LAND at TRECORME BARTON
QUETHIOCK
CORNWALL

Results of a
Historic Visual Impact Assessment

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 140912
Date: 12.09.14
Author: B. Morris

Land at Trecorme Barton, Quethiock, Cornwall

Results of a Historic Visual Impact Assessment

For

Lucy Boulton

of

Mosscliff Environmental (the Client)

By

SWARCH project reference: QTB14
OS Map copying Licence No: 100044808
National Grid Reference: SX3177564585, SX3189064630
Planning Application Ref: Pre-planning
Project Director: Bryn Morris
Fieldwork Managers: Bryn Morris
HVIA: Bryn Morris
Project Officer: Bryn Morris
Report: Bryn Morris
Report Editing: Natalie Boyd
Graphics: Victoria Hosegood; Bryn Morris

September 2014

Summary

This report presents the results of a visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Trecorme Barton, Quethiock, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of two 18m (25m tip) wind turbines.

The proposed turbines would be installed on land that belonged to Trecorme Barton – a reputed former manor – in fields listed on the tithe apportionment as Church Park. This land was owned by the Corytons of Pentillie for most of the later and post-medieval period.

The site is located to the east of Quethiock village, on the upper south-south-east facing slopes of the hill there. Trecorme lies within an anciently enclosed landscape of medieval settlements and their fields. In this landscape, any tall new vertical elements will be highly visible, especially across the fairly open and sweeping plateau element of this landscape; however, the size of the proposed turbines (25m to tip) and the scale of the landform would serve to diminish any visual effect.

*Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on seven of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on the Church of St Lalluwy (**negative/moderate**). Neither cumulative nor aggregate impact is an issue for this site.*

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

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Lucy Boulton of Mosscliff Environmental (The Agent)
Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES)
Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH)

1.0 Introduction

Location: Trecorme Barton
Parish: Quethiock
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX3177564585, SX3189064630

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Trecorme Barton, Quethiock, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Lucy Bolton of Mosscliff Environmental in order to identify any heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of two 18m wind turbines (25m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbines would be located in two adjoining fields *c.*300m north-west of Trecorme Barton, and *c.*600m south-east of Quethiock. They would both be located on a south-south-east facing slope at *c.*125m AOD. The land rises to *c.*145m to the north-north-west, and falls away to valleys to the south-east and south-west.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 (SSEW 1983); these overlie the slates and siltstones of the Saltash Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

A settlement at Trecorme is first noted in 1200, and the place-name element *tre meaning estate or farmstead and usually taken to indicate an early medieval origin (Padel 1985). In the mid 19th century the barton 'formerly esteemed a manor' (Lysons 1814) was owned by John Tillie Coryton Esq. and leased to William Herring. The Corytons of Pentillie acquired Trecorme in the 15th century through marriage to Joan, the widow of Stephen Bodulgate [CRO CY/1056]. The two fields are labelled Higher and Lower Church Park in the tithe apportionment, and as a nearby *quillet* field-name would indicate, probably formed part of a medieval strip-field system. The estate was sold in 1919 [CROAD1512/12]. A chapel is noted at Trecorme in 1434 (Henderson 1925). A number of the nearby settlements are also medieval in date, including Hammett (MCO14737), Trehunist (MCO17412) and Senslands (MCO16743).

The field containing the proposed turbine is classified as *Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL)* being shown as *Medieval Farmland* on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation.

1.4 Archaeological Background

A small number of archaeological interventions have occurred in the local area, mainly relating to solar PV development. Geophysical surveys have been carried out at Penpoll Blunts (Quethiock), Higher Trevartha (Menheniot), Ford Farm (St Ive) and Trehawke Barton (Menheniot) (see CAU 2010, 2011, 2012). In the area immediately around the proposed site, the HER lists medieval and post-medieval relict field boundaries (cropmarks) and extant settlements or structures. Most of

these are clustered around the village of Quethiock, which contains a historic church within a possible lann enclosure, a tall medieval cross, and a series of historic buildings.

Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbines are indicated).

1.5 Methodology

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 3rd edition (Landscape Institute 2013), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Visual Impact Assessment

2.1 National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 128
In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, ***including the contribution made by their setting****. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

Paragraph 129
*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (****including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset****) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

2.2 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 of 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 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011b, 3):

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

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension, where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot. To reflect this emphasis on recognition, the term *landmark asset* is employed to denote those sites where the structure (e.g. church tower), remains (e.g. earthwork ramparts) or – in some instances – the physical character of the immediate landscape (e.g. a distinctive landform like a tall domed hill) make them visible on a landscape scale. In some cases, these landmark assets may exert landscape *primacy*, where they are the tallest or most obvious man-made structure within line-of-sight. However, this is not always the case, typically where there are numerous similar monuments (multiple engine houses in mining areas, for instance) or where modern developments have overtaken the heritage asset in height and/or massing.

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*.

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 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).

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 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).

2.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

2.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Three types of archaeological impact associated with wind turbine developments have been identified, as follows:

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of the masts (25m 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.
- Aggregate Impact – a single turbine will usually affect multiple individual heritage assets. In this assessment, the term aggregate impact is used to distinguish this from cumulative impact. In essence, this is the impact on the designated parts of the historic environment as a whole.

2.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a six-point scale based on the one presented in *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), and in line with best practice as outline in the GLVIA (2013, 38):

Impact Assessment	
Neutral	No impact on the heritage asset.
Negligible	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.
Negative/unknown	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
Negative/minor	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.
Negative/moderate	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.
Negative/substantial	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.

Group Value	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.
Permanent/irreversible	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
Temporary/reversible	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

Excellent	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
Good	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
Fair	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
Poor	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
Trace	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgebanks around a cropmark enclosure.
Not applicable	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.

2.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

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).

2.4 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 2), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 2 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

2.4.1 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.

2.4.2 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*.).

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

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

In the table above, 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.

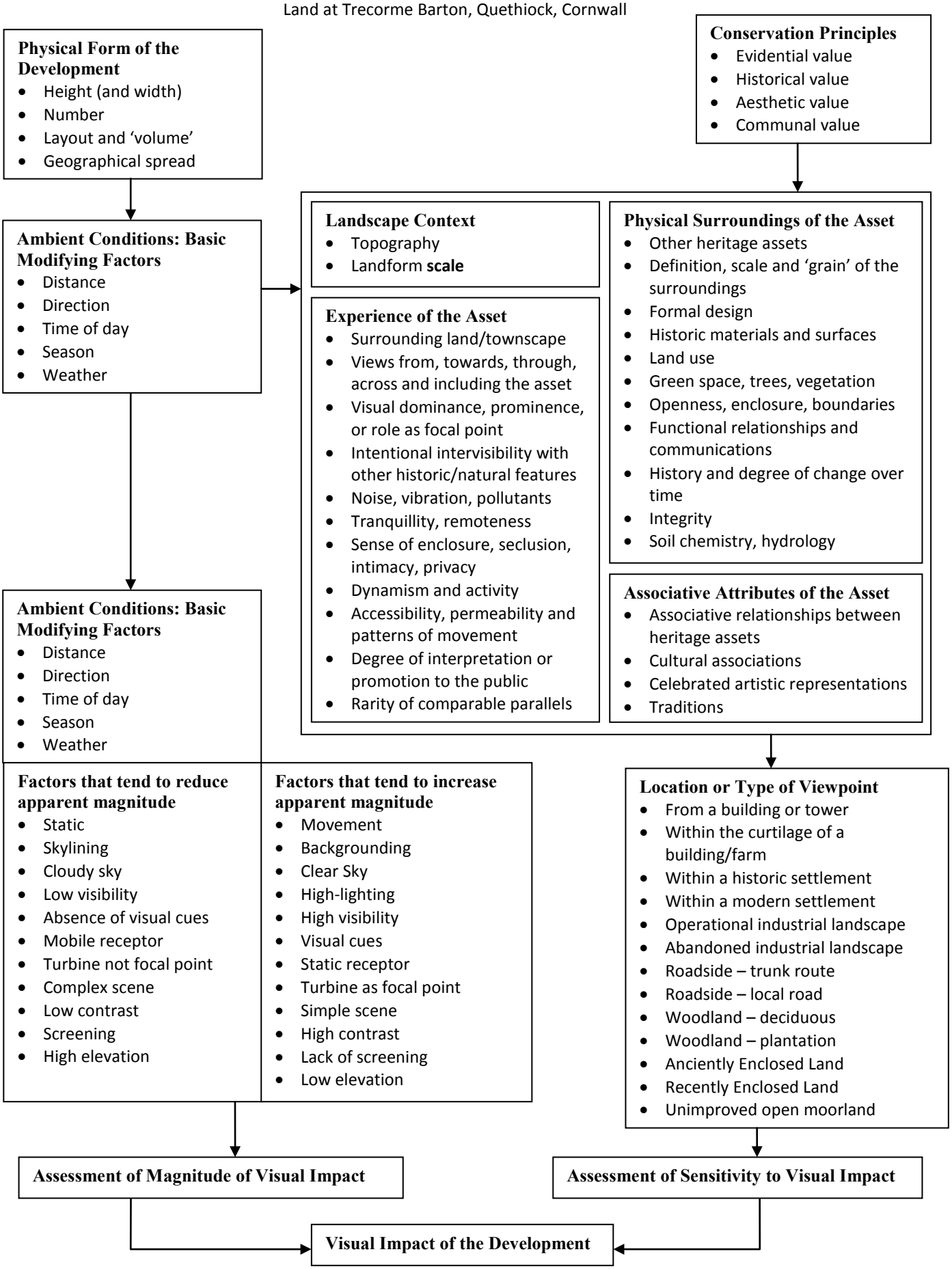


Table 2: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

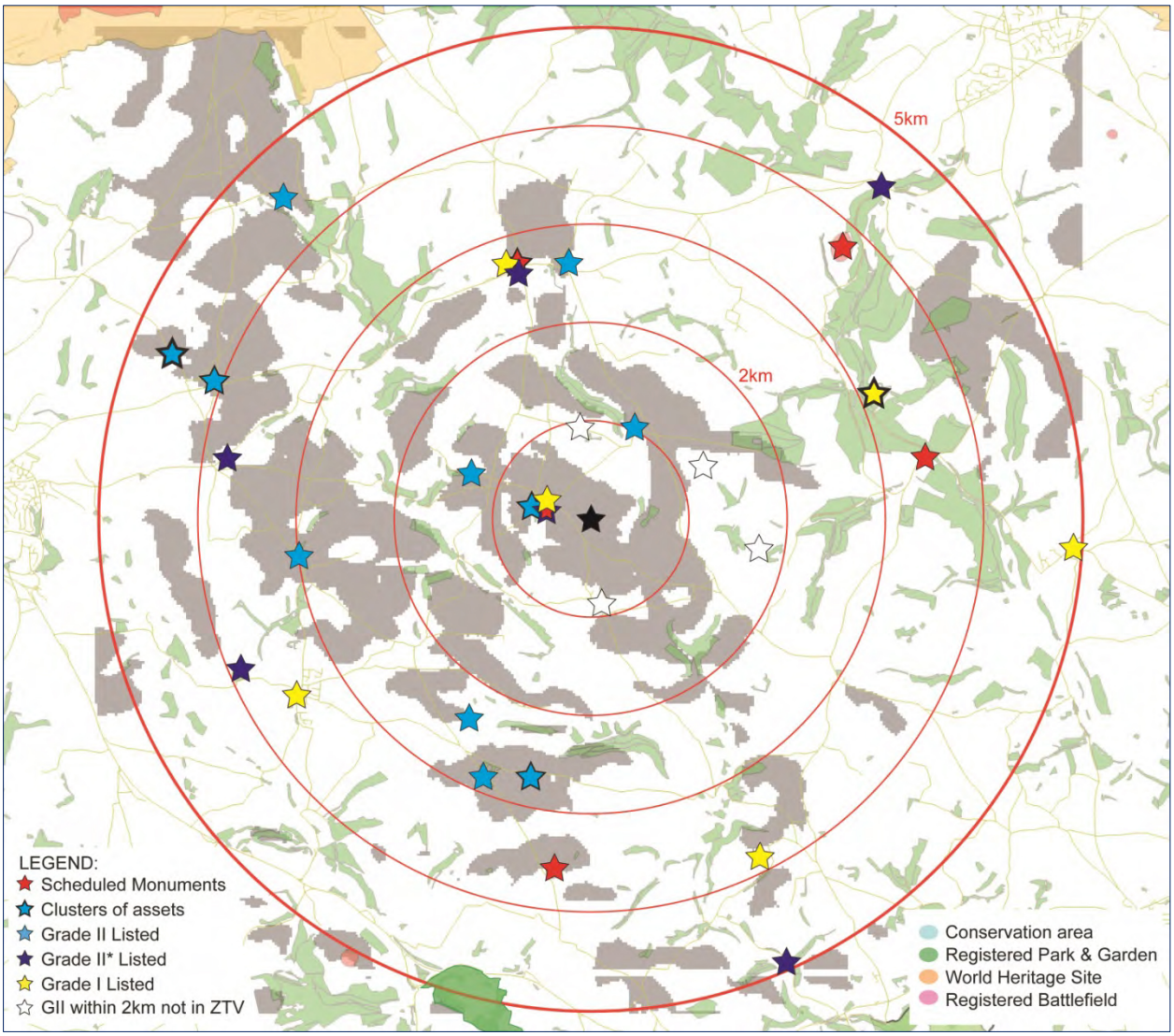


Figure 2: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 5km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV generated by OpenWind software using OS Panorama data) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

2.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be very patchy: the small size of the proposed turbines and the rolling nature of this landscape mean that only the area immediately around the site and facing hillslopes will fall within the ZTV. Even then intervisibility is essentially restricted to the west. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the turbine site by SWARCH using the software package OpenWind and OS Panorama terrain data. The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly to the south and north. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (25m). Up to 2km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 2-5km Grade II Listed buildings within the ZTV, Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens were considered. Based on the character and location of some of these assets, some of these assets were not visited during the fieldwork phase, and the written descriptions are based on secondary sources.

2.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. One Grade I building (church), one Grade II* structure (medieval cross, also a SAM), and 11 Grade II Listed buildings (of which 4 fall outside the ZTV) lie within 2km; within 5km there are five Grade I buildings or groups of buildings, five Grade II* buildings, eight Grade II buildings or groups of buildings (within the ZTV) and four Scheduled Monuments. Of these, two Grade I buildings, one Grade II* cross/SAM, 11 Grade II buildings or groups, and three other Scheduled Monuments fall within the ZTV.

2.7 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.

In the following assessment, text in grey indicates assets that fall outside the ZTV.

2.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

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

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when

the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this.

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

What is important and why

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

- East Trehunist Farmhouse, Quethiock; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good, converted. Distance to turbine: *c.*0.9km. Mid 17th century farmhouse, three-room cross-passage plan with lateral stack and 19th century wing. Farmhouse now a private dwelling and farm buildings converted to residential use. Located within Trehunist, formerly a farming hamlet and now an expanding settlement with converted farm buildings and bungaloid housing estate. The hamlet is located in a saddle between two hilltops, with the ground falling away to the east and south-west. The proposed turbines would not be located within the immediate landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the former farmhouse is restricted to the settlement itself, which is fairly enclosed; the narrow parish road winds between the buildings of the hamlet. On the landscape scale the Listed structure cannot be readily distinguished from the other buildings in the settlement, and there is no intervisibility. On that basis, an impact assessment of **neutral** is appropriate.
- Hammett, Quethiock; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.1km. A mid 18th century farmhouse with presentation elevation with large sash windows with brick reveals, as remodelled in mid 19th century. The front of the farmhouse faces along the valley slope to the east. To the rear (west/north-west) there is a collection of undesignated stone-rubble farm buildings around a yard. The farmstead is located on a south/south-west slope perched above the valley to the east of Quethiock, by the side of a parish road. The proposed turbines would be located on the other side of the valley, around the shoulder of the hill to the south-south-west but visible over it. The proposed turbines would not be located within the immediate landscape context of the farmstead, and would not affect the appreciation of its setting. They would be visible from the farmstead, with minimal local blocking, but would not frame views back to the asset. On balance, given the size of the proposed turbines and the fact views are less relevant to the importance of this asset, an impact assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate.
- Dannett and barn, Quethiock; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good, but no public access. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.3km. Mid 18th century farmhouse and 19th century barn, stone rubble with slate roofs. Modern farm buildings lie up the valley to the north-west. Located in the head of a narrow valley, on a north-east facing slope; the farmhouse faces down the valley to the south east. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. Principal views to the farmhouse would be from the south-east, and would not feature the proposed turbines; views across the valley from the north-north-east would, however, include the turbines in the background. On balance, given the discrete character of the topographical location, the restricted number of possible viewpoints, and the relative importance of aesthetic value to this class of site, an impact assessment of **negligible** is appropriate.

- Treweese Farmhouse, Quethiock; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.4km. A mid 19th century farmhouse with associated (converted) farmbuildings. The farmstead is located within a short narrow combe to the west of Quethiock, on a south-west facing slope. The ground rises to the north, east and south, lending it a very enclosed feel. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Mature deciduous trees and tall hedgebanks topped with mature hedge shrubs provide additional local blocking. The nature of the terrain restricts views to or from the farmstead; the proposed turbines would not be visible from the farmhouse, nor would they frame views to the asset. Impact: **neutral**.
- Goodmerry Farmhouse, Quethiock; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: *c.*1.7km. Late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century fenestration. The house faces north down into the valley. Historic farm buildings to the south, arranged around a central yard, with modern farm buildings to the east. The farm sits on southern slopes of a valley that extends down from Dannett to join the Lynher at Clapper Bridge. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. Views to and from the site are restricted by the terrain, but the proposed turbines would be visible in views back across the valley from the north. The setting of the farmhouse in relation to its farmstead, and setting of the farmstead in relation to the valley, would not be affected, and harm to the aesthetic value of the site would be limited. On that basis, an impact assessment of **negligible** is appropriate.
- Trenodden farmhouse, and Stables to south, Menheniot; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: *c.*2.4km. A 17th century farmhouse, possible three-room cross-passage type, with 1870s Mine Captain's house built adjoining. 1870s stables, converted to residential use. The house faces down the valley to the east, with hints of polite planning. The farmstead is located at the base of a narrow valley, lending it a very enclosed feel. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this farmstead, and the whole farmstead almost certainly falls outside the ZTV. The setting of the farmstead would not be affected, as views to the farm are only possible from higher ground immediately adjacent, and views from the farm are to the east, along the valley. Impact: **neutral**.
- East Penquite farmhouse, St Cleer; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: Unknown, not accessible. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.5km. A late 17th century farmhouse with 18th and 19th century additions. The building is located on the south-west facing slopes of a tributary of the River Tiddy. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The farmhouse faces due south, across the gardens/field enclosures immediately adjacent, to the base of the valley. The (former) farmhouse lies within enclosures defined by hedgebanks topped with mature hedge shrubs, which would restrict visibility; these enclosures appear to contain newly-planted orchards, a pool and circular maze, indicating it is no longer a working farm. The ZTV suggests there would be theoretical intervisibility, but views to the proposed turbines, down the valley to the south-east, would be partial and impeded by the deciduous woodland lower down. As the setting of the building would not be affected, and views unlikely, an impact assessment of **neutral** is appropriate.
- Trengrove Farmhouse, Menheniot; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.4km. 17th century farmhouse, substantially rebuilt in 18th century, with 19th century alterations. A range of stone-rubble farmbuildings to rear around a farmyard, some converted to residential use. The presentation elevation of the farmhouse faces south-south-east, across the fields towards Merrymeet. The site is located on the north-east lip of a narrow valley that drops down to the east; Lower Trengrove is located a little further down this valley and outside of the ZTV. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Principal views to and from the farmhouse are from the south-south-east, across the shallow bowl-shaped depression at the head of the valley. Views beyond this landform are blocked by the buildings of Merrymeet. The setting of the farmhouse, with its

farmstead and among its fields, would not be affected, and views to the proposed turbines would not be possible. Impact: **neutral**.

- Little Tregrill and outbuildings adjoining to south-west, Menheniot; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.8km. A late 16th century house with former open hall, partly remodelled in 1726 with a range of good period interior features, including muntin screen; nondescript exterior but obvious lateral stack. Located next to the minor road leading to Tregrill, a large collection of 19th century stone farm buildings (converted) and probable late 18th or 19th century house. The hamlet is positioned on the lip of the narrow, steep-sided valley west of Menheniot, on a south-east facing slope. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. Views to the site in its setting are only possible from the east, and thus could not include the proposed turbines. Impact: **neutral**.

2.8.2 Grand Residences

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

The great houses are examples of regional if not national architectural value, and may be located on sites with a long history of high-status occupation (evidential). They may conform to a particular style (e.g. Gothic, Palladian) and some were highly influential locally or nationally; surviving examples are often well-maintained and preserved (historical/illustrative). They were typically built by gentry or noble families, could stage historically important events, and were often depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). The epitome of design, they have clear aesthetic/design value, arising from their intrinsic architectural style, but also the extensive

grounds they were usually associated with, and within which they were designed to be seen and appreciated. The aesthetic/design value can improve with time (the 'patina of age'), but it can also be degraded through unsympathetic development. As large structures built for the use of a single family, communal value is typically low, although an argument can be made the 19th and early 20th century great house was a community in its own right, with its family, servants and extended client base. Not all survive as country houses; some are schools, nursing homes or subdivided into flats, and this has a severe impact on their original historical/associational value, but provides new/different associational and also communal/social value.

- Newton Ferrers House, St Mellion; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Multiple associated GI assets including: three sets of gate piers, the terrace, and statues on the terrace; GII assets include: bakehouse, barn, store and garage. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.2km. Large late 17th century gentry house positioned overlooking the valley of the River Lynher; classical design, with two-storey H-plan. The centre and west wing gutted by fire in 1940, only finally restored in the 1990s. To the front, there is a series of 17th century terraces. The complex is located on a narrow spur projecting into the valley of the River Lynher, with the ground dropping away on three sides. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. Principal views to the site in its setting are largely from the south and south-south-east, and would not include the proposed turbines. On that basis, an impact assessment of **neutral** is appropriate.

2.8.3 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. In Cornwall but particularly Devon there were many minor landed gentry and thus a great number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a turbine would be commeasurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as farmhouse within a curtilage of later farm buildings. In these instances, traces of former grandeur may be in evidence, as may be elements of landscape planning; however, subsequent developments will often have concealed or removed most of the evidence. Therefore the sensitivity of these sites to the visual impact of a turbine is less pronounced.

What is important and why

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

- Trehawke, with Granary, Gate piers and Barn, Menheniot; all medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair but deteriorating. Distance to turbine: *c.*2.7km. Large mid 17th century

house, remodelled and extended *c.*1860, with some good period features. Mid 19th century gate piers, 1860s timber granary raised on staddle stones, and mid 18th century shippon with hayloft above. The complex is flanked by modern farm buildings to the east and west. The farmstead is located on a spur between two valleys, on a south-facing slope above the southern valley. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. At a distance of 2.7km, the setting of the farmstead, on the hillside and within its fields, would not be affected by the proposed turbines and the tall hedgebanks and mature trees that line the parish road adjacent provide a measure of local blocking. The fields to the north of the parish road have been developed as a PV array. The farmhouse appears to be orientated to face south, across the head of a valley, and meaningful views to the site from the surrounding area – with one exception – would not include the turbines. Views from Padderbury Top across the farm would, however, include the turbines in the background, but at a distance of *c.*3.6km they would not be particularly intrusive. Impact: **negligible**.

- Gate piers at east entrance of Little Coldrenick House, Menheniot; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition; good. Distance to turbine: *c.*2.8. A pair of early 18th century square-plan piers with moulded cornice and large ball finials. With flanking walls and lodge adjacent, set back from the parish road; the house itself was demolished in *c.*1950. The gate is located at the top of a hill, with the land falling away gently in all directions. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Despite their location on the top of a hill, the fact that the parish roads are incised and the hedgebanks are built up means views to and from the assets are restricted to the immediate vicinity. The hedgerow shrubs to the north have been allowed to mature, and thus local blocking is comprehensive. Impact: **neutral**.
- Pengover Manor Farmhouse, Menheniot; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine; *c.*3.7km. Late 16th century three-room cross-passage farmhouse with later wings added to rear, now two cottages. The front of the building, now with two two-storey porches, faces south-west. Rendered rubble stone exterior, some good interior features, principally moulded beams. A range of rubble stone farm buildings to rear (north-east) around a central yard. The farmstead is located at the head of a narrow valley, on a south-facing slope. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset, within its fields and adjacent to its farm buildings, would not be affected by the proposed turbines; the presentation elevation faces south-west away from the turbines, and the stream that runs along the base of the valley is lined with mature deciduous trees that would provide additional (seasonal) local blocking. Principal views to the site in its setting are from the roads to the south-west and south; as the farmstead lies down in a shallow curving valley, views to the site are otherwise restricted. Impact: **neutral**.
- Molenick Farmhouse, St Germans; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.8km. Early 16th century with multiple subsequent additions; three-room cross-passage 'farmhouse'; interior features of 'outstanding quality' including good period features from the 18th and 19th century, but principally the high-quality arch-braced roof over the former hall. According to the Listing, 'one of the finest farmhouses in Cornwall'; however, it was the seat of the Scawen family from 1298-1712 and stood at the head of a series of manorial holdings. There is also a GII Listed 19th century timber granary on staddle stones. A series of modern farm buildings lie to the south-south-east. The farmstead is located on a south-facing slope overlooking a combe running down to the River Tiddy, which lies immediately to the west. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset, within its fields and adjacent to its farm buildings, would not be affected, and the presentation elevation faces south-south-east away from the turbines. Principal views to the farmstead are unclear: the ZTV indicates views to the site that would include the turbines would be possible from the hillside to the south, and the hill to the south-west. However, the value of these views, weighed against the high evidential value of the asset, would indicate an impact assessment of **negative/minor** (at most) is appropriate.

2.8.4 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

- *Quethiock*, including: Maids House, Great West Farmhouse, Old Pound Cottage, Well Cottage and Well House; all medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c.*0.6km. Maids House, formerly four almshouses, built *c.*1640. Great West Farmhouse, mid 18th century, converted. Old Pound Cottage, early 17th century house, now two cottages. Well Cottage, late 17th century house, now two cottages. Well House, mid 19th century. A cluster of 17th-18th century buildings located west of the church on rising ground. All in stone rubble, painted or slate-hung, with a pleasing rustic aesthetic. This knot of historic buildings is located within the modern settlement of Quethiock, and presumably represents the historic core of the village. The settlement is located at the head of a narrow combe that runs down to the River Tiddy, on a south/south-east facing slope. The proposed turbines would be located to the south-east, around the shoulder of the hill but technically visible from these buildings. However, this part of Quethiock is very enclosed, by both buildings and mature deciduous trees around the buildings, and within the village to the south and east. Views out are very restricted, and meaningful views to the assets as a whole are only really possible from the south-south-west. Those views would include the proposed turbines, but the most visible elements of Quethiock are the more recent buildings (painted white) on the eastern side of the village. On balance, given the introspective character of these assets and the lack of a wider landscape presence, a collective impact assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate.
- Quethiock House, Quethiock; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c.*0.9km. Former vicarage, built *c.*1830s; good 19th century period fixtures. Located in the base of the valley to the north of Quethiock hill, on a south-facing slope. The reception rooms face across the valley to the south. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The stream in the base of the valley is lined by mature deciduous trees that would provide additional (seasonal) local blocking. Views to the site from high ground to the north would include the proposed turbines, but not from other viewpoints. The southern side of the former vicarage would have been the presentation elevation, as suggested by the footpath that runs from the house to the vicarage, over the hill. On balance, the evidential value of the asset, and the fact that there would be no intervisibility, would suggest an impact assessment of **negligible** is appropriate.
- Chantry, St Ive; high significance; Grade II*Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c.*2.6km. Former rectory, built 1852-4 by William White for Canon Reginald Hobhouse. Gothic (fantasy) vernacular style, but not in plan, with separation of ecclesiastical and secular elements; good interior and exterior features, 'boldly massed with striking verticality of outline with very steeply-pitched roofs and irregular elevations full of architectural incident' (Beacham & Pevsner 2014, 554). Reception rooms on the south and east side. Emily Hobhouse (d.1926) has associational links to South Africa and the Boers. Located at the head of a valley, on a south-facing slope, just to the south of the A390 and the Church of St Ivo. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The garden to the south and east is lined with mature deciduous trees, which lends an enclosed feel to the property, despite the original intention that it be visible from the road. The setting of the asset, within the settlement and close to the church, would not be affected. Views to the property, where they are possible, would be from the south-east and east, and the proposed turbines would not feature in these views. Impact: **neutral**.
- Merrymeet House, Menheniot; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.1km. Rubble stone house of *c.*1840, good period fenestration. Located within the settlement of Merrymeet adjacent to the chapel, set back from the parish road to the north, with a long garden with mature deciduous trees stretching down to the A390 to the south. The settlement is located on a level hilltop, and the ground falls away to valleys to the east and west. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The buildings and garden trees of the settlement provide the setting for this asset, and also comprehensive local blocking. Views from the house are restricted to those along the

garden to the south, and views back to the asset within its setting are similarly restricted; it has no wider landscape presence. On that basis, the impact of the proposed turbines would be **neutral**.

2.8.5 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

- Church of St. Hugh of Lincoln, Quethiock; high significance Grade I Listed; condition: fair, currently being renovated. Distance to turbine: *c.*0.6km. Also, medieval cross; high significance, Grade II* and SAM; condition: good. 'Of more than usual interest for both its pre-C15 features and its later C19 embellishment' (Beacham & Pevsner 2014, 463-4). 14th century church and unusually thin west tower; good interior restoration in later 19th century by Rev. William Willmott. Located within the settlement of Quethiock, in an oval churchyard, probably a *lann*. The more historic properties in Quethiock are to the west (see above); the buildings to the east are 18th and 19th century additions. The churchyard contains numerous deciduous trees, a general feature of the wider settlement. The proposed turbines would be located to the south-east, around the shoulder of the hill; the body of the church falls outside the ZTV, but views from the top of the tower could technically be possible. However, this part of Quethiock is very enclosed, by both buildings and mature deciduous trees. Views from the churchyard are very restricted; they are only open to the north-east, and even then there is local blocking from trees and buildings further up the slope. Meaningful views to the settlement as a whole are possible from the south, and those views would include the proposed turbines. However, the most visible elements of Quethiock are the more recent buildings (painted white) on the eastern side of the village, and the church, despite the tower, is not visible on a landscape scale. On balance, given the evidential and spiritual value of the asset, the introspective character of the asset and the lack of a wider landscape presence, an impact assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate. The setting of the medieval cross is restricted to the churchyard, and these would be affected; impact: **neutral**.
- Church of St. Ivo; various GII Listed tombchests, St Ive; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*2.8km. Also, two medieval crosses; high significance, both SAMs; condition: good. 14th century nave, north transept and chancel, 15th century south aisle and 14th-16th century two-stage tower with 12 pinnacles. One of the best Decorated Gothic churches in Cornwall 'and so of unusual importance and interest' (Beacham & Pevsner 2014, 552), with a series of external and internal architectural features (e.g. chancel with stylistic links to St Germans and Exeter Cathedral) of great merit. The church is located on a slight saddle between two hilltops, with the ground falling away to the north-west and south-east. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset within its small churchtown settlement would not be affected, and views from the church and yard are restricted by the adjacent buildings and trees (e.g. across the A390, for instance). The tower does, however, project a little distance above the trees in the churchyard, and is thus a landmark asset. However, given the location of the tower with respect to the proposed turbines, the impact of

the development is unlikely to be very pronounced. The hill to the north of Quethiock lies between the proposed turbines and St Ivo, and views from the north across the church would be subject to (seasonal) local blocking from mature deciduous trees across this relatively flat hilltop. Given that the evidential value of the asset and its fairly intimate setting would not be affected, and that its landmark status would not be unduly affected, an impact assessment of negative/minor would be appropriate. The setting of the two medieval crosses and the GII tombs is restricted to the churchyard, and these would be affected; impact: **neutral**.

- Church of St. Lalluwy, Menheniot; various GII Listed tombchests; high significance Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.5km. 15th century church with earlier two-stage tower with tall spire; this is a landmark asset. Good interior features. The church sits within a sub-circular churchyard, with the older part of Menheniot arranged around it. The church is located on the south-facing slopes of a hill, on a level area overlooking a deeply-incised narrow valley to the west, and the confluence of a series of narrow valleys to the south. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset within its churchtown settlement would not be affected, and views from the church and yard are largely restricted to the south and away from the turbines. The spire is, however, a landmark asset; it is fairly prominent in views from high ground to the south and some of these views (e.g. Padderbury Top, but does not break the skyline from this vantage point) would also include the proposed turbines. On balance, as it is only the landmark character of the church spire from the south and south-west that is an issue, and given that the proposed turbines are fairly small, an impact assessment of **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** is appropriate.
- Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Menheniot; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.1km. A 1905 chapel-of-ease. Rubble-stone walls, slate roof and small timber belfry with elegant spire rising from the apex of the gabled roof at the west end. Located in the centre of Merrymeet, a settlement located on a level hilltop with the ground falling away to valleys to the east and west. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The buildings and garden trees of the settlement provide the setting for this asset, and also comprehensive local blocking. Views from the chapel are restricted by the buildings to the south, and views back to the asset within its setting are similarly restricted; it has no wider landscape presence, although spire of the belfry is visible above the roofs of the adjacent houses. However, given the setting of the asset would not be affected, and views to and from the site are highly restricted, the impact of the proposed turbines would be **neutral**.
- Church of St. Odulphus, Pillaton; high significance, Grade I Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.9km. 15th century church with strong three-stage west tower with pinnacles; some good interior period features. This is a landmark asset. Located upslope of its village, which extends to the west and west-south-west. The church stands at the base of west-facing slope, on a spur above the River Lynher, with short steep-sided combes to the north and south. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset within its churchtown settlement would not be affected, and views from the church and yard are largely to the north and away from the turbines. The tower is a landmark asset, and it is fairly prominent in views from high ground to the north, west and south. These views would not, however, include the proposed turbines. On balance, as it is only the landmark character of the church tower that is an issue and, given that the proposed turbines are fairly small and located at some distance to the west, an impact assessment of **negligible** to **negative/minor** is appropriate.

2.8.6 Nonconformist Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

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

What is important and why

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

- Methodist Church, St Ive; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.6km. *c.*1860 church with 1926 extension. Rendered and slate-hung rubble stone exterior with simple interior fitments. Located on the eastern side of St Ive, amid what appears to be a small 19th century hamlet. On a south-facing slope between two valleys. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and would have no effect on its immediate setting. The chapel is open to the east, but trees and other buildings lie to the south, providing a measure of local blocking. The spiritual value of the asset outweighs both its evidential and aesthetic value; impact: **neutral**.

2.8.1 Bridges

Bridges are usually highly visible structures, built by secular or ecclesiastical authorities and as such can be built statements about power and wealth. They can also be found in association with planned landscapes, either as appropriated element or as an integral part of the overall design. Thus it can be said that views to a bridge are more important than views from a bridge, unless they form part of a designed landscape.

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 why 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.

- Clapper Bridge, 520m SSW of Freeres Farm; high significance, Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.5km. A partly-rebuilt 16th century bridge of three arches over the River Lynher, replacing an earlier clapper bridge. Mentioned in historical

sources in 1480 and 1584. Located at the base of the Lynher Valley. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset is very intimate, and is restricted by deciduous woodland and mature hedgerow trees to its immediate surroundings; in winter, impeded views across the valley may be possible. Given its location with respect to the proposed turbines, the setting could not be affected, and currently the bridge has no wider landscape presence. Impact: **neutral**.

- Newbridge; high significance, Grade II*Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.6km. Bridge over the River Lynher, mentioned in 1478, used by Charles I following the Battle of Lostwithiel. Partly rebuilt in 1698 and 1875, now carries the A390 Located at the base of the Lynher Valley. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset is enclosed, with some buildings and many mature deciduous trees crowding around the road and the bridge. Views upstream are possible, but not downstream or to the west. Given its location with respect to the proposed turbines, the setting could not be affected, and currently the bridge has no wider landscape presence. Impact: **neutral**.

2.8.2 Hillforts and Earthworks

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

Large Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain a vast amount of structural and artefactual data, and represent a considerable time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they were also subject to repeated reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The more monumental examples may be named and can be iconic (e.g. Maiden Castle, South Cadbury), and may be associated with particular tribal groups, early medieval heroes and the work of antiquarians (historical). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if

not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain a sense of awe and sometimes wildness that approaches the spiritual. At the other end of the scale, the cropmarks of lost fortifications leave no appreciable trace.

- Cadson Bury univallate hillfort, St Ive; high significance, Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.8km. An oval univallate hillfort 270×125m across with banks up to 2m high and a ditch up to 1.3m deep, located in a very strong hilltop position overlooking the valley of the River Lynher. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. Views across the site from higher ground to the east would feature the proposed turbines in the background, but at that distance (*c.*6km) are unlikely to be very significant. The defences of the fort are relatively slight when compared to hillforts elsewhere, but in a Cornish context they are reasonably strong and located in a commanding position where extra defences need not have been necessary. The choice of location – perched up above the River Lynher – can be no accident, and it is in the context of routes through and along this major river valley that we must see this monument. Most of this eastern area falls outside the ZTV, and the two proposed turbines would have no effect on the setting or experience of this asset. Impact: **neutral**.
- Iron Age defended settlement at Padderbury Top, St Germans; high significance, Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: *c.*3.6km. A strongly-defended hilltop with up to four banks and ditches, of which the first (inner) bank (more a sculpting of the hilltop than a bank *per se*) and ditch and third bank are visible. Smaller than most rounds, but more strongly-defended than many hillforts, the nature of occupation here remains uncertain. Located on a discrete hilltop south of Quethiock, the choice of location was clearly influenced by visibility, as it enjoys excellent 360° views. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and would have no affect on its immediate setting; nor would they feature in views to the hilltop. The proposed turbines would, however, be visible from this hilltop fortification, at a distance of 3.6km. At this distance the turbines would constitute one component within a wider historic landscape that contains other strong modern vertical elements, principally the lines of electricity pylons that run east-west to both the north and south. On that basis, and the fact that the evidential value of the site is at least as important as its aesthetic value, an overall impact assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate.

2.8.3 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

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

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

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

What is important and why
This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. Luxulyan viaduct) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18th and 19th centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template (e.g. engine houses) although incremental development through use-life and subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. Kennall Vale gunpowder works), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (e.g. South Crofty Mine), but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.

- Wheal Honey Stack, Menheniot; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: *c.*3km. A tall mine chimney, rubble stone below with brick above, and some good detailing. The mine was operational 1845-1884. This is a landmark asset. The former mine site is located in a saddle between three areas of higher ground, with narrow valleys to the south, east and north; the saddle is fairly level, sloping only slightly to the south-east. Little evidence of the former mine remains; the hedgebanks in the immediate area have been allowed to grow up, presumably to provide screening for the houses and semi-industrial buildings now located at the site. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and views from the asset out to the surrounding countryside are restricted by the buildings and deciduous trees/shrubs in the immediate area. It is, however, a landmark asset, and does break the skyline. Views back to the chimney from the east would not include the turbines, and views from the west would place the proposed turbines even further away. On balance, therefore, given the size of the proposed turbines and their location in respect to the chimney, an impact assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate.
- Cutcrew Sawmills; high significance, Grade II*Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.9km. 18th century corn mill converted to a saw mill in the late 19th century. Wheel and leat survive, and Listing notes the survival of the complete sawmill machinery. Located at the base of the Tiddy Valley, at the toe of the eastern flank where a tributary empties into the main river. The proposed turbines would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and it does not fall within the ZTV. The setting of the asset is open to the west, across the valley. Views to the site are possible from the west and south, but would not include the proposed turbines. Given its location with respect to the proposed turbines, the setting could not be affected, and currently the bridge has no wider landscape presence. Impact: **neutral**.

2.8.1 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). The 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).

- Catchfrench: medium significance, Grade II RPG; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: *c.*4.7km+. A GII RPG, stretching down from Catchfrench Farm to the base of the adjoining valley to the north; most of the RPG lies beyond 5km, and almost all falls outside the ZTV. The RPG lies on a north-facing slope that contains several deep narrow combes; principal views from the house are to the north-east and north-west, down one of these combes. Meaningful views to and across the RPG are from the north, which the proposed turbines could not affect. Impact: **neutral**.

2.8.2 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

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

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the *South East Cornwall Plateau* Landscape Character Area, close to the edge of the *Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys* LCA (Cornwall Council). The *South East Cornwall Plateau* is characterised as an extensive sloping plateau intersected by river valleys, with sparse scattered medieval settlement and limited tree cover. Main routes are limited to the A390 and A38, and most of the roads are deeply-incised and narrow. The *Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys* LCA, for the area around Quethiock, is comprised of steep narrow valleys feeding into main rivers. These valleys are well-wooded. The *South East Cornwall Plateau* LCA is characterised by fairly sweeping vistas of

low visual complexity; the contrast with the *Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys* LCA, characterised by high visual complexity and restricted line-of-sight, is striking, The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to wind turbine developments varies; for the *South East Cornwall Plateau*, sensitivity is assessed as *moderate*, for the *Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys*, sensitivity is assessed as *moderate-high* (Cornwall Council 2013b).

- The electricity pylons that cross this landscape to the south already present as tall modern vertical elements that detract from the rural aesthetic. The sweeping scale of the plateau landform would also serve to diminish the visual impact of what are quite small turbines. Given the highly-restricted nature of the bare-earth ZTV, and the limited impact on designated heritage assets, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

2.8.3 Aggregate Impact

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

In terms of the proposed wind turbines, this assessment concludes only eight heritage assets would suffer any visual harm as a result of this development, and only one to any significant degree (the Grade I church at Menheniot, at negative/moderate). On that basis the aggregate impact on the historic environment is **negative/minor**.

2.8.4 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 looing 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 inevitability vary according to landscape character.

In terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, a cluster of wind turbines are proposed for the area to the east of Quethiock (see Figure 3); otherwise there are very few operational or proposed turbines within 5km. Dependant on the nature of the proposed developments – and whether they receive planning permission – cumulative impact might constitute an issue; at this current time it is not.

Figure 3: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV generated by SWARCH and data from Cornwall Council, as of 29.08.14).

2.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	No.
SAM	CO1039	Iron Age defended settlement at Padderbury Top,	SX3139861038	Negative/minor
SAM/GII*	26248	Medieval cross at St Hugh of Lincoln, Quethiock	SX3129964720	Neutral
SAM	CO368	Clapper Bridge 520m SSW of Freeres Farm, St Mellion	SX3518065251	Neutral
SAM	CO309	Slight univallate hillfort called Cadson Bury, St Ive	SX3433067384	Neutral
SAM	26246 26247	Two medieval wayside crosses at St. Ivo, St Ive	SX3096767155 SX3093867146	Neutral
GI	61331	Church of St. Hugh of Lincoln, Quethiock	SX3130164746	Negative Minor
GI	61302	Church of St. Lalluwy, Menheniot; GII Listed tombchests	SX2878962820	Negative/minor to Negative /moderate
GI	61362	Church of St. Ivo, St Ive, GII Listed Tombchests	SX3093967158	Neutral
GI	62065	Molenick Farmhouse, St Germans	SX3348461183	Negative/minor
GI	60941	Church of St. Odulphus, Pillaton	SX3669864313	Negligible to Negative/minor

GI	61411 430971 61416 61415 61419	Newton Ferrers House, St Mellion Gatepiers to S of Newton Ferrers House and garden wall to W Terrace to S of Newton Ferrers Gate[piers to SE of Newton Ferrers House and garden wall to E Lower Gatepiers to S of Newton Ferrers and adjoining garden walls	SX3467865891 SX3464265875 SX3466965858 SX3470365859 SX3465565800	Neutral
GII*	61282	Pengover Manor Farmhouse, Menheniot	SX2810465272	Neutral
GII*	61375	Chantry, St Ive	SX3101567125	Neutral
GII*	61246	Newbridge, Callington	SX3473767991	Neutral
GII*	61418	2 Statues on terraces S of Newton Ferrers House, St Mellion	SX3465165883	Neutral
GII*	62049	Cutcrew Sawmills, St Germans	SX3378160123	Neutral
GII*	61276	Little Tregrill and outbuildings adjoining, Menheniot	SX2821663100	Neutral
GII	62203	East Penquite Farmhouse, St Cleer	SX2867967869	Neutral
GII	61300	Wheal Honey Stack, Menheniot	SX2880264262	Negative/minor
GII	61318	Merrymeet House,	SX2795566014	Neutral
GII	61317	Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Menheniot	SX2797466040	Neutral
GII	61292	Trengrove Farmhouse, Menheniot	SX2756266301	Neutral
GII	61380	Methodist Church, St Ive	SX3155967207	Neutral
GII	61323	Hammett Farmhouse, Quethiock	SX3222365548	Negative/minor
GII	61326	Treweese Farmhouse, Quethiock	SX3061565094	Neutral
GII	61336 61337 61335 61333 61334	*Quethiock:* Maids House Great West Farmhouse Old Pound Cottage Well Cottage Well House	SX3123264726 SX3122764700 SX3125364728 SX3126464743 SX3127364742	Negative/minor
GII	61338	East Trehunist Farmhouse, Quethiock	SX3185163775	Neutral
GII	61320	Dannett Farmhouse and Barn, Quethiock	SX3293665085	Negligible
GII	61322	Goodmerry Farmhouse	SX3339364303	Negligible
GII	61327	Quethiock House, Quethiock	SX3166765512	Negligible
GII	61293 61294	Trenodden Farmhouse Stables	SX3052662719 SX3050662691	Neutral
GII	62045	Gate piers at Coldrenick House, Menheniot	SX3072461995	Neutral
GII	61288 61291 61289 61290	Trehawke, Menheniot Granary 5m north of Trehawke Farmhouse Gatepiers 3m SW of Trehawke Barn 5m W of Trehawke	SX3118861988 SX3132062013 SX3117761978 SX3116461992	Negligible
RPG	2381	Catchfrench	SX3058059777	Neutral
-	-	Aggregate Impact	-	Negative/minor
-	-	Cumulative Impact	-	Negligible
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/minor

Table 3: Summary of impacts.

3.0 Conclusions

3.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbines would be installed on land that belonged to Trecorme Barton – a reputed former manor – in fields listed on the tithe apportionment as Church Park. This land was owned by the Corytons of Pentillie for most of the later and post-medieval period.

The site is located to the east of Quethiock village, on the upper south-south-east facing slopes of the hill there. Trecorme lies within an anciently enclosed landscape of medieval settlements and their fields. In this landscape, any tall new vertical elements will be highly visible, especially across the fairly open and sweeping plateau element of this landscape; however, the size of the proposed turbines (25m to tip) and the scale of the landform would serve to diminish any visual effect.

There are six Grade I and five Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 5km of the site, of which only one falls within the ZTV, together with a rather greater number of Grade II Listed buildings. There are six Scheduled Monuments within 5km: two hillforts, a bridge and three medieval crosses, of which only one falls within the ZTV. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings, which fall outside of the ZTV.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on seven of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on the Church of St Lalluwy (**negative/moderate**). Neither cumulative nor aggregate impact is an issue for this site.

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

4.0 Bibliography & 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*, 2nd 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.

Henderson, C. 1925**:** *The Cornish Church Guide*

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*.

Landscape Institute 2013: *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3rd edition. London.

Landscape Institute 2011: *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*. Advice Note 01/11

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.

Websites:

British Geological Survey 2012: *Geology of Britain Viewer*. http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html [accessed 19.05.2014]

Unpublished Sources:

CAU 2010: *Ford Farm, St Ive, Cornwall: archaeological watching brief.* CAU Report No.2010R126.

CAU 2011: Proposed Penpoll Solar Farm, Quethiock, Cornwall: archaeological assessment. CAU Report No.2011R027.

CAU 2011: Higher Trevartha proposed solar farm, Menheniot, Cornwall: archaeological assessment. CAU Report No.2012R006.

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR A HISTORIC VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT TRECORME BARTON, QUETHIOCK, CORNWALL.

Location: Land at Trecorme Barton
Parish: Quethiock
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX3175364600, SX3189064630
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Construction of two (25m to tip) wind turbines
Date: 8th August 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Lucy Boulton of Mosscliff Environmental Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for a historic visual impact assessment. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up according to guidelines established by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located approximately 500m east of the historic village of Quethiock, within *Anciently Enclosed Land*. On the Tithe apportionment the two fields are labelled Church Park.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1.1 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of viewshed analysis;

3.1.2 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets, including views from key features looking toward the development site;

3.1.3 Produce a report containing the results of the visual impact assessment;

3.1.4 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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

4.2.1 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. In the absence of such a ZTV, one will be prepared by SWARCH using the freeware OpenWind and OS Panorama Opendata.

4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/). This will include: all Grade II listed structures and exceptional un-designated assets within a 2km radius, all Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, structured views and battlefields, and all Grade II Listed buildings in the ZTV within a 5km radius. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photographs taken. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using 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 viewshed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text 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 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;

5.1.6 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 HET 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 Southwes1-190229.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be undertaken and managed by Bryn Morris. 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

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

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

Curatorial

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

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

Bone

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

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

Lithics

Dr Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freeserve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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

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

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

Pottery

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

Roman *Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology 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

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

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

Appendix 2
Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Iron Age defended settlement at Padderbury Top
CO1039
The monument includes an Iron Age defended settlement, situated on the summit of a prominent hill called Padderbury Top. The settlement survives as a roughly circular central enclosure defined by an inner rampart bank of up to 3m high. It is concentrically surrounded by a closely-set second rampart defined as a scarp of up to 1m high. Aerial photographs reveal there were originally up to four lines of defence, one between the two visible ramparts and an outer bank with ditch. These, together with the ditches associated with the visible ramparts, are preserved as buried features.
SX3139861038

Medieval churchyard cross in Quethiock Churchyard, also GII* Listed
26248
The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated in the south west corner of the churchyard in Quethiock, in south east Cornwall. The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with a round or `wheel' head set in a round granite base, measuring 4m in overall height. The head measures 0.9m high by 0.84m wide and is elliptical in shape. The head is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal limbed cross with widely splayed arms linked by an outer ring. Each of these holes have three rounded ribs running through them, one on the side of each limb and one on the ring, forming the holes into a trefoil shape. Both principal faces are decorated. Each face bears a double bead on the outer ring, the outer bead passes over the upper limb, and the double bead passes over the lower limb. The upper and side limbs are decorated with triquetra knots, the lower limb bearing two interlaced oval rings; the edges of the limbs are outlined with a single bead. At the intersection of the limbs is a central round boss with a bead around its base. This decoration is more worn on the south face than on the north face. The upper limbs extend slightly beyond the ring, and there is a bead around the outer edges of the side limbs. The lower limb is larger than the other limbs; its outer edges extend to either side of the shaft, and curve upwards at an obtuse angle. The head is joined to the shaft by a tenon which fits into a mortice on the top of the shaft and is reinforced by cement. The shaft measures 0.75m wide at the base tapering to 0.38m at the neck, and is 0.32m thick at the base tapering to 0.25m at the neck. The shaft has a 0.1m wide bead on all four corners. Originally all four sides of the shaft were decorated, but the decoration on the south face is badly eroded and no longer visible. On the north face the shaft is divided into three panels containing interlace designs. The west side bears a continuous panel of foliated scrollwork, the east side is divided into two panels bearing an eroded interlace design. The shaft has a cement join 1.47m above the base. On the east side there is a small lead filled hole 0.07m long by 0.06m wide and 2.08m above the base. The west side has two lead filled holes: the upper one is 0.05m long by 0.04m wide and is 0.31m below the cement join; the lower one is 0.05m long by 0.06m wide and is 0.14m below the upper hole. These small holes and the fracture of the shaft are the result of the former reuse of the cross as a pair of gateposts. The shaft is joined to the base by a tenon which fits a mortice in the base and is reinforced by cement. The round base measures 1.26m in diameter and is 0.3m thick, only 0.14m is visible above ground level. The cross head and base were found buried in the churchyard in 1881 by workmen excavating to build a new boundary wall for the south side of the churchyard. The Reverend William Wilmot found the shaft in use as two gateposts to a disused entrance to the churchyard. This gateway has since been blocked up. The four fragments of the cross were cemented together and re-erected on 25th July 1881 on the spot where it was found, which was considered to be close to its original site. The historian Hencken in 1932 dated the cross to the 13th century by the style of the scrollwork decoration on the shaft. More recent studies of churchyard crosses suggest that this cross is of tenth century date. The gravestones to the east and north east of the cross are excluded from the scheduling where they fall within the protective margin of the cross, but the ground beneath is included. The cross is Listed Grade II*.
SX3129964720

Multi-span Bridge called Clapper Bridge 520m SSW of Freeres Farm
CO382
The monument includes a multi-span bridge over the River Lynher, known as Clapper Bridge. The bridge survives as a four-arched bridge with parapets and cutwaters with refuges above on the west side. Three of the arches are gently curved and the fourth has a flat granite lintel on the south side. The bridge was initially built from clapper stones which were incorporated into a 16th century rebuilding with 19th century additions. In 1480 during the Wars of the Roses, the Lancastrian Richard Edgcumbe of Cotehele referred to a problem encounter at 'Klaper Brygge' with Richard Willoughby, later Lord Broke of Callington. Norden also recorded it as 'Clayper Bridge' in 1584.
SX3518065251

Slight Univallate Hillfort called Cadson Bury
CO309
The monument includes a slight univallate hillfort, situated at and enclosing the summit of a prominent and very steep sided hill called Cadson Bury Down, overlooking the valley of the River Lynher. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 275m long by 170m wide internally defined by a single rampart of up to 2m high internally with outer ditch of up to 1.3m deep. The interior of the hillfort is largely level and occupies a commanding defensive position. There are two inturned entrances to the east and west and a southern staggered breach may also be an original third entrance. Cadsonbury was first recorded in the 13th century, and its earliest depiction was on Martyn's map of 1748. It was described by Lysons in 1814.
SX3433067384

Medieval wayside cross in St. Ivo's Churchyard, 10m ESE of the church
26246
The monument includes a medieval wayside cross set against the south east boundary wall of the churchyard at St Ive, in south east Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite head and shaft set in a rectangular base. The cross-head has unenclosed arms, a form called a `Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated north west-south east. The overall height of the monument is 1.8m. The cross stands 1.66m high above the base and leans slightly to the south east. The head measures 0.51m wide across the side arms, each of which are 0.25m high; the north east arm is 0.18m thick and the south west arm is 0.15m thick. The upper limb is 0.14m high, 0.3m wide and 0.12m thick. The shaft is 0.29m wide and 0.23m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.2m just below the side arms. On the south east face of the shaft, 0.27m below the side arms is a 0.04m diameter hole containing a small rectangular lump of iron embedded in lead, probably the remains of a gate fitting indicating its former reuse as a gatepost. The lower 0.71m of this face of the shaft is obscured by the south eastern boundary wall of the churchyard. The rectangular granite base measures 0.92m north east-south west by 0.48m north west-south east and is 0.14m high above ground level. The south east edge of the base is built into the boundary wall. This wayside cross was discovered in 1932 at a location 80m to the south west of its present position in one of the glebe fields where it was in use as a gatepost. It is believed that the cross originally marked a church path and the glebe boundary. The gravel surface of the modern footpath passing to the north west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling where it falls within the cross's protective margin, but the ground beneath is included. The cross is Listed Grade II.
SX3096767155

Medieval wayside cross St. Ivo's Churchyard, 0.3m S of Church
26247
The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated within the churchyard at St Ive, in south east Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite slab set on a modern rectangular base. The overall height of the monument is 0.93m. The cross stands 0.71m high above the granite base. The head measures 0.33m high by 0.38m wide and 0.16m thick. The south principal face displays an equal limbed cross with slightly expanded limbs. The cross is formed by incised lines and is in light relief, the quadrants between the limbs are in high relief, giving the cross the appearance of being recessed. The lower limb of the cross extends down the top of the shaft, and a narrow groove runs from the mid-point of the base of this limb down the length of the shaft. The top limb is truncated by a fracture

across the top of the head. The sides of the head are also fractured, the original round shape has been altered, and the sides of the head have been straightened in line with the shaft. Below each of the side limbs is a narrow groove, 0.02m wide, which runs parallel with the side limbs for 0.08m, then turns to run down the length of the shaft. On the north principal face a relief equal limbed cross with slightly expanded limbs is displayed. The top limb is truncated by a fracture across the top of the head. The lower limb has been removed by a niche or recess immediately below the centre of the cross motif. This niche measures 0.57m long by 0.17m wide and 0.04m deep; it has a rounded top, and continues down the length of the shaft. The lower edge of the niche on the east side is fractured. The shaft measures 0.38m high by 0.35m wide and is 0.2m thick; the east side has a 0.03m diameter cement filled hole at its base. The shaft is cemented into the rectangular granite base which measures 0.49m east-west by 0.32m north-south and is 0.22m high. The south side of this modern base slopes at an angle to the ground and bears a small metal plaque with an inscription which reads `This stone represents the historic link with the Knights Templars and Hospitallers who held the Advowson of this parish, and the Preceptory of Trebeigh 1150-1540. Erected by the Liskeard and Callington branches of the Old Cornwall Society 1981'. The cross is located in the churchyard of St Ivo's immediately south of the church and to the east of the south porch. It was found in 1965, about 100m south east of its present location, in the garden of the former rectory, now The Chantry, at St Ive. The historian Ellis in 1966 suggested that this cross may have marked the parish boundary between St Ive and Quethiock parishes, possibly at a junction where the road to Quethiock meets the route from St Ive to Menheniot. The small hole in the east side of the shaft may result from its former reuse as a gatepost, as may the mutilation of the wheel head. The niche in the north side also indicates an unknown former reuse of the cross. The cross now functions as a symbol of the ancient link between the church of St Ivo and the Knights Templars and Hospitallers. The Knights Templars possessed the manor of Trebigh until 1314 when they were suppressed and the manor passed to the Hospitallers who owned it until the Reformation in 1538. The Knights Templars had a church at Temple on the south west side of Bodmin Moor, which with the manor of Trebigh was known as the Preceptory of Trebigh. Trebigh is 460m west of St Ivo's church. The metalled surface of the modern footpath and its wooden edging strip passing to the south of the cross and the iron grating 1.14m to the north east of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, where they fall within the cross's protective margin, but the ground beneath is included. The cross is Listed Grade II.
SX3093867146

Listed Buildings

GI

Church of St. Hugh of Lincoln
61331
Parish church. Record is 1259 of rebuilding or enlargement and rededication to SS Peter and Paul. In 1288 after further rebuilding, church was dedicated to St Hugh. Ordination of benefice 1346. Possibly Norman cruciform church rebuilt in circa early to mid C14. Base of tower possibly late C12. Tracery of lower stage C13. Tower strengthened with when belfry added, circa late C14. North aisle circa C15. Restored in 1878-79. Architect Elliot of Plymouth. Rev W Willimott, rector (1878-1888) responsible for much of carving, painting and stained glass. Stone rubble with slate roofs. Cruciform plan with north aisle added. Shallow north transept projection beyond north aisle. Tall thin west tower of 2 stages above roof of broader nave. Staircase tower adjoining on south side with saddleback roof. Tower with short corner buttresses on north west and south west corners. Battlemented parapet. West door with 4-centred granite arch with moulded jambs. C19 door with ornate strap hinges. West window with Decorated 3-light tracery in 2- centred arch with hoodmould. Above, round-headed window of 1-light. 2-light belfry opening with cusped heads and slate louvers. Parapet coping to south west at height of original nave roof. Line of original roof marked on east side of tower. Staircase tower with small, single light openings with square and cusped heads. North aisle with 5 complete circa mid C15 Perpendicular granite windows of 3-lights beneath 4-centred arches with hoodmoulds. Shallow north transept projection with corner buttresses. Circa mid C15 3-light Perpendicular granite window beneath pointed relieving arch for circa C14 2-centred arched opening. To east of transept further 2-light window in rectangular surround. Chancel projects beyond east end of north aisle. Restored Decorated east window of 3-lights with quatrefoils above. 2-centred arch. On south side of chancel, probably C19 Geometric tracery and C19 lancet window with cusped head. Rood loft projection in junction with south transept. East window of south transept C15 tracery as on south aisle. South transept window similar to that in north transept. Sundial above, inscribed E. Morshead vicar by John Retallick 1764. To west of south porch, 2-light Geometric tracery with cusped heads and roundel above. South porch with gable end. Moulded 2- centred arch with hoodmould. Interior Waggon roof in original untreated state to nave. Richly moulded ribs of several different patterns with only 1 common rib between. Chancel roof with simple ribs of original waggon roof with later applique motifs nailed on. South transept roof partly replaced retaining Renaissance motifs with initials IHS and Tudor knots. North aisle with original roof with moulded ribs, stone moulded rail and wall plate. Original waggon roof in south porch. 4-bay north arcade with type A (Pevsner) piers, tall moulded bases, octagonal banded capitals and 4-centred granite arches. 2- centred tower arch with mid C14 Decorated rerearch to west window. South transept with mid C14 Decorated 2-centred arch with double hollow chamfer. North transept arch probably reused and reconstructed to form 4-centred arch. Similar moulding to south transept arch. Furnishings mainly C19 with C19 pulpit. 6 well carved panels to chancel screen with depictions of crucifixion in relief. By Rev W Willimott, circa 1879. Rev W Willimott also responsible for tiling the east wall of chancel with 10 Commandments and decorative motifs. Good example of type. Panel with painting of Last Supper above. Large Squint between south transept and chancel. Also with access to rood-loft staircase. Drawing of proposed C19 rood screen in north aisle. In north transept (probably the Trecorne aisle) circa 1330s funeral recess (cf Church of St Ivo, St Ive). Ogee arch with crocketted finials. Recess in south end of south transept (Trehunsey aisle) undecorates. Piscinas to east of south door with cusped head, in east end of north aisle also with cusped head and on east side of south transept with 2-centred moulded arch. Square font of Pentewan stone with chamfered corners and round bowl on later octagonal base. Restored. Monuments; on north side of chancel to Obadiah Gossop, Rector of St Tudy died 1659. Traces of ancient paint. Carved with relief of hand from Heaven with sickle. Others to William Stephens with date covered. Altar tomb of Hugh Vashmond, died 1599 erected by Hugh Vashmond of the younger 1607. Well carved with inscription. Brasses; to Roger Kyndgon 1395-1471. On chancel floor by pulpit in front of south transept. Effigies of Rogenis Kyndon and wife 'Joh'na' with 11 sons and 5 daughters. Eldest son Edward in robes with coronet on left shoulder. Documents held in Tower of London dated 1461 and 1484 record him as Yeoman of the Guard. Other examples of crown keepers or Yeoman bearing crown on left shoulder include James Tornay, 1519 in Slapton, Bucks and Thomas None, 1567, Shottesbrooke, Berks. Brass to Richard and Isabel Chiverton, engraved 1631. On west wall of south transept. Effigies of Richard and Isabel with 11 children. Family arms impaling those of Polwhele removed. Inscriptions and epitaph. Flooring; chancel relaid in 1878-9 with Minton encaustic tiles and nave, aisle and transepts with Webb's Worcester tiles. Stained glass by Rev William Willimott. Vigorous and worthy of note. Early glass incorporated into east window of south transept. North windows depict St Cadoc building Abbey of Llancarvon; preaching in Quethiock by ancient cross; conversion of St Paul on the way to Damascus. Chancel windows depict Ascension, Nativity, Baptism and window with St Hugh with tame swan. Trehunsey Aisle (south transept) with ride into Jerusalem; Transfiguration and Last Supper West window with Last Judgement. Bell tower restored in 1967. Not inspected. Three bells inscribed 'John Retallick and Ricardus Bond c.w. 1725 vicar Daniel Baudris'. 'Thomas Hancock and John Body c.w. 1765 vicar E. Morshead'. 'John Rogers and Thomas Kelly c.w. 1786 vicar E. Morshead'. Parish stocks in south porch. Church stands on lan. Rev H. Haines A Manual of Monumental Brasses 1861 rp 1970 D. A. Henwood The Parish Church of Quethiock 1970 N. Pevsner and E. Radcliffe The Buildings of England. Cornwall 2nd ed. 1970 J. Polsue Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1967-73 rp 1974
SX3130164746

Church of St Lalluwy; various GII Listed Tombchests
61302
Parish church. Consecrated 1293. Tower possibly C13. Main body of Church C15. North aisle circa early C15, extended circa mid C15, possibly contemporary with erection of south aisle and chancel which extended 1 meter to east of south aisle. Chancel further extended in 1865 during restoration. Upper stage of tower and spire late C14 or early C15. Rubblestone with slate roofs. Comprises west tower, spire, 5 bay north aisle with north porch and 5 bay south aisle with south porch, nave and chancel. West tower of 2 stages with set back buttresses to lower stage. Battlements project on corbel table. West door with 3-centred granite arch with roll moulded jambs. Round headed relieving arch. 3-light Perpendicular west window. Tall narrow 1-light belfry openings with pointed heads below rectangular hoods with labels. Slate louvers. Octagonal recessed spire of stone with moulded cap. North aisle; west window, 3-light circa late C16 Perpendicular window with round headed lights. In earlier partly blocked opening. North side with three 3-light Perpendicular windows. 2 to east of porch circa C15 beneath 2-centred arches with labels. Window to west of porch C19 copy. North porch, gabled end with 2-centred arch possibly of Polyphant stone with moulded arch and jambs. Inner north door with 2-centred Polyphant stone arch with deep cavetto mould. Hoods and labels. To east of north side, straight joint indicating extension of north aisle. Further straight joints possibly for rood loft stair projection now removed. To east, mid C15 3-light Perpendicular window with central raised light, similar to windows in south aisle. East windows of north and south aisles similar; 3-light Perpendicular granite tracery beneath 4-centred arches. North window restored. East chancel

window, Perpendicular, (-light tracery, circa 1865. South aisle with four 3-light Perpendicular windows. East window original granite tracery. 2 central windows restored. South door partly altered. 2-centred chamfered granite arch. South porch with moulded granite 4-centred arch. Sundial above dated 1702. Inner door 2-centred freestone arch with hood and labels. Blocked Holy Water stoup to right. Interior; Original sealed waggon roofs to nave, north and south aisle. Moulded ribs with carved bosses. Carved timber wall plates on north side of nave and south side of north aisle. Traces of paint and gilding of bosses to north aisle waggon roof. Original waggon roof to south and north arcade with some recarved bosses. 5 bay north arcade with 4-centred moulded arcade arches. Type A (Pevsner) moulded granite piers with moulded bases and banded capitals. South arcade possibly by local masons. Complicated moulded 4-centred arcade arches with type A (Pevsner) moulded granite piers with with cruder moulded bases and banded capitals. C19 furnishings. Pulpit with carved panels by Hems of Exeter. Pulpit with carved panels illustrating Artic voyage of Trelawny Jago's ship, Enterprise, in search of Sir John Franklyn who had been lost at sea. Font of Caen Stone, octagonal shaft on square base with rounded corners. Square bowl with rounded corners. Pyramid oak font cover 1916. No rood screen although evidence of position on arcade piers. Monuments; In south-east corner of south aisle, classical marble monument to Jonathan Trelawny of Coldrennick, died 1653 and wife Philodea, died 1674. Broken pediment above with heraldic arms. Directly below, semi-circular slate memorial possibly top of the slate tomb to I.T. Well carved, possibly late C17. 2 putti with heraldic arms. Black marble slab on north wall of chancel to Lud. Stephens, 1724, vicar of Menheniot for 40 years. At base of pulpit, brass inscription set in floor, circa 1386 to Sir Ralph Carmynow. Reputed to be earliest brass in Cornwall. North side of north wall to Edward Trelawny, Dean of Exeter, died 1726. Classical. Tablet to Lady Charlotte Carr by M. Eames of Exeter. Letter of King Charles to Cornish on north wall over north door. 6 bells, re-hung, first cast in C18. Westher Vane on spire presented by Darell Trelawny, High Sheriff of Cornwall. Fixed in July 1781. William of Wykham was instituted at Menheniot in 1365 In 1965 the dedication reverted from Antoninus to Lalluwy. N Pevsner and E Radcliffe The Buildings of England - Cornwall 2nd ed. 1970 The Parish Church of St Lalluwy, Menheniot Church guide.
SX2878962820

Church of St. Ivo; various GII Listed Tombchests
61362
Parish Church. Consecrated 1338. Sister Church of South Hill (q.v.). Nave, north transept, and chancel contemporary with date consecration. South aisle and south porch circa late C15. Tower circa C16 built by munificence of Henry Trecarrel of Lezant. Restored in 1883 by Medley Fulford. Nave, chancel and north transept of rubblestone. Tower, south aisle and south porch of granite ashlar. Slate roofs with nave and chancel in one, projecting beyond south aisle. West tower of 2 stages with set back buttresses rising 8 subsidiary pinnacles which flank the 4 main pinnacles over the corners. Battlemented parapet. Moulded plinth to tower. West door of polyphant stone. 4-centred arch with heavy roll mould with quatrefoils and mouchetts in spandrels beneath hoodmould and labels. Double C19 plank door with elaborate strap hinges. C19 west window of 3-lights. Perpendicular tracery beneath 4-centred arch with hood and labels. In original opening. 3-light belfry opening beneath 4-centred arch. Nave, north wall; two 2-light freestone decorated windows beneath 2-centred arches with hoods and labels. _ North door with blocked opening between 2 windows. Elaborately moulded jambs and 2-centred arch with run-out stops. C19 buttress between north door and west window. North transept; 3-light north window with Decorated. tracery. Central roundel with cusped cinquefoil within. Decorated 3-light windows to north transept with raised central light. North window of chancel with renewed Decorated tracery of 2-lights in original 2-centred arched opening. Similar to south window of chancel. East window restored. 5-light Decorated window with central roundel pushing down central light below (cf Exeter cathedral choir circa 1288-1309 and west window circa 1346-1375). Pointed trefoils south chancel door with outer 4-centred arch with hood and labels possibly contemporary with south aisle. South aisle, Perpendicular 4-light east window beneath 4-centred arch with hood and labels. 4 identical 3-light Perpendicular windows in south wall with stepped buttresses between. Close similarities to Callington (cf Church of St Mary, Callington). South porch gabled with 4-centred arch with roll mould. Rectangular hood and labels with carved spandrels. Sundial above, 1655 inscribed 'Quotidie Morior'. South door in rectangular surround with heavy roll mould to 4-centred arch. Decorated spandrels. Remains of Holy water stoup to right with ogee cusped head. Interior circa late C15 unstained waggon roof to nave with moulded ribs and carved bosses. Carved timber wall plate with moulded stone plate beneath. Waggon roof to chancel with central longitudinal moulded rib. North transept with sealed waggon roof with carved bosses. Circa late C15 south aisle waggon roof with carved ribs, bosses and wall plate. 5-bay south arcade with segmental moulded arches on Type A (Pevsner) moulded piers. Tall moulded bases and elaborately moulded caps. Tower arch projects from moulded corbelled brackets. Segmental moulded arch with outer relieving arch. North transept arch, circa 1330s. Pointed with mouldings on arch dying out into jambs (cf Church of Sampson, South Hill). Furnishings C19. Oak pulpit circa 1700. Octagonal with carved panels and moulded cornice. Later base. Circa 1700 octagonal tester with moulded cornice. Circa C17 oak chair in chancel. Octagonal granite font, stem circa C14. Sedilia in chancel, circa 1340s, 2-centred arches with trefoils in spandrels. Decorated with carved bulbous foliage. Simple piscina to right of altar with ogee arch with cusping. Circa 1330s Piscina also in east wall of north transept. Tomb recess in north wall of north transept (q.v. Church of St Hugo, Quethiock). Decorated circa 1330s with ogee, cusped arch with bulbous finial above. On inner side of east window, Decorated niches with nodding ogee arches placed diagonally and bulbous crocketted finials. C19 Commandment boards with Lords Prayer and Creed in west end of nave. Painted plaster coat of arms, Charles II, 1660, on north wall of nave. Strap work. Monuments; Classical memorial to John Lyne, died 1791, rector of parish by Isbell. On north side of chancel. Directly to west, slate ledger stone in memory of John Saltren, died 1695. Central heraldic arms with lion rampant. Other ledger stones to Robert Soby, 1741; to son of Thomas Dodson of May, died 1669; to William Leane, 1700; John Saltren, 1663 and John Wrey, 1603. Glass in east window given in memory of Archdeacon Hobhouse. Brass plaques to Hobhouse family, (q.v. Chantry, St Ive). Slate memorial to the Wrey family 1597 (q.v. Trebeigh Manor) transferred to Tawstock in 1924. N Pevsner and E Radcliffe The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd ed. 1980
SX3093967158

Molenick Farmhouse
62065
Farmhouse. Early C16, with additions probably of later C16, and C17, with plasterwork dated 1652. Remodelled in the early C18, with C19 and some alterations. Slatestone rubble, slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable end to left; hipped to right. Gable end stack to left end and rear lateral hall stack, with brick shafts. Rear rendered and lined out. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room to left heated by a gable end stack, with chamber above. The open hall was probably originally heated by the fireplace in the rear lateral stack and not by an open hearth. The rear of the house may originally have been the front; there is what may have been a 2-storey porch to the rear of the passage. In the later C16, a wing was built, of one-room plan, to the front of the inner room to right; this was also originally open to the roof, with smoke-blackened trusses surviving. In the later C17, a rear wing of one-room plan was added to the rear of the inner room; this was heated by a stack to the outer right side, with plaster shield of arms dated 1652, which appears to be in situ. Probably in circa 1700 - early C18, the hall was floored, with 2 windows in the front a ground floor and a gable built over, for 2 windows, and a fireplace, with stack rising from the apex of the gable. At this time a straight stair was inserted to the rear right of the passage. The site of the original stair is uncertain. In the mid C19, the original inner room was largerly rebuilt, with a straight stair dividing to right and left, to give access to the upper floors of the front and rear wings, with a passage at ground floor leading to the rear wing. One jamb survives of the original ground floor doorway to the front wing; this re-modelling also took up part of the hall at this end, with a stud partition wall inserted. Probably also at this time, a shallow rear addition was made behind the hall stack; this is now inaccessible. Also at the this time in the C19, the rear wing was enlarged, new windows inserted, and a small porch added to the front door. In the C20, the doorway to the storied porch was replaced by a window, and the ground floor of the porch used as a room. Few other alterations. Exterior: 2 storeys, with lower end to left and hall to right of passage doorway. The lower end has a 16-pane sash at first floor, with cambered brick head. The door to the passage is C19, with cambered brick head and flat hood on wooden piers, with dentils. Above the doorway is an early C18 sash, of 16 panes, with cambered brick head, the glazing bars flat-faced outside and ovolo-moulded inside. To right, the hall has 2 similar early C18 12-pane sashes at ground floor, with cambered brick heads. At first floor, a large gable, with brick stack at apex, and 2 C19 6-pane sashes with cambered brick heads. To right and projecting to the front, the parlour wing, of 2 storeys; at ground floor this has C20 casement, and first floor C19 16-pane sash. Attached to the right gable end of the parlour wing is a lower C19 2- storey range of outhouses, with 2 doors and 2 windows at ground floor, with brick segmental heads, all 2-light casements; at first floor a blocked window, two 2-light casements. To end right an external stair to a loft door. All openings have brick segmental heads and surrounds. The left gable end has painted rubble wall. At the right side, the roof slope has been rebuilt over the original inner room; the central range has a covered way at ground floor, with scantle slate pitched roof on wooden piers; plain door with blocked window. To the right, the later C17 wing has external stack, and is rendered and lined out, with a C19 6-pane sash at first floor. There is a C19 16-pane sash at first floor on the central range, lighting the stair. To the left, the C16 front wing is built out beyond the line of the main building, with hipped roof; door and 2-light casement at ground floor, with loft door above. There is a C19 2-storey addition to the outer side of the wing, rendered and lined out, with 2 doors, 16-pane sash and 2 plate-glass sashes at first floor. To end left, the C19 outhouse has door; this side is built into the bank. The rear of the house has a 2-storey porch with hipped roof, with C20 casement at ground floor, C19 16-pane sash at first floor. Lower end to right has ground floor C20 12-pane light. The rear lateral stack to the hall rises from the roof slope with brick shaft; there is a 2-storey addition, probably of C18, built between the porch and the wing to left; this conceals the stack at ground floor; there is a door and 9-pane light at first floor to right. The 2-

storey wing projects to left; at inner side there is a C20 window at ground floor, C19 18-pane sash at first floor. Rear of the wing also has C20 window at ground floor and 18-pane sash at first floor. Interior: This house has features of outstanding quality, particularly the roof over the hall. The passage is wide, with a stone floor. To rear right, early C18 straight stair, boxed in; at first floor this retains turned balusters. There is a 2-centred arched chamfered granite doorway to the lower end, with cushion stops and carving over the head; semi-circular granite step down into the room. Lower end room has slate floor, 2 heavy chamfered cross beams; recessed in party wall to passage. Fireplace with granite jambs and cambered lintel, oven to left with cast iron door and pot jack; copper to left of fireplace and hooks in ceiling. To the right of the passage, the screen to the hall has been plastered over, but the original screen may survive; at first floor level it is exposed, a plain plank and muntin screen. In the hall, the rear lateral fireplace has granite 2-centred arch, roll- moulded, with recessed spandrels and cushion stops. Along the front wall is a later C17 bench with scalloped edge and end. To the right, there is a C19 passage leading to the rear wing; this room was substantially remodelled in the C19, with shutters to windows, but retains a plaster shield of arms, with scrollwork and helm, with arm grasping a tree trunk with roots; painted and dated 1652. The arms are of Scawen, Molenick, Moyle of Bake and Dandy of Lanreath. The doorway to the front wing retains one jamb of the late C16 doorway, with convex and concave mouldings and scroll stop. C19 stair in the former inner room. At first floor, the chamber over the hall retains the complete roof structure from the original building. There are 5 bays, with a decorative string across the gable ends. Arched braces, with cambered collars, with carved pendants below the collars, 2 rows of threaded purlins and wall plate, with diagonal ridge purlin. All the members are carved with leaves, wheatear and geometric designs, each one different. There is a doorway to the landing over the passage, and the foot of the principal remains behind the door. This roof is an extremely rare survival, and is of exceptionally high quality. On the landing, there is an early C18 2-panelled door to the room over the lower end, and a similar door to the chamber over the porch. Roof over the lower end. There is a solid wall to the left of the passage, rising to the apex; there is a chamfered doorway to the chamber over the lower end. One truss remains over the passage, with notched lap-jointed collar, the collar removed, curved foot to the principals. The roof was rebuilt over the lower end, in C18 or C19. Roof over the upper end. This is in 3 sections, with the roof over the front wing, roof over the original inner room and roof over the rear wing. The front wing has roof trusses with chamfered principal rafters and cambered collars, also chamfered with ogee stops; dovetailed lap joints and trenched purlins. The trusses over the front wing appear to be smoke-blackened. C17 roof remaining over the rear wing, with halved principals, notched and slightly cambered collars, mortised apex to the principals and trenched purlins. The later trusses have halved and pegged principals. Molenick Farmhouse is unusual, in having as well as an open hall, a later wing which was also originally heated from an open hearth. It must have retained the open hall until the early C18, and the features from this phase are also interesting. This is one of the finest farmhouses in Cornwall.
SX3348461183

Church of St. Odulphus
60941
PILLATON SX 36 SE 5/192 Church of St Odulphus 23.1.68 GV I Parish church. Probably C14, with additions of circa mid C15 and later C15; C19 restoration. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Tower, south porch and south transept in granite ashlar. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles; porch and south transept have raised coped verges, with cross finial to transept. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; probably in circa early C15, the north aisle was added. Later in the C15, the south transept, with rood stair, south porch and west tower. Exterior: Nave has the south porch to west and the transept to east; between these, a window of 3 cusped lights, with recessed surround; this part of the wall was rebuilt at the time the transept and porch were added, with high chamfered plinth continuous with the transept plinth. Chancel has rubble plinth, C15 east window of 3 cusped lights with the central light taller, 4-centred arch and hood mould, cross finial above. South window of 2 cusped lights with square head and hood mould. Attached to east wall a slate tablet to Robert Smith, 1815; stone gutter in the valley to the north aisle. North aisle 3-light east window as at the east end of the chancel. 4 bays to north, each with a 3-light window, with cusped lights, square head and recessed hollow- chamfered surround. The west end has window as to east. South transept on high chamfered plinth. 3-light south window with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery, hood mould. 3-light east window, cusped lights, square head with recessed hollow-moulded surround. Polygonal ashlar rood stair attached to east with lancet and pitched roof. Gabled south porch on hollow-moulded plinth with hollow-moulded string course. 4- centred arched wave-moulded outer doorway with hood mould. Interior of porch has C19 tiled floor, plastered walls, slate benches to sides; late C15 wagon roof, with moulded ribs and carved bosses, wall-plate carved with pomegranates and flowers. Inner 4-centred arched doorway with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels; plain C19 door. West tower in 3 stages, on high plinth with upper and lower hollow moulding, plain string courses, set-back buttresses, embattled parapet with pinnacles. The west doorway has 4-centred arch, roll-moulded, with recessed spandrels and square hood mould; plain C20 door. West window with 4-centred arch, wave-moulded surround and hood mould, tracery rebuilt in C19. 3rd stage all sides a 3-light bell-opening, with 3-centred arched lights, upper tracery and wooden louvres, recessed surrounds. Interior: Plastered walls and C19 tiled floor. Nave and chancel has C19 roof. North aisle has ceiled C15 wagon roof with moulded ribs, carved bosses and wall-plate. South transept also has C15 wagon roof with moulded ribs and carved wall-plate set on moulded granite wall-plate. Tall 4-centred moulded tower arch, with Pevsner A-type piers with carved captials, C19 wooden screen across. 6-bay north arcade, with 4- centred hollow-chamfered arches, slender piers with 4 shafts and roll-moulding between shafts, octagonal chamfered bases with ring mouldings to capitals. Nave has corbel for image stand at east end. Unusually wide south squint to transept, with chamfered arch, giving access to the rood stair, which has a 4-centred arched chamfered doorway, stone newel stair and upper skew doorway. North aisle has round- arched niche at east end. Tall 4-centred arch to the trasept, with Pevsner A-type piers; chamfered piscina to south side. Fittings: C19 pews and pulpit, and screen between the chancel and the north aisle. Octagonal stone font in nave, probably C19. Royal Arms of George II, dated 1729, oil on board in moulded frame, in nave. Royal Arms of Charles II, dated 1663, oil on board in moulded frame, in north aisle. C17 stocks in porch. Monuments in chancel: marble tablet on slate ground with urn, to Jane Francis, 1819; scrolled marble tablet on slate ground, to Reverend Henry Woollcombe, 1816. In north aisle, a marble tablet on slate ground, to Nicholas Rawle Herring, 1836. In south transept, marble tablet with pilasters, apron and cornice, to James Tillie, 1746; slate tablet with stone pilasters, cornice, flaming urn, apron with carved stone putto with wings and flowers, to Robert Tillie, 1742; fine classical monument, with pilasters, frieze and entablature, apron with bucranium, to James Tillie, 1772. Sources: Radcliffe, E.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.
SX3669864313

Newton Ferrers House
61411
Country house and garden terrace adjoining to the south. Circa 1685-95. Built for Sir William Coryton. Restored in 1880s for Sir Digby Collins. Fire in 1940 gutted west wing. Also demolished probably earlier manor house illustrated in engraving by Edmund Prideaux. Ashlar granite and blue and grey slate stone. Moulded granite plinth, strings and large granite quoins. Stone rubble to rear (north) elevation. Slate roof originally with hipped ends. Roof to central range replaced with flat roof with raised parapet. West projecting wing gutted and roof removed. East projecting wing with hipped ends. 3 lateral stone rubble chimney stacks with moulded caps on east elevation of east wing and rear lateral stack with moulded cap on centre of north elevation. House originally 'H' shape plan with further earlier range to west. Main reception rooms on piano nobile. Entrance on east with stair leading to saloon which occupies the 3 central bays. Here, only 1 room deep, the saloon looks onto the fine garden terraces to the south and the enclosed garden on the north. The west wing, now gutted, contained the dining room and secondary stairs. A smaller remodelled dining room is now situated to the west of the saloon. In the east wing an ante room leads to the library on the south east and a bedroom on the north east. Reputed to be the earliest Cornish mansion of classical design without traces of Tudor survivals. (Pevsner). 2 storeys, tall basement with attic now removed. Symmetrical 2:7:2 window south garden front, with 2 wings projecting forward. West wing with flat dressed stone arches to window openings. East side of wing with 2 window openings with 12-pane sashes to basement. Piano nobile and first floor with 4 window elevation with outer window openings blind. Central range, 7 window front. In the basement, two 6/3 pane sashes flank the 10 moulded granite segmental steps leading up to the panelled central double doors. Entrance flanked by granite chamfered rusticated pilasters with tall moulded bases with decorated capitals and moulded cornice which has been brought forward above the pilasters and in the centre. Flanked by 6 tall 12-pane sashes with horns beneath dressed stone segmental arches. Granite cills. First floor with seven 12-pane sashes with flat dressed stone arches and granite cills. At eaves the dentilled cornice has been removed and a parapet added with a segmental pediment over the 3 central bays, ramped at the ends and surmounted by ball finials. To the east all openings in the 4 window west elevation of the east wing have been blocked. South elevation with two 12-pane sashes to piano nobile and first floor. Dressed stone flat arches and granite cills. Dentilled cornice. Cast iron rainwater hopper on west wing with datestone 1815. Hoppers in juntion of central range with west and east wings with relief of lion passant. East entrance front with central porte-cochere enclosed in circa 1970s to form porch. 5 window east front with dressed stone segmental arches. Directly to east, remains of square granite piers, ball finials and square balusters which originally adorned entrance. Rear (north) elevation originally symmetrical with 2 short projecting wings. Only wing on north east survives. Central segmental gabled lateral stack with open pediment in relief. Heraldic arms possibly reset on outer wall of stack on piano nobile. Beneath hood in moulded square surround, the hatchment is well carved and contains the arms of the De Ferrers family. Interior Basement hall on east with bolection moulded panelling and chair rail. 2 large marbelled columns. Stair circa early C18, leading to piano nobile, open string with carved brackets. Believed to have barley-sugar ballusters which have been panelled over circa 1970s. Moulded rail, ramped at corners with square newel. Half- newel and rail in relief on opposite wall repeated as

dado balustrade. Moulded doorcase to parlour with 6-panelled late C17 bolection moulded door with segmental pediment above. Panelling to saloon removed. Heavy early C18 cornice. Double late C17 bolection moulded doors leading onto terrace. Chimney piece replaced with suitable late C17 bolection moulded chimney piece. Dining room remodelled. Ante room in east wing with complete bolection moulded panelling with marbled veined ribs. Fielded panels. Heavy late C17 cornice. 6-panelled doors leading to bedroom on north and library on south. Bedroom with complete bolection moulded panelling with chair rail. Fielded panels. Bathroom introduced within room. Chimney piece renewed. Stair to first floor circa early C18 with moulded rail, ramped at corners. Balustrade panelled over in circa 1970s. Bedrooms and dressing rooms in east wing complete with bolection moulded panelling. Bedrooms in central range partly remodelled. Service rooms in basement largely remodelled. Terrace directly to south of south garden front. Extends from corners of projecting wings across front. Circa late C17. Bulbous granite ballusters on square bases with square caps. Divided at intervals by square terminals with moulded cornices and ball finials. Pair of square simple granite piers in centre with moulded cornice, curved neck and ball finials. 6 moulded curved granite segmental steps lead down to the lower terrace. Stone rubble relieving walls to terrace, heavily buttressed on the east. Further terraces to the south (qv terraces to south of Newton Ferrers House) complementing the fine south-elevation. Newton Ferrers was the property of the Ferrers family until 1314 when Isolda, daughter of John de Ferrers married John Coryton. The property remained in the hands of the Coryton family until the line became extinct in 1739. The now demolished 2 storey range to the west is illustrated in an engraving by Edmund Prideaux, c1735. (RIBA drawings collection). The existing house was probably built in the 1680s and 90s, contemporary with the stable block which contains a datestone of 1688 and the gatepiers which were reputed to bear the datestones 1688 and 1695. The terraces to the south were reputed to have been laid out by an "Italian". The terraces extend southwards from the west of the old range and the east of the present house and thus the entrance piers and segmental steps are placed asymmetrically, leading southwards from the centre of Newton Ferrers House. Library not inspected. 'Newton Ferrers, the seat of Mr Digby Collins'. Country Life, Jan. 9, 1940, 54-63 'Newton Ferrers, the seat of Sir Robert Abdy, B.T' Christopher Hussey, Country Life Dec 17, Dec 24, 1938 J. Venning Vennings New Central Postal Directory 1901 N. Pevsner and E Radcliffe The Buildings of England, Cornwall, 2nd ed. 1970 National Monuments Register.
SX3467865891

Gatepiers to the south of Newton Ferrers House and garden wall to the west
430971
Pair of gatepiers and garden wall. Circa late C17. Tall ashlar gatepiers, square in section with moulded entablature with plain frieze and moulded cornice. Curved neck surmounted by ball finials. Set in stone rubble wall which continues south from the south west corner of the old, now demolished, range of Newton Ferrers.
SX3464265875

Terrace to the south of Newton Ferrers
61416
Terrace. Circa late C17. Ashlar granite. Terrace with fine balustrade of bulbous granite balusters on square bases with square caps. Divided at intervals by square terminals with moulded cornices and ball finials. Square, simple granite piers with moulded cornices and ball finials with 15 curved steps leading down in a semi-circular arrangement to the lower terrace. Stone retaining wall of terrace heavily buttressed. Forms part of exceptionally fine terraces which compliment the south garden front of Newton Ferrers. Further garden wall and gatepiers to the south with further balustrade and 2 flights of semi-circular steps to the north, directly below the house. (qv Newton Ferrers House and terrace adjoining to south). 'Newton Ferrers, the seat of Mr Digby Collins' Country Life January 9, 1904 54-63 'Newton Ferrers, the seat of Sir Robert Abdy, B.T' Christopher Hussey. Country Life December 17 and 24, 1938.
SX3466965858

Gate piers to the south east of Newton Ferrers house and garden wall to the east
61415
Pair of gatepiers and garden wall. Circa late C17. Ashlar slate stone gatepiers, square in section with moulded entablature with plain frieze and moulded cornice. Curved neck surmounted by ball finial. Set in stone rubble wall extending south from east of south east corner of Newton Ferrers House to enclose the east side the terraced garden.
SX3470365859

Lower Gatepiers to the south of Newton Ferrers and adjoining garden walls
61419
Entrance gate piers and=garden walls. Circa late C17 lower entrance piers to south of Newton Ferrers House of granite ashlar. Square in section with tall plinths with moulded bases and cornices, the sides of plinths have incised decoration of circle within a lozenge. Chamfered rusticated shaft with moulded entablature and curved neck with ball-finial. Below entablature heraldic arms. Right-hand pier with the de Ferrers arms; a chevron between 3 escallops. Left-hand pier possibly with Coryton arms; argent a saltire sable. Flanking garden stone rubble wall, ramped at juntion with piers. 'Newton Ferrers, Cornwall, The Seat of Sir Digby Collins', Country Life, Jan 9, 1904, page 54.
SX3465565800

GII*

Pengover Manor Farmhouse
61282
Farmhouse now divided into two. Circa late C16 or early C17. Porch and front projecting wing added. Datestone on porch H May Extension on east mid C20. T C 1645 Rendered rubblestone with ragslate and regular slate roof with gabled end on left and 4 gabled projections to front. Some early crested ridge tiles. Projecting rubblestone stacks on left-hand gable end and to front lateral stack between projecting gabled wing and 2 storey porch. Projecting gabled stack on right with brick shaft. Plan of 3 rooms with through passage blocked at rear of passage. 2 storey porch to front passage and gabled projecting bay at front of hall with lateral hall stack on front wall between. Inner room heated by stack at higher gable end. Truncated cross wing at lower end with front gabled stack. Stair and dairy wing rear of hall. 2 storeys, regular 3-window front. Ground floor; inserted into inner room on left C20 French window with glazing bars and flanking lights on left-hand side. Timber lintel. In projecting gabled bay to hall, 3-light casement with glazing bars and timber lintel. To right of front lateral stack, small C20 slit opening. In gabled projecting 2 storey porch, segmental chamfered stone arch with chamfered and stopped jambs. C19 double timber and glazed doors. First floor three 3-light C19 casements with glazing bars and timber lintels all in gable ends. Datestone above first floor window of porch. Small splayed slit opening to left of porch only visible from interior. To rear, ground floor of dairy with C17 2-light timber mullioned window with ovolo mouldings. Similar 3-light C17 timber mullioned window to left of stair projection on first floor. I.nterior; Granite threshold to inner door. Wide through passage blocked to rear. Central hall with chamfered ceiling beams with run-out stops. Beams cease at junction with front projecting wing. Fireplace with chamfered granite lintel and jambs. Possibly covered timber screen between through passage and hall. Inner room on left with chamfered ceiling beams. Fireplace on left-hand gable end with large deep slate lintel and chamfered rubblestone jambs. Framed timber stair in staircase projection. Roof with slightly chamfered cambered collars. Principals chamfered below collars with run-out stops. Slight curve to feet of several principals. Right-hand lower side not inspected.
SX2810465272

Chantry
61375
Rectory, now private house. 1852-1854 by William White for Canon Reginald Hobhouse. Stone rubble with red sand stone dressings. Steeply pitched slate roofs with gable ends to main range. Cross wing on west beneath separate roof with gable ends. Gable above main entrance on north east. Gabled roofs to dormers. Large stone rubble stack to right of north east gable over entrance, slate hung stack to left of west gable over kitchen, directly above second entrance and smaller stone stacks in ridge and heightened with brick on south slope of west gable end. Plan basically rectangular with service rooms in cross wing. Segregrated functions with family and reception rooms facing south and east in main range on east. Housekeepers room and butlers pantry on west of main range. Service rooms in cross wing on west. Gothic vernacular style but not adapting traditional plan. North elevation to road and entrance. 2 storeys basement and attic. Fenestration complete with diamond leaded panes. To right, cross wing with 3 ogee head lights on 2 triangular tracery lights piercing the wall plane and without a hoodmould but with a wide relieving arch above. 2-light mullioned window placed asymmetrically in asymmetrical gable end above. Main range to left set slightly back. Entrance at angle

beneath pointed sand stone arch. Decorative slate-hung water tank added in 1908 above porch with gabled roof. To left, eye led towards gable over main entrance. Small rectangular window to butlers pantry with larger window to left, then single light with cusped heads, with stair window above in half-gabled dormer with mullion and transom window with cusped heads. Beneath entrance gable, the door is asymmetrically placed in a 2-centred arch with hoodmould. Pointed plank door with strap hinges. Above, 1-light window with cusped head. Similar window in first floor of east gable end. Rear, south elevation. Ground floor with 3 pointed arched openings in main range, 2 with 8-pane sashes and central opening with replaced French windows. In tympanum above rectangular frames, granite lintel. Mid C20 open porch over central openings. Mid C20 bay window to right replacing elaborate original bow window remains of which lie to the east in the garden. Above, two 3-light mullion windows, one 2-light similar window and 1-light cusped window with trefoil head. Dormer windows in attic. Crossing on left with 2-light mullion window in slate-hung asymmetrical gable end. West elevation of cross wing with interesting roof line with roof swept down over outshut. Rain water goods complete with castellated hoppers and simple, well designed brackets to gutters. Bellcote in ridge on west with bell removed. Interior; Shutters, doors, door frames and door furniture almost complete including moulded timber door knobs to family rooms and metal door latches service rooms. Deep skirting boards to reception rooms on ground floor with ovolo moulded edges. Glazed terracotta tiles forming skirtings with moulded edge to main hall and corridor. Glazed tiled floor to hall and corridors, timber floor to main reception rooms and slate floors to service rooms. Drawing room on east with original chimney piece with pointed moulded limestone arch with black marble shelf and brackets. Minton tiles. Living room with replaced well-carved granite chimney piece. Study with simple original limestone fireplace with painted arch with hollow chamfers and pyramid stops. Mantlepiece on moulded brackets. Service rooms on west with dairy, buttery, coal store and pantry. Dairy slightly below ground for coolness. Laundry with large chimney piece. Internal well covered over. House keeper's room on south west with bell holes. Simple chimney piece of bath stone with pointed arch. Simple shutters and red and black tiled floor. Kitchen with large limestone chimney piece partly blocked, chamfered arch with ogee stops. Lower stage of staircase removed after attack of dry rot. Upper stages with closed string, square balusters stopped at top and bottom. Square newels, also stopped with moulded finial below. Master bedroom and dressing room on east illuminated partly by cusped single lights. Intersections ceiling beams with heavy chamfers and ogee stops. Simple bath stone original chimney piece with very small original chimney piece with pointed arch in dressing room. Family bedrooms with chamfered ceiling beams and original chimney pieces Garret bedrooms with very small, original chimney pieces of Bath stone with 2-centred arches. Retained by owner, 14 workingdrawings by William White, 1 Seymour Chambers, Adelphi, London. Canon Reginal Eobiiouse (died 1895.) later Archdeacon Hobhouse was commemorated by the erection of glass in the east window of parish church. (qv Church of St Ivo). His daughter Emily (1860-1926) is revered in South Africa for her work in support of the Boers. Buried in a VIP cemetry along with Smuts and has had a South African Submarine named after her together with a set of South African Stamps in 1984. Graham Daw; Source; William White at St Ive Cornish Buildings Group proceedings 1982. Information from owner and previous owner.
SX3101567125

Newbridge
61246
Bridge over river Lynher. Mentioned by Worcester in 1478. Partly rebuilt in 1698 (datestone). Widened on the south side and parapets rebuilt in 1875 (datestone). Rubblestone and ashlar granite blocks. Moulded granite strings above north arches interrupted by cutwaters. North side with 4 segmented arches with cutstone voussoirs and keys. Arches without imposts. Granite cutwaters between continued to form refuges. Brackets on cutwaters probably used to secure stake nets by Rillaton Fishery. Further arch on east with granite lintel. Datestone, 1698, inscribed in cutwater on west with further datestone, 1875 above. South side widened by 5 feet. Large low cutwater on east side. 2 cutwaters extended to form refuges. Parapets with granite coping. Splayed over abutments on east. Charles I passed over the bridge in August 1644 after victory at Lostwithiel. C Henderson and H Coates Old Cornish Bridges and Streams 1928 rp 1972.
SX3473767991

2 statues on terraces 100m south of Newton Ferrers House
61418
Statuary. Probably C18. 2 lead figures on tall Portland stone plinths, classically dressed in Roman panoply. 1 figure is possibly about to throw a spear, the other about to draw his sword. Illustrated in 'Newton Ferrers, the seat of Sir Robert Abdy, B.T' Christopher Hussey. Country Life December 17, 1938. Figures 4, 5 and 6. N. Pevsner and E. Radcliffe The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970.
SX3465165883

Cutcrew Sawmills
62049
Corn mill, converted as sawmill. Late C18, with addition in late C19, probably at time of conversion to sawmill; few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, hipped slate roof with slurried slate roof over the addition. Plan: 2-storey mill, with waterwheel to rear. The conversion to sawmill made a lean-to addition to the left side, and a doorway at the right side for taking in the wood. Exterior: The front has a wide central entrance with timber lintel and relieving arch, C20 2-light casement with timber lintel to right. At loft level, a 2-light window opening with cambered stone head. Attached to left, lean-to of single storey with loft, with C20 door and wide window with timber lintel, first floor loading door and upper window opening. The right side has a central wide doorway with timber lintel, upper level has 2 unglazed single lights and upper loading door. The left side has open-fronted shed attached to the lean-to, with timber piers supporting the roof. Rear is rendered at lower level, with upper level 3-light casement with timber lintel and single light. Large cast iron overshot wheel with wooden launder to left and tailrace to right. The addition has two C19 windows with brick heads, one at ground floor and one at first floor, both with C20 glazing. Interior: The interior retains the complete machinery of the sawmill, with trestle with moving belt for taking in the wood, pit for vertical saw and wheels geared from the watershaft. for the saw. There are sack hoist pulley wheels geared off the same shaft at ground floor and loft level on the rear wall, remaining from the corn mill machinery. This is a most unusual survival.
SX3378160123

Little Tregrill and outbuildings adjoining to the south west
61276
House and outbuilding adjoining to south-west. House circa late C16, possibly with earlier origins. Partly remodelled in 1726, datestone PGA 1726. Stone rubble and cob, rendered and whitewashed. Slate roof with half hip on left hand side, gable on right and hipped end to rear projecting wing. Large stone rubble lateral hall stack on front. Rear lateral stack to service room with shaft removed. 3 rooms and through passage with service end on left to south-east remodelled, possibly in 1726 to form parlour. Heated by rear lateral stack. Hall to right probably originally open. Floor inserted in circa early C17 with front lateral stack. Staircase projection adjoining hall fireplace. Unheated inner room, later becoming dairy. Rear projecting wing extending beyond dairy and part of hall to form 'L' shaped plan. This rear wing may be earlier than the main range. In circa C18 a stair was introduced in this wing. The stair was removed in mid C20. 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3 window north-east front. Ground floor; entrance door to left of centre, C19 with margin glazing bars to 2 upper lights and panelled below. Projecting lateral stack to right. Staircase projection adjoining with 3-light casement and slate hood above. C20 window to dairy on right. First floor; Datestone in square surround with shouldered central panel above door in line with eaves. 2 gabled dormers with centre hung 3-light casements. Interior; Service room on left of through passage probably remodelled in 1726 to form parlour with moulded early C18 plasterwork comprising heavy cornice extending on 2 sides of room. Remainder partly blocked. Evidence of lintel to blocked fireplace of rear lateral stack. Wide through passage with possible evidence of blocked door to rear. Now blocked to rear by circa C19 imperial stair. Hall with inserted floor with chamfered ceiling beams and plain stops running across depth of building from south-west to north-east. C19 fireplace to front lateral stack. Inner unheated room on right of hall with heavy chamfered ceiling beams. No stops visible. Beams run along building from north-west to south-east. Unique oak timber screen between hall and inner room. Possibly early C17 comprising series of vertical planks, slightly lapped, with scratch moulds to right hand edge and central vertical cavetto mould. Above screen on hall side, heavy chamfered bressumer with ogee stops. C20 door on left of screen. Circa late C16 or early C17 doorframe to rear wing with chamfered segmental timber arch, chamfered jambs and mansons mitres. Rear wing with heavy ceiling beams now boxed in, running from north-west to south-east. First floor, circa C17 doorcase, in entrance to rear wing. Ovolo mould with high stops. Plank and muntin screen on first floor directly above screens of through passage and off-set above screen between hall and inner room. C18 2 panel door. Evidence of staircase turret visible from cupboard of right hand bedroom. Chamfered lintel and probable small slit opening just visible. Roof of 8 bays to main range, circa C18. Some reused timbers. Slight chamfer to collars on hall side, One principal with hole for threaded purlin. Closed truss above screen between hall and through passage. Roof to rear wing. Suggested to contain jointed crucks. However, the roof structure was sealed by a plaster ceiling and inspection was not possible.. Tregrill, domesday manor held by

Alric before 1066. Tregrill was marked by Carew in his survey of Cornwall, 1602 (description of East Hundred). It passed through the hands of the Carminous and then to the Trelawnys, and Hamblys. J. Polsue Lake's Parochial iistory of the County of Cornwall 1867-73 rp 1974.
SX2821663100

GII

Penquite
62203
ST CLEER SX 26 NE 11/66 Penquite - II Farmhouse. Probably late C17, extended in C18, with mid C19 addition and some C20 alterations. Stone rubble, front slate-hung, rear range and sides rendered. Asbestos slate roof; the front range with gable ends and gable ends and gable end stacks, with cornice to left, and axial stack. The rear range has hipped roof with stack to rear left. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance and through passage, each room heated by a gable end stack. In the C18, a one-room plan addition was made to the right end, heated by a gable end stack. Circa mid C19, a 2-storey parallel range was added to rear, with stair hall to centre, room to rear left heated by rear lateral stack; this became the kitchen, replacing the kitchen to front left. Rear right room may have been heated by a stack rising from the centre, between the 2 ranges. Interior not accessible at time of survey (October 1986). Exterior: 2 storeys, early range a symmetrical 3-window front; first floor has central 20-pane sash, 16-pane sash with sidelights to right and left, all with segmental heads, of C19. Ground floor has central shallow gabled porch with segmental arch and impost moulding, half-glazed C20 door. 16-pane sash with sidelights, cambered head and keystone to right and left. Straight joint to right, to end bay, not slate-hung; 16-pane sash with sidelights at ground floor and glazed door, 20-pane sash at first floor. Left side has in the rear range a 24-pane sash with segmental head at first floor, paired 18-pane sash with segmental head at ground floor. Rear has a tall 18-pane light to the stair; ground floor C20 door, first floor 12-pane sash with segmental head. To left, the rear of the main range is rendered with small C20 porch and door. Interior: Not accessible.
SX2867967869

Wheal Honey Stack
61300
Mine chimney. Circa mid C19. Rubblestone and brick. Tall tapering round stack of rubblestone with upper third continued in red brick. Corbelled brick cornice. Noticeable landmark. Work at the mine commenced in 1845 and continued until 1871 as Wheal Trelawny. 1883-4 as Hony and Trelawny.
SX2880264262

Merrymeet House
61318
House. Circa 1840s. Rubblestone, slate hung on south. Slate roof with gable ends. Rendered stacks in gable ends and to centre. 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4 window north front. Ground floor with 12-pane sash and door near centre with C20 glazed porch with slate roof. Above two 12-pane sashes with round headed stair window with radiating glazing bars between. 2-light C20 window in blocked opening to right. Rear, north, slate hung. 3 window asymmetrical elevation with 3-light casement with glazing bars on right. Open slated porch. Late C19 canted bay window with replacement sashes and 16-pane sash to right. Above C19 3-light casement with glazing bars to right, and two 16-pane sashes. Interior not inspected.
SX2795566014

Church of St. Mary the Virgin
61317
Chapel of ease. 1905. Rubblestone with cut stone dressings. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular with porch on south west and vestry on north west. South elevation with 5 lancet windows with cut stone dressings. Gabled porch to left with chamfered 2 centred arch with decorative stops. Barge boards to gable end. East window, triple lancet with raised centre light. North elevation with 3 lancet windows and a tapered rubblestone chimney between the first and second window. Vestry to left beneath lean-to roof. Shoulder arch and plank door. 2 lancets in west gable end. Timber belfry with lower timber spire in ridge above west end. Base slate hung. Triple louvred openings on all sides. Surmounted by weather vain and weather cock. Simple interior with exposed timber arched braces to roof, on projecting moulded stone corbels. Sealed with timber boarding above chancel. Pitch pine benches. C18 hexagonal pulpit on moulded timber base. Fielded panels and moulded cornice. Coloured quarried glass. East window World War I memorial. Included for townscape value.
SX2797466040

Trengrove Farmhouse
61292
Farmhouse. Possibly with C17 origins. Rebuilt above ground floor in late C18. Partly remodelled in mid C19. Rubblestone, rendered and slate hung to first floor on south east, south west and part of north west. Scantle slate roof with gable ends. 2 axial rubblestone stacks in ridge towards centre of south-east front. Rubblestone lateral stack to rear on west, incorporated within later extension. Plan much altered. Originally probably single depth with rear lateral stack on north west. Extended to rear on north in late C18 and again to west in late C18 or early C19. 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3 window south east front. Ground floor with two 6- pane sashes with timber lintels to left of panelled and partly glazed C20 door. 6 pane sash to right. Three 9 over 6-pane sashes above with small square window between first and second sash. Datestone '1812' in lead hoppers near gable ends. On east gable end, ground floor larder window with 'CHEESE ROOM' painted in black letters, 2 inches high on timber lintel. A requirement of the Window Tax after 1795 in order to escape duty. Several large windows including those in the east gable and on the rear north west elevation have been blocked. The C19 dressed quoins remain. Interior with C19 fittings. Cloam oven 'Stratton and Crouder, Blackfriars Road' in Cheese room. On first floor large drawing room, now partitioned into 2 rooms. Originally with large windows on 3 sides, later blocked. Half glazed doors with thin radiating glazing bars and coloured glass. Fireplace with timber carved surround with 2 pairs of thin timber Corinthian columns supporting a carved cornice, decorated with acanthus leaves with a marble shelf. The frieze contains 3 painted panels of Greek mythological scenes. Small half spherical stone stoup in recess to left of front elevation. Drainage channel remains through to outside wall. Roof timbers not inspected. Owners whilst rendering ground floor of front (south-east) elevation found evidence of large wide opening above ground floor entrance. Much dressed granite to front of house including chamfered granite mullions and lintels to mullion windows.
SX2756266301

Goodmerry Farmhouse
61322
Farmhouse. Circa late C18. Stone rubble with rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble stacks in gable ends and to left of centre. One and a half rooms deep with staircase propection to rear. 3 rooms with 2 cross passages. Left-hand cross passage with main early C19 staircase in projection to rear and right-hand cross passage with simple late C18 smaller back staircase to rear. Central room heated by stack backing onto left-hand cross passage. Passage running along rear of house. 2 storeys, regular 4 window front. Ground floor with three C19 3-light casements with glazing bars beneath segmental dressed stone arches. 6-panelled door beneath cut stone segment arch between first and second window. Between second and third, lean-to porch of scone rubble with slate roof. Door in right-hand side with panelled inner door. Above three 3-light and one 2-light C19 casements with glazing bars. Stone rubble lean-to extensions on right and left-hand gable ends. Interior with high plastered ceilings. Simple granite lintel to fireplace in centre room, possibly later. C19 open string staircase with scroll brackets and square balusters. Upper floor not inspected.
Listing NGR: SX3339364303

Dannett and Barn adjoining to north-east gable
61320
Farmhouse and barn adjoining. House circa mid C18and barn early C19. Stone rubble with slate roof with gable ends with lower slate roof to barn. Projecting rendered rubblestone stack on right-hand gable end. Probably 2-room and cross passage plan with staircase in gabled wing projection to rear forming 'T' shape. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3 window front. Ground floor" with two 2-light casements with glazing bars beneath dressed stone segmental arches. Central stone rubble gabled porch with asbestos slate roof and slate hung gable end. C20 timber door. Above three 2-light, centre hung casements with glazing bars. Garage beneath

lean-to slate roof on right-hand gable end. Slate hung. Bank barn on left-hand gable end. Rectangular plan. 2 storeys to front with plank door in centre, flanked by 2 slit openings on ground and first floor. Brackets above first floor door for slate hood, now removed. To rear, rubble stone steps up to double plank door. Flanked by 2 slit openings. Interior not inspected.
Listing NGR: SX3293665085

Quethiock House/The Vicarage
61327
Vicarage, now private house. Circa 1830s, extended to rear in circa 1860s. Stuccoed stone rubble with rear extension slate hung. Slate roof with hipped ends and gable end to rear wing. Central valley and deep overhanging eaves. Brick stacks on end wall, on ridge and on end north wall. Plan originally 'L' shaped with 2 main reception rooms on south garden front. Later extension forming rectangular double depth plan. 2 storeys and cellar. Regular 4 window east front. Door within wide doorcase with moulded frame. Consuls supporting moulded cornice. Panelled door with 2 glazed lights with flanking glazed lights. To right, two 12-pane sashes with thin ogee glazing bars and crown glass. Further to right C19 2-light casement with glazing bars and iron stanchion bars. First floor with three 3/6-pane sashes with thin ogee glazing bars, horns and crown glass. To right C20 canted oriel window. To rear stair window with radiating thicker glazing bars on right. In extension 4-pane sash, panelled door and tripartite sash. Reused 12-pane sashes above as on front. Complete interior South reception rooms with simple moulded cornices and black and white marble chimney pieces. Closed string stair with square balusters, turned newel and moulded rail. Wine cellar with racks. Complete dairy with channel for water from outside well and butter well intact. Complete C19 cupboards, doors and panelling.
Listing NGR: SX3166765512

East Trehunist Farmhouse
61338
Farmhouse, now private house. Circa 1637. Stone rubble partly rendered on right- hand side. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends. Projecting rendered stone rubble stack on left-hand gable end, rendered stone rubble shaft on right-hand gable end and rendered rear lateral stack. 3 room and through passage plan with rear lateral hall stack and gable end stacks heating inner room and kitchen. Later, circa mid C19 wing at rear of higher end and circa late C19 rear outshut blocking back of passage. 2 storeys. Ground floor with three C20 casement windows with glazing bars beneath dressed stone arches with keystones. C20 glazed porch with sloping asbestos slate roof to right of centre. Four C20 casement windows with glazing bars above. Interior; heavy chamfered ceiling beams with run-out stops to hall and inner room. Hall fireplace served by rear lateral stack with chamfered stone jambs and renewed timber lintel. Partitions flanking through passage removed. Room at lower end, probably originally I kitchen with chamfered ceiling beams with scroll steps. Circa C18 fireplace with dressed stone segmental arch and Bideford cloam oven. Roof of 8 bays, with heavy chamfered principals, halved at ridge with ridge, replaced. Cranked feet of principals dying into wall below wall plate. Trenched purlins. Chamfered cambered collars, halved, lapped and pegged.
Listing NGR: SX3185163775

Methodist Church
61380
Methodist church. Circa 1860 with extension on south east, 1926. Rubblestone, rendered and slate hung on west and south and shingle-hung on north. Slate roof with hipped ends. Rectangular with extension to rear on south east. West hipped end with C20 gabled porch rendered with slate roof. Inner double panelled door with radiating glazing bars in fanlight above. North and south elevations each with 2 tall round glazing bars in fanlight above. North and south elevations each with 2 tall round headed sashes with radiating glazing bars. Interior; pitch-pine panelled interior with gallery to west end. Simple pitch-pine benches and rostrum. Interior partly inspected.
SX3155967207

Hammett
61323
I I Farmhouse. Circa mid C18, possibly with earlier core. Front elevation remodelled in mid C19. Stone rubble, with brick dressings to front elevation. Rendered left-hand gable end. Slate roof with gable ends. Projecting rendered stone rubble stack on left-hand gable end. C20 brick stack on right-hand gable end. Stone rubble stack, heightened with brick in rear outshut together with C20 rear lateral brick stack to outshut. 3 rooms wide with cross passage. Integral rear outshut for dairy, buttery and pantry. 2 storeys, regular 5-window front. Ground floor with 4 C19 sashes, 3 with 12-panes and 1 with 3/6 panes. Central door with lean-to C20 glazed porch. Above, five 12- pane sashes. Rear elevation with 2 segmental dressed stone arches on ground floor. Timber lintel to rear door. Corrugated iron lean-to outshut. Interior not inspected. Domesday Manor. Owned by the Bruyn family in the C14. D A Henwood The Parish Church of Quethiock 1970.
SX3222365548

Treweese
61326
Farmhouse. Circa 1840s, rubblestone, slate hung to front and left-hand side. Slate roof with hipped ends and deep overhanging eaves. Rendered axial stacks on rear slope. Double depth plan with room on either side of central stair hall and single storey rear outshut. 2 storeys symmetrical, 3 window front. Ground floor with two 16-pane sashes with horns and exposed sash boxes. Central, 6-panelled door with 4-panels glazed. Circa late C19 porch with flanking side walls of snecked stone rubble, with granite corbelled brackets supporting granite moulded roof. Interior not inspected.
SX3061565094

Maids House
61336
Four 1-roomed almshouses, then 2 cottages, now 1 cottage. Circa 1633-1640. Restored in 1970s-1980s. Built for poor spinsters of the parish by William Coryton. Painted stone rubble with painted rendered concrete block repairs. Rag slate roof with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Brick stack on ridge near centre replacing stone rubble stack. 2 room plan with axial stacks between, with back-to-back fireplaces. 1½ storeys, originally symmetrical, 2 window front. 2 entrance doors near centre with chamfered granite lintels and jambs with pyramid stops. C20, part glazed, plank doors. Flanking entrances, two 3-light granite mullioned windows with hollow chamfered mullions. Left-hand window renewed. Above 2 half-dormer windows with slate raking roofs, inserted in 1970s. Reused 1-light and 3-light casements with glazing. Dormers with casements to rear. Interior; 2 granite fireplaces, back-to-back, chamfered granite lintels and jambs with pyramid stops. Granite hearth to right-hand fireplace. Ceiling beams replaced. Roof of 6 bays with heavy principals chamfered below collars with straight cranked feet dying into wall. Wall plate possibly raised. Collars chamfered, dovetailed into principals. V. M and F. J Chesher. The Cornishman's House, 1968 Mary French A Victorian Village. A record of the Parish of Quethiock in Cornwall 1977
SX3123264726

Great West Farmhouse
61337
Farmhouse. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble, slate hung above ground floor on front. Cement washed scantle slate roof. Projecting stone rubble stacks on gable ends and in outshut to rear. 2 room and through passage plan extended to rear with outshut. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window south front. Ground floor with two 3-light PVC casements with glazing bars. Central stone rubble porch with hipped slate roof and part glazed inner door. Above three 2-light PVC casements with glazing bars. All windows in original openings. Interior not inspected.
Listing NGR: SX3122764700

Old Pound Cottage, The Cottage
61335
House divided into 2 cottages. Circa early C17. Lower end possibly rebuilt in mid C17. Stone rubble, rendered on The Cottage, to the left. Asbestos slate roof with gabled end on left and hipped on right. 2 front lateral stacks, rendered stone rubble with brick shafts. Old Pound Cottage at lower end to right and The Cottage at

higher end to left. 2 room and through passage plan, the lower end possibly partly rebuilt in mid C17. Wide through passage. Stair turret at rear of hall. Front lateral hall and kitchen stacks. Later rear outshut at lower end containing dairy. C20 extension to rear of hall. 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3 window front. Ground floor with C20 3-light casement with glazing bars to left. Small rectangular window adjoining fireplace with rendered granite surround. Early C20 plank door with glazed light with sloping hood above. To right, cloam oven projection below front lateral stack with slate hood. 2-light casement to right with glazing bars and dressed stone segmental arch. Slate hood above. Second storey with two C20 windows and 2-light casement to right beneath renewed timber lintel. Right-hand hipped end of Old Pound Cottage with small narrow rectangular light with stone surround and thick early glass. Rear door to through passage with chamfered timber lintel. Interior; wide through passage with heavy ceiling beams. Partition between passage and hall probably timber screen, now covered. Chamfered bressumer above. Hall with granite fireplace with chamfered jambs and lintel. Ceiling beams replaced stone winder stair in projection to rear. Incorporated in later extension. Interior of Old Pound Cottage; heavy chamfered ceiling beams with some run-out stops. Timber lintel to former kitchen fireplace chamfered with run-out stops. Cloam ovens. Opening to through passage now blocked. Chamfered and stopped timber lintel. Roof timbers circa mid C18.
Listing NGR: SX3125364728

Well Cottage
61333
House appears to have been once converted to 2 cottages. Circa late C17 or early C18. Painted stone rubble with slate roof with gable ends. Large projecting stone rubble stacks in gable ends. 2 room and cross passage plan. Plan altered to form 2 cottages with cross passage removed. Converted back to house of 2 room plan, without cross passage and entance moved to C20 porch extension on left-hand gable end. 2 storeys, 2 window regular front. Ground floor with two C20 2-light casements without glazing bars. Slate roof canopy at centre, formerly for 2 doorways, right- hand replaced with small C20 window. Timber and glazed C20 door on left. Two C20 2-light casements without glazing bars above. All windows in small probably original opening. C20 porch extension set back on left-hand gable end, rendered with sloping slate roof. Ceiling beams retained in right-hand room. Slightly chamfered and unstopped. C19 photograph of Well Cottage in M. French A Victorian Village. A record of the [Parish of Quethiock in Cornwall, 1977].
Listing NGR: SX3126464743

Well House, east of Well Cottage
61334
Well house. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble. Gable-ended roof made from 4 large stone slabs bolted together. Rectangular opening with C20 plank door and slightly arched slate lintel. Situated directly opposite the parish Church of St Hugo. Associated with Cadoc, Abbot of Llancarven. He was reputed to have had the miraculous power of making water rise in dry places. D.A. Henwood St Hugh's Church, Quethiock 1970
Listing NGR: SX3127364742

Trenodden Farmhouse and farmhouse to rear
61293
Farmhouse and mine captains house, now farmhouse and holiday cottage. C17 and circa 1870s. Rubblestone painted on front of east range with rendered left-hand gable end. Slate roof with gable ends. Rear C17 farmhouse range with hipped east end. Brick stacks on gable ends. 1870s east range, mine captain's house, double depth plan with central hall and stair. C17 west range probably originally 3 rooms with cross passage. Extended on left.-hand gable end with carpenters shop and apple chamber. Extended to rear to form double depth plan. 2 storeys, symmetrical 5 window east front to 1870s range. Ground floor with four 12-pane sashes with crown glass beneath segmental brick arches with keys. Granite cills. Central rendered porch with flat roof with moulded cornice and round arched opening with elongated keystone. 2 round arched openings in side walls with coloured glass. C20 door within. Above, five 12-pane sashes as on ground floor. C17, 2 storey range to rear. South regular 5 window front. Ground floor double 12- pane sash beneath timber lintel, wide C20 plank door with open porch with sloping corrugated roof and square timber posts. To right double 12-pane sash beneath timber lintel and 16-pane sash to right. Above, 4 double 8-pane sashes. To rear C19 casements and sashes. Interior not inspected.
Listing NGR: SX3052662719

Stables directly south of Trenodden Farmhouse [Borderline]
61294
Stables now cottage. Circa 1870s. Snecked slatestone with ashlar granite dressings. Slate roof with gabled ends. 2 gables to front, flanking central tower with sloping roof and decorated slate hanging to front gable. Pyramid roof to bellcote above. Base of brick shaft on left-hand gable end. L-shaped on plan with short gabled wing projecting left with 2 storey. porch in the angle with bellcote over. Outshut at rear. Plan altered internally with central cross passage with C20 stairs to rear. Gothic style. 2 storeys, asymetrical 3 window front. Ground floor with pointed relieving arch on left over 2 round arched windows with cut stone arches and granite keys. Sashes with radiating glazing bars. In tympanum of relieving arch, keyed oculus. On right, pair of round arched windows with cut stone arches and keys and sashes with radiating glazing bars. Small gable above with lunette window below with cut stone arch. 2 storey porch in the angle at centre with bellcote above. Tall chamfered rectangular opening with granite lintel. Panelled and glazed door with light on left and blocked fanlight above. Granite string above ground floor. Above round headed window with glazing bars and cut stone arch with key. Pyramid roof surmounted by square bellcote with bell removed. Weather vane above on small pyramidal bellcote roof.
SX3050662691

Gatepiers at east entrance of Little Coldrenick House
62045
Pair of gate piers. Early C18. Granite. Square plan monolithic piers with moulded cornice and large ball finials. About 2 metres high.
SX3072461995

Granary 5m north of Trehawke Farmhouse
61291
Granary, circa 1860s. Timber frame with timber boarding and pyramidal slate roof. Raised on granite staddle stones. Square in plan. 3 rows of 3 square headed staddle stones support timber frame of raised granary. Lapped vertical timber boarding with plank door in centre on south front. Later metal ladder used for access. Rectangular louvred openings in side walls and to rear. Roof with deep overhanging eaves. Timber finial in apex surmounted by ball finial. Vertical slots to timber uprights and planked timber boards remain. Roof with 2 king post trusses extending from corners and meeting at right angles in centre.
SX3132062013

Trehawke
61288
House. Circa 1650 to 1664 and earlier. Datestones reset in wall of piggery (P 1664 K) and barn to west (P 1650 K). Remodelled and extended in circa 1860s. For Peter Kekewich. Rubblestone with granite quoins and several pieces of reused dressed granite including carved spandrels in ground floor of front range. Slate roof with hipped ends on west front with projection with gable end to right. Rear range with gable end to east. Rubblestone stack on left-hand hipped end, 2 rubblestone stacks with slate strings to right of central ridge and to rear of front range. Rubblestone C19 stack on east gable end. Plan much altered. C17 range possibly partly demolished and re-orientated. Comprises range on west; 2 rooms wide with central through passage. Large hall to rear on north east. 2 storey porch on right of C17 range considerably remodelled. C19 range to rear, 2 rooms deep with wide passage between C17 and C19 ranges. 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4 window west front. Ground floor with 3-light casement with glazing bars on ground floor. Granite cill for mullioned, window. Dressed stone arch with granite keystone. To right, C20 timber porch. In recessed section on right, possibly reset, 3=centred granite arch with chamfered arch and jambs, hoodmould with carved label stops. Recessed spandrels with small central balls. First floor with late C19 2-light casement, 3-panes per light and early C19 2-light casement with glazing bars, both beneath dressed stone arches with granite keystones. 6-pane casement to right beneath timber lintel and slate hood. In recessed section, early C19 3-light casement with glazing bars. Dressed stone arch above with granite keystone. Interior; room on front to left with remodelled lintel to fireplace with decorated granite spandrels with simple figures in relief (..compare with decorated label stops in south aisle window, Menheniot church q.v.). Dressed stone arch between spandrels. Large hall on north-

east; Large fireplace (at least 1.75 m deep) blocked. Fireplaces to first floor blocked. In upper room of 2 storey porch, secret cupboard with sprung opening operated in adjoining room. Formerly Trehavock ie. Hawk town. Probably place notable for keeping or breeding hawks, or lands were held by tenure of paying hawks to Lord. Held by Reginald de Valletort under Earl of Cornwall temp. William I. Passed from Trehawkes to Kekewiches and later to C Trelawny. Marked by Carew in his Survey of Cornwall 1602 and also by John Norden in his General Perambulation and Deliniation - J Polsue Lake's Parochical History of the County of Cornwall 1867-73 rp 1974.
SX3118861988

Gatepiers 3m south west of Trehawke
61289
Pair of gatepiers and threshold. Circa mid C19 partly reusing earlier dressed stone. Square ashlar slate stone and granite piers with moulded caps and granite ball finials. Threshold comprising reused granite lintel. Heavy roll mould on lower part. Central shield with moulded surround and carvings now eroded.
SX3117761978

Barn 5m west of Trehawke
61290
Shippon and hayloft above. Circa early to mid C18. Rubblestone with granite quoins and slate roof with hipped ends. 1 storey and attic. Ground floor with 3 wide openings with timber lintels. Left hand lintel rendered. Above, 1 row of brick dove holes. In left hand hipped end, reused as one of quoins, datestone P 1650 K. Initials of Peter Kekewich who rebuilt part of Trehawke. Rubblestone steps to loft to rear. Roof of 7 bays with chamfered, halved and lapped collars. Collars to north cambered.
SX3116461992

Catchfrench
2381
HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT In the late C16 Catchfrench, principal house in the manor of Bonyalva, passed by marriage from the Talverne family to George Kekewich (Pett 1998). Kekewich, whose family had originated in Essex, rebuilt the house in 1580 following a fire (inscription). In 1646 Dorothy Kekewich married Francis Fox, and subsequently moved from Catchfrench to Fowey. Their descendants moved to Falmouth and Wadebridge, creating gardens at Glendurgan (qv), Penjerrick (qv), and Trebah (qv). During the mid and late C17 Catchfrench passed through several hands including Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton of Castle Hill, Devon (qv), before being sold in 1728 to Julius Glanville. The house was remodelled in the late C18, and in October 1792 Francis Glanville invited Humphry Repton (1752-1818), who was working at neighbouring Port Eliot (qv), to advise on the improvement of the grounds. A Red Book which was produced following this visit is dated 1793. Repton considered the site and surrounding scenery to be of such high quality that little improvement was required beyond screening the public road which, although conveniently close, detracted from the sense of importance of the estate. Repton explained in his introduction that: 'Having marked with stakes upon the spot, the lines both of the roads and plantations, the following pages will only serve to call back the remembrance of the several matters I had the honour to mention in conversation, and of course be useful in the completion of the general plan of improvement, as it is intended to be carried into execution by degrees, at your leisure'. (Red Book 1793) The effect of Repton's improvements were described by Gilbert in 1820, who commented on: 'A terrace and shrubbery, tastefully laid out, with abundance of plants and flowers ... A lawn gently unfolds itself from hence, through an easy descent, to the banks of the Seaton, surrounded with hills, which, through their different windings, let in many distant and interesting objects'. (Gilbert 1820) The estate remained the property of the Glanville family until 1930, when it was sold and passed through several hands before being acquired in 1987 by the present owners who have undertaken a programme of restoration. The site remains (2000) in private ownership. Catchfrench is one of a group of sites in Cornwall at which Repton advised in the late C18 and early C19. These include Antony House (qv), Port Eliot (qv), Tregothnan (qv), and Trewarthenick (qv); the owners o these estates were connected by family and political ties. DESCRIPTION LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Catchfrench is situated c 2.3km north of Hessenford, to the south of the A38 road. The site is bounded to the north by the A38 road which has been widened during the late C20, while to the east, south, and west it adjoins agricultural land from which it is separated by traditional hedge banks. The ground rises to the south of the house, while to the west the ground is generally level until the steep-sided valley of the River Seaton is reached, c 750m west of the house and beyond the boundary of the site here registered. There are views north towards Tinker's Lake framed by hanging woods to the east, and west towards a cottage; these views formed part of Repton's late C18 scheme. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The principal drive enters the park from the A38 road at the West Lodge (listed grade II), some 650m north-west of the house. The drive passes north-east along a serpentine route through Black Alders Wood where its line has been slightly modified (late C20) by the widening of the A38 road, before turning sharply to the south. It then climbs rising ground, sweeping across the park, a long clump bordering it to the west, to arrive at the west front of the house. The course of the drive follows that proposed by Repton in his Red Book (1793). Catchfrench is today (2000) entered from the south-east. A track leads north-east from the public road across open farmland to reach Highpark Wood, where it divides. This track follows the line of a former public road which, before its closure, continued north-west to join the track which today passes along the north-east edge of Shippingpark Wood; this leads in turn to the West Lodge. The drive leaves the line of the former public road where it meets Highpark Wood. The lodge which Repton proposed for this site, with a covered seat to enjoy the view to the north-east, was not implemented. The approach then runs parallel to the line of the road, passing through pleasure grounds as advised by Repton. It passes the point where a back road leading to the offices and stables from the public road crosses its path; Repton devised a system of gates for this point, but again, they do not appear to have been constructed. The east drive also leads round to the west front of the house. PRINCIPAL BUILDING Catchfrench Manor (listed grade II) comprises a two-storey range of late C18 construction with gothic windows and other decorative details, which stands to the north of the ruins of a late C16 manor house. The southern end of the late C18 house was demolished in the late C20, reducing the house in size. The late C18 house was constructed to the design of Charles Rawlinson of Lostwithiel (Pett 1998), and was originally surmounted by a castellated parapet. This was removed in the early C19, when further work was carried out to rectify defects in the original structure (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Lying principally to the south-east, east, and north-east of the house, the gardens and pleasure grounds are informal in character. Walks lead c 100m north-east from the house through the pleasure grounds to a quarry which was developed as an ornamental feature in the late C18 or early C19; this formed part of Repton's 1793 scheme (Red Book). The quarry is entered through a slate-built narrow tunnel which leads into the west side of the rock-cut bowl. The main walk through the pleasure grounds continues north from the quarry to run parallel to a water course which has been widened to form a small lake (Tinker's Lake); this in turn joins the stream which flows along the northern boundary of the site. From the west front of the house there are views to the west across farmland, where a cottage acts as an eyecatcher. Repton commented in his Red Book (1793) on the potential for this 'wonderful improvement' through relatively minor alterations to the levels of the foreground. To achieve the desired effect, Repton advised the removal of around six feet (c 1.8m) of earth to form a dip in place of an existing mound. The plantation to the north was established to accentuate the height of the knoll on which it stands, to provide shelter, improve the approach, and to afford variety to the walks (ibid). From the north front of the house the ground falls steeply to Tinker's Lake, offering fine views across the valley, framed by hanging woods to the east. Repton found this 'deep glen' to be 'perfectly in character with the Gothic style' of the house. He recommended a terrace or platform below the house rather than any levelling of the ground, and advocated the planting of low-growing shrubs on the slope which would not grow to hide the hanging wood beyond (ibid). The balustraded terrace proposed by Repton was not constructed. Highpark Wood to the south-east forms a backdrop to the house. The southern edge of the Wood is separated from fields to the south and west by a stone-built Cornish hedge. Although now mostly overgrown (2000), there are traces of walks through the Wood. PARK The park lies to the north-west of the house and pleasure grounds and is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with the area to the north-east of the west drive remaining pasture with scattered specimen trees. The park is enclosed to the south-west by Shippingpark Wood, through which runs a track on the line of the former public road closed c 1820 (Debois 1995). To the north and north-west Black Alders Wood forms a boundary plantation, while to the north and north-east Tinker's Lake forms the boundary of the park. The Knoll Plantation to the south-west of the west drive forms part of the westerly vista from the house proposed by Repton in 1793 (ibid). KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 125m east of the house and is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high. The associated structures along the north wall of the garden have been converted to domestic use in the late C20. The garden pre-dates Repton's involvement at Catchfrench, and his 1793 scheme included proposals to strengthen the plantations to screen it, particularly when seen from the northern approach. To the south of the garden are the remaining trees of a cider orchard; this reflects the arrangement shown on the late C19 OS map (1882). Immediately to the north-east of the kitchen garden is a farm complex which is reached by a side branch from the east drive which passes through Highpark Wood.
SX3058059777

Appendix 3
HVIA Baseline Photographs

View across the proposed turbine site; western field, viewed from the south-west corner, looking north-north-west.

As above, looking north-north-east.

Quethiock: looking down to the church from the west-south-west, with Pound Cottage in the foreground.

Quethiock: Listed GII*/Scheduled cross in the churchyard at Quethiock; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.

Quethiock: view across the churchyard to the only gap in the trees/buildings around the site; from the south-west, looking north-east.

Quethiock: the church, viewed from the south.

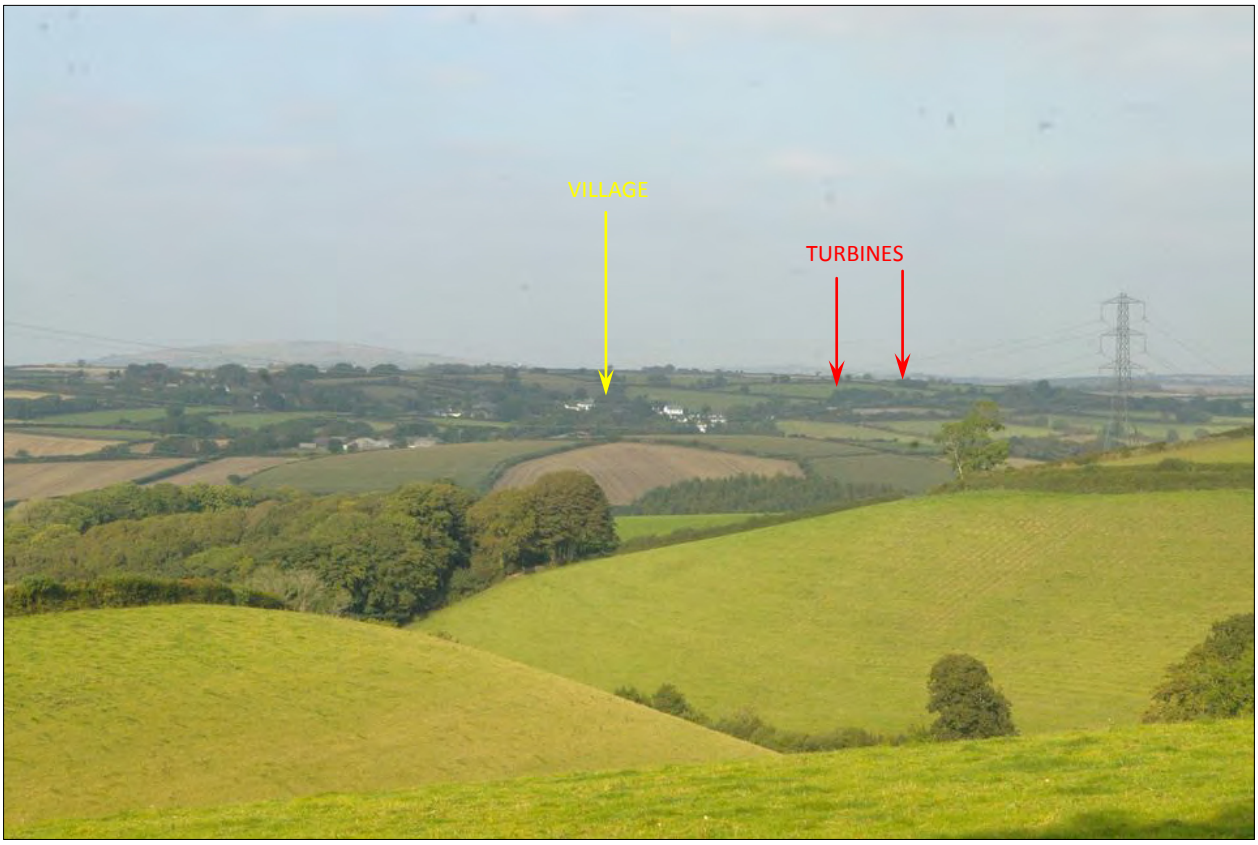
Quethiock: The Maids House, with the church in the background; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.

Quethiock: view from above the village NGR: SX315648, looking down onto the eastern part of the settlement; viewed from the north, looking south-east.

As above, looking south-west.

Quethiock: viewed from the south-east near Trewoodgate NGR: SX328639. The location of the proposed turbines is indicated, as is the location of the village.

Quethiock: viewed from the south-west near Trewint NGR: SX297634.



Quethiock: as above, detail. The location of the proposed turbines is indicated, as is the location of the village.

The hillfort at Padderbury Top; viewed from the south, looking north.

The view from Padderbury Top hillfort; viewed from the south, looking north. The location of Quethiock is indicated.

View from the porch of St Mary's Church at Merrymeet across to the north elevation of Merrymeet House; viewed from the north, looking south.

The Church of St Mary at Merrymeet; viewed from the south-south-west, looking north-north-east.

The Church of St Ivo, viewed from the east.

View across the churchyard at St Ivo, from the west, looking east.

One of the Scheduled medieval crosses in the churchyard at St Ivo.

The Church of St Lalluwy at Menheniot; viewed from the south, looking north.

The Chantry at St Ive; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.

The Methodist Church at St Ive; viewed from the west, looking east.

The converted farm building at Trengrove, with the Listed farmhouse in the background; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.

Trengrove Farmhouse; viewed from the south-south-east, looking north-north-west.

View over the farmstead at Hammett to the location of the proposed turbines (note they would be behind the shoulder of the hill); viewed from the north-east, looking south-west.

The converted barn at Treweese; viewed from the south.

The farmhouse at Treweese; viewed from the south-west.

The house and granary at Trehawke, viewed from the public road; from the north, looking south.

The Listed gate piers and barn at Trehawke; viewed from the north, looking south.

View back to Trehawke from the north-west [NGR: SX304625], showing the solar PV array located immediately to the north of the farm.

The Listed gate piers at the eastern entrance to Coldrenick; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.

View down onto Trenodden (in the trees) from the south.

The Listed chimney at Honey Wheal; viewed from the west, looking east.

The chimney at Honey Wheal; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east [NGR: SX291638].

View across the valley of the River Lynher to Newton Ferrers House; viewed from the south-west, looking north-west, from NGR: SX348645.

As above, detail showing the house amid the trees.

The Clapper Bridge, viewed from the west.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net