demolished c 1950. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Informal gardens and pleasure grounds are situated to the north, east, and south of the house. Below the east facade a terrace is retained by early C19 rubble-stone walls with ashlar coping (listed grade II). The terrace, which is laid to lawn and planted with a row of twelve mature Irish yews, extends c 130m from north-west to south-east and serves both to connect the pleasure grounds to the north and south of the house and as a ha-ha allowing views east across the park. Below the ha-ha a spotted laurel hedge is separated from the park by a C20 metal fence. The terrace formed part of Repton's late C18 scheme of improvement (Red Book 1793) and replaced a rectangular 'lawn' shown on the 1788-9 estate survey (CRO); Sarah Gregor described this as being separated from the park by a deep ha-ha across which the east drive passed on a bridge (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). To the south-west of the house a high wall enclosing the service yards is screened by mixed shrubbery and specimen trees, while a further area of lawn extends below the south facade. This arrangement reflects that proposed by Repton in 1793, who suggested that the walled garden should be extended to the south, freeing its northern end to be incorporated into the pleasure grounds as an appropriate prospect from the conservatory which he proposed for the new south wing (Red Book 1793). The axis of the terrace is continued to the east of the walled garden, beyond which there is a further informal pleasure ground comprising lawns planted with specimen trees and flowering shrubs including a collection of early C19 rhododendrons and C20 magnolias. This area, known as the Spring Garden, was developed c 1828 when the surrounding laurels were planted (Pett 1998). Repton proposed a belt of shrubbery and plantation for this area which would serve to screen the kitchen garden and, 'sweeping boldly over the hill, may be continued to connect the terrace near the house, with those walks in the wood at a distance' to the south of the park (Red Book 1793). A narrow belt of plantation extending south from the pleasure grounds and connecting with the plantations on the southern boundary of the park relate to Repton's scheme. To the north of the house is a further area of informal pleasure grounds comprising lawns planted with groups of specimen trees and shrubs and, some 50m north of the house, a small informal pond. Laid out in a Picturesque style, this area was probably developed for Sarah Gregor c 1828 (Pett 1998), and does not relate to any of Repton's late C18 proposals. To the north of this area, and to the west of the north drive c 210m north-west of the house, is an area planted with a collection of camellias and specimen trees and flowering shrubs; known as the Summer Garden, this area was developed in the late C20 (ibid). PARK The park lies to the east of the house and is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture with scattered deciduous trees immediately to the east and north-east of the house, and areas in arable cultivation to the south-east. The park is defined by a mixed boundary plantation to the north which screens the A3078 road, and by further mixed plantations to the west, south-west, and south. There are scattered trees and groups of trees planted along the eastern boundary of the park which is formed by an agricultural track. A belt of woodland extends north-north-west up a valley which extends from the southern boundary plantation. Within this irregularly shaped plantation is an informal pond c 500m south-east of the house, and a former quarry c 520m south-east of the house; this quarry was used in the late C17 and the late C18 to obtain stone for the construction and alteration of the house (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). The 1788-9 survey of Trewarthenick and Repton's 1793 plan (Red Book) both show this belt of woodland extending further north across the park, but by 1888 (OS) it had been reduced to its present dimensions. The north and west boundary plantations accord to those proposed by Repton in 1793; Repton commented that 'the first object of improvement at Trewarthenick should be, to lead plantations from their hiding places in the vallies, to those situations where they may be most conspicuous' (Red Book). The north and north-east boundary plantations were intended by Repton to frame a view of the 'cornfield' to the east of the park from the house (ibid). A network of walks and rides extends through the boundary plantations forming a circuit of the park in accordance with Repton's advice that the plantations should be planted sufficiently deep to 'admit of covered walks to be cut through them with burst views' (ibid). A late C17 or early C18 avenue which is shown in Prideaux's drawing (c 1728) and on the 1788-9 estate survey leading north-east from the house across the park was reduced by Repton in 1793 to form discrete clumps (ibid). The park was developed in the late C18 and early C19 from a series of agricultural enclosures which are described on the 1788-9 survey as the 'Fields under the Lawn'; Sarah Gregor noted that the 'present lawn [park] was divided into ten enclosures by Cornish hedges' (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). The development of the park appears broadly to have followed the scheme proposed by Repton in 1793. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated on a south-east-facing slope c 80m south of the house. Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls to the west, south, and east, and by an irregular range of buildings to the north. The kitchen garden was extended to the south in the late C18 or early C19 following the advice of Humphry Repton (Red Book 1793).

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Tregothnan

1646

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Tregothnan is situated c 0.5km south of the village of St Michael Penkevil, and c 4km south-east of Truro. The c 150ha site comprises some 25ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 125ha of parkland, ornamental woodland, and drives. The site is bounded to the west by the Truro River, and to the south by the River Fal, while to the north-west the early C19 picturesque north drive adjoins the Tresillian River to the west and agricultural land to the east. To the north-east and east the site adjoins agricultural land and woodland through which passes a network of C19 carriage drives which overlook the River Fal. Tregothnan House stands on a spur of high ground, the land falling away to the Truro River to the west and the River Fal to the south; the parkland to the south of the house is undulating, with small, deep valleys falling south-west and south-east from the house and pleasure grounds. There are extensive views south and south-west across the park to the River Fal and King Harry Reach, to the west of which lies Trelissick (qv). From the north drive there are views west, north-west, and north across the Tresillian River to the villages of St Clement and Tresillian, and to the C19 designed landscape associated with Pencalenick. The tower of the old church at Kea c 1.5km west of the house which was purchased by the Earl of Falmouth in the early C19 serves as an eyecatcher from the north-west park. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Tregothnan is today (2000) approached from the village of St Michael Penkevil to the north of the house. The entrance, c 80m south of the parish church, is flanked by massive mid C17 granite gate piers surmounted by ball finials, which support a timber gate (all listed grade II); the piers are said by Hals (1737) to have been brought from Fenton Goleen. To the east of the entrance and within the site stands an attached pair of two-storey early C19 gothic lodges (listed grade II). A tarmac drive extends south-east for 160m before sweeping south-west to follow the crest of a north-west-facing escarpment which falls to the Truro River. To the south-east the drive is adjoined by Church Walk Plantation, a mixed area of woodland and shrubbery through which the C19 Church Walk passes north-east and north to join the drive c 100m south of the entrance. The drive continues c 80m south-south-east to arrive at the forecourt below the north-east facade of the house, while a service drive extends 130m south-west to reach the C18 and C19 stables and service quarters (listed grade II*) to the north-west of the house. The forecourt is enclosed to the north-east and south-east by mid C19 ornamental gothic wrought-iron railings which stand on a low stone wall. Double wrought-iron gates supported by elaborate octagonal stone piers set on square bases and surmounted by crowned sea lions holding the Falmouth arms (all listed grade II) lead to the north drive and south-east to the farm drive which passes south-east through the pleasure grounds to Nancarrow, a mid C19 model farm (listed grade II; immediately outside the site here registered). The forecourt railings are attributed to Lewis Vulliamy and form part of the alterations undertaken for the second Earl of Falmouth in the mid C19. To the north-west the forecourt is enclosed by the mid C19 stables (listed grade II*) which are constructed in a Tudor-gothic style using yellow brick. A central archway in the south-east facade leads to a courtyard, the walls of which are planted with camellias. To the south a smaller office yard was the early C19 stable yard designed by William Wilkins. The larger stable court was designed by Vulliamy c 1845. The external walls of the stables are also planted with camellias. The principal C19 approach to Tregothnan was from the north along a picturesque drive which is entered through a mid C19 gatehouse (listed grade II) at Tresillian c 5km north of the house. The two-storey stone gatehouse comprises a pair of lodges linked by a massive Tudor-gothic arch containing traceried timber doors and surmounted by a carved heraldic achievement. Quadrant walls with terminal piers surmounted by carved lions flank the gatehouse, while to the north, between the gatehouse and the public road, areas of lawn planted with mature cedars are retained by low granite walls (listed grade II). Granite bollards linked by chains extend from the carriage arch along the drive and enclose the side of the lawns adjacent to the public road, returning to the piers which terminate the quadrant walls (all listed grade II). Within the site the tarmacked north drive leads c 190m south-west through an avenue of ilex oaks (replanted late C20), before entering an informal avenue of mature ilex oaks which extends c 550m south-west. Passing from this informal avenue the drive continues south-west with rock faces and areas of principally deciduous woodland to the south-east, and the tidal Tresillian River to the north-west. There are views north from the drive across the river to the grounds of Pencalenick. After c 2.5km the drive rises slightly with riverine oak woodland on the north-west-facing slope between the drive and the river, while after c 3km the drive crosses a dam which retains Merther Pond, a former tidal creek. Some 450m south of Merther Pond the drive turns south-east and ascends a wooded side valley, passing under a simple stone arch (c 1825, listed grade II) which carries the public road to the hamlet of Mertherlane. Sweeping east and south the drive crosses a further public road before turning south-south-west to pass in an approximately straight line through woodland which includes groups of ornamental conifers, to reach the forecourt to the north-east of the house. The final 370m of the drive is flanked by mature rhododendrons. The north drive was constructed in the early C19 and may have formed part of Repton's early C19 improvements; it is shown on the Tithe map of 1840 but at this date the final 200m of the drive ran to the south-east of its present course to enter the forecourt at its north-east corner. The course of the drive and forecourt appear to have been altered to their present form by W A Nesfield for the second Earl in the mid C19; plans and elevations for this work survive and are attributed to Nesfield (private collection). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Tregothnan House (listed grade I) stands on a level spur of high ground above the Truro River and the River Fal. The house assumed its present form in 1816-18 when William Wilkins remodelled a mid C17 house for the fourth Viscount Falmouth in a Tudor-gothic style. The house was further enlarged by Lewis Vulliamy in 1842-8 for the second Earl of Falmouth, at which time the forecourt to the north of the house was remodelled. The two-storey building is constructed in stone with three taller towers and many tall terracotta and stone chimney stacks which combine to create a picturesque outline to the building. The entrance facade is to the north with a central section containing the entrance porch by Wilkins flanked by bays added by Vulliamy. The south or garden facade incorporates part of the 1650 house, while the east facade is largely the work of Wilkins. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal gardens lie to the south and south-east of the house, while informal pleasure grounds extend to the south-east and south-west. A terrace extends below the south-west facade of the house, with stone steps to the south-east descending to the parterre terrace. Rectangular on plan, the terrace is retained to the south-west by a massive, mid C19 buttressed stone wall and low parapet (listed grade II) which separates the terrace from the deer park. A perimeter gravel walk encloses the terrace, while a central gravel walk divides it into two rectangular lawns; the larger lawn to the east of the central walk is at a lower level. The lawns have quadrant-shaped flower beds at each corner, and a central, slightly sunken oval area which in the late C20 replaced mid C19 geometric parterres designed by W A Nesfield (Tooley 1994). In the late C17 Celia Fiennes described formal gardens comprising 'gravel walks around and across ... the squares full of goosebery and shrub-trees ... like a kitchen garden ... out of which is another garden and orchard, which is something like a grove - green walks with rows of fruit trees' (Morris 1995). The Tithe map (1840) shows the park extending up to the house. The parterre terrace formed part of alterations designed by W A Nesfield in the mid C19 (Tooley 1994). A formal walk aligned on the south-east facade of the house and planted with alternate pines and myrtles extends c 290m south-east through the pleasure grounds, before turning east-south-east for c 130m. An informal gravelled walk, the Deer Park Walk, leads from the south-east corner of the parterre terrace into the pleasure grounds passing through rhododendrons and ornamental shrubbery adjacent to the boundary between the pleasure grounds and the deer park, allowing occasional vistas into the park. Some 240m south of the house the informal walk crosses a lime avenue which extends c 100m south-west to the ha-ha forming the park boundary. The Bowling Green, a large, roughly oval lawn enclosed by rhododendrons lies at the west end of a shrubbery walk, the Quarter Mile Walk, c 100m south-east of the house. The Bowling Green and lime avenue are shown on the Tithe map of 1840 and may survive from an C18 layout (N Jeans pers comm, 2000). A shallow flight of stone steps rises to the Quarter Mile Walk which extends c 370m east-south-east through the pleasure grounds, and which is terminated at its eastern end by a low granite bench seat. A pair of ornamental stone niche seats surmounted by ball finials are placed in shrubbery to the north of the Quarter Mile Walk, that to the east being aligned on an avenue of tree ferns which descends into the informal pleasure grounds. A C19

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rustic timber summerhouse with a shingled roof stands c 250m east of the Bowling Green. The summerhouse overlooks a rectangular lawn with a semicircular extension on its south side, which is enclosed by rhododendrons. A central walk leads c 50m south from the summerhouse to a circular flower bed which contains a late C20 sculpture of a falcon set on a stone pedestal. The formal walks to the north of the pleasure grounds and the formal lawn to the south of the summerhouse are not shown in their present form on the Tithe map (1840), and formed part of the scheme designed by W A Nesfield in the mid C19. Further development took place in the early C20 (OS). Some 370m south-east of the house, an avenue of Chusan palms leads to Snowdrop Hill, an area of informal ornamental planting. To the south a sunken garden is planted with Chusan palms and bog plants. Now (2000) cleared from mid C20 scrub, the sunken garden was created c 1900 by enclosing a strip of parkland adjacent to the boundary of the pleasure grounds. In the valley to the east of Snowdrop Hill a chain of three pools is surrounded by bog plants, while grass walks ascend a further hill to the south-east through the Arboretum. Today (2000) the Arboretum comprises a collection of late C20 conifers and other ornamental trees planted to replace C19 specimens destroyed in late C20 gales. To the west of the parterre terrace, mature ilex oaks screen service buildings to the south-west of the house. An informal gravel walk at the south-west corner of the parterre terrace extends c 240m south-west through an area of trees underplanted with a significant collection of camellias to reach the walled garden. This walk and shrubbery formed part of Repton's early C19 scheme for Tregothnan (Falmouth 1970). PARK The park to the south of the house remains a deer park grazed by a wild herd of fallow deer (N Jeans pers comm, 2000). The park is enclosed by metal fencing and stone walls, and to the south-west adjoins oak woodland on the River Fal. To the south it is bounded by the River Fal, while to the east it adjoins woodland and a C19 plantation, The Rookery. The park is undulating, with a deep valley containing a chain of four rectangular pools c 320m south-west of the house extending south-west to the Truro River. A further rectangular pond or reservoir lies c 350m south-east of the house, while a stream flows south through a lightly wooded valley c 670m south-east of the house to the River Fal. There are ornamental groups of trees on high ground to the south and south-east of the house, and on a north-west-facing slope c 590m south-west of the house. The south park was established as a deer park by the mid C17 (Pett 1998) and was noted by Celia Fiennes in the late C17 (Morris 1995). In 1867 it contained a herd of 100 fallow deer (Shirley 1867). To the west and north-west of the house the north-west-facing slope which descends to the Truro River is today (2000) agricultural land, but is shown as parkland on the 1883 OS map. To the south this area is enclosed by Barnclose Plantation, an area of mixed woodland of early C19 origin (N Jeans pers comm, 2000); to the north it is enclosed by further belts of woodland, while to the west Cove Wood is planted on the steep slope above the Truro River. In a valley c 210m north-west of the house late C19 kennels (OS) were developed from an early C19 deer barn (Tithe map, 1840). A carriage drive extends through Cove Wood along the shore of the Truro River, passing two boathouses and an early C19 limekiln (listed grade II) c 800m south-west of the house. This drive continues north (beyond the boundary of the registered site) along the Truro River to reach a ferry at Malpas Point, and thence north-east along the Tresillian River to join the north drive c 1.3km north of the house. A further carriage drive follows the southern boundary of the park to the south of the house, connecting to the east with a drive (beyond the registered site) which follows the River Fal to Lamorran c 2km east of the house. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden occupies a south-east-facing slope c 240m south-west of the house. Rectangular on plan, the garden is enclosed by brick walls c 3m high to the north-east, north-west, and south-west; the wall to the south-east is lower and allows a view out into the park. A late C19 brick and timber lean-to glasshouse stands against the inner face of the north-west wall to the north of the principal entrance to the garden. This glasshouse comprises approximately one third of the original structure (N Jeans pers comm, 2000), while the foundations of further glasshouses and associated structures remain to the west. The garden is terraced and is today (2000) used as a nursery. A Tudor-gothic arched doorway at the north corner of the garden leads from the upper terrace to the south-west shrubbery walk. To the north-west of the walled garden is a service yard enclosed by a hedge to the north-west, and entered through two gateways flanked by tall granite piers. To the north of the yard is a range of sheds and a cart hovel containing an early C20 soil-sterilising oven. A range of bothies stands against the outer face of the north-west wall of the kitchen garden, while to the south-west are the remains of a late C19 or early C20 straw-covered apple store. A triangular plot to the east of the kitchen garden and to the west of the park is planted with mature standard apple trees, and to the north-east there is a further rectangular orchard. The present disposition of kitchen garden and orchard reflects that shown on the Tithe map (1840)

SW8587641258

Trelissick

1647

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Trelissick is situated c 4.5km south of Truro, to the west of the River Fal and to the north of Carrick Roads. The c 92ha site comprises some 10ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 82ha of parkland and woodland rides. To the north the site is bounded by Lamouth Creek, while to the north-east, east, and south it adjoins the River Fal. To the south-west lies Channals Creek, the head of which is dammed to form a lake, while to the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The B3289 road runs from west to east through the site to reach King Harry Ferry c 300m east of the house. The site occupies a shoulder of high ground from which the land drops steeply to the water to the north, east, and south. There are extensive views south and south-west down the River Fal to Carrick Roads and Pendennis Castle, while to the east there are views across the River Fal to the wooded west-facing slopes on the opposite shore. To the north-east there is a vista up the River Fal to Tregothnan (qv). To the south-west Pill Farm (outside the site here registered) forms a backdrop to the important coastal and river views from the park. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Trelissick is approached from the B3289 road at a point approximately opposite Trelissick Cottages, c 370m north-west of the house. A late C20 visitors' entrance leads to a drive which sweeps south and south-east through an area of lawns and scattered trees to reach a car park c 100m north-east of the stables and Home Farm buildings which today (2000) provide visitor facilities and an entrance to the gardens. The approach to the mansion is also from the B3289 road at a point c 800m north-west of the house. New Lodge (listed grade II), a mid C19 two-storey, Gothic-style stone structure stands to the north-east of the entrance which is marked by a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by caps with sloping sides and flat square bases which may formerly have supported statues. To the north-east the Lodge adjoins a stone wall with granite copings which extends east along the B3289 road. Beyond the entrance the tarmac drive sweeps south-east and east through the park. Some 240m south-east of the entrance a drive leads south-west from the main drive to reach Lis Escop, a house built c 1965 to serve as an episcopal palace; the house is set in pleasure grounds comprising lawns, shrubberies, and specimen trees. The main drive continues c 500m east-south-east through the park, revealing a series of views south and south-west towards Carrick Roads, to reach a pair of low lattice-pattern, wrought-iron gates supported on granite piers with pyramid caps which lead to the carriage court below the west facade of the house. The carriage court is separated from the park to the west by a low stone wall. Some 640m north-west of the house and adjacent to the B3289 road stands Old Lodge (listed grade II), a single-storey stuccoed building with a classical pediment to the west supported by Doric columns. The Lodge was built c 1825, perhaps to the design of P F Robinson. The west drive was initially laid out for Thomas Daniell c 1825 when the public road to the north of the house (today the B3289 road) was diverted to its present course and Old Lodge was constructed; this arrangement is shown on the Tithe map of 1842. Archaeological traces of the former road survive in the park adjacent to the late C20 metal fence which marks the southern boundary of the car park. Following the sale of the estate to John Davies Gilbert in 1844 the course of the west drive was altered and extended further west, and New Lodge and the present entrance were built. This new arrangement was established before 1878 when it was shown on the 25" OS map. A service drive approaches the stables and Home Farm from the B3289 road at a point c 130m north-north-west of the house. The stables and carriage house (listed grade II) are U-shaped on plan and are constructed in brick under hipped slate roofs; they were built in the mid C19. Two early or mid

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

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used for the cultivation of early vegetables and herbs (guidebook). Opposite the Parsley Garden a north-east-facing triangular-shaped lawn is planted with late C20 specimen figs; these replaced C19 specimens killed in 1979 (ibid). The kitchen garden, Parsley Garden, and Fig Garden are shown in their present form on the estate survey of c 1821. Some 20m north-west of the kitchen garden and attached to the stone wall separating the service yard from the B3289 road is the Water Tower (listed grade II), a three-storey stone tower with a conical slate roof. This Gothic-style structure was erected as a water tower in the early C19 by Ralph Allen Daniell or his son Thomas; in the mid C19 it was converted into an apple store, and is today (2000) in domestic use. To the north of the B3289 road and c 190m north-west of the house, a south-facing meadow has been planted in the late C20 as an orchard using a collection of Cornish apple varieties underplanted with Cornish varieties of daffodil (ibid).

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Carclew

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LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Carclew is situated c 6km south-west of Truro and c 1km east of Perranarworthal, to the south of the River Kennall. The c 145ha site comprises some 10ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 135ha of parkland and ornamental plantations. The site is bounded to the north by the River Kennall, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south-east from Perran Wharf to join a further minor road which forms the southern boundary of the site; this latter road leads south-east to Mylor Bridge. The western boundary of the site is marked in part by a stone wall and to the south-west by a belt of evergreen shrubbery planted beneath mature trees. This belt extends along the southern boundary of the site and is separated from the road by a stone wall which incorporates a large quantity of white quartz. Mid and late C20 domestic properties have been constructed within the southern shelter belt. To the east the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with a general fall in ground level from the south to the River Kennall to the north. Streams flow north and north-east through two combs which thus divide the site into three parallel ridges which fall from south to north. There are views north from the site across the River Kennall and the Carnon River to the north-east towards Devoran and Carnon Downs. Ornamental planting including evergreen shrubbery and mixed plantations behind rustic stone and quartz walls to the west of the road form the western boundary of the site, and further plantations to the south have common historic origins and form part of the setting of the site. **ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** Carclew is today (2000) approached from the minor road which forms the southern boundary of the site, at a point adjacent to its junction with the minor road forming the western boundary, c 530m south-west of the site of the house. The entrance is marked by low quadrant stone walls under granite copings, which support a pair of low granite gate piers. To the east of the entrance and immediately within the site stands Upper Lodge (listed grade II), a late C19 picturesque stone structure comprising a single storey and attic under a pitched slate roof with decorative pierced bargeboards. The lodge was built in 1871 for Col Tremayne and was extended to the east in 1985. The tarmac drive leads c 50m north-west through an area of mixed plantation and shrubbery, before sweeping north-east and north across the park for c 450m; the drive is separated from the park by late C20 fences. The drive passes to the south-west of the ruins of Carclew House (listed grade II*), and to the east and north of the late C18 coach house and stables (listed grade II*), and the late C18 barn, coachman's house, and stables (listed grade II*) which form a group around a yard to the south of the gardens. These buildings are today (2000) partially in domestic use. The drive continues west and north-west beyond the stables to serve a group of mid and late C20 domestic properties, including the present Carclew House, which are situated to the west of the gardens. A further drive, in the C19 the principal approach to the house (Gilbert 1820), enters the site from the minor road which forms its western boundary, at a point c 240m east of the bridge which carries the road over the River Kennall. An entrance in the stone boundary wall provides access to a short, fragmented avenue of sycamores which leads c 50m east to a pair of tall stone gate piers which are surmounted by ball finials. To the south of the gateway stands a late C19 or early C20 lodge which comprises a single storey and attic under a pitched slate roof. Beyond the lodge the drive, which is today (2000) an agricultural track, extends c 200m east through a deciduous plantation and evergreen shrubbery before entering the park. The drive follows a level course through the park, passing east and south-east round a spur of high ground and revealing views north and west across the River Kennall towards Devoran. The drive continues south-south-east through a small plantation, to enter the pleasure grounds c 400m north-west of the ruins of Carclew House; at this point the drive is bordered by the remains of late C19 metal deer fencing. The drive passes to the west of Wheel Pond, and then turns south-east to pass above Wheel Pond and below Upper Pond, before following the north and east boundary of the garden to approach the ruins of Carclew House from the west. It is separated from the gardens by a stone wall, and from ornamental planting around Wheel Pond by late C19 arch-topped, wrought-iron railings. Gilbert described the north-west drive as 'an avenue, nearly a mile in length, shaded with lofty foliage [chiefly evergreen], and lined on each side with a hedge of laurel' (Gilbert 1820); these features survived in 1874 (J Horticulture), but do not remain today. A third drive, today (2000) a track, leads east-north-east from the ruins of Carclew House across the park to reach a farm, Carsawsan, situated beyond the eastern boundary of the park and the registered site. From the farm the drive leads south to join the road leading to Mylor Bridge. **PRINCIPAL BUILDING** The ruins of Carclew House (listed grade II*) stand in the well-timbered grounds of a mid C20 residence, Trevorick, towards the centre of the site. The ruins comprise a mid C18 Ionic portico which formed the central feature of the south facade, and extensive adjoining walls to the west; these rise through two storeys above a basement and are constructed in granite ashlar. To the west a mid C18 clock tower surmounts the remains of a single-storey west pavilion which was added to the original structure by Thomas Edwards. The eastern half of the building was extensively damaged in the fire of 1934 but elements of the internal arrangement and even decoration survive. Carclew House as built by Samuel Kempe c 1720 comprised an approximately square block of two storeys above a basement constructed in granite ashlar. This building was completed for William Lemon by Thomas Edwards of Greenwich c 1750, and was extended by the addition of colonnades linking east and west pavilions to the original structure; the south portico was also added by Edwards for William Lemon. The appearance of the house in the mid C18 is recorded in an engraving of 1758 by William Borlase. The house was further extended in the late C18 and early C19, these additions being constructed in stuccoed granite rubble. The house was gutted by fire in 1934; its previous appearance is recorded in photographs published by Country Life in 1916 (reprinted 1934). The late C18 chapel (listed grade II*) survives c 130m north of the ruins. The chapel is constructed in granite ashlar and sandstone, with a hipped slate roof and a polygonal roof covering the altar recess to the rear. The structure retains significant interior details including a plaster ceiling which mixes classical and gothic motifs; it was converted to domestic use during the Second World War and is today known as Cordy's Close. A single-storey stone house, known today (2000) as Carclew House, is situated c 350m west of the ruins of the original building. Built in 1963 by Jack Siley, this house stands within the early C19 gardens west of the former mansion. **GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** The gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally in the valley to the west of the ruins of Carclew House, with early and mid C19 formal terraced gardens running down the east-facing slope to the north-west drive. Areas of informal pleasure grounds comprising principally evergreen shrubbery planted beneath mature specimen trees and conifers are situated to the north and west of the ruins of the mansion, and on the margins of Wheel Pond c 190m north-west of the site of the house. The terraced gardens are approximately rectangular-shaped on plan, with a further approximately rectangular area lying contiguous on the floor of the valley to the east. The gardens are entirely enclosed by C18 and C19 brick and stone walls (listed grade II); the walls incorporate some C16 and C17 bricks and stone work. The east-facing slope is cut into four principal terraces which are retained by stone and brick walls, and which are sub-divided by further brick walls (all walls and steps listed grade II). A mid C20 stone terrace extends below the east facade of the mid C20 house, below which a sloping lawn flanked by ornamental trees and shrubs descends to a stone-coped

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retaining wall. Centrally placed stone steps flanked by a pair of C19 cast-iron torchers descend to the second terrace, which is long and narrow on plan and laid out with tile-edged rose beds separated by a gravel walk running from north to south. A wrought-iron gate at the north end of the terrace leads to a small garden with a late C20 informal pool, from which a path leads to an informal camellia walk. The south end of the terrace is closed by a brick wall, while stone steps ascend south-west to a further terrace which is planted with trees and shrubs; this was the site of a late C19 greenhouse, the foundations of which survive. This terrace connects with two further terraces to the south-west linked by stone steps; these terraces are today planted with C20 ornamental trees and shrubs. From the second terrace centrally placed stone steps descend through the retaining wall to the third terrace; the lower (east) end of the flight of steps is flanked by a pair of stone piers which rise through the full height of the retaining wall, and which are surmounted by ball finials. The third terrace is approximately square on plan and is laid to lawn with a centrally placed early C18 stone baluster which supports a square, four-faced sundial and finial (listed grade II); this may have been relocated from elsewhere on the site in the mid C20. The lawn is flanked to the north by C20 ornamental trees and shrubs, while there are gravel walks separating it from borders to the west and south. The retaining wall to the second terrace is planted with mature wisteria, and the remains of a stone bench seat stand at the southern end of the terrace. Steps ascend north to the informal camellia walk, and south to the mid C20 'Italian Garden'. Stone steps at the north-east corner of the terrace descend to the fourth terrace which is similarly laid out with an approximately rectangular lawn surrounded by gravel walks which separate it from adjacent borders planted with ornamental shrubs. A circular depression in the centre of the lawn corresponds to a pool shown in a late C19 engraving; glasshouses shown on this terrace do not survive (J Horticulture). Golden yews flank an entrance in the south wall which is adjoined by piers surmounted by ball finials; this leads to the mid C20 'Italian Garden' which comprises two linked terraces. The lower terrace, which is enclosed by brick walls to the south, east, and west, is laid out with crazy-paved paths and a central circular fountain pool. The upper terrace, which is approached by stone steps, is planted with yews, conifers, and ornamental flowering shrubs. An entrance in the north wall allows access to the third terrace. Stone steps with a C19 wrought-iron hand-rail descend from the north-east corner of the fourth terrace to reach a mezzanine terrace on which stands a stone bench; from here steps ascend north to the camellia walk, while a further flight of steps descends to a sloping area which is planted with mature early and mid C19 rhododendrons, beneath which are the remains of a C19 rockery composed of randomly placed quartz stones. Informal walks pass through this shrubbery to reach the Upper Pond, a formal rectangular pool which occupies the floor of the valley. The pond is edged with concrete flags, with shallow steps descending into the water at the north end flanked by a pair of low stone piers. Grass walks surround the pond on all sides, and to the north a stone retaining wall forms a dam; below this wall is a single line of mature limes. The pond is ornamented with a pair of C19 stone fountains in the form of mermen (listed grade II). These are placed to the north and south of an off-centre rectangular island planted with willows. The fountains were probably introduced to the site in the mid C20. On the east side of the pond a semicircular flight of crazy-paved steps ascends from the water to an early C20 tempietto comprising six Ionic columns linked by stone benches, which support an open-work wrought-iron dome. The west-facing slope above and to the east of the Upper Pond is planted with further mature specimen rhododendrons, and ornamental trees and shrubs; an informal quartz-edged gravel walk extends through this planting, parallel to the eastern boundary of the garden, to reach an area to the south of the Pond which is laid out with a small C19 rockery and an elliptical bed edged with quartz. This rockery is screened from the Pond by mature rhododendrons. An informal walk descends to the north-west of the Pond, leading to a pair of C19 wrought-iron gates which give access to the north-west drive, and to the informal pleasure grounds around Wheel Pond. This pond is approximately rectangular on plan, and is also retained by a dam to the north, below which is a C19 cast-iron water-wheel which formerly pumped water to the house (listed grade II). Wheel Pond is surrounded by evergreen shrubbery, specimen conifers, and scrub. The terraced gardens and pleasure grounds were developed in the early C19 by Sir William Lemon and his son, Sir Charles, who inherited the estate in 1824. The basic layout survives from this period, together with significant planting, particularly of rhododendrons, introduced by Sir Charles between 1824 and his death in 1868. A late C19 engraving published in the *Journal of Horticulture* (1874) shows formal bedding schemes which do not survive today. Other planting and some structural features date from the mid C20 when the gardens were cleared after a period of neglect following the destruction of the house in 1934. PARK The park surrounds the site of the house on all sides and is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture remaining to the west and south-west, and areas of arable cultivation to the east and north-east; these areas have been divided by C20 hedges and fences. The park is enclosed to the west and south by stone-faced banks and walls, while mixed plantations and evergreen shrubberies screen the north-west, west, and south boundaries of the park. In the early C19 Gilbert (1820) noted that the park was divided into an area for deer, and further areas for grazing cattle and sheep, while in the mid C19 Shirley (1867) commented that the park contained a herd of 150 fallow deer. The park appears to have been enclosed in the mid C18, presumably as part of the improvements undertaken by William Lemon after his acquisition of the estate in 1749. KITCHEN GARDEN Today (2000) no separate kitchen garden survives at Carclew. In the C19 the terraced gardens, which are today entirely in ornamental cultivation, included areas of productive garden. These appear to have comprised the smaller enclosures, including the 'Italian Garden', which lie to the south and parallel to the four principal terraces. A small area of orchard planted with standard apple trees survives to the south of the mid C20 Carclew House.

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World Heritage Sites

Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape

17

This was approved in 2010 by the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia. Brief synthesis The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining for predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engines houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally. The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities at this time through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass and, with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was also increasing greatly through the requirements of the tin plate industry, for use in the canning of foods and in communications. The substantial remains within the Site are a prominent reminder of the contribution Cornwall and west Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and to the fundamental influence the area asserted on the development of mining globally. Innovative Cornish technology embodied in high-pressure steam engines and other mining equipment was exported around the world, concurrent with the movement of mineworkers migrating to live and work in mining communities based in many instances on Cornish traditions. The transfer of mining technology and related culture led to a replication of readily discernable landscapes overseas, and numerous migrant-descended communities prosper around the globe as confirmation of the scale of this influence. Criterion (ii): The development of industrialised mining in

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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.

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Appendix 3 HVIA Baseline Photographs

Walkover



Northern boundary of the middle field at the central access gate; viewed from the west (2m scale).



View along the northern boundary of the middle field from the central access gate; viewed from the west (2m scale).



North-eastern boundary of the middle field; viewed from the south-east (2m scale).



View across the middle field; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Southern boundary of the middle field from the central access gate; viewed from the west (2m scale).



View along the southern boundary of the middle field; viewed from the west (no scale).



View along the north boundary of the south field; viewed from the west (no scale).



View across the south field; viewed from the north-west (no scale).



View of the curving south-eastern boundary of the south field; viewed from the north-west (no scale).



View along the top of the curving south-eastern boundary of the south field; viewed from the south-west.



View along the southern boundary of the south field; viewed from the east.



The ditch flanking the southern boundary of the south field; viewed from the west (2m scale).



View across the north field; viewed from the north-east.



View along the southern boundary of the north field; viewed from the east (2m scale).



The church in Philleigh, within its wooded churchyard; from the south-west.



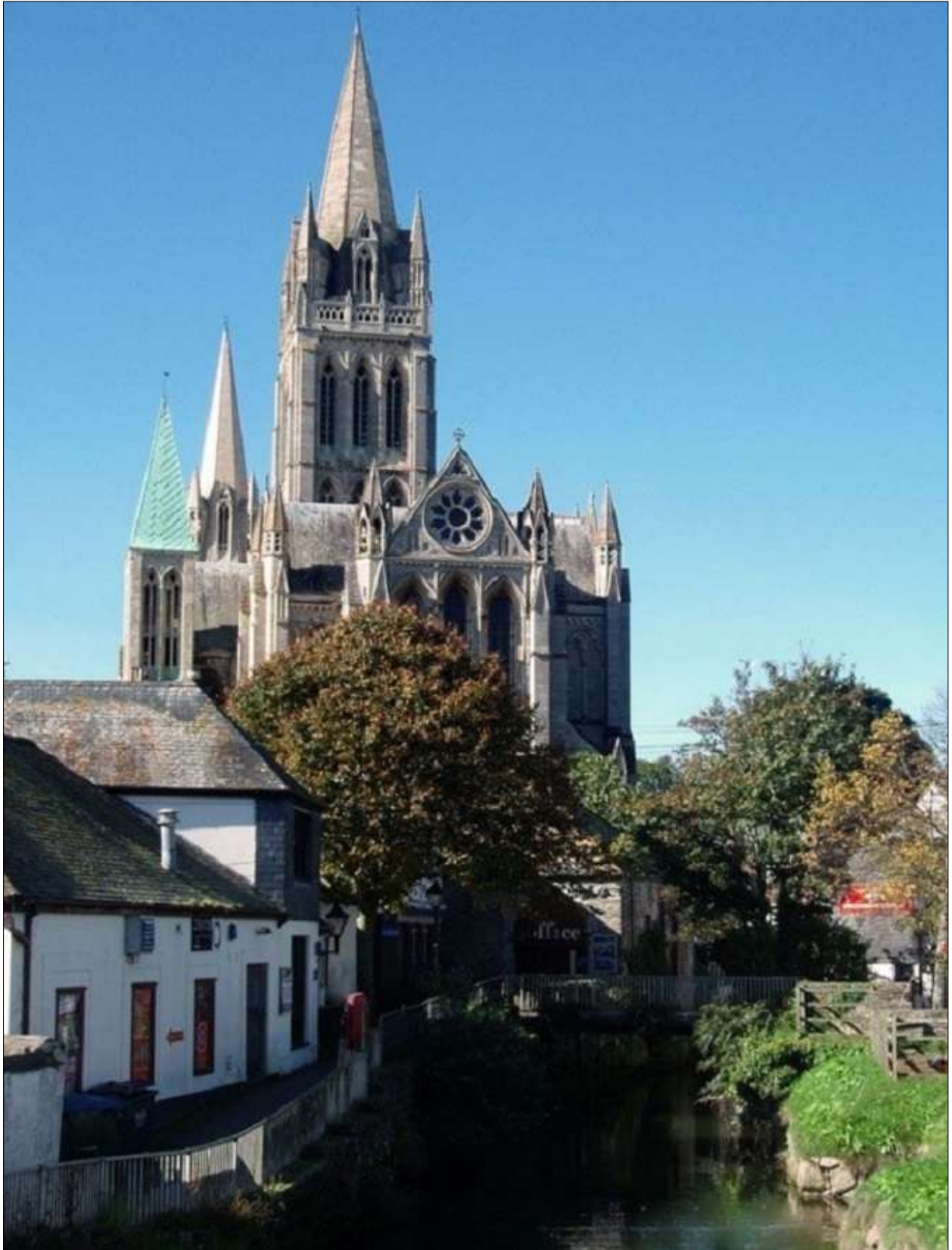
Tresillian Gate into Tregothnan, Denas Water; from the north-east.



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



Penmount Crematorium gates; from the south-east.



Truro Cathedral, showing its focus on verticality; from the south-south-east.



St Michael's Church in Baldhu, now converted to a house within its wooded gardens; from the east-south-east.



One of the lodges into the Killiow estate, now a golf course, showing the dense wooded fringes to the estate; from the north-west.



View of the shallow barrows in fields south of the Killiow estate, showing the extensive local blocking by the estate woodlands; from the south.



Chyverton Gardens, entrance to the stables, barns and buildings to the rear of the house, within the valley, showing the extensive local blocking by the wooded grounds; from the south.



As above, view into the estate, showing how densely-wooded the estate boundaries are; from the south-west.



View across to Batters Engine House, showing its landscape primacy in the valley; from the north.



View up to the earthworks near Tresawen farm, on the top of the hill; from the north-west.



View of St Allen Church; from the south-south-west.



View of the barrows south of Three Burrow, on the high down; from the north.



St Piran's Round, showing the height of the banks and quality of preservation, which blocks all views out from the interior; from the west-south-west.



View across the downs at Mitchell and Carland Cross showing the extensive relict landscape with numerous shallow barrow mounds in the fields; from the east-south-east.



An example of one of the barrow mounds near the roundabout at Carland Cross; from the south.



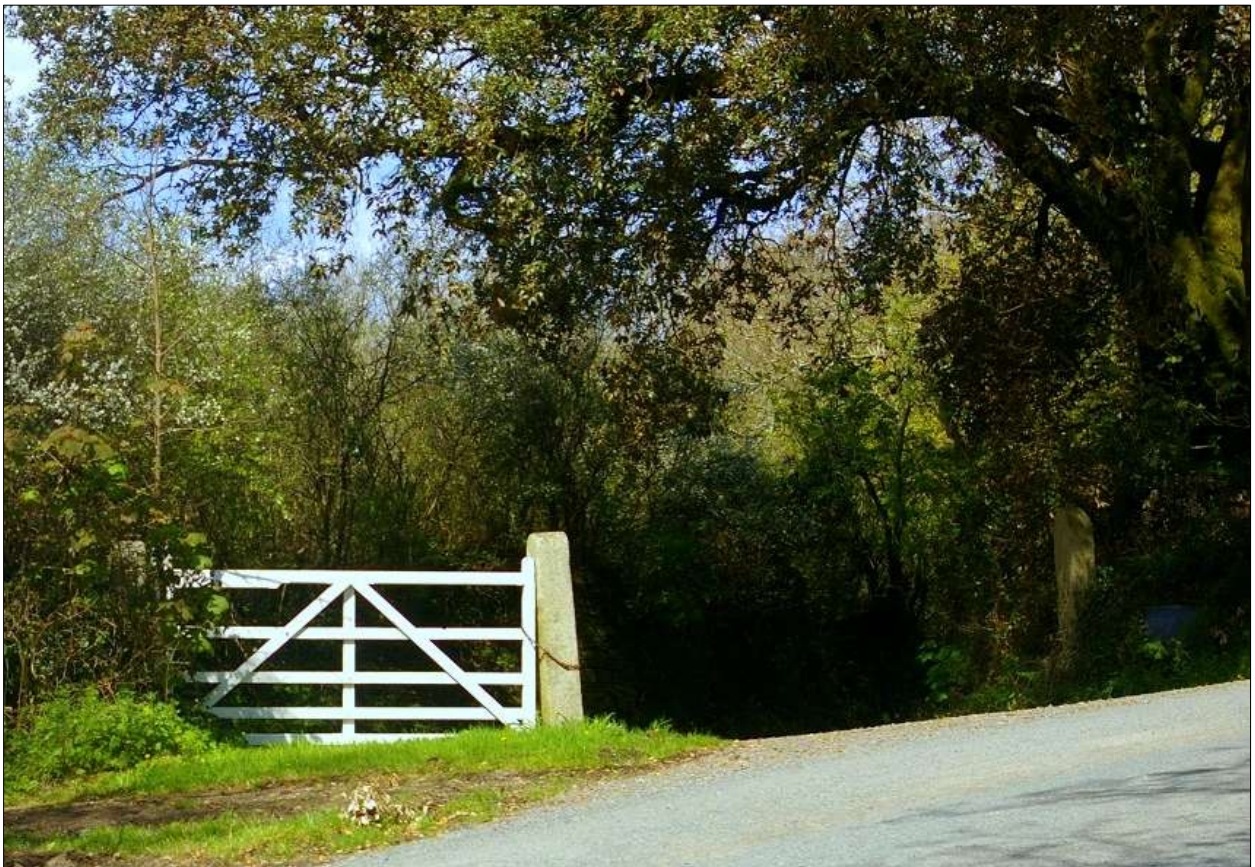
View of Caer Dane hillfort; the earthworks dominate the hill but are overgrown, having formed a little plantation; they have wide and clear views to the surrounding landscape; from the south-west.



Detailed view of the barrows and turbines at Carland Cross; from the south-east.



View to Carn Kief, showing the plantation woodland that dominates the hilltop location; from the south.



View of the gates that lead down to the wooded valley occupied by Nansough Manor, showing local blocking; from the south.



View to Penhale Round. Visible across the fields from a footpath, the round presents as a curving section of field boundary; from the west-south-west.



View of the stone gates to Trobus Farm; from the north-west.



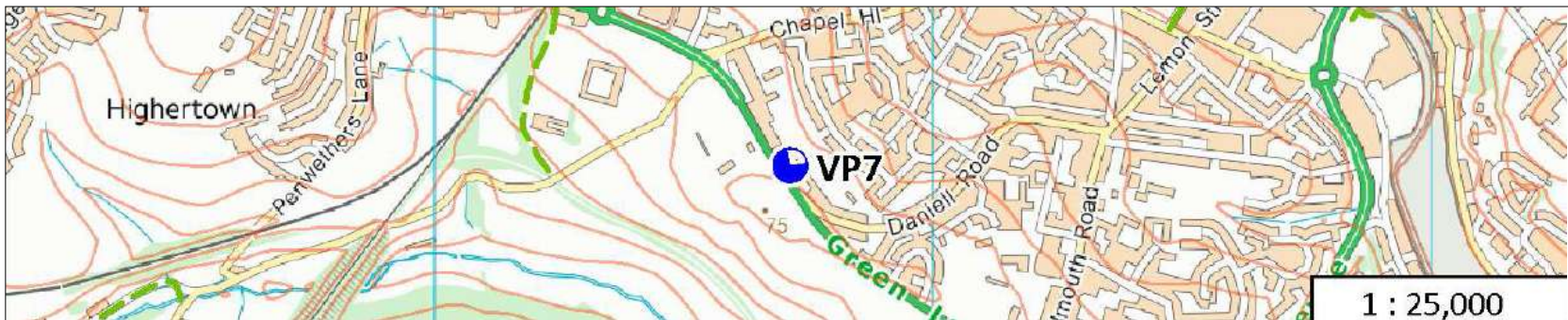
View of one of the very large but shallow barrows in a field on Horner downs, with the Carland Cross wind turbines in the background; from the south-east.



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Appendix 4 - Photomontage



Photomontage showing the size and position of the proposed turbine in relation to Truro Cathedral, from a green space on the south-western edge of the city, NGR: SW81703.44348. This photomontage was produced by Wardell Armstrong [PHOM7_LittleLaniley_PE10402] and the photograph was taken with a Nikon D3100 camera, 50mm single frame equivalent.