

# LAND at MONKEY TREE CAMPSITE PERRANZABULOE CORNWALL

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



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

Report No.: 140825  
Date: 25.08.14  
Author: J. Bampton  
S. Walls  
E. Wapshott

# Land at Monkey Tree Campsite Perranzabuloe, Cornwall

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

*For*

Jenna Folkard

*of*

Cleanearth Energy

(the client)

*By*



**SWARCH project reference:** PMT14  
**National Grid Reference:** SW 80040 54447  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808  
**Planning application No:** Pre-planning  
**Project Director:** Colin Humphreys  
**Project Manager:** Samuel Walls  
**Walk-over Survey:** Joe Bampton  
**Desk-Based Assessment:** Joe Bampton  
**HVIA:** Emily Wapshott  
**Report:** Joe Bampton; Samuel Walls; Emily Wapshott  
**Report Editing:** Samuel Walls  
**Graphics:** Joe Bampton; Victoria Hosegood

August 2014

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

## Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was asked to undertake a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment on land at Monkey Tree Campsite, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, in advance of a planning application for the construction of a 500kW (77m to tip) wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on formerly open common land, which was historically part of the manor of Tywarnhayle, a place-name meaning 'house on the salt river/estuary'. The land was enclosed in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the Second World War a radio station was built in the south-east corner of the site with the eastern half of the site being developed as a compound. In the late 1990's the land was purchased by the current owner and the concrete bunker of the radio station was buried and landscaped (for health and safety reasons). The compound wall enclosures surrounding the radio station were subsequently removed and the area was generally landscaped to facilitate camping activity allied to the Monkey Tree Holiday Park.

Most of the designated heritage assets identified and assessed in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least nine of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on four assets: fort at Shepherds Farm (SAM), Twelve Barrows (SAM) and St Piran's Oratory and Church (SAM) (**negative/moderate**). Aggregate impact is not a real issue, but cumulative impact will become an issue in time.

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

## Contents

Page No.

<i>Summary</i>	3
List of Figures	6
List of Tables	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 Background	7
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	7
1.3 Historical Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	8
2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment	9
2.1 Historical Background	9
2.2 Cartographic Analysis	9
2.2.1 Tithe map and Apportionment	9
2.2.2 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Maps	12
2.2.3 Modern developments	12
3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background	15
3.1 Site Inspection	15
3.2 Archaeological Background	16
3.3 Assessment of Impact on Buried Archaeological Resource	20
4.0 Historic Visual Impact Assessment	21
4.1 National Policy	21
4.2 Setting and Views	21
4.2.1 Evidential Value	22
4.2.2 Historical Value	22
4.2.3 Aesthetic Value	23
4.2.4 Communal Value	23
4.2.5 Summary	24
4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development	24
4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact	24
4.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact	24
4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets	26
4.4 Methodology	28

4.4.1	Assessment and Landscape Context	28
4.4.2	The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix	29
4.5	Results of the Viewshed Analysis	31
4.6	Field Verification of ZTV	32
4.7	The Structure of Assessment	33
4.8	Impact by Class of Monument/Structure	33
4.8.1	Farmhouse and Farm Buildings	33
4.8.2	Grand residences	35
4.8.3	Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements	36
4.8.4	Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels	40
4.8.5	Ruined churches and Pre- Reformation Chapels	42
4.8.6	Playing Places and Preaching Pits	44
4.8.7	Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, War Memorials, Wells and Bridges	44
4.8.8	Industrial and Military Buildings and Infrastructure	46
4.8.9	Hillforts, Defended Settlements and Earthworks	47
4.8.10	Prehistoric Settlements	50
4.8.11	Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments	52
4.8.12	Registered Parks and Gardens	57
4.8.13	World Heritage Site	58
4.8.14	Historic Landscape	58
4.8.15	Aggregate Impact	59
4.8.16	Cumulative Impact	59
4.9	Summary of the Evidence	61
5.0	Conclusions	64
5.1	Discussion and Conclusion	64
6.0	Bibliography and References	65

## List of Figures

---

<i>Coverplate: Shot of mound in south-east quarter of site; viewed from the north-east (2m scale).</i>	Page No.
Figure 1: Site location.	8
Figure 2: Perranzabuloe tithe map c.1842 & St Newlyn East tithe map 1841.	10
Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map, 1888, 1:10,560.	12
Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition map, 1908, 1:10,560.	13
Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey Revision Map of 1973, 1:2,500.	13
Figure 6: Site c.2000.	14
Figure 7: Shot across East of site from east boundary; viewed from the east.	15
Figure 8: Shot of mound in SE quarter of site; viewed from the south.	16
Figure 9: Relevant HER entries within 1km of the site.	17
Figure 10: Arcview image of LiDAR survey data.	19
Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) within 10km.	31
Figure 12: Distribution of designated heritage assets to 10km related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.	32
Figure 13: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines.	60

## List of Tables

---

Table 1: Extracts from the St Newlyn East (1841) and Perranzabuloe (1842) tithe apportionments.	11
Table 2: Listing all of the heritage assets plotted on map above.	18
Table 3: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.	29
Table 4: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment.	30
Table 5: Summary of impacts.	63

## List of Appendices

---

Appendix 1: Project Design	66
Appendix 2: HER entry for structure on site (MCO54459)	69
Appendix 3: Gazetteer of sites listed in the HER	96
Appendix 4: HVIA supporting Jpegs	97

## Acknowledgements

---

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Jenna Folkard, Cleanearth Energy  
 Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES)  
 Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH)  
 The Staff of the Cornish Studies Library, Redruth  
 The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

## 1.0 Introduction

---

**Location:** Land at Monkey Tree Campsite

**Parish:** Perranzabuloe

**County:** Cornwall

### 1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Jenna Folkard of Cleanearth Energy (the Client) to undertake desk-based research, a walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment on land at Monkey Tree Campsite, Perranzabuloe (see Figure 1) prior to an application for the construction of a 77m to tip wind turbine. All work was conducted in conjunction with a Project Design (Appendix 1) drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Coplestone of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH)

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site lies in a relatively flat landscape of post-medieval enclosed rolling fields at a height of c.100m AOD. The site is located within the grounds of the Monkey Tree Holiday Park, east of the A3075, c.1.30km north-east of Goonhaven and c.4.5km east of Perranporth and the coast.

The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the Trendean Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock laid down in the Devonian Period (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The parish of Perranzabuloe was the supposed burial place of St Piran, Patron saint of Cornwall and tinners who founded an oratory church in the 7<sup>th</sup> century on the coast north of Perranporth. The church was subsumed by the shifting sands and replaced with a new church at Perranzabuloe, consecrated in 1805. This gives the parish its name from the Medieval Latin *Perranus in Sabuloe*, for Piran in the sand. The manor, which likely at some point held the land on which the proposal turbine is to be located, was Tywarnhayle, which is derived from Cornish for 'house on the salt river/estuary'.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The location lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as post medieval enclosed land/ 'Recently Enclosed Land'. The land to the north of the site however, is characterised as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). In the field in which the turbine will sit, there is a WWII radio station (MCO54459). The Cornwall HER also identifies Prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity. Less than 300m to the south west there are two possible Bronze Age barrows and a further one less than 500m to the north (MCO3278) (MCO2371) (MCO2372). Prehistoric activity is verified across the landscape by the group of Bronze Age barrows, *Twelve Barrows* (MCO3901-MCO3920) to the north-west; a potential Iron Age 'round' (MCO8477) to the east, and a flint arrow head findspot (MCO1325) to the south.

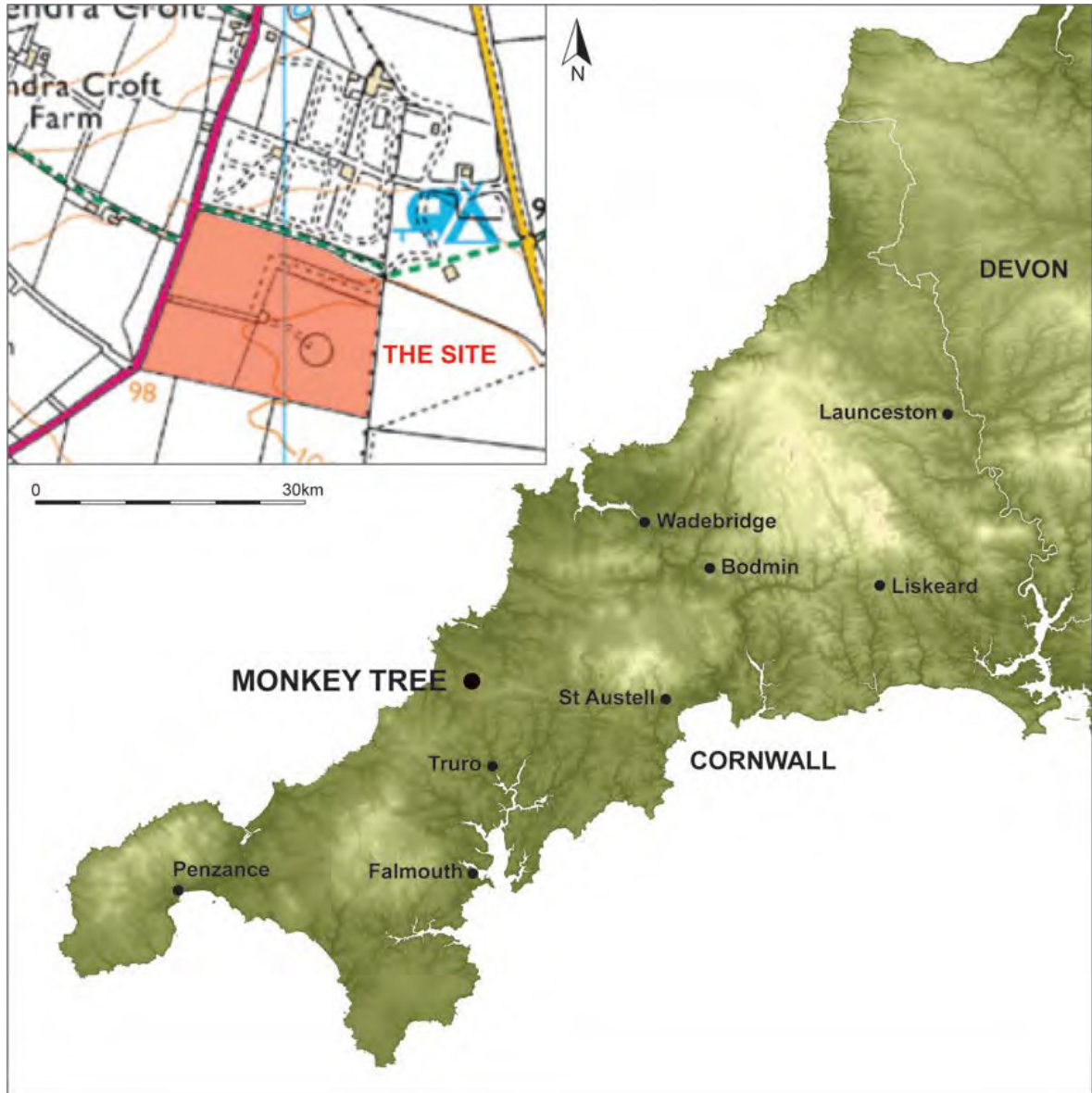


Figure 1: Site location (the proposed site is indicated).

## 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 Results of the Desk-Based Cartographic Assessment

---

### 2.1 Historical Background

The site is located on the eastern edge of the parish Perranzabuloe near to the border with the parish of St Newlyn East; 3.75km north-east of Perranzabuloe and 3.25km south-west of St Newlyn East. Perranzabuloe, or St Piran in the Sands, is in the hundred and deanery of Pyder. 'Perran', *Lanpiran*, which was the principle manor in the Domesday survey was held by the church, the Canons of St Piran in 1086 and passed through the Kendalls and Vincents although with interests owned by the Marquis of Buckingham and the church including some farm land and tin mines. The Church was subsumed by the sands and in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century the church of St Piran was moved, in part, to the village of Lambourn, now called Perranzabuloe, near the centre of the parish. Callestick, Halwyn and Tywarnhayle within the same parish were all Anglo-Saxon manors listed in the Domesday survey that were held by the Count of Mortain in 1086. Tywarnhayle was located c.4km to the west near to the current town of Perranporth. The land of the site is named *Tywarnhayle Common* in the tithe apportionment and Tywarnhayle is the closest and largest ancient manor to which the land may have belonged. It was granted, in 1337, to Edward the Black Prince, who gave it to Sir Walter de Woodland. It was later annexed to the duchy of Cornwall until 1798, when it was purchased by John Thomas, Esq., of Chiverton, apart from a number of mines and wrecks of the sea, which were reserved to the duchy. Tywarnhaile Barton was occupied as a farm in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2.2 Cartographic Analysis

#### 2.2.1 Tithe map and Apportionment

The earliest detailed cartographic source for the site is the 1842 Perranzabuloe tithe map (Figure 2). The site borders the 1841 St Newlyn East tithe map, which is included in Figure 2. The tithe map shows the site as part of an open piece of common land (field no.3110), *Tywarnhayle Common*, with post-medieval enclosed fields on all sides. The north, east and west boundaries are as they survive today with fields to the north and east and a route-way, which would later become the A3075, running along its western boundary. All of the local field names are simple descriptive prosaic names such as *Long Field*, apart from field no.1430, *Round Field* on the St Newlyn East tithe, which is located north of the site to the left of the fork in the road visible in Figure 2. The outer boundary of this field can be extrapolated and seen to join with a trend of curved boundaries that form a circle that occupies the meander of the river course skirting its east and north sides, south of Rejerrah (*Rejourra*) Farm. This boundary may be hypothesised as representing a form of early medieval enclosure (see Green 2000). It is likely that the field name is representative of this early medieval enclosure and its curving boundaries, but may of course represent a prehistoric 'round'.

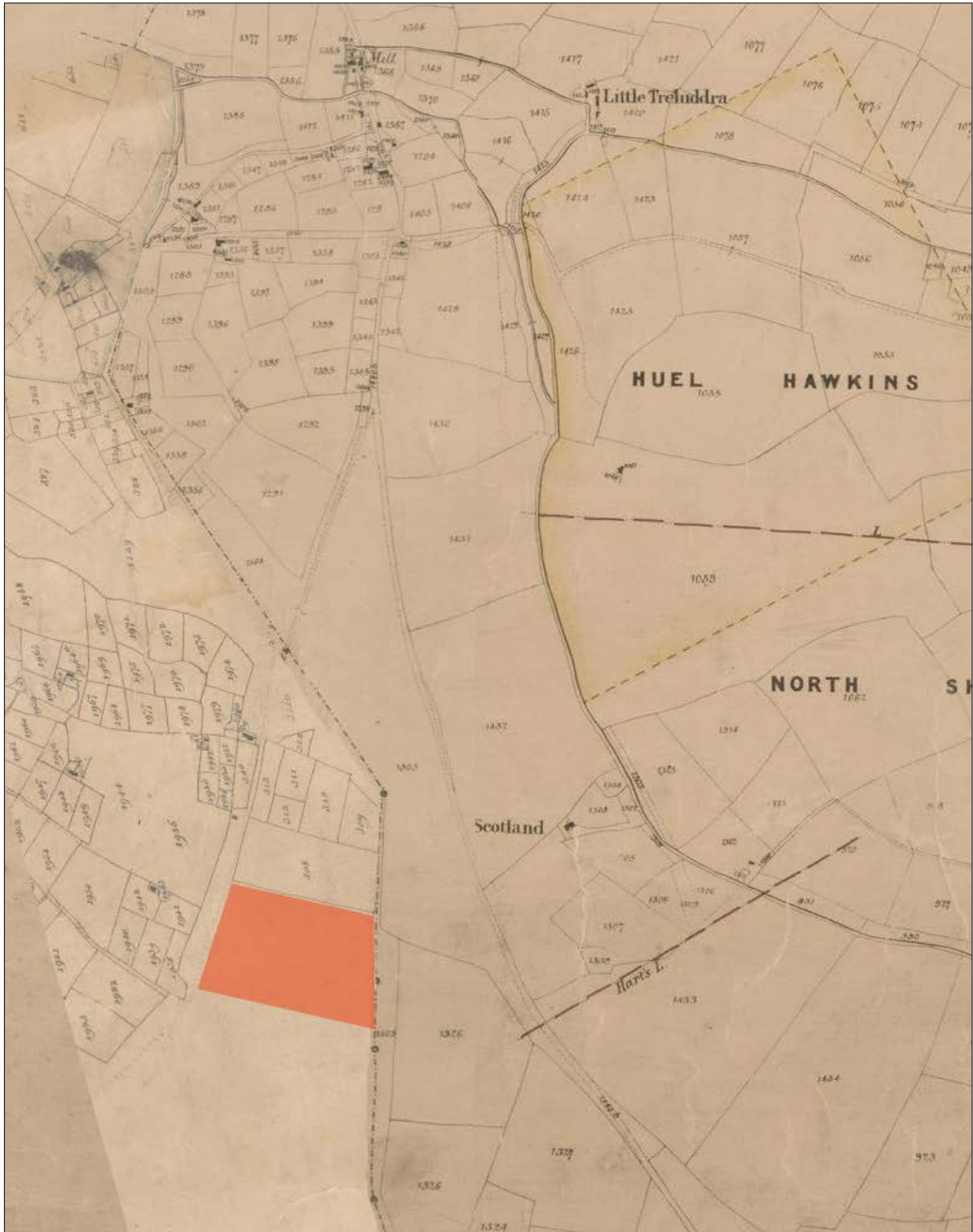


Figure 2: Perranzabuloe tithe map c.1842 & St Newlyn East tithe map 1841(the site is indicated) (CRO).

Land at Monkey Tree Campsite, Perranzabuloe

Land Owner	Occupier	Field No.	Field Name	Land Use
Parknoweth				
Christopher Hawkins Esq.; Thomas Henry; Anthony Mitchell	Anthony Mitchell	1291	Higher Downs	Common
		1292	Lower Downs	Common
Lanteagues				
Christopher Hawkins Esq.; Thomas Henry; James Andrew	James Andrew	1325	Hatchet Close	Arable
		1326	Waste Croft	Common
Lower Treluddra				
Christopher Hawkins Esq.; Thomas Henry	James Swan	1430	Round Downs Common	Common
		1431	Mitchell Downs Common	Common
		1432	Higher Downs Common	Common
	William Cairn	1503	Kenwyn Downs	Common
		1502	Regerra Downs	Common
Tywarnhayle				
Stephen & Richard Davey	John Brimmacombe	300	Cottage, Courtlage, Garden	Garden
		301	New Piece	Arable
		302	Meadow	Arable
	Christopher Pollard	303	Great Field	Arable
		304	Cottage, Courtlage	-
		305	Close	Arable
		306	Shafty Plot	Arable
		307	East Park	Arable
	George Harris	308	Croft	Arable & Pasture
	John Yelland	309	Newlyn Field	Arable
		310	Long Field	Arable
		311	Close	Arable
		312	Square Close	Arable
	Thomas Buddle	313	Long Meadow	Arable
		314	Close	Arable
	Joh Yelland	339	Homestead	Homestead
		340	Acre	Arable
Hendra Goth				
John Henry Thomas Peter	Erasmus Richards	1922	Outer Croft	Pasture
		1923	Pigs Field	Arable
	Thomas Rowe	1938	Common Field	Arable
		1939	Middle Close	Arable
		1940	Western Close	Arable
		1941	Homer Close	Arable
		1942	Close	Arable
		1943	Croft	Pasture
	William Richards	1944	Croft	Pasture
	Joseph Bale	1981	Field	Arable
		1982	Homer Field	Arable
		1983	Close	Arable
		1984	Little Close	Arable
		1985	Off Field	Arable
			1986	Cottage, Court
Commons, Roads & Wastes exempt from tithes				
-	-	3110	Tywarnhayle Common	-

Table 1: Extracts from the St Newlyn East (1841) and Perranzabuloe (1842) tithe apportionments (CRO).

### 2.2.2 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

The First (1888) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey Maps show general continuity with the tithe map and each other (Figures 3 and 4). The significant change from 1842 is the enclosure of the common land (field no.3110) including the definition of the site as two fields divided horizontally. It now has a south boundary and a track running along its north boundary. Some further enclosures were also developed in the former common.

### 2.2.3 Modern developments

During the Second World War an RAF radio station was built on the eastern half of the site. The eastern half of the boundary that divided the site in two was removed and an access track leading from the A3075 approached the site along what was left of the removed boundary. Part of this construction included a concrete bunker and access tracks, some of which can be seen in Figure 5 with the layout of the site looking similar in c.2000 (Figure 6). In the last 15 years the site has been developed as a camp site with on site amenities. This process involved the removal of the radio stations facilities, boundaries, tracks and services and the re-levelling of the land that was disturbed. The concrete bunker was left in place and buried with earth. The site was then landscaped with gravel access tracks and earth bunds with the consolidation of the boundaries, including increasing their size and adding trees in places to provide shielding both to and from the campsite (Figure 7). Services for water and electrical supply were also installed across the site, which cover the entire area other than the south-west corner which has seemingly remained undeveloped since it ceased to be farmland, although the topsoil has clearly been turned over and seeded as part of the campsite developments.

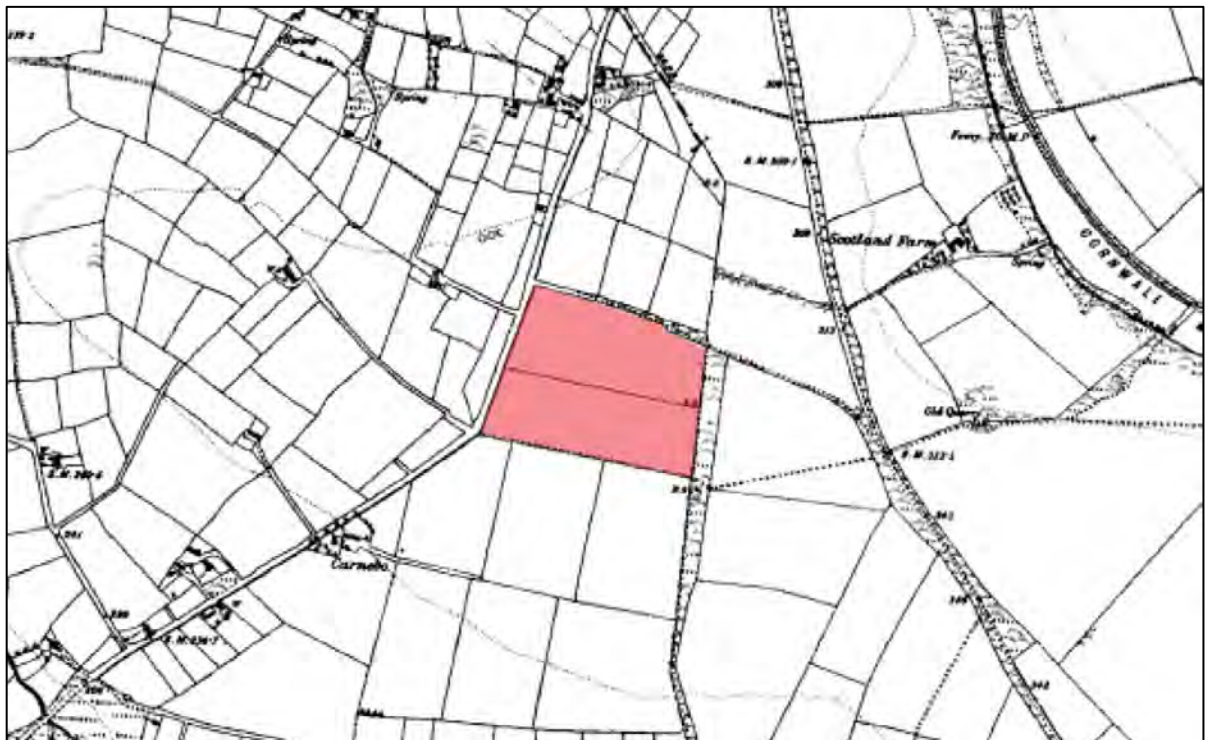


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map, 1888, 1:10,560 (the site is indicated) (CRO).

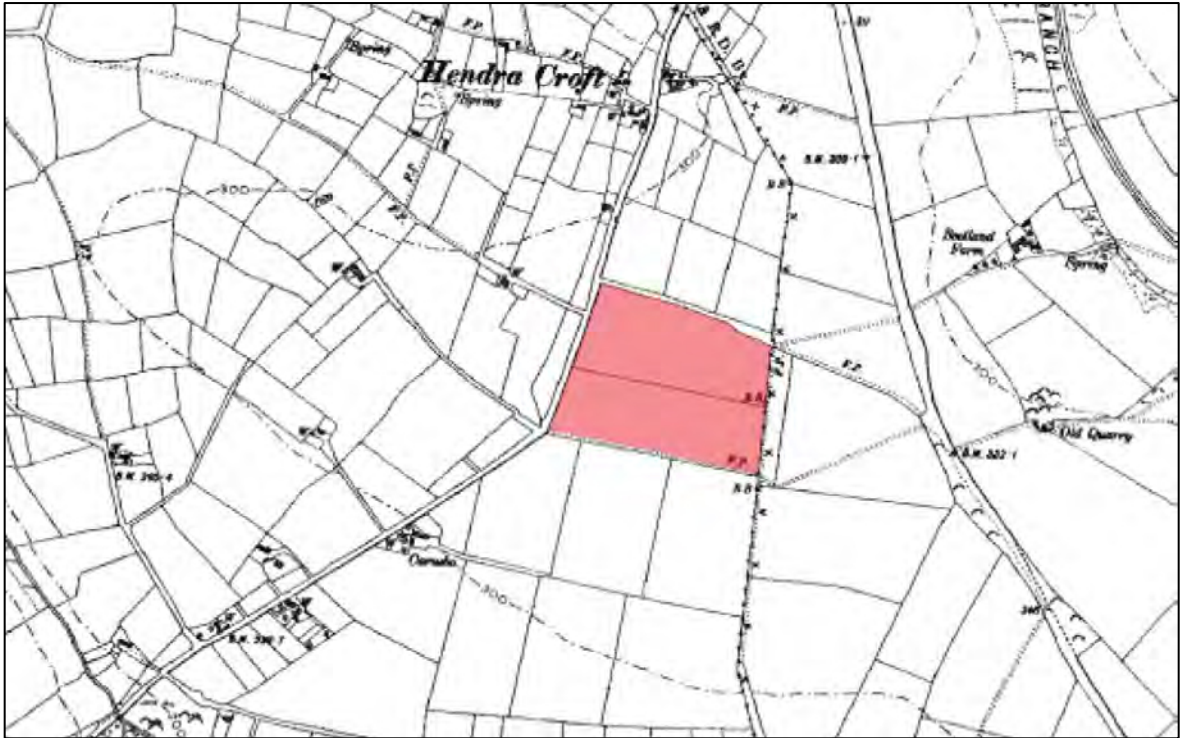


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map, 1908, 1:10,560 (the site is indicated) (CRO).

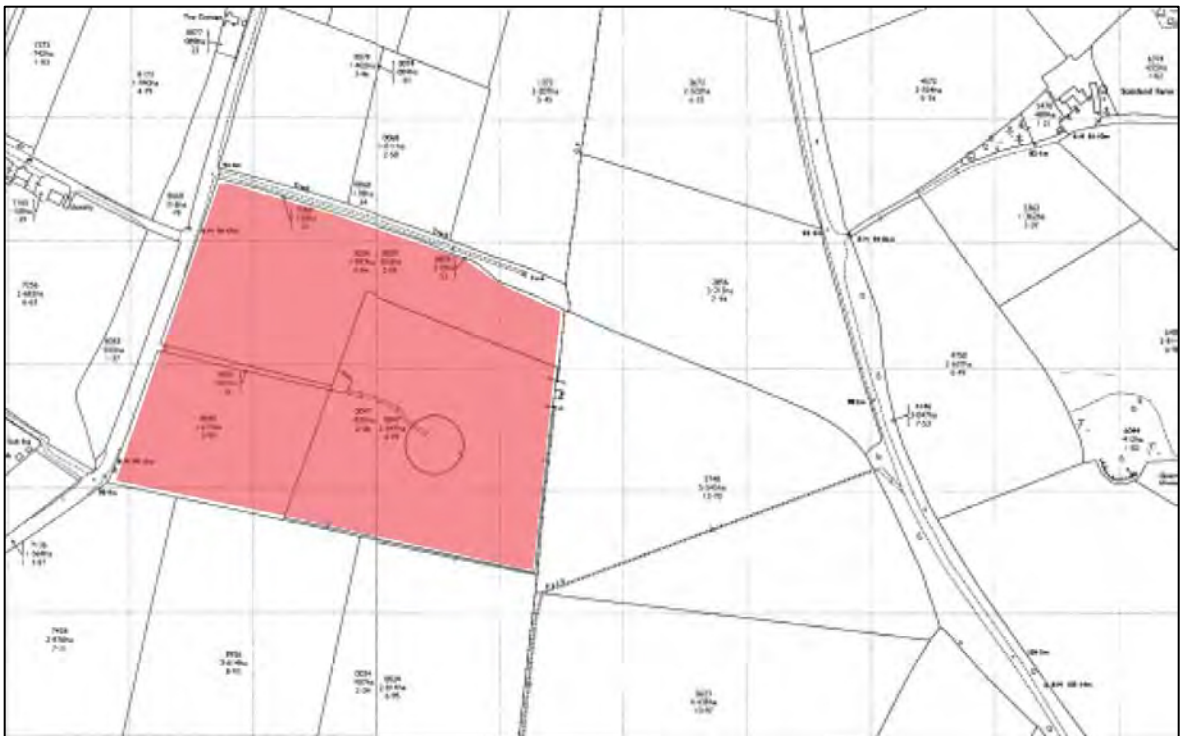


Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey Revision Map of 1973, 1:2,500 (the site is indicated) (CRO).



Figure 6: Aerial photograph c.2000 (source: Google Maps).

### 3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

---

#### 3.1 Site Inspection

The site comprises a large rectangular field c.350×250m on the southern end of a campsite. It is surrounded by post-medieval and modern enclosed fields. It has a road running along its western boundary; a gravel track, the majority of the campsite along and beyond its northern boundary and open fields beyond its eastern and southern boundaries. The proposed development would occupy the eastern half of the site; predominantly the south-eastern quarter of the site.

In general the field was flat and level with no sign of significant archaeological features. The site boundaries were post-medieval and in cases had been altered in the last 15 or so years, in which time parts of the site have been levelled and bunds and stone trackways laid across parts of the site.



Figure 7: Shot across the east of the site from eastern boundary; viewed from the east.

The site visit revealed that the topsoil (at least) had been disturbed across most of the site. Other than the south-west quarter of the site, landscaping that included some levelling, the imposition of gravel tracks and bunds had occurred across the site; as had the installation of numerous services including electric cables and water and sewage works to accommodate the current use of the land as a campsite with on site facilities and services. A c.25m across and c.4.50m high mound that was overgrown with scrub and saplings was located in the south-east corner of the site. This mound covers a recently buried Second World War concrete structure. The level of an adjacent gravel track to the ground level at the base of the mound suggests that a degree of truncation will have occurred during the construction of the tracks as it sits lower than the ground level. The topsoil, from where it has been disturbed and landscaped appears to be quite shallow.



Figure 8: Shot of the mound in the south-eastern quarter of site; viewed from the south (2m scale).

The east boundary has a c.1.20m high Cornish Hedgebank topped and abutted with a thick hedge, comprised primarily of Hawthorn and brambles. Half way along this boundary was a blocked gateway, south of which the boundary had been widened with a batter and increased in height towards the south-east corner of the field. The south-east corner of the field includes a waste disposal for grass cuttings in area behind a 5m tall bund.

The south boundary of the site was c.8m wide and up to 5m tall. These larger parts of the site boundary were made up with both on-site and off-site spoil during the landscaping of the campsite and covered in long grass on the campsite side of the boundary.

The west boundary included a Cornish hedge-bank that included an access way nearly half-way along it which ran into the middle of the field. This track was lined on either side with earth banks and ran to near the middle of the site. These boundaries included a well consolidated plantation of trees including some conifers, birch and elderflower.

The northern boundary had been recently maintained and included a Cornish Hedgebank with a gravel track and a well consolidated plantation of trees. There was an entrance to the site at the west end of this boundary and the main entrance to the field was at its eastern end.

### 3.2 Archaeological Background

Relatively few archaeological investigations have taken place in this area (Figure 9 and Table 2), with the exception of a small intervention at St Piran's Round (CAU 2005). A programme of works has been undertaken at St Piran's Church, and St Piran's Oratory. There are a large number of known Prehistoric burial mounds in this area. These are usually encountered in elevated locations that



enjoy wide open views; the location of some of these examples (e.g. MCO2794) would suggest they might be expected almost anywhere within this landscape.

A review of the results obtainable from a LiDAR survey (see Figure 10) reveal no further details regarding previously unknown archaeological features, although the field to the south-east has no traces of the two possible barrows (MCO2371-72). The majority of the fields to the immediate south of the proposal site have clear field-drain systems apparent on the LiDAR data (Figure 10).

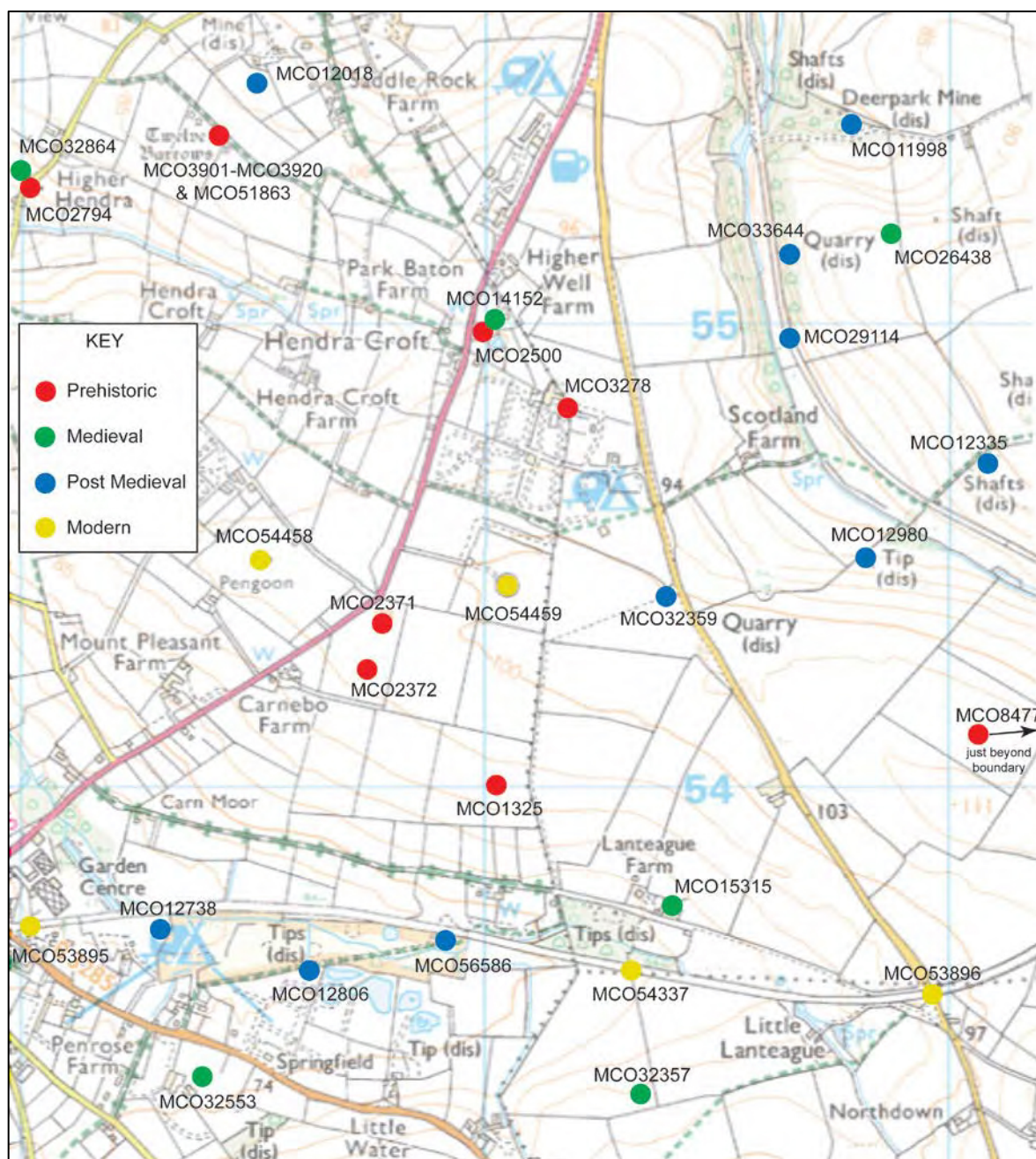


Figure 9: Relevant HER entries within 1km of the site.

Reference	Name	Form	Period
MCO2794	Hendra – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3278	Penpillo – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO2371	Carnebo – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO2372	Carnebo – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO1325	Scotland Farm – Flint arrow head	Findspot	Prehistoric
MCO2500	Cregantallowe – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3901	Twelve Barrows – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3902	"	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3903	"	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3904	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3905	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3906	"	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3907	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3908	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3909	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3910	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3911	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3912	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3913	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3914	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3915	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3916	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO3917	"	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3918	"	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3919	"	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO3920	"	Documentary Evidence	Prehistoric
MCO51863	"	Extant Structure	Prehistoric
MCO8477	Shepherds – Iron Age round/Romano-British round/Undated enclosure	Cropmark	Prehistoric
MCO32864	Hendra – Medieval field system	Cropmark	Medieval
MCO26438	Treludderow – Medieval Deer Park	Demolished Structure	Medieval
MCO15315	Lanteague – Medieval Settlement	Documentary Evidence	Medieval
MCO32357	Little Lanteague – Medieval & Post medieval field system	Cropmark	Medieval
MCO32553	Goonhavern – Medieval trackway/post-medieval/undated	Cropmark	Medieval
MCO14152	Cregantallowe	Documentary Evidence	Medieval
MCO12018	Cuchy Peru – Post-Medieval Mine	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO11998	Deer Park – Post-Medieval mine	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO33644	Deer Park – Post-Medieval quarry	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO12335	North Shepherds – Post-Medieval mine	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO12980	Wheal Hart – Post-Medieval mine	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO32359	Scotland Farm – Post-Medieval shaft	Cropmark	Post-Medieval
MCO29114	CMR Shepherds to Treamble Railway	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO56586	Wheal Albert – C19 engine house	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO12806	Wheal Albert – Post-Medieval mine	Extant Structure	Post-Medieval
MCO12738	Tywarnhayle – Post-Medieval mine	Documentary Evidence	Post-Medieval
MCO54459	Goonhavern – Modern Radio station	Extant Structure	Modern
MCO54458	Goonhavern – Modern Radio station	Extant Structure	Modern
MCO53896	Lanteague – Modern railway bridge	Extant Structure	Modern
MCO54337	Lanteague – Modern bridge	Documentary Evidence	Modern
MCO53895	Goonhavern – Modern Railway Station	Extant Structure	Modern

Table 2: Listing all of the heritage assets plotted on map above (information from: CCHES).



Figure 10: Arcview image of LiDAR survey data produced by B. Morris of SWARCH. Contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey); ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey).

### 3.3 Assessment of Impact on Buried Archaeological Resource

The location of the proposed turbine, on a west facing slope of a gentle undulating ridgeline, is not particularly favourable to settlement, although being along a ridgeline there may be potential for prehistoric burial sites. The desk-based assessment, LiDAR evidence and walkover survey emphasise that the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century activity that has occurred within the bounds of the field in which the turbine is proposed has undergone such substantial changes that there is unlikely to be any surviving archaeological deposits.

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

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

## 4.0 Historic 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 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.*

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

##### *Listed Buildings*

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of ‘architectural merit’ were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and

Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are also now included as the 21<sup>st</sup> century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II\* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

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

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

#### *Parks and Gardens*

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

*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 3), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the 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 (Table 3 below), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

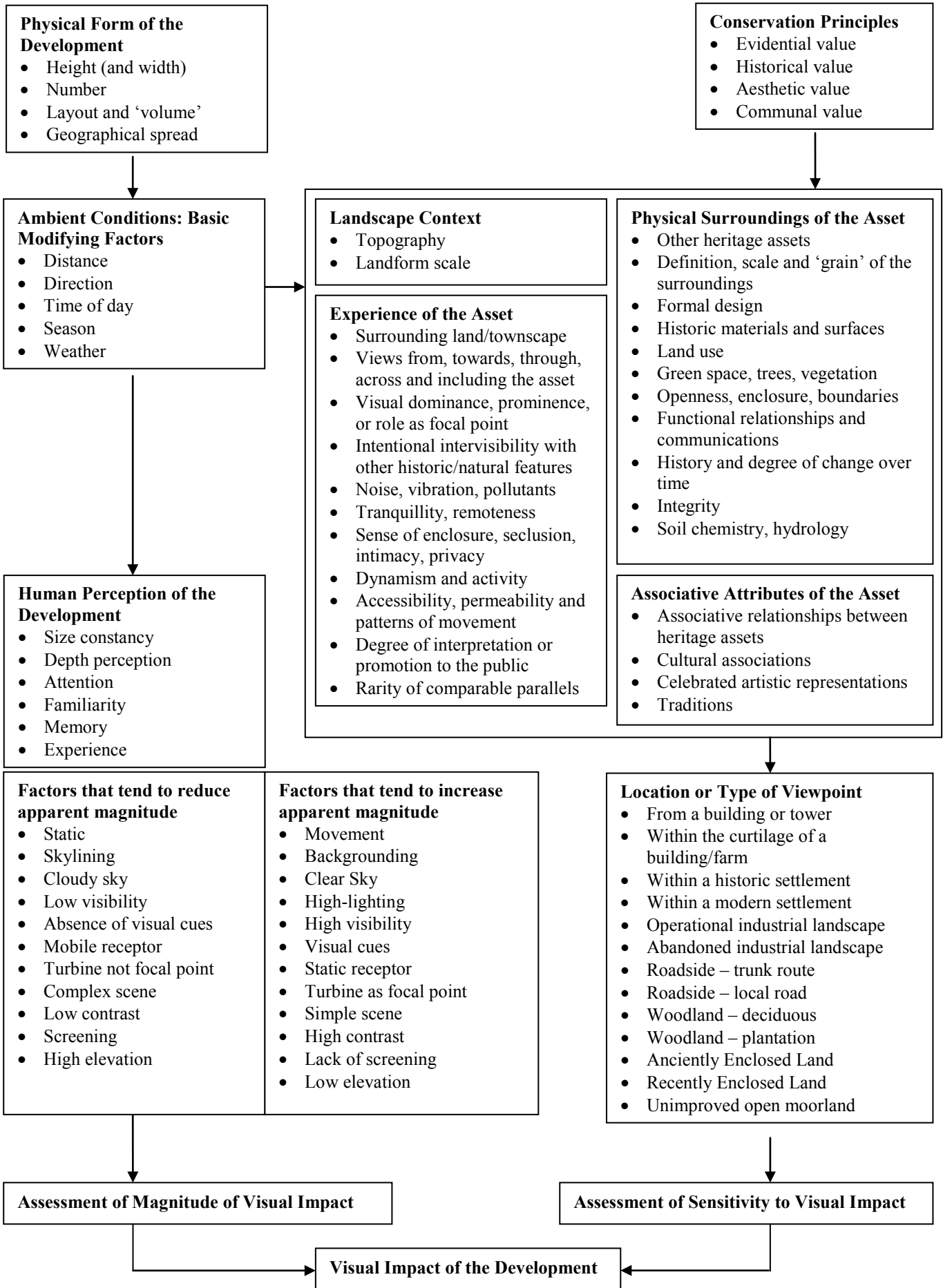
The distances quoted are predicated on clear visibility, and local weather conditions would have a marked impact on the visibility of any given turbine. Work by Bishop (2002), undertaken with computer simulations and using a turbine 63m to tip, noted the following:

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

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

Table 3: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999); the proposed turbines range is highlighted.

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



50 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 2011, 19).

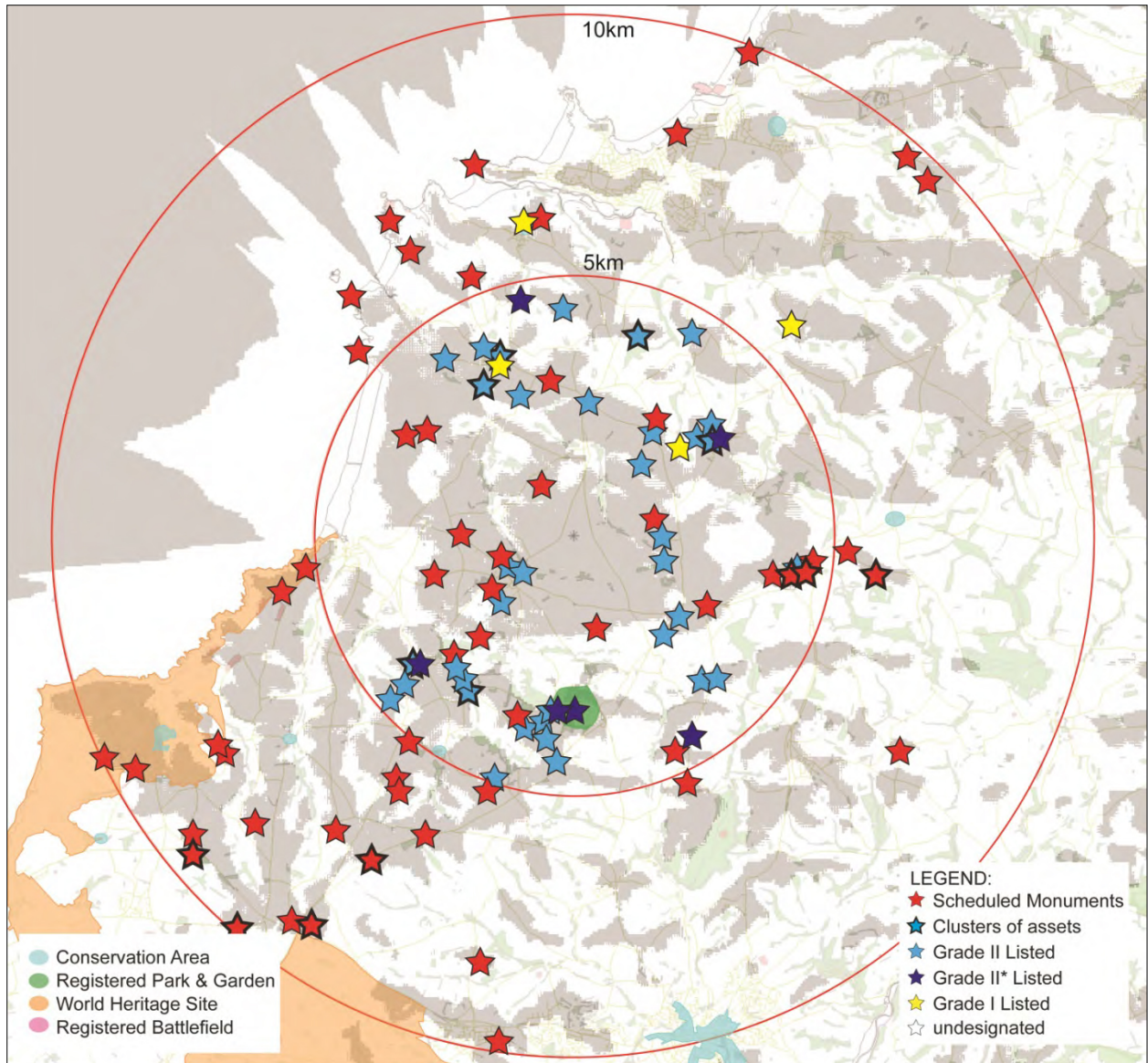


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

#### 4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be very patchy beyond 2km but fairly comprehensive within this distance. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II\*, Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered. Beyond the *dominant* zone (up to 3km), Grade II listed structures were considered collectively by category.

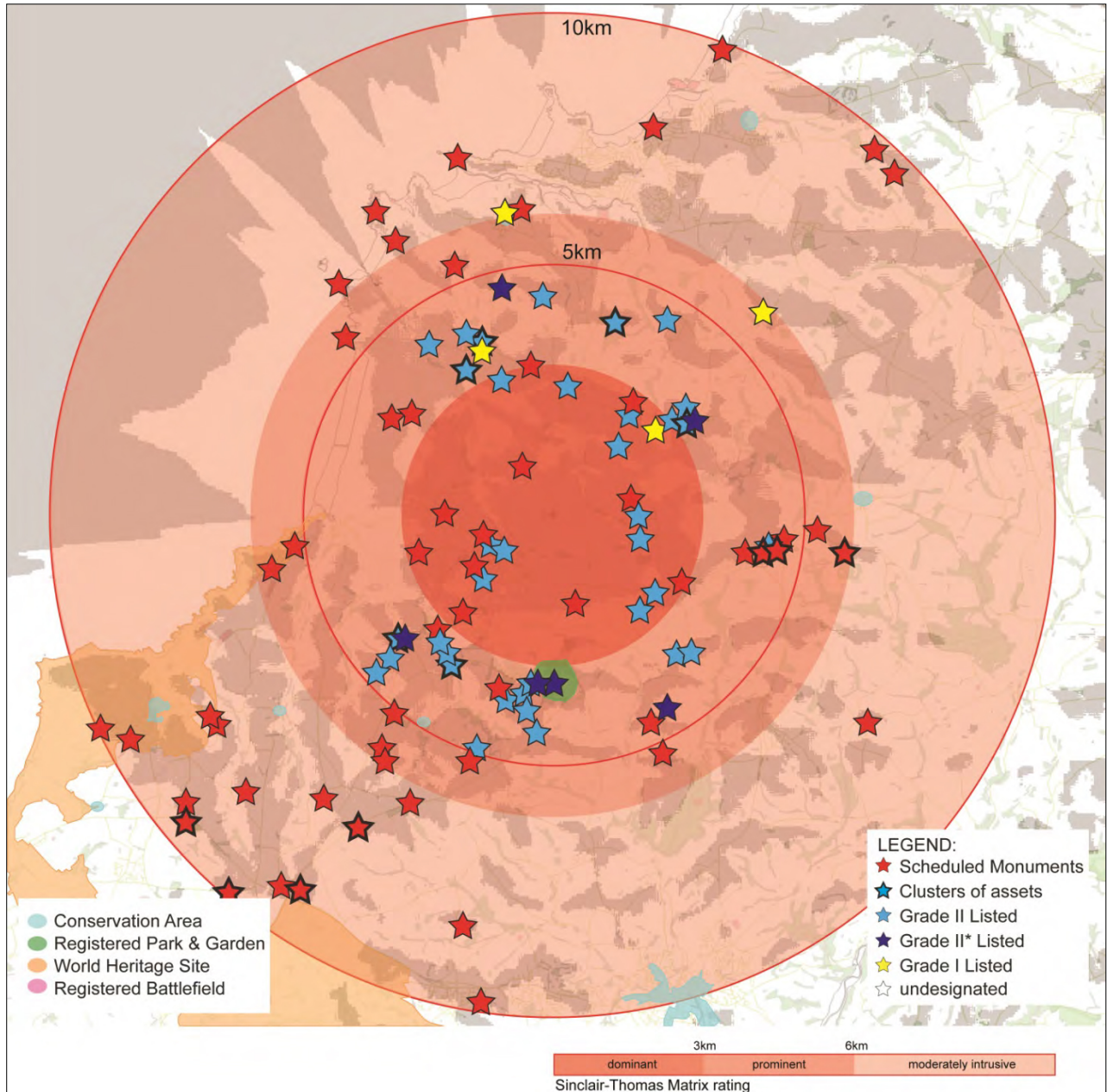


Figure 12: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km, related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this 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 inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and then 10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. There is wide and complete visibility within 1km and out to 2km, the visibility continues to the south but breaks up to the north where the steeper valleys and more complex landscape develop. The high downs out to the coast to the west and south-west means the regular high ridges of ground have visibility, although at a distance of up to 10km. There is wide visibility to the west of Goonhavern, out for 3km and visibility runs up to Cubert and beyond at 5km. To the north and east there are high ridges of ground, near Newquay



which have views towards the turbine and along the coastline to the north-west. Visibility is markedly more limited to the east. There are no assets within 1km of the turbine. Within 2km there are five Grade II listed structures and five scheduled monuments. There are four Grade I Listed buildings within the ZTV, the closest at c.2.5km, the furthest at 6.25km. These include two Listed churches and two secular buildings, a manor house, at Trerice and a rare and early farm building. There are six Grade II\* Listed buildings, three of which are churches, a country house, Chyverton, and others secular buildings. Chyverton is also a registered park and garden and lies within 4km of the proposed turbine site. Overall there are one hundred and eleven heritage assets to consider for the ZTV; including eleven conservation areas, only four of which have inter-visibility, at Callestick, St Newlyn East, Mithian and St Agnes. The main settlement within the radius of the ZTV is Goonhavern, at 1.25-1.5km, with St Newlyn East at 3.5km and Cubert at 3.75km.

#### 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/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 lincay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

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

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

### **What is important and why**

Farmhouses and farm 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*

- Higher Treludderow (Treluddra) Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.9km. Set on the side of a shallow valley the farm is set down a long private track, part of a small farming hamlet, with other houses and extensive modern farm buildings. The immediate surroundings of the farmhouse are wooded and it is expected there will not be direct inter-visibility between the asset and the proposed turbine. Views across the asset from the north, north-east and east to the farmstead will include the turbine in the near distance. The setting of the farm, in the farmyard and within its land will not change, our wider experience of its landscape and the views across that landscape will change; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Smugglers Den Inn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to the turbine is c.2.9km. This former farmhouse is now a public house on the Trebellan Park caravan site, south-east of Cubert. The site is accessed down a long private drive and appears to be heavily landscaped with planted lines of trees which are expected to block views to the turbine. Having lost its agricultural functional relationship to the wider landscape the farmhouse is now defined by its very changed immediate setting amongst the trees; impact: **negative/unknown** applied expected neutral.

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

- There are 12 Grade II Listed farmhouses/cottages or farm buildings, some farmhouses with additional Grade II Listed buildings, within 3-6km that fall within the ZTV of the proposed turbine. All are medium significance, conditions: fair to good. None of these farmhouses or farm buildings, lie within the same landscape context as the turbine, though in most instances views to each asset could include the turbine. Lambriggan Manor Farmhouse, Higher Ventongimps and Treswasen Farmhouse, are still on working farms, and enjoy comprehensive local blocking from modern farm buildings as well as historic buildings within the farmyards. Trefronick Old Farmhouse is also on a working farm but has been internally stripped, now used only as a farm building, is will enjoy local blocking from the historic and modern farm buildings on the farmstead, as well as the wooded surroundings. Lamburn Cottage is located within enclosures defined by tall stone-faced hedgebanks and mature trees. Trebisken House and Little Trebisken Farmhouse are locally blocked within the small farming hamlet of Trebisken, as well as their extensively wooded surroundings. Ellenglaze Manor sits within a wooded enclosure, landscape private grounds and is also locally blocked partially by the other farmhouses within the small hamlet which surrounds the manor house. Crevick Farmhouse, Tregair Farmhouse, Trerew Farmhouse and Barns 30m NE, are all set down long private farm tracks and could not be fully assessed, but can be seen to be in a wooded enclosure and surrounded by extensive modern farm buildings which are expected to be comprehensively block views; impacts: **negligible to neutral**.

#### 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> 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 B: Prominent*

- Tresize; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: c.5.8km. Large

Manor House which was developed over the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, with later 16<sup>th</sup> century additions and embellishments. Believed to have originally been built for Sir John Arundell. Parts of the house were demolished in the 1860s and the rear of the main range was rebuilt and remodeled in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, certain areas later changed again in the 1950s. The house stands on the mid slopes of a valley, within a wider valley system which runs north-west to Newquay and the coast. The landscape context of the house is the wooded valley and the landscaped former historic deerpark which surrounds it. The 'setting' of the house set into the hillside surrounded by formal gardens, within its walled enclosure cannot be impacted by a turbine more than 5km away. The house is framed by its surroundings and our experience of it is managed by its setting, such as the view to the front door through the entrance gates. Although technically the slope on which the house is built should have views to the turbine it is expected the trees of the estate will shield the house to a certain extent, although the upper floors of the main range may have some limited views over the tree canopy. There are other turbines visible in the wider landscape. The turbine does not even stand within the wider landscape setting of the house. The building is understood within its estate and the 'Manor', this is the landscape in which we experience the asset, the turbine cannot and does not impact this; impact: **negligible**.

- Chyverton House; high significance; Grade II\* Listed (Stables at approximately 30m SW of Chyverton House); condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.3.4km. The main house has its origins in the early to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century with an expansion in the 1770s, with two pavilions built, set back framing the earlier central block. This layout survives with 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations. The interior was largely remodeled during the 1830s-1850s but some interior details such as marbles fireplaces and an 18<sup>th</sup> century staircase in one of the pavilions survives. The house is set down in the valley which runs to the south-west corner of the estate and this is the landscape context of the asset, the turbine stands far outside of this as well as the important cultural boundary by which we understand the status of the house and within which it is experienced. The house also enjoys almost comprehensive local blocking from the parkland woodlands which frame and enclose the valley, creating an intimate enclosed private landscape, within the estate bounds, views back to the house from the estate are also limited by the woodlands; impact: **neutral**.

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

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced by 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

There are Conservation Areas (CA) at Callestick; St. Newlyn East; St. Agnes; Mithian; Crantock; Truro; Mitchell; St. Columb Minor; Mongoose; Chacewater; Probus. The CAs at Crantock, Truro, Mitchell, St. Columb Minor, Mongoose, Chacewater and Probus fall outside the ZTV of the proposed turbine, at distances of over 6km. It is highly unlikely that the proposed turbine would exert any influence over these CAs, given their topographical situations and the distances involved. The CAs at Callestick, St. Newlyn East, St. Agnes, and Mithian appear to have some degree of visibility with the proposed turbine and are considered further below.

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

- *Goonhavern*: Goonhavern county Primary School; Goonhavern Methodist Church, with forecourt walls gate and adjoining schoolroom; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.4km. The primary school is framed to the north and east by a modern development of bungalows and chalet bungalows, which provide comprehensive local blocking. The Methodists Church stands tall amongst the buildings of the village with views over roof tops to the surrounding countryside. The 'setting' for both assets is Newquay Road, within Goonhavern, the village providing the landscape context in which we understand and experience the assets, with their very specific community functions and position of status within the settlement. The turbine stands within the wider landscape setting of the village, on the high

ground to the north-east. The turbine will be visible at times moving along Newquay road, when travelling north and it may carry the eye away from the road and the village to the skyline and therefore it will have an impact on our experience of the village as a whole and therefore the assets within it. Individually there will be little to no inter-visibility to the school from the turbine due to local blocking. Views across to the Methodists Church from the west and south-west across the village will include the turbine directly behind, framing the views. This will not affect our understanding of the church as a place of worship, or change the value we ascribe to its architectural significance, but this will change both its views and have an influence on its setting. The church does not hold wider landscape presence so the turbine cannot compete and its immediate surroundings and our experience of the building from within will not be affected as the tall lancet windows are designed to provide light to the interior, not views; impact: **negative/minor**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- *Perranzabuloe*: Church House; Vicarage; Lychgate at approximately 30m S of Church of St. Piran; War memorial adjoining churchyard wall; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.3.9km. The wooded valley and sloping setting of the 'village' defines our experience of the structures within it as well as locally blocking many of the assets from views to the proposed turbine. The specific functions for which we understand the War memorial and Lych gate, even in winter when the leaves are off the trees will be sufficiently blocked and are in no way hampered by the proposed turbine; impact: **neutral**. Church House and the Vicarage both stand in wooded enclosures, the village and valley provide the landscape context, the turbine does not stand within this or the wider landscape setting. It is expected that local blocking will be comprehensive, although it may reduce in winter. Both buildings are uniquely understood in their setting in relation to the church and historic village. Views across and over the village are generally precluded by the dense tree cover so the experience of the houses within the landscape cannot be affected as they have no wider landscape presence; impact: **negligible**.
- St. Newlyn East Conservation Area; high significance; conditions: good to excellent. Distance to turbine: c.3-3.5km. The village is a large historic settlement built around a sub-ovoid churchyard enclosure. The village stands in a prominent position: the ground rises to a flat summit just south-west of the village and the ground falls away to the north-west, north, east and south. The church tower is a local landmark and there are principal views back to the village from the Carland Downs to the south-east and the high ridges to the west. The proposed turbine would be visible from the village and would be a visually prominent feature in this relatively-subdued landscape. However, the wider landscape setting of the village has already been affected by the large Carland Cross windfarm that stands about 1-2km to the south-east. Numerous other single (farm) turbines have been erected in this landscape to the north, north-east and north-west of the village. Most landscape views in this part of North Cornwall now include a wind turbine, to the extent they are intrinsic to the landscape character of the area. Within the Conservation Area, and down the narrow streets, views out are restricted and the whole settlement is focused in on the church; overall impact **negative/minor**.
- *St Newlyn*: Newlyn Preaching pit; Village Cross base; Finger Post; Redwing; The Old Vicarage; The Glebe; Farm Buildings to No. 2; Pophams; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.3-3.5km. Within the village of St Newlyn the historic houses crowd the narrow streets and views are often restricted to short sections of streetscapes or sometimes views across gardens to the rear of houses. The historic core of the village is arranged around the sub-ovoid churchyard. The Old Vicarage is contained within walled gardens to the north-east of the church and comprehensive local blocking would be provided by the body of the church. This is also true of the Fingerpost and Village Cross Base. There would be no effect on the setting or views to and from these assets as there would be no intervisibility; impact: **neutral**. Pophams

would enjoy local blocking from the houses down Halt Road and Redwing, and The Glebe and associated farm buildings are also anticipated to have very limited views, if any at all. The village provides the setting within which we experience these assets and by which they are understood. The proposed turbine would not be located within the wider landscape setting of this village; and it would be too far away to dominate the landscape even where it is visible from the edge of the settlement; impact: **negligible**.

- Callestick Conservation Area; high significance; condition: good. Distance to the turbine: c.4.75-5km. The character of the settlement is of vernacular agricultural buildings and small farmhouses and cottages of the local granite and stone, often whitewashed, with slate roofs, set within stone-faced hedgebank enclosures or small walled gardens. The settlement is enclosed within woodland and dense modern tree plantations lie to the south and west. The field system around the village exhibits very tall mature hedgebanks which further increase the sense of enclosure to the settlement. Set within a valley with a river/stream running to the east of the village the turbine will not be visible anywhere within the settlement and will in no way affect views across the houses or between the houses. The turbine stands outside of the valley context of the conservation area and outside of the wider landscape setting. The conservation area is also protected by local blocking from the trees; impact: **neutral**.
- *St Cubert*: Cubert Methodist Church; Cubert Vicarage; Church Room; Gateway, Coffin rest and lamp post in NE entrance to church; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.8km. These assets are set around a small church green to the north of the churchyard, they all provide a cohesive historic appearance and contribute to each other's context and 'setting', as well as that of the church. The church room, coffin rest, gateway and lamppost will all be completely locally blocked from any outward views to the turbine by the modern housing estate to the south and east. For these assets, the landscape context in which we experience and understand them is limited to the village and the turbine will not impact this setting or appear within it; impact: **neutral**. Cubert Vicarage is a larger building, set to the north-east and may have some limited views from its top floor windows out to the surrounding countryside. The vicarage is understood and experienced within the village but has a wider landscape setting of the valley to the south and the high ridge of ground on which the village is built. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context and wider landscape setting. Limited views will not affect this asset, within the village views are restricted to the streetscape, and so the turbine will not frame any views to the house; impact: **negligible**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Mithian Conservation area; high significance; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.6.5-6.7km. A small village, which was created an ecclesiastical parish in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The village has a school and was formerly part of Kenwyn and St Agnes parishes. It lies on the edge of the World Heritage Site and was developed due to the expansion of mining in the area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, previously merely being a small farming hamlet. The local public house is the Miners Arms, dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and constructed on the main road which runs through the village, which is an ancient routeway, and the village is set amongst a historic industrial and rural landscape, with distant coastal views. The church lies outside of the main settlement at Chiverton Cross so there are views between which are quite wide and more sensitive to being interrupted by a turbine than an enclosed nuclear settlement. The village is defined by its setting on the high west slopes, immediately east of a steep wooded valley. This is the landscape context in which the village is experienced and the turbine stands far outside of this and the wider coastal fringes. There may be views to the turbine from the village, the key views along and across the valley to the village will not include the turbine and the views back to St Agnes, or to the coast also do not include the turbine; impact: **negligible**.
- St. Agnes Conservation area; high significance; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.8.5-9km. The conservation area covers the small historic village, which lies on the west side of a wooded

valley which drops to a cove and the coastline. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context of the valley and the wider landscape setting of the coastal fringes. The ground rises to the west, around St Agnes Beacon, from where at a considerable distance the turbine will certainly be visible, however along the main street and within the settlement, where the historic houses cluster, there will be no views due to local blocking and there will be few views from the immediate surroundings to the east and north either, although some views over the village back to the turbine from the south-west may be possible; impact: **negligible**.

#### 4.8.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### **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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 B: Prominent*

- Church of St. Cubert, Cubert (various Grade II Listed monuments and medieval cross); high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.3.6km. Parish church with 13<sup>th</sup> century origins and c.1300 tower, the church also received alterations and extensions in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the whole was restored in the 1840s. The church has a fine three stage buttressed tower. The church is set within the village with historic houses to the north and west and modern housing estates to the south and east. These buildings protect the body of the church and the churchyard from any impact from the proposed turbine, by blocking all outward views. The landscape context of the settlement is the high level down and steep valley to the south which runs out to the sea. The wider landscape setting is the coastal fringe. The turbine stands outside both the landscape context and setting. The village setting of the church, experienced amongst the historic houses around the small church green to the north and the views back to the church within its parish will not be affected so our understanding and experience of the church is unaffected. Outward views from the tall tower will include the turbine, these are very different from the 'setting' of the church and arguably have little effect on the building itself, or the value of the architecture or the religious symbolism and the community focus which the building holds. Wider landscape views towards the church will not be framed by the turbine as it stands too far away. The turbine is also not expected to stand in any key views to other church towers in the landscape and does not affect the views to the coast and out to sea; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St. Newlyn; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.3.4km. Parish church of the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. Later 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century embellishments, and subsequently reroofed and restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The buttressed tower rises to three stages, with clasping buttresses to the third stage which rise to square conical finials. The church stands in the center of the village, surrounded by historic houses on all sides, which shield the body of the church from any views out of the village, the landscape context of the church, apart from the tower, being the village, the only area within which it is experienced. The 'setting' of the church is therefore unaffected by the turbine as there are no views to the turbine from within the village and the cohesive historic appearance of the setting is unchanged, within the sub-ovoid walled churchyard. There will however be clear views out from the church tower, towards the proposed turbine; and views towards the church within the landscape may include the turbine (amongst several others) when looking across the landscape from the high ridges of ground from the north and east of the village. The turbine may interrupt

visual links between the church towers of St Newlyn and Perranzabuloe; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Church of St Piran (various GII listed memorials and tombchests); high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.3.8km. An early 19th century parish church, incorporating much of the 15th century stone from the dismantled St Pirrans church in Perranporth including the 15th century granite ashlar tower, with an embattled parapet with pinnacles. Set in a heavily wooded large churchyard, at a road junction, in the small settlement of Perranzabuloe. Located on a high ridge of ground between valleys to the east, west and south. The ground rises to the north and to the north-east. The trees of the churchyard shield our experience of the church and create an inward-looking, quite intimate setting for the building. The landscape between the church and the proposed turbine is of a complex multi-character landscape of the relict historic and industrial industry represented by the extensive modern and historic mining remains. This complex landscape already incorporates numerous turbines. There will be direct views to the proposed turbine from the church tower and it may interrupt views towards St Newlyn; impact: **negative/minor**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Church of St Carantoc, Crantock; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.6.2km. A 12<sup>th</sup> century parish church, college instituted by the Bishop of Exeter in 1236, the chancel was rebuilt in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and the tower rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Two stages of restoration, first in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, then the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The buttressed tower is of three stages. The church sits north of the settlement, at the head of the steep combe which runs down to the sand dunes and the beach. Although the higher ground to the east and north-east may have views to the turbine the village and church are largely shielded by the topography and the body of the church is screened by the buildings to the south, on the opposite side of the combe. The 'setting' of the church within the village, its combe and sea views will not be affected in any way and our experiences of it, approaching along Langurroc Road will not be affected. The church tower may have views out over the ground to the south and have inter-visibility to the turbine. Views from the tower may include views to the towers of Cubert Church and St Newlyn Church and the turbine may frame these views in the background, but numerous other wind turbines also stand within these views, especially the large and extremely dominant wind farm at Carland Cross. The important sea views of this coastal parish will also not be affected by this proposed turbine; impact: **negligible**.

#### 4.8.5 Ruined churches and Pre- Reformation Chapels

*Chapels, current, former and ruined*

The significance of these Christian sites is very variable. Some chapels were later medieval in date and associated with the homes of the landed gentry; in these instances the chapel will usually lie within the curtilage of other Listed structures and assessed as part of that group. In these instances, the chapel may be elaborate, but it was not the religious and social focus for a parish. Thus the setting is restricted to its immediate surroundings unless it forms part of a wider designed landscape associated with the House. In these instances, the impact on the chapel of a wind turbine would be subsumed within the assessment of the House and its landscape.

Some late medieval chapels were built to address the needs of distant parishioners in large parishes, but remained non-parochial. In these instances, the chapel was subordinate to the parish church, and its architectural pretensions rather more muted. These buildings tend to be simpler and smaller than parish churches, unless they were established in locations that subsequently became

populous, whereupon they became parochial and are dealt with elsewhere (above). In most cases, the impact of a wind turbine would be muted.

Some chapels have very early origins, and the location and setting of these chapels is of significance to our understanding of the building, its function, and the development of early Christianity. They could be built in remote coastal or upland locations, and their significance may partly be derived from their relationship with existing Prehistoric or Roman remains. In these instances, the impact of a wind turbine would be severe, as it would be any other intrusive modern element.

Some of these buildings are no longer places of worship: some lie in ruins, others have been turned to other uses. For those that have been converted into dwellings, the original use of the structure has been lost, with a commensurate impact on the significance of the site. For those places that lie in ruins, the impact of a wind turbine can be enhanced, as they may possess the qualities of remoteness and tranquillity. In these instances, the impact of a turbine could be severe.

### **What is important and why**

Anglican or private chapels can preserve medieval fabric and may reflect regional architectural trends, but are more often represent examples of the local vernacular (evidential value). They are not usually visually impressive structures, though notably exceptions do exist and some may be termed iconic (e.g. St Michael's Chapel on Roche Rock) (historical/illustrative). They exist because of local need and often at the behest of the local gentry, and may form part of a complex of buildings associated with, or integral to, the local manor house; they are also places of worship (historical/associational). They can be attractive buildings, more often a product of piecemeal/incremental development overlain by the 'patina of age' (aesthetic/fortuitous). They may retain communal value, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value where they survive as places of worship. Ruined examples may foster a different aspect of spirituality, that of decrepitude and 'wildness'. Converted examples retain the shell but lose the meaning.

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

- St. Piran's Church (ruin), St Piran's cross and their surrounding enclosure; St. Piran's Oratory and associated medieval cemetery; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.6km. The church is set within its historic coastal parish, set in a liminal, spiritual remote setting along the coast, on the sand dunes, designed to provide a 'closeness' to god. The assets all provide each other with a cohesive historic setting and relevant context. The sand dunes provide a shield for the assets and the oratory is set within a large man-made mound for its protection, therefore technically now only being a below ground feature and with no wider landscape presence the turbine cannot affect it. The church does have a structural element but is set down into the sand and therefore can be experienced but only in a localised manner, the turbine at over 3km away cannot affect it. The turbine would, however, be visible from the general area and the principal importance of this series of monuments is their historical/associational value: the link to the patron saint of Cornwall. The sites are the focus of St Piran's Day celebrations, and the Oratory has recently been uncovered (again) by the St Piran Trust. While the proposed turbine would have a minor impact on the experience of this coastal area, the cultural significance of these sites accords them greater sensitivity; impact: **negative/moderate**.

#### 4.8.6 Playing Places and Preaching Pits *Medieval religious theatres*

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

##### **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 A: Dominant*

- St. Piran's round; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: c.2.2km. The monument's significance lies in its exceptional condition and preservation. The enclosure in which the monument is found is overgrown and the tall outer banks are also overgrown, the monument looks out over the hedgebanks and road to the surrounding countryside. Tall hedgebanks line a lane to the east, which protect the lower part of the round but there are views over from the top of the banks. A large silo or agricultural building stands to the south-east and also provides some local blocking. Views to the turbine are over the village of Goonhavern and this provides the wider setting for the monument, as does the village of Rose to the west, this later agricultural landscape has subsumed this monument which was once in an open landscape. The landscape presence of the monument is now restricted to the field, as it is surrounded by modern structures and impacts. The turbine does not stand within the level landscape context of the asset but could be considered to stand within the wider landscape setting of the surroundings of Goonhavern. The appearance of the turbine in the wider setting and the potential for some views does have an impact on the asset and some element of the experience of the asset, but not on the experience within the monument or our understanding of its importance; impact: **negative/minor**.

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

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

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

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

### **What is important and why**

Bridges can be medieval in origin, but have often been rebuilt, particularly the parapet (evidential). They usually form part of the transport infrastructure and early examples may relate to a nearby high-status property; they are commonly adopted into paintings as foreground eyecatchers (historical/associational). They are deliberate constructions, usually built in a single phase and repaired thereafter, and usually conform to limited number of functional types; early examples are usually seen as visually pleasing with views from up or down-river (aesthetic/design). They can have symbolic value, given the role of water to separate territories, but otherwise lack communal value.

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

- Wayside Cross 330m South West of Penpol House (also a Grade II Listed structure); high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.6.25km. This cross stands alongside a road, north of the village of Crantock. As this asset still stands in its intended landscape setting it is more sensitive to a change in its views. There will be limited focused views to the south down the steep hill and across the valley to Crantock, this provides the context and setting for the cross but also may mean there are distant views to the turbine. The turbine will not compete with the cross within its immediate setting and will not interrupt views to Crantock and the valley, it will frame views south however, which are key down the lane as this is the only view achieved as otherwise the cross is blocked visually by the hedgebanks. It is the inward views to the cross which define it and these are unaffected; impact: **negligible**.
- Two wayside crosses in Colan Churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.9.6km. The wayside crosses are now only experienced within the limited landscape setting of the churchyard, having lost all functional relationship with the landscape and the routeways along which they were once aligned. The turbine will not be visible within this landscape context and we now understand these as features which have been historically collated within the churchyard. The turbine can have no impact on the assets; impact: **neutral**.
- Medieval holy well east of Holywell Beach, and two Prehistoric round barrows 660m and 700m SW of Porth Joke; high significance, group of assets; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.6.3km. The context of these assets is the beach, the sand dunes, the coastal fringe and coastal setting with wide sea views. The assets have little recourse to inland views and the sand dunes which change continuously are expected to provide some element of local blocking. A modern beachside settlement has been set up in the shallow valley to the south of the area and a golf club has been established in the sand dunes to the east. This has ultimately reshaped the landscape to the east and has blocked much of the views inland and changed the setting of the assets. Both the holy well and the barrows are understood by their coastal setting and the turbine will not frame any key views or affect their setting; impact: **neutral**.

### *Milestones and Guideposts*

The setting of milestones, guideposts and fingerposts, at least eleven examples of which fall within the ZTV, are rarely affected by wind turbines. The specificity of function, their roadside location and

small size usually mean they are experienced and understood within highly restricted landscape contexts. The impact on these eleven roadside heritage assets is assessed as **neutral**.

#### 4.8.8 Industrial and Military Buildings and Infrastructure

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

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

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

#### **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*

- Wheal Anna House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.2km. This former 19<sup>th</sup> century counting house for the Wheal Anna Mine is set in a heavily wooded enclosure. Although the turbine stands on the higher ground to the north-east it is unlikely that the enclosed setting of the house will significantly change enough to allow for views to the turbine. The setting of the house within its landscape context and cultural context, in which it is historically understood, the former land holding of the Wheal Anna Mine, will not be affected. The turbine will appear in general views of the area, but there are other extant turbines visible in this landscape already and the house holds no landscape presence outside of its grounds; impact: **negligible**.
- Shepherds House; Shepherds Powder House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.1.7km. Set on private land, now farmland, this former magazine for the Wheal Rose Mine is not accessible. It is shielded from views from the public roads by bands of trees and conifer plantations, which wrap around it. Shepherds House is set further south-east but within the same location, accessed down a private track and associated with large earth banks. The immediate setting of the assets has completely changed to farmland. The turbine will stand to the west and will be clearly visible across the fields; it is not possible to assess how much local blocking the buildings may enjoy from the plantations and hedgebanks. The turbine

stands within the wider landscape setting although not within the cultural boundary of the former land holding of the mine; impact: **negative/unknown** is applied but negative/minor expected.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Batters Engine House; Mine Buildings at approximately 400m E of Batters Engine House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.7km. Upstanding but derelict, pumping beam engine house from c.1860s, part of West Chiverton Mine. The building stands on a high ridge of ground with wooded valleys to the north and south, the turbine stands far outside of this landscape context. The setting of the building amongst the other listed mine buildings and non-designated mine assets in its immediate area, in which it is experienced, the turbine does not interrupt or appear within these immediate key views. Other turbines are visible within the area and do not really affect our understanding of the building. The unique shape and dominance of the chimney attached to the engine house mean it still holds significant skyline profile presence, even within a landscape of turbines and therefore its landscape presence and primacy is little affected; impact: **negligible**. Other mine buildings comprehensively locally blocked by trees and scrub; impact: **neutral**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- WWII fighter pens and defenses and other associated remains at airfield formally known as RAF Perranporth, Trevallas; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.6.9km. The airfield is still in use today, with tarmac runways and well maintained buildings. The area is large and lies in a dominant position, on a high level ridge, before the cliffs, with wide views inland to the east, across a shallow river valley, as well as views out to sea. The good preservation and continued use of the site allows us to still appreciate the historic function and significance of the airfield. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape setting of the airfield on the level ridge or within the wider coastal fringe setting, although there may be very distant views, these will not affect our experience or understanding of the site; impact: **negligible**.

#### 4.8.9 Hillforts, Defended Settlements and Earthworks

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

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

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

greater than those of individual settlements and hillforts, requiring a strong centralised authority or excellent communal organisation.

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

### **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*

- Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.6km. The enclosure lies on the upper southern slopes of Newlyn Downs, south-west of the large wind farm on Penhallow Moor. The monument is now bounded by high Cornish hedge-banks, being subsumed into the farmland, with numerous field boundaries running up to the monument, as it has been used as a marker to lay out the medieval strip-field field system. This large rectangular, straight-sided structure is on a shallow slope, facing north. The outlook of the structure is exclusively focused to the north, east and west, overlooking the lower ground, not to the south, all views being blocked by hedgebanks. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the asset as it does not lie directly within the Newlyn Down, but it does stand within the wider landscape setting of the monument, within the clear western vistas. The turbine will stand within the visible landscape to which the monument has a vital functional relationship, the turbine will detract from this relationship; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Multiple enclosure fort 320m N of Engelly; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine c.1.8km. Earthworks set in fields south of the B3285. This is set at the top of a hill, to the south side, at the top of the slope. The asset is truncated to the south by the hedgebanks of the field system, to the north it looks across a field enclosure and is largely contained within this, without wider landscape presence. The turbine is therefore expected to be visible but the shallow nature of the asset means it is probably quite effectively locally blocked from direct views. The turbine does not stand within the landscape context of the asset, as defined by the field enclosure but does stand in the wider landscape setting; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Hillfort 450m NE of Cargoll Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to the turbine: c.2.8km. The site consists of some shallow earthworks within a field and some marked curving and rounded hedgebanks to the south. The field slopes to the north with wide north, east and west views. The tall banks to the south which no doubt incorporate elements of the original banks of the fort will block all views to the south, as will the hedgebanks of the other fields as the ground becomes level to the south and local blocking becomes more effective. There will be no views to the turbine and it will be located outside of the landscape setting of the asset; impact: **negligible**.



*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- Multiple enclosure fort 300m N E of Treherres; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to the turbine c.4.5km. There may be the remains of an enclosure within the fields north of Treherres Farm but this area is now divided by hedgebanks into individual fields and the tall hedgebanks will block views from any earthworks, which must be very slight as they could not be viewed from the nearby road. Some very ephemeral mounds were viewed within a field from a nearby footpath but were again completely locally blocked by the field boundaries; impact: **negligible to neutral**.
- Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawsen; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.5.2km. Curving section of hedgebank visible from the A30, and a parish road to the north, on a north-facing slope, at the top of the slope. There are no significant earthworks, but some undulating areas around the curving boundary. The ground rises further to the south and there will certainly be views at a distance to the proposed turbine, although the shallow earthworks are very easily locally blocked. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the northern slopes and even the wider landscape setting. The asset doesn't hold wider landscape presence other than within the field enclosure, so the turbine cannot compete or affect the asset directly. The experience of the asset is already compromised by its condition, but the views outwards from a hillfort do define its function, however as the turbine stands outside the landscape setting it will not interrupt the views between the hillfort and the valley to the north, which is the landscape to which its key views for defensive purposes would be taken; impact: **negligible**.
- Bolster Bank; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: average to fair. Distance to turbine: c.9.5-11.5km. Large univallate bank and ditch, linear earthwork of prehistoric/early medieval date, seemingly enclosing St Agnes hill, on the landward side. This runs for over 3km through the landscape, divided by roads, hedgebanks and impacted by various houses and buildings associated with both Bolster village and nearby Goonvrea. The asset is not very visible from the adjacent footpaths due to local blocking from hedges, but the earthworks can be seen in sections from various local roads which truncate it. The bank is topped with hedgerows and trees along most of its length and blends into the field systems, which have been developed around it, therefore it is often difficult to identify and is also locally blocked by the other hedgebanks around it. There are generally wide views from many points along its length looking south and east. However the bank and ditch do not have wider landscape presence now they have been subsumed into an agricultural landscape and the turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the hill and headland with which it is associated and the landscape setting of the coastal fringe; impact: **negligible to neutral**.
- Cliff Castle of Penhale Point; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.6.3km. Earthworks on the headland beyond the holiday camp. The key views are out to the coast, from the earthworks which frame the landward side of the headland the key views are across the sand dunes in the immediate vicinity. The turbine stands within a completely different landscape context and has no relevance to the coastal views of the asset; impact: **negligible**.
- Two later prehistoric cliff castles on Kelsey head and west of porth Joke and two round barrows 610m W and 760m SW of porth Joke; high to very high significance; scheduled monuments; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.7km. The turbine will stand far outside of the landscape context and setting of the assets. The key views of the assets are out to the coast and the sea. There are views between the two cliff structures and the barrows and the turbine cannot interrupt these. There is a wide and varied historic relict landscape in this area with prehistoric and medieval features. These provide a historic cultural context and setting within which we understand the significance of the assets. There may be very distant views but there are numerous other turbines visible within the wider landscape and far more impactful modern features, such as holiday parks in the immediate surroundings; impact: **negligible**.
- Hillfort 225m NE of E Bosvisack; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good.

Distance to turbine c.8.4km. Multi-vallate prehistoric hillfort, set on a promontory which projects east between the two arms of the River Kenwyn valley, the ground falling away to the north, east and south. The monument sits at the top, just slightly off the peak of the slope to the south-east. The significance of this site is due to its exceptionally well preserved banks, especially to the north-west and the noticeable earthworks within the inner banks suggest round houses and other building remains survive within the settlement. Parts of the banks are upstanding to the north-west and have been assimilated into the hedgebank boundary field system, to the south and east slight earthworks remain within individual fields. There will be some inter-visibility for the north-west part of the monument, at a significant distance. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the Kenwyn valley and the landscape setting of this asset. The turbine may be included in distant views but will not frame any views to the monument and cannot compete with the landscape primacy this monument holds within the valley. The turbine cannot interrupt the visual links to the surrounding landscape which provide the functional relationship the asset has with its defensive location; impact: **negligible**.

#### 4.8.10 Prehistoric Settlements

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

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

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

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

##### **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*

- A prehistoric round known as Caer Kief; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition:

unknown. Distance to turbine: c.2.6km. There does not appear to be any direct access to this site, being located on private ground and no nearby footpaths provide clear views to the asset. The monument is contained within a large plantation surrounded by fields. Small possible rounded banked enclosure to the north of the plantation, which is visible. It is expected there can be no impact from the turbine to the earthworks due to the trees; impact: **negative/unknown** applied but negligible expected.

- Round 650m NE of Trelaske; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.3km. The round survives well either side of the parish road; which truncates it. The north side of the monument is completely locally blocked by the hedgebanks of the road. The south side of the monument will have distant views across the valleys to the south and south-east to the turbine. Other single farm turbines stand within the landscape between the asset and the proposed turbine. In addition a large farm building of modern steel frame is built within the round, which blocks views to the proposed turbine. The landscape context of the round is the high ridge of ground and the valley to the south. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the asset; impact: **negligible**.

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

- Caer Dane; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine: c.3.2km. Well preserved large enclosure with upstanding banks, the interior space has been allowed to become overgrown. The asset sits in a large block of agricultural fields and has been used as a point of reference to lay out the field system, the hedgebanks can be seen to run up to the earthworks. The asset sits on a high knoll of ground, with the ground falling away on all sides. There will be views from the asset as it does have views above the other hedgebanks but no views from within the asset, in its current state, even if the centre were to be cleared it is expected the banks themselves would block views, views across the monument towards the turbine from the exterior sides would also be blocked by the banks themselves. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the hilltop and the surrounding valley and stands just beyond the wider landscape setting. The turbine cannot affect the hilltop 'setting' of the monument but will appear in views from it, although it is too far away to appear in views towards the monument and it will not frame any key views to the surrounding landscape, required for the understanding of the defensive function of the asset; it will appear only in wider landscape views; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.
- Later Prehistoric to Romano-British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures, 230m NW of Callestock Veor; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor for the round, fair to trace for the other earthworks. Distance to turbine: c.5.1km. The round is truncated by a road and only survives to the east, further impacted by a farmstead to its southern edge. The small round survives as overgrown banks with trees, it is used as a small field enclosure. There may be some limited views out to the surrounding fields but not views further afield. There are some other earthworks in the fields to the east and west but these are very slight and ephemeral and will not have views out over the hedgebanks of the fields in which they are now enclosed. The turbine will stand far outside of the block of fields which provide the setting for this group of assets and the only landscape context in which they are now experienced; impact: **negligible to neutral**.
- Round and annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace. Distance to turbine: c.5.2km. The site of the asset was visited but the asset could not be identified. The round may survive only as a below ground presence. It is shown as being either side of the track near Lanner Wood but no significant earthworks typical of a round, could be seen, and the turbine will stand far outside of the very limited setting of this monument; impact: **neutral**.

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

- Round 420m SE of Melancoose; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good

upstanding earthworks but divided by a parish road and associated hedgebanks. Distance to turbine: c.9.7km. The turbine will still just be moderately intrusive at this distance. The north and east side of the settlement will be locally blocked by the hedgebanks of the road which divide the monument. The south side lies on the south-west upper slopes of a hillside, facing across a steep valley which provides the landscape context for the asset, in which we experience it. The wider landscape setting includes the village of Colan, Porth Reservoir and the surrounding valley systems. The turbine stands far outside of both the landscape context and setting of this asset. Some very distant views may be possible from the upstanding earthworks to the south, but at such a distance the turbine cannot affect the setting of the monument and the monument has effectively lost its functional relationship with the landscape, now contained within the field system and divided in half; impact: **negligible**.

- Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition; fair. Distance to turbine: c.7.5km. Earthworks can just be seen in fields above the parish road, now divided by hedgebanks, on the top of a hill. There are wide views across the surrounding landscape. The earthworks are very slight and are unlikely to be affected by the distant views, mostly surviving as a below ground feature. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context in which we understand this feature, on the hill top; impact: **negligible**.
- Round and associated remains 150m S of Mount Pleasant; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.9.8km. Set in fields, south of the settlement of Threemilestone, this could not be seen from a publicly accessible road or footpath and it is expected this is locally blocked by the hedgebank field systems with no outward views from the field in which it is enclosed; impact: **negative/unknown** applied but neutral expected.

#### 4.8.11 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

##### **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 A: Dominant*

- *Higher Hendra*: Twelve barrows: a linear group 300m E of Higher Hendra Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good. Distance to turbine: 1.2km. These lie on high ground with open views to the south. These barrows lie on the same ridge of land which rises to those at Carland Cross and may be part of a wider practice of burial in this location. The high downs here provide the landscape context in which we experience the barrows, the wider landscape setting including Carland Downs, a whole relict historic ritual landscape. Immediately north-west of these barrows stands the large wind farm on Penhallow moor, which is in closer proximity, as well as the wind farm at Carland Cross and to the south, two groups of turbines around Chybucca. The main railway line runs immediately to the east, interrupting the landscape and views. Turbines have become something of a character feature within this landscape. The proposed turbine will stand very close to the group of barrows and will visually dominate all of the views to the south and south-east. The turbine will not physically affect the setting of the barrows, which have already lost their functional relationship with the landscape, due to being divided into separate fields, dividing the linear group, reducing even views between the barrows. The setting of the barrows is already dominated by extant turbines and views for some of the barrows will be locally blocked completely by the hedgebanks, reducing the impact, however across the group for some of the barrows at the eastern end, the turbine will be directly visible within the landscape views south; impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- *Goonhavern*: Group of three bowl barrows 150m E of Rosehill Farm; Bowl barrow 150m S of Treworthal Farm; Bowl barrow 400m S of higher Reen Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to poor. Distance to the turbine c.1.5-1.7km near Goonhavern and an outlier at Higher Reen at 2.7km. The barrow to the south-west of Goonhavern, along the road to Perranporth is shallow and is now enclosed within a garden, with neat trimmed hedgebanks. It has lost all landscape presence and its functional relationship with the landscape completely in the small enclosure from waste alongside the road; impact: **neutral**. Three barrows set in fields on the edge of Goonhavern, adjacent to a camping and caravan site. These features have had their setting slightly impinged, and the proposed turbine will stand far outside of their now more limited setting; impact: **neutral**. The outlying barrow stands on high ground, within a field enclosure, looking back to Goonhavern and across the village, the turbine will frame these views. This means it stands in all views back to the other surviving barrows, even if the visual links between the barrows have been lost due to hedges and modern features the landscape links of this barrow are affected, its historic context is altered; impact: **negative/minor**.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

- Linear bowl barrow group on Ligger point. 250m W of Penhale Mine; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.5.5km. Accessible via the coast path these assets are in an area which received intensive mining activity in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century and there is a marked 'danger area', possibly associated with army activity on the sand dunes and scrubland to the east running inland. The rocky promontory is a unique and physically separate landscape, in which we understand the barrows, in a spiritual or liminal setting, exposed to the sea and coastal views. The turbine cannot affect this setting and distant views, are not likely to change our experience of the assets, views east involve holiday parks, camps and other modern features anyway, as well as numerous wind turbines which sit between the assets and the proposed turbine site; impact: **negligible**.
- Bowl barrow on Cubert Common 250m N of Chywarton; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition; good. Distance to turbine: c.5.6km. The tumulus stands on the southern edge of the common, on open ground, as intended; it can be experienced as a feature with a

specific functional relationship with the landscape as a memorial. It has wide views to the east across the adjacent valley and south-east down the valleys towards the village. The turbine will be clearly visible at something of a distance. This barrow is more sensitive to change as its setting is less altered. The views towards Cubert will be framed in the background by the turbine. Other turbines are already extant within the views from this barrow however; impact: **negative/minor**.

- *Callestick*: Bowl barrow 425m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; Bowl barrow 100m SW of Callestick Vean; high significance; scheduled monuments; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.5.9km and c.6.4km. These well preserved mounds survive within a field system around the settlement of Callestick. The fields are very regular with straight sides and tall stone-faced banks and hedges bounding them, suggesting a 'late enclosure' date for this landscape. The barrows on the whole will not have views out or over these hedgebanks, many being shallow mounds and therefore their landscape context, in which they are experienced is now limited. Others have more landscape presence and may have some views over. The barrows being divided means they have lost their functional relationship to the wider landscape and each other. Their setting has been completely changed. The turbine stands outside of their landscape context and wider landscape setting around the village of Callestick; impact: **negligible**.
- Bowl barrow 425m NE of Polvenna; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.3.6km. Located on the north-west edge of a high knoll of ground within a wider valley system, with a valley to the south. Views to this barrow from publically-accessible routes are blocked by the tall hedgebanks of the fieldsystem. It is anticipated therefore that views towards the turbine would also be blocked or impeded by the hedgebanks, and potentially also by the extensive woodlands of the Chyverton estate that lie directly to the north. Views to the monument in its setting are restricted, and would not be affected; impact **negative/unknown** but probably **negligible**.
- *Perranporth*: Round barrow 400m N of Anchor; Round Barrow 550m NW of Treslow Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.5.2-5.6km. Two barrows located on the ridge separating Perrancoombe from the sea. The Treslow barrow occupies an area of high ground immediately south-west of Perranporth. This barrow lies within a field enclosure adjacent to an extensive area of former mining activity. It would have clear and open views to the east, and while technically enclosed within a field the stone-faced banks are fairly low. The barrow retains its wider landscape visibility and its visual links and functional relationship with its surroundings as a memorial. Its setting on this coastal ridge would not be affected by the proposed turbine, which would not stand within the context or setting of the coastal littoral. The Anchor barrow lies to the south, further along and higher up the same ridge. This is also an open and exposed position, the stone-faced field banks that defined the fields here being fairly low. The barrow retains its wider landscape visibility and its visual links and functional relationship with its surroundings as a memorial. Its setting on this coastal ridge would not be affected by the proposed turbine, which would not stand within the context or setting of the coastal littoral. The settlement of Perranporth is slowly expanding towards the open ground which these barrows occupy. Views to the turbine would be possible, but views to the each monument in their setting would not include the turbine; impact: **negligible** for both.
- *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; Warrens barrow; Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 750m SW of Mitchell Farm; Bowl barrow 570m S of Michell 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; high significance, group value, Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies, generally good to fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.75-5km. 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 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. From the top of the largest and best preserved barrow (i.e. standing on it and therefore being raised above the hedgebanks) the proposed turbine may technically be visible, at a distance. However, this would not affect the setting of the barrows to any great extent. The high downs and the rolling landscape adjacent provide the landscape context for these barrows; meaningful views to these assets from the north and west would not include the proposed turbine, but would include the extant operational windfarm. Impact: **negligible**.

- *Callestick*: Bowl barrow 425m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm; Bowl barrow 100m SW of Callestick Vean; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.5.9km and c.6.25km. 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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: **negligible**, given the limited potential views.

*Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

- *Three Burrows*: The Three Burrows; Bowl barrow 125m S of St. Peters Church at Three Burrows; Two burrows at Two Burrows, 500m N and 510m NE of Two Burrows Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: fair across the group. Distance to turbine: c.9km, with the outliers at c.9.8km. 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**.
- Three round cairns at The Warren in Pentire Point East; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.7.4km. The barrows stand on a narrow headland, framed to the east by the modern housing estates of Pentire, with views to the south-east over Crantock towards the turbine, at a distance. The landscape context of the barrows is fairly narrowly defined as the prominent headland on which they are located. Meaningful views to the monuments in their setting would not include the proposed turbine, nor would it intrude on the important views along the coastline from the assets. The modern impacts of the encroaching housing estates are a more significant issue for these assets; impact: **negligible**.
- The Four Burrows; high significance, group of barrows; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.7.3km. Located on a broad hilltop, enclosed in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 to the north, with minimal additional cumulative effect. Impact: **negligible**.
- *Sevenmilestone*: Bowl barrow in Mongoose Plantation; Bowl barrow immediately NW of Mongoose plantation; Bowl barrow 325m S of Hurlingbarrow; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.9.2-9.5km. The three barrows are strung out along a hilltop between St Agnes and Blackwater. One barrow lies within a plantation, and the deciduous trees provide comprehensive local blocking and concealment. The next barrow stands in the field adjacent; it is a tall upstanding earth mound, now overgrown. This monument retains

a significant landscape presence, but views to the north-east are partially blocked by the buildings of a smallholding; views to Hurlingbarrow, St Agnes Beacon and the sea would not be affected. Hurlingbarrow is a large upstanding barrow next to a field boundary, somewhat overgrown. It retains some sense of landscape presence. All three lie within a late 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure landscape of small rectangular fields and tiny smallholdings. The tall hedgebanks lack substantial trees, so that the landscape retains a sense of openness; however, the hedgebanks are substantial, and do impede line-of-sight, particularly on the flatter ground. The landscape setting and context for these barrows would not be affected by the proposed turbine as it would not feature in any meaningful views to or from the monuments; impact: **neutral** and **negligible**.

- *St Agnes*: Bowl barrow on St. Agnes Beacon 350m W of Cannonball Farm; Two bowl barrows 130m NW of west Ropewalk Farm; Three bowl barrows 255m NW of Ropewalk Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to trace across the group. Distance to turbine c.7.9-9.9km. South-south-east (on St Agnes Beacon) and west of St Agnes (unnamed ridge running down to Wheal Kitty) there are clusters of barrows; all of these are Scheduled Monuments. These elevated positions in the landscape enjoy clear and open views to the east and north-east, and a number of operational wind turbines are visible from these locations. The barrows near Ropewalk Farm lie within a 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure landscape of small rectangular fields, and the original open upland setting and landscape presence has been lost. The barrows on St Agnes Beacon, in contrast, are located within a small area of publically-accessible open moorland. The eastern flanks of the Beacon are enclosed, which directs views principally to the west and along the coast. While all these barrows would have views to the proposed turbine, it would not feature prominently in any meaningful view to these monuments in their setting; impact: **negligible**.
- Bell barrow 520m W of Pendown; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.7.3km. Located down the north-western slopes of the ridge below Fourburrow Farm. The barrow is located in a field close to a parish road, within an area of small rectangular fields indicative of 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure. The barrow has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape and its setting is now limited to its field enclosure. Although the proposed turbine would be visible at distance, it would not be visible or experienced within the same setting as the barrow; impact: **negligible**.
- Bowl barrow 400m NE of Cornubia Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.8.2km. Located on a spur between two narrow valleys, at the head of the slope. The barrow stands within a block of rectangular fields indicative of late 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure, close to the former Wheal Davey Mine. The barrow has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape and its landscape setting is now limited to its field enclosure and the wider landscape setting of the downs, south and east of St Agnes, within the mining areas. Although the proposed turbine would be visible at a distance, it would not feature in any meaningful view to the monument or be experienced within the same setting; impact: **negligible**.
- Three bowl barrows once part of a round barrow cemetery at Barrowfields; high significance; Scheduled Monuments, condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine: c.8km. The barrows are located on the coast but completely surrounded by and subsumed into the modern housing estates of Newquay. Although technically in an open area above the beach, and retaining views along the coast, the original setting has been irretrievably damaged. Local blocking applies here, as the adjacent houses block all views to the south and east; impact: **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows 190m E of Zacrys Island; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.9.8km. The barrows stand on a slight headland in an exposed position, with wide views. They stand in open ground, with Newquay to the south. The coast path runs past the barrows. This is the landscape context in which we understand the barrows, as liminal features in a littoral setting, set apart from the inhabited landscape in a seemingly abandoned and exposed location, with vast sea views. The proposed turbine would not interrupt these key



sea views or views along the coastline, nor would it affect the setting or our experience of the assets; impact: **negligible**.

#### 4.8.12 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

##### **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 Park; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition; fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.2.9-3.7km. 18<sup>th</sup> century parkland, with 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds and 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden. The parkland comprises 58 hectares, in a shallow west-facing valley, associated with a Grade II listed house and buildings, at its south-west corner. The estate is bounded to the south by farmland and to the north, east and west by minor roads, to the south-east by the A30. The grounds of the estate are heavily wooded, with an almost continuous woodland fringe, blocking outward views, with small pockets of grass pasture between the trees. The ground drops away to the south and west, and the estate rises to a hill to the north-east with the majority of the park occupying a valley with ponds and landscaped streams, down to the house which is framed by the trees, to the south-west, these provide the key views within the parkland and are unaffected, being intimate and enclosed. There are no views out, and even from the high ground there is not enough open space from which to gain views. The turbine does not stand within the landscape context of the park and there is no effect on setting due to its inward focus. There is also a particularly large extant turbine to the west of Chyverton Park, overlooking the lower western part of the park. There may be glimpses towards the proposed turbine from the higher northern part of the estate, but these views will be very localised and very limited; impact: **negligible**.

#### 4.8.13 World Heritage Site

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

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

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

- Cornwall and West Devon Mining landscape, St Agnes; very high significance; World Heritage Site; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.5km, the majority of the designated area lies c.7-12km. The high ground around St Agnes and along the coast will have views back to the turbine at some significant distance. There are two large wind farms along the A30 around Chybucca, other wind farms to the south-west and to the north-east as well as individual turbines in the landscape. The focus of the area is the coast and sea, with views along the coast and across the coastal fringe being most important. The turbine is too far away to compete with any of the engine houses or chimneys within this landscape. The impact of an individual turbine, at such a distance is unlikely to be significant, with really only the high ground around St Agnes Beacon having any real direct views, at 9-10km, when the turbine will be visually indistinct; impact: **negligible**.

#### 4.8.14 Historic Landscape

##### *General Landscape Character*

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

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected close to the western edge of the *Newlyn Downs* Landscape Character Area (LCA), with the *Newquay and Perranporth Coast* LCA to the west (Cornwall Council). The *Newlyn Downs* are characterised as an open and exposed gently undulating plateau with extensive views out to sea, cut by short shallow valleys at the margins. Settlement is generally of dispersed medieval farmsteads and small nucleated settlements at

road junctions or around medieval churchtowns. The *Newquay and Perranporth Coast* LCA comprises a gently-undulating landscape cut by deep narrow valleys and exposed to the maritime influence. There are sandy beaches, and this LCA contains some significant built-up areas (Perranporth and Newquay) and extensive caravan parks etc. The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to wind turbine developments varies: for the *Newlyn Downs*, sensitivity is assessed as *low-moderate* (although the historic landscape character is assessed as *high*); for the *Newquay and Perranporth Coast*, sensitivity is assessed as *moderate-high* (Cornwall Council 2013b).

- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is its proximity to the Penhale Sands area, identified as an area of *great historic value* and *great landscape value*. The presence of several sites associated with St Piran, the patron saint of Cornwall, only heightens the sensitivity. The proposed turbine would be located some distance (c.2km) from the edge of the Sands, but it would still overlook the area from the east. With that in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development on the historic landscape is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

#### 4.8.15 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 (see section 4.8.18 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.

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect is relatively small. The assessment for five Scheduled Monuments, two Grade II\* Listed buildings and two Grade II Listed buildings, is rated as negative/minor. The impact on four assets – fort at Shepherds Farm (SAM), Twelve Barrows (SAM) and St Piran's Oratory and Church (SAM) – is rated as negative/moderate. Given that the proposed turbine will not affect the immediate setting of any of these assets, and only one landmark assets (church tower at St Newlyn East) is affected, the aggregate impact is taken to be **negative/minor**.

#### 4.8.16 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 terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, there are a scattering of operational turbines to the south-west, and a number of others at the 7-10km range to the north and east. Three additional turbines have been granted planning permission within 2-3km, and the proposed turbine would be located within the area defined by those turbines. A rather larger number of wind turbines are currently under consideration or in screening (see Figure 13) and it is clear from this data that if cumulative impact is not currently an issue, it soon will be.

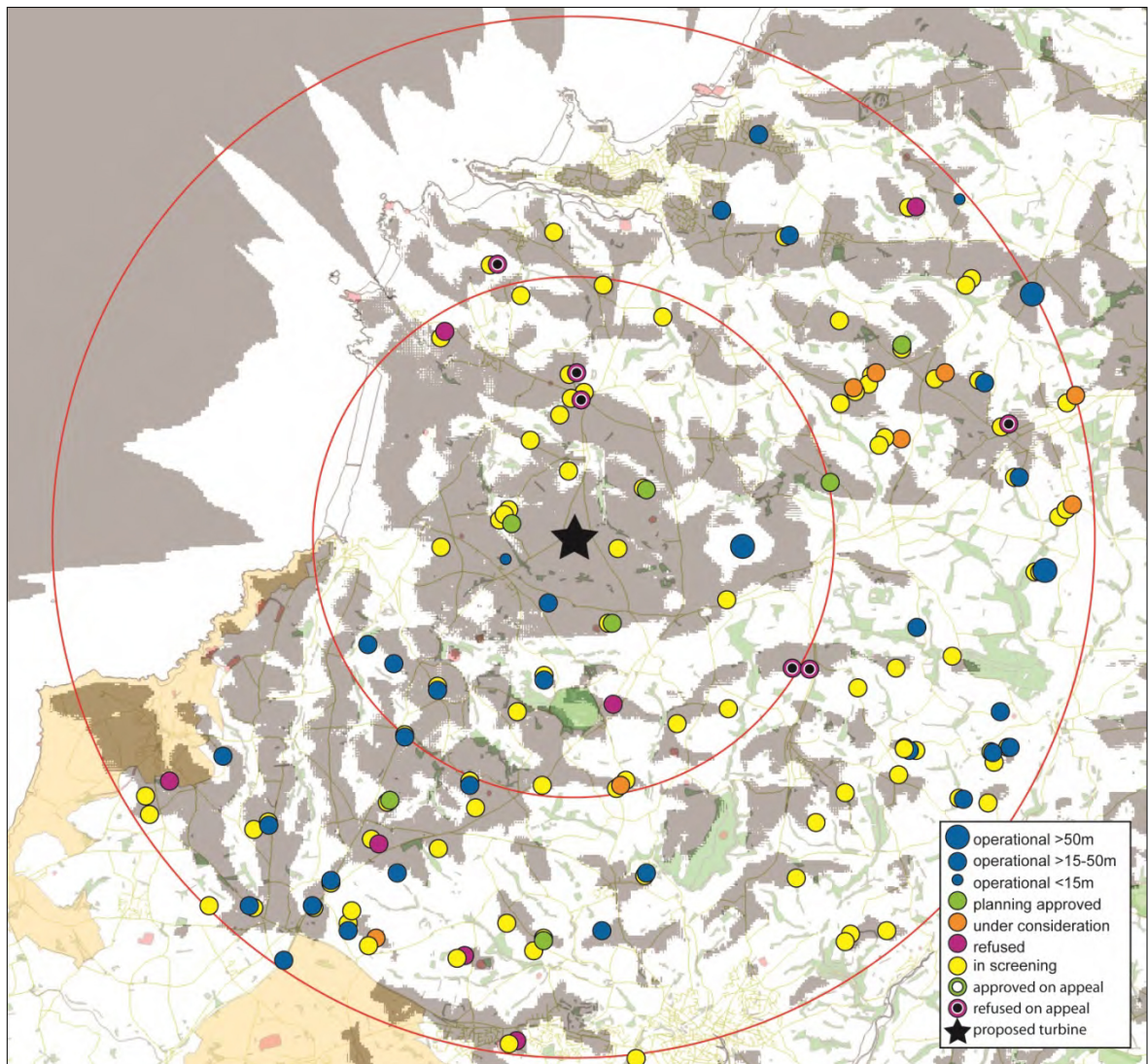


Figure 13: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV produced by SWARCH and data from Cornwall Council, as of 01.08.14).

## 4.9 Summary of the Evidence

Type	UID	Name	NGR	No.
SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS				
SAM	32920	Multiple enclosure fort 320m NW of Shepherds Farm	SW8155754794	Negative/moderate
SAM	29627	Twelve barrows: a linear group 300m E of Higher Hendra Farm	SW7939055433	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
SAM	29628	St. Piran's round	SW7789154476	Negative/minor
SAM	29626	Group of three bowl barrows 150m E of Rosehill Farm	SW7860154057	Neutral
SAM	29624	Bowl barrow 150m S of Treworthal Farm	SW7849053439	Neutral
SAM	29685	A Prehistoric round known as Caer Kief	SW7824852507	Negative/unknown
SAM	32948	Multiple enclosure fort 320m N of Engelly	SW8048252704	Negative/minor
SAM	29625	Bowl barrow 400m S of higher Reen Farm	SW7737453702	Negative/minor
SAM	32926	Hillfort 450m NE of Cargoll Farm	SW8165356708	Negligible
SAM	29680	Bowl barrow 130m SE of Penglaze	SW8255853136	Negligible
SAM	29623	Caer Dane	SW7775052187	Negative/minor to negligible
SAM	29670	St. Piran's Oratory and associated medieval cemetery	SW7683956393	Negative/moderate
SAM	15009	St. Piran's Church remains, St Piran's cross and their surrounding enclosure [borderline]	SW7720856468	Negative/moderate
SAM	32941	Round 650m NE of Trelaske	SW7959757411	Negligible
SAM	32901	Bowl barrow 500m NW of Higher Ennis Farm	SW8390353718	Negligible
SAM	32902	Two bowl barrows 290m and 375m N of Higher Ennis Farm	SW8424953766 SW8424453797	Negligible
SAM	32903	Round barrow cemetery 420m NE of Higher Ennis Farm	SW8441953732 SW8448253802 SW8455053679 SW8457253818	Negligible
SAM	29618	Warrens Barrow	SW8459853955	Negligible
SAM	32966	Multiple enclosure fort 300m N E of Treherres	SW8197150324	Negligible to neutral
SAM	29622	Bowl barrow 425m NE of Polvenna	SW7898850980	Negative/unknown
SAM	29671	Hillfort 250m SW of Tresawsen	SW7841949541	Negligible
SAM	29620	Bowl barrow 425m SW of Higher Callestick Farm	SW7671049553	Negligible
SAM	29619	Two bowl barrows 275m SW of Higher Callestick Farm	SW7664149821	Negligible
SAM	32944	Later Prehistoric to Romano-British round and Bronze Age to Roman hut circles and enclosures, 230m NW of Callestock Veor	SW7686250520	Negligible to neutral
SAM	32922	Round barrow 400m N of Anchor	SW7456453121	Negligible
SAM	32923	Round Barrow 550m NW of Treslow Farm	SW7490353786	Negligible
SAM	29686	Linear bowl barrow group on Ligger Point. 250m W of Penhale Mine	SW7592758032	Negligible
SAM	29666	Bowl barrow on Cubert Common 250m N of Chywarton	SW7806259433	Negative/minor
SAM	32907	Prehistoric long barrow and four round barrows 580m and 750m SW of Mitchell Farm	SW8530754151	Negligible
SAM	32904 32905 32906	Bowl barrow 570m S of Michell farm Two bowl barrows 650m and 410m NW of Hendra Farm Five bowl barrows 480m and 510m N of Hedra Farm	SW8572853881 Sw8577053768 SW8589053651	Negligible
SAM	32967	Round and annexe 330m W of Lanner Barton	SW8220949745	Neutral
SAM	29618	Bowl barrow 100m SW of Callestick Vean	SW7717348741	Negligible
SAM	29602	The Four Burrows	SW7619248226 SW7614348234 SW7612448268	Negligible
SAM	29621	Bell barrow 520m W of Pendown	SW7547748814	Negligible
SAM	29604	The Three Burrows	SW7505147050 SW7493847038	Neutral
SAM	29605	Bowl barrow 125m S of St. Peters Church at Three Burrows	SW74633247039	Neutral
SAM	29610	Two burrows at Two Burrows, 500m N and 510m NE of Two Burrows Farm	SW7366746936	Neutral
SAM	29609 29608	Bowl barrow in Mongoose Plantation Bowl barrow immediately NW of Mongoose plantation	SW7280648316 SW7276748376	Negligible to neutral
SAM	29607	Bowl barrow 325m S of Hurlingbarrow	SW7272848723	Negligible to neutral
SAM	29606	Bowl barrow 400m NE of Cornubia Farm	SW7391948933	Negligible
SAM	29669	Bolster Bank	SW7162449984	Negligible to neutral
SAM	29667	Bowl barrow on St. Agnes Beacon 350m W of Cannonball Farm	SW7101050217	Negligible

Land at Monkey Tree Campsite, Perranzabuloe

SAM	29613	Two bowl barrows 130m NW of west Ropewalk Farm	SW7329350321	Negligible
SAM	32925	Three bowl barrows 255m NW of Ropewalk Farm	SW7322250332 SW7318250380 SW7316450465	Negligible
SAM		WWII fighter pens and defences and other associated remains at an airfield formally known as RAF Perranporth, Trevallas	SW7327551989 SW7354552671 SW7343052690 SW7340252642 SW7330352636 SW7421153276 SW7443253389	Negligible
SAM	29687	Cliff Castle of Penhale Point	SW7580859078	Negligible
SAM	32943	Medieval holy well east of Holywell Beach, and two Prehistoric round barrows 660m and 700m SW of Porth Joke	SW7684659969	Neutral
SAM	32942	Two later prehistoric cliff castles on Kelsey head and west of Porth Joke and two round barrows 610m W and 760m SW of Porth Joke	SW7653960536	Negligible
SAM	CO521	Three round cairns at the warren in Pentire Point East	SW7859961438 SW7812661587 SW7894361487	Negligible
SAM	CO619	Three bowl barrows once part of a round barrow cemetery at Barrowfields	SW8192462148 SW8201362220 SW8206462280	Neutral
SAM	CO402	Two bowl barrows 190m E of Zacrys Island	SW8340563751	Negligible
SAM	CO431	Round 420m SE of Melancoose	SW8644061789	Negligible
SAM	30419	Two wayside crosses in Colan Churchyard	SW8682761292	Neutral
SAM	32950	Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear	SW8628750322	Negligible
SAM	29615	Round and associated remains 150m S of Mount Pleasant	SW7863444697	Negative/unknown
SAM	29616	Hillfort 225m NE of E Bosvisack	SW8726946258	Negligible
SAM, GII	30436	Wayside Cross 330m South West of Penpol House	SW7940760567	Negligible
GRADE I LISTED STRUCTURES				
GI	63662	Church of St. Cubert; Various GII Listed monuments and GII Listed Cross	SW7860957756	Negligible
<i>GI Listed buildings that fall outside of the ZTV but are within 6km</i>				
GI	63970	<i>Cargoll Farm Barn</i>	<i>SW8194556388</i>	
GI	63996	Trerice	SW8411558478	Negligible
GI	71045	Church of St Carantoc	SW7905160560	Negligible
GRADE II* LISTED STRUCTURES				
GII*	63975	Church of St. Newlyna	SW8289156349	Negative/minor
GII*	63700	Chyverton House	SW7968551132	Neutral
GII*	63729	Church of St Piran; Various GII listed memorials and tombchests	SW7704752036	Negative/minor
<i>GII* Listed buildings that fall outside of the ZTV but that are within 6km</i>				
GII*	63647	<i>Carines farmhouse with attached Garden Wall</i>	<i>SW7904959027</i>	
GII*	63899	<i>Church of St Allen; Various GII Listed church crosses</i>	<i>SW8223850602</i>	
GII*	63702	<i>Bridge approximately 150m E of Chyverton House</i>	<i>SW7986651133</i>	
GRADE II LISTED STRUCTURES				
GII	63707	Goonhavern county Primary School	SW7877253831	Negative/minor
GII	63708	Goonhavern Methodist Church, with forecourt walls gate and adjoining schoolroom	SW7889553788	Negative/minor
GII	63683	Wheal Anna House	SW7871153127	Negligible
GII	63992	Shepherds House	SW8172654503	Negative/unknown
GII	63991	Shepherds Powder House	SW8161953905	Negative/unknown
GII	92353	Higher Treludderow (Treluddra) Farmhouse	SW8154955656	Negative/minor
GII	63655	Smugglers Den Inn	SW7892757120	Negative/unknown
GII	63973	<i>Fingerpost</i>	<i>SW8158056460</i>	
GII	63652	<i>Guidestone</i>	<i>SW8032957064</i>	
GII	63917	<i>Guidestone</i>	<i>SW8204752955</i>	
GII	63916	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>SW8171752552</i>	
GII	63714	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>SW7977650208</i>	
GII	508473	<i>Milestone</i>	<i>SW8457253909</i>	
GII	63905	<i>Fingerpost</i>	<i>SW8274251733</i>	
GII	63744	<i>Boundary Stone</i>	<i>SW7792651774</i>	

Land at Monkey Tree Campsite, Perranzabuloe

GII	63745	Boundary Stone	SW7796251646	
GII	427992 63746	Boundary stone Bridge	SW7800551517 SW7804951473	
GII	62651	Guidestone	SW7829458041	
GII	63738 63737 63735 63736	Church House Vicarage Lychgate at approximately 30m S of church of St. Piran War memorial adjoining churchyard wall	SW7703252094 SW7698651978 SW7707452009 SW7707952031	Neutral Negligible
GII	63710	Lamburn Cottage	SW7682551714	Negligible
GII	63682	Lambriggan Manor Farmhouse	SW7650451318	Negligible
GII	63675	Batters Engine House	SW7907050822	Negligible
GII	63676	Mine Buildings at approximately 400m E of Batters Engine House	SW9748250959	Neutral
GII	63701	Stables at approximately 30m SW of Chyverton House	SW7962851109	Neutral
GII	63709	Higher Ventongimps	SW7957650676	Negligible
GII	63743	Treswasen Farmhouse	SW7858149772	Negligible
GII	63910	Trefronick old Farmhouse	SW8251551704	Negligible
GII	63972	Newlyn Preaching pit	SW8242156338	Negligible
GII	63989	Village Cross base	SW8267656566	Negligible
GII	63974 63980 63979 63983 63982 639981	Fingerpost Redwing The Old Vicarage The Glebe Farm Buildings to No. 2 Pophams	SW8272056333 SW8284056414 SW8289856385 SW8289856419 SW8292256317 SW8292556331	Negligible
GII	63656 63654	Trebisken House Little Trebisken Farmhouse	SW7825957458 SW7829957415	Negligible Negligible
GII	63650	Ellenglaze Manor	SW7757457850	Negligible
GII	63670 63668 63669 63667	Cubert Methodist Church Cuber Vicarage Church Room Gateway, Coffin rest and lamp post in NE entrance to church	SW7857757899 SW7874657807 SW78619857795 SW7862657785	Neutral and Negligible
GII	63646	Crevice Farmhouse	SW7975758774	Negligible
GII	63658 63657	Barns about 30M NE of Trerew Farmhouse Trerew Farmhouse	SW8132558282 SW8130658261	Negligible Negligible
GII	63952	Tregair Farmhouse	SW8233758337	Negligible
REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS				
RPG GII	1491	Chyverton Park	SW8005651162	Negligible
WORLD HERTIAGE SITES				
WHS	17	Cornwall and West Devon Mining landscape – St Agnes	SW7160950904	Negligible
WHS	17	Cornwall and West Devon mining landscape -	SW7164339512	Negligible
CONSERVATION AREAS				
CA	-	Callestick	SW7757050429	Neutral
CA	-	St. Newlyn East	SW8288556273	Negligible
CA	-	Crantock	SW7904560229	
CA	-	St. Agnes	SW7213550642	Negligible
CA	-	Mithian	SW7455350575	Negligible
CA	-	Truro	SW8275244508	
CA	-	Mitchell	SW8621454638	
CA	-	St. Columb Minor	SW8391562314	
CA	-	Mingoose	SW7106448807	
CA	-	Chacewater	SW7517344417	
CA	-	Probus	SW8969904781	
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER				
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

Table 5: Summary of impacts; Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone. Assets in *grey* are listed but were not assessed.

## 5.0 Conclusions

---

### 5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that formed part of Tywarnhayle Common in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, presumably a parcel of the Manor of that name. This ancient manor formed part of the Duchy of Cornwall until 1798, when it was sold to John Thomas of Chyverton Park. The common was enclosed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a RAF radar base was located here during WWII; remnants of that radar station survive, but much of it has been removed as the site has been adapted for use as a holiday park.

The site is located at the western edge of a broad, gently-undulating lowland plateau, dissected by a series of narrow valleys that drop down to the sea at Holywell. Perran Bay, backed onto by the Penhale Sands dune system lie, below and to the west. This is a complex but recently-enclosed landscape of small rectangular fields and tiny smallholdings, developments related to the mining history of the area. In this landscape, tall new vertical elements will be highly visible, especially as the landform to the east is open and exposed, but the visual simplicity of the landscape would serve to diminish the scale of the visual effect.

One Grade I, three Grade II\* Listed buildings or groups of buildings, and 25 Grade II Listed buildings within the ZTV up to 10km were considered as part of this assessment. There are 57 Scheduled Monuments within the ZTV up to 10km, almost all either Prehistoric round barrows or (largely) ploughed-down rounds. There are further designated assets, mainly Listed buildings, which fall outside of the ZTV.

Most of the designated heritage assets identified and assessed in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least nine of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on four assets: the multiple-enclosure fort at Shepherds Farm (SAM), Twelve Barrows (SAM) and St Piran's Oratory and Church (SAM) (**negative/moderate**). Aggregate impact is not a real issue, but cumulative impact will become an issue in time.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate** due its relative proximity to the Penhale Sands area, as well as the introduction of a new visual element in a relatively sensitive historic rural landscape with extensive views out to sea. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource would be **permanent/irreversible**.



## 6.0 Bibliography and References

---

### Published Sources:

- Beacham, P. & Pevsner, N.** 2014: *The Buildings of England: Cornwall*. London.
- Cadw** 2007: *Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.
- Cornwall Council** 2012: *Technical Paper E4 (b) Annex 1: Landscape Sensitivity and Strategy Matrices for each Landscape Character Area*.
- Cornwall Council** 2013a: *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines*. Renewable Energy Planning Guidance Note 3.
- Cornwall Council** 2013b: *An Assessment of the Landscape Sensitivity to On-shore Wind Energy and Large-scale Photovoltaic Development in Cornwall*.
- Bishop, I.D.** 2002: 'Determination of the thresholds of visual impact: the case of wind turbines', *Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design* 29, 707-18.
- English Heritage** 2005: *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment*.
- English Heritage** 2008: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*.
- English Heritage** 2011a: *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.
- English Heritage** 2011b: *Seeing History in the View*.
- Gelling, M. & Cole, A.** 2000: *The Landscape of Place-Names*. Shaun Tyas.
- Highland Council** 2010: *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments*.
- Historic Scotland** 2010: *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting*.
- Hull, R.B. & Bishop, I.D.** 1988: 'Scenic impacts of electricity transmission towers: the influence of landscape type and observer distance', *Journal of Environmental Management* 27, 99-108.
- ICOMOS** 2005: *Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas*.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.
- Landscape Institute** 2013: *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. London.
- Landscape Institute** 2011: *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*. Advice Note 01/11
- Lysons D., Lysons S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia: volume 3*, London.
- Padel, O.J.** 1985: *Cornish Place-Name Elements*. EPNS
- Scottish Natural Heritage** 2005: *Cumulative Effect of Windfarms*, Version 2 revised 13.04.05.
- Scottish Natural Heritage** 2006: *Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance*.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.
- University of Newcastle** 2002: *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice*. Scottish Natural Heritage commission report F01AA303A.
- Watts V.** 2010 *The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Cambridge University Press.
- Williams A., Martin G.H.** (eds.) 2002: *Domesday Book*, Penguin Books, London.

### Unpublished Sources:

#### Cornwall Record Office

- Perranzabuloe Tithe Map c.1842
- Perranzabuloe Tithe Apportionment c.1842
- St Newlyn East Tithe Map c.1847, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition
- St Newlyn East Tithe Apportionment c.1841
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 1888, 1@10,560
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey, 1908, 1@10,560

Ordnance Survey map, 1973, 1@2,500

**Green, T.**, 2000, *Early Enclosures in a Landscape of Dispersed Settlement: An Examination of Patterns Detected in the Field Boundaries of North Devon and West Somerset*. Post-Graduate Thesis: University of Exeter.

Online Sources:

**British Geological Survey** 2011: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

**Cornwall Council** 2009: *Access to Monuments*

<http://mapping.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/>

*Historic Landscape Character*

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/historic-environment/cornwall-and-scilly-historic-environment-record/historic-landscape-character/>

**Historic Environment Records** 2012: *Heritage Gateway*.

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx>

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, SITE WALKOVER AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT MONKEYTREE CAMPSITE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL.

**Location:** Land at Monkeytree Campsite  
**Parish:** Perranzabuloe  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SW 8004054447  
**Planning Application ref:** Pre-application  
**Proposal:** Construction of one (77m to tip) wind turbine.  
**Date:** 31-07-2014

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Jenna Folkard of Cleanearth (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, site walkover and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Land at Monkey Tree Holiday Park, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site lies approximately 4km east of Perranporth and less than 1.5km north east of Goonhavern. The location lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *post-medieval enclosed land*. The land to the north of the site however, is characterised as *medieval farmland* which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). The place-name Monkey Tree is modern, but there are sites in the surrounding area which are earlier in origin, e.g. *Lanteague* (MCO15315) possibly first recorded in 1302 but more likely in 1452. The Cornwall HER notes a number of features surrounding the site, for example, inside the field in which the turbine will sit, there is a WWII radio station (MCO54459). Alongside this there is Prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity. Less than 300m to the south-west there are two possible Bronze Age barrows and a further one less than 500m to the north (MCO3278) (MCO2371) (MCO2372).

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through site visits, including views from key features looking toward the development site;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.6 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 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 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.3.1 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.
- 4.3.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all Grade II Listed structures and exceptional un-designated assets within a 5km radius, all Grade I and Grade II\* Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments within 10km and all Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and World Heritage Sites within a 15km. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.3.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.3.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in the English Heritage 2012 *Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets*.

#### 5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;

- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-186331
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012)
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- 7.1 The project will be managed by Bryn Morris; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of (CCHES) will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists below).

Victoria Hosegood

South West Archaeology Ltd the Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH

Telephone: 01769 573555

email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)

#### List of specialists

##### **Building recording**

*Richard Parker*

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

##### **Conservation**

*Alison Hopper Bishop*

The Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service, [a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk)

*Richard and Helena Jaeschke*

2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple, EX32 0QD, Tel: 01271 830891, [mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com](mailto:mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com)

##### **Curatorial**

*Thomas Cadbury*

Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter, EX4 3LS

Tel: 01392 665356

*Alison Mills*

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

##### **Bone**

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

Animal *Wendy Howard*, Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE Tel: 01392 269330, [w.i.howard@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:w.i.howard@exeter.ac.uk)

##### **Lithics**

*Dr Martin Tingle*

Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ [martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk](mailto:martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk)

##### **Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Wood identification *Dana Challinor* Tel: 01869 810150 [dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk)

Plant macro-fossils *Julie Jones* [juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk)

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

##### **Pottery**

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

Roman

*Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology

Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields,

Tyne and Wear NE332BB

Tel: (0191) 454 4093 [alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk](mailto:alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk)

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

Post Medieval

*Graham Langman*, Exeter, EX1 2UF, Tel: 01392 215900, [su1429@eclipse.co.uk](mailto:su1429@eclipse.co.uk)

## Appendix 2

### Key Heritage Assets

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

##### **Twelve barrows: a linear group 300m E of Higher Hendra Farm**

29627

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

SW793905433

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

29626

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

SW7860154057

##### **Bowl barrow 150m S of Treworthal Farm**

29624

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 150m south of Treworthal Farm in Goonhavern. The site of the barrow is on a north west facing spur with higher ground behind it to the south east. The barrow survives as a low mound which has been reduced by ploughing but which retains a height of 0.3m and a diameter of 20m.

SW7849053439

##### **St. Piran's Oratory and associated medieval cemetery**

29670

The monument known as St Piran's Oratory is an early Christian chapel comprising a small stone-built nave and chancel located on the wind-blown Gear Sands 1.5km from the coast line at Perran Bay. Burials, some in stone and slate cists lie within an associated graveyard which surrounds the chapel. The oratory, a Grade II Listed Building, has been deliberately buried in sand for its own protection. The oratory chapel is thought to have been erected probably in the seventh century AD and remained in use perhaps until the 11th or 12th centuries. The construction is of rough local stone with the walls surviving to a height of 2.4m when last recorded in 1953. The chapel is rectangular in plan with external dimensions of 9.5m by 5m, giving it close similarities with early Christian oratories in Ireland. Internally, the nave is about 5m in length and the chancel about 2.7m in length with the altar against the east wall. Two doors have been located in excavations: one in the south wall and one in the east wall, but the latter is probably not part of the original design. The association of St Piran with the area is provided by the Domesday Book (AD 1086) entry of a monastery at Lanpiran denoting an early Christian foundation, and by the place-name Perranzabuloe. It is uncertain how much of the surviving chapel masonry dates to the earliest periods; an inscribed stone, largely illegible but believed to be an early Christian memorial stone, was recorded by Warner, built into one of the walls. The east doorway may have been added when the oratory became a place of visitation for early medieval pilgrims and an arched doorway on the south side with a cat's head carved on the keystone is considered to be 11th or 12th century date. The south doorway may have replaced an earlier original doorway and this work may represent the last addition before the site was abandoned due to engulfment by shifting sand dunes, although worship is believed to have continued at St Piran's Church some 350m ENE of the oratory. St Piran's Church is also known as the 'new' or 'second church' but the 'old' church, that is the oratory chapel, may have continued to attract pilgrims who believed that St Piran's bones were buried there; documentary evidence (now lost) of the 15th century appears to support the view that it became a pilgrim shrine. Early antiquarians record the chapel as being completely invisible beneath blown sand in the 18th century but the walls were partly visible again at the beginning of the 19th century. Partial excavation in 1835 and 1843 cleared the inside of the monument down to the original floor levels and allowed some internal rebuilding to take place including the placement of a new altar inscribed 'Sanctus Piranus'. Three headless skeletons were reportedly discovered in the excavations beneath the altar piece. The exterior walls of the chapel were exposed down to and including their foundations during the excavations but subsequent mounding of wind-blown sand against these outer walls led to protective measures being taken and in 1910 a shell of concrete was constructed around the entire building. In 1980 the shell was largely demolished and the chapel reburied in sand in order to protect it from vandalism. A commemorative stone marking the spot lies above the now infilled and buried structure. At least ten cist burials, believed to be of early medieval date, and the bleached bones of further burials, were

discovered in close proximity to the chapel and at distances up to 30m from its foundations, during the works of 1980. This provides the evidence for an associated cemetery which, whilst its full extent is unknown, is believed to surround the chapel building. The artificial sand dune, measuring 25m by 18m, which encases the chapel is included within the scheduling as it forms part of the protective measures taken to ensure the monument's preservation. The commemorative stone which marks the location of the chapel is also included in the scheduling.  
SW7683956393

**St. Piran's Church remains, St Piran's cross and their surrounding enclosure [borderline]**

15009

The monument includes the remains of the medieval St Piran's church - the former parish church of Perranzabuloe, an early medieval wheel-head cross standing 17m south of the church, and a sub-circular Christian enclosure surrounding the church and cross. The monument is situated near the centre of an extensive area of wind-blown sand dunes, Penhale Sands, filling most of Perran Bay. The walls of the medieval church survive as mortared slate rubble masonry to a maximum height of 3m and 1m thick, with small traces of wall plaster adhering to some parts of the wall's inner face. The surviving visible walls comprise the N, E and S walls of the chancel and chancel-aisle to its S; the E, S and W walls of a short south transept; parts of the N wall of the nave, and the S wall of the tower incorporating its junctions with the tower W wall and with the W end of the nave and nave-aisle. These walls give the total length of the nave and chancel as 26m internally, and the total width at the chancel and chancel-aisle as 8.5m internally. The interior of the tower extends for a further 5m W of the nave. The bases of window splays survive in the chancel N and E walls, and an acute, chamfered-arched recess for a piscina (a stone basin with a drain used for disposal of water used at Mass) occurs near the E end of the chancel-aisle S wall, the deposits within the church raising its interior ground level to the base of the piscina arch. A partial excavation of the interior of the church revealed a grave against the chancel E wall. The visible masonry of the church is immediately surrounded externally by large mounds of sand, with further irregular sand and rubble deposits present at a lower level within the walls. These sand deposits mask most of the exposed masonry's external face and it is considered from records of limited excavations at the site that they also cover much of the church's remaining ground plan not visible on the surface, together with other associated features, including graves, both within and outside the church walls. St Piran's Cross is an erect, granite high cross, 2.4m high, situated 17m S of the church's chancel-aisle. It has a circular head, 0.6m diameter, whose cross-arms were achieved by cutting ovoid perforations below the top and to each side of the centre. A lower perforation was incompletely worked from each face. The centre of the head has a small circular boss on each face. The head is integral with the rectangular-section shaft, 0.5m by 0.4m at the base and slightly tapered to a small collar at each side below the head. No certain decoration survives on the badly weathered and lichen-encrusted shaft surface. No separate cross-base is visible though a base recorded by 19th century observers probably occurs below the present sand surface level. The church and cross are located near the centre of a sub-circular enclosure, partly engulfed by a sand-dune in its NE quarter. It is defined by a bank, 0.5m high and 2m wide, extending from 27m NW of the church tower, to a maximum 53m N of the nave, then curving to 44m E of the chancel and terminating 37m S of the chancel-aisle's SE corner. This break in the bank is marked to its immediate S by two low irregular platforms separated by a shallow gully, considered to mark structures associated with the main S entrance to the enclosure. Beyond these, the course of the bank to the SW and W of the church is continued by the curving upper edge of a scarp in the dunes. Subdivision is evident within the enclosure, with a straight bank running NNW for 18m from the enclosure-bank's SE sector, and a series of small incomplete banks in the enclosed area W of the church. The curvilinear ecclesiastical enclosure and the earliest recorded name for the site, Lanpiran (Domesday Book, 1086), denote an early Christian foundation. It is situated 0.35km ENE from another early Christian site, St Piran's Oratory, whose functions may have been replaced by this monument following an early engulfment by the shifting sand dunes of the area. The cross has been identified with a boundary marker, called 'Cristen-mael', in a charter of A.D.960. By 1086, the Domesday Book reference describes the monument as a Celtic monastery. Although later reduced to parish church status, its shrine of St Piran remained a focus for pilgrimage. The visible stone church remains are typical of a 12th-13th century cruciform church with a south aisle and tower added in the 15th century. Problems with encroaching wind-blown sand are first recorded in 1281, and petitions to move the church to a safer location appear in 1704. A late 18th century painting shows the monument with its intact church, engulfed to the level of its window sills, together with the cross and a timber-framed, possibly jettied, building in the position of the entrance platforms to the enclosure. In 1804, the church fabric was extensively dismantled to provide material for the new Perranzabuloe parish church built 4.5km inland at Lambourne. The remaining church walls became totally buried by blown sand during the 19th century. Much of the ground plan was cleared of sand, but not excavated to the former floor levels, in 1917-1919. In 1964, part of the tower foundations were revealed and limited excavations took place in the chancel interior. The information sign and its posts, the M.O.D. Training Area warning signs and their posts, and the modern heap of stones around the base of St Piran's Cross are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath them is included.

SW7720856468

**Round 650m NE of Trelaske**

32941

The scheduling includes a small later prehistoric univallate hillfort situated on a slight slope on the north east shoulder of a ridge west of St Newlyn East. The hillfort is sub-oval in plan, measuring overall approximately 115m WNW- ESE by up to 80m NNE-SSW. The interior is fairly level, with several slight undulations or indistinct earthworks. On the east and south sides the remains of the rampart are surmounted by a boundary bank of earth and stone, with roughly coursed shillet facing visible in places. The resulting earthwork is 1.3m wide at its top and 0.8m high internally, 2.2m high externally, on the east; on the south side, it is 2.4m wide, 1m high internally, and 1.9m high externally. The external ditch is 6.8m wide and 0.75m deep on the east, and 8m wide and 0.7m deep on the south side. On the north and west sides the rampart is visible as a scarp 1.5m high, with an external ditch 4.4m wide and 0.5m deep. A probable causeway 6m-7m wide across the ditch on the west side, some 17.3m north of where the boundary bank joins the rampart on the south, is considered to be a relatively recent access point. The modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

SW8165356708

**Multiple enclosure fort 300m N E of Treherres**

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

**Bowl barrow 425m NE 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

**Bowl barrow 100m SW of Callestick Vean**

29618

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

SW7717348741

**Bell barrow 520m W of Pendown**

29621

The monument includes a bell barrow of Bronze Age date situated 520m west of Pendown. The barrow is situated on a gentle north west facing spur about 900m north west of the barrow group at Four Burrows. The barrows at Four Burrows are situated on top of a hill and overlook the barrow west of Pendown. Earlier descriptions of the barrow make it clear that it had a berm - or level platform - around the central mound and was ditched. Due to ploughing these features can no longer be recognised and the monument appears now as a mound with a rounded profile, 2m high with a diameter of 34m.

SW7547748814

**Two burrows at Two Burrows, 500m N and 510m NE of Tow Burrows Farm**

29610

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

SW7366746936

**Bowl barrow in Mongoose Plantation**

29609

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

SW7280648316

**Bowl barrow immediately NW of Mongoose plantation**

29608

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

SW7276748376

**Bowl barrow 325m S of Hurlingbarrow**

29607

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

from which a ball was thrown in the ancient game of hurling - hence Hurlingbarrow. A further barrow at Mongoose 350m to the south is the subject of a separate scheduling.

SW7272848723

**Bowl barrow 400m NE of Cornubia Farm**

29606

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 400m north east of Cornubia Farm in St Agnes. The barrow is sited on the northern end of a plateau spur of high ground (formerly downland) between two north flowing streams. The barrow mound stands 2.1m high and is flat-topped with signs of a central depression caused by excavation or internal collapse; it has a diameter of 18m. There are no indications of a surrounding ditch. The closest known barrows to this are over 1km away to the west at Hurlingbarrow and Mongoose; these barrows are the subject of separate schedulings.

SW7391948933

**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

**Round and annexe 720Msw 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

**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.

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 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

#### **St. Pirans Round**

29628

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

SW7789154476

#### **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 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

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

#### **Bolster Bank**

29669

The monument, which falls into three areas, includes the extant remains of a linear earthwork referred to on maps of the 20th century as a Roman dyke, but generally known simply as Bolster Bank. The earthwork originally enclosed 486ha of the St Agnes coastal headland, acting as a landward defence extending for about 3.3km and linking two steep sided valleys, Chapel Coombe in the south west to Trevaunance Coombe in the north east. Within the valley sides the monument was defined by a low defensible terrace but elsewhere it was represented by a bank and ditch. The bank utilised natural contours along part of its length being highest and strongest in the central section where the contours are gentle. It is this central section of the earthwork, approximately one third of the original length of the monument, that is included in the scheduling, the remainder having been levelled over the years. The earthwork of Bolster Bank survives as a bank with an accompanying ditch on its landward side. The bank survives to a maximum height of 3.4m and the ditch to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The total width of the combined bank and ditch is about 20m. Numerous gaps and breaches can be seen along the length of the monument, most of which have been interpreted as later intrusions to accommodate movement and access between the fields on either side of the bank. The date of the Bank's construction has not yet been established with certainty. Antiquarian sources favour a post-Roman date in the 5th or 6th century AD, while a medieval document which gives

the Cornish name Bothlester (later Bolster) considered to derive from the upturned boat-shaped sections of the bank, means it must predate 1398. A summary of all of the evidence regarding the Bolster Bank was published by Nicholas Johnson in 1980. Later research into linear boundaries similar to Bolster Bank has revealed that it has more in common with medieval boundaries than with those of earlier periods. The rich tin resources on the St Agnes headland, which would only have become available to mining from the medieval period onwards, provide one possible reason for the construction of the Bolster Bank in demarcating and protecting a valuable area of land. Excluded from the scheduling is all fencing, fence posts, gates and gate posts, and all telegraph poles, although the ground beneath these features is included.  
SW7162449984

#### **Bowl barrow on St. Agnes Beacon 350m W of Cannonball Farm**

29667

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

SW7101050217

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

29613

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

SW7329350321

#### **Three bowl barrows 255m NW of Ropewalk Farm**

32925

The scheduling includes three round barrows situated on near level ground on a ridge east of St Agnes. The three barrows lie in a roughly linear formation running north west-south east. The scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection. The northernmost barrow is ovoid in plan, with an earth and stone mound measuring approximately 21m north west-south east by 15.3m north east-south west and 0.5m high. The central barrow has an earth and stone mound approximately 14m in diameter and 0.3m high. It has a slightly asymmetrical profile, its south east side being rather more prominent. The southernmost barrow has an earth and stone mound approximately 18m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a gently curving profile. The monument is closely associated with other round barrows which are the subject of a separate scheduling, together forming a barrow cemetery running north west-south east along the ridge top.

SW7322250332, SW7318250380, SW7316450465

#### **WWII fighter pens and defences and other associated remains at an airfield formally known as RAF Perranporth, Trevallas**

32957

The importance of defending airfields against attack was realised before the outbreak of World War II and a strategy evolved as the war went on. Initially based on the principle of defence against air attack, anti-aircraft guns, air raid shelters and dispersed layouts, with fighter or 'blast' pens to protect dispersed aircraft, are characteristics of this early phase. With time, however, the capture of the airfield became a more significant threat, and it was in this phase that the majority of surviving defence structures were constructed, mostly in the form of pillboxes and other types of machine gun post. The scale of airfield defence depended on the likelihood of attack, with those airfields in south or east England, and those close to navigable rivers, ports and dockyards being more heavily defended. But the types of structure used were fairly standard. For defence against air attack there were anti-aircraft gun positions, either small machine gun posts or more substantial towers for Bofors guns; air raid shelters were common, with many examples on each airfield; and for aircraft, widely dispersed to reduce the potential effects of attack, fighter pens were provided. These were groups together, usually in threes, and took the form of 'E' shaped earthworks with shelter for ground crew. Night fighter stations also had sleep shelters where the crew could rest. For defence against capture, pillboxes were provided. These fortified gun positions took many forms, from standard ministry designs used throughout Britain and in all contexts, to designs specifically for airfield defence. Three Pickett-Hamilton forts were issued to many airfields and located on the flying field itself. Normally level with the ground, these forts were occupied by two persons who entered through the roof before raising the structure by a pneumatic mechanism to bring fire on the invading force. Other types of gun position include the Seagull trench, a complex linear defensive position, and rounded 'Mushroom' pillboxes, while fighter pens were often protected by defended walls. Finally, airfield defence was co-ordinated from a Battle Headquarters, a heavily built structure of which under and above ground examples are known. Defences survive on a number of airfields, though few in anything like the original form or

configuration, or with their Battle Headquarters. Examples are considered to be of particular importance where the defence provision is near complete, or where a portion of the airfield represents the nature of airfield defence that existed more widely across the site. Surviving structures will often be given coherence and context by surviving lengths of perimeter track and the concrete dispersal pads. In addition, some types of defence structure are rare survivals nationally, and all examples of Pickett- Hamilton forts, fighter pens and their associated sleep shelters, gun positions and Battle Headquarters closely associated with defence structures, are of national importance.

SW7327551989, SW7354552671, SW7343052690, SW7340252642, SW7330352636, SW7421153276, SW7443253389

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

32922

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

SW7456453121

#### **Round Barrow 550m NW of Treslow Farm**

32923

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

SW7490353786

#### **Linear bowl barrow group on ligger point. 250m W of Penhale Mine**

29686

The monument includes three bowl barrows aligned roughly north west to south east, situated near the cliff edge on Ligger Point. They are in a commanding position on the cliff top overlooking Perran Bay. The barrows have mounds which vary in diameter from 12m to 18m and they have an average height of 0.9m. The central barrow of the three is the largest and the two barrows either side of it lie at distances, centre to centre, of 25m to the north west, and 50m to the south east respectively. Bronze Age urns were recovered from all three barrows in the 1950s; two were deposited with the city museum at Truro whilst the third was retained by the finder. The concrete reservoir emplacement on the north east side of the westernmost barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath this feature is included.

SW7592758032

#### **Cliff Castle of Penhale Point**

29687

The monument includes an Iron Age cliff castle at Penhale Point which was later incorporated into the area worked by the 19th century Wheal Golden lead mine. The defended enclosure of about 1ha is protected by sheer cliffs on the seaward side and by a double line of landward defences which run from cliff to cliff across the neck of the promontory. Excavation within the interior produced evidence of late prehistoric settlement. Penhale Point juts out from the coastline dividing Holywell Bay to the north from Perran Bay to the south; it has commanding views in all directions. The double line of defences across the neck of Penhale Point comprise of two close spaced ramparts each with a different construction technique but each with rock cut ditches. The inner rampart, which is mostly of large rubble stones, may originally have formed a bank with a stone front revetment; it is about 2m high and 0.9m wide and is partly fronted by an outer ditch 1.5m deep which has an average width of 7m. A gap in the rampart where the outer ditch is missing, more or less at its centre, may mark the original inner entrance. Forward of this line of defences is another rampart composed of finely broken stone, about 1m high and 6m wide with an outer ditch averaging 5m in width and 0.8m in depth. Partly obscuring the ramparts where they meet the southern cliff edge is a 19th century cinder dump which is considered to have masked the original entrance. Four visible breaches in the ramparts have probably been cut to allow access to the various mining works. Excavation within part of the interior of the cliff castle in 1983, in advance of the construction of radar installations, revealed the remains of a round house consisting of a low wall enclosing a circular room with a diameter of 6.2m and a single entrance. A central hearth and a possible storage pit provided evidence of occupation within the hut, radiocarbon dating of which gave a date of occupation somewhere in the period 100BC-AD90. At the same time, limited excavation of the defences found that the inner ditch between the two ramparts was not continuous and that a causeway occupied part of this space. This suggests an offset entrance for the cliff castle which, when compared to known examples of this type of monument, would represent an advance in design implying a very late Iron Age date for its construction. A full report of these excavations was published in *Cornish Archaeology* in 1988. Mining waste, which probably originates from the sinking of at least three shafts, was discovered to be widespread over the interior of the cliff castle. A substantial ring bank which probably enclosed a horse-operated windlass (whim-gin) has a diameter of 18m and survives just behind the ramparts. A reservoir was dug in the same area which fed processing floors sited in the middle of the enclosure and which has a bank contiguous with the inner rampart. The reservoir fed processing floors sited in the middle of the enclosure. All of the mining activity is associated with The Wheal Golden lead mine, the main engine house of which stood just to the south of the cliff castle until demolition in World War II. All radar and aerial emplacements, all modern tarmac surfacings, all modern pipe and cable works associated with the radar emplacements, and all fencing are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

SW7580859078

#### **Bowl barrow on Cubert Common 250m N of Chywarton**

29666

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the south west edge of Cubert Common. The barrow, which appears on a 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1813, is situated on relatively low-lying ground only 2km inland from the coast at Holywell Bay. The barrow stands 2.9m high and is of rounded appearance with a flat top and a diameter of 34m. There is some mutilation on the south west side of the mound perhaps caused in antiquity by former tracks but there is no record of excavation.

SW7806259433

**Medieval holy well east of Holywell Beach, and two Prehistoric round barrows 660m and 700m SW of Porth Joke**

32943

The monument includes a medieval holy well situated in a west facing cave north east of Holywell Beach, and two prehistoric round barrows on the level top of the ridge above. These features are all at Middle Kelsey, the central part of The Kelseys, a headland south west of Newquay. The scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection. The round barrows are closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, together forming a small coastal ridge-top barrow cemetery. The location of the holy well is concealed from the landward approach by a projecting cliff, and is accessible dryshod for no more than a few hours around low tide. The holy well site measures approximately 12m east-west by 7m north-south overall. It has a distinctive, visually striking combination of geological and water features, artificially enhanced, and is associated in folklore with St Cuthbert and with healing rituals. The main elements of the site are a rock platform within a cavern, which opens from the beach, with a smaller, inner cave accessible from it. There are calcareous freshwater springs on the upper platform and inner cave, and mineral deposits have formed where the spring water flows to the beach. The platform runs along the north side of the main cavern, measuring approximately 10m east-west by 7m north-south. Its irregular, outward slanting surface is generally around 2m above beach level, and the cavern roof is some 1.6m above it. The cavern has green and red mineral staining, and there are several hollows worn into its wall above the platform, notably one 1m across and 0.6m high, extending 1.2m into the wall, containing a small shallow spring pool. The inner cave, beyond the tidal limit, is 2.5m wide north-south, 1.6m deep east-west, and up to 1.1m high. It is connected to the platform by an opening against the cavern's north wall 1.6m wide, 0.9m high, and 0.4m deep, and by an aperture south of this, only 0.5m wide by 0.25m high, and 1.8m deep, outside which is a drop of up to 1.5m to the platform. These openings are separated by a natural column of rock, around 0.4m wide. The inner cave contains several shallow pools, the largest 0.4m across but only a few centimetres deep. The springs seep from the floor and walls of this cave and to a lesser extent from the wall of the outer cave above the platform, as in the hollow noted above. Calcite from the spring water coats the inner cave, the outer hollows, and much of the platform, with a white deposit, forming thick rims around standing water, smooth wax-like flows, and small stalagmites. A continuous series of six or seven encrustations retaining water, known as rimstone pools, run down the upper platform from the inner cave to a larger rock-cut access step. They are roughly crescentic in plan, measuring around 1m across by 0.5m front to back and 0.25m high. The pools within are generally about 0.05m deep, but one near the centre is 0.4m deep on its inner side where it forms a rounded basin overhung by a thick rim. Modification of the site to improve access to and enjoyment of the natural features is visible in the form of steps cut into the rock platform on the north side of the outer cave. Irregularly spaced, rough, slanting footholds in the region of 0.1m-0.2m across run for approximately 6m from the cavern entrance to a smooth flat step with a rounded front, measuring up to 0.9m across by 0.6m deep, cut into red-stained rock with a rise of 0.1m-0.3m below and 0.2m above. The well was traditionally believed to have been touched by the relics of St Cuthbert, and to have healing powers. An 18th century writer records its popularity, particularly for healing children, the cure involving dipping the sufferer in spring basins and passing them through the aperture between the two caves. Two prehistoric round barrows provide evidence for the earlier use of this headland. The north western round barrow in the scheduling has a mound of earth and stone with a regular rounded profile, measuring 26m in diameter and 0.9m high. There is no evidence for an external ditch. The south eastern round barrow also has an earth and stone mound, with no visible ditch. It has a low but regular profile and measures 22m in diameter and 0.3m high.

SW7684659969

**Two later prehistoric cliff castles on Kelsey head and west of porth Joke and two round barrows 610m W and 760m SW of porth Joke**

32942

The monument includes a later prehistoric cliff castle with an annexe on Kelsey Head, a cliff castle west of Porth Joke, and two prehistoric round barrows, one with evidence for use as a beacon in historic times. All are at Inner Kelsey, the seaward part of The Kelseys, a headland south west of Newquay. The scheduling is divided into four separate areas of protection. The cliff castles are situated on promontories sloping fairly steeply north or north west from the wider headland, that on Kelsey Head facing a rocky islet known as The Chick. The round barrows lie on the western shoulder of the headland, south of Kelsey Head and north of Holywell Beach respectively. The round barrows are closely associated with others beyond this scheduling, which together form a small coastal ridge-top barrow cemetery. The cliff castle and annexe on Kelsey Head measures up to approximately 170m WNW-ESE by 230m NNE-SSW overall. It has an irregular plan, reflecting the indented outline of the natural cliffs on the seaward side. Its enclosing earthworks, on the promontory neck, are more regular, forming a curving 'L'- shape with a rounded corner on the south east side. The annexe adjoining it on the south west side has an irregular finger-like plan determined by flanking narrow precipitous inlets. The cliff castle itself measures approximately 170m WNW-ESE by 160m NNE-SSW. Its single rampart, of earth and stone and incorporating natural rock outcrops, is mostly around 8.5m wide, up to 1.4m high externally and 1.1m high internally. It broadens to an irregular profile 25m across at the southern corner of the cliff castle, probably due to natural rock beneath the surface. The external ditch is partly rock-cut. It is 3.5m-4m wide and generally 0.3m-0.7m deep, though in places it appears slighter and uneven in depth. On the north east side, the ditch is visible as an alignment of three depressions 7m-16m long, running step-like down the slope with scarps 0.5m- 0.7m high between them. The second and third depressions from the north are separated by a 5m gap, with the rampart continuing (though lower) inside it, indicating perhaps that the earthworks are unfinished. The earthworks appear to end around 5m from the cliff edge on the north east side, and 7m from that on the south west side. The rampart is not visible on the ground on the south west side where the cliff castle adjoins the annexe. A causewayed entrance 4m wide, at the south east corner of the earthworks, is considered to be original. The interior falls away to the cliffs, level ground being limited to an area inside the entrance and another on top of a spur surrounded by cliffs on the north west side, with a few small patches around low outcrops of natural rock. The cliff castle's annexe measures up to 80m WNW-ESE by 70m NNE-SSW. It is bounded to the north east by the cliff castle, and to the south east by an earthwork running north east-south west from the latter's south eastern corner. This earthwork has an external ditch shown on aerial photographs extending across the promontory neck, and visible on the ground for some 14m on the north east side where it is around 2.5m wide and 0.7m deep, and a rampart of earth and stone upstanding at the north east end of the ditch, up to 4m wide and 0.5m high. The interior of the annexe slopes towards the cliffs with no level ground. Although this feature has been interpreted as an annexe to the cliff castle, it is possible that it is actually an earlier cliff castle, later reused as an annexe. The cliff castle west of Porth Joke lies on a single promontory spur. Again, it has an irregular plan reflecting the topography of the cliffs, measuring approximately 50m across. It has a rampart of earth and stone incorporating natural rock across the neck of the promontory, curving to the south. This is generally around 6m wide and 0.8m-1.5m high outside, 0.3m-1.1m high inside, but is very slight for some 7m from the cliff on the east side. The original entrance is thought to be near the centre of the rampart, where it dips by around 0.5m for a distance of some 3m. The interior falls towards the cliffs with the natural slope, broken by one fairly prominent and several lower outcrops of bedrock, except inside the entrance where it forms a natural or modified platform about 8m across and 0.8m high above the slope. The round barrow south of Kelsey Head on the western shoulder of The Kelseys has an earth and stone mound with a low, regular profile, approximately 28m in diameter and up to 0.4m high, projecting from the natural slope. A late 17th century map shows evidence for its use at that time as a beacon, and it commands distant views both along the coast and inland. The round barrow situated on a prominent clifftop north of Holywell Beach has a mound of earth and stone approximately 15m in diameter and 0.3m high, rising to 0.8m above

the natural slope to the west. It has a slightly concave top and a natural rock outcrop is visible on its surface on the west side. All modern waymarking posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW7653960536

### **Three round cairns at the warren in pentire point east**

CO521

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three round cairns situated on the coastal headland dividing Fistral Bay from Crantock Beach. The cairns are arranged in a west to east linear alignment and survive as circular stony mounds, two with retaining kerbs. The westernmost is on the tip of the headland and has an outer retaining stone kerb measuring up to 11.4m in diameter; an inner cairn of up to 0.8m high; and a possible stone-lined cist to the north east defined by three large slabs of slate. A concrete platform, bench and the base of a signpost have been erected on the mound and are excluded from the monument although the ground beneath these features is included. The central cairn mound has an outer retaining kerb and measures up to 12m in diameter and 1m high. On the centre of the mound a bench has been erected, and there is the base of a signpost on the east side by the kerb. These features are also excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included. The eastern cairn mound measures up to 23m in diameter and 1.5m high.

SW7859961438, SW7812661587, SW7894361487

### **Three bowl barrows once part of a round barrow cemetery at Barrowfields**

CO619

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, once part of a round barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of cliffs in the centre of Newquay Bay, overlooking the offshore stacks of Lusty Glaze. The south western barrow survives as a roughly circular mound of clay and stone with an irregular profile. It measures up to 20m in diameter and 2.5m high, and is surrounded by a partially-buried rock cut ditch of up to 0.6m deep. The barrow was first recorded in 1840 when it was partially excavated by Canon Roger. It had already been partially quarried and the material from it used for agricultural fertiliser. He discovered a base of flat slabs covered with and partially overlying burnt material. On top of the slabs was a small cairn containing an urn filled with fragments of bone. The small cairn was in turn covered with a thick layer of stone-free clay. Roger recorded that several other urns had already been removed and destroyed. The central barrow survives as a crescent-shaped mound of up to 22m in diameter and 1m high, which has been cut on the southern side by a putting green and fence. The quarry ditch is preserved as a buried feature. The fence is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. The north eastern barrow survives as a roughly circular platform of up to 12m in diameter and 1.3m high, best preserved to the north, with the traces of a largely-buried quarry ditch to the north east. It is crossed by an older field boundary bank to the south west which is associated with ridge and furrow. The barrows formed part of an extensive linear round barrow cemetery of at least fifteen barrows at Barrowfields, the largest of which had been used as sea marks. Three barrows were destroyed between 1819 and 1821 and produced numerous cremation urns; one single barrow contained at least five arrow heads, an inhumation in a cist, further cists containing burnt bone and various internal stone built structures. The remaining barrows in the group were due to be removed later and the events were recorded in the West Briton newspaper of 1819 and 1821 and also extensively recorded by Borlase in 1872 although no further details are known.

SW8192462148, SW8201362220, SW8206462280

### **Two bowl barrows 190m E of Zacrys Island**

CO402

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes two bowl barrows situated close to the edge of a prominent coastal cliff, overlooking the southern part of Watergate Bay. The south western barrow survives as a circular mound measuring approximately 18m in diameter and 2.4m high with the concrete base of a triangulation pillar at its summit. This barrow was excavated by Borlase in 1872 and shown to be a mound of burnt earth below which was a slate lined cist with a large coverstone which contained an inhumation, although the bones were badly decomposed and the position of the body could not be determined. The north eastern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring approximately 22.9m in diameter and 3.6m high. It has a large central excavation hollow at the summit. Also excavated by Borlase, the barrow was found to be composed of stones and yellow clay which contained a secondary burial of cremated bone, beneath this was a further cairn sealing a stone lined cist beneath a coverstone containing an inhumation with a Bronze Age axe by the knees.

SW8340563751

### **Round 420m SE of Melancoose**

CO431

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes a round, situated on the upper north western end of a ridge between two unnamed rivers leading to Porth. The round survives as an oval enclosure. It is defined by a rampart of up to 1m high with a largely buried outer ditch of up to 0.4m deep which survives as partially upstanding earthworks and elsewhere as largely buried features and deposits. A road, which bisects the round, is excluded from the monument. A field boundary which crosses the rampart to the north west is also excluded, although the ground beneath is included.

SW8644061789

### **Two wayside crosses in Colan Churchyard**

30419

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross base situated to the south of the church in Colan churchyard, close to the north coast of mid Cornwall. The wayside cross base measures 0.57m in overall height and survives as a granite block moulded to give an octagonal section top springing from a square section base. The octagonal section top measures 0.7m north-south by 0.7m east-west. The upper surface of the top contains a centrally placed square mortice, 0.35m north-south by 0.5m east-west. The square section basal part has sides 0.6m wide, and the corners of this basal part are chamfered. The wayside cross base was first recorded by the local historian, Charles Henderson in the 1920s in the grounds of the vicarage at Colan. In 1971 the vicarage was sold and the cross base was moved into the churchyard. The style of the cross base denotes a later medieval date, probably 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross series. It is Listed Grade II. The gravel surface of the footpath surrounding the cross base, the wooden bench to the north and the granite war memorial to the east, where they fall within the cross base's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated to the south of the church in Colan churchyard, close to the north coast of mid Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft measuring 1.08m high. The principle faces are orientated north-south. The base of the shaft measures 0.36m wide widening slightly to 0.4m at the head, and the shaft is 0.17m thick. Both principal faces bear four round sinkings or shallow holes at the four corners of the head.



The base of the head or neck is indicated by an indentation to either side of the shaft. The south principal face of the cross is pierced by two holes, 0.04m in diameter, one in the centre of the head, and one near the base of the shaft, each containing a lump of iron. The north principal face is pierced by a hole in the centre of the head, and five further holes running down the shaft, all containing lumps of iron. These holes are the results of a reuse of the cross as a base for iron railings. To the east of the cross is a granite stone bearing a plaque reading 'Colan Cross Rescued from a nearby hedge and erected on this site by Newquay OCS Dedicated on Trinity Sunday 1970'. The cross is Listed Grade II. The gravel surface of the footpath surrounding the cross, the flower pots and the iron bootscraper to the south west, the drains to the north west and north east and the modern plaque and its granite mount to the east fall within the cross's protective margin and are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

SW8682761292

**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

**Hillfort 225m NE of E Bosvisack**

29616

No information available

SW8726946258

**Wayside Cross 330m South West of Penpol House**

30436

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-base with a modern cross-shaft and head mounted in it, situated by the roadside on a minor route between Crantock and Penpol. The overall height of the cross is 2.11m. The principal faces of the modern cross are orientated north east-south west. The head measures 0.43m wide by 0.22m thick and is fully pierced by four holes. Both principal faces are decorated with a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends. The shaft measures 1.4m high by 0.47m wide at the base, tapering to 0.23m at the top, and is 0.34m thick at the base tapering to 0.23m at the top. This modern head and shaft are mounted on a medieval cross-base. This almost square granite base measures 0.54m north west-south east by 0.52m north east-south west and is 0.31m high. The upper part of the base slopes down and out from the shaft. The cross is Listed Grade II. The cross is believed to have marked a route from the north east across the River Gannel estuary to the major medieval collegiate church at Crantock. There is a footpath about 6m south of the cross which follows a route towards the Gannel estuary. A slate plaque set into the wall near the cross records that the modern cross was set up in 1928 as a memorial to George Metford Parsons, parish priest 1894-1924.

SW7940760567

*Listed Buildings*

**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, 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 o 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 Tippett 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

#### **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 on 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

#### **Church of St. Cubert; Various GII Listed monuments and GII Listed Cross**

63662

Parish church. C13 origin; tower added circa 1300; additions of circa mid C15. Restored by G.E. Street 1846-9; tower rebuilt 1852. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Tower in slatestone rubble with broached stone spire. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends; the south transept retains some hand-made crested ridge tiles. Plan: The church may originally have been cruciform, the nave with north and south transepts; the chancel was extended, the masonry showing an irregular joint between the nave and the chancel on the north side. Circa 1300, the west tower was added. Circa mid C15, the south aisle was added, with south transept and south porch. Exterior: Of the nave, only the north wall and north doorway are visible; the doorway has 2-centred arch with triple hollow mouldings, C19 plank double doors. The chancel east end has C19 Perpendicular window of 3 cusped lights with tracery, hood mould and relieving arch. Small 2-light C19 north window with cusped lights, upper quatrefoil, 2-centred arch and hood mould. There is an irregular joint in the masonry to the nave at the north side. The north transept has raised coped verges and cross finial to the north gable. 2- light north window, probably C14, with trefoil lights and upper hexfoil, with 2- centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. C19 east window of 2 cusped lights with square head and hood mould. West tower on chamfered plinth, in 3 stages, with set back weathered buttresses rising to the level of the first stage; weathered string course at the top of the second and third stage; octagonal broached. spire with finial. C19 2-light west window of 2 cusped lights, with trefoil and 2-centred arch. Second stage has lancet to west. Third stage has C19 2-light bell-openings with 2-centred arches, cusped lights with trefoil and slate louvres and hood mould. The south aisle is of 5 bays including the porch and the transept. The east gable end has C20 cross finial and 3-light C19 window with sharply pointed trefoil lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould; upper relieving arch remaining from earlier window opening. The west gable end has similar C19 2-light window with trefoil lights, elongated upper quatrefoil, 2-centred arch and hood mould. To south, at the east end there is a C15 3-light window with 4-centred arch and hood mould, cusped lights and C19 mullions. To left of the porch a 3-light C19 window with cusped lights, square head and hood mould; to right a 2-light C19 window with trefoil lights, upper trefoil, 2-centred arch and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, with raised coped verges and 2-centred arched moulded outer doorway; C19 east iron gate with spear finials and circles to the mid rail. The interior of the porch has slate floor and stone benches; roof of circa C18 with principal rafters and cambered collars. Granite inner doorway with triple roll- mouldings, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels with quatrefoils, C17 plank door with studs and fleur-de-lys strap hinges on the inside. The south transept has south gable end with C19 2-light window with 2-centred arch and hood mould, sharply pointed trefoil lights and elongated quatrefoil above, banded relieving arch with keystone and recessed springers remaining from the earlier window. No windows to east or west. Interior: Plastered walls and slate paved floor. The nave has a ceiled wagon roof, with part of a carved C15 wall-plate visible on the south wall; there may be further C15 carved members remaining above the ceiling. The chancel has C15 wagon roof with carved ribs and bosses, ceiled, with carved wall-plates, to south supported on granite corbels. The south aisle has C15 wagon roof with moulded ribs, no bosses, and carved wall-plate, unceiled. The south transept is ceiled. The north transept has unceiled wagon roof of C15, with moulded collar purlin and chamfered wall-plate. Tall 2-centred tower arch with 2 convex-mouldings and triple shafts to sides in darker stone and ring-moulded capitals and bases. 6-bay C15 south arcade, with Pevnsner A-type piers, the capitals carved with primitive leaves, 3-centred arches and wave and hollow mouldings. The chancel has an ambry to south. The south transept has 4-centred arch with wave and hollow mouldings, Pevnsner A-type piers with carved capitals as in the south arcade. To south, in

the transept, there is a tomb recess below the window, with cambered arch with roll-mouldings. Fittings: C13 stone font in north transept, with cylindrical bowl with star carving, central stem and four outer shafts with ring-moulded capitals and bases. Wooden pulpit in nave, incorporating panels from C15 bench ends showing the instruments of the Passion, including a shroud. Plain C19 pews in nave and aisle and low C19 screen across the east end. The south wall of the nave has Royal Arms of George IV, dated 1820, oil on board in moulded frame, signed John Blee, painter, Truro. In the nave, two C19 painted boards with 2-centered arches, with the Ten Commandments. Monuments in nave: warble tablet on slate ground, to Joseph Hosken, 1780; granite ledger to Revd. Michael Prust, 1808. In south aisle: a fragment of an C18 slate with verses and carved border. In chancel: Gothic style marble monument on slate ground, to James Hosken, 1839, by Pearce of Truro; slate monument with later stone border and pedimental top, with urn, flowers and pilasters, with latin inscription, to Arthur Lawrence, 1669; marble monument with sarcophagus, on slate ground, by Pearce of Truro, to Joseph Hosken, 1833; paired marble tablets on slate ground with pedimental top, to Jean Anderson,, 1821 and Joseph Hosken, 1823; marble monument with pilasters and draped urn, with apron, on slate ground, by Isbell of Truro, to John Hosken, 1810; marble tablet with dove on slate ground, to Jean Hosken, 1859; a group of marble monuments on slate ground, to Richard and Frances Hosken, 1872 and 1858, to Jean Logan, 1838, Alicia Findlay, 1907 and Constantia Hosken, 1916. Late C19 stained glass in chancel and south aisle. Source: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.  
SW7860957756

#### **Cargoll Farm Barn**

63970

Barn. Late C14. Killas rubble stonework with ashlar dressings. Corrugated asbestos roof replacing thatch. Plan: 7-8 bays, buttressed on east side and south end. Later subdivided into calf pens on lower floor, and grain store above. Ramp entrance to upper floor in 6th bay on west side. Buttresses with two offsets to each truss, but wider simpler buttresses square to south gable at corners, the west buttress built into later structures. North gable end rebuilt reducing last surviving bay to quarter the original width. Probably Some rebuilding of west wall, removing buttresses. Interior: Raised base cruck trusses to each bay, with blades 41 x 10am supporting square set arcade plates, but outer section tenoned to extension rafters to diagonally set ridge. Cambered collars with dropped centres stopping knee braces, all chamfered on lower arrises. Lower purlins tenoned to blades, upper purlins clasped above straight collars to extension rafters. Trusses set at 2.4m bay centres, each bay divided by intermediate trusses comprising raised base crucks and extension rafters with collars only. Long curved windbraces to each bay. Total span 5,9m, length now approx 15.25m. A rare and important building, being the only survival of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Exeter on this site, purchased by Bishop Walter Bronescombe 'the Goode' in 1269, and held by the bishopric until 1804. A grant of a Thursday market was given in 1312. No evidence of the large prison noted by Tonkin in the C19 survives. (Alcock & Barley. *Antiq Jnl.* 52 (1972) p.132; Jope, E.M., *Studies in Building History* 1961 ) Scheduled Ancient Monument CORNWALL No 620.  
SW8194556388

#### **Trerice**

63996

Large manor house. C15, C16 and 1570-73. St Columb elvan ashlar, with granite dressings. Delabole slate roofs. Plan: Building comprises a main south-east facing range of 'E'-plan abutting a south-west range containing two earlier phases. Phase I, possibly for Sir John Arundell I (d. 1471) now largely hypothetical, comprised a tower house with low north-west block. This was extended early C16, probably by 'Jack of Tilbury' by a 2-storey range to the south-east of the of earlier tower, together now forming the bulky south wing. Sir John IV High Sheriff of Cornwall and father-in-law to Sir Richard Carew, historian, added the main 1570-3 range of 'E'-plan, comprising a central porch to screens passage, hall to left, services to right, now shop, and an open cloister walk at rear with projecting polygonal stair tower access to a long gallery over. Also added is a large 2-storey bow window to the parlour, later library, in the earlier south range. Rear remodelled in C20. North-east end of main Elizabethan work was demolished c.1860 except for lower 2 floors of outer walls, and rebuilt 1954. Main stair in left front wing, leading to drawing room on first floor and the rear gallery. Elevation. Two storeys and attics. Central 3-storey porch. Moulded square outer doorcase containing 4-centred arch, leaves in spandrels. Label moulding with square stops. First floor chamber has 4-light stone hollow chamfered mullioned window, both lower openings with flush relieving arches, key block to upper. Attic of 3-lights within shaped gable on lion headed corbels and small crowning cornice with palmette crest. Great hall window to left, of 8 lights and 2 transomes, central hollow-chamfered king mullion. Many early plain quarries. Wing of equal projection to porch, 4-light windows to ground floor, 3-light above and 2-light to attic rooms within identical shaped gables. Between wings and porch, central parapet multiple convex shaped gables. Continuous string course over all first floor windows, all above this level to right of porch demolished 1830 and rebuilt 1952-4. Boarded framed doors on inner faces of wings. Renewed lead rain-water goods. Attached on left wing, a wider two-storey parlour wing with parallel ridge, of early C17. South front of this wing has been altered to present irregular fenestration by inclusion of 16 and 24-paned sashes, but original half-round 2-storey bay remains, built on battered base and with C20 garden entrance on first floor, set back above string to 8-light transomed first floor window and moulded eaves. Roof hipped to ball finial. Rear section of added south wing of killas rubble, and single storey outbuilding on ground floor at right angles. Rear elevation remodelled C20. Ground floor has central entrance to cross passage within segmental chamfered opening and inner door with wave moulding. Close spaced chamfered arched openings, originally open, now with sash windows, 3- and 4-light to ground floor. Five large hipped dormers with leaded timber casement windows. Stair tower on right, with arch to added wing, which retains one 6xoffset buttress. A 3-bay wing is added to the rear gable of the C17 wing. probably later C17. Stone mullioned windows and lean-to for part of north side. The shaped gables and bow window are remarkably precocious features for 1570-3 and may be alterations by Richard Arundell. c.1640's. Interior: Great hall, rising through 2 floors, has elvan paviers. Walls plastered and lined as ashlar. Stone Tudor fireplace with triangular blind spandrels. Imposing plaster overmantel dated 1572. Strapwork panel and end supporters in form of male and female herms. Plaster frieze with running scroll, and small arcade on square piers over passage screen wall. Fine plaster ceiling with two major pendants and scrolled ribs with fleur enrichments and minor pendants and incorporates initials of Sir John, his sister Margaret, and wife Katherine. Library, lower by 3 steps, opens off upper (south) end of hall. Central bow window. Simple cornice. Fireplace with marble slips and eared surround in c.1720 style, probably reproduction. In left wing, staircase, C19, with turned balusters widely spaced. Ribbed plaster ceiling. On first floor drawing room (great chamber) has impressive segmental plaster vault, ribbed, with 6 pendants. Bow window, also with plaster ceiling and quarter-columns at arrises of bay. Fireplace of elvan, 4-centred with blind spandrels. Plaster overmantel with Arundell arms flanked by male and female warriors. frieze reads ANNO DOMINI MCCCCCLXX3. frieze around room has elaborate scrolls punctuated with blank shields. Gallery opens off end of chamber. Shallow segmental vault with ribs and floral motifs at intersections. Stair tower has stone newel stair. Service wing all remade 1950's. Stone doorcases.  
SW8411558478

#### **Church of St Carantoc**

71045

Parish church. C12; college instituted by Bishop Brewer of Exeter in 1236, with enlargement of chancel. Chancel rebuilt in C14. In 1412, the tower collapsed and was rebuilt, the lower stage appearing to date from the C13, with upper stage of C15. C18 restoration and alteration of roofs and windows; late C19 restoration, mainly from 1902-07, by Edmund Sedding. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. Tower roughcast. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges to east. Plan: Nave and chancel with north and south transept of C12. The west tower probably added in C13, with C14 work including the enlargement of the chancel to serve the College. In C15, the tower was rebuilt, and a south porch added. The north and south aisles are probably of C15. Exterior: The nave has 2 bays visible to south, with the porch set between; 2 windows, both C19 2-light cusped windows with relieving arches. The north side has two C19 windows with cusped lights and relieving arch. The south porch is gabled with raised coped verges and cross finial. Rounded arched doorway with C20 double doors. C18 slate over with inscription: Ego sum lanua per me Qui intrabit Servabitur. The interior of the porch has slate floor and stone benches to sides. C19 wagon roof. Inner 4-centred arched doorway, chamfered with outer hollow moulding with pyramid stops. C19 door. The north transept is gabled with raised coped verges and cross finial; weathered ashlar angle buttresses. C19 3-light Perpendicular window to north. The south transept has one rough rubble buttress to left; gable end has 3-light C19 Perpendicular window; niche above with statue of Christ crucified with attendant figures, inset stones with lettering, the inscription: Who died for us ..... erected by Father Parsons, circa 1900. The chancel has a 5-light C19 Perpendicular east window with rosettes in the tracery. Chancel and aisles have the east end roughcast. The chancel roof forms a catslide over the aisles. The north aisle has 4-centred arched doorway with hollow-moulding and hoodmould, C19 door. To left, a single C19 cusped light with hood mould. To right two 3-light C19 Perpendicular windows and buttress. East end has similar 3-light window. The south aisle has similar doorway and 2-light window to right and left. East end has similar 3-light C19 window. West tower in 3 stages, each stage set back, with angle buttresses reaching to the second stage only. Corbelled embattled parapet. 4-centred arched west doorway with C19 panelled double doors; 3-light C19 Perpendicular window above. Third stage has single tall cusped lancet with slate louvres and hood mould to all sides; second stage south clock. Projecting stair tower with pitched roof at second stage level to north with lancet; lancet at second stage to north. Interior: Plastered walls and slate floor. C19 wagon roofs, painted above the rood with painted bosses; common rafter roofs in the aisles. Chancel has similar roof with painted bosses and cross braces, with angel and shield as corbels on the wall-plate. Nave has holy water stoup. Tall point 4-centred arch with impost to tower. Nave has wide segmental arch to the north and south transepts; at each side there are the remains of C12 piers with ring moulding at the base and carved stops. The north transept has a blocked C12 doorway in the west wall with round arch and impost; set in front of this a C19 internal porch with panelled door containing re-used C15 - carving remaining, with fine C19 carved screen with open arches and roof above; C15 carving used in the screens between the chancel and the aisles. C19 panelled wooden reredos with carved figures. The arch from each transept to the aisles is segmental with impost; on the inner side of the north transept arch is a 4-centred arched chamfered doorway to the rood stair, with a very fine carved C16 door with panels, vines and grapes and primitive guilloche moulding. The upper doorway to the rood is above the arcade pier. The south aisle has a C19 arch to the end bay and C19 piscina. Fittings: Fine C12 stone font in nave, with circular bowl on central stem with four outer shafts surmounted by faces; the bowl has a later carved inscription and date 1474. Chevron carving to the rim. Fragments of carving set on the south wall of the tower, set on a wooden panel. Nave has benches with C19 carved bench ends, the work of Miss Rashleigh Pinwill. C17 communion rail with turned balusters. C19 carved wooden pulpit in nave. In the south transept a wooden arched panel, with painted and carved low relief scene of Abraham, probably C17 Dutch, found in the parish. Sanctuary chair in the chancel, probably C17. In the nave there are some slate paving stones with C18 dates and initials. C19 stained glass. Fragments of medieval glass in the sacristy with a Latin text. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Hattam, H.: The Parish Church of St Carantoc. 1973. SW7905160560

### Church of St. Newlyn

63975

ST NEWLYN EAST CHURCHTOWN (North side) SW 85 NW 1/36 Church of St Newlyn 30.5.1967 II\* GV Anglican parish church. Late C12 - mid C13, rededicated Sept 1259. Late C14 - early C15, reroofed c.1846, and restored 1883 by J.P.Seddon. Local shaley killas, some iron stained, with granite dressings to doors and windows. Gritstone quoins to south aisle chapel. Blue slate roofs with clay crested red ridge tiles. Plan. North transept has early base to north and east walls, said to be late C12. Nave, chancel and upper transept walls mid C13 without plinth. South aisle added C15, with contemporary porch and west tower to nave. Aisle extended eastwards subsequently, after addition of a south chapel, the Tresillian chapel, and under which is the Arundell vault. Opposed entrances in second bay of nave. South porch crenellated. Tall open outer doorway with arch in square outer moulded frame and quatrefoils in spandrels. Label over. Door to stair in north-west corner of porch to unbuilt parvise. Sundial over door with iron gnomon. Internal doorway C15, with trefoiled niche over. Windows. North transept west window a C13 lancet, other windows all C15, generally 3-light panelled tracery, but 4-light to north transept and south chapel. East window of chancel C19. Tower of 3 stages, set-back buttresses, but clasping buttresses to third stage rising to square conical finials. Square stair tower on north east angle. West door with 3-light panel tracery over, repeated at bell stage. Gables of south aisle and chapel have crocketed finials. East chapel has 2-light window with quatrefoil heads. Growing from the south wall of aisle at junction with chapel is the famous fig tree, acclaimed to have magical properties. Interior. Nave. Walls plastered. Floor partly flagged. Barrel vaulted open rafter roof of C19 with carved bosses of C15 reused at purlin and ridge intersections. Granite arcade of 6 bays to south aisle, four attached shafts separated by wave mouldings. Moulded capitals and depressed four-centred arches; identical 2-bay opening to north transept. Tower arch corbelled, wide arris reserved ovolo of earlier type. Glass of 1896 in north-west window. South aisle has lower barrel vault, also with reused bosses. Wide opening on similar responds to south chapel. Chapel has similar roof and reveal shafts to south window. Double piscina. Capitals and arches lower than those of nave. Panelled and painted vaulted ceiling. Recess with wood panelled sedilia and table, C19. East aisle chapel has east window with reveal shafts and large cinquefoil piscina in east wall. North transept, formerly the Cargoll Chapel under patronage of the bishopric of Exeter, has C15 open barrel vaulted roof with leaf carved principal rafters, purlins, collar purlins and wall plates. Reveal shafts to north window. Fittings. Font C12. Bodmin type limestone bowl on short column with spurred base, the bowl carved with intertwining 3-strand floral scrolls and 4 grotesque quadrupeds. Four angel heads corbelled from rim, supported by C19 verde antico shafts. Screen, C19 by Seddon, oak. Very fine, set across nave and aisle, 10 bays of panelled tracery with ribbed vaulting supporting an elaborately carved rood loft. Similar screen between chancel and south aisle chapel, incorporating painted panels of original medieval screen. C19 oak pulpit, octagonal, accessible from adapted former rood loft stair. Pews to the east of the nave, a fine group of carved bench-ends with tracery and signs of Passion, and arms, those towards east of nave with crouching beast terminals, extended and completed in 1883. Monuments. South aisle. A simple white marble tablet on grey, to Rev. Henry Pooley, died 1821. South chapel. Fine monument of 1691, white and grey marbles. Inscribed tablet flanked by Ionic columns, curtain drawn aside, and falling from broken pediment containing a marble bust. Arms of Arundell quartering Trerice. and arms of Acland in escutcheon of pretence, with vigorous lion supporters on apron. Inscription, in Latin, to Margaret Arundell. Also in chapel a helmet suspended over arch, formerly belonging to Sir John Arundell, who held Pendennis Castle for Charles I in 1646. Miscellanea. North wall. Large wood and plaster carved royal arms of Charles I within timber frame. In nave. a lantern cross head in grey killas stone, much eroded, but bearing crucifixion scene, and on back a seated figure of decapitated person, probably St. Newlyn.

SW8289156349

**Church of St Piran; Various GII listed memorials and tombchests**

63729

Parish church. 1804 (datestone) incorporating much C15 masonry from the dismantled church of St Piran at Perranporth. Restored in 1873. Granite ashlar tower. Killas rubble walls with granite dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with granite coped gable ends. Plan: Nave, chancel, west tower, north aisle, south transept and south porch. Exterior: Virtually unaltered since rebuilt by 1904. Rebuilt C15 2-stage west tower and C15 Perpendicular doorways and windows except for C19 windows in Perpendicular style to south wall of south transept and to north wall of north transept. Tower has set-back buttresses, moulded strings and embattled parapet with pinnacles over the corners. 4-centred arched doorways, traceried windows with clear glass. Interior: C15 5-bay arcade with standard A (Pevsner) piers, plastered walls. Probably 1873 arch-braced and wind-braced roof structure except for waggon roof over chancel. Fittings: Probably C12 font base and shafts, C15 or C19 retooled bowl; C16 carved bench ends incorporated into tower screen; 3 similar bench ends incorporated into pulpit. Otherwise C19 fittings. Monuments: 2 slate slabs mounted on south wall; Perran Hoskyn died 1675 and circa early C18 slate to Cottey family of Reen (qv); marble wall monument (west wall of south transept to: Frances, widow of John Beauchamp of Pengreep (qv) and wife of John Thomas Esq of Chyverton (qv), died 1825 aged 85. SW7704752036

**Carines farmhouse with attached Garden Wall**

63647

Farmhouse, now house; with attached garden wall. Circa early C17, with additions of mid C17. Enlarged in late C17 - early C18 and with a further addition of mid C18. C19 alterations and some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble and cob; rendered at first floor level. Scantle slate and slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. Axial stack and gable end stack to right with brick shafts. The left end is hipped with an end stack with brick shaft. The front wing to left has front gable end with gable end stack with brick shaft with cornice. Plan: Of the early C17 house, the passage and lower end room survives, to right; the lower end room is heated from an end stack to right. The passage was a cross passage. Circa mid C17, an outshut of 2 storeys was added to rear of the passage and lower end room, unheated, with a dairy at ground floor and loft over; to right there was a stair tower with the stair continued up to the level of the loft over the main range. Circa late C17 - early C18, the upper end room was rebuilt with an entrance leading to an entrance passage to left and room to right with a lateral passage running along the rear. A second stair tower was added to rear of this room and a one-room plan addition to right of the stair, with the room heated from a stack to rear. Circa mid C18, a cross wing was added at the left end, with one room to front heated from a stack at the front gable end and one room to rear, heated from a stack at the left side. In circa mid C18, the early C18 room at ground floor in the main range was given a canted bay at the front. Circa mid C18, a garden wall was attached to the front of the cross wing, extending in an 1-plan to enclose a garden to left of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 5-window front; all windows are C19, varied sashes and casements at the front. The main range is to right, with the cross wing projecting to front left. In the main range, at ground floor, to left there is a 2-light 3-pane casement, C19 6-panelled door and late C19 single storey canted bay with 6-pane sash to front and 4-pane sashes at the sides; at first floor there are two 2-light 6-pane casements. To right is what remains of the C17 house; at ground floor to left is an early C18 2-panelled door with timber lintel with chamfer and run-out stops, to right an 8-pane sash and 6-pane sash with similar chamfered and run-out stopped timber lintels. First floor has 2-light 3-pane casement, 2-light 2-pane casement and single 2-pane casement. To left is the 2-storey cross wing; at the inner side this has C19 half-glazed door and C20 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor. The front gable end is blind, in stone rubble. Attached to front left of the cross wing, is the garden wall; this is in slatestone rubble and cob, rendered, with slate coping and ridge tiles. The wall is about 2 metres high. At the junction with the house there is a 2-centred arched doorway with brick dressings and plank door. The wall runs about 10 metres to north west and is returned at right angles and continued for about another 10 metres, diminishing in height. The left side of the cross wing is in stone rubble with stone quoins. To left there are two 2-light 3-pane C19 casements at ground and first floor. The right end of the main range has weathered external stack. At the rear, the early C18 addition is to right, projecting beyond the earlier range to left; rendered at first floor level. At ground floor there is a C20 half-glazed door and 9-pane window; at first floor there is a C20 2-light 6-pane casement and to right a C19 2-light 4-pane casement with some leaded comes remaining. At the left side there is a C20 window at ground floor. The rear of the C17 stair tower and dairy is to left; at ground floor there is a 2-light 2-pane and ventilator casement with timber lintel to the dairy and 2-light 4-pane C19 casement to right. The outer side of the outshut has a 2-light 18-pane casement of early C19 L hinges at first floor; this lights the chamber above the dairy. flipped roof with skylights of C20. At the rear of the stair tower there is a C17 window at upper level; this is a 2-light wooden casement 2-panes each light, with ovolo-moulded mullion and surround and slate cill. Interior: The original lower end room has C19 ceiling beams and end fireplace with C20 range inserted. To the right of the fireplace there is a cupboard with single fielded panel to the door with H hinges. To the rear right of the room there is an early C18 2-panelled door with LH hinges, leading to the stair tower. To rear left there is the doorway to the dairy, a C17 door with strap hinges, one with fleur de lys, scratch mouldings and studs, plain moulded frame. At the front of the room is an early C19 bench below the window. Part of the stud partition wall to the passage remains; to left there is the C17 doorway formerly leading to the upper end of the house; this has ovolo-moulded wooden frame with pyramid stops, door of 3 planks with scratch mouldings and studs. The front door to the passage has strap hinges and studs. The dairy has slate floor and slate shelves; roughly hewn ceiling beams. The stair tower to rear right has winder stair; up to first floor the treads are replaced, but the C17 treads remain at the flight to the attic, with a plank door leading to the attic. The roof space over the original range is of 5 bays, with the principal rafters halved and pegged and numbered, 2 rows of slightly trenched purlins and straight collars pegged to the principals, some halved and pegged. There are two rooms at first floor over lower end and passage, with a rear lateral passage inserted; both rooms have early C18 2-panelled and fielded doors, and the room over the passage has an C18 closet with panelled doors and drawer. In the early C18 range, there was originally one large room at first floor, with a moulded plaster cornice, parts of which survive; the room has been partitioned with a rear lateral passage and retains an early C18 2-panelled door. The stair well probably originally has double doors at first floor level; the stair is an open-well, with turned balusters and moulded handrail, with knob finials added later over the newels. Leading off the landing, there is a doorway to the chamber over the dairy, with 2-panelled fielded door. This room has C19 chimneypiece to rear, closet with over. The ground floor of this part of the house has entrance passage with moulded plaster cornice; the front room with the C19 canted bay has an C18 2-panelled door. The cross wing to end left has 2 rooms at ground and first floor; at ground floor the front room has moulded plaster cornice with a central plaster circle with bolection moulding; the front fireplace is rebuilt in C20 with cupboard recess to each side. Early C18 6-panelled fielded door leading into the rear room. The rear room has end fireplace to left, rebuilt C20. At first floor, both the rooms have 2-panelled doors; the front room has moulded plaster cornice, complete; end fireplace blocked. John Wesley is recorded as having stayed in this house; the front wing is said to have been built for him, although the architectural details suggest that the wing pre-dates Wesley's visits. Carines Farmhouse is a particularly good example of a multi-phase building, with good features remaining from the C17 and C18.

SW7904959027

**Goonhavern county Primary School**

63707

Board school. Datestone 1876. Killas brought to course, granite dressings. Tall brick lateral stacks. Plan: E-shaped plan plus porches between the wings. Original plan has large central schoolroom (for the top class) with folding screen on its right (so that it could be linked to room on its right) an entrance hall and cloakroom left of the schoolroom, and at the left and right forward projecting cross wings each containing two rooms with folding screen between the 2 rooms on the left plus a short central wing projecting at the front containing a small room (now the staff room). Until the 1950s there was a gallery in the front right-hand room. The plan is unchanged except that the folding screens have been replaced with fixed partitions and there is a small C20 extension in front of the left-hand wing. Gothic style details. Exterior: Single storey. Unaltered elevations except where front wing (left) is partly obscured by C20 addition. Original doors and windows. Symmetrical 1:1:1-bay front with projecting cross wings with gable ends at left and right, smaller gable end of central projecting wing and small gable-ended entrance porches between the wings. Pointed arched opening with hoodmould to each gable end: doorway to each porch and large 3-light traceried reticulated wooden window to each of the other gable ends. Lugged doors have shouldered heads with blind tympana over. Interior: Some original doors and dado panelling; original Gothic style roof structures obscured by C20 acoustic ceilings.  
SW7877253831

**Goonhavern Methodist Church, with forecourt walls gate and adjoining schoolroom**

63708

Nonconformist chapel, forecourt walls and gate and adjoining school room. Circa early C19 schoolroom. Circa late C19 chapel. Killas rubble walls with brick dressings. Asbestos slate roof with pedimented gable at the entrance front. Plan: Rectangular aisle-less plan probably with galleries on 3 sides. Schoolroom adjoining at rear and small room probably a former vestry (now used as a funeral directors) at far rear. Schoolroom is possibly the original chapel. Exterior: Unaltered 2-storey elevations (chapel) and single-storey schoolroom. Symmetrical 3-window south-west pedimented entrance front with central round-arched doorway. Plinth impost strings (string continues as hoodmould over first-floor windows). Cogged upper cornice to triangular pediment, stepped lower cornice. Round-headed window openings. Original doors and windows. Traceried tympanum over pair of V-jointed, boarded doors. Horned sashes with glazing bars and fanlight heads (3 similar windows to each side wall). Schoolroom has 3-window north-west front with doorway on its left. Original door and windows; 4-panel door, 16-pane hornless sashes. Cement coped rubble walls at roadside adjoining front left-hand side of entrance front. Original braced iron gates. Interior: Unaltered interior has gallery with panelled front, moulded plaster ceiling cornices and an elaborate central ceiling rose with acanthus detail.  
SW7889553788

**Wheal Anna House**

63683

Former count (account) house for Wheal Anna (mine) now a private house. Circa 1840 or 1850s. Built for a mine captain. Killas rubble. Grouted scantle slate hipped roof with brick chimneys over the side walls. Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading to stair hall between rear service rooms. The 2 front rooms on the first floor are divided by a folding partition (now fixed) which could be opened to create a meeting room for the mine management. Exterior: 2 storeys. Unaltered elevations. Symmetrical 3-window south front with original door and windows in openings spanned by shallow segmental brick arches. Central doorway with 4-panel door and overlight. 12-pane hornless sashes. Similar window at rear including tall stair window. Interior: Virtually unaltered with most of its original features including: dog-leg stair; panelled doors, and chimney-pieces with iron grates. Wooden screen between front chambers (see plan).  
SW7871153127

**Shepherds House**

63992

Mine captain's house, 1817-18 for Sir Christopher Hawkins' manager, John Giddy, also superintendent of the smelting house. Cost £10.16s. Stone, slate hung externally, and slate roof. Plan. 3 x 2 bays, with central stair hall, dining room to left, drawing room to right of main east front. To rear, a lower C20 2-storey wing, returning along rear elevation as single storey lean-to. Two storeys. central square porch on Doric pilasters carrying painted stone cornice. Six panelled door, the upper panels glazed, and contemporary acanthus leaf iron knocker with brass plate. Windows either side of ground floor and to landing over hall set in arch recesses. Twelve paned sashes, the upper sash round headed with radial glazing bars. Outer windows of first floor 9-pane sashes. Panelled eaves on paired modillions. South (garden)front of 3 bays, the centre bay blind. North elevation rendered. Roof hipped to a central 6-flue stack. Interior: Room to left of hall has arched recesses and panelled shutters to splayed window reveals. (H.L.Douch. 'East Wheal Rose' (1964)  
SW8172654503

**Shepherds Powder House**

63991

Magazine for storage of black powder for use in the Old Wheal Rose silver lead shafts. Probably 1820-30. Uncoursed killas stone rubble with brick quoins to entrance. Restored Delabole stone slate roof. Circular plan, with entrance door on east, the door and frame renewed. Walls approx 60cm thick. Restored and roof renewed 1986-7. Sheet ply on close spaced radial rafters. The only building remaining on the sett.  
SW8161953905

**Church House**

63738

Probable church house, later used as a hall, now converted into a private house. Datestone 1843. Killas rubble with granite dressings (front). Asbestos slate hipped roof with gable-ended 2-storey projection at the middle of the front. Plan: Remodelled in the C20. Probably originally a 3-room plan: a central bay with entrance hall at the front and room behind a 1-room-plan double bay at either end with entrance lobbies to the inner sides. Gothic style windows. Exterior: 2 storeys. Virtually unaltered front. Symmetrical 2:1:2-bay north east front with central bay broken forward and surmounted by a triangular pediment. Central doorway with window over. All the windows are 2-light granite mullioned windows with C20 glazing. Hoodmoulds over all the openings. Doorway also under 2nd from left and 2nd from right windows. Right-hand doorway is partly blocked and is now fitted with a window. C20 doors. Other elevations altered in the C20. Interior not inspected.  
SW7703252094

**Vicarage**

63737

Vicarage. Probably designed by Silvanus Trevail (West Briton) and erected March 1887 (Kelly's Directory). Killas brought to course, granite quoins, otherwise brick dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with gable ends and lateral, axial and gable brick stacks with entablature. Plan: Irregular double-depth plan under a complex arrangement of roofs: 2 rooms at the front flanking an entrance hall, another reception room behind the right-hand room, probably a service room behind the left-hand room and a service wing adjoining set back on the left. Exterior: 2 storeys plus attic over part. Unaltered elevations with all the original doors and windows in the original openings. Panelled doors with overlight, hornless sashes with glazing bars. Entrance front has large gable end on the left and smaller gable end slightly set back on the right. Porch, with elliptically arched doorway, is integral with the large left-hand gable end, to its right. There is a window on the left, 2 first floor windows, and a central gable window. Smaller gable end has 2-light bay window, to the ground floor and window above. All the principal window openings are spanned by segmental brick arches with granite keyblocks. The eaves have moulded brick cornices (oversailing brick courses) and these are carried round to the gables to serve as kneelers for brick verges under the slates.

SW7698651978

**Lychgate at approximately 30m S of church of St. Piran**

63735

Lychgate. Circa 1805 or possibly circa 1873 incorporating C15 window tracery. Granite and killas rubble and dressed granite. Scantle slate roof with granite-coped gable ends. Rectangular plan lychgate with entrance at front and rear, stone bench at either side flanking a grid stile. Front and rear gable ends have 4-centred arched central entrances incorporating at the head C15 former window tracery and hoodmoulds.

SW7707452009

**War memorial adjoining churchyard wall**

63736

War memorial. 1920. Erected by public subscription (Kelly's Directory). To those who died in the 1914-1918 World War and the 1939-1945 World War. Celtic style granite monolithic cross with pierced wheel-head and interlaced carving. Rectangular-on-plan cross stands on a semi-circular-on-plan cobbled platform behind which is a stone rubble ledge set into the rubble-faced hedge (walls); behind the ledge are 7 inscribed slate panels.

SW7707952031

**Lamburn Cottage**

63710

Small house. Probably C18. Painted rubble and cob walls with wooden lintels over the openings. Good cob texture at the rear. Wheat reed thatched roof sweeping lower at rear. Brick chimneys over large rubble external gable-end stack. Plan: Double-depth plan including rear service rooms in probably integral service outshuts (deeper at rear right) 2 rooms at the front with probably a lobby entrance or through passage between. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2-window front with thatch sweeping lower over central C20 porch outshut. Incised stucco to cob (first floor). C20 windows in C18 openings. 12-pane 2-light casements over 4-pane 2-light casements. Lean-to probable oven projections in front at far left and on the right. Interior: not inspected.

SW7682551714

**Lambriggan Manor Farmhouse**

63682

Manor farmhouse and adjoining house. C18 possibly a remodelling of an older house extended in the C19 and in the C20. Killas rubble with volcanic stone arches over many of the openings. Scantle slate roofs with brick chimneys over the gable ends (one stack is axial since C19 extension). Plan: Irregular overall L-shaped plan plus small C19 single-storey extension in front of the left-hand side. Main house has a double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking an entrance hall leading to stair hall outshut with service wing at right angles on its left; an outshut at far left, and C19 lean-to at rear right. C19 service wing added at rear of other house fills former angle between the 2 houses. Other house is C18 and forms a rear wing with a 2-room plan with its front facing right and with its front end largely rebuilt in the C20. Exterior: 2 storeys. Main house has nearly symmetrical 3-window south front with doorway and window over, right of middle. Flat arches over the ground floor openings, carved crest over doorway. C20 door, overlight. Probably C18 ground floor windows: tripartite hornless sash with thick glazing bars in wide opening on the left and 12-pane hornless sash in narrower opening on the right. Circa late C19 or C20 4-pane horned sashes to tall first-floor window openings. Other house has irregular 5-window front with flat arches over the C18 ground floor openings and over the ground floor window of the rebuilt wing on the left. Mostly C19 hornless sashes with glazing bars, some C20 copies. Interior: Smaller house has old ceiling beams and late C18 dog-leg stair with rectangular balusters. Large firelace in C18 right-hand room. Interior of other house not inspected.

SW7650451318

**Boundary Stone**

63744

Boundary stone. C18 or early C19. Roughly-hewn granite monolith with incised inscription to either side. Roman letters with serifs. Left-hand side: V Right-hand side: A

SW7792651774

**Boundary Stone**

63745

Boundary stone. C18 or early C19. Roughly-hewn granite monolith with incised inscription to either side. Roman letters with serifs. Left-hand side: M Right-hand side: V

SW7796251646

**Boundary stone**

427992

Boundary stone. C18 or circa early C19. Roughly-hewn granite monolith with incised inscription to either side. Roman capitals with serifs. Left-hand side: V Right-hand side: T

SW7800551517

### **Bridge**

63746

Road bridge over stream. Circa early C19. Killas rubble with granite copings. Single-span bridge. Segmental (almost round) rubble arches. Roughly-squared granite copings over parapets. The parapets are splayed out for a wider carriageway over the abutments.

SW7804951473

### **Batters Engine House**

63675

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

SW7907050822

### **Mine Buildings at approximately 400m E of Batters Engine House**

63676

No information available

SW9748250959

### **Stables at approximately 30m SW of Chyverton House**

63701

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

SW7962851109

### **Higher Ventongimps**

63709

Farmhouse. C18, reroofed and eaves heightened slightly, circa late C19. Killas rubble walls. Cob to upper floor at rear. Brick arches over the openings. Dry Delabole slate roof with projecting verges. Brick chimneys over stumps of former stone chimneys over the gable ends. Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance hall leading probably to stair hall between rear service rooms. C19 dairy and back kitchen wing on the left with outshut at rear continuing as lean-to behind rear left-hand side of original house. C20 extension on the right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window front with central doorway. Circa late C19 gable-ended porch and windows of similar date in openings spanned by segmental brick arches. Pointed arched wooden doorway top-glazed door with marginal panes. Tripartite sashes to ground floor openings. Rear has old 2-light casements with glazing bars in openings spanned by timber lintels. Interior: Not inspected.

SW7957650676

### **Milestone**

63714

Milestone. C18. Pyramidally-headed painted granite monolith. Square on plan. Original inscription in relief to recessed panel at the front: 36 -- L Possibly later incised inscription inscribed diagonally to panel in right-hand side: PENZANCE 26M

SW7977650208

### **Treswasen Farmhouse**

63743

Farmhouse. Probably C18. Slate killas rubble walls, brick arches over the openings. Grouted scantle slate roofs with gable ends. Brick chimney over cross wall towards right. Plan: Irregular 3-rooms-long range built on a slope down to the right (possibly on the site of or remodelled from a C17 or older house). Central part is double depth, probably deepened at the rear in the C19. Entrance hall is on the left of this part. Exterior: 2 storeys. Irregular 4-window front stepping down to the right. Doorway within C20 conservatory under window second from left. C20 door. Circa early C19 hornless sashes with glazing bars (except horned copy on the right), all in openings spanned by shallow segmental brick arches. Interior: Not inspected.

SW7858149772

### **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 re-clad 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

#### **Finger Post**

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

#### **Milestone**

63916

Milestone. Early C19. Granite. Painted rectangular shaft with pyramidal top. Face cut away to panel with cut lettering, overpainted, reading: Left: BODMIN 18 Centre face: 10 / R. On right PENZANCE 28M, written diagonally. Benchmark on base.

SW8171752552

#### **Guidestone**

63917

Guide stone. C18 or C19. Painted granite. A square monolith approx 1.5m high with a pyramidal top, inscribed on south face with letters .UTUH., pointing hand and benchmark below, and on north face a pointing hand and illegible inscription.

SW8204752955

#### **Milestone**

508473

Milestone, erected in the late C18 and altered in the late C19. The granite stone is painted white and is approximately 1m high. It is square on plan and has a pyramidal head. The milestone has shallow recessed panels to the west, south and east faces; the north side has not been dressed. The south face carries the original late C18 inscription: R (for Redruth) / 12; the west and east faces are inscribed: BODMIN / 17M and PENZANCE / 30M respectively; the lettering is picked out in black.

SW8457253909

#### **Newlyn Preaching pit**

63972

Wesleyan preaching pit. Late C18 or early C19. Earth and moorstone. An open-air theatre of 7 grades of seats formed in an excavation around a circular orchestra, capable of holding 2000 persons. On east side a pulpit platform of semicircular form springs from the 3rd grade. Upper grades are supported on a Cornish hedge compensating for the fall in ground. Entrance directly off road, through late C19 iron gates with overthrow between incurved stone flanking walls. Within, on left, a storeroom with furnace, rubble stone with slurried slate roof. Entrance in west gable end, and window on south. Interior has remains of hearth and boiler with stack on east gable. Preaching pits found favour with John Wesley for their direct simplicity and egalitarianism after his successful mission to Gwennap mine in 1762. Only three such pits now survive.

SW8242156338

#### **Village Cross base**

63989

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross-base situated beside the road on a route from St Newlyn East to Tregair. The wayside cross-base is visible as a rectangular granite slab measuring 0.6m north-south by 0.75m east-west, and 0.19m thick. The east side of the cross-base is rounded in shape. The cross-base is groundfast set into a granite walled niche in the base of the hedge. The central rectangular socket measures 0.25m east-west by 0.18m north-south and is 0.1m deep. The road which the cross stands beside leads northwards towards the lowest bridged crossing point of the River Gannel at Trevemper Bridge, linking St Newlyn East with one of the main routes through Cornwall. There is a footpath just south of the cross-base to the church at St Newlyn East, so this cross acted as a waymarker on a local level marking the route to the parish church. The cross-base is Listed Grade II. The metallised surface of the road passing to the west of the cross-base where it falls within its protective margin is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW8267656566

#### **Finger Post**

63974

Finger direction post. Early C20. Cast iron. Tapered shaft with moulded cap and base. Four direction signs bolted on reading, in sans serif capitals. (a) MITCHELL 3 BODMIN 19, (b) TRURO 9 REDRUTH 13, (c) CUBERT 3 HOLYWELL 4½, NEWQUAY 5 ¾, and (d) ST COLUMB 8. Moulded top with square pyramidal finial. Casting signed on shaft by W. VISICK & SONS, DEVORAN. The Basset Foundry at Devoran operated from c1900 to c1939.

SW8272056333

### **Redwing**

63980

Cottage. C17, altered C20. Uncoursed killas shale, asbestos slate roof replacing thatch. Plan. Originally a linhay plan with central stair hall and narrow service range for full length at rear, living room to left, dining room in right, slightly narrower bay. Kitchen to rear. Two storeys. Half glazed door. Paned casement windows, irregularly placed, all with flush timber lintels. Stonework indicates partial rebuild of front wall, replacing cob. Brick gable stacks. Right bay at rear raised to two storeys, and slate hung. Local slated single storey outbuilding to right with double plank doors. Interior. Battened partitions to central stair. Living room fireplace rebuilt when traces of cloam oven found.

SW8284056414

### **The Old Vicarage**

63979

Parsonage house. C18 and c.1840-50 for Rev. Edward Dix. Killas rubble, with slate roof. Plan. Original building comprises a long range, to which a front block was added mid C19 forming a double pile block with two reception rooms with central stair hall, thus creating a fashionable symmetrical south front. Transverse passage divides kitchen and former library in rear block, with service rooms in west end of earlier build. Two storeys. Elevation. Three bays, with central blind door. Plate glass sashes to ground floor, 6-pane to first floor. Roof hipped. Interior. Panelled shutters to main reception rooms on south front. Stair with timber turned newels. Contemporary timber fire surrounds but marble in library, which also has recessed shelves. Iron surround to drawing room fireplace, and late C19 fireplace inserts on first floor. Both dining room and drawing room have moulded and enriched cornices.

SW8289856385

### **The Glebe**

63983

II House. C18. Early structure of colourwashed stone with cob first floor. Plan: 3 bays central stair hall and flanking reception rooms, with narrow service rooms at rear under continuation of roof (linhay plan). Single storey stone outbuilding to left with hipped slate roof, entered from rear. Two storey extension of 1 bay to right and small C20 extension central to rear. Two storeys. Central glazed door and windows renewed in C20, all with painted brick segmental arches. Brick stacks. Two large C20 dormers to rear.

SW8289856419

### **Farm Buildings to No. 2**

63982

GV II Farmyard with range of buildings on three sides, south of farmhouse (q.v.) Late C18 - early C19. Local shale rubble. Slate and asbestos roofs. Buildings comprise a carriage house and stables backing on to road, and opposite, a barn, rendered on first floor and having a blocked opening. The range was extended in mid-late C19 (post tithe map) to provide further farm stores and a range of pigsties. Included primarily for group value with former farmhouse and village centre.

SW8292256317

### **Pophams**

639981

Farmhouse. Late C18-early C19. Pebbledashed stone and cob. Slate roof with crested clay ridges, replacing thatch. Plan. Symmetrical, central wide stair hall with kitchen to left and smaller parlour to right, both with gable stacks. Dairy accessed from kitchen under stair, and occupying rear third of parlour bay. Added washhouse on west gable. Two storeys. Entrance now through added doorway in west gable. Four panelled front door. C19 4-paned sashes. Brick stacks. Washhouse has slurred slate roof and gable stack. Interior. Living kitchen has bead arris joists to ceiling carrying boarded floor above. Stack altered, incorporating cloam oven, not visible. Cast iron Cornish range surround, the oven and fire replaced with Rayburn. Boarded partitions to stair, which splits either way at rear wall. Dairy, possibly a C19 insertion, has blocked window under stair. Boarded ceiling to first floor.

SW8292556331

### **Fingerpost**

63973

Finger post. Early C20. Cast iron, probably by the Basset foundry. Tapered post inscribed vertically CORNWALL. Four square arms with raised margins, carrying sans serif capitals reading. a. NEWQUAY 4½. CUBERT 2, HOLYWELL 3.3/4 (b) ZELAH 4, TRURO 9, REDRUTH 13. (c) CRANTOCK 4. (d) NEWLYN EAST 1, MITCHELL 3½. Square pyramidal finial.

SW8158056460

### **Higher Treludderow (Treluddra) Farmhouse**

92353

Farmhouse. Late C18, incorporating work of C16. Killas stone, with granite dressings, slate roof. Plan: Double range, with central stair hall flanked by reception rooms. Outshut with kitchen behind at right end. Short extension to left, meeting a 3-bay killas rear range at right angles, originally thatched, now with asbestos sheet roofing. Gable stacks. Elevation has central recessed glazed door; tripartite 4-pane sashes with granite voussoir lintels, cambered at centre. Sash windows to rear. Date stone inscribed with diagonal line and date 15-9 set in front wall. Rear wing has granite 4-centred moulded arch with label and triangular spandrels, probably reset, and now serving an outbuilding, and a reset 2-light hollow chamfered window, and moulded stones set to form of a cross. Treluddrow barton, a free tenement of Cargoll manor, came to the Borlase family by marriage c.1500, when it was raised in status. The house was the centre of a C16 deer park, and the stonework fragments are probably from the Borlase mansion. Local lore records a chapel in the rear wing, if so, than doubtless recusant. Dr. Borlase the eminent Cornish historian and descendant of the family noted a carved cross base there on his visit in 1755.

SW8154955656

### **Guidestone**

63652

Guidestone. C19. Painted granite monolith, of square plan with chamfered top, about one metre high. Sanserif lettering in upper case: NEWLYN, CUBERT, NEWQUAY and TREVEMPER BRIDGE, with directional arrows.

SW8032957064

**Smugglers Den Inn**

63655

Farmhouse, now inn. Circa early C17, with additions of circa mid - late C17. Alterations of C19 and alterations and additions of C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered and painted. Thatched roof with gable ends. Gable end stacks to the two front wings with rubble shafts with slate weathering; the two rear lateral stacks are also at gable ends, with similar shafts. Plan: The house appears to have been of 3-room plan, with entrance directly into the central room, which appears never to have been heated. The room to right and the room to left are both heated from rear lateral stacks. The room to left would have been the kitchen. Probably circa mid - late C17, a one-room plan addition was made to front right and left, each heated from a front gable end stack, and forming a nearly symmetrical U-plan. There are large C20 additions at the left side and along the rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical front, with 2 bays to centre and 2-storey wing projecting to right and left. The centre has C20 glazed door and C20 French window at ground floor, two C20 2-light 6-pane casements at first floor. The wing to left has 2-light 4-pane casement with timber lintel at ground floor and two similar 2-light casements at first floor; front gable end blind. The wing to right has two C20 glazed doors at ground floor and C20 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor; front gable end has 2-light 6-pane casement at first floor to left. At the right side, the wing has C20 glazed door at first floor level to right. The gable end of the main range has C20 2-light 4-pane casement at first floor. The left side has C20 single storey addition along the whole side at ground floor level; first floor has three C20 2-light casements; the gable end to left has glazed door at ground floor and C19 16-pane sash at first floor. There is a small single storey C19 wing with scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and 4-pane sash. Attached to rear right is a large single storey C20 addition, rendered, with asbestos slate roof; this conceals the rest of the rear of the house. Interior: The interior has been much altered; not fully accessible at time of survey (October 1987). At ground floor, the room to left in the main range and the room in the front wing has continuous chamfered ceiling beams. The room to left in the main range has a rear fireplace with large wooden lintel, chamfered with run-out stops; cloam oven to right and left, and pot jack remaining. At the left end, there is a window concealed by the external additions; this is a horizontal sliding sash of 6-panes each light, of C19, with chamfered timber lintel. The wooden lintel remains from the fireplace at the front gable end to left. The central room in the main range has no evidence of a fireplace or a passage; chamfered ceiling beams. The room to right in the main range also has chamfered beams, rear fireplace with wooden lintel and oven, probably inserted. The room in the front right wing is ceiled. This house has an unusual plan; further internal inspection may provide more evidence for the development of the house, and there may be other features of the C17 at first floor level, and early roof trusses.

SW7892757120

**Trebisken House**

63656

Farmhouse, now house. Probably circa 1700, with outshut of circa mid C18 and C20 alterations. Painted stone rubble with brick dressings. Outshut in stone rubble and cob. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles; some hand-made crested ridge tiles surviving; gable ends. Gable end stack with brick shafts; the shaft to left rebuilt in C20. Plan: 2-room plan, with large kitchen to left, passage and smaller parlour to right; each room heated from a gable end stack. The outshut is along the whole of the rear, of single storey with loft; there is a room to left heated from a stack at the left end, and an unheated room to right; there is an oven in the room to right. A straight stair was inserted in the rear of the passage in the C19, and the partition wall at the left side of the passage has been removed in C20. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has C20 gabled porch with glazed double doors. Late C19 4-pane sash to right with cambered brick arch and C20 2-light 6-pane casement to left with cambered brick arch. First floor has three C20 2-light casements, of 6-pane, 8-panes and 6-panes. The left end is blind, with a straight joint in the masonry to the outshut to left. The right end is blind. At the rear there are varied casements. First floor has 2-light 9- and 6-pane casement, 2-light 4-pane casement, single casement and 6-pane casement. Ground floor has C19 2-light 8-pane casement, C20 door and 2-light 4-pane casement with timber lintel. To left there is a later outshut behind the parlour with door. C20 glazed conservatory to left. Interior: The room at ground floor to left has large fireplace with roughly hewn chamfered timber lintel with cloam oven to rear left. C19 ceiling beams.

SW7825957458

**Little Trebisken Farmhouse**

63654

Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19, with alterations of later C19; C20 alterations and additions. Granite rubble; the front in squared rubble with granite and brick dressings. Hipped bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to right and left with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance, principal room to front left and right, each heated from an end stack. Shallow rear service rooms with rear central stair hall. Exterior: 2 storeys on plinth, a symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C20 replacement 4-pane sashes with segmental brick arches and granite keystones, in the original apertures. Central C19 4-panelled door with pilasters and consoles, overlight with segmental brick arch and keystone. The left side is blind with a small single storey C20 addition set back from the main facade, with nipped roof, half-glazed door and window to front. There is a similar addition at the right side with stable type door and window. At the rear, ground floor has C20 9-pane window and C19 12-pane sash. At first floor there is a C19 16-pane sash to right and left; all with segmental brick arches with keystones. Central upper stair light, with round brick arch and keystones, a C19 12-pane sash with radial glazing bars. Interior: Not inspected.

SW7829957415

**Guidestone**

62651

Guidestone. C19. Granite monolith, partly painted. Roughly hewn, with rounded head, about one metre high. Carved painted sanserif lettering in upper case: HOLYWELL.

SW7829458041

**Ellenglaze Manor**

63650

Farmhouse, now house. Probably mid - late C17 origin; rebuilt and extended circa late C18, with addition of circa 1820; later alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to left and right with granite shafts. The front right wing is in squared stone rubble with hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: The remains of the C17 house now form a rear wing to right; this consists of a dairy at ground floor with chamber above; Circa late C18, an addition was made at right angles to left; this is a double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right, each heated from an end stack. Stair hall to rear left and service rooms to rear right, incorporating the C17 fragment to rear right. Circa 1820 a one-room plan addition was made to the right end, with a bow front projecting to

front right, joining at the rear with the C17 range; the front room is heated from a back to back fireplace with the end stack to right. At the left end of the C18 range, there is a C19 workshop/outshut, and also of C19 a stable with loft and dovescot was added to rear right, behind the C17 range. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front, with the 2-storey wing projecting to right. Ground floor has two late C19 French windows with external shutters; central C18 6-panelled door with overlight, doorcase with pediment. First floor has three C19 16-pane sashes. The wing to right is built into the bank at the right side; at the front there is an early C19 16-pane sash with Gothic glazing bars at upper level. The right side of the wing has blocked window and C20 2-light casement; at first floor to left there is a small early C19 single Gothic casement and to right a 2-light C19 Gothic casement with lattice glazing. The lower 2-storey C17 wing is to right, set back. At ground floor there is a 2-light 8-pane casement and recessed 8-pane window with granite jambs. At first floor there is a 2-light 6-pane C19 casement and a C17 3-light casement with wooden ovolo-moulded mullions, with leaded comes and iron stanchions and timber lintel. The roof of the C18 range is extended over this wing, the roof hipped. Attached to right is a 2-storey stone rubble and cob range, which is the C19 stable, with asbestos slate roof and a C20 garage attached at the rear gable end. The inner side has half-glazed C20 door with cambered brick arch and C20 2-light casement with timber lintel; first floor has paired C19 8-pane sashes and 3 rows of square pigeon holes. The left end of the C18 range has single storey workshop lean-to with 8-pane window with lapped glazing and C19 16-pane sash and C20 single light. The first floor has 4-pane window, C19 12-pane sash and 24-pane sash lighting the stair. The rear of the main range has 4-pane sash and 12-pane sash at ground floor, with C20 glazed door and 20-pane sash to end right. First floor has two 12-pane sashes; the windows of C19. Attached to front left of the house is a stable/coach house range; this is now a separate house, and not included in the listing. Interior: The main front range has been remodelled in C19 with good features of the period; straight stair to left in the stair hall. The front right room at ground floor has a cupboard to rear with glazed door with Gothic glazing bars; of the same design as a cupboard in Cubert Vicarage (q.v.). In the C17 range, the dairy at ground floor has roughly hewn ceiling beams and brick floor with slate shelves; the ground floor level is continued to front as a cellar below the 1820 front wing. At first floor, the room over the dairy has an early C18 2-panelled door and blocked end fireplace; this is the room with the 3-light ovolo-moulded casement; internally the mullions have flatter mouldings and there is a panelled window seat with bolection mouldings.

SW7757457850

#### **Cubert Methodist Church**

63670

Methodist church. Dated 1848; porch of later C19, with later glazing. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance through porch at the front gable end and ritual east to rear. Exterior: Symmetrical front with granite quoins. Central gabled wooden porch on granite piers with slate roof with crested ridge tiles; C20 plank double doors. Tall round arched 6-light window to right and left with wooden mullions and transoms and stained glass, dressed granite arches with keystones. Central upper recessed stone circle and lower datestone with inscription in raised upper case lettering: WESLEYAN CHAPEL AD 1848. The left side has three 2-light C19 margin-glazed casements with toplights and flat granite arches with keystones. The right side has later C19 lean-to addition towards the rear, with stack with rendered shaft. At the rear there are 2 blocked windows at ground floor level with granite lintels and keystones. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain features such as benches, panelling and rostrum.

SW7857757899

#### **Cubert Vicarage**

63668

Vicarage. C18 origin; enlarged circa 1800, with stable/coach house added in later C19 and C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Partly rendered. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles; hipped over the main range, with axial stack with brick shaft. The range to right is hipped at the front end, with stack with rendered shaft. Plan: The original building is a 3-room plan range to right; this has become a service range at the right side, with the front room projecting to right. Circa 1800, the vicarage was enlarged; an addition was made to left of 2-room plan with entrance hall and stair hall; the 2 rooms are to left, heated from back-to-back fireplaces from the axial stack, with the entrance hall to right, and stair hall to rear right. In C20, the plan of this range has been altered, with a rear lateral corridor at ground and first floor. In the later C19, a tack room, stable and coach house was added to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys; asymmetrical front with the circa 1800 range to left, a nearly symmetrical 1:1:1 bays, with the central bay advanced, with a hipped roof over: The centre bay has C19 paired 4-pane sashes with margin-glazing, flat arches and keystones at ground floor, first floor similar single sash with flat arch and keystone. The bay to left has C19 4-pane sash with margin-glazing and keystone at ground and first floor. The bay to right has C20 conservatory set in the angle to the front wing to right, with C19 4-panelled inner door with overlight; 4-pane sash with margin-glazing and keystone at first floor. The 2-storey wing to right has two C19 4-pane sashes with margin-glazing and keystones at ground and first floors; the front end has similar sash with brick segmental arch at first floor to right. The left end has similar sash with keystone at ground and first floor. At the right side, there is a single storey lean-to of C19, with slurried slate roof, rendered, with C20 door and 2-light casement. To right, there are four C20 casements at ground floor, first floor has one single light and 4-pane sash with margin-glazing. Attached to right, and projecting to right, is the single storey tack room with loft, with C20 half-glazed door and hipped roof. The stable and coach house projects to right, of single storey; there is a 2-light 8-pane casement, plank door to the stable and C20 double garage doors to the coach house. Blind gable end. At the rear, the main range has 15-pane C19 sash lighting the stair, with round arch with granite surround and keystone. C20 9-pane sash at ground and first floor to right. To left, the tack room projects beyond the line of the main range, with a 6-pane window and plank door. Interior: In the early range, the rear room has a C18 cupboard with glazed door with Gothic glazing bars, of the same design as the cupboard at Ellenglaze Manor (q.v.). The other rooms have been much remodelled in C20, and the stair in the main stair hall is an open-well, with stick balusters, of C19.

SW7874657807

#### **Church Room**

63669

CUBERT SW 75 NE Church Room 2/21 - GV II Church room. Probably C18, with alterations of C19 and C20. Painted stone rubble. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends. Gable end stack to right with C20 brick shaft; formerly had a stack at the left gable end. Plan: Single room with entrance at the front, heated formerly from a fireplace at the right gable end. There is an oven at the left gable end. Exterior: Single storey, asymmetrical front. C20 plank door to left and C20 metal frame window to right. The right gable end is blind and the left gable end has a large curved oven projection. At the rear there is a C20 window to right and C20 rooflight. Interior: Roof ceiled and boarded. The fireplace at the right gable end is blocked. At the left end there is a clay cloam oven in the rear corner.

SW78619857795

**Gateway, Coffin rest and lamp post in NE entrance to church**

63667

Gateway, coffin rest and lamp post. C19. Gateway and coffin rest in granite rubble with granite coping. Cast iron lamp post. The gateway has a rubble wall to each side, about 1½ metres high and about 3 metres long, with plain granite coping. Central rubble coffin rest along the whole length of the wall, with granite top and granite grid paving to each side. The lamp post has fluted cast iron column with cross ladder rests and lantern.

SW7862657785

**Carevick Farmhouse**

63646

Farmhouse, now house. Circa mid - late C17; extended circa mid C19, with alterations and additions of later C19 and C20. The original house is in painted stone rubble and cob, partly rendered and partly in brick. Thatched roof with half-hipped ends. End stacks with brick shafts. The C19 addition is in painted stone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles, hipped end to left and with gable end to right, with axial stack with rendered shaft. Plan: Overall L-plan. The original plan is not clear; what remains of the first building is a 3-room plan range to right, under a thatched roof; the outer rooms are heated from end stacks and the central room appears never to have been heated. There is a one-room plan wing on the same axis as the C19 building, and incorporated under the C19 slate roof; this room is heated from a rear lateral stack and appears to have been a hall/kitchen. The unheated room and the end room in the thatched range may represent a later C17 or C18 addition to the original house, part of which would have been demolished when the C19 addition was made at the left end. The C19 addition contains a stair hall and entrance hall, with 2 rooms to left, heated from a back-to-back fireplaces from the axial stack. There is an outshut behind the central room in the C17 range, and a C20 addition at the rear of the C19 building. Exterior: The C17 range is 2-storey, an asymmetrical 4-window front. First floor has four C19 16-pane sashes with segmental arches. The ground floor has C20 glazed door to left and two similar 16-pane sashes with segmental arches. The right end is rendered with a C20 4-pane window at first floor to right. The C19 range to left is 2-storey, an asymmetrical 4-window front. First floor has four C19 16-pane sashes with segmental arches and keystones. Ground floor has two 16-pane sash. The left end has C20 glazed door with external stone steps. At the rear of the C17 range, there are two C20 windows at ground floor to right and two 2-light C20 casements in eyebrow dormers. C20 door to left. There is a 20-pane window lighting the stair and the pitch of the thatched roof is extended over the stair and the outshut. To left, the outshut is single storey, with C20 window and door and C20 window at the right side. The rear of the C19 range has three C20 replacement 16-pane sashes with keystones at first floor. To left there is a large 24-pane window with cambered arch and keystone lighting the C19 stair hall. At ground floor to right there is a single storey C20 addition with hipped roof and French windows. To left there is a large external stack serving the rear lateral fireplace in the C17 hall/kitchen, with stepped top. Interior: Not fully inspected. The C19 stair hall has open-well stair with stick balusters. There is a solid masonry wall between the stair hall and the C17 room to right. In the hall/kitchen, the rear lateral fireplace has re-set chamfered timber lintel, and 2 cloam ovens, one to each side.

SW7975758774

**Barns about 30M NE of Trerew Farmhouse**

63658

Barns. Circa early - mid C19, with later C19 alterations and additions. Slatestone rubble with stone dressings and quoins. Hipped slurried slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Barn containing a cart shed, with lofts above; there is a later C19 addition at the right end, forming one bay with loft over, and a single storey range of cart sheds added to front right. Exterior: 2 storeys; the main barn is an asymmetrical front, with cart entrance set off-centre to right, with plank double doors and segmental stone arch; above this there is a loading door with plank double doors and flat stone arch. To left there are two single doorways with flat stone arches, one partly blocked with window inserted; above these there is a small loading door. To right there is a similar single doorway with similar smaller loading door above. The bay to right has a small loading door at loft level. Attached to front right there is a single storey range of open-fronted sheds, forming an L-plan. Interior: Not inspected.

SW8132558282

**Trerew Farmhouse**

63657

Farmhouse. Early - mid C19, with later additions of C19 and few C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with stone dressings and quoins. Hipped slurried scantle slate roof with ridge tiles. End stack to left and axial stack to right with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with entrance set off-centre to left leading to a large entrance and stair hall. There is one room to left, heated from an end stack and one room to right heated from an axial stack. In the later C19, a kitchen wing was added to rear right, and there is a single storey cart shed attached at the left end, which is open-fronted at the rear, facing the farm yard. Exterior: 2 storeys, an asymmetrical 4 window front; all windows are-late C19 sashes with wide margin glazing, with cambered stone arches. At ground and first floor there are three windows to right and one to left. The doorway is second from left, with C20 half-glazed door. Projecting to front right there is a single storey scullery/wash house, with two windows at the inner side, which is rendered; gable end stack. At the left end there is a single storey shed, with the cart shed to rear left, open-fronted at the rear. To rear, the service wing is to left, with two gable ends, with similar sashes at ground and first floor and C20 door. Interior: Not accessible, but may retain good features of the C19, such as stair and joinery details.

SW8130658261

**Tregair Farmhouse**

63952

Farmhouse. C17. Whitewashed stone with first floor of cob. Tarrd scantle slate roof covering thatch. Plan: 'L'-form with cross passage, entered from within re-entrant angle, stair by passage, living kitchen to left with large stack on rear wall, pantry in corner and parlour in forward wing on right, also with lateral fireplace. One storey and attic. Paned timber windows with C18 puntil glass, 16-pane sash window to parlour. Upper floor has C19 4-paned sashes in raised dormers with raking roofs. Roof hipped over living kitchen end, half-hipped over parlour wing. Early C19 2-bay block added parallel to parlour wing forming new front, two rooms with central hall. Pebble-dashed to ground floor, slate hung above. Central recessed door with small glazed classical porch of pilasters and cambered coprnice and ball enriched fascia. Pair of glazed doors. Roof hipped. Stacks on gable ends. Interior: Good 2-panel doors, and ventilated door to pantry. Bead moulded joists. C19 stair and surround to fireplace. Roof of quasi-cruck form, comprising close spaced curved principals set into top of wall at close centres, crossed at apex to carry ridge pole, and having a low set collar/tie pegged to blades.

SW8233758337

*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).

SW8005651162

*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 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.

SW7160950904

## Appendix 3

### HER entry for structure on site (MCO54459)

**HER Number:** 55354.20  
**Name:** GOONHAVERN - Modern radio station  
**Full description**

Part of a World War Two wireless station associated with the code-breaking at Bletchely Park. PRN 55354. These are highly secret listening stations and direction finding stations that collected the raw data and its point of origin. Cornwall was an important place for such activity and a number of services set up their stations. There are the remains of five such stations in the region of Goonhavern. These 5 stations were involved in the "Battle of the Atlantic" by locating the position of Uboats from their radio transmissions. Having a group of 5 such stations in one area was unusual but it was done deliberately because there was a need for better accuracy and it was found that this could be obtained by taking a mean of 5 bearing measurements from one area. Two other groups were located in UK, one at Anstruther and another near Great Dunmow. Other stations were installed in Iceland, Nova Scotia and Jamaica. These special stations helped turn the tide of the Uboat war. Goonhavern is the only site in UK where the remains of the stations are still visible and buildings are still standing. Taken from information supplied by Stan Ames from recently released files at National Archives.

The air photo shows radiating lines from the circular enclosure which now appears to have been disturbed. The lines are surface traces of "earth radials". The d/f aerial system relied on four vertical aerial poles rising from an earth plane consisting of a metal mesh or an array of radiating earth wires on or just below the soil. This one was obviously of the latter type. In a 1939 report at the Public Record Office they discovered that a mesh mat was better than radials in reducing errors. In this site there are 108 radials which comes out to exactly one every  $3 \frac{1}{3}$ rd degrees. Some seem to be much longer than others.

The issue of a very good earth may have some bearing on the mound applied to the site. The five circles associated with this wireless complex circles are still visible and some have little vegetation growing within the circle. After some research Stan Ames concludes that this was probably due to chemicals being added to the soil in WW2 to reduce the earth resistance (salt, magnesuim sulphate and potasium nitrate have been mentioned the literature). Perhaps thin, stony local soils required chemical treatment and the land owner may have added the mound to reduce any residual toxicity risk.



## Appendix 4 HVIA Supporting Jpegs

### *Walkover Survey*



Exposed section of the south boundary bank in the south-west corner; viewed from the north (2m scale).



View from the track next to the western boundary, looking toward the mound; viewed from the west.



Shot along the east boundary from the north-east corner/entrance, from the north (scale 2m).



Shot across the north-east quarter of site, from the north-east corner/entrance.



Bund-enclosed rubbish area, from the north (scale 2m).



Shot along the eastern boundary, from the south-east corner.



Shot along the southern boundary, from the east (scale 2m).



As above, from the west (scale 2m).



Shot of the mound in the south-west quarter of site, from the north-east (scale 2m).



As above, from the south (scale 2m).



Shot of west boundary, southern half, from the south-east.



Shot across the south-west quarter of site, from the south-west corner.



Shot down the bank-lined track on the west of the site, from the east (scale 2m).



Shot along the track into site, from the west .



Shot of the west boundary, northern half, viewed from the south.



Shot of the north boundary from the north-west corner.





Shot across north-west quarter of site from the north-western corner.



Shot across north-east quarter of site from the middle of the eastern boundary.



Shot across east of site from the eastern boundary.

*Impact Survey*



Church of St Colan, with view of churchyard with mature shrubs and trees which block views; from the east.



Cross near Penpol House, near Crantock; from the south.



Crantock Church set in an open churchyard by the coast; from the south.



Looking south and east over the gardens and grounds of Trerice, showing the overall enclosed nature of the location of the house; from the north-west.



Trerice, main E-shaped 16<sup>th</sup> century front of the building and the formal gardens; from the north-east.



Pophams, in the village of St Newlyn East; from the west.



St Newlyn East Church set high in its enclosed sub-ovoid churchyard; from the south-east.



St Newlyn East Preaching Pit; from the north.



The church house on the small village green in Cubert; from the south-east.



St Cubert Church, coffin rest, gateway and lamppost; from the north-east.



The Old Vicarage and walled gardens and war memorial on the small village green in Cubert; form the south-west.



The view to the south and the south-east in Cubert, showing the local blocking; from the north-north-west.





St Piran's Church within the sand dunes; from the south-west.



St Piran's Round, from within the monument; from the west-south-west.



St Piran's Round, from the outside, looking to the interior through the east entrance; from the south-east.



View to Carn Kief in the distance, enclosed within the tall plantation of trees on the high ridge of ground; from the south-east.



View to Caer Dane hillfort, the earthworks can be seen to be on the very peak of the hill, now overgrown, the hedgebanks running up to the enclosure; from the east, south-east.



View up the valley to Batter Engine House, and Chyverton Estate woodlands; from the south-west.



View into Chyverton, the buildings and gardens entrance which leads to the Listed barns and stables, showing how enclosed the buildings are; from the east-south-east.



View into the wooded main valley of the Chyverton Estate; from the south-west.



View to the northern part of the Chyverton Estate, showing the continuous woodland fringes that block out all exterior views; from the north, north-east.



Higher Ventongimps Farm; from the east-south-east.



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



View of one of the large barrows on the high ground just south of Three Burrows; from the north.



View of Mongoose plantation and the barrow, set next to the fenced enclosure and the other barrow is within the plantation and blocked from view; from the north-west.



View of Hurlingbarrow, set amongst the fields but standing up above the hedgebanks; from the south-south-east.



View of St Agnes Beacon and the World Heritage Site mining areas; from the east-south-east.



View of the shallow barrow in one of the fields near Ropewalk Farm, near St Agnes, showing no views due to shallow preservation of the mound; from the south-west.





View along Bolster Bank, near St Agnes, a long Prehistoric linear boundary which runs through the landscape; from the north-west.



View across the large and expansive relict Prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape around Carland Cross with numerous barrow mounds visible in the fields; from the east-south-east.



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)