

# LAND at GUNHEATH TREVERBYN CORNWALL

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



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# **Land at Gunheath, Treverbryn, Cornwall**

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

*For*

Bryony Fowler

*of*

Cleanearth (the Client)

*By*



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## Summary

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Gunheath China Clay Pit, Treverbyn, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 500kW wind turbine (77m to tip).*

*The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now forms part of the Gunheath china clay pit. This land was formerly unenclosed open rough grazing attached to the Manor of Treverbyn, and jointly held by the lords of Treverbyn Trevanion and Treverbyn Courtney. This location has been devastated by the china clay industry, and little trace of its long industrial history survives.*

*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, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. This is particularly pertinent with respect to the China Clay district. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 14 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible** to **negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on Hensbarrow Beacon, Carthew Farmhouse and associated assets, Carthew Mill and associated assets, Carbean Farmhouse, the cottage at Gunheath, and the Chapel at Roche Rock (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**). In addition, the sky tips at Ruddle, Lansalson, Gunheath and Carluddon would also be affected (**negative/minor** and **negative/moderate**).*

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

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## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** Gunheath  
**Parish:** Treverbyn  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SX0061356770

### 1.1 Project Background

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

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located on the eastern flanks of Hensbarrow Moor at an altitude of c.240m AOD. However, the natural landform has been extensively altered through extraction and dumping of china clay. The soils of this area would have been the gritty loamy acid soils with a wet peaty horizon of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the granites of the St Austell Intrusion (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The area formed part of the extensive unenclosed upland of Hensbarrow Down, the rights to which were held by the extensive Domesday manor of Treverbyn. This manor had been split in the 15<sup>th</sup> century into two parts –Treverbyn Courtney and Treverbyn Trevanion – with Treverbyn Courtney being attached to the Duchy of Cornwall in 1540. Tin mining took place in this area in the medieval and post-medieval periods, but the development and spread of china-clay extraction has obliterated almost all traces of both tin mining and the early china-clay industry.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The impact of the china-clay industry on the land north of St Austell is immediately apparent: vast clay pits and enormous spoil heaps dominate this strange and desolate landscape. Parts of the landscape to the north-east and east of the Gunheath pit have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. Extensive area surveys have taken place in the 1990s (Herring & Smith 1991) and more recently (Smith 2008; Kirkham *forthcoming*).

### 1.5 Methodology

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

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



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



## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

### 2.1 Historical Background

The site of Gunheath China Clay Works lies within the civil parish of Treverbryn created in 1846, formerly parcel of the ancient ecclesiastical parish of St Austell. The proposed turbine would be located within what was, in 1842, unclosed upland grazing, held jointly by the Duchy and by John Charles Bettesworth Trevanion. This indicates the land belonged to the Manor of Treverbryn which formed the basis of the later civil parish, but which had since the 15<sup>th</sup> century been divided into two: Treverbryn Trevanion and Treverbryn Courtney, with Treverbryn Courtney joined to the Duchy of Cornwall in 1540. Any income generated by the 'waste' was divided between the two manorial lords. The enclosed lands adjacent (Gunheath, Yonder Town and Carbean) were owned in 1842 by Sir Joseph Graves-Sawle. There are documents in the CRO relating to clay setts in this area dating to the 1860s and 1870s (e.g. CRO: CF/1/3899), and this presumably marks the intensification of extraction evident on the first OS maps.

### 2.2 Cartographic Resource



Figure 2: Extract from the 1842 St Austell tithe map; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO). The area between the red lies, but excluding the smaller inlier east of the proposed turbine site, has been destroyed/buried by the Gunheath China Clay Works.

The proposed turbine would be located within what was the Hensbarrow Downs, an extensive area of unenclosed open upland furze and rough grazing. The tithe map shows a scatter of buildings across the Downs, north of the proposed site; these structures would have belonged to the Old Bonny Mine, although only one corresponds closely with a structure shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map. The buildings to the east would have belonged to the Bluebarrow China Clay Works, but again, do not correspond with the buildings shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map. The critical element is, of course, the degree to which any element of this landscape survives: 60-70% on the area shown on Figure 2 was subsequently been destroyed through extraction or buried beneath spoil tips.

The subsequent OS maps give much more detail, and chart the steadily-increasing impact of the China Clay industry. On the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map the Gunheath China Clay Works are shown, with two smaller and perhaps disused clay pits on the slopes above; the eastern clay pit would appear to have been associated with a short finger tip and a series of rectangular settling pools. Two roughly-parallel leats are shown curving between these works, presumably supplying the Bluebarrow China Clay Works to the east. At the eastern end of the lower leat, a smallholding had been established, and one of the structures appears to survive – presumably ruinous – into the 1990s. Subsequent maps show the development of spoils tips on the moor, and the steady erosion of the earlier landscape. A small area around the smallholding survived into the 1990s, but even that has since disappeared or been heavily disturbed, as the Tellus LiDAR survey makes clear (Figure 6).

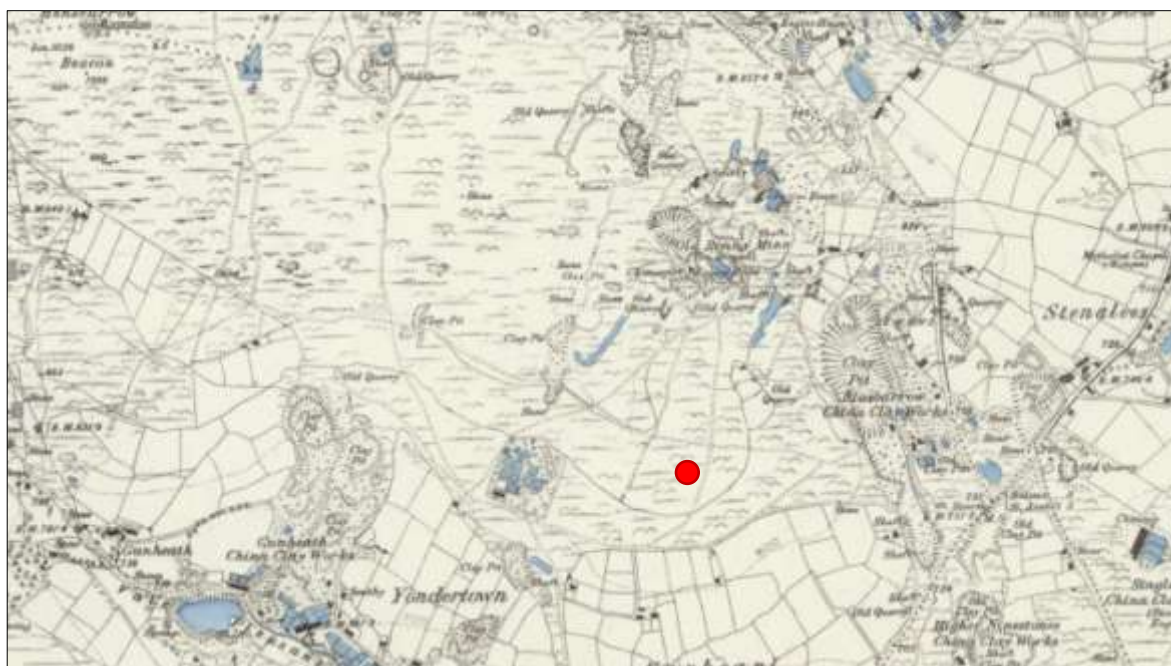


Figure 3: Extract from the 1889 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (surveyed 1879-81); the approximate location of the proposed –turbine is indicated (CRO).



Figure 4: Extract from the 1908 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (revised 1906); the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).





Figure 5: Extract from the 1945 OS map (revised 1938); the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).



Figure 6: Topographical image generated through QGIS>slope using LiDAR DSM data from the Tellus Project [Contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey); ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey)].

### 3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

#### 3.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited by E. Wapshott on Monday 15<sup>th</sup> December. The turbine location was walked, any archaeological above-ground evidence noted and the potential for below-ground remains assessed. Photographs and a panoramic viewshed were captured.

The turbine is proposed for location within a small area of waste alongside one of the main tracks within Gunheath clay pit. There are sheer, quarried rock faces to the east, wrapping around to the north-east and south-east. The ground rises steeply behind the quarried face, covered in scrub and gorse. To the west the site is open to the vast clay pit. Several of the *sky-tip* conical mounds are seen to the south, at some distance across settling tanks. Views within the location are limited to the remains of the high downs which frame the edges of the pit and the tips. There was no evidence of any archaeological above or below-ground features.

The wider area shows evidence of prehistoric usage and this means we cannot rule out below-ground archaeological potential but nothing survives above ground. The form of the track cut into the natural hillside is expected to have already removed any archaeological evidence in the upper layers in any case, having been cut down into the slope by approximately 2.5-3m.

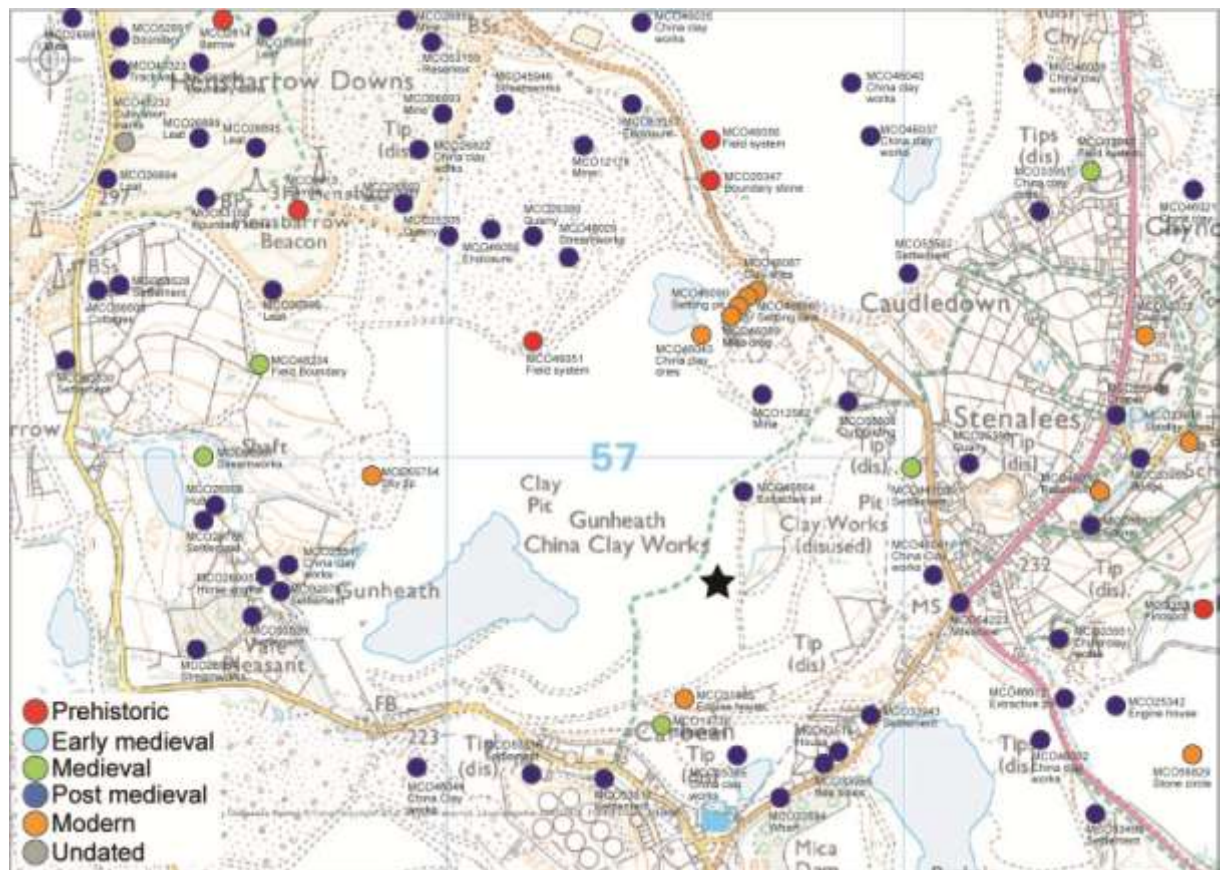


Figure 7: Nearby HER entries (source CCHES). The location of the proposed turbine is indicated.



### 3.2 Archaeological Background

This area has seen relatively little active fieldwork as the pits and tips have removed or buried huge swathes of the upland, leaving only isolated pockets of unmolested land with archaeological potential. The tin streaming and mining that took place in the Hensbarrow/Blackmoor stannary area, together with most of the evidence for early china-clay extraction, has also been lost. The hilltops would formerly have been crowned with barrows, as exemplified by Hensbarrow and Cocksbarrow to the west. In terms of the immediate landscape, recording has taken place at the Shilton tanks at Stenalees (Cole 2003), and the settlement of Stenalees has itself been subject to assessment (CAU 2005). More extensive area surveys have taken place in the 1990s (Herring & Smith 1991) and more recently (Smith 2008; Kirkham *forthcoming*).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO46051	Hensbarrow Downs – Prehistoric field system	Extant structure	A field system comprising long earthwork banks is visible on aerial photographs
MCO55754	Gunheath – post-medieval sky tip	Extant structure	A sky tip at Gunheath
MCO25317	Gunheath – post-medieval China clay works	Extant structure	Gunheath china clay works was in operation by 1845 by Wheelers and Higmans
MCO26905	Gunheath – post-medieval horse engine	Extant structure	A barn at Gunheath with the remains of a horse engine
MCO29767	Gunheath – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	The settlement of Gunheath is recorded on the tithe map of 1840 and by 1990 only a barn was standing
MCO26904	Vale Pleasant – post-medieval streamworks	Extant structure	An elluvial streamworks at Val Pleasant was surveyed in 1990
MCO53526	Vale Pleasant – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	The settlement at Vale Pleasant is recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 but not as a dwelling
MCO26906	Higher Moor – post-medieval hull	Extant structure	A rab cut hull at Higher Moor Farm
MCO29785	Higher Moor – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	A barn and enclosures are all that survive of Higher Moor located NW of Gunheath
MCO26907	Gunheath – post-medieval streamworks	extant structure	An area of elluvial streamworking of probable medieval date, damaged in places by china clay operations
MCO48234	Gunheath – medieval field boundary	Cropmark	A linear feature is visible as a single ditch on aerial photographs
MCO53528	Gunheath – post-medieval settlement	extant structure	The settlement recorded as Hensbarrow farm on the modern mapping consists of three separate cottages
MCO56506	Hensbarrow Farm – C19 workers cottages	extant structure	a clay or mine workers cottage considered to be early C19
MCO53530	Cocksbarrow – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	Recorded on tithe map of 1840 two C19 cottages and barn
MCO48232	Hensbarrow – undated cultivation marks	Extant structure	A group of 33 circular parchmarks
MCO26894	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat is visible used in connection with mining
MCO26889	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat used in connection with mining
MCO26895	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat is visible on Hensbarrow Downs
MCO53158	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval boundary stone	Extant structure	A series of small boundary stones run east west through Hensbarrow inscribed with 'T'
MCO2813	Hensbarrow Downs – Bronze Age Barrow	Extant structure	Hensbarrow a large cairn or barrow
MCO26896	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat and reservoir used in connection with mining
MCO48323	Hensbarrow – post-medieval trackway	Extant structure	Trackways are visible on aerial photographs running N-S
MCO52891	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval boundary	Extant structure	A long boundary runs roughly along the contour on the NW and northern slopes of Hensbarrow Downs
MCO52893	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval boundary stone	Extant structure	Two small granite stones have been identified on the western side of Hensbarrow Downs
MCO26887	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat used in connection with mining

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MCO2814	Hensbarrow Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Extant structure	The site of a barrow was possibly identified from an unspecific aerial photograph
MCO26881	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Surface mining on Hensbarrow downs surveyed in 1990
MCO26891	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Surface mining on Hensbarrow Downs surveyed in 1990
MCO53159	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval reservoir	Extant structure	A rectangular reservoir on Hensbarrow downs
MCO45946	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval streamworks	Extant structure	Surface mining visible as pits spoil and earthworks
MCO26893	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Small area of surface mining visible as shode pits
MCO26822	Hensbarrow – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	A small china clay works on the slopes of Hensbarrow
MCO12176	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Wheal Bonny or North Bonny
MCO26892	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval mien	Extant structure	Surface mining on Hensbarrow Downs
MCO53157	Goonbarrow – post-medieval enclosure	Extant structure	The remains of a small enclosure defined by low banks
MCO46035	Goonbarrow – china clay works	Extant structure	Also known as Rocks Goonbarrow
MCO46029	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval streamworks	Extant structure	Surface mining visible on aerial photographs comprising of extractive pits
MCO25380	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval Quarry	Demolished structure	An old quarry near Wheal Bunny is recorded at this location on both first and second editions OS maps
MCO46055	Hensbarrow Downs – post-medieval enclosure	Extant structure	A sub circular enclosure is visible as an earthwork ditch or aerial photographs
MCO53517	Yondertown – post medieval settlement	Demolished structure	Little to nothing survives of a settlement recorded at this location on the tithe map of 1840
MCO53516	Coon – post-medieval settlement	Demolished structure	The settlement of Coon is recorded on the tithe map of 1840 and consists of a house
MCO46044	Vale Pleasant – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	The remains of spoilheaps, setting tanks and a chimney are visible on aerial photographs
MCO53512	Carbean – post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	A settlement to the east of Carbean
MCO53513	Carbean – post-medieval house	Extant structure	The house at Carbean is C18 and incorporates C17 lintels
MCO33954	Carbean Wharf – post-medieval Wharf	Extant structure	A railway siding and wharf
MCO25385	Carbean – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	A flooded pit surrounded by overgrown dumps
MCO13730	Carbean – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Carbean is first recorded in 1357.
MCO31865	Carbean – modern engine house	Extant structure	An engine house of which only the lower portion of the stack survives
MCO33943	Carbean – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	The settlement of Carbean is thought to be post-medieval
MCO46054	Bluebarrow – post-medieval extractive pit	Extant structure	A group of Extractive pits visible on aerial photographs
MCO12582	Stenalees – post-medieval mine	Documentary evidence	Wheal Bunny was in operation in the 1860's it had worked tin but turned into china clay
MCO35308	Stenalees – post-medieval outbuilding	Ruined structure	The ruined remains of a settlement recorded on 1 <sup>st</sup> OS
MCO46043	Shilton – modern China Clay dries	Extant structure	Shilton china clay works
MCO46089	Shilton – modern mice drag	Extant structure	Mica and sand drags
MCO46090	Shilton – modern settling pit	Extant structure	Later settling tanks
MCO46088	Shilton – modern settling tank	Documentary evidence	Site of settling tank
MCO46087	Shilton – modern china clay dries	Extant structure	-
MCO25347	Hensbarrow – Iron Age boundary Stone	Extant structure	A large flat stone inscribed on the top surface
MCO46056	Goonbarrow – Prehistoric field system	Extant structure	Remains of parallel earthwork banks are visible on aerial photographs
MCO46040	Caudledown – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Caudledown china clay works is recorded on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS
MCO46037	Cleaves – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Cleaves china clay works is recorded on 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map
MCO46038	Rock Hill – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Rock hill china clay works is recorded on the

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			second edition OS maps
MCO33957	New Caudledown – post-medieval china clay dries	Extant structure	Two pan kilns at New Caudledown
MCO33948	Chynoweth – Medieval field system	Extant structure	An area of irregular medieval fields
MCO53507	Caudledown – post-medieval settlement	Demolished Structure	A settlement recorded on Caudledown on the tithe map has been lost
MCO14708	Hallivet – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Halivett was first recorded in 14654
MCO25386	Stenalees – post-medieval quarry	Extant structure	Quarry at Stenalees recorded at this location
MCO46041	Bluebarrow – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Recorded on 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS
MCO55877	Stenalees Tunnel – post-medieval railway tunnel	Extant structure	The north east postal of the Stenalees Tunnel
MCO46050	Kerrow Moor – modern reservoir	Extant structure	A rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs
MCO33955	Stenalees – post-medieval railway bridge	Extant structure	A railway bridge at Stenalees
MCO52249	Stenalees – post-medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant structure	A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1861 survives at this location
MCO33946	Treverbyn – modern Sunday school	Extant structure	A building recorded on the 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map as a Sunday school recorded on modern map as hall
MCO54223	Stenalees – post-medieval milestone	Extant structure	A milestone survives on the west side of a roundabout south of Stenalees ‘ ST AUSTEL 5 BODMIN 8’
MCO353	Caerloggas Downs – Prehistoric findspot	Findspot	A number of flint flakes from Carloggas Downs are in the Plymouth Museum
MCO33951	Singlerose – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	A pan kiln which is in poor condition has been partly rebuilt as stores and workshops
MCO46012	Carloggas Downs – post-medieval extractive pit	Extant structure	A cluster of extractive pits and trenches is visible on aerial photographs and are likely the result of surface mining
MCO25342	Caerloggas Downs – post-medieval engine house	Extant structure	Sheppard has described the engine house at Single Rose mine as extant in 1972 but is not recorded on modern map
MCO46002	Higher Ninestones – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Higher Ninestones China Clay Works
MCO56829	Carloggas Downs – modern stone circle	Extant structure	A stone circle erected in the late C20 is extant on the south west edge of Carloggas Downs
MCO53493	Penhale – post-medieval settlement	Demolished structure	A settlement at this location on the tithe map c.1840 no longer survives
MCO52322	Stenalees – modern nonconformist chapel	Demolished structure	The second Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Stenalees was built sometime after 1907 and demolished in the late 1990’s or early C21
MCO46021	New Cleaves – post medieval china clay works	Extant structure	New Cleaves China Clay Works is recorded at this location on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map, the site is now lost due to expansion of Rock China Clay Works

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

### 3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine may once have retained evidence for Prehistoric or post-medieval land use and settlement, but it has been comprehensively destroyed. As such, there is very little chance anything of archaeological value has survived.

## 4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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### 4.1 National Policy

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

#### **Paragraph 128**

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

#### **Paragraph 129**

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

### 4.2 Setting and Views

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

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

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

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

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



Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as turbines may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting 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 our 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*.

#### 4.2.1 Evidential Value

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

#### 4.2.2 Historical Value

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

*Illustrative value* is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

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

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

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

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

#### 4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

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

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

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

Aesthetic values are where a proposed wind turbine would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of turbines are predominantly visual, and their height and moving parts ensure they draw attention within most vistas. In most instances the impact is incongruous;

however, that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

#### 4.2.4 Communal Value

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.2.5 Summary

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

### 4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

#### 4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of the masts (77m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the area's landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.
- Cumulative Impact – a single wind turbine will have a visual impact, but a second and a third turbine in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single turbine. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.
- 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.

#### 4.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

##### Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the turbine may be visible but will not impact upon the setting of the heritage asset, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.

<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine i.e. c.25 years.

In addition, the significance of a monument or structure is often predicated on the condition of its upstanding remains, so a rapid subjective appraisal was also undertaken.

#### **Condition Assessment**

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgerows around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

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

#### **4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets**

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

##### *Scheduled Monuments*

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

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

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

#### *Listed Buildings*

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

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

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

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have 'group value' or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic

industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of ‘conservation area’, which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

#### *Parks and Gardens*

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

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

## 4.4 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002) and *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008) The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors (see GLVIA 2013, 21-2).

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact: “the magnitude or size of windfarm elements, and the distance between them and the viewer, are the physical measures that affect visibility, but the key issue is human perception of visual effects, and that is not simply a function of size and distance” (University of Newcastle 2002, 2). People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 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 3 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

### 4.4.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

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

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the *immediate context* of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the *extended context* (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits). A similar distinction between *immediate* and *extended* or *wider* context appears in the ICOMOS *Xi'an Declaration* (2005) and the ASIDHOL2 (CADW 2007, 20).

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

#### 4.4.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

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

In the following table (Table 2), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

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

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



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

Table 2: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999). The relevant distance range is highlighted.

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

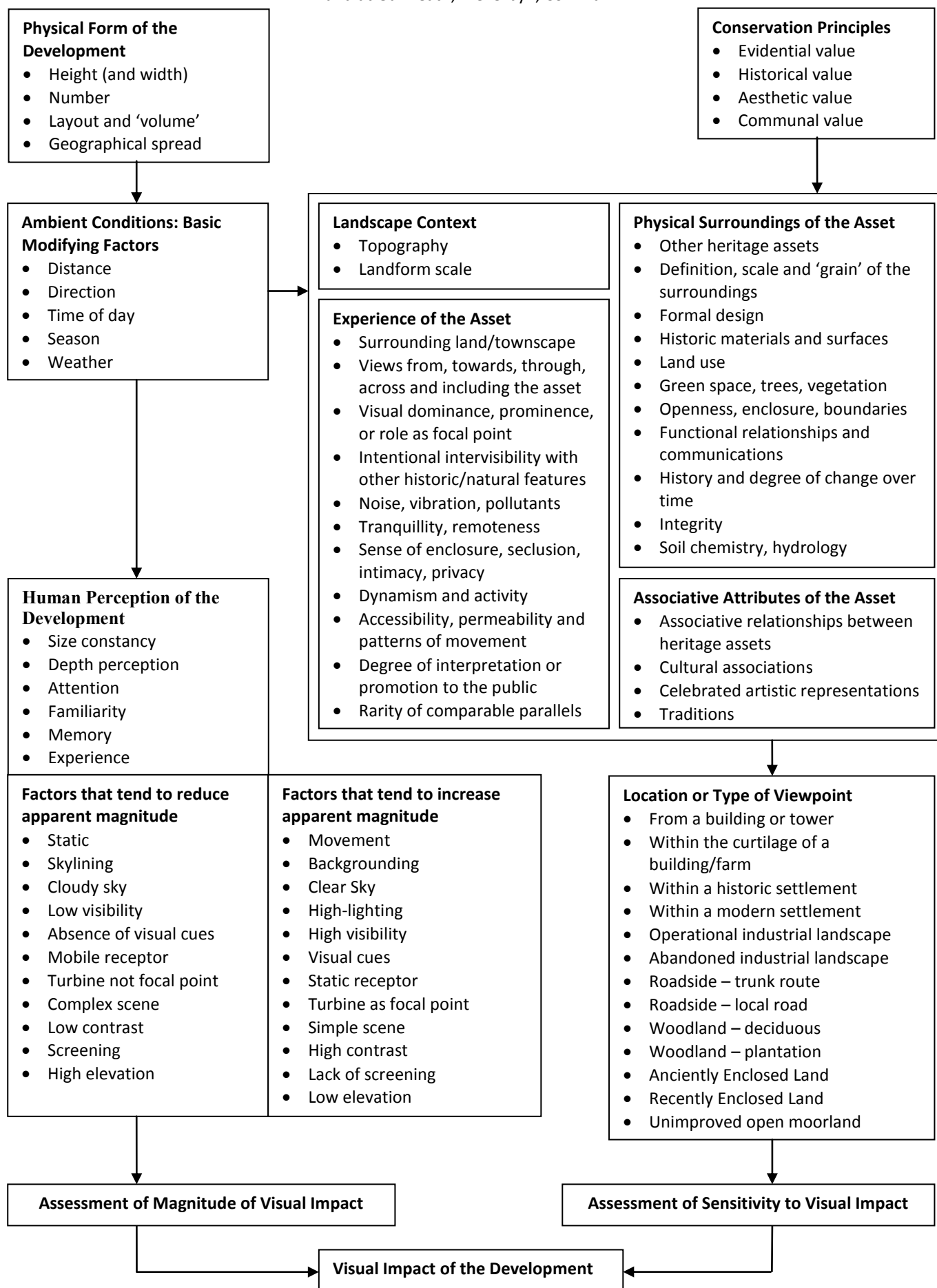


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011a, 19).

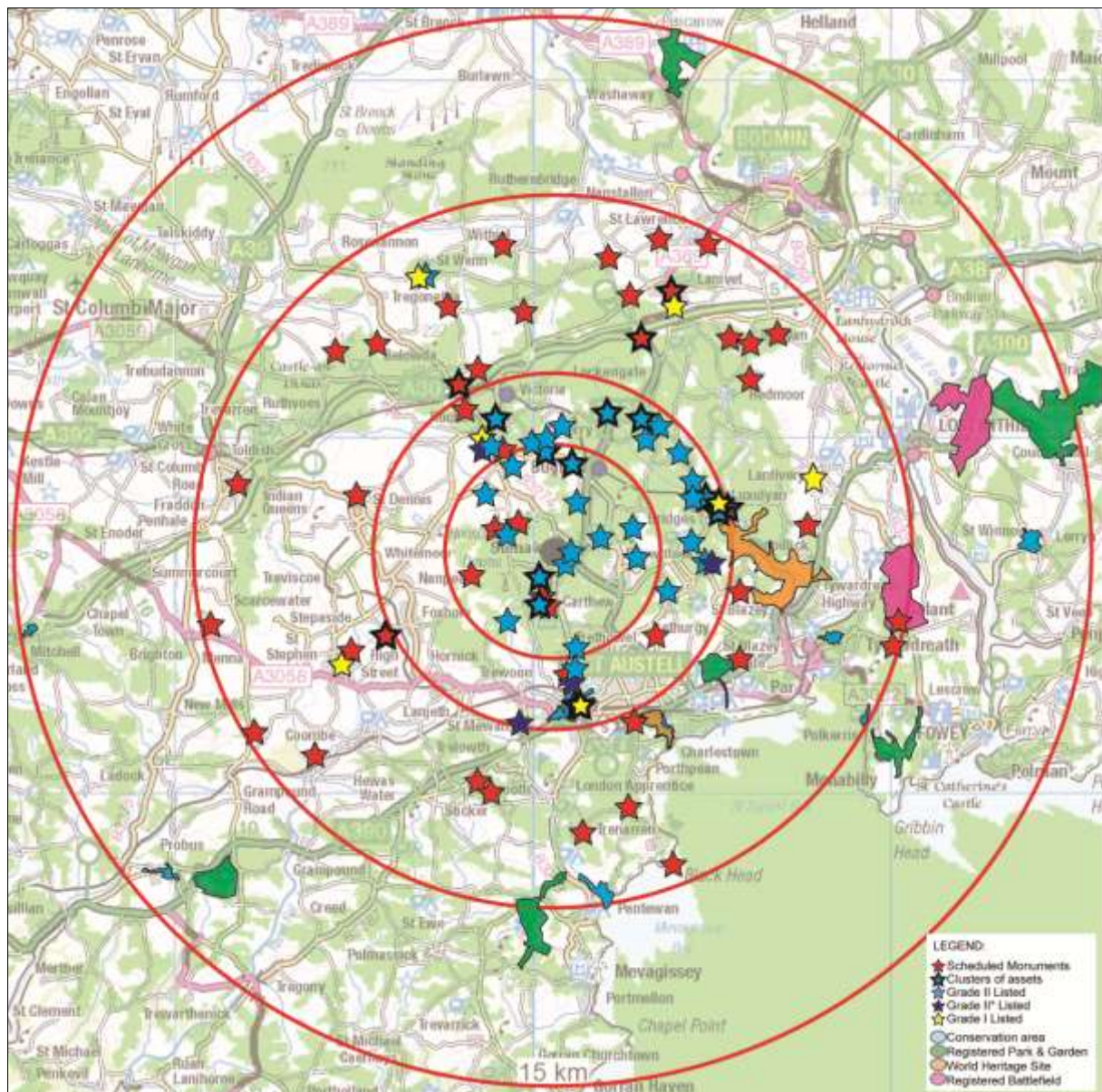


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 7.5km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

#### 4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be fairly comprehensive within 10km, save to the north and north-west, which would be blocked by the adjacent hills/spoil tips. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 35km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly to the north-east. Up to 3km Listed Buildings (of all grades) and Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) were considered, whether they fall within the ZTV or not; at 3-5km, all SAMs, GI and GII\* buildings were considered, as well as GII buildings where they fell within the ZTV. At 5-10km GI and GII\* buildings and SAMs were considered where they fell within the ZTV. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, relevant Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites



were considered out to 15km. Sky tips were also considered, and almost all of these fall within a radius of 5km.

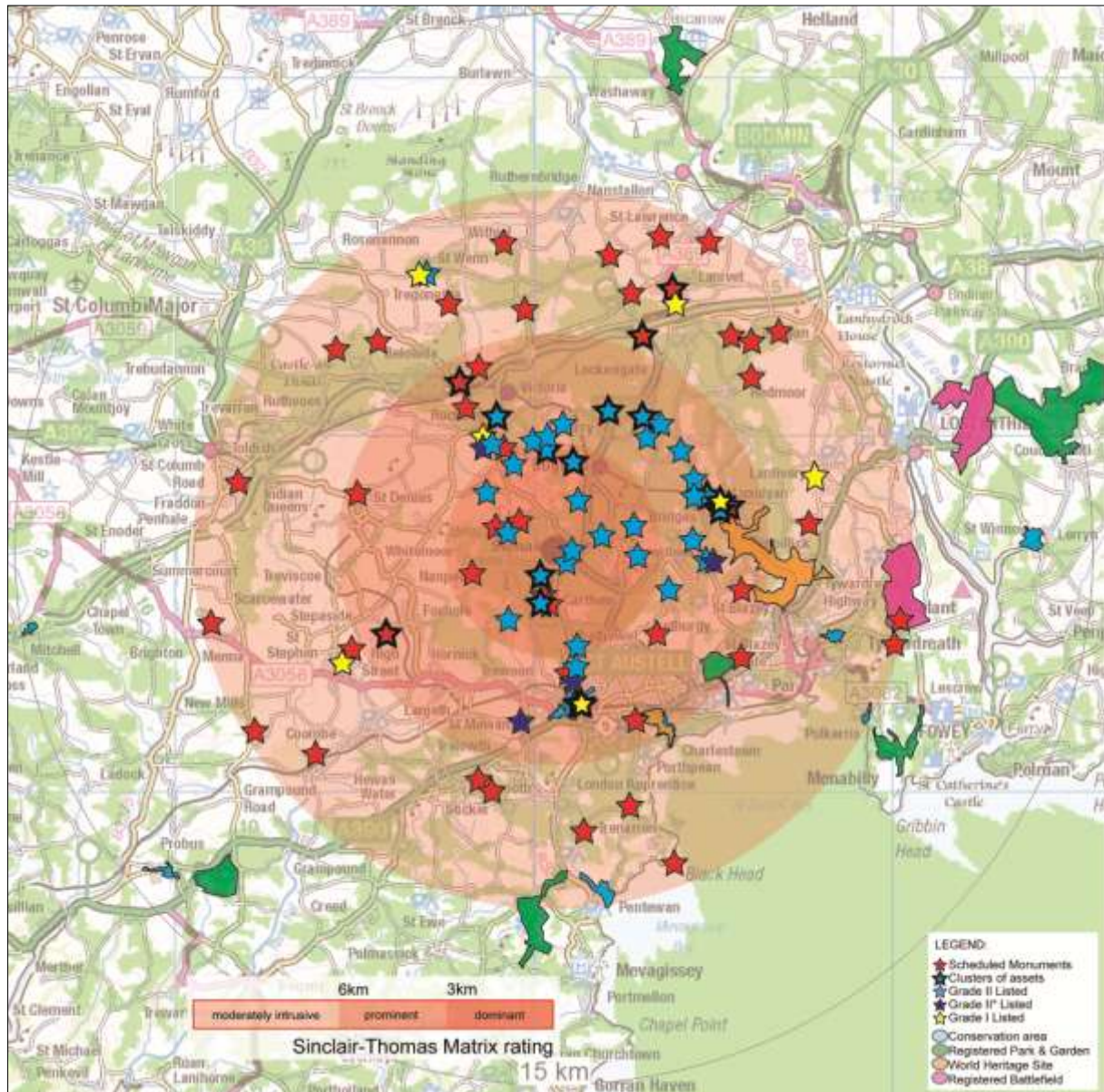


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

#### 4.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km 10km, and then 15km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. There are three grouping of Grade II Listed structures within 1km of the asset: Carbean Farmhouse, a single milestone and a large farmstead group at Carthew Farmhouse. There are five Scheduled Monuments within 3km: two cairns on Hensbarrow Downs to the north; the site of the Longstone on Longstone Downs (no longer extant) and the china clay works at Wheal Martyn. The nearest



high significance asset is the chapel at Roche Rock, a Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building, and St Gomonda Church, a Grade II\* Listed Building; neither asset falls within the ZTV. The small settlement of Carthew, a former mining village, lies within 1.5km of the proposed turbine location, to the south-west, but is located within the valley of the St Austell River which is both steep-sided and densely-wooded in places, providing for some screening for some of the heritage assets. Five conservation areas were considered under the ZTV, at: St Austell, Charlestown, Tywardreath, Polkerris and Lerryn. Six Registered Parks and Gardens were considered: at Heligan, Tregrehan, Trewithen, Pencarrow, Boconnoc and Menabilly. There are also two battlefield sites near Lostwithiel, which fall within the 15km radius, and two Mining World Heritage Sites at Luxulyan and Charlestown. The ZTV showed general visibility for the clay working areas and the level ground to the north beyond Roche; however, within the confines of the largest historic settlement nearby, St Austell, many historic assets would be enjoy comprehensive local blocked from other buildings and structures within the town. The landscape in this area is a complex mix of industrial, rural and historic and modern urban, and perhaps turbines would be less-obviously intrusive here than in single phase or more simple landscapes.

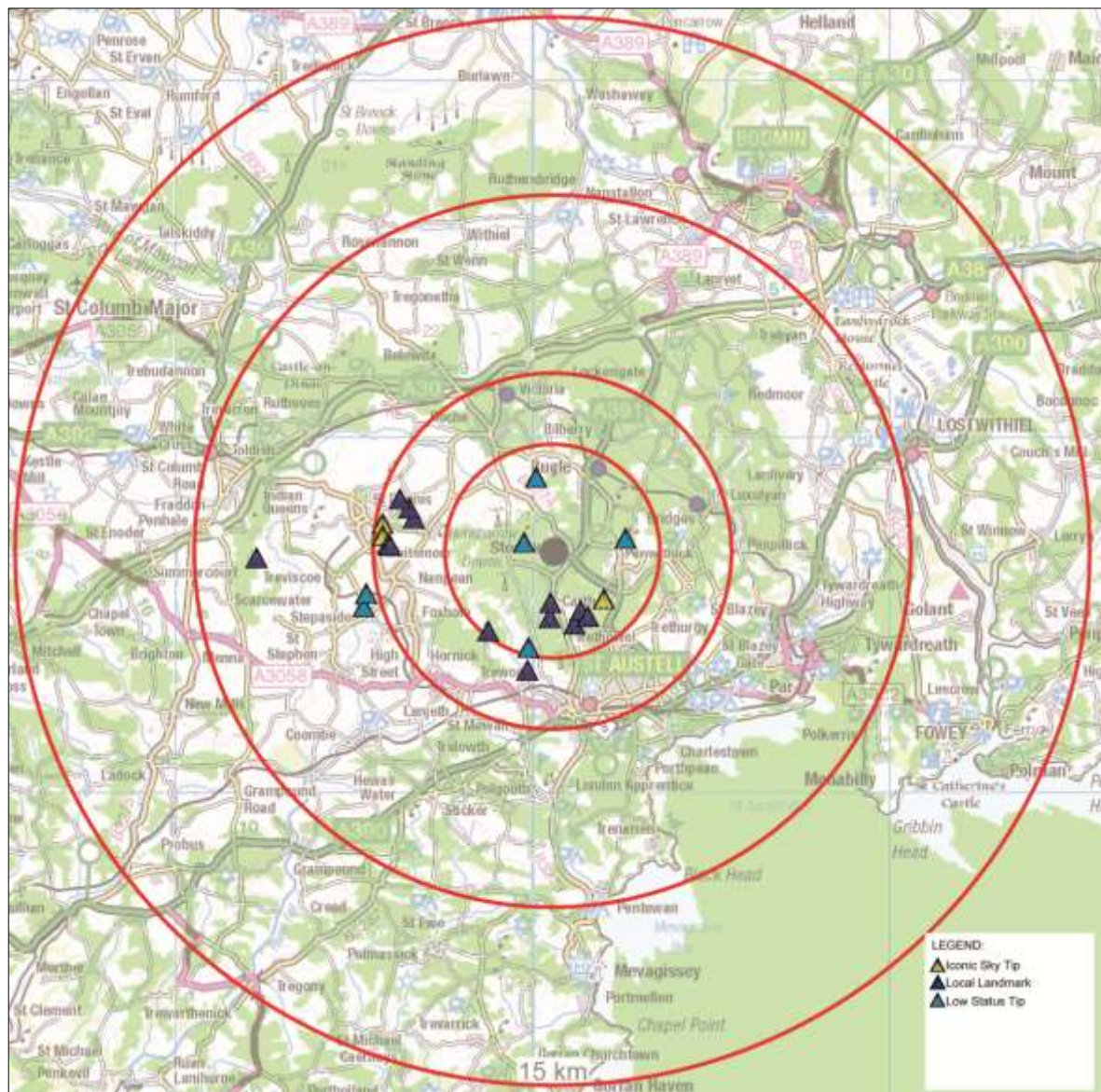


Figure 10: Distribution of sky tips within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy, after Cole 2008).

## 4.7 The Structure of Assessment

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

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

## 4.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

### 4.8.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Carbean Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish: Carthew, in Treverbyn</i>	<i>Within the ZTV: YES</i>	
<i>Designation: GII</i>	<i>Condition: fair</i>	<i>Distance to turbine: 0.4km</i>
<i>Description: 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, with possible 17<sup>th</sup> century origins and some surviving elements, including a 1656 datestone. Granite rubble construction with granite dressings. Some carved 17<sup>th</sup> century granite exterior stonework. Symmetrical (almost) two-window front elevation.</i>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context: On a gentle south-eastern slope, with steep gradient increase to the west and north-west to the china clay works. A slight shallow combe runs down to the south-west, along which runs the B3274, dropping into the steep St Austell River valley. The landscape context of the farmhouse is the shallow slope and valley landform, as well as the east-facing slopes of the china clay works.</i>		
<i>Setting: Located on a small wooded plot on the very edge of a large clay works, south of Stenalees on the B3274. The house stands in a walled garden enclosure with two other stone outbuildings, on a gently-sloping plot, with the hillside rising steeply beyond to the north-west. Banks of trees and scrub partially enclose the house to the north and south.</i>		
<i>Principal Views: There are open views to the road to the east, some more limited views down the shallow valley to the south-west and some limited views up the slope to the north-east. The house is quite enclosed, dense tree coverage enclosing the B3274. Its views are also partially blocked by its outbuildings.</i>		
<i>Landscape Presence: The house has no wider landscape presence. It is dominant within its immediate setting: the tree coverage in the area and the man-made landscape means it becomes visible suddenly, then almost immediately drops from view, as one progresses up or down the slope, due to the next bank of scrub/trees.</i>		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset: The farmhouse is listed primarily for the survival of 17<sup>th</sup> century stonework elements from an earlier building and as an example of a vernacular building of a specific local style. Its environment has changed continually through the 18<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> centuries, through the development of the china clay works. Local screening from trees protects the house from wider outward views so it is largely unaffected by wider landscape changes. The cultural value of the asset as part of a historic farmstead, and this would not be affected.</i>		
<i>Magnitude of Impact: Although technically visible, the trees will protect the asset from views outwards to a greater extent. The turbine would stand on the high ground to the north. It will be a dominant feature within general views across and within the surroundings of the farmhouse, but may not affect the immediate setting amongst the buildings.</i>		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negative/minor</b> to <b>negative/moderate</b> due to proximity.</i>		

<b>Asset Name: Carthew Farmhouse; drying barn; saw house; mill; outbuildings and garden walls; wash house and bank barn.</b>		
<i>Parish: Carthew, in Treverbyn</i>	<i>Within the ZTV: No</i>	
<i>Designation: GII</i>	<i>Condition: mixed, overall fair</i>	<i>Distance to turbine: 0.8km</i>
<i>Description: 1840s farmhouse of granite rubble with granite dressings. Two storeys with attic, symmetrical three-window front elevation.</i>		
<i>Early 19<sup>th</sup> century wood seasoning/drying bank barn, of granite rubble with granite dressings, said to have been constructed by French prisoners of war. Unique for its vents and triangular openings.</i>		
<i>Early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century saw house of granite rubble, trusses carried on granite monoliths.</i>		
<i>1827 grist mill, with date stone, later used as a saw mill, granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings. Two-storey building, with breast-shot iron and wood waterwheel to right hand side.</i>		
<i>1840s outbuildings/pigsties and garden walls to farmhouse. Garden wall with bee boles. Granite rubble construction and granite dressings.</i>		
<i>Early 19<sup>th</sup> century wash house of granite rubble with granite dressings. Two window front facing rear of farmhouse.</i>		
<i>1840s bank barn, used for timber storage or as a granary. Granite rubble with granite dressings.</i>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context: Located on the mid-to-upper slopes of the St Austell River valley, on an east-facing slope, as it curves south and into a steep combe which drops to Carthew settlement. The landscape context is the river valley and wider slopes of the clay works.</i>		
<i>Setting: Located at the end of a long private drive on the very edge of the clay works. The house is</i>		

framed by banks of trees to the south and west, but is quite open to the north and east. The group of buildings and farmhouse are arranged around two yards, a farmyard near the house and more industrial top yard. The group is of great communal cultural value, spanning the agricultural and industrial character of the area. There is also considerable aesthetic value to the group.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The house could not be accessed, but views were assessed from the surrounding area. Wide views east across the river valley and to the landscape beyond are expected. Views to the west will be limited, but some more open views from the top yard. More limited views to the south as the site is framed by banks of tree. The combe south of the farmstead is heavily wooded, and this is expected to restrict views. Views to the farmstead would be from the adjacent valley slopes.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead does hold local landscape presence, set on the mid-to-upper slopes and is visible from the wider landscape if not from the valley. The landscape presence of the house is somewhat limited by the banks of trees.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is of agricultural character but the upper yard includes semi-industrial functions. It therefore relates to both key elements of the local landscape. Internal views within the group are screened by the nature of the enclosed courtyard plan of the farmstead.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The main elevation of the house faces south-east, away from the turbine. The turbine will be visible to the north-east across the more open north side of the farmstead. It would be visible across the valley. This would not affect the immediate setting of the farm and would not affect the views within the courtyard and between buildings. It would intrude on views as a large proximate feature
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> to <b>negative/moderate</b> due to proximity.

<b>Asset Name: Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack</b>		
Parish: Treverbyn		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition:	Distance to turbine: c.2.25km.
<i>Description:</i> 18 <sup>th</sup> century structure, of granite and blue elvan stone rubble. Possible cold store or pigsty. Chamber roofed with granite slab lintels. Rare example of a primitive building type specific to Cornwall.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on the mid slopes of a steep-sided forked combe, dropping to the south, into the Gover Valley. The landscape context is therefore the valley landform and surrounding slopes. The turbine stands directly within this landscape context, to the west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set into a bank within the farmyard on the Biscovillack farmstead, opposite the main farmhouse. The whole farmstead is set down a long farm track off the Greensplat Road, within a valley combe. A further farmstead frames the west side of the same valley, Goonamarth, upon which the turbine would be located.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views between the structure and the farmhouse/farmbuildings. No wider views from the asset itself, as it is set at ground level and below ground. There would be general views from the farmstead across its fields and down the steep valley to the south, as well as directly across to Goonamarth Farm, on the west slopes of the same valley. Direct views from the general setting of the asset to the turbine, at very close proximity.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> No landscape presence at all, this can only be experienced from within the farmyard at Biscovillack.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not sensitive to views due to the nature of its subterranean build; however, the farmstead and setting of the asset is affected as there are wide views to the site of the proposed turbine. The rarity of the asset could be considered to increase its sensitivity to any change either directly or indirectly.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The immediate agricultural setting/nature of views between buildings on the farmstead will not be affected and intervisibility is not expected due to the tall sky tip and clay working to the north-east that stand between the asset and the turbine.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Higher Menadew Farmhouse and attached garden walls</b>		
Parish: Luxulyan		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: 4km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse of c.1840, possibly incorporating evidence from an earlier farmhouse on the site.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper west-facing slopes, facing across to		



a low wide valley dominated by rushy pasture.
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a busy working farmstead, this building stands amongst a small hamlet of other farmhouses and cottages/barns and buildings. Trees and hedgebanks frame the various plots of the buildings.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are enclosed views within the settlement and some views out across the surrounding fields. Views to the hamlet would be from the south and west.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The hamlet forms a visible group within the landscape but has no wider landscape presence outside of its immediate rural setting.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is agricultural and relates to the immediate setting amongst the fields. More distant landscape views are of less importance.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be visible beyond Carbis Common, but other turbines stand within the setting of the asset in closer proximity. There is no effect on setting or immediate views.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Bodiggo</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Luxulyan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, now a house, c.1700 with 18 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> additions. Granite rubble with slate roof and gable end stacks; some internal 18 <sup>th</sup> century features survive.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the western edge of a locally-prominent ridge. To the west the ground falls away to flat boggy rushy pastures, before rising again to Carbis Common and Roche. The farm is set on a slight south-west facing slope, within a gently curving combe which drops to the rushy pastures to the west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is set on a large working farmstead amongst stone outbuildings and modern farm buildings.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the west across the lower ground. There are key views between the farmhouse and surrounding buildings and across its farm holding to the south and north, views east are more restricted as the ground rises. Views to the farmstead would be from the south and west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is visible within the agricultural fields, especially from the west where it is framed by the slope, when viewed from the low rush pastures but holds no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is agricultural and relates to the immediate setting amongst the fields. The asset would be sensitive to changes in views within the settlement and out to the fields. More distant landscape views are of less importance.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be visible beyond Carbis Common, but other turbines stand within the setting of the asset in closer proximity (e.g. Lestoon). There is no effect on setting within the farmyard or within the fields and no impact on immediate views.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Bank barn 15m N of Methrose farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Luxulyan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century bank barn, built of large granite rubble blocks with granite quoins.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a slight south and east facing slope, on a fairly level plot within the farmyard.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the large working farmstead at Medros/Methrose, within the farmyard, surrounded by the fields and set back from the road, within the holding.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are within and between the various historic stone and modern farm buildings. Other important views are those across and through the farm holding.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barn has no quantifiable presence outside of the farmyard.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As an agricultural building within a working farmstead the principal relationships are with the farmhouse and other farm buildings.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> It is unlikely the turbine will be visible from this building due to localised screening		

from hedgebanks, trees and farm buildings; at over 4km anyway the turbine can have no direct impact on the setting or immediate views.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Medros Farmhouse and Methrose Farmhouse</b>		
Parish: Luxulyan	Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)	
Designation: GII*	Condition: unknown	Distance to turbine: c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse of c.1400, with 16 <sup>th</sup> century parlour wing, now divided into two dwellings. Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century kitchen addition and dairy addition to rear. Some fine internal plaster in parlour, with date of 1676, fine staircase in parlour wing. Additional fine interior details such as panelling, enclosed barrel vault ceilings and decorative friezes. The parlour wing is built of granite rubble the earlier hall range of granite ashlar with granite dressings.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farm stands on a south and east facing slope, the ground rises slightly to the road to the west. The ground drops away to the east to the Luxulyan valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a long private drive on a large holding the houses appear to stand within a large farmyard framed by mature hedge banks		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views may be restricted by the buildings which surround the farmhouses; there may be views across the surrounding fields. It is not clear if wider landscape views are achievable. There is a valley and banks of trees to the south and south-east. The road to the west is framed by tall mature hedge banks. Alongside the road the entrance is flanked by mature conifers. Views to the farmstead would be from the south and east.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm holds landscape presence within its holding but no further afield. It is a visible feature in the wider pattern of farmsteads across the landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm is set on a working farmstead and appears to be surrounded by modern buildings. It is quite enclosed within its own land. Built for agricultural purposes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> It is not expected that there will be any intervisibility or impact on setting.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b> impact is applied.		

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

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

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

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

The larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any

churches may have changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, a distant turbine unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

### What is important and why

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

### Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

<b>Asset Name: Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage, No.2 and associated assets</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Carthew, in Treverbyn		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/ good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1.5km
<i>Description:</i> 1831 mill and attached cottages, heightened and remodelled in 1837. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Mill of three storeys and cottages of two storeys. Millstones with building, overshot wheel to left of building.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in the narrow steep-sided St Austell River valley. With rocky slopes rising up from the buildings and the B3274 frames the buildings to the east. The valley widens and becomes shallower at Carthew, opening up slightly as it curves to the south-west. The landscape context is the river valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set in the rocky enclosed river valley of the St Austell River, the mill is within the small settlement of Carthew, primarily of workers cottages. The slopes to the west are heavily wooded, to the east more open with sloping fields. A further row of cottages lies to the north and detached houses stand just to the south. There is considerable group value in the historic stone cottages which line the valley and they are accessed via a stone slab bridge across the river, with narrow continuous gravelled yard to the front.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are achieved up and down the river valley and across between the trees of hedgebanks to the fields to the east. More limited views to the west up the slopes, to some cleared garden areas and the dense tree coverage. No views out of the valley context. Important views between and across the group of buildings.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building, especially the mill is dominant within this portion of the valley but have no wider landscape presence outside of their immediate setting.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The turbine will not intrude on the setting of these assets. Natural topographical protection is emphasised by the trees coverage to the western slopes. The turbine is expected to be visible up the valley to the north and will tower over the area generally. There would be no intervisibility with the proposed turbine and Carthew Cottage; an enclosed setting amongst trees. Views are irrelevant to the milestone; its immediate setting would be unchanged.		

<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The wind turbine would be relatively close, although partly screened by the hill and tips between. It would stand within all views south, east and south-east.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> to <b>negative/moderate</b> impact, largely due to proximity.

<b>Asset Name: Cottage West of Gunheath Farmhouse (farmhouse not included)</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> poor/v. poor	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1.5km
<i>Description:</i> Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century clay workers or miner's cottage. Granite rubble with granite dressings. One room plan and considered a rare survival of industrial workers dwelling.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The cottage sits just below the crest of a very shallow south-facing slope, on an east-west alignment, dug back into the rising ground to the north.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cottage is located on rough open upland grassland, within the historic and modern clay-working district. The large Gunheath pit lies to the south-east. The main Littlejohns site lies immediately to the west, across a narrow road. The building lies within a small area of unmolested land.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the main clay works and pits, to the south, east and west. The ground rises behind the cottage and it is set slightly into the slope.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscape here is quite empty of actual buildings apart from the cottage and Gunheath Farmhouse is a defined linear arrangement. The man-made and barren industrial landscape is dominant but the buildings, despite their relatively small size do hold some presence as they stand out within the upland grassland.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are not particularly sensitive; they have been Listed due to their rarity and age but their views are largely irrelevant. The landscape they were originally associated with has been all but destroyed.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be located close to the asset, though with spoil tips between. It would appear in all views south, east and south-east.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> to <b>negative/moderate</b> impact, largely due to proximity.		

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Market House/The Old Manor House</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Market House – 1844 granite ashlar Market House, attributed to Christopher Eales. Some exterior classical embellishment and symmetrical five-window front elevation and Market Hill entrance has a large arched opening with pediment. The interior is very fine, vaulted entrance range with Doric columns, open market hall with sweeping granite stairs and gallery over an arcade. 'One of the best market halls in the country, with good elevations and an exciting interior.'		
The Old Manor House – 17 <sup>th</sup> /early 18 <sup>th</sup> century stuccoed, three-storey building with attics, mullion and transom windows, modillion string course and eaves cornice and a fine contemporary internal staircase.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> On the mid slopes of the south-facing hillside across which the town is built. The ground rises to the north behind the buildings. The landscape context is the town and the valley landform in which it is to be found. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The assets are located within the town centre, in the historic district, just above the church. The Old Manor House to the west of the church, facing the tower and the Market House within an open area off Market Hill. Both building are surrounded by other historic buildings, many of three or four storeys		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views across church square to the parish church, some views along Fore Street, views up North Road and Market Hill. Otherwise views are restricted wholly by the surrounding buildings which are tightly packed in the historic part of the town with narrow streets. There are no views out of the town setting.		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> These are historic buildings of local importance and hold an element of 'landmark' status within the town. They have no wider presence than their town setting and are only locally dominate in their immediate environment and surrounding streets.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Both buildings hold specific former communal functions and are of architectural importance but their views are limited to the streetscapes of their immediate setting, restricted by the surrounding buildings from any wider landscape views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible. The buildings enjoy screening in their immediate surroundings, protecting their limited views. They do not lie within the ZTV and the turbine will be over 3km away outside of their landscape context.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Impact is given as <b>neutral</b> .

<b>Asset Name: The Cottage</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century cottage built of rough cast granite.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on the lower south-west slopes of a hillside above a small valley, which runs south-east.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the small settlement of Trethurgy, at a road junction called Carne Cross. The cottage is set in an irregular-shaped plot, with a building adjoining the east end.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are village-based views to the surrounding houses, along the road and across to the fields to the south. Views are restricted by a detached house which is perpendicular to the cottage, to the west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cottage does not have wider landscape presence but is a visible feature at the road junction.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive to wider landscape changes as long as its immediate setting is unaffected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible, especially from the rear and in views across and through the village. There is no direct impact on the setting, and no impact on views from the road junction to the cottage, shielded by the adjacent house, which encloses the front elevation.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Stile at the West entrance to the churchyard about 10m South-West of the tower of the church of St. Gomonda</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Roche	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.5-3.75km
<i>Description:</i> Stone slab stile into the churchyard, built into the stone-faced banks.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set within the level area of the church and churchyard, the ground starts to drop away to the west, just outside the village.		
<i>Setting:</i> Opposite the west tower, within the village, along a narrow lane and with cottages to the south and south-west. The churchyard trees frame this asset.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are towards the church and down the twisting lane to several stone cottages. Views over the stile are to the churchyard and monuments beyond. Otherwise landscape views are blocked by the trees of the churchyard and the cottages to the south and west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> No landscape presence, only visible within the churchyard and along the lane, where it is not even particularly noticeable; being built into the bank, it blends into the background and the eye is carried by the church tower.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> It is not particularly sensitive to any changes outside of the lane or the churchyard. It is of historic interest but is a functional structure only.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would not be any intervisibility or impact on setting.		

<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral impact.</b>
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<b>Asset Name: Ivy Cottage; Barn about 5m North-East of farmhouse South of Ivy Cottage; Farmhouse south of Ivy Cottage; Barn about 25m South of Old Farmhouse; Stable about 5m South-East of Old Farmhouse; Old Farmhouse</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Luxulyan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Ivy Cottage – Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century house, built of granite rubble with 20<sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations. Associated with an early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century barn, of granite rubble, with granite quoins. Farmhouse south of Ivy Cottage – Farmhouse, now house, of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, with later 19<sup>th</sup> century additions. Old Farmhouse – Farmhouse, built of granite rubble with granite quoins, of probable 17<sup>th</sup> century origins, abandoned in 1850 when the new farmhouse was built. Associated with stone outbuildings, one of which is a probable 18<sup>th</sup> century threshing barn, built of granite rubble, with granite quoins. Stable to south-east, of granite rubble, of 18<sup>th</sup> century date with loft over.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper edge of a slight hill, on the eastern side. A slight combe runs away to the south to a wide shallow valley.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in the farming hamlet of Bodwen, north of Luxulyan, the buildings frame a narrow main street, enclosed within plots defined by mature hedgerbanks.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the street between and across the buildings, which define spatial and status relationships between the community of buildings and explains the settlements development. Other important views are out over the fields which wrap around the hamlet. Views are restricted by hedgerbanks and trees across the landscape to some extent but there are wider landscape views from some of the buildings.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The hamlet as a whole has a visible landscape presence within the wider field system, however no single building has individual landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are agricultural and relate to their immediate setting amongst the fields. They would be sensitive to changes in their main views within the settlement and out to the fields. More distant landscape views are of less importance.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be visible at some distance, numerous turbines stand in this landscape already, many in closer proximity.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact, no direct impact on setting or views, despite the turbine being visible.</p>		

<b>Asset Name: Gateway at S entrance to Kings Acre; Grotto in the grounds of Mahebourg; Churchyard gateway about 3m W of church; Churchyard cross; Sundial in the churchyard St Cyor's well house; Wayside cross in Luxulyan churchyard</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Luxulyan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII, SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.75-5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Early 19<sup>th</sup> century granite ashlar gateway to a large detached house in the village. 18<sup>th</sup> century grotto of c.1780 of granite construction with shell decoration. 15<sup>th</sup> century gateway to Luxulyan churchyard, fixed with 19<sup>th</sup> century wrought-iron gates and overthrow, dressed granite walls to sides, with granite benches and a coffin rest to the centre. Medieval or earlier wayside cross, of granite set on a boulder, with a wheel head carved with a Maltese Cross on each face – Grade II Listed and also a Scheduled Monument. Sundial on a chamfered granite pier, dated 1687, granite block with copper sundial plate dated 1902, presented by Silvanus Trevelin in 1902 to the church. Well house, Scheduled Monument, a small granite building, possibly of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, built over the wellhead. Narrow arched opening to the east. Pentewan stone shelf in the side for a</p>		

statue of the saint. Now surrounded by a modern cobbled courtyard and stone walls, built when the building was restored in the 1980s.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The churchyard items are set within the fairly level churchyard, the gateway on the level main street, the holy well on a steep east-facing slope, south-east of the church and the grotto on a north-facing slope within the adjacent gardens.
<i>Setting:</i> The setting of all of these assets is the village of Luxulyan, located along narrow streets lined with historic stone cottages. The assets are enclosed within the village and defined by their various functions within the settlement.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to those within the village by the houses, trees of the churchyard or wooded fringes of the private gardens.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> None of the assets have wider landscape presence outside of the village. The grotto has particularly distinctive presence within the village.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The wellhouse would be sensitive to changes in its views east, associated with its religious function as a holy well. The 18 <sup>th</sup> century grotto would be sensitive to a change in the vistas within the designed garden landscape in which it is a key visual feature. The other assets either have a specific functional relationship with their setting but are otherwise not sensitive to wider changes
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact to any of these important assets within the village, the setting and their immediate views will not be altered.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact for all.

<b>Asset Name: St Austell, Conservation Area</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> fair overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4-5km
<i>Description:</i> The medieval town of St Austell benefitted from the extraction and trade in tin and copper during the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries; however, its main period of growth was in the 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, when the china clay works were developed north of the town on the Hensbarrow Downs. The town has over sixty Listed Buildings, four of which are Grade II* Listed, one of which, the parish church, is Grade I Listed.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The town occupies both sides of a wide shallow valley, which runs roughly north-south. To the north the ground rises to the steep Hensbarrow Downs, which have been comprehensively re-shaped by the china clay industry. Steep wooded river valleys, such as Gover and Trethowel join that of the St Austell River, west of the main part of the town and run down the Pentewan valley to St Austell Bay. The landscape context of the town is the entire valley landform system, between the downs and Mount Charles.		
<i>Setting:</i> The conservation area occupies the historic core of the town, on the south-facing slope of the valley, surrounded by the modern suburbs which stretch to the south, east and west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the main streets within the conservation area, such as, for example; Fore Street, Church Street, Cross Lane, High Cross Street, Duke Street, East Hill, South Street, Market Hill and North Street, Truro Road, Trinity Street and West Hill etc. There are views across St Austell and the conservation area from the higher ground to the south, such as between St Austell and Charlestown. The clay tips and quarry landscape provides the backdrop in all landscape views of the town as a whole.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> St Austell town as a whole has significant landscape presence as a major settlement, the conservation lies within the centre of the town, but has no separate landscape presence from the rest of the settlement.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The conservation area is sensitive to changes within which would disrupt the historic streetscapes and vistas of the town or change the appearance of one of the Listed buildings. The conservation area is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape although it		

would be sensitive to significant landscape changes which intrude upon the town and views across it. There has been much 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century development in the town, it is not an unaltered 'original' townscape so there is some breadth for managed change within the conservation areas wider surroundings.

*Magnitude of Impact:* Views to the turbine are not expected. Views over the whole townscape as framed by the downs to the north would possibly include the proposed turbine, and may therefore have an impact on the landscape of the town.

*Overall Impact Assessment:* **Negligible** impact.

<b>Asset Name: Charlestown, Conservation Area/World Heritage Site</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell Bay	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> CA, WHS	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5-6.25km
<i>Description:</i> Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century/early 19 <sup>th</sup> century china clay port, built by civil engineer John Smeaton for the Rashleigh family. The port is now run as a private venture, popular with tourists. It is wholly restored and of unaltered character and historic appearance. There are over fifty Listed Buildings within the tiny port settlement, which stretches up from the harbour. These include the Grade II* harbour structures and Wesleyan Chapel.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set within a steep-sided valley dropping to a cove, on a south-east facing slope, the town drops down to the harbour that lies at the mouth of the cove, built up from sea level. The ground rises to the east gently to a headland and more steeply to the west. The landscape context of the conservation area is the combe valley and the cove.		
<i>Setting:</i> The harbour is located down in St Austell Bay, within a rocky cove, with the port buildings, warehousing and shops, houses stretching up the southeast-facing valley. The setting is of aesthetic group value.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are out to sea, across the harbour and wharf and up the hill to the shops/houses/warehouses. The curving headland to the west and east encloses the harbour meaning it is quite inward-looking apart from its seascape.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The conservation area has no wider landscape presence outside of the valley and cove which it occupies. The topographical context of the site means it is quite detached from the rest of the landscape beyond Mount Charles with no intervisibility and in many cases the settlement is framed by banks of trees and fields to the north.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The conservation areas inward-looking views, due to the steep sloping hillside dropping to the cove, means the conservation area is not sensitive to wider landscape changes. Separated by Mount Charles and banks of mature trees from St Austell and the rest of the landscape this small settlement is of very separate character.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is no expected impact due to local screening to the north of the settlement around Mount Charles.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> A <b>neutral</b> assessment is applied.		

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Tywardreath, Conservation Area</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Tywardreath and Par	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> fair overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 8-8.5km
<i>Description:</i> A medieval hilltop village and borough; the village grew out of a small churchtown settlement which served a Benedictine priory of Norman date, which was dissolved in the 1540s. The village is arranged around St Andrew's church, the church consecrated in the 1343 and the Butter Market on Fore Street; this earlier historic core is of more rural vernacular character with some thatched houses and granite niches for water pumps and a well on Well Street. The houses here are of a more 18 <sup>th</sup> century style. The wider extension of the village into		



the valley developed with the 19 <sup>th</sup> century mining industry in the area. The architecture of the wider village is characterised by 19 <sup>th</sup> century rows of 'urban cottages' typical of a mining town. There are over twenty Listed Buildings within the conservation area, including two Grade II* Listed buildings, the Church and Treverran House.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The village is set in a slight hollow combe at the head of a valley, to the south of a wider steeper valley which drops to Par. The valley is enclosed at the head; steep sided to the south, shallower to the north, becoming wider and shallower to the south, where it merges into the other valley system. The landscape context of the conservation area is the valley.
<i>Setting:</i> The conservation area is set within the valley, to the south and west lie the wider area of extensive 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> century housing around Tywardreath Highway and Par. The historic core of the village is arranged in a regular pattern around the church at its head.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley across to Par. There are key views across the valley combe which contains the village to the Luxulyan valley to the north and north-west and to the prehistoric earthworks at Prideaux. Key views within the conservation area itself are along the main streets such as Well Street, Church Street and Fore Street.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The conservation as part of the village has landscape presence within the valley and is a noticeable urban feature within the surrounding landscape but holds no wider landscape presence outside of its landscape context.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A conservation area is very sensitive to changes in views within its boundary and can be affected by wider landscape changes if views out to the landscape are achieved from within the area and if there are views framed at the end of streetscapes for example. If the wider landscape setting is substantially altered then the experiential value of the conservation area, its overall historic appearance may be negatively affected.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> It is not expected that the turbine will be especially visible from within the conservation area. The streetscape views are quite enclosed by the houses and cottages. It may be generally visible in views over the town from the high ridge to the south and may have an indirect affect therefore on the conservation area from this aspect.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Polkerris</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Fowey	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.75-10km
<i>Description:</i> The village may have developed out of mackerel fishing in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, this industry collapsed due to overfishing by the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The economic crash of the fishing community here has ensured very little alteration or change since the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. From the 1950s onwards the village has been a popular tourist attraction.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set within a narrow curving cove, enclosed slightly to the north, at the base of a steep combe which rises to the north-east, around the headland. The village occupies the lower slopes that framing the harbour. The valley/combe is steep-sided and wooded to the north side. The ground peaks directly to the south near Tregaminion. The north-eastern head of the valley rises to a peak at Penhellick.		
<i>Setting:</i> Small fishing village within a rocky cove, part of the Rashleigh Estate of Menabilly. Located on the western side of the Gibbin headland. The village is of unaltered uniform appearance and historic character, of exceptional group value.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The village is on the east of St Austell Bay and has wide views across the water to the western side. These views are focused purely to the west, enclosed on the northern side by the rocky headland which forms the harbour. The harbour stands out from the cove and has views up towards St Austell to the north-west across the water.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village is dominant within the small cove but holds no wider landscape presence, being set almost at sea level on the lower slopes. It is a visible coastal		

feature, distantly from across the bay.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The village is arranged around one main street with small parallel side lanes, running across the contours of the slope, down to the harbour. The houses of the village block each other from views, being tightly packed. The harbour, boat house and quayside are more open, with wider views and are more sensitive. Views west are focused down the main street and out across the bay.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There are no views except from the harbour. The harbour is sensitive to substantial changes in the wider St Austell Bay setting; however there are many extant modern impacts which have altered these views.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact for the village, <b>negative/minor</b> impact on the harbour and general views across the bay.

#### 4.8.3 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 19<sup>th</sup> century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the 'patina of age' (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value. In general terms, the evidential, historical and communal value of a church would not be particularly affected by individual wind turbine developments; however, the aesthetic of the tower and its role as a visible symbol of Christian worship in the landscape/soundscape could be.

### Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Peter</b>		
Parish: Treverbyn		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: 1.5km
Description: Anglican Church of 1848-1850 by G E Street. Pentewan stone dressings, local rubble stone construction with a bellcote over the west end. 'A very early work by Street, which like St Mary at Par (qv) again expresses the simplicity of design characteristic of the early Ecclesiological movement.' (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990-: 229).		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on a long gentle north-facing slope, the ground peaking to the south at Carloggas Downs.		
Setting: The church is located within a small churchtown settlement, within a formalised sub-square enclosure lined by mature trees and stone-faced banks. A small village hall stands on higher ground across the road to the south-west. The former school, a stone 19 <sup>th</sup> century building stands to the east and other houses lie to the south across the road.		
Principal Views: The views are quite enclosed due to the strong churchyard boundary, restricted by the trees, even in winter. There are glimpses to the school and village hall and some views north to the lower ground.		
Landscape Presence: The church has little landscape presence outside of its immediate churchtown setting.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset has no dominant visual element such as a church tower which could be challenged by the turbine. The church has no real recourse to wide views, very enclosed within its own compound. It has significantly less sensitivity to wider landscape change than other ecclesiastical buildings.		
Magnitude of Impact: There may be some very limited views to the turbine but the church is significantly protected by its wooded churchyard. Views across the landscape which includes the church would be dominated by the turbine and therefore this is inherently but indirectly negative.		
Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negligible to negative/minor</b> impact.		

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Medieval chapel of St Michael on Roche Rock</b>		
Parish: Roche	Within the ZTV: No (borderline)	
Designation: SM/GI	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.3.25km
<p><i>Description:</i> 15<sup>th</sup> century chapel, licensed in 1409, built onto and into the locally notable outcrop Roche Rock. The chapel survives as a small rectangular roofless building, with moulded window arches and door arches. Floor removed, formerly living quarters below a raised chapel. This is considered one of the most striking ecclesiastical buildings in Cornwall.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set onto and built into the rock outcrop at Roche, the outcrop rises from a gentle north-facing slope, the ground rising to the south beyond the outcrop to Carbis Downs/Commons.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The monument is set high on the outcrop utilising the rough cut granite to the north and south. The monument stands just outside of the village of Roche, to the south-east, on the edge of the high downs. To the south the landscape is now dominated by clay works, developed from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. This has changed the focus of the landscape which would previously have been purely the Roche Rock Chapel.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are technically 360° views but actually the monument is built into the rock to the north and south and only has very small windows to the east, set high, with the floor removed, so once in the chapel there are no exterior views. When climbing the rock to reach the chapel however the views are very wide and encompass much of the local. Key views are back to the main 15<sup>th</sup> century parish church in the village, almost contemporary with the chapel. The key view to the chapel is from the north and north-east.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel is an <b>outstanding landmark asset</b>; it holds considerable dominance over a wide area but is affected by the modern clay workings, which affect its wider setting. Significant numbers of turbines are now appearing within the wider landscape views and draw the eye, such as those north of Roche, near the A30.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is very sensitive to the addition in the wider landscape of any vertical feature which will compete with its landscape dominance and the important visual/religious function for which it was designed.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The setting is already heavily compromised, with sports fields below it, pylons turbines and masts in the wider landscape and the clay tips. A significant issue of cumulative impact is developing. This building is directly being affected by the considerable changes occurring within the wider landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> to <b>Negative/moderate</b> impact due to cumulative considerations, despite some distance. As the photomontage makes clear, the bench tip to the south will block views from the site, and views across the site from the north would be at a distance of 6-7km.</p>		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Mewan (plus various Grade II monuments in churchyard)</b>		
Parish: St Mewan	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII*	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.3.25-3.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Parish church with 12<sup>th</sup> century origins, largely rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and heavily restored in the 1850s by G E Street. Embattled west tower of two stages with some elaboration and a pyramidal roof, with half-hipped dormer bell openings. Largely 19<sup>th</sup> century interior fittings with some medieval elements and a 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century font.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church is located on a steep curving south- and west-facing slope, to the eastern side of a river valley west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform which drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell river estuary to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a small churchtown north of the main village. Set within a large wooded churchyard, raised with stone-faced banks, with several rectangular churchyard extensions to the east and to the west a large and imposing stone rectory in formal gardens, with to the north extensive a Sunday school and coach house complex of stone buildings.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are views to the west from the body of the church and churchyard over the adjacent gardens of the Rectory and beyond to the fields. To the north the trees, Sunday school and rising ground limits views. To the east views are restricted at ground level by the trees and to the south some limited views are possible between trees to the fields and the rest of the village, as the ground slopes away from the church.</p>		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a visible local <i>landmark asset</i> , with an element of landscape dominance to its immediate and near environment. It holds significantly more presence from the south. It is not a skyline asset.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed by the trees of the churchyard. The tower would not be screened from views and the turbine would be just over 3km away. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church, within the churchtown setting and wider parish, would not be affected; however the aesthetic consideration of the value of the grouping at St Mewan would be negatively affected by the visible turbine inserted into that landscape. There is an element of cumulative impact as well, as several other turbines would also be visible. The various monuments within the churchyard and wholly screened by the trees.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There are no views from the body of the church or the churchyard and there would be no effect on the aesthetically-pleasing setting with the Rectory/Sunday School. Views across and through the surrounding landscape will not include the turbine as the ground to the north and east rises and shields views within the wide sweeping valley east and south of the church.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact is given.

<b>Asset Name: Holy Trinity Church</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (borderline)
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> 15 <sup>th</sup> century parish church, incorporating 13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> century remains. The tower of 1478-87, is dated by a coat of arms of Bishop Courtenay. Heavily restored in the 1870s by G E Street. Significant survival of 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century windows to the chancel and chapel east of the south aisle; the tower is particularly fine, of the three stages, with niches holding carved figures of the apostles and gargoyles to the parapet string course. The interior contains some surviving 15 <sup>th</sup> century fittings, Norman font and piscina and fine 19 <sup>th</sup> century pulpit and reredos by G E Street. Listed primarily for the 13/14 <sup>th</sup> century elements and tower. 'One of the finest in Cornwall' (Beacham & Pevsner 2014)		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church is located on the lower steep undulating south-facing slope which is occupied by the town, with views across the wide valley landform. The ground rises towards Tywardreath and Par to the east and south-east, Charlestown to the south and drops down the St Austell river valley to the south-west. The landscape context is the valley system. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is located within the centre of St Austell. The buildings along Church Street, Market Street and Cross Lane wrap wholly around the building providing the immediate setting for the church and its walled churchyard, blocking all views to and from the asset. There are deciduous trees and palm trees, within the churchyard, to the south, east and north-east. The church is framed in streetscape views, such as along South Street, High Cross Street, Fore Street, North Street, Market Street, Trevarthian Road, East Hill, Cross Lane, and the north of Duke Street. The tower of the church rises above the buildings around and is visible across the settlement and further afield. From the south-west, the church tower rises above the modern rebuilt town centre buildings.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The body of the church is screened almost completely by the trees and buildings, with some very limited focused views west, along Fore Street, out of the town, towards St Mewan. Wide views would be possible from the tower across the town and St Austell Bay.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a highly visible <i>landmark asset</i> within its town setting.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed, and views out are screened by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower is a local landmark within St Austell. The proposed turbine would be visible on the skyline to the north, amongst the china clay workings and tips, which frames the townscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be within 4km of the asset. It stands outside of the valley system but would be seen in views towards and across the valley.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> While the effect on the immediate setting of the church would be <b>negligible</b> to <b>neutral</b> due to local screening, the landmark status of the tower within the town would indicate an assessment of <b>negative/minor</b> .		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Ciricius and St Julitta; various Grade II monuments</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Luxulyan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No (borderline)

<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.75km
<i>Description:</i> Mid-late 15 <sup>th</sup> century parish church, south porch of late 15 <sup>th</sup> century and extensively restored in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Tall three-stage west tower. Elaborated medieval exterior and substantial survival of medieval structure. Interior fittings mostly 19 <sup>th</sup> century and of plain style. The stannary records for the Hensbarrow stannary district were kept in the tower.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a narrow north-west to south-east ridge with a steep slope to the east dropping to a narrow valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is set within a wooded churchyard which is of a more open nature to the south, within the village of Luxulyan. The main street runs along the south side of the churchyard and wooded private gardens lie to the west. To the east the ground drops away dramatically to the head of the Luxulyan valley. The church is contained within the historic village boundary, surrounded by rows of cottages and stone detached houses.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The churchyard and body of the church are enclosed by trees and houses with no views out of the village. The church tower has wider landscape views out of the village. Key views from this would be down the Luxulyan valley. Key views within the village are along the main street and down the hill to the east towards the holy well.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is a local landmark asset with dominance within the head of the valley and within the village. It has some wider landscape presence and holds visual links with other church towers in the area.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church tower, of a highly visual nature with a skyline profile can be easily affected by other modern elements being introduced into the landscape to compete with its dominance over its context and setting, within its parish. There are already numerous turbines within this landscape in closer proximity.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would not be close enough to compete for landscape primacy and the setting and views within the village would not be affected. The turbine may be visible in wider landscape views across and through the parish but numerous other extant turbines already appear in these views. There may be an issue of cumulative impact to consider in the number of turbines within the wider landscape.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible to negative/minor</b> impact on the church tower.		

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Brevita</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanlivery	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 7.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late 14 <sup>th</sup> century Parish Church. Some alterations of the mid 15 <sup>th</sup> century, and restored in the later 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Granite rubble and ashlar. Some elaboration to the exterior and significant survival of medieval stonework and fine west tower. Some good quality 19 <sup>th</sup> century interior fittings and an exceptional group of 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century monuments to the local Kendall family of Pelyn.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Lanlivery lies within a network of two intercepting river valleys, both steep sided and heavily wooded, scattered with granite boulders and rocks.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the centre of the village in a sub-ovoid enclosure framed by a continuous boundary of mature deciduous trees on a stone-faced bank, some further stone walling to churchyard. The village is set within a wooded valley and the houses cluster around the church on the south, east and west sides. The churchyard is bounded by fields to the north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views between the churchyard and body of the church, to the west, south-west and south. Including views of some of the surrounding houses and the road which wraps around the churchyard and manor house to the south. The body of the church and churchyard are protected from wider landscape views by the trees. There are wide views down and across the valley from the church tower.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower is a <i>landmark asset</i> within its valley, and as a skyline monument is visible across a wide area.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The highly visual and dominant nature of the church tower means it is very sensitive to landscape changes and competition from other structures with a skyline profile, especially within its landscape context. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would stand at a considerable distance from the asset and the asset does not lie within the ZTV. There is not expected to be any intervisibility or impact on setting or		

landscape context.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible impact</b>

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Nivet</b>		
Parish: Lanivet	Within the ZTV: Yes (borderline)	
Designation: GI	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.7.75km
<i>Description:</i> Early 15 <sup>th</sup> century parish church, with later 15 <sup>th</sup> century additions. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century restoration. Granite rubble construction with some elements in granite ashlar, with granite dressings. The interior is largely 19 <sup>th</sup> century, with part of the 15 <sup>th</sup> century rood screen surviving, a 14 <sup>th</sup> century font and fine 19 <sup>th</sup> century arch-braced roofs. Numerous 17th-19 <sup>th</sup> century monuments, within interior.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in the base of a wide steep sided valley west of Bodmin. The church stands at the base of the west-facing slope, on a slight incline. The landscape context of this church is the valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a walled churchyard, within a small churchtown to the east of the main ribbon development of the village along the main Bodmin-Truro old road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views across the village, along and across the valley context and up to the east and north-east towards the outskirts of Bodmin. Views further south are blocked by the landscaping of the A30 dual carriageway. The key views within the village are to and from the church along Church Road and across towards the Church from the A389, which runs through the valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower holds landscape primacy within the valley and village. It does not really have any wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is enclosed by trees and the setting and views within the village are immediate and unaffected by wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context. The setting of the church in the village and principal views would not be affected. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church, for the village and parish of Lanivet, would not be affected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible impact.</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Wenna</b>		
Parish: St Wenn	Within the ZTV: No	
Designation: GI	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.8.5-8.75km
<i>Description:</i> 15 <sup>th</sup> century parish church with later 15 <sup>th</sup> century additions. Significant rebuilds of areas in 1825 and restored in the 1860s. Granite rubble with granite dressings and a granite ashlar west tower. Some exterior elaboration to the west tower and 19 <sup>th</sup> century internal fittings, with a 12 <sup>th</sup> century font and numerous 19 <sup>th</sup> century monuments.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church is located near the summit of a hill, on the upper south-facing slopes. There are steep meandering valleys to the north and south. The ground dips and then rises further to a hilltop to the east and drops away more gently to the west from the churchtown settlement. The landscape context is not only the hilltop but the valley landforms which frame it visually.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a small churchtown, in a sub-oval walled enclosure. To the north is a 19 <sup>th</sup> century school building and to the south a large Rectory/Vicarage in wooded grounds.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the body of the church and the churchyard are enclosed and limited to the immediate setting by the trees along the boundary walls/stone-faced banks. There will be wider landscape views from the church tower.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small church does have presence within the landscape, although its tower is not as tall as many within the wider area. The churchtown as a group holds a more dominant landscape presence within the surrounding valleys.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church and visible church tower is sensitive to change and to vertical elements being introduced which will compete for the skyline profile. There are however numerous extant turbine within 1-2km of this asset already.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> It is not expected at this distance that there will really be any quantifiable effect on the church. The setting and principle views would not be affected. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church within its parish will not change with the addition of a turbine at over 8km away.		

<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible impact.</i>		
<b>Asset Name: Church of St Gomonda</b>		
<i>Parish: Roche</i>	<i>Within the ZTV: No</i>	
<i>Designation: GII*</i>	<i>Condition: fair</i>	<i>Distance to turbine: c.9.5-9.75km</i>
<i>Description: 14<sup>th</sup> century parish church, partly rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Substantially altered in 1822 for the Reverend Thomas Fisher, further alterations in the 1890s by J D Sedding. Reputed Norman foundations. Fine 15<sup>th</sup> century Perpendicular four-light window to west. Largely 19<sup>th</sup> century interior fittings, with a fine 12<sup>th</sup> century font.</i>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context: The village is located on a high slightly undulating plateau, which runs out to Victoria to the north, rising south of the village to the Roche Rock outcrop, then again to the high downs Carbis Common, now a china clay works. The village therefore lies on a slight north- and east-facing slope, the ground peaking just north-west and south of the village. The landscape context of the asset is the wide undulating plateau and the northern-facing slopes of Carbis Common.</i>		
<i>Setting: Located within the small village of Roche, within a walled churchyard. The church stands in a small churchtown, with the stone school building to the east, both to the south of the majority of the modern settlement. The churchyard is very wooded to the south and west, more open to the north and east. Houses and gardens lie to the north and south, the road to the east and fields to the west.</i>		
<i>Principal Views: The main views are to the village to the north, to the east across the road to the school and south-east to Roche Rock and the Grade I Listed Chapel. Views to the south and west are very much restricted by the dense deciduous trees along the boundaries in these directions and scattered within the churchyard.</i>		
<i>Landscape Presence: This is a highly visible asset, within the village and in the valley location, along the major routeways which link to the junction on the A30 immediately to the east. However, it retains only a local landscape presence, as its tower is dominated by Roche Rock and chapel and the clay tips behind.</i>		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset: The body of the church and the churchyard are quite enclosed, especially to the south. The tower has wide views over the fields and surrounding landscape. The tall clay tips to the south are expected to completely block all intervisibility.</i>		
<i>Magnitude of Impact: There is not expected to be an impact as the asset does not lie within the ZTV, intervisibility blocked by the clay tips.</i>		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral impact is applied.</i>		

#### 4.8.4 Nonconformist Chapels

##### *Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former*

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

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

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



*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Roche Wesleyan Methodist Church and attached Schoolroom; Higman monument in churchyard about 5m west of Roche Wesleyan Methodist Church</b>		
Parish: Roche	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: 4km
<i>Description:</i> Wesleyan Methodist Church built in 1835, with later schoolroom extension of 1874. Restored and refitted in 1877.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church stands on a fairly level plot within Roche, with the ground rising slightly to the south and to the west to the main road. The landscape context of the asset is Roche village.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on an irregular-shaped plot in the village, with stone-faced hedgebanks topped with mature trees and shrubs. The church is surrounded on all sides by modern 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing, with older 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages immediately to the east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The church and monuments within the churchyard are all largely screened from views to the turbine by the trees of the boundary. The body of the church is also screened visually by the other houses of the village.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has no landscape presence outside of Chapel Road, within the village.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is sensitive to changes within the village and to its appearance or direct setting. It is less affected by changes outside of its urban landscape context.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The religious and communal value of the church as a place of worship would not be affected by changes in the wider landscape. There would be no direct effect on setting or views.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible to neutral</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Ebenezer Methodist Church</b>		
Parish: Luxulyan	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.4.75km
<i>Description:</i> Methodist Church built in 1859, of granite rubble; additional Sunday school.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on an almost level plot, with a very slight south-eastern slope, with a small combe running south beyond the factory south of the asset. The ground rises to a knoll, to the south-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at a road junction north of Luxulyan, the asset is located immediately adjacent to a large modern food plant, which dominates the setting completely.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views over the surrounding fields and distant views towards Carbis Common, wide views to the south-west, more limited views to the north and east.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church was designed to be prominent at the road junction; it is still a highly recognisable religious building but the food plant has assumed dominance through its harsh modern construction and secure boundary.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would have been sensitive to changes in its immediate setting rather than within the wider environment but its setting is already compromised.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will likely be visible and may frame views to the south-west; however numerous other turbines are visible in the landscape in between so this will not alter the landscape to any great extent.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Church of St John (Methodist)</b>		
Parish: St Austell	Within the ZTV: No	
Designation: GII*	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late Georgian building, of 1828. Ionic open porch and other classical details. Semi-circular arched windows. A good example of the restrained style of the period.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church is set on a mid-upper south-west facing slope within the valley occupied by the town. The slope drops down to a wide shallow valley; this valley system provides the landscape context of the town.		
<i>Setting:</i> The asset is located between Bodmin Street and Priory Road, south of the county council site, the Sedgemoor Centre, with car parking to the east and houses and gardens to the west. Its eastern boundary is framed by mature trees. The asset is located on the upper slopes within the town, on the		

edge of the historic district in a generally open location; the building is, however, quite enclosed within its own walled plot.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The asset is quite enclosed, screened by trees and buildings. Views are limited to its walled plot and some views out to Bodmin Road and therefore limited views to the south across the townscape from the first floor windows.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a key town asset, being the focus of a religious community. It is locally dominant within its immediate setting, but has no wider presence other than along Priory Road or Bodmin Road.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the building would not be affected. The building only holds local presence.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine cannot be seen from the immediate setting of the asset and there will be no views from the asset itself.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Impact is given as <b>neutral</b> .

<b>Asset Name: Menacuddle Baptistry Church</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Small granite building, with groined barrel vault over a 15 <sup>th</sup> century Holy Well, with Tudor-arched doorways and sunken well trough.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The asset stands in Trenance Woods, in the River St Austell valley outside of St Austell town. The valley is steep-sided of with wooded slopes, with the assets set into the steep lower slopes of the east bank.		
<i>Setting:</i> The asset is located within dense woodland, alongside the old Bodmin Road as it rises up the St Austell River valley towards the settlement of Trethowel.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are limited to the immediate area due to its setting within the trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This historic building is of local importance despite its lack of landscape presence; this status connected primarily to historical evidence and local folklore. It has no wider presence than within its immediate environment.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This building is of architectural importance but views are limited to the streetscapes of the immediate setting, restricted by the surrounding buildings from any wider landscape views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any real intervisibility with the turbine due to the valley location and the trees in the immediate setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		

#### 4.8.5 Memorials, Crosses and Inscribed Stones

Memorials are typically located in order to be seen, often at road junctions, high points or central locations within the communities that they were designed to evoke remembrance within. Many examples are located within churchyards or cemeteries, but those which are typically afforded statutory protection are those located outside of these bounds. Context and setting is often confined to the settlement with which they are associated and therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not affect their relationships with their surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance. Some large (primarily 19<sup>th</sup> century) memorials are afforded a much wider setting by their prominent positioning on hilltops above settlements, and in these instances they are more sensitive to wind turbine developments.

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

for those few wayside crosses that survive at or near their original location. This class of monument was meant to be seen and experienced in key spiritual locations or alongside main routeways, so the significance of the remaining few *in situ* examples is enhanced.

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

### What is important and why

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

#### Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

<b>Asset Name: Churchyard cross in Roche churchyard 10m south of the church</b>		
Parish: Roche	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.3.75km
<i>Description:</i> 10 <sup>th</sup> century granite cross, standing almost 2m high, with long granite shaft. The cross head on both faces is decorated with a low relief boss, with shallow holes to each corner. Each face of the shaft is decorated with incised lines, motifs and rows of little holes. The decoration to both faces is random. The south side of the shaft is incised with a sword, with hilt and blade.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The churchyard is located on the level part of a north-facing hillside.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross is contained within the churchyard, standing south of the church. The churchyard overlooks a busy road junction. The setting within the churchyard means the cross stands out above the more usual slate and stone graves. The churchyard is bounded by a stone wall.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The cross is on the south side of the church with views across to Roche Rock. The main views are within and across the churchyard.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument does hold some landscape presence within both the churchyard and also the roadscape to the east, at the junction. Despite being contained within the walls of the churchyard, the height of this asset and its visual prominence within the churchyard are such that it is clearly visible and does draw the eye when approaching from the east or the south. It is screened by the church and trees to the north and north-east.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes within the churchyard, within its immediate setting or within its views east across the road and would also be sensitive to any further changes in the views towards Roche Rock.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible to the cross as it would be screened by the adjacent houses and cottages to the south. None of its other key views or the setting within the churchyard would be affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		

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

<b>Asset Name: Inchs Cross, 200m south-west of Inchs</b>		
Parish: Withiel	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.6.75km
<i>Description:</i> Small medieval wayside cross, less than 1m in height. Granite upright cross with 'wheel-head' and shaft. The head is decorated with an equal limbed cross with splayed ends, set in slight relief.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in fields on a west-facing slope, on the upper slopes before it steepens to the valley bottom and Bryn Mill.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located close to the hamlet of Inchs, on a parish church path between Withiel and Roche.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The cross is quite low to the ground and easily blocked by the hedges, trees, shrubs and buildings within the hamlet. Views are therefore quite restricted.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a key visual feature in its immediate setting along the path, but holds no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its immediate setting.		

<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the setting or near views of this feature.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Standing Cross in St Dennis Churchyard</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Dennis	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.6.75km
<i>Description:</i> Wheel-head and shaft of a standing cross, just south of the church at St Dennis. The wheel-head is decorated on all sides. The cross stands almost 2m high.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church stands on the west side of the level summit of a tall prominent hill, with steeply-sloping sides.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands to the north of the current settlement, set apart in its walled churchyard on the exposed prominent hilltop. The monument stands just south of the church, near the porch.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide 360° views from the churchyard and summit. Views from the cross itself are slightly restricted by scrub and bushes within the churchyard.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross does not have wider landscape presence; the whole group on the hilltop does have landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset may have been collated here in the churchyard or may indeed relate to a religious site dating to the early medieval period. The monument is, however, enclosed within the churchyard and is therefore only sensitive to change within its immediate environment.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is expected to be little impact on setting or principal views within and across the churchyard. The upper portion of the turbine may be visible within the wider landscape generally from the summit of the hill.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact		

<b>Asset Name: Wayside cross 200m North-west of Trethew</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanlivery	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.25km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross, set alongside a church path. Granite upright cross in granite base, with 'wheel-head', and short shaft. The head is decorated with an equal limbed cross with splayed ends, set in relief, with a circular boss.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on a steep south-east facing slope, above a combe to the east which drops into the valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross is within a field, alongside a church path between Luxulyan and Lanlivery. The field was called 'Cross Mould' on the 1841 tithe map. The cross is close to, if not quite in, its original position. It has been reset in its base.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the field and the valley. The hedgebanks restrict but do not entirely block views.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a key visual feature, it does hold some presence along the 'greenlane' but not within the wider landscape, as it is no longer on a used road, it is rarely seen but for walkers		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its immediate setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the setting or near views of this feature.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Woodley Cross, opposite Fernside Farm</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.5km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross. Upright shaft and 'round' wheel-head. Each principal face is decorated with an equal limbed cross.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located close to the summit of a broad hill west of Lanivet, on a gentle east-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The stone was re-erected in 1983 at its present position, having been moved around the various fields in the locale. It formerly lay on the old line of the main medieval route through Cornwall. It is still located on a road, and while no longer a major routeway it does lead to Lanivet, as did the medieval road it was associated with. The cross stands on the grassy banks, the ground falling away to the south.		

<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views from the cross across the landscape to the south and along the roadscape to the east and west. Views north are restricted by the farmhouse and barns to the north-west and by mature hedgebanks to the north. The ground slopes away to the north-east and east so there are some views here, towards Bodmin.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross holds a distinct visible profile on the roadside at this point, although the adjacent farmstead probably holds dominance this does have a local presence despite its relatively small size as it is a standalone feature on a clear glassy bank.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to changes in its immediate environment and in the landscape around it.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible at a distance. There are numerous other turbines that lie between, including the two new turbines at Victoria. This screens the views to the additional turbine but also bring the issue of cumulative impact in to consideration, as the views across the landscape, from this viewpoint achieved by the cross in its open position, are changing considerably.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> , due to cumulative impact.

<b>Asset Name: The Biscovey Stone early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross shaft; Wayside cross 6m south of St Mary's Church, St Blazey Gate</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Tywardreath and Par	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 7.5km
<i>Description:</i> Broken shaft of early medieval (10 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup> century) former wayside cross that once stood on roadside at Biscovey. The shaft is a granite monolith decorated with Hiberno-Saxon plait work. It stands about 8ft high and is inscribed with <i>Alroron Ulcui filtus</i> , meaning <i>Alroron son of Ulcuus</i> . In 1896 the stone was moved to its present position in the churchyard.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> St Marys Church stands on a high knoll of ground, just east of a shallow valley which is wooded to the west side, part of the Tregrehan Estate. The wider landscape context of the asset is the valley landform to the south and south-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The stone is found within the churchyard, just south of the church building. The churchyard is open to the south but framed by mature trees to the east and west. The church is set high above the road on a steep bank, the slope to the south having been dug away to create a large car park.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views towards the main road and some views along it down the hill to the south-west; otherwise views are limited to the churchyard by the trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no landscape presence; it is a feature of the churchyard.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not sensitive to landscape changes as it is contained within the churchyard and no longer in its intended landscape position.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the asset, as there are no views and there will be no effect on the current setting of the asset in the churchyard		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact is applied		

<b>Asset Name: Fenton Pits Cross, 210m WSW of Penburthen Farm</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.75km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross, granite upright cross in granite base, with 'wheel-head', set in a large granite boulder. The head is decorated with an equal limbed cross with splayed ends, set in relief, with beading.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in a saddle between two prominent hills, Penvivian Down to the east and Reperry Hill to the west. The ground also slopes slightly to the south-west, a combe serving a spring dropping to Trebell Green, across the fields from the road junction		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross is set at a road junction, where three roads join, it is set into the bank, north-east of the junction.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the surrounding fields but no further. The hedgebanks restrict but do not block views. There are views along the roads. There are some views to the south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a key visual feature of the local roadscape, but it does not possess a wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its immediate setting and along the roadscape, within its views.		

<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the setting or near views of this feature. The turbine may be distantly visible in wider views across the road junction.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Wayside cross 515m NE of Castle Farm</b>		
Parish: Roche/St Columb Major/St Wenn	Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)	
Designation: SAM	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.7.75km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross, with 'wheel-head' and tall shaft, set into a socket stone. Head with equal-limbed cross in relief to both principal faces. Known locally as the 'cross and hand'. The cross marks the meeting point of three parishes.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The cross is located in the saddle between Castle Down and Belowda Beacon, both high hilltops.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross stands on the edge of a field, on the south edge of Tregonethea Downs on a bank, on the edge of the parish boundary ditch.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views up the slopes of the downs and the local countryside, there are some wider landscape views to the south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a key visual feature in its immediate setting and stands almost 2m high. It does not have a wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its immediate setting and within its near views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the setting, the turbine would be expected to appear distantly in views across the landscape to the south.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Churchyard cross in Lanivet churchyard, 30m North of the church; Churchyard cross in Lanivet churchyard, 5m West of the churchyard</b>		
Parish: Lanivet	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: SAM	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.8km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval churchyard cross with granite shaft and 'wheel-head'. Almost 3m in height in total. Both principal faces display an equal-limbed cross with slightly splayed ends and a circular boss with beading to its base. Each face of the shaft is decorated with incised patterns, motifs and rows of little dots. The east face has five decorated panels. One of the panels shows an image of a 'man', possibly with a tail. A further 'wheel-head' cross of 3m height, stand to the west, the head of this cross is pierced by four holed, creating an equal limbed cross. The shaft is decorated with triquetra knots.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The churchyard is set on a slight south-west facing slope, at the very base of the slope, on the east side of a valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within the churchyard, which is a walled sub-ovoid enclosure, scattered with mature trees that frame the church.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are within and across the churchyard and along Church Road, which approaches the church from the west and wraps around it to the north.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The crosses are highly visible features within the churchyard but do not have a wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to changes within its immediate setting and within the churchyard.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> No intervisibility is expected and there would be no change to setting or views. The cross to the north is completely blocked by the church.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Lesquite Cross 160m NNW of Lesquite Farm</b>		
Parish: Lanivet	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: 8km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross, granite upright cross in granite base, with 'wheel-head'. The head is decorated with an equal limbed cross with splayed ends, set in relief.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The cross is set on a long south-facing slope, on the lower		

slopes of a large hill, Penvivian Down.
<i>Setting:</i> The cross is located at an old road junction, formerly a main route to Lanivet Church. The cross is set into the bank, at the south-eastern angle of the junction of three roads. It has been reset in its intended original position.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the surrounding fields but no further. The hedgebanks restrict but do not block views. There are views along the roads.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a key visual feature of the local roadscape, but does not have a wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its immediate setting and along the roadscape, within its views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the setting or near views of this feature. The turbine may be distantly visible in wider views across the road junction and cross.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Wayside cross 330m NNW of Higher Woodley</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.5km
<i>Description:</i> A wayside cross, with a decorated wheel-head cross and shaft, set into a hedgebank, of medieval date. Both faces are decorated with an even limbed cross and there is beading around the wheel-head and down the shaft.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The cross is located near the top of a steep north-facing slope, which angles slightly north-east.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at Tremore Cross on narrow roads, with mature hedgebanks, between the settlements of Ruthernbridge, Innis Downs and Tremore. This cross and another approximately 1km to the south-east marked the route to Lanivet church.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views along the roadscape, to the west, south and north. There are very wide views north from the general setting of the asset but not from the asset itself.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> It is visible at the junction but is a small feature set into the hedgebank, slightly down into the ditch so is not as dominant as it may have been intended to be. It has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to changes within its immediate setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> No intervisibility is expected and there would be no change to setting or views.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Cross in the ground of Trenyhton</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Tywardreath/Par	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.75km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval former wayside cross, set within the private grounds of Trenyhton Manor.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The grounds of Trenyhton occupy the south-west and west slopes of a combe, running south. The cross is on the upper west slopes near the house.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross is set near the house, within the gardens, which are private and heavily-wooded.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There may be views across the gardens, otherwise unknown.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is likely to be a key visual feature in its garden setting but does not have a wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its immediate setting and within its near views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the setting or views.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		



#### 4.8.6 Hillforts and Earthworks

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

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

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

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

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

Large Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain a vast amount of structural and artefactual data, and represent a considerable time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they were also subject to repeated reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The more monumental examples may be named and can be iconic (e.g. Maiden Castle, South Cadbury), and may be associated with particular tribal groups, early medieval heroes and the work of antiquarians (historical). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain a sense of awe and sometimes wildness that approaches the spiritual. At the other end of the scale, the cropmarks of lost fortifications leave no appreciable trace.

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

<b>Asset Name: Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux</b>		
Parish: Luxulyan		Within the ZTV: No
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.5.5km
<b>Description:</b> Small multivallate hillfort, known as Prideaux Castle. The monument survives as an oval enclosure with three concentric ramparts, with ditches and outer banks. Some of the ramparts survive to an impressive height, with those to the inner portion of the monument surviving better than the exterior banks. The outer banks have been overlain by hedgebanks, the monument having been used as a point of reference when laying out the field system.		
<b>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</b> The monument is located on a promontory on the western side of a steep valley above Warren Wood and St Blazey. The monument occupies the summit of the ridge, the highest point being within its banks on the northern side of the monument. The summit is almost level, the outermost banks following the contours around the slope, to the north and south, as the ground falls away from the hillfort.		
<b>Setting:</b> The banks of the monument are heavily overgrown with foliage and scrub. The monument sits		

within a field system noted for its tall mature tree-lined hedgebanks. The monument is also wrapped around to its east and south sides by the dense woodland of Warren Wood.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The views from the monument itself are enclosed, firstly by the good survival of the banks which stand to up to 2.7m in places, but also by the foliage which tops the banks. The woodland and mature hedgebanks then further enclose the monument. The wide views across the valley, which it would formerly enjoyed, are no longer possible.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The current setting detracts from the intended visual prominence of the monument. It can neither be seen from the high ground to the north and west nor from the valleys to the east and south. Within its immediate environment the monument is visually dominant, beyond that it has no wider landscape presence and its wooded banks blend into the wooded background. Landscaping associated with the adjacent Prideaux House has focused attention on that building/garden, although it might have been expected that the hillfort would have been utilised as a garden feature.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset should be sensitive to changes in its visual environment; it was located on this promontory spur for maximum visibility. However, its enclosed setting amongst the trees screens the monument from all views inwards or out, reducing that sensitivity.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The monument is screened by trees and does not fall within the ZTV.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> to <b>Negligible</b> impact.

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Sticker Camp – later Prehistoric/Romano-British round</b>		
Parish: Sticker/St Mewan	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: poor/fair	Distance to turbine: c.6.75km
<i>Description:</i> The monument includes an oval enclosure defined by a ditch and bank, and a second sub-circular rampart and outer ditch, but this is in poor condition. There is a possible entrance to the west. The inner part of the monument survives above ground as an earthwork.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> It stands on the eastern side of the flattish summit of a hilltop. The ground falls away to Sticker valley to the west, with gentler slopes to Polgooth to the east. The landscape context of the asset is both the hilltop and the valley landforms that frame it.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument stands on former Treloweth Common but is now enclosed within a field, in a larger parcel of agricultural land. The monument stands just east of the village of Sticker.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide 360° views from the hilltop across the Treloweth and Polgooth settlements to St Austell and across St Austell Bay, including up to the downs to the north, towards the site of the proposed turbine. There are also views west down the valley to Sticker and views north to the agricultural land across the A390. Views to the monument from high ground to the south and south-west would include the proposed turbine. Current views from the asset itself are limited by the hedgebank of the field as the earthworks are less than a 1m high, even where they are quite complete.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is enclosed within a small sub-rectangular field with slightly-curving sides. This field encloses the top of the hill, and its hedgebanks are a feature of the local landscape. The earthworks themselves are partly concealed by these hedgebanks and are too slight to be particularly noticeable within the wider landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The hilltop location of this asset would have been specifically chosen for its good visibility; however, the earthworks are not particularly well preserved.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be intervisibility between the monument and the proposed turbine. The turbine would add to the others in this landscape and distract from what little landscape presence the monument currently enjoys. Views from the asset are also important, and views across it from the south-west would include the turbine, albeit at a distance.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> , tempered by the distance to the turbine		

<b>Asset Name: Earlier Prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor</b>		
Parish: Lanlivery	Within the ZTV: Yes (borderline)	
Designation: SAM (area)	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.7.5km
<i>Description:</i> This includes a Prehistoric hillfort (tor enclosure), a stone hut circle settlement and associated field system. A single complete rampart survives, linking outcrops of natural rock and enclosing the whole top of the tor. An additional, partial outer rampart to the west extends southwards. On the lower western slopes is a stone hut circle settlement which includes one substantial hut circle		

with two associated smaller hut platforms and other possible below-ground hut circles. These lie within a system of well-preserved field lynchets. There are further boundary earthworks between the two ramparts, and on the eastern side of the hill there are more clearance cairns. A later stone-faced earth bank appears to cross the top of the tor from north to south.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> These assets are situated on a prominent hill which forms the terminus of the high ridge which runs up from Lanlivery and Crift Downs. The slopes are steeper on the west side and the Saints Way runs along the top of the ridge.
<i>Setting:</i> The monuments are enclosed by the banks on the hilltop of Helman Tor. The slopes of the hilltop are covered in dense scrub but the top of the hill is open. The hill lies at the centre of, and dominates, a wide bowl-shaped depression surrounded by higher ground; this constitutes its landscape context.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The summit enjoys 360° views across the landscape, and the tor enclosure was clearly meant to exploit those views. The other monuments within the Scheduling are less prominent.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Helman Tor enjoys landscape dominance, though the tor enclosure and the other monuments are not themselves particularly prominent.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This is clearly a special place in the local landscape. The tor enclosure is topographically prominent, and features a logan stone. It is safe to assume it once formed an important node within the Prehistoric sacred landscape, and visibility was probably key to that importance. Parts of the site are screened by trees/scrub.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> At a distance of c.7.5km the proposed turbine is unlikely to have much impact on this landscape.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Round called Castle Gotha</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell Bay		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.5km
<i>Description:</i> An oval enclosure enclosed within a rampart and outer ditch. The monument survives to the south as shallow earthworks and less so to the north and east. Possibly renamed in the medieval period; the name means 'Castle of the Geese'		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The round is situated on the upper slopes of a coastal ridge above the rocky coastline. Two steep combes run away east down to the coast from the high point occupied by the settlement site. The ground rises to a peak to the south-west of the round. The landscape context is the coastal fringe landscape, the slopes occupied by agricultural land, to the rocky wooded coves along the shore.		
<i>Setting:</i> The surviving elements of the monument have been incorporated into the local fieldsystem, and this provides the current setting for the monument.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views east and north-east, across St Austell Bay, from the location of the monument, although direct views from the interior and its banks are limited by their reuse as hedgebanks. There are views across and through the monument from the lanes to the south and west. There are more limited views to the west towards Penrice. Principal contemporary views would undoubtedly have been to and from the sea/coastline.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscape presence of this monument has been significantly affected by its incorporation into the modern fieldscape. However, within its immediate surroundings the earthworks are visible, and the standing hedgebanks are notably irregular and this draws the eye.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus it is highly sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from this monument, but at a distance. Principal views to and from the monument from the coast would not be affected, and the experiential aspect of the monument would be unchanged.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact, for distant views.		

<b>Asset Name: Castle-an-Dinas</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Columb Major		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.2km
<i>Description:</i> A large multivallate hillfort containing two bowl barrows and located on a prominent hilltop south-east of St Columb Major and north of the A30. The hillfort covers an area of 7ha and is defined by		

four ramparts.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The hillfort is located on a prominent hilltop. The ground drops down to a valley to the west and north-west, with another prominent hilltop (Belowda Beacon) to the east and the expanse of Goss Moor to the south. The immediate landscape context is the hilltop, but the wider landscape context takes in these adjacent areas.
<i>Setting:</i> The hillfort now lies within recently-enclosed land defined by straight hedgebanks or fences.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The monument enjoys wide 360° views, and is visible across a wide area.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The ramparts survive sufficiently well, and the hilltop is sufficiently distinct, for this to qualify as a <i>landmark asset</i> .
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus it is sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from this monument, but at a distance. Principal views to and from the monument would be largely unchanged, as would the experiential aspect of the monument.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact, for distant views.

<b>Asset Name: Resugga Castle Late Prehistoric univallate hillfort</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 8.75km
<i>Description:</i> A small sub-circular hillfort with a single bank and an entrance to the south-west; the banks are flattened to the south-east but otherwise survive in good condition. There are outworks associated with the entrance.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument lies just off the peak of Crow Hill, on the south-east side; the ground drops away steeply to the south-east and south-west. The landscape context is this hilltop and the adjacent valley landforms.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument is perched on a hilltop above the confluence of the Rivers Fal and St Stephen, within the historic fieldscape. Given the prominence of its location, its landscape context and setting are effectively the same.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are long distance views across the surrounding countryside from the general location of the monument. These views are especially good to the west. The ramparts screen most views from the interior, although views from the ramparts themselves are unhindered. Principal views to the monument would be across the valleys from higher ground to the south and west, and on the approach up to the monument from the valley floor.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument does have a landscape presence as the ramparts survive in fairly good condition. Though the monument is set within the modern fieldscape, the banks stand proud of the adjacent hedgebank boundaries and the wooded slopes drop away sharply so the monument holds landscape dominance at this important river confluence – as presumably intended by its builders. The banks are overgrown with foliage and this increases their height further and emphasises the rounded shape of the monument within the landscape. This draws the eye within an otherwise open pasture field.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is relatively well preserved, is very visible and is located in a topographically prominent location. It was clearly built with visibility in mind. However, that element of visibility is clearly related to its distinctive local geography, and not the wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There are numerous wind turbines in the wider area, but the monument retains its landscape presence. The proposed turbine would be over 6km away but would appear in views across the monument from the west and south.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Castle Dore</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Columb Major		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.10km
<i>Description:</i> A small multivallate hillfort on a prominent ridge east of Tywardreath. Two concentric lines of ramparts, with a slightly more complex arrangement at the entrance. Partly excavated in 1936-7, and constructed 5 <sup>th</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> centuries BC. Possibly occupied in the Roman and/or post-Roman period, when medieval writers associated the site with King Mark. It was the site of a holding action by Parliamentary forces during the Battle of Lostwithiel.		

<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The hillfort is located on a prominent but broad ridge; the ground falls away fairly steeply to either side. The immediate landscape context is the hilltop, but the wider landscape context takes in these adjacent areas.
<i>Setting:</i> The hillfort now lies within enclosed farmland, although the site preserves a sense of openness.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The monument enjoys wide views to the east and west, and is visible across a wide area.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The ramparts survive sufficiently well, and the hilltop is sufficiently distinct, for this to qualify as a <i>landmark asset</i> .
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus it is sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from this monument, but at a distance of 10km. Principal views to and from the monument would be largely unchanged, as would the experiential aspect of the monument.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact, for distant views.

#### 4.8.7 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

##### *Stone circles, stone rows, barrows and barrow cemeteries*

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

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

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

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

<b>Asset Name: Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow</b>		
Parish: Treverbyn		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.1.25km
<i>Description:</i> A large cairn, reused as a beacon; a circular mound of stone and earth with a 'bell-shaped' profile and up to 45m in diameter.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument is located on the summit of Hensbarrow, a formerly prominent hill rising up within the granitic uplands. The monument is slightly to the north of the summit, on a level surface. The landscape context of the monument is the high downs, but also now includes the adjacent clay works/tips.		

<i>Setting:</i> Located within open rough upland grassland on the summit of the hill. A large spoil tip wraps around the site to the north-east, east and south-east. Another tip is located c.500m to the west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There would have been 360° views across the granitic uplands; views north towards Roche survive, but views to the east are blocked by a spoil tip, and views to the west overlook a vast extractive landscape.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is visible on the summit of the hill but is dwarfed by the adjacent spoil tip; it has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is technically sensitive to changes in its views and any landscape changes which affect its landscape presence and visibility. However the significant effects of 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century and ongoing clay working has already affected the setting and landscape context to such an extent the sensitivity is almost negated to further changes. The adjacent spoil tip will provide local blocking to the monument.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from the monument, and the turbine would introduce a new kinetic element to this landscape. However, meaningful views from the monument are now restricted to the north, and the turbine would not affect these.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor</b> to <b>negative/moderate</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Longstone on Longstone Down</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan/St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> destroyed	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1.5km
<i>Description:</i> The site of a former standing stone, set high on Longstone Downs; the stone was removed in the 1970s prior to the expansion of the clay pit.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The stone stood on a north-facing slope; the site has now been completely transformed by china clay extraction and spoil tips.		
<i>Setting:</i> The setting is now completely altered, within the large clay works, surrounded by clay pits and the large conical tips.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views north across the Littlejohns clay works.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument no longer exists.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would have been sensitive to landscape change, but it no longer exists.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The site has already been destroyed.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact		

<b>Asset Name: Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Roche	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.75km
<i>Description:</i> A platform cairn which survives as a low flat-topped sub-circular structure of earth and packed stones 22m in diameter. There is a bank around the edge of the monument.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument stands in an isolated patch of undisturbed land, on a former hilltop; the ground drops away quite sharply to Cocksbarrow.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument was located on a hilltop; however, it is now virtually surrounded by china clay infrastructure (roads, settling tanks), spoil tips and radio masts. To the east and north-east are surviving areas of open rough upland pasture.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Landscape views were clearly intended across the undulating downs, but these are now restricted and utterly transformed by the clay-works tips and pits. The feature itself is dwarfed and dominated by the china clay infrastructure.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is visible but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset would have been sensitive to change within its visual environment, but the impact of the china clay industry has utterly transformed its immediate and wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Despite intervisibility with the proposed turbine, and its proximity, modern impacts within this landscape are so pronounced, and on such a massive scale, that the kinetic impact of the turbine can do little further damage. Visual relationships with Hensbarrow would be slightly affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact.		

#### Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

<b>Asset Name: Standing stone called 'Long Stone' in the grounds of Penrice School</b>		
Parish: St Austell	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM/GII*	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.5.25km
Description: Standing stone, an upright earthfast monolith, c.3.6m high.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on a high prominent ridge called Mount Charles, on the south side of the wide valley occupied by St Austell, between St Austell and the bay.		
Setting: The 'Long Stone' is located within the playing fields of the local school, bounded by hedges and fences. The stone was once associated with numerous barrows which have since been destroyed.		
Principal Views: There are views across the school site and potentially some views out, the stone can just be seen from a nearby footpath.		
Landscape Presence: The stone currently stands out alone on the field and is a very tall distinguished and noticeable feature, but has no wider landscape presence due to its enclosure within the school site.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset would be sensitive to changes to its immediate setting and within its near views; however, its setting currently contributes nothing to its value – indeed, the opposite is true.		
Magnitude of Impact: There is not expected to be any impact on the setting, there may be distant views to the turbine across St Austell.		
Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

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

<b>Asset Name: Portal dolmen at Lesquite Farm</b>		
Parish: Lanivet	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: poor	Distance to turbine: c.9.1km
Description: A collapsed portal dolmen located within a pasture field.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on a south-facing slope on Penvivian Downs, formerly overlooking the lowland moor of Red Moor..		
Setting: The dolmen is located within a pasture field, close to a deeply-sunken narrow parish road.		
Principal Views: There are views across the dolmen to the south, and the topographically discrete bowl of the Red Moor, with Helman Tor to the south-west.		
Landscape Presence: The dolmen has no wider landscape presence.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset would be sensitive to changes to its immediate setting and within its near views.		
Magnitude of Impact: There is not expected to be any impact on the setting, there may be distant views to the turbine across.		
Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

#### 4.8.8 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

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

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

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



**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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant*

<b>Asset Name: Part of the china clay works at Wheal Martin</b>		
Parish: Treverbyn		Within the ZTV: No
Designation: SAM	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.1.25-1.5km
<b>Description:</b> The china works were established in the 1820s by Elias Martyn. The surviving buildings include: a water engine for pumping slurry from the clay pits; an over-shot water wheel; a second waterwheel which worked flat rods to the clay pit; an engine house; a series of mica and sand drags; settling tanks; the blueing house; workers shelter or crib hut; the linhay or drying area and the coal-fired furnace.		
<b>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</b> The monuments lie within a valley. A narrow combe falls down into the St Austell River valley from the north-west. Where the two watercourses meet the valley widens and the buildings occupy the gently sloping west banks of the river and the narrow steeper south-east sloping base of the Ruddle valley, as it joins the St Austell. The ground rises steeply behind the buildings to the west and north-west.		
<b>Setting:</b> The buildings stand in the Ruddle valley within the larger St Austell River valley, just south of Carthew. Most of the structures are complete and the machinery in working order and form the core of exhibits in a museum and country park. The surrounding slopes are wooded/scrubby, and include vegetated sky tips.		
<b>Principal Views:</b> Views are down the Ruddle valley to the St Austell and up and down the main river valley. There are some more open views to the south and south-west from the lower southern part of the site but the area occupied by the building is quite enclosed and there are many scattered deciduous trees which further screen views, between buildings and across the site.		
<b>Landscape Presence:</b> Within the valley, in its immediate setting the clay works is wholly dominant, especially the former engine house and chimney. The assets have no wider landscape presence.		
<b>Sensitivity of Asset:</b> The assets are retained within a continuously-operating china clay-working landscape. This is a modern, evolving, but appropriate setting for these historic assets. These former works are a group of exceptional value. The creation of a country park around them may be considered to change their intended setting from industrial to aesthetically 'enhanced'. This is technically and historically inappropriate, however it allows the building to survive and remain the focus of the valley and not be subsumed into modern development. It also emphasises the communal value of the local heritage and allows it to be accessed by the local population and wider public alike.		
<b>Magnitude of Impact:</b> There will be views generally and possibly directly from some areas across the site, although many of the building will block each other and the trees provide further screening.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment:</b> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact, tempered by the local screening/blocking.		

<b>Asset Name: Lower Woon; Wheal Rose China Clay works</b>		
Parish: Roche		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: 2.5km
<b>Description:</b> Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse with some later 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations and additions. Built of granite rubble. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century china clay works. Built of granite rubble and brick there are the remains of tanks dries and two kiln chimneys.		

<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight south-east facing slope, the ground rising to the north west to Carbis.
<i>Setting:</i> Set in dense woodland, north of the Roche road that runs between Roche and Bugle. The farmhouse is set on ground just above the clay works, with woodland to the south and sloping open fields to the north and north-west. A large bench tip is located just to the south.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to both buildings by the trees and scrub that dominate the area. There would be some views from the immediate setting of both buildings.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimneys rise above the tree line and are visible across the immediate area and slightly further afield. There are a number of similar chimneys across this area. The farmhouse has no wider presence than within its immediate surroundings.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The chimneys are industrial features, but are strong vertical elements in the landscape and thus sensitive to intrusive vertical kinetic elements. The body of the building and the farmhouse are only sensitive to changes in their immediate environment as they are effectively screened by the trees.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The Carbis Common clay works will block intervisibility completely.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Kiln Chimney SX0072259643; Kiln Chimney SX0059059703; Kiln Chimney SX0040559595; Great Wheal Prosper China Clay works; Carbis Brick and Tile works</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Roche		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.75km
<p><i>Description:</i></p> <p>Kiln Chimney – Late 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln chimney from a china clay works. Built of granite rubble and brick. Circular plan chimney tapered to top, some iron banding to base.</p> <p>Kiln Chimney – Late 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln chimney from a china clay works. Built of granite ashlar and brick. Remains of a large rectangular building to the side. Tapered chimney.</p> <p>Kiln Chimney - Late 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln chimney from a china clay works. Granite rubble with iron banding, of circular plan, with nine iron bands at regular intervals.</p> <p>Great Wheal Prosper – Late 19<sup>th</sup> century china clay works, of granite rubble and brick. There are remains of the clay dry, tanks and railway line.</p> <p>Carbis Brick and Tile works – Late 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and tile works. Built of granite rubble and brick. Comprised of a row of three beehive kilns running in a north-south axis, with square plan chimney to the south of the northernmost kiln. The kilns are circular in plan, about 7m in diameter, in granite rubble with coping at the top, with domed brick roofs. Beehive kilns are rare and considered of high value.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in a shallow wide curving valley which wraps around the base of the high ground at Carbis Common, with the ground rising to the north, with a peak to the north, north-east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument is set to the backdrop of the significant and dominant Carbis Common clay works. The valley is dominated by low scrub and trees. There are some limited views towards Roche, from the western end of the site and along Roche Road but few views out of the immediate area.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are some limited views towards Roche, from the western end of the site and along Roche Road but few views out of the immediate area. The principal views are between and across the various phases of clay works and brick works.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within the valley setting these features are dominant and within their own woodland context. Outside of this area the tops of the chimney can be seen over the tree line but the rest of the buildings have no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The wider area is still an active clay works. The assets have been converted and redeveloped for mixed uses. The adoption of the ruins and inclusion in the local economy is positive and reduces their sensitivity. They are not particularly sensitive to wider landscape changes as long as the group aesthetic and visual links are maintained in the immediate setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is expected to be wholly blocked by the Carbis Common works with no impact on the assets.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.		

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent*

<b>Asset Name: Carlyon Farm china clay dry</b>		
Parish: Treverbyn	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: fair to good	Distance to turbine: c.3.25-3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century china clay dry, built between 1920-1921 by John Lovering. The building is built of stone, block and brick.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep west-facing slope within the St Austell River valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The building is terraced into a steep slope, on a farmstead, terracing to the west of the building is associated with the former railway line which transported the dried clay. A linhay lies further down the slope on a lower terrace and was where the dried clay was stored. Rubble-built settling tanks complete the group. The building are now enclosed within scrubby woodland.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the valley and to the north and south, along the valley, generally, the buildings views are however restricted by trees within the woodland. The central section of the dry is of two stories and towers above the base of the river valley; it is locally-prominent.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The buildings are partially visible from across the valley but are enclosed by trees,		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are industrial and 20 <sup>th</sup> century in date so are more able to deal with changes in the landscape; they have been subsumed by woodland which insulates them from visual harm, but lends them an air of a romantic ruin.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is expected to be visible up the valley and from the surrounding area; it will also frame all long distance views along the valley but may not be directly visible from the buildings themselves. The structure was not, however, built as a romantic ruin, and its value is principally evidential.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Rosemellyn China Clay Works engine house</b>		
Parish: Roche	Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)	
Designation: GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century engine house at china clay works. Granite rubble and brick, of unusually large size, rectangular plan. Associated with circular plan chimney.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on the mid south-west facing slopes of a locally-prominent hill at Rosemellyn.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within trees on the edge of agricultural land, south-west of a flooded pit, within an area of waste/scrub.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted within the immediate setting due to the trees; the chimney is more widely visible.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney has landscape presence, as a visible feature protruding above the trees. The rest of the building have no landscape presence, being enclosed by the trees		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The buildings are of an industrial nature and therefore less sensitive than others, the chimney is sensitive to other tall vertical features disrupting the pattern of chimneys across this historic mining area.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Due to its raised position, the top of the turbine would possibly be partially visible over Carbis Common clay works. There would be no direct impact on the setting or even the views of this asset.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: China Clay Works at Luxulyan</b>		
Parish: Luxulyan	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: poor/destroyed	Distance to turbine: c.4.25km
<i>Description:</i> 19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings associated with a clay dry, of granite rubble and brick. The structures at this NGR structures are actually 20 <sup>th</sup> century in date; the 19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings referred to in the Listing were actually located on the western side of the valley and have been destroyed.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the lower east slopes of a valley, the slope scattered with granite boulders, of gentle gradient, steepening to the upper slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set adjacent to the railway line, north-west of the village in a wide valley, adjacent to the water		

course. A housing estate has been built on the break of the slope to the south-east and a further section of modern housing has been built around them to the south and south-east on the mid slopes
<i>Principal Views:</i> Across and down the valley, no real views out of the valley. The buildings are screened by trees from the railway line. Some limited views west over the brow of the adjacent ridge towards the clay tips.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building are visible within the valley but have no wider landscape presence, the landscaping associated with the railway carries the eye
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The surviving buildings has been converted to modern semi-industrial use and a housing estate has been built to the south and south-east further up the slope; the setting is much changed.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may partially appear over the brow of the adjacent ridge to the west but will not directly impact on setting or views.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Bilberry pit kiln chimney; Milestone 100m North-East of Hallow Farm</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Roche	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.25km
<i>Description:</i> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century kiln chimney from a china clay dry. Built of granite rubble and brick, circular in plan. Stone milestone on side of road.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a very slight south-facing slope, with the ground rising slightly to the north-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a heavily-wooded plot to the west of the A391, north of Bugle. To the east there is a gentle slope into a wide shallow valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted by the trees for the body of the structure, but the chimney is a key skyline feature above the trees. Key views are across and towards the pattern of other chimneys which cluster around the north slopes of Carbis Common. Views from the milestone are restricted to the adjacent roadscape.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney has distinctive landscape presence, both individually and as part of a pattern of kiln/engine house chimneys across this area. No landscape presence for the milestone which is a specific localised functional structure		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The building is of an industrial nature and therefore is less sensitive than others, the chimney is sensitive to other tall vertical features		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be visible, but at over 4km away and located within the 'hills' to the south, the impact would not be direct and it would not compete directly for skyline profile. The turbine will instead frame all views back towards Carbis and the other chimneys at Rosemellyn and Great Wheal Prosper, Wheal Rose etc. This is inherent negative and a distraction.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact, there is no direct impact on setting but an indirect impact on views.		

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

<b>Asset Name: Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7km
<i>Description:</i> South Polgooth Mine functioned as a tin mine from the 16 <sup>th</sup> century under the name Wheal Davy. The mine produced tin, arsenic, copper and wolfram. It was reopened under the name South Polgooth in the 1830s, then closed and reopened in the 1880s. The surviving buildings mostly date from the 1880s period of operation. There is a beam engine house, calciner, reverbatory calciner, dressing floor/waste, stamping ground, flues/condenser and chimney.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Close to the top of the hill above Polgooth and Sticker, either side of the summit. The landscape context of these assets is the hilltop and valleys either side.		
<i>Setting:</i> Situated on Treloweth Common. The remains of the buildings now stand within gated private land on the edge of the common and just west of the boundary of the St Austell Golf Club.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley to Polgooth settlement and then across the St Austell river valley to the north-east towards St Austell. The clay tips behind St Austell provide the backdrop to these principal views.		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The remains have distinct landscape presence, standing on north-facing slopes looking across the various valley complexes to the north. The engine house and chimney are skyline features, but not exert landscape primacy within this complex area. They form part of a wider pattern of chimneys and mining buildings/ruins visible around St Austell.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The highly visual nature of these assets and their dual function as both industrial buildings and as an advert/statement of wealth for the former mine business mean they are sensitive to challenges to their skyline profile and visibility.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in the main views from these ruins across the wider St Austell Bay area, but views to the complex from the north would not be affected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible to negative/minor</b> impact.

#### 4.8.1 Industrial Landscapes

The china-clay industry has had an indelible and dramatic impact on the granitic uplands of the St Austell area. Large areas have been lost to extraction or spoil tipping, leaving the remaining pockets of agricultural land or rough ground isolated amid a strange manufactured moonscape of pits, tips and haul roads. This industrial landscape has itself been remade several times over the last 200 years: early extraction was marked by shallow and limited surface works associated with finger tips and small-scale settling and drying areas. These were superseded by larger and deeper pits associated with the tall conical sky tips, the first examples of which appeared in the early 1900s. There may have been as many as 200 sky tips in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the number and density of which led to the label *the Cornish Alps*. During the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with respect to the Aberfan Colliery disaster but also responding to changing haulage systems, the sky tips were phased out and replaced by extensive bench tips. In the recent past, the bench tips began to be re-profiled to look less obviously artificial, creating a new kind of rounded profile more akin to the chalk hills of southern England. The scale of intervention matches size of the china-clay companies: in the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were multiple small companies operating in the St Austell district, today, the single operator is the company Imerys. Much of the evidence for early exploitation, as well as the distinctive lines of sky tips, has been lost; yet this extensive industrial landscape retains a slightly otherworldly feel, enhanced by the obvious poverty of much of the surrounding area.

#### What is important and why

The surviving elements of this landscape have *evidential value* in terms of their morphology and the possibility that earlier features and structures may yet survive adjacent or – more probably – beneath the tips. There is some *communal value*, in that the local population identifies with the more iconic elements within the landscape (i.e. the sky tips). Lastly, there is aesthetic value to these landscapes: while not pleasing in any standard way, the scale of human intervention invokes awe and a sense of otherworldliness. The remaining sky tips are more readily-appreciable and discrete ‘monuments’, many of which are highly visible and some which are counted as iconic.

#### Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

<b>Asset Name: The China Clay District</b>		
Parish: Treverbyn	Within the ZTV: Yes	
Designation: Locally significant landscape	Condition: good/excellent	Distance to turbine: 0-3km
<i>Description:</i> The 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century historic clay works dominate the landscape across the former downs north of St Austell. The area remains in continuous use. There are Grade II* listed buildings at Goonvean, Wheal Martyn is a Scheduled Monument, and there are numerous Grade II Listed buildings in the St Austell River valley and further north around Carbis. The vast clay pits are a key component of the landscape but are essentially only visible from within the landscape; the features that define this area in the wider landscape are the spoil tips – the massive bench tips and the distinctive conical sky tips. The sky tips were a ubiquitous feature of the ‘Cornish Alps’ but now only a few remains. Those few are		

visually arresting and symbolic of the china clay industry, being of regular and uniform shape, unlike the undulating natural downs. Several of these, such as the one south of Stenalees and visible from the A391, may be described as being of <i>iconic</i> status within this landscape.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The tips considered here are: at Gunheath (located west of the Gunheath clay pit); the Lansalon and Ruddle tips (located along the St Austell River valley south of Carthew); Carluddon tip (south of Penwithick).
<i>Setting:</i> The setting for each tip(s) is the china clay district; each is surrounded by 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century pits and spoil heaps; Carluddon Tip is located on the edge of the district, and is visible across a wide area.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The Gunheath, Lansalon and Ruddle tips are located within the Hensbarrow uplands, and survive within an active extraction landscape. They are all local landmarks, but meaningful views to the tips are restricted by the topography. Carluddon Tip is an <i>iconic</i> tip and is visible from across north Cornwall and West Devon.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> These mounds form a distinct skyline profile. These are <i>landmark assets</i> .
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are sensitive to change in the landscape that affects their skyline profile and the locally important/iconic status within the wider clay working landscape. In this case there are other sky tips visible and the pattern and visual links between these features also make them sensitive to interruptions/changes.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine stands on the Gunheath works, within the edges of the vast clay pit; it would introduce a new kinetic element into this landscape, but would be dwarfed by the scale and/or mass of the works. It would be visible in views up and across the St Austell River valley, of which these are key local landmark features. The turbine may appear in these distant views. The mass of the Carluddon tip would preserve its iconic profile at distance, but may appear in views across the tip from the middle distance.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Ruddle and Lansalon: <b>negative/minor</b> ; Gunheath and Carluddon: <b>negative/moderate</b> impact.

#### 4.8.2 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 *St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay Area* Landscape Character Area (LCA). This character area is characterised as a visually dynamic landscape of vast pits, spoil tips and vivid settling lakes that strongly contrast with the remnants of the small-scale agricultural landscape that preceded it. From a historic landscape perspective, the proposed turbine would clearly be an intrusive new element in this landscape, but it is not unprecedented. The scale and extent of modern intervention in this landscape means even the larger turbines are dwarfed by the size but particularly by the mass of the spoil

tips. The kinetic quality of the turbines would introduce a new sense of movement into this landscape. The overall sensitivity of this LCAs to wind turbine developments is assessed as *moderate*, with the caveat that the granite outcrops of St Dennis and Roche are more sensitive (Cornwall Council 2013b).

- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. A turbine is planned for the Trenance Down spoil tip, and there are a number of additional turbines planned for the china clay district. In other LCAs turbines serve to erode their relative distinctiveness; in the case, the pale spoil tips and vast pits have no parallel. Where the turbines encroach on the skyline above St Austell there is room for concern, as this skyline is currently marked by sky tips. On that basis, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

#### 4.8.3 World Heritage Site

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

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

##### *Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B-C: Prominent to Moderately Intrusive*

<b>Asset Name: Luxulyan Valley – Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Luxulyan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No
<i>Designation:</i> WHS	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.75-8.75km
<i>Description:</i> Mainly confined to a steep wooded valley running south from Luxulyan village. Contains extensive water management systems associated with the mining landscape and building remains. The valley is dominated by the Treffry viaduct a railway viaduct and aqueduct, a Grade II* Listed building, which served the Fowey Consols Mine.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Very steep-sided boulder-strewn river valley/gorge, which drops to Tywardreath and Par. The valley is heavily wooded, with a narrow level base, occupied by the river and the mining remains.		
<i>Setting:</i> The valley is deeply incised into the surrounding rolling plateau, east and south-east of Luxulyan, and opens out to the south into the Tywardreath valley. The railway line to Par runs down through the valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are contained within the valley, due to its depth and the steepness of the slopes to either side, but there are wide landscape views across the top of the valley including the Treffry viaduct. There are also general views from the head of the valley down to the south. More specific views are largely restricted by the trees that dominate the area.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The valley is by its very nature an inverted landform, so it has little wider landscape presence; it is visible where it widens from the south to Tywardreath, where the east and west sides rise to peaked hilltops.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to change but is by its very nature wholly enclosed. The only asset within the valley with wider landscape presence and sensitivity to change in the wider landscape is the Treffry viaduct.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be no intervisibility between the turbine and this World Heritage Site.		



<b>Overall Impact Assessment:</b> <b>Negligible</b> impact on this World Heritage Site.
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<b>Asset Name: CCharlestown – Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape</b>		
Parish: St Austell		Within the ZTV: No
Designation: WHS	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: 5.2-6.2km
<i>Description:</i> A linear settlement laid out along a single principal road terminating at a deeply-incised port and associated facilities. Built from c.1790 by Charles Rashleigh on his Duporth Estate, it was sold to cover debts in c.1825 to the Crowder Family. A well-built port facility with associated port-related buildings, mostly now converted into residential accommodation or tourist facilities.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The settlement is located within a short branching combe that runs down to the sea from the north-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The setting of the WHS is identical to its topographical context; the setting for individual components e.g. the port itself, or the numerous Listed structures there, is provided by the settlement itself.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views up and down the main road into the settlement (Charlestown Road), and across and within the port facility itself. Otherwise, views are restricted by the topography and standing structures. Principal views to the settlement are possible from higher ground to the east and south-west, and from the sea.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The topography and wooded nature of the combe means the settlement has little wider landscape presence, although some of the chimneys in the immediate area are more widely visible.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to change but is enclosed and inward-looking, with little or no views out to the wider countryside save that out the sea. Views across the settlement likewise would not take in a turbine located over 5km away, although views from the sea may include both.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be no intervisibility between the turbine and the defined World Heritage Site location, although views from the sea might be affected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b> impact on the world heritage site.		

#### 4.8.1 Registered Battlefields

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

##### *Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible*

<b>Asset Name: Battle of Lostwithiel Aug-Sept 1644</b>		
Parish: Lostwithiel		Within the ZTV: Partly
Designation: RBF	Condition: mixed, fair overall	Distance to turbine: c.11-15km
<i>Description:</i> Fought between the Royalist army, led by King Charles I against the Parliamentary army, led by the Earl of Essex. The Royalists had pursued the Parliamentarians west from Launceston. The Parliamentarians held Fowey port and were waiting for the Earl of Warwick's supplies and recruits. The Royalists attacked the Earl of Essex's positions north of Lostwithiel on 21 <sup>st</sup> August and were successful with the Earl fleeing back to Fowey, his cavalry breaking out and abandoning the army, fleeing to Plymouth, to the east. A fighting retreat took place along the ridge terminating at Castle Dore, and down and through Par. The Lostwithiel battles were the last major successes for the Royalist army in the West Country.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Two areas: to the north, located on high ground around Lostwithiel. To the south, along a long broad ridge with extensive views to the east and west.		
<i>Setting:</i> These are landscape-level designations of tens of square miles. As such, the setting for these assets is the wider topographical context of these upland areas.		

<i>Principal Views:</i> For the southern area, far-reaching views west across the valley from its western edges. Views up towards Restormel and down towards Fowey. There are also some distant views over the Gibbin headland and Tywardreath towards St Austell and the downs to the north.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Elements of the southern battlefield can still be appreciated as a sweeping and fairly open upland area, but much interrupted by the tall hedgebanks. The landscape presence of such a large area of what was and is farmland and, for the most part, lacking significant above-ground remains to indicate its historical importance, are hard to quantify.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views across and through the battlefield site are sensitive to visual interruption, as a sense of the ebb and flow of the battle can be achieved. The sensitivity of the southern battlefield is somewhat reduced as it is divided into separate enclosures within an agricultural landscape that has developed in later centuries. On the northern boundary on the west side of the Lostwithiel valley there is a substantial wind farm which now draws the eye.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The impact of a single wind turbine at the distances involved (10+km) is debatable; the southern battlefield is essentially a linear hilltop stretching from Lostwithiel down to Castle Dore. A running battle was conducted along this north-south ridge, with a stand at Castle Dore. Therefore views within the battlefield are likely to be orientated north-south, and not to the high ground to the west, towards the proposed turbine site.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact.

#### 4.8.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

#### What is important and why

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

#### Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

<b>Asset Name: Tregrehan</b>		
Parish: St Blaise		Within the ZTV: No
Designation: RPG GII*	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.6.5km.
Description: The estate is agricultural, with at its heart 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds and an 8ha pinetum. The agricultural estate developed from the 15 <sup>th</sup> century, a 17 <sup>th</sup> century house was then added		

and later altered, now framed by the later gardens.
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The house and majority of the parkland occupies a gentle level south-east facing slope as the undulating downs fall to the coastal plain, at Carlyon Bay. A narrow steep winding valley runs up to the north-east to Carvear Moor and the Eden Project.
<i>Setting:</i> The estate is set just west of St Blazey Gate and north of Charlestown. It is slowly being encroached upon to the east by the advancing suburbs of St Austell, Hombush and Bethel. The small village of Tregahan Mills stands on the north-west edge of the estate gardens. The intense development of the area between St Austell and Par has completely altered the once rural setting of this standalone estate.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views within the pleasure grounds are focused around the house and along the terraces. There is a principal view along the former carriage drive that ran up to the south front of the house; this is lined by trees and is now truncated by the A390 road and to the south is built over and around by a modern housing development. There are some sweeping views across the open parkland south of the house; these views are enclosed by the wooded fringes of the estate.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The modern development of the area has reduced the landscape presence of the estate due to the now complex character of its mixed surroundings. The main entrance, however, with stone wall and gate piers does still hold visual dominance on the stretch of the main road between St Blazey and St Austell, the A390.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A planned landscape with wide vistas across parkland is inherently sensitive to changes in views which may alter irrevocably the experience of that landscape. The strong wooded boundary developed for this estate reduces its sensitivity somewhat to this specific turbine, which lies to the north-west, enclosing the views and forcing them inwards.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The core part of the parkland and gardens are completely shielded by the woodlands of the estate which run down the west side and across the northern boundary. The experiential and aesthetic value of the estate will not be affected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C - D: Moderately Intrusive - Visible*

<b>Asset Name: Heligan</b>		
Parish: Mevagissey, St Ewe	Within the ZTV: No	
Designation: RPG GII	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.9-11.75km
<i>Description:</i> Largely 19 <sup>th</sup> century 'Gardenesque' style gardens, created by the Tremayne family, from the later 18 <sup>th</sup> century onwards into the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The gardens are part of the family's wider Heligan estate.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The gardens occupy a series of steep wooded forked valleys which run down to Mevagissey to the south-east. It is this valley landform which provides the landscape context, as well as the wider cove at Mevagissey.		
<i>Setting:</i> The gardens surround the private grounds of the house and occupy a number of steep wooded valleys. They sit at the heart of the agricultural Heligan estate, although the house is now converted to apartments. The gardens lie c.2km from Mevagissey.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are focused down the valley to the sea, often views are very restricted or areas are enclosed as this is the nature of the 'Gardenesque design', with separate defined areas. The valleys have largely wooded boundaries forcing the eye inwards across and down the valleys, enclosing the site completely from the outside landscape.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The gardens do announce their presence within the otherwise open agricultural landscape with their strongly wooded fringes. However the nature of the valley setting is inwardly focused.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The valley location of the gardens and strong boundaries protect the gardens from sensitivity to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> It is not expected that the turbine will be visible from the gardens or when viewed across the wider landscape.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact		

*Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible*

<b>Asset Name: Menabilly</b>		
Parish: Fowey		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: RPG GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.10.25-11.5km
Description: The estate has pleasure grounds and gardens of 15ha, surrounded by an 18 <sup>th</sup> century parkland of 50ha, the estate is set around a valley, which runs down to the coast at Polridmouth.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The estate is focused around a forked valley landform that runs down to steep rocky cove at Polridmouth. The river valleys are very steep-sided with wooded slopes. The house and main pleasure grounds are set on the mid slopes of a slight knoll which lies directly west of the junction between the two valleys. The slopes on this western side are slightly shallower and more undulating but steepen again to the south as the single larger valley drops to the cove. The lower part of this valley is wider at the base with level areas, landscaped into a series of ponds. A further steep combe frames the main valley to the west, occupied by Menabilly Barton and the ground rises to a peak on the headland, topped by Gribbin tower.		
Setting: Located on the Gribbin Headland between Polkerris and Fowey. The estate occupies almost the entire headland and is focused around the central forked valley which drops to Polridmouth Cove.		
Principal Views: The key views are down the valley to the coast, the cove and the sea, as well as across and up the valley and around the house, all of these views are turned away from the turbine or are sheltered by plantations of trees or vast tracts of woodland.		
Landscape Presence: The designed landscape of this estate is clearly distinguishable from the open agricultural land; the banks of plantations along the estate boundaries form a clear distinction in the landscape, a dominant statement of ownership. The valley itself is obviously inverted and there is no wider landscape presence from the house and main pleasure grounds which are enclosed within the estate boundary.		
Sensitivity of Asset: A planned landscape with wide vistas across parkland is inherently sensitive to changes in views which may alter irrevocably the experience of that landscape.		
Magnitude of Impact: There may be limited views from the north-west upper portion of the estate and from some of the estate's agricultural land. The main valley to which the RPG designation relates is screened from views by the woodland fringes and banks of plantation trees along its west boundary.		
Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negligible to neutral</b> impact.		

<b>Asset Name: Trewithen</b>		
Parish: Probus		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: RP&G, GI house	Condition: good/excellent	Distance to turbine: c.12.5-13.5km
Description: 18 <sup>th</sup> century parkland laid out around a 17 <sup>th</sup> /early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house, with 20 <sup>th</sup> century woodland gardens to the south of the house, with notable Camelia collections and famous Serpentine lawn. The bounds of the parkland are fringed by plantations of trees.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Set on undulating land east of Probus, falling to the gentle slopes of the River Fal to the east. Incorporating a steep combe north-east of the house, which runs east and then curves south around the estate, forming a wide shallow valley. Another forked valley runs away from the house to the south-west. The whole site is on a south- and east-facing slope.		
Setting: The estate lies between Grampound and Probus, on the west side of the River Fal valley. Trewithen House lies at the centre with Home Farm to the north-east and with sweeping parkland to the north and north-east. To the south are the specimen woodland gardens with more parkland beyond.		
Principal Views: Key views within the parkland are to and from the north from the front courtyard framed by the pavilions; south along the serpentine lawn and through the woodland gardens; east across the ha-ha to sweeping parkland scattered with historic oaks.		
Landscape Presence: The man-made, 'designed' landscape of the estate makes its presence felt within the wider and more open agricultural landscape by the dense woodland that fringe of the park. This is particularly noticeable along the A390 road, where the parkland and its impressive wide gated entrance set against the trees is a dominant feature.		
Sensitivity of Asset: A 'designed' landscape such as at Trewithen is very sensitive to changes in the wider landscape. The principal views of the estate and gardens are enclosed within the parkland boundary.		
Magnitude of Impact: The distances involved, the terrain, and the surrounding woodlands mean there		

would not be intervisibility, and meaningful views across estate would not be affected.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b> impact.

<b>Asset Name: Pencarrow</b>		
Parish: Egloshayle		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: RPG GII*	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.13.25-15km
<p><i>Description:</i> A large wooded estate with a 19<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden and 12ha of formal gardens arranged around the house; 70ha total, with key collections of rhododendrons, camelias etc. Pencarrow has medieval and 15<sup>th</sup> century origins, but the gardens were laid out by Sir William Molesworth in the 1830s-1850s, his family having purchased the estate in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The gardens have been restored in several phases and replanted from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The estate occupies the undulating high ground to the west of the River Camel Valley, with the house and main pleasure gardens occupying a wide shallow bowl-shaped combe, with a valley running south, up to the high ground at Pencarrow Rounds. The estate woodlands to the east of the parkland incorporated several steep combes which fall to the river valley, with to the south and south-east, where the Camel river bends and turns west to the coast the ground rising to a peak at Mount Charles, within Dunmere Wood. The ground north of the house rises steeply to a high knoll before falling to another small valley and then rising again to St Mabyn.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located between Wadebridge and Bodmin, above the settlement of Washaway. The Camel River valley frames the estate to the east and south.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are between the shallow valley around the house and then along and up the valley to the south. Views from the parkland all focus inwards towards the house and the lake which lies to the south. The high ground north of the house encloses and frames it; the driveway plantations and others enclose and direct views, revealing them suddenly as designed vistas, in the 'picturesque' style. One key view is north across the surrounding agricultural land from the parkland, over the house and gardens to the parish church tower of St Mabyn.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The wooded boundary to the south and east and the landscaped character of the parkland make it easily identifiable within the landscape, as do the formal entrances off local roads, which announce its presence and status in a dominant fashion. The wooded slopes of the estate along the River Camel valley are a key landscape feature within the area. No single significant landscape element exerts landscape primacy.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A planned landscape with wide vistas across parkland is inherently sensitive to changes in views which may alter irrevocably the experience of that landscape. The open nature of the views north from the park make it sensitive to changes in the agricultural landscape to the north. The woods of the estate enclose and protect it from landscape changes to the south. Multiple extant turbines are now visible from this RPG, some, including one at St Mabyn, that somewhat interrupts the principal view between the parkland over the valley to the church tower.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> At the distance of over 13km the turbine is not expected to have any impact on the estate.</p>		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b> impact		

<b>Asset Name: Boconnoc</b>		
Parish: Boconnoc, Lostwithiel		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: RPG GII*	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: 13-16km
<p><i>Description:</i> Boconnoc has approximately 10ha of ornamental gardens set around the main house and buildings, within a 17<sup>th</sup> century deer park of 340ha, landscaped over two periods in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The 19<sup>th</sup> century camelia and azaleas collection is of special note, as is the pinetum and some of the veteran parkland trees.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The registered parks and gardens occupy three narrow valleys, which drop from the north-east, north and north-west and merge to the south. These valleys are steep-sided and winding, with wooded slopes. The central portion of the estate occupies the high promontory between the two eastern valleys, the driveway sweeping down to the house lying on the lower shallow west-facing slopes of the central valley, facing south-east. Where the valleys merge south of the house the valley bottom has been developed into a series of ponds and a large lake.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The registered gardens and parkland lie to the western parts of the estate, dominated by the</p>		

main valley which runs south-west and contains the house, formal gardens, church and outbuildings.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are the sweeping views up to the obelisk across the grass parkland from the house, along the driveway and the views down the wooded valley from the 'garden' front.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The estate has a predominantly wooded fringe, which announces a change in the landscape and the ownership/status of the estate. There is landscape dominance within the estate from the obelisk. The wooded estate boundary to the west is a particularly visible feature within the wider Lostwithiel valley.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A planned landscape with wide vistas across parkland is inherently sensitive to changes in views which may alter irrevocably the experience of that landscape. The nature of the wooded valley is less sensitive as views are more localised. The estate is protected from landscape change to some extent by its vast areas of woodland.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Woodlands and plantations, a feature of this estate, shield the main valley from any views. The proposed turbine would stand outside of the landscape context of the estate as a whole. Other turbines already stand within this landscape and may be visible from certain areas within the wider park. The core of the estate is unaffected and we can still understand and experience the estate as intended, especially the registered areas.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact

#### 4.8.3 Aggregate Impact

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

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect includes a fair number of designated heritage assets. The assessment for 14 assets or groups of assets is rated as negligible-to-negative/minor or negative/minor. The impact on a further six assets or group of assets; is rated as negative/moderate or negative/minor to negative/moderate. However, given that the proposed turbine will not affect the immediate setting of any of these assets, and that the higher impact levels are largely due to proximity rather than its effect on the inherent significance of setting to the value of these assets, the aggregate impact is taken to be **negative/minor to negative/moderate**.

#### 4.8.4 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 looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.*

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

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

GLVIA 2013, 123

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

however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character.

In terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, the proposed turbine would be located relatively close to approved turbine (61m to tip) at the Goonvean Works (PA14/07230) with a scatter of proposed turbines in the wider area and pronounced concentrations around Roche, Ladock and Grampound. On balance, however, there are currently relatively few turbines within this complex and heavily-modified landscape.

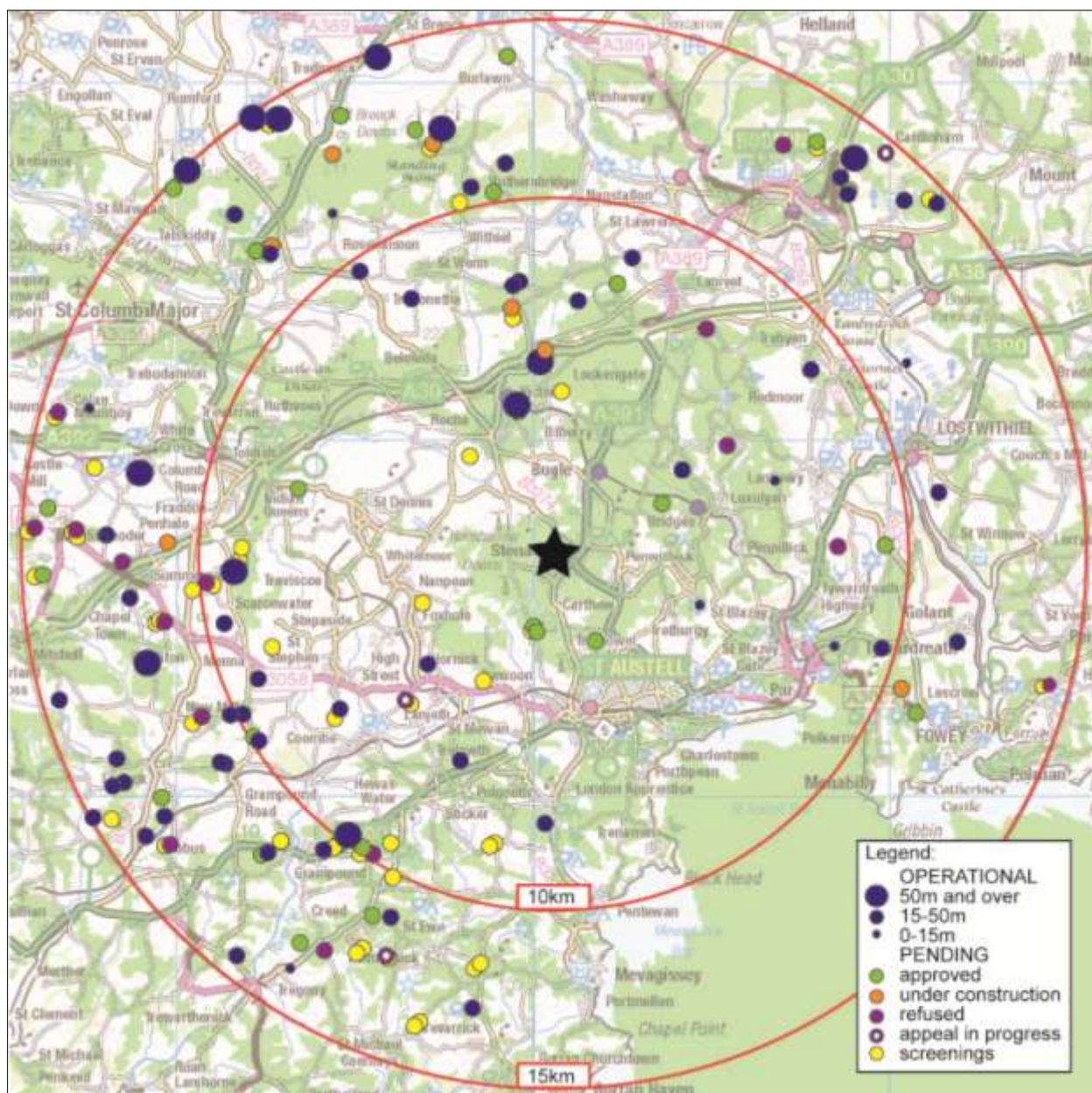


Figure 11: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 28.11.14).



## 4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM	CO 552	Round cairn with a Beacon called Hensbarrow	SW9967857546	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
SAM	CO 1072	Platform cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow	SW9911857445	Negligible to Negative/minor
SAM	CO 1066	Wheal Martyn Chine Clay Works	SX0035355479 SX0050555361	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 638	Longstone on Longstone Downs	SW9838056139	Neutral
SAM, GI	CO 191	Medieval chapel of St Michael on Roche Rock	SW9911159617	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
SAM	28448	Churchyard cross in Roche churchyard	SW9879459776	Neutral
SAM	CO 839	Three bowl barrows S of Brynn Barton Cottage	SW9821360793	
SAM	CO 839	Six bowl barrows S of Brynn Barton Cottage	SW9819461378 SW9805161459	
SAM	30444 28463	St Cyor's well house Wayside cross in Luxulyan churchyard	SX0528058036 SX0518858064	Neutral
SAM	CO 1054	Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm	SX0343354457	10
SAM	31865	Menacuddle Well	SX0118753253	11
SAM	CO 241	Wayside cross at former rectory at Withiel	SW9930065258	Negligible
SAM	CO 908	Small multivallate hillfort SE of Demelza Farm	SW9772963652	
SAM	CO 93	Castle-an-Dinas hillfort with two bowl barrows	SW9454462367	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 636	Holy well NW of Riche Station	SW9850661723	
SAM	CO 517	Standing stone called 'Long Stone' in the grounds of Penrice School	SX0295952119	Negligible
SAM	CO 188	Small multivallate hillfort SE of Great Prideaux	SX0590555671	Neutral to Negligible
SAM	24279	Inchs Cross, 200m SW of Inchs	SW9952063701	Negligible
SAM	CO 219	Wayside cross 515m NE of Castle Farm	SW9574162621	Negligible
SAM		Preaching pit called the Queen's Pit		
SAM	CO 840	Standing stone in St Dennis churchyard	SW9507158293	Neutral
SAM	CO 591	Earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephen's Beacon	SW9600954490	
	CO 1071	Round 310m east of Carloggas Moor Farm	SW9588454336	
SAM	CO 668	Tregargus stone grinding mill No 2	SW9490953929	
SAM	32961	Four round barrows 480m North of Besowsa	SW9106254646	
SAM	32962	Round barrow 530m NW of Carnwinnick	SW9222551689	
SAM	15007	Resugga Castle Prehistoric univallate hillfort	SW9396151064	Neutral
SAM	15012	Sticker Camp later Prehistoric-RB round	SW9857950327	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 1062	Part of South Polgooth mining complex	SW9898249880	Negligible to Negative/minor
SAM	31837	Chapel Well, Towan	SX0145448893	
SAM	CO 130	Round called Castle Gotha	SX0276249646	Negligible
SAM	CO991	Earlier Prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor	SX0615861532	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 520	Promontory fort at Black Head	SX0393348001	
SAM	30424	The Biscovey Stone Christian memorial stone & wayside cross shaft, St. Mary's Church, Par.	SX0583353588	Neutral
SAM	CO 122	Small multivallate hillfort called Castle Dore	SX 1035254831	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 176	Cross in the ground of Trenyhton	SX 1007454093	Neutral
SAM	31841	Wayside cross 200m NW of Trethew	SX0733858814	Negligible
SAM	CO 189	Portal dolmen 400m NE of Lesquite Farm	SX0707662756	Negligible
SAM	26238	Lesquite Cross, 160m NNW of Lesquite Farm	SX0666162681	Negligible



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SAM	24299	Fenton Pits Cross, WSW of Penburthen Farm	SX0610762969	Negligible
SAM	CO 110 CO 907	A henge re-used as a medieval playing place Bowl barrow 270m SW of Castle Hill Farm	SX 0311162755 SX0283562578	
SAM	CO237	Wayside cross 55m North-East of Lanival House	SX 0495165667	
SAM	28445 28444	Two churchyard crosses in Lanivet churchyard	SX0395464241 SX0392064210	Neutral
SAM	24300	Woodley Cross, opposite Fernside Farm	SX0271163951	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 204	Wayside cross 330m NNW of Higher Woodley	SX0207865059	Neutral
SAM	CO 206	Wayside cross at Bodwannick Manor Farm	SX0371165614	
GI	31838	Church of St Stephens	SW9448953310	
GI	70934	Church of St Ciricius and St Julitta. Various Grade II monuments	SX0520458067	Negligible to Negative/minor
GI	396358	Holy Trinity Church, St Austell	SX0141952452	Negative/minor
GI	70776	Church of St Brevita	SX0799159046	Negligible
GI	67597	Church of St. Nivet	SX0394064208	Negligible
GI	71325	Church of St Wenna, with Step Walls and Coffin Rest	SW9679064835	Negligible
GII *	70980	Church of St Gomonda; various GII Listed monuments	SW9879659796	Neutral
GII*	71432	Church of St Mewan; various GII Listed monuments	SW9983851849	Negligible
GII*	396373	Menacuddle Baptistry Church	SX0118953255	Neutral
GII*	396369	Church of St John (Methodist)	SX0116452595	Neutral
GII*	70906	Medros Farmhouse , Methrose Farmhouse	SX0506556312	Neutral
GII*	396592 396595	Market House The Old Manor House	SX0139252504 SX0136252480	Neutral
GII	71329	Farmhouse 100m NW of St Wenna Church	SW9675564879	
GII	478882 478895 478893 478881 478894 478896 478880	Drying barn in top yard approximately 50m North of Carthew Farmhouse Saw house in top yard, North of Carthew Farmhouse Mill approximately 25m North-East of Carthew Farmhouse Bank barn approximately 20m North of Carthew Farmhouse Outbuildings and attached garden wall adjoining the North-East of Carthew Farmhouse Wash house parallel to rear of Carthew Farmhouse Carthew Farmhouse	SX0031255962 SX0033055950 SX0033855934 SX0031255927 SX0034355918 SX0031555908 SX0032255902	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	70669 478897 478878 478879	Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage and number 2 Milestone in front of the Wheal Martin Museum (museum not included) Carthew Cottage Washhouse to the south of Carthew Cottage	SX0051055718 SX0057655387 SX0041955505 SX0041255500	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	478876	Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse	SW9940754769	Neutral
GII	478900	Milestone at SX 011541	SX0119653952	
GII	478877	Carbean Farmhouse	SX0083156349	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	478899	Milestone at SX 200566	SX0110456687	
GII	396955	Church of St Peter	SX0166857090	Negligible to

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				negative/minor
GII	396357	Resugga	SX0307856834	
GII	396354	Cottage about 100 yards South-East of Rescorla Farmhouse	SX0281757494	
	396352	Rescorla Farmhouse	SX0279357538	
GII	507054	Milestone adjacent to the house known as 'Milestone'	SX0146058166	
GII	70974	Lower Woon	SX0103659250	Neutral
	70973	Wheal Rose China Clay works	SX0105259471	
GII	70962	Kiln Chimney	SX0072259643	Neutral
	70963	Kiln Chimney	SX0059059703	
	70961	Kiln Chimney	SX0040559595	
	70958	Great Wheal Prosper China Clay works	SX0018359596	
	70954	Carbis Brick and Tile works	SX0011159595	
GII	70960	Hendra Farmhouse	SW9955859396	
GII	70955	Coldvreath Mill	SW9869258400	
GII	478898	Cottage west of Gunheath Farmhouse (farmhouse not included)	SW9923357360	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII	70970	Rosemellyn Farmhouse	SX 0048059790	
GII	70965	Marker stone for the Cornubian mine as	SW9997759706	
GII	70969	Rosemellyn China Clay works Engine house	SX0071060049	Negligible
GII	70985	Stile at the church of St. Gomonda	SW9876559786	Neutral
GII	70977	Roche Wesleyan Methodist Church & Schoolroom & Higman monument	SW9886660297	Neutral to Negligible
	70979		SW9884760290	
GII	70952	Bilberry pit kiln chimney	SX0197259891	Negative/minor
	507030	Milestone 100m NE of Hallow Farm	SX0188159702	
GII	70926	Ivy Cottage	SX0319460645	Negligible
	70928	Barn & Farmhouse NE of Ivy Cottage	SX0318260558	
	70927	Barn S of Old Farmhouse	SX0317560548	
	70931	Stable SE of Old Farmhouse	SX0313060506	
	70930	Old Farmhouse	SX0311660487	
	70929		SX0310560496	
GII	70896	Ebenezer Methodist Church	SX0357160270	Negligible
GII	70900	Higher Menadew Farmhouse and garden walls	SX0320159688	Negligible
GII	70914	Milestone at SX 043593	SX0434659406	
GII	70892	Bodiggo	SX0446858764	Negligible
GII	70948	Gateway at S entrance to Kings Acre	SX0512658109	Neutral
	70950	Grotto in the grounds of Mahebourg	SX0503858193	
GII	70894	China clay works at Luxulyan	SX0471258274	Neutral
GII	70939	Luxulyan churchyard gateway	SX0518558061	Neutral
	70936	Churchyard cross	SX0518758063	
	70940	Sundial in the churchyard	SX0520658055	
GII	70915	Milestone	SX0447257199	
GII	70908	Bank barn 15m N of Methrose farmhouse	SX0504756339	Neutral
GII	396594	The Cottage	SX0375655606	Negligible
GII	494894	Carlyon farm china clay dry	SX0133353591	Negative/minor
CA	74	St Austell	SX0123952387	Negligible
CA	73	Charlestown	SX0376851796	Neutral
CA	65	Probus	SW8969947810	
CA	64	Michell	SW8621454638	
CA	87	Polkerris	SX0944652358	Neutral and Negative/minor
CA	85	Lerryn	SX1408757149	
CA	67	Tywardreath	SX0852554330	Negligible
CA	72	Pentewan	SX0163547183	
RPG	1530	Tregrehan	SX0519253547	Neutral

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GII*				
RPG GII	1521	Heligan	SX0031645854	Neutral
RPG GII*	1488	Trewithen	SW9117247510	Neutral
RPG GII*	1643	Pencarrow	SX0423269886	Neutral
RPG GII*	1298	Boconnoc	SX1513759469	Neutral
RPG GII	1642	Menabilly	SX1027850909	Neutral to Negligible
WHS	17	WHS: Charlestown	SX0352652103	Neutral
WHS	17	WHS: Luxulyan Valley	SX0670355418	Negligible
RBF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel Aug 1644	SX1033161361	Negligible
RBF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel Sep 1644	SX1047555732	Negligible
Sky Tip	-	Gunheath Tip	SW998570	Negative/moderate
Sky Tip	-	Carluddon Tip	SX020553	Negative/moderate
Sky Tip	-	Ruddle Tips	SX013548	Negative/minor
Sky Tip	-	Lansalson Tips	SX005550	Negative/minor
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

Table 4: Summary of impacts, characterized by Sinclair-Thomas zone: RED dominant zone, ORANGE prominent zone, YELLOW moderately intrusive zone, GREEN visible zone. Type in grey for sites that fall outside the ZTV.

## 5.0 Conclusions

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### 5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now forms part of the Gunheath china clay pit. This land was formerly unenclosed open rough grazing attached to the Manor of Treverbyn, and jointly held by the lords of Treverbyn Trevanion and Treverbyn Courtney. This location has been devastated by the china clay industry, and little trace of its long industrial history survives.

There are six Grade I and six Grade II\* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 34 Grade II Listed buildings or groups, many of which relate to the china clay processing or tin mining. There are 49 relevant Scheduled Monuments within 10km, of which 32 fall within the ZTV. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings and Conservation Areas, 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, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. This is particularly pertinent with respect to the China Clay district. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 14 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible** to **negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on Hensbarrow Beacon, Carthew Farmhouse and associated assets, Carthew Mill and associated assets, Carbean Farmhouse, the cottage at Gunheath, and the Chapel at Roche Rock (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**). In addition, the sky tips at Ruddle, Lansalson, Gunheath and Carluddon would also be affected (**negative/minor** and **negative/moderate**).

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

## 6.0 Bibliography & References

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## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, WALKOVER SURVEY AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT GUNHEATH, TREVERBYN, CORNWALL

**Location:** Gunheath  
**Parish:** Treverbyn  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SX 0055856644  
**Planning Application ref:** Pre Planning  
**Proposal:** Wind turbine  
**Date:** Pre-planning

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Bryony Fowler of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, walkover survey and a historic visual impact assessment and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance with guidance issued by Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The impact of the china-clay industry on the land north of St Austell is immediately apparent: vast clay pits and enormous spoil heaps dominate this strange and desolate landscape. Parts of the landscape to the north-east and east of the Gunheath pit have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. Extensive area surveys have taken place in the 1990s (Herring & Smith 1991) and more recently (Smith 2008; Kirkham *forthcoming*).

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of viewshed analysis;
- 3.1.4 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site (note these would not be verified photomontages);
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.6 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Walkover survey:

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

4.3 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.3.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.3.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II\* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.3.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.3.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

#### 5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;

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- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number southwes1-198567
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**  
Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may 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). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**  
7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under an accession number.  
7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL**  
The project will be managed by Bryn Morris; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists below).

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## Appendix 2

### Key Heritage Assets

#### Round cairn with a Beacon called Hensbarrow CO 552

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

SW9967857546

#### Platform cairn 180NW of Hensbarrow CO 1072

The monument includes a platform cairn, situated on the upper south west facing slopes of Hensbarrow Beacon, and between the extensive china clay works of Goonbarrow, Gunheath and Littlejohn's. The cairn survives as a low, flat-topped circular platform of stones and earth measuring approximately 22m in diameter with a peripheral rim bank on the platform of up to 0.5m high and 1.5m wide. There are three early excavation hollows in the centre, east and west of varying size. The cairn was first described by R Thomas in around 1850.

SW9911857445

#### Part of the china clay works known as Wheal Martyn CO 1066

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes part of a china clay works situated in the Ruddle Valley by the St Austell River at Carthew. The surviving clay works includes a water engine for pumping slurry from the clay pits by vertical rods and a balance bob connected to a working over-shot water wheel, a second waterwheel which worked flat rods to the clay pit, an engine house, a series of mica and sand drags, settling tanks, the blueing house, workers shelter or crib hut, the linhay or drying area and the coal fired furnace. Most of the structures are complete and the machinery in working order and form the core of exhibits in a museum. Further remains to the south including three oval settling tanks survive but are not on display. The Wheal Martyn works were established in the 1820's by Elias Martyn and were one of the major producers of china clay until his death in 1872. After a period of partial closure, the works were re-opened by John Lovering who developed the works and introduced new techniques to maximise production. In 1931 the clay pit closed following a slump in demand but the dry remained in use working lower grade clay from other pits in the area and finally closed in 1966. By 1971 the works were again operational and by 1975 much of the processing facilities were opened to the public as a museum. The surviving equipment generally dates to the period when Lovering took over production.

SX0035355479

#### Longstone on Longstone Downs CO 638

No information available  
SW9838056139

#### Medieval chapel of St Michael on Roche Rock CO 191

The monument includes a medieval chapel, built onto a prominent rocky outcrop known as Roche Rock. The chapel survives as a small rectangular roofless building which partly utilises the rocky outcrop on which it is built. The lower floor provided accommodation for the chaplain (or an anchorite) with the chapel above. The external walls retain architectural mouldings which surround the doorways and windows although the upper floor has been removed. The building is currently accessed by iron ladders clamped to the rock. The chapel was licensed and built in 1409.

SW9911159617

#### Churchyard cross in Roche churchyard 10m south of the church 28448

The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with an almost square shaped head, measuring 1.88m in overall height. The cross leans markedly towards the west. The head measures 0.67m high by 0.6m wide, the principal faces orientated east-west. Both principal faces display a low relief round boss with a bead around its base and four circular sinkings or shallow holes with slightly raised centres, one in each corner. The boss on the east face is positioned between the two lower holes, that on the west face is more centrally placed. Below the head at the neck of the cross are two projections or bosses which project 0.06m to either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 1.21m high by 0.41m wide at the base widening to 0.55m at the top, and is 0.32m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.29m at the top. Each face of the shaft is decorated with incised lines and motifs and rows of little holes or dots. Both the east and west faces are decorated with random patterns of dots separated by incised lines. The north side has a 0.06m wide bead on both edges and is decorated with transverse incised lines giving a ribbed pattern down the length of the shaft. The south side is decorated with a few dots at the top with three small incised circles and below that an incised sword complete with hilt and blade. It has been suggested that this unusual motif may represent pagan influence. There are some short incised lines to the east side of the sword blade. The shaft is set in what appeared to be a lump of concrete, but may be its base stone. This base stone, in 1896 when the historian Langdon illustrated it, was buried 0.45m below the ground surface. In 1994 when Andrew Langdon recorded it, the base was still completely buried. This base is visible to the east and south of the shaft and projects 0.42m beyond the shaft to the east and 0.35m to the south. This churchyard cross is believed to be in its original location. The incised and dotted decoration on the shaft and the unusual decoration of the head date this cross to the tenth century.

SW9879459776

#### Three bowl barrows 120m and 820m South of Brynn Barton Cottage CO 839

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on a plateau known as Tregoss Moor. The barrows survive as circular or slightly oval mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The southernmost mound is circular and measures 25m in diameter and 0.9m high with a small depression on the north side. The central circular mound measures up to 22m in diameter and 3.2m high and has a slightly irregular profile. It is known locally as 'Holywell Barrow'. The northern barrow is oval and stands up to 20m long by 16m wide and 0.9m high.

SW9821360793

#### St Cyor's well house 30444

The monument includes a medieval holy well house, known as St Cyor's Well (or St Cyr's), situated in a small cobbled courtyard to the east of the parish church at Luxulyan. St Cyor's Well survives as a small granite building over a well basin. The structure measures 1.81m east-west by 2.04m north-south. The building is constructed of large granite blocks and mortar, the walls are 1.37m high above ground level and the gabled roof slopes steeply above, giving an overall height of approximately 3m. The tall, narrow arched entrance faces east and is decorated with a simple moulding. The interior of the well house measures 1.12m long by 0.96m wide and is 2.05m high. The well basin measures 1.02m long by 0.74m wide and is 0.20m deep. It has a modern cement floor. In the south wall is a small rectangular recess probably for placing a jug when collecting water. On the west wall is a moulded step or platform of Pentewan stone projecting out of the wall, originally designed to display a figure, probably of the saint to whom the well was dedicated. Immediately to the east of the well is a modern recess formed by a low granite wall to either side and two steps down to the well entrance. St Cyor's well house is believed to date from the 15th century. Quiller-Couch visited this well in the mid-19th century and recorded that it was in good condition and had a constant supply of water. In 1873-4 the stream which supplied the well was diverted when a cutting was made for a mineral tramway. By the later 19th century the well was dry and falling into a ruinous state. In 1891 when M and L Quiller-Couch visited the well it had been carefully restored but there was a tank in the interior and a tap. Water was piped to the well from the vicarage. By 1925 the well was again falling into decay. In 1980 the well house was repointed and a cobbled courtyard built around it; the cement floor was probably put in the well basin at this time. The modern granite bench to the south of the well house, the wooden troughs and tubs containing flowering plants and the wooden trellis to either side of the well house are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SX0528058036

#### Wayside cross in Luxulyan churchyard 28463

The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head set in a large irregularly shaped boulder. The overall height of the monument is 1.66m. The principal faces are orientated east-west. The head measures 0.48m high by 0.55m wide and is 0.17m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs with traces of a narrow bead around the outer edge of the head. There is a 0.05m diameter hole near the top of the head on the east face. The shaft measures 0.83m high by 0.39m wide at the base tapering to 0.33m at the top and is 0.2m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.18m at the top. On the east face is a 0.06m diameter hole near the base of the shaft. This hole and the one on the head are the result of the former reuse of the cross as a gatepost. The shaft is cemented into a large boulder of Luxulyanite, a local volcanic rock. This boulder measures 1.19m north-south by 0.67m east-west and is 0.35m high. The wayside cross is located to the west of the church, by the west entrance into the churchyard. The cross originally stood on the Bodmin road at a place called Three Stiles, near Consence. It may have been in use as a gatepost at this site. The base is believed to be built into a hedge close to this site. The cross was removed to a rockery in the vicarage garden by the Reverend Grylls between 1813-1853 when he was vicar of Luxulyan. By 1896 when the historian Langdon recorded the cross, it had been re-erected in its present position in the churchyard at Luxulyan. The metalled surface of the footpath passing to the east and north of the cross, the concrete filled cattlegrid, coffin resting stone and gates at the entrance to the churchyard to the south, and the iron gate to the north west where they lie within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included.



## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

SX0518858064

### Church of St Ciricius and St Julitta. Various Grade II monuments 70934

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

SX0520458067

### Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm CO 1054

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

SX0343354457

### Menacuddle Well 31865

The monument includes a medieval holy well, known as Menacuddle Well, situated to the north of St Austell in southern mid-Cornwall. Menacuddle Well, which is a Listed Building Grade II\*, survives as a small granite building over a well basin. It is orientated east-west with the east wall built against the natural rock face. The structure measures 2.3m high by 2.74m wide and 3.45m long. It is constructed of large granite blocks and mortar, while the roof is also of large granite slabs supported on three massive ribs. In both the north and south walls is a pointed arched entrance with moulded granite surround and decorated capitals. There is a small rounded arched window in the west wall with an information plaque mounted on the exterior next to it. The floor of the well house is paved with granite. Water from a spring fills a stone basin at the east end of the well house, and drains out through the south door. Mendcuddle Well is located in an ornamental garden in a valley running north from St Austell. This holy well is considered to date from the late 15th century, and is said to be one of the most beautiful holy wells in Cornwall. It was restored in 1922 as a memorial to a member of the Sawle family, owners of the Menacuddle Estate, who died in World War I. Traditionally the water was used for healing weak children and ulcers as well as various other illnesses. Local tradition was to throw bent pins into the water for good luck. The modern surface of the gravel footpath to the north, south and west of the well is excluded from the scheduling, where it falls within the monument's 2m protective margin, although the ground beneath is included.

SX0118753253

### Wayside cross in the grounds of the former rectory at Withiel, 70m SW of the house CO 241

The monument includes a wayside cross in the grounds of the former Rectory in Withiel. The cross survives as a tall decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a modern two-stepped square base and measuring up to 2.3m high. The head and shaft are decorated on both sides with a moulded relief border which runs around the edges and surrounds the equal-armed cross in relief which adorns the head. The cross formerly stood outside the entrance gate to the Rectory and was moved to its present location in about 1860.

SW9930065258

### Small multivallate hillfort 127m SE of Demelza Farm CO 908

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, situated on the upper slopes of a very prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 120m by 110m. It is defined by two concentric ramparts with ditches which survive differentially. The inner rampart is a very steep bank of up to 3.6m high. The outer rampart is up to 4.3m high. Both ditches are preserved as largely-buried features. To the south a natural steep slope has been utilised to form part of the outer defences.

SW9772963652

### Holy well NW of Riche Station CO 636

No information available  
SW9850661723

### Inchs Cross, 200m south-west of Inchs 24279

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as Inchs Cross, situated near the hamlet of Inchs between Withiel and Roche, on a parish church path and a north-south route across mid Cornwall linking Wadebridge with St Austell. Inchs Cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head, measuring 0.81m in overall height. The head is 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m thick. Each principal face of the head bears a low relief, equal-limbed cross 0.6m high and 0.6m wide, with expanded limbs extending to the perimeter of the head. The rectangular shaft is 0.21m high to the neck, and is 0.37m wide and 0.23m thick. The Inchs Cross stands beside a north-south road leading north in the parish directly towards the church at Withiel, one of several church paths that radiate from that church and village and survive as footpaths or minor roads. On a larger scale, the cross marks the approximate midpoint of a route across mid-Cornwall linking the towns of Wadebridge on the north coast and St Austell on the south. The cross has always been recorded in its present position and in 1896 the historian A G Langdon recorded a belief that much of the shaft lay buried beneath the ground.

SW9952063701

### Three bowl barrows between 120m and 820m S of Brynn Barton Cottage CO 839

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on a plateau known as Tregoss Moor. The barrows survive as circular or slightly oval mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The southernmost mound is circular and measures 25m in diameter and 0.9m high with a small depression on the north side. The central circular mound measures up to 22m in diameter and 3.2m high and has a slightly irregular profile. It is known locally as 'Holywell Barrow'. The northern barrow is oval and stands up to 20m long by 16m wide and 0.9m high.

SW9819461378

### Large multivallate hillfort with two bowl barrows known as Castle-an-Dinas, 35m N of Tresaddern Bungalow CO 93

The monument includes a large multivallate hillfort which contains two bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent and distinctive hill known as Castle Downs. The hillfort survives as a roughly-circular enclosure covering an area of approximately 7 hectares defined by four concentric ramparts and ditches. The hillfort was first described by Hals (1655 - 1737), and historical research by Henderson in the 1930's suggested post-Roman occupation. The hillfort was partially excavated by Wailes between 1962 and 1964 when earthwork and magnetometer surveys and

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

phosphate analysis were also completed. The work showed that all four ramparts (numbered 1 - 4 inner to outer) were of dump construction. Rampart 3 was much slighter, had up to six entrances and was stratigraphically earlier than the rest, but had never been deliberately back filled. Rampart 2 had a relatively slight outer ditch so was probably a counterscarp bank to rampart 1 which had two phases of construction. The entrance to the fort was in the south west and in rampart 1 the entrance was cobbled, stone faced and slightly inturned. Little evidence of occupation was found within the interior, although only a small area was examined. This located some post holes, the remains of a possible hut, implying short-term occupation. The spring pond on the north side of the interior was investigated for organic remains and, although proven to be artificial, no specific dating or construction evidence could be determined. Within the interior of the hillfort are two bowl barrows. The north western barrow survives as a slight uneven circular mound with some protruding stones. The south eastern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 17m in diameter and 0.9m high with a central excavation hollow. It was investigated by Borlase in 1871 and produced two pits but no finds.

SW9454462367

### Wayside cross 515m NE of Castle Farm

CO 219

The monument includes a wayside cross, known locally as the 'Cross and Hand', situated on Tregonetha Downs. It marks the meeting point of three parishes - St Columb, St Wenn and Roche. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a rectangular-section shaft set into a socket stone. The whole stands to a height of approximately 2m and the head is decorated on both sides with a simple equal armed cross in relief. It stands beside the parish boundary ditch and appears to be in-situ.

SW9574162621

### Preaching pit called the Queen's Pit

CO 1070

The monument includes a preaching pit, situated on the south eastern side of the settlement of Indian Queens. The preaching pit survives as a circular depression with tiers of turf seating surrounding a lower central area and resembling a Roman amphitheatre in form. It contains a series of stone flights of steps between the tiers to facilitate access. The preaching pit is surrounded by an outer bank and has a stone-faced semi-circular podium. The preaching pit was constructed in 1840 in an old open cast mining excavation which once formed part of the Indian Queens Consols Mine. It follows in the tradition of the playing places, areas used for the performance of plays and pageants, which developed in Cornwall during the medieval period. It was later used as an outdoor nonconformist place of worship during the 18th and 19th centuries, although there is no specific evidence of John Wesley or other noted preachers of the day ever preaching here. The preaching pit was restored in 1922 and renovated in 1976 by the Queen's Pit Association.

SW 91798 58657

### Standing stone in St Dennis churchyard

CO 840

The monument includes a standing cross, situated in the churchyard of St Dennis, to the south of the church porch. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a circular base. The base measures 0.9m in diameter and 0.3m high, and the cross stands to 2m high overall. All four sides of the shaft are highly ornamented, and the head is a more unusual horseshoe shape. It was recorded by Langdon in 1896 as an ornamented Celtic cross, and Pearce suggested it provided further evidence for the presence of a pre-Saxon graveyard at St Dennis.

SW9507158293

### Earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephen's Beacon

CO 591

The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn, situated at the summit of the prominent hill called St Stephen's Beacon. The hillfort survives as a roughly oval enclosure surrounding the summit of the hill with an annexe to the north and is defined by a terrace or scarp of up to 7m wide and 2m high which has been partially fossilised in field boundary banks to the south. Other associated ditches, structures, layers, deposits and features will be preserved as buried features. The outer side of the terrace is partially revetted by large stones and marked in places by upright orthostats. The area of the hillfort has been the subject of mineral prospecting, evidenced by numerous pits. First noted in 1864 as being 'distinctly visible' and recorded variously as having between one up to three surrounding ramparts, the hillfort has been variously recorded as being of Neolithic through to Iron Age date. Within the enclosed area on the summit of the hill is a round cairn which was re-used as a beacon. It survives as a low, irregular spread of stones. The cairn was largely dismantled in 1853 when, according to Thomas, it actually measured up to 20m in diameter. The outer stone was removed and used to construct an engine house for Tin Hill Mine and, at this time, a lower platform of stones and a large cist containing ashes was found and left in situ. Its re-use as a beacon is largely inferred from its very prominent position and place-name evidence of 'St Stephen's Beacon', 'Foxhole Beacon' or 'Beacon Hill'.

SW9600954490

### Round 310m east of Carloggas Moor Farm

CO 1071

The monument includes a round, situated on the upper south west-facing slopes of a long gently sloping ridge. The round survives as a circular enclosure defined by a single rampart bank of up to 1m high with a partially buried outer ditch. The rampart to the north and east has been partly incorporated into a field boundary. It has been partially cut by workings from a tin mine. Further archaeological remains in the vicinity are the subject of a separate scheduling.

SW9588454336

### Tregargus stone grinding mill No 2

CO 668

The Tregargus Valley contains the finest assemblage of china stone mills in Cornwall. They are set within a wider landscape which also includes the surviving industrial infrastructure of associated quarries, leats, pan kilns and tramways. China stone mills as a monument class are confined to Cornwall and the Staffordshire potteries, but the Staffordshire stone mills were not used solely for china stone and were principally used for flint. Only in Cornwall are these stone mills found in direct association with their raw materials, and their complex supporting infrastructure is thus regionally distinctive. The Tregargus Valley mills, have a combination of Group Value, Survival and Completeness found nowhere else in Cornwall or Britain. This example a large and late period china stone mill. It is the end of the evolution of the technology, as it contains the usual central wheelpit with the waterwheel still in position, with the mill building abutting the wheelpit on either side. Three grinding pans survive on the southern side of the wheelpit, though they have been partially demolished. These were of brick construction, which contrasts with some in the valley which are granite construction. The three pans to the north do not survive. A total of six grinding pans would have made this one of the largest china stone mills in the area. The mill buildings are of granite rubble construction and are now unroofed, while the window openings to the front have been blocked with concrete block addition. At the rear of the mill is the damaged bridge which carries the launder for the waterwheel over the tramway which ran at the rear of the mill (see Section 4.1). There is a flying arch of brick which supports the launder just before the wheel. The bridge, of brick and granite construction, which carries the leat over the tramway, is in poor condition and part of the western side of the arch has collapsed. The waterwheel itself is of all iron construction, supplied by T. Bartle and Son, Carn Brea. It is now in a very poor state of repair with several of the iron spokes rusted completely through. Most of the buckets have rusted out on the upper run. Like all the other waterwheels in the valley, it is of an overshot construction. Chiswell and Mitchell record that the wheel has 15 pairs of spokes and 105 buckets. The tunnels for the horizontal shafts and gearing, which would have been powered off the waterwheel are extant although all the ironwork has been removed. There are no shafts and no gears remaining in situ. On the southern end of the mill there is a roughly circular brick built water tank with the remains of a sluice mechanism which would have supplied the pans with water. There are two features of unknown function on the northern end of the structure. One is a circular feature, which looks like the base of a chimney-like structure, and contains an opening in its northern face which has an iron lintel. The second is a small wooden hoist, which may represent the support for a bell, with an attached wooden pulley.

SW9490953929

### Round barrow 530m north-west of Carnwinnick

32962

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

SW9222551689

### Resugga Castle later prehistoric uinvalate hillfort

15007

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

SW9396151064

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

### **Sticker Camp later Prehistoric-Roman round**

15012

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

SW9857950327

### **Part of a mining complex as South Polgooth Mine**

CO 1062

The monument includes part of the mining complex at South Polgooth Mine, situated on the south western part of Treloweth Common. The complex survives as a series of buildings and surface remains including a beam engine house; a Brunton calciner and reverberatory calciner for arsenic with condenser and flues; a chimney stack; dressing floors and waste; and a stamping building. The beam engine house is a tall rectangular building standing to almost full height. Built from granite, it is roofless with brick arches to windows and doors and the bob wall to the north. Attached is a circular stone-built chimney with brick upper sections which unusually served both the engine house and the arsenic calciners. The arsenic calciners are to the south and, adjoined by the flues and condenser, they are largely granite and brick built. Several arches are visible and the main oven has metal door hooks, although the structures have been subject to some collapse. To the north of the complex are the partially-upstanding remains of the building which held the stamping machinery. The principal lode of the South Polgooth Mine was mentioned as a tin work in 1593. Prior to 1826 the mine was worked under the name of Wheal Davy. It re-opened under the name of South Polgooth Mine between 1835 and 1839. It re-opened again in 1880 and trials were still being conducted in 1916. After 1885 it was working on three separate lodes which produced minerals including tin, arsenic, copper and wolfram. Most of the surviving structures date to the period from 1880.

SW9898249880

### **Chapel Well, Towan**

31837

The monument includes a medieval holy well, known as Chapel Well, at Towan. Chapel Well, which is Listed Grade II, survives as a small building of Pentewan stone, placed over a well basin, and built back into the hillside. Pentewan stone is an intrusive white elvan from the south coast of Cornwall, which was used for intricate carvings during the medieval period in Cornwall. The structure measures 2.14m east-west by 1.87m north-south. The gabled roof slopes steeply above the walls and there is a pointed arched doorway decorated with a simple moulding in the east face, giving access to the well basin. The well basin measures 1.6m east-west by 0.86m north-south and is 0.7m deep. The well basin is usually dry, but does on occasion fill up with clear water. The marshy area of ground around the well has been drained and a nearby stream diverted, so the original water supply to the well has been disrupted. On the west wall of the well chamber is a decoratively moulded bracket or platform of Pentewan stone originally designed to display a figure, probably of the saint to whom the well was dedicated. In the south wall, just inside the entrance is a small rectangular niche. This holy well is known as Chapel Well, and the structure has been interpreted as a baptistry chapel of 16th century date. In 1521 a parcel of land on the Manor of Tewington was called chappel lond, and Towan was part of the manor. The Tithe Apportionment Map of 1839 names a field 'Chapel Park' and another field 'Chapel Close'. It has been suggested that the chapel and well originated in the early medieval period and were maintained by the Manor of Tewington. The well was restored in 1937 by the St Austell Old Cornwall Society. The iron gate and the wall immediately to the east of the well, and the post and wire fence to the west where they fall within the well's protective margin are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SX0145448893

### **Round called Castle Gotha**

CO 130

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

SX0276249646

### **Promontory fort at Black Head**

CO 520

The monument includes a promontory fort, situated on the dramatic headland dividing St Austell and Mevagissey Bays. The promontory fort survives as irregularly-shaped area, defined by at least three parallel rampart banks, with partially buried outer ditches to the north across the narrowest part of the headland and with the other defences provided by steep natural cliffs. The outermost rampart is slight and the ditch almost totally buried. The central and inner ramparts are up to 5.2m high with 2.1m deep ditches. In the interior is at least one stone hut circle to the NNW of the more recent rifle butts. The rifle range was built in the 1880's and modified during 1907 and the 1970's and many of the surviving features are associated with this subsequent re-use.

SX0393348001

### **Standing stone called 'Long Stone' in the grounds of Penrice School**

CO 517

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

The standing stone is Listed Grade II\* (396594).

SX0295952119

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

30424

The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross shaft known as the Biscovey Stone, in the churchyard at St Mary's Church, Par. The Biscovey Stone survives as an upright granite shaft measuring 2.38m in overall height. The rectangular section shaft measures 0.34m wide at the base, widening to 0.44m at the centre and tapering inwards again at the top. This shaft is 0.18m thick. The Biscovey Stone is oriented north-south. A central raised rib around the memorial stone divides it into two sections. The upper section on the south face has a narrow bead around its outer edges, and bears an incised inscription in three lines, which has been variously read as 'ALRORON', 'CILRORON', 'CILORON'. This upper section of the shaft is also decorated with very worn interlace work, on both south and north faces. The lower section is plain. On the north face the upper section again has a narrow bead around its outer edges and also bears an incised inscription in two lines. This inscription has been read as 'VLICI' or 'ULLICI', 'FILIUS' or 'FILI'. Both inscriptions are very worn and virtually indecipherable. The lower panel is plain apart from two holes, one 0.14m above ground level, the other 0.8m above the lower hole, filled with cement, and containing the remains of iron gate fittings. The east side bears a small decorated panel just below the central rib, and there is a small hole above the rib. The west side is plain except for the central rib. Originally the Biscovey Stone had a mortice in the top designed to receive a cross head. The upper portion of the shaft, containing the mortice is missing; the mortice was mentioned by the historian, Langdon, in the late 19th century. The Biscovey Stone was first mentioned in 1700 as a cross by St Blazey alms house. In 1754 the antiquarian, Borlase, mentioned that in a small meadow close to where the stone was located many human bones had been found. It remained by the almshouse, close to the turnpike gate, at Biscovey, for many years, and by 1867 it was in use as a gatepost. Biscovey is approximately 1km to the south east of St Mary's Church. In 1896 the Biscovey Stone was moved into the churchyard at St Mary's, Par, to its present location. It is Listed Grade II. The gravel surface of the footpath passing to the east of the Biscovey Stone, the slate memorial slab to the southwest, the drain against the church wall to the north and the granite post to the west where they fall within the stone's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.

SX0583353588

### **Small multivallate hillfort called Castle Dore**

CO 122

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, situated on a prominent ridge overlooking at least two tributaries to the River Fowey. The hillfort survives as a roughly circular central area defined by a well-constructed inner rampart and ditch with a further, mainly concentric, outer rampart and partially-buried outer ditch which diverge from the inner rampart only on the east to form a more complex entrance annexe. The interior was partially excavated between 1936 and 1937 by CA Raleigh-Radford and more recent re-interpretation of the results indicates the hillfort was constructed during the 5th - 4th centuries BC based on ceramic evidence. A later phase followed a period of abandonment when the entrance area was remodelled probably in the 4th - 3rd centuries BC. The interior contained a number of four- to six-post structures and the remains of some round houses, defined by stake holes indicating a complex building sequence with frequent replacements of structures over a prolonged period. Two oval structures may also represent Romano-British or later occupation, although the pottery assemblage seems to indicate abandonment before the Roman period. Other finds included Iron Age imported glass bracelets and a glass bead. Castle Dore was first mentioned by William Worcester in 1470. It was reputedly linked to 'Lancien', the palace of King Mark (Mark Cynawr or Marcus Cunomorus) who appears in Arthurian tales and whose son Drustans (Tristan) is commemorated on a nearby pillar. The district is also associated with the romance of Tristan and Iseult. Excavated evidence also revealed the presence of finds relating to the skirmish between Charles I and the Earl of Essex, fought at Castle Dore during the Civil War when in 1644 Parliamentary forces retreated into the earthworks and held the position until dark.

SX 1035254831

### Cross in the ground of Trenythron

CO 176

No information available

SX 1007454093

### Small multivallate hillfort 230m South-East of great Prideaux

CO 188

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

SX0590555671

### Wayside cross 200m North-west of Trehew

31841

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated by the side of a church path to the south west of Lanlivery. The wayside cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as a granite round 'wheel' head with a short section of shaft set into a round granite base. The overall height of the monument is 0.74m. The principal faces are orientated east-west and both bear a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs with a small raised circle at their intersection. The head and shaft measure 0.67m high, the head is 0.58m wide and 0.19m thick. The shaft measures 0.37m wide and is cemented into a circular base. This base measures 1.19m in diameter and 0.07m high. This cross is located by the side of a church path between Luxulyan to the south west and Lanlivery to the north east, in a field which was called 'Cross Mould' on the 1841 Tithe Apportionment Map. The cross head was found in 1900 by the Vicar of Lanlivery. The cross base has remained close to its original location. In 1941 the head was mounted on the base, but since then the head was knocked over and set on the base rather insecurely. In 1988 the cross was re-erected and cemented onto the base. The post and wire fence to the south of the cross, where it falls within the monument's protective margin, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SX0733858814

### Early prehistoric hillfort, stone circle settlement and field structure.

CO 991

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

SX0615861632

### Portal dolmen 400m north-east of Lesquite Farm

CO 991

The monument includes a portal dolmen, known locally as 'Lesquite', 'Lanivet' or 'Trebyan' Quoit, situated on the lower east-facing slopes of a prominent ridge, overlooking the marshy Red Moor with views across to Helman Tor. The portal dolmen survives as two upright orthostats and a leaning capstone set into a low stony irregular-shaped mound, possibly the result of field clearance. The capstone measures 5.1m by 3.3m. It is partially buried and leans against an upright measuring 1.8m high and 1.6m wide. Immediately to the north is a second upright measuring 1.2m high and 2.7m wide. In 1973, a pipe-laying trench excavated 6m south of the orthostats revealed several stone socket holes, thought to represent part of the kerb of the original circular or oval mound, and a post-hole which might imply an earlier structure beneath the mound or a possible ritual pit. First described and illustrated by Blight in 1858 and 1870, it appears to have changed little since this time except two small stone stumps are no longer visible. Polsue in 1870 recorded the local tradition of the stones having been thrown to their present location from Helman Tor by the Devil playing quoits. The portal dolmen was re-surveyed and described by Henderson in 1923 and subsequently by Pool, the Ordnance Survey and Barnatt.

SX0707662756

### Lesquite Cross 160m NNW of Lesquite Farm

26238

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Lesquite Cross, and a protective margin around it, situated beside a minor road junction in central Cornwall, on one of the main routes to the parish church at Lanivet and on an ancient route across mid-Cornwall linking Padstow on the north coast with Fowey on the south coast. The Lesquite Cross survives as an upright granite cross set in a rectangular granite base. The cross has a round or 'wheel' head 0.54m high and 0.6m wide by 0.24m thick. The head is decorated on both principal faces with a relief equal limbed cross with widely expanded limbs. A narrow bead, 0.05m wide, extends across the recesses between the limbs on the perimeter of the head. There is a small shallow pit in the centre of the head on the north west principal face, and the cross motif on the south east face is more crudely executed. The rectangular section shaft is 1.7m high and 0.34m wide by 0.24m thick. The shaft is firmly set in a large rectangular base slab measuring 1.2m north east-south west by 0.88m north west-south east, rising 0.16m high. The cross is situated on the south eastern angle of a junction of three roads on a major ancient route across central Cornwall linking the Camel and Fowey estuaries. This route, whose usage is considered to extend back into the prehistoric period, is marked by other surviving medieval wayside crosses, reflecting its medieval function as a pilgrimage route for travellers from Ireland and Wales to holy sites on the Continent. The cross also lies on one of the main church paths in Lanivet parish, a path marked by a number of other surviving medieval wayside crosses, including examples 620m and 950m to the north west. Although the cross is situated at its original junction as noted in early records, in 1885 it was removed to a garden at Lank, St Breward, where the historian Langdon illustrated it in 1886. It was returned to its original junction at Lesquite in 1926. The surface of the metalled road passing to the north west of the cross but within the area of the protective margin, and the barbed wire around the cross shaft and extending to the fence south east of the cross, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SX0666162681

### Fenton pits cross, 210m WSW of Penburthen Farm

24299

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Fenton Pits Cross, surrounded by a 2m protective margin, situated near a minor road junction in the hamlet of Fenton Pits, south east of Lanivet in mid-Cornwall. The cross is located on an ancient route across the Cornish peninsula from Padstow on the north coast to Fowey on the south coast. The Fenton Pits Cross survives as an upright granite cross with a round 'wheel' head set in a groundfast granite boulder. The cross head measures 0.4m high by 0.59m wide and 0.16m thick. Each principal face bears a relief equal- limbed cross with widely expanded limbs whose ends merge with a narrow bead, 0.03m wide, around the perimeter of the head. The cross motif has a central raised boss 0.08m in diameter at the intersection of the limbs. The upper edge of the upper limb has been truncated by a slight fracture across the top edge of the head. The rectangular-section shaft is undecorated and stands 0.85m high, tapering in width from 0.33m at the base to 0.3m at the neck, and tapering in thickness from 0.21m at the base to 0.18m at the neck. The shaft is set in a large sub-rectangular granite boulder measuring 0.97m north-south by 0.53m east-west and 0.29m high. The Fenton Pits Cross is situated near a junction on a minor road which, during the medieval period, formed part of an important route across central Cornwall linking the Camel and Fowey estuaries. This route, the usage of which is considered to extend back into the prehistoric period, is marked by other surviving medieval wayside crosses, reflecting its prominence as a medieval pilgrimage route for travellers from Ireland and Wales to the south Cornish ports en route to holy sites on the Continent. This route is now commemorated by a long distance footpath, the Saint's Way, which passes by this cross. This is also one of several surviving crosses marking routes within the parish to the church at Lanivet. This cross was originally located 18m from its present position on the same road. When recorded by the historian Langdon in 1896, its base and lower shaft were separated and situated in a nearby hedge. The cross was reunited and erected in its present position in 1926 by workmen from the neighbouring Lanhydrock Estate. The metalled surface of the modern road passing west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SX0610762969

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

### **A henge re-used as a medieval playing place, 75m North East of the Castle**

CO 110

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

SX0311162755

### **Bowl barrow 270m South-West of Castle Hill Farm**

CO 907

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a prominent ridge called Innis Downs. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 15m in diameter and 1.4m high with the surrounding quarry ditch, from which the material for the construction of the mound was derived, being preserved as a buried feature. There is a central hollow indicating early partial excavation, although no details are known. The barrow was first recorded on the Tithe Map.

SX0283562578

### **Wayside cross 55m North-East of Laninval House**

CO237

Wayside crosses are one of several types of Christian cross erected during the medieval period, mostly from the 9th to 15th centuries AD. In addition to serving the function of reiterating and reinforcing the Christian faith amongst those who passed the cross and of reassuring the traveller, wayside crosses often fulfilled a role as waymarkers, especially in difficult and otherwise unmarked terrain. The crosses might be on regularly used routes linking ordinary settlements or on routes which might have a more specifically religious function, including providing access to religious sites for parishioners and funeral processions. Wayside crosses vary considerably in form and decoration but several regional types have been identified. The Cornish wayside crosses form one such group. The commonest type includes a round, or 'wheel', head on the faces of which various forms of cross were carved. The design was sometimes supplemented with a relief figure of Christ. Less common forms include the 'Latin' cross, where the cross-head itself is shaped within the arms of an unenclosed cross and, much rarer, the simple slab with a low-relief cross on both faces. Over 400 crosses of all types are recorded in Cornwall. Wayside crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval routeways, settlement patterns and the development of sculptural traditions and their survival is somewhat differential because of periods of religious turbulence during the Reformation when many were subject to damage or partial destruction by iconoclasts. Despite not being in its original location, the wayside cross 55m north east of Laninval House survives comparatively well and is believed to be unique in Cornwall in terms of its stylistic decoration.

SX 0495165667

### **Churchyard cross in Lanivet churchyard, 30m North of the church**

28445

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated to the north of Lanivet church in southern central Cornwall. The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head, measuring 2.93m in overall height. The head measures 0.61m high by 0.56m wide, the principal faces orientated east-west. Both principal faces display an equal limbed cross with slightly splayed ends to the limbs and a circular boss with a bead around its base at the intersection of the limbs. There is a narrow bead around the outer edge of both faces. The upper part of the south side of the head has been fractured; part of the upper limb and most of the side limb are missing. The shaft measures 2.32m high by 0.47m wide at the base tapering to 0.35m at the neck, and is 0.3m thick at the base. There is a bead on all four corners of the shaft. Each face of the shaft is decorated with incised patterns, motifs and rows of little holes or dots. The east face is divided into five panels: the top panel depicts two oval rings crossing each other to form a diagonal cross. The next panel is the largest panel on the cross and displays the incised figure of a man 0.87m tall, with both feet turned to the left. On the lower right side of the figure is a 'tail' with a heart-shaped motif half way down its length, and two short lines across the end of the 'tail'. The corresponding area on the left side of the figure is filled with dots. It has been suggested that this 'tail' motif is either a tail or a key on a string. There is an unknown saint who is often portrayed with a key, and it is probable that this figure is another representation of this saint. It has also been suggested that this figure may show pagan influence. Below this figure is a panel of relief interlace pattern. The next panel consists of three rows of dots, and the bottom panel is divided into two by a vertical incised line, one side filled with dots, the other side sub-divided in two, one half filled with dots, the other half containing a Latin cross. The west face is divided into six panels, the top panel consists of two rows of dots, divided from the next panel by two incised lines. This panel is similar to the top panel on the east face, two oval rings crossing to form a diagonal cross. The next panel down is an incised diagonal cross, and below that a panel of relief interlace design. Next is a panel of three rows of dots, and the bottom panel contains an incised Latin cross with possibly a crosier incised on the left of the cross, the hook curling round the head of the cross. The south side of the shaft is decorated with six panels. The top one is a long panel of rows of dots. The next panel is an incised diagonal cross, followed by a plain, narrow panel. The next panel contains an incised Latin cross, followed by a plain panel, and the bottom panel is a long one of rows of dots. The north side of the shaft is also divided into six panels, the long top panel containing an equal limbed cross surrounded by rows of dots. The next panel has a diagonal cross, followed by a panel of dots. The next panel contains two concentric circles; the decoration on the two lower panels has worn away. There is a 0.12m diameter hole, 0.08m deep in the bottom panel, 0.51m above ground level. The shaft is set into a base which is buried over 30cm below the present ground level. This churchyard cross is believed to be in its original location. There is a tradition that it is positioned at the centre of Cornwall, 'in the middle of the county, north, south, east and west'. This is one of two churchyard crosses in Lanivet churchyard, the only other churchyard with two such elaborate crosses is at Sancreed in west Cornwall. This cross is of tenth century date.

SX0395464241

### **Churchyard cross in Lanivet churchyard, 5m West of the churchyard**

28444

The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head, measuring 3m in overall height. The head measures 0.62m high and is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal limbed cross with widely splayed arms linked by an outer ring. The principal faces are orientated east-west. Both principal faces are decorated. The limbs are decorated with triquetra knots, these have been eroded away on the upper and right hand limbs on the west face. 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. The upper limbs extend slightly beyond the ring, and are straight edged; usually the edges curve in line with the head. The head is joined to the shaft by cement. The shaft measures 2.38m high by 0.45m wide at the base, tapering to 0.42m at the neck and is 0.37m thick at the base. The shaft has a 0.11m wide bead on all four corners. All four sides of the shaft are decorated. The east face bears a continuous panel of scroll work, and the west face bears a continuous panel of interlace decoration. The sides are also decorated with continuous panels of interlace designs. The shaft is set into a base which is completely covered by a layer of turf. This churchyard cross is believed to be in its original location. The head was at some period in the past fractured from the shaft, but has been repaired with a cement join. This is one of two churchyard crosses in Lanivet churchyard, the only other churchyard with two such elaborate crosses is at Sancreed in west Cornwall. It has been suggested that this cross is of 13th century date by the carefully executed scroll work decoration on the east face of the shaft, but more recent studies of churchyard crosses suggest that it is tenth century. This cross is Listed Grade II\*.

SX0392064210

### **Woodley Cross, opposite Fernside Farm**

24300

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Woodley Cross, surrounded by a 2m protective margin, situated 1km west of Lanivet beside the former line of the main route through mid-Cornwall, opposite Fernside Farm. The Woodley Cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a round 'wheel' head set in a modern double-stepped base. The head measures 0.47m high by 0.55m wide and is 0.14m thick. Each principal face is decorated with an equal-limbed cross whose quadrants, between the limbs, are defined by a slightly raised triangular boss, projecting up to 0.01m from the surface of the head and outlined by a shallow groove. The shaft stands 0.6m high, tapering downwards in width from 0.31m at the neck to 0.28m at the base, and tapering upwards in thickness from 0.25m at the base to 0.18m at the neck. The shaft is cemented into a square double-stepped modern base. The upper step is 0.96m square and 0.15m high. The lower step is 1.5m long by 1.53m wide, its upper surface set flush with the ground. Each step is constructed of dressed granite slabs cemented together, except for a roughly-shaped slab forming the south east block of the lower step. In 1896 the historian Langdon recorded the Woodley Cross as lying flat on the ground beside its medieval base-stone, close to and north of its present position on land then owned by Woodley Farm. The cross was located on a track leading directly towards the church at Lanivet and close to the main medieval and later route along the Cornish peninsula. Prior to the modern enclosure of this area, both the main route and the church track followed undefined courses across the former downland in the vicinity of this cross. The cross and its base were subsequently lost, then, in the 1920s, the shaft was noticed in use as a gatepost. After being lost again, the shaft was rediscovered in 1972 lying in a field 0.15km south west of its present location. The shaft was lost yet again but found in 1983. In that year it was re-erected at its present location, near to its original position and beside the main medieval and later route. The metalled surface of the modern road passing north west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SX0271163951

### **Wayside cross 330m NNW of Higher Woodley**

CO 204

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated at a cross roads called Tremore Cross on roads between the settlements of Ruthernbridge, Innis Downs, Tremore and Bodmin, and marking a route to Lanivet church. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a hedge. The cross stands to a height of 1m. The head is decorated with a an equal-armed cross with slightly extended arms in relief on both sides. Crisply carved beading surrounds the head and continues down the shaft of the cross. The cross was first illustrated by Blight and fully described by Langdon in 1896. It is believed to have been moved slightly from its original location, on an island in the centre of the crossroads, to its current location. The hedge in which it stands has been built up since 1956 - 8. It also currently marks a modern long distance footpath known as 'The Saints Way'.

SX0207865059

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

### Wayside cross at Bodwannick Manor Farm

CO 206

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated in the garden of Bodwannick Manor Farm. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a modern base. The cross stands to a height of 1.3m. It is decorated on both sides of the head with a Greek cross in relief and with incised lines down one side of the shaft. It was previously used as a gatepost on the farm and has two drilled holes, now filled with cement. It was moved to its present position in about 1930, and reputedly once stood at nearby Hooper's Bridge marking a route to Lanivet church. It was first recorded by Langdon in 1896.

SW0371165614

### Church of St Stephens

31838

Parish church. C12 origin; rebuilt and enlarged through the C15, the north aisle said to be of 1425, with later C15 additions; the north aisle is dated 1822, at the time of restoration, and the tower bell-openings dated 1893; C19 restoration. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; the south doorway to the nave is all that remains of the C12 church, which was probably lengthened to east with a C15 chancel. North aisle of 1425, with south aisle and south porch. Later C15 west tower. C20 north vestry. Exterior: The nave has three south windows, all C19, of 2 lights, with cusped ogee lights and square hood moulds; no plinth. The chancel east end is on chamfered plinth, not continuous with the aisle plinths. C15 Perpendicular east window of 4 lights, with cusped lights and Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Recessed stone set above and C19 quatrefoil breather. The north aisle is on a chamfered plinth, of 8 bays with the C20 vestry at the east end; this has pitched roof and door, with C19 weathered stack rising from the eaves of the aisle. The east end has 4-light C15 Perpendicular window as on chancel, with quatrefoil breather and datestone with initials, JS, RC, and CW 1822. The west end has 3-light C19 window with cusped lights and squared head, quatrefoil breather above. To north, there is one C19 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Third bay from west has a 4-centred arched doorway with moulded surround, hood mould and relieving arch with C19 plank door. The south aisle is of 3 bays on chamfered plinth. All windows are of C19 reconstruction. To south there are three 3-light windows in Perpendicular style with 4-centred arches and hood mould; second from west a 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway with hood mould and C19 plank door. The west end has similar 3-light window without hood mould and with quatrefoil breather above. The east end has 4-light C19 window with Y tracery and 4-centred arch with hood mould. The south porch has 2-centred arched outer doorway with cast iron gates. Slate sundial with gnomon set over, with nowy head, dated 1806. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor, C19 scissors truss roof. Fine C12 inner doorway, of 2 chamfered orders with round arch in banded dark and pale stone, with impost; there are roundels carved on the chamfer of each arch with a convex moulded arch over; C19 plank door with fleur de lys strap hinges. The west tower in 3 stages, without plinth, with moulded string courses and set-back weathered buttresses, embattled parapet with large crocketed pinnacles. 4-centred arched west doorway with hollow mouldings, plank double doors with strap hinges of C19. 3-light west window of C15, with unusual tracery with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The third stage has 3-light 4-centred arched bell-openings with cusped lights and pierced slate louvres. Second stage to south a cusped lancet and plain lancet. Clock at all sides at the third stage, as a memorial to the 1914-18 War. Rectangular stair tower to north with string courses and lancets. Interior: Plaster removed from all walls except the nave and chancel. Granite paved floor. The nave and chancel have continuous ceiled roof with moulded ribs, carved bosses and wall-plate of C19. North aisle has similar wagon roof with C15 carved wall-plates. 8-bay north arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with 2-centred arches, hollow-chamfered. The east end of the north aisle is used as an organ chamber and vestry, with 2-centred arched chamfered aumbry at the east end. Round-arched hollow-chamfered doorway to north (concealed externally by the C20 vestry). Similar 4-bay south arcade with convex and concave mouldings to 2-centred arches; no indication of a former rood loft. Tall chamfered 2-centred arched tower arch with impost and C19 Gothic screen across and corbelled inner arch. 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway to the stair tower. Fittings: Fine late C12 stone font in nave, of Bodmin type, with circular bowl with carved beasts and demi-figures at the corners, with four outer shafts and one central shaft. C19 wooden pulpit in the nave incorporating panels of C17 carving. Good C19 Gothic stalls and desks in the chancel with stencilled decorations, matching the screen to north and south. Pair of C19 sanctuary chairs in south aisle with inset tiles in the backs. No early monuments..

SW9448953310

### Church of St Brevita

70776

Parish church. Late C14, with alterations, south aisle, porch and tower of mid C15; C19 restoration, C20 alterations. Granite rubble and ashlar, asbestos slate roofs with crested ridge tiles. Nave and chancel in one, with north transept; these are in granite rubble with granite dressings. Probably in the first half of the C15, the south aisle and south porch were added, and the east wall of the chancel was rebuilt. The tower is of later C15, and at the same time as the tower was built to west, the north wall of the nave was rebuilt, on similar plinth. The north transept is used as an organ chamber and vestry. C19 restoration included work to the south arcade, tower arch and windows. Perpendicular style. Nave and chancel in one; there are 3 bays of the nave on the north side, to the west of the transept. These are in granite ashlar, on a plinth with a hollow-chamfered moulding, with moulded eaves cornice, 3 Perpendicular style windows with 4-centred arches, all 3-light, with cusped heads and upper tracery and hood mould. The 2 north bays of the chancel are in rubble, without plinth, with central blocked priest's door with 2-centred arch. To left and right, a 4-centred arched 3-light window, with the centre light taller with 2-centred arch, with hood mould. The east gable end of the chancel has 4-light window, with 4-centred arch and hood mould, cusped lights and upper tracery. The north transept is a single bay, in random rubble, the north gable end has a Decorated style window of 3 lights with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and intersecting Y tracery; weathered buttress to west and pointed arched C19 door to east, also a 3-light window, as on the north side of the chancel but smaller. The rood stair turret is set in the angle between the transept and the nave, with 1 blocked lancet. The south aisle is of 6 bays on chamfered plinth, in granite ashlar, with the porch in the 2nd bay from the west. All the south windows are of 3 lights, in Perpendicular style, with cusped lights and upper tracery, 4-centred arches and hood mould; eaves cornice. The east gable end has raised coped verges and cross finial, with 4-light window with cusped lights and Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould; straight joint to chancel. The west gable end also has raised coped verges and cross finial, 3-light window in Decorated style as on north transept, possibly re-used. Parapet wall built up to conceal valley to nave. 2 slate headstone set on wall, to Hugh Littleton, 1740 and Thomas Littleton, 1769, with carved cherub. The south porch is gabled, with raised coped verges and cross finial, on plinth with eaves cornice. 4-centred arched doorway with recessed spandrels and hood mould, wave-moulded surround with C20 double doors. Slate sundial set on gable, with gnomon, dated 1755. The porch plinth is continuous with the plinth of the south aisle. The west tower is in granite ashlar, of 3 stages on hollow-chamfered plinth, with setback buttresses rising through 2 stages, stopped by corbels set under the string course, with carved masks, lions, angels and figures holding a head. The string course at the top of the 3rd stage has gargoyles, embattled parapet with embattled corner turrets with crocketed pinnacles and cross finials. C19 4-centred arched west doorway with quatrefoils in spandrels and hood mould, plain double door. 4-light window above with cusped heads, Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould, 2 courses of relieving arch. Bell-openings at 3rd stage, 4-light to west and other sides 3-light, with mullions, 4-centred arch and slate louvres, 3-light openings have cusped heads. To east, the string course at first stage is stepped over the gable end of the nave, with a 2-light 4-centred arched window above, with slate ventilators, hood mould and relieving arch. The stair tower is set within the tower, pierced quatrefoils and lancets to north. Interior : Tall pointed tower arch, with arch of 3 wave-moulded orders, rebuilt in C19, with 5 clustered granite piers to each side with moulded abaci; pointed arched doorway to north west to tower stair. The nave and chancel have ceiled wagon roof. 6-bay south arcade with 2 bays to chancel and 4 bays to nave, of 4-centred arches with Cornish standard piers with quatrefoils on abaci and 2 hollow-chamfered orders to arches. Slate floor to nave and aisle, plastered walls. Window reveals rebuilt in C19. South aisle has 12 bays remaining of C15 wagon roof, to east, other timberwork removed. Moulded ribs and bosses, wall-plate partially re-carved in C19; fine bosses including a green man and a grotesque mask. The south porch has a wagon roof with moulded ribs and bosses, of C19 reconstruction. Granite floor with stone benches to sides, holy water stoup to right of door. 4-centred arched granite doorway with step stops, studded door, which is a refacing of an early door, with strap hinges to inner side and wooden lock with decorative iron facing. The north transept is entered through a 4-centred arch, as in the arcade, but with different mouldings to abaci. Blocked squint to chancel and 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered door to rood stair, lower part of stone newel stair remaining. Ceiled wagon roof and blocked fireplace to northwest. Early roof may remain under plasterwork in nave and north transept. Fittings : Large octagonal granite font in south aisle on octagonal stem with quatrefoil panels and shields to sides. Late C19 wooden pews and pulpit in nave and aisle. C18 panelled chest in nave. In north transept, a hatchment painted with a letter of thanks from Charles I "given at our camp at Sudely Castle" 10th September 1643, with nowy head and initials CR, with finials. In the tower, a hatchment dated 1811, with verses on the laws of bellringing and primitive painting of Bellringers. Monuments in nave : limestone tablet with pinnacles, frieze and cornice, to Nicholas Kendall, 1844; in chancel, a heart-shaped tablet with bay leaf surround, cornice and shield of arms above, to Walter Kendall, 1696, monument erected 1703 by his relict; marble tablet on slate ground with cornice, scrolled pediment and acroterial ornaments, to Anne Wynter, 1835. In south aisle, a slate tablet with pediment on plinth, with moulded corbels, central shield with ancient colour remaining, to Nicholas Kendall, 1739; slate tablet set low on wall, with arcade of 3 arches, with carved borders. There is a shield of arms in the arch to left, inscription in arch to right, central arch has raised carved female kneeling at a prie-dieu, with a pennant from her lips with the words: my spirit doth heaven inherit. To Jane Kendall, 1643. Marble tablet on slate ground, to T W Kendall, 1798. Fine baroque monument, with slate inscription panel, on moulded base with scrolled supports, apron has skull with crossed bones and bat wings, modillion cornice and entablature, broken pediment with central shield and obelisk finials; to Joan Kendall, 1675. Marble tablet with drapery, to Penelope Kendall, 1687. Marble classical monument with Ionic columns in coloured marble, cornice and entablature, broken pediment with central urn; to Mary Fletcher, died 1754, monument erected 1753. Marble tablet on slate ground, to Mary Collins, 1781. Chancel windows, and windows in south aisle, with stained glass of late C19. Chancel east window incorporates small coat of arms of medieval glass, 1 north window in nave has fragment of medieval blue glass.

SW0799159046

### Church of St. Nivet

67597

Parish church. Circa early C15, with later C15 additions. Late C19 restoration, undated board for the Incorporated Society for Building and Churches in porch. Granite rubble ; the east end, the south aisle, south porch and tower in granite ashlar. Granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles ; scalloped slates to eaves at gable ends. Plan: Nave and chancel in one. Circa mid C15, the north aisle was added. Late in the C15, the south aisle and south porch were added, and the east end of the chancel and both aisles were rebuilt. Late C15 west tower. Exterior: Nave is concealed by the aisles. The east end of the chancel has a 3-light C19 Perpendicular window with 4 centred arch and hood mould. North aisle of 6 bays, all windows are 3-light, with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, with 4-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. The east end has a similar 4-light window with Y-tracery. The west end has similar 4-light window ; the gable end is truncated by the tower. The south aisle is of 6 bays, in granite ashlar, without a plinth ; the porch in the second bay from the west. All windows are 3-light, with cusped lights and more elaborate Perpendicular tracery with cusping ; 4-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch. The east bay has a 2 centred arched hollow-chamfered priest's door. Rood stair projection with chamfered plinth and lancet. The west end has similar 4-light window with cusped lights and through tracery. The west end has similar C19 4-light window in limestone. South porch is gabled, without a plinth. Plain round-arched outer doorway with voussiors ; fine C19 cast iron gate with knob finials. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor and granite benches to sides. C19 wagon roof. Inner doorway has 4-centred arch with roll-mouldings ; C19 door with strap hinges. Recess for holy water stoup to right. West tower in 3 stages on chamfered plinth, with set-back weathered buttresses and moulded string courses ; embattled parapet. The west doorway has moulded 4-centred arch with carved spandrels and square hood mould ; C19 door with strap hinges. 4-light west window with cusped lights and Y-tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. At second stage to south a 2-light window with cusped lights and square hood mould. Third stage has 3-light bell-openings with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Interior: Plastered walls and C19 tiled floor. All roofs are C19 and have

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

arched- braced trusses, with windbraces and stencilled painting in the chancel. North and south 6-bay arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers, 4-centred arches, hollow-chamfered in the north arcade and plain chamfered in the south arcade. Tall tower arch with clustered piers to sides, moulded 4-centred arch with C20 wooden screen across. The chancel has a C12 stone capital hollowed out for use as a piscina and moulded granite image stand. The south aisle has 4-centred arch doorway to the rood stair, stone newel stair and upper 3-centred arched doorway ; both arcades are cut through for the rood screen. Aumbry in south aisle. Fittings: C19 pews and stone pulpit, chancel has C19 reredos and wooden screens to south and north. C14 octagonal stone font in south aisle with elaborate tracery panels. An inscribed pillar stone in the south aisle, inscribed in Roman capitals : ANNIC FIL ; C5 OR C6. Fine mid C18 table in nave, the frieze carved with rosettes and masks, carved turned legs. In the nave and aisles, four fine C19 Gothic painted wrought iron candelabras in the form of corona lucis. In north aisle, two sections of the late C15 wooden rood screen, with cusped panels and quatrefoil frieze. Monuments in north aisle : slate plate to John and Richard Courtenay, with life-size bearded figure carved in high relief, 1632 ; marble monument on slate ground, to Roger Henwood, 1815, by Kitt of St Austell; marble monument on slate ground with draped urn, to Mary Cole Ffrench, 1873 ; marble monument on slate ground, to Mary Magor, 1852, by Edgcombe of Truro; slate monument with incised nowy head, with shield and cherubs, to John Wymond, 1725; C17 slate ledger stone with inscription round the border, unidentified. In south aisle: a marble pedestal tomb with urn, to William Flamank, rector. 1861: four marble monuments on slate ground, to Bridget Hoblyn, 1827, by J. Collins of Devonport; to Nicholas Phillips, 1827; to Thomas Jenkyn, 1781; to John Hawkey, 1864. Glass: Late C19 stained glass. Two windows in the north aisle have fragments of C15 stained glass in the tracery. SX0394064208

### Church of St Wenna

71325

Parish church. C15, with additions of later C15. Rebuilt 1825 with work to tower and porch (dated in porch) and restored 1868 (I.C.B.S. board in vestry). Granite rubble with granite dressings. West tower in granite ashlar. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with scalloped slate bargeboards. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, of C15. Later C15 north and south aisles, with a south porch set in the angle between the south aisle and the nave, probably rebuilt early C19. The west tower is of the late C15, rebuilt, probably circa early C19, after partial collapse. C19 north vestry. Exterior: The nave is concealed by the aisles. The chancel has a 3-light C19 Perpendicular east window with 4-centred arch and hood mould. The north aisle is of 2 bays. Two 3-light windows to north, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. 3-light east window, probably of the early C17, with 4-centred arches, roll-moulded, with the central light taller. Slate tablet attached to the east wall, to James Retalick, 1753. The south aisle is also of 2 bays; there are two windows to south and one to east, all as on north aisle. Gabled south porch with 4-centred arched moulded doorway, with C19 cast iron gate with mid panel of circle design. The interior of the porch has granite floor and one bench. C19 common rafter roof. Inner 4-centred arched doorway with roll mouldings and recessed carved spandrels, C19 door with strap hinges. Oval slate tablet recording the rebuilding of the church in 1825, by John Gilbert, vicar and James Collins, builder. West tower in 2 stages, on tall moulded plinth with frieze of quatrefoils and chevron decoration; set back buttresses with demi-shafts with crocketed finials, moulded string course and embattled parapet. West doorway with 4-centred arch and moulded surround with recessed spandrels and square hood mould; C19 door with strap hinges. West window of C15, of 4 narrow lights with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. East and west at second stage a 3-light bell-opening with the central light taller, 4-centred arch with hood mould and louvres. The first stage to south has a slate sundial dated 1860. North vestry is gabled, with 2-centred arched chamfered north doorway, C19 door with strap hinges; 2-light west window with cusped lights. Interior: Tiled floor and plastered walls. Nave and chancel have C19 arched-brace roof with one tier of windbraces. C19 common rafter roof in the aisles. Tall 4-centred tower arch, piers with ring-moulded capitals. 3-bay north and south arcade, which may be of the rebuilding of 1825; the piers have 4 outer shafts and 4 thinner inner shafts, the capitals carved with leaves and flowers, moulded 4-centred arches. Fittings: C12 font in nave, a circular bowl with chevron carving, with four masks at the corners over outer shafts, with central circular stem. C19 benches in nave and aisles. Pair of C19 Gothic sanctuary chairs in the chancel. Polychromatic tiled reredos in the chancel, by Powell and Sons, circa 1873. Monuments in north aisle: polychromatic tiled memorial with brass tablet, to Thomas Hawkey, 1850. The nave has slate ledger stones, to John Liddicoat, 1826, Mary Liddicoat, 1824, Philippa Philipps, 1804, Martha Merifield, 1845 and William and Ann Varcoe, both 1825. The east window of the chancel has painted grisaille glass of 1873, by Powell and Sons.

SW9679064835

### Steps walls and coffin rest at the west entrance to the churchyard of the church of St Wenna

71326

Steps, walls and coffin rest. Circa mid - late C19. Granite. Flight of 8 granite steps. Low flanking walls in rubble, with chamfered granite coping; stepped up at the entrance to the churchyard, about 6 metres long. The entrance at the top has a central coffin rest with granite monolith top, and a grid of granite bars to each side to prevent animals entering the churchyard.

SW9677064829

### Farmhouse 100m NW of St Wenna Church

71329

Farmhouse. Probably C18 origin, remodelled circa mid C19, with few later alterations. Granite rubble, partly rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Stack to rear right to the outshut with brick shaft. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance to passage; each room heated from a gable end stack. Circa mid C19, an outshut was added to rear, of single storey, with kitchen to right heated from a stack at the right side and unheated room to left. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. First floor has central C19 16- pane sash, with C19 2-light 8-pane casement to right and left, one light of the casement to left replaced in C20. Ground floor has central doorway with C19 plank door; C20 window to right nad C19 2-light 6-pane casement to left. All ground floor openings have granite lintels. The left end has a single storey lean-to. At the right end, the upper level is rendered. 2-light casement to the outshut. At the rear there is a central C20 door, with casements to the outshut. Interior: Both rooms at ground floor have C19 beams, and fireplaces rebuilt in C20.

SW9675564879

### Church of St Gomonda; various GII Listed monuments

70980

Parish church. C14, largely rebuilt mid C15; in 1822 substantially altered for the Rev. Thomas Fisher, later alterations, probably to the south porch, and restoration of 1890 by J. D. Sedding. Tower in squared granite, granite rubble, with granite dressings. Polyphant arcade. Slate roofs with ridge coping tiles, raised coped verges to the north transept. Plan West tower, nave and south aisle, north transept, chancel and south porch. The north transept is said to be on Norman foundations, largely rebuilt in the C14. The tower is of C15. In 1822, the nave, chancel and south aisle were rebuilt, the south arcade removed and the east front formed as one gable end. At some time after this, the south porch was probably rebuilt. In 1890, J.D. Sedding carried out a restoration, which re-instated the arcade between the south aisle and the nave, and renewed the roofs. There was a further proposal in 1900 for a vestry, which was not built, only the doorway through the east wall of the transept. Perpendicular style. 3-stage tower on moulded plinth, with set-back weathered buttresses rising to embattled parapet with polygonal corners, each supported by a carved figure or mask; no pinnacles. String courses to each stage. The west doorway has a 4-centred arch with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels, square head with hood mould and square stops; plain C19 door. 4-light C15 Perpendicular window above, with Y tracery and cusped lights, hood mould and relieving arch. The top stage has 3-light bell-opening to each side, with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery, slate louvres and hood mould. Clock at 2nd stage to east and north. 3-bay nave without plinth, has 2 north windows of 1822, with 4-centred arch an intersecting tracery. The north transept is of a single bay with gable end to north with cross finial, one similar early C19 window in north gable end stair descending to cellar to west, to a 4-centred arched doorway hollow-chamfered, with studded door. C19 east doorway with pointed arch. The south aisle is of 6 bays, with raised coped verges and cross finial. Windows of 1822, with intersecting tracery, porch in 2nd bay from west. The east gable end has a window of 1890, a copy of the tower west window, of 4-lights, with cusped lights and Y tracery, with hood mould. Gabled south porch has raised coped verges and cross finial, on plinth. 4-centred arched outer doorway, chamfered, with cast iron gates with diamond finials. Inner doorway is a tall 4-centred arch with roll-moulding and hood mould, much rebuilt, with C19 studded double doors. Granite floor and C19 arched-brace roof. The chancel has large east window of 1890, as at east end of aisle, of 6 lights, with cusped lights, Y tracery and hood mould with angel stops. Cross finial. Interior Tall 4-centred arch to tower; tower has north west door to stair, hollow- chamfered, with C19 studded door. Stone newel stair. The tower arch has triple shafts to sides with a concave moulding between each shaft, 3 orders of mouldings to arch, convex and concave. Nave and chancel in one, with wagon roof of 1890, ceiled over the chancel; similar roof to south aisle. The south arcade is of 6 bays, in polyphant, with standard A-type piers and lightly Tudor arched heads. Plain 4-centred chamfered arch to north transept, and at upper level to the east of the arch, the rood stair door, hollow-chamfered, with 4-centred arch and step stops. 2 steps remain at upper level on the north transept side. North transept also has C19 roof. Fittings: Fine late C12 Bodmin-type font in south aisle, in Pentewan stone; a large bowl on central stem with 4 corner shafts with bases. The shafts end in carved angels' heads, much restored and With one angel replaced. The bowl has interlaced snakes under chevron rim. In the nave, a pulpit, probably by Sedding, in Polyphant, on plinth with flight of steps. Royal arms over the south door, oil on canvas, probably circa 1800. Slate monument in the north transept, with incised nowy head, central cherub's head with wings, crossed bones to left and skull to right. Latin inscription and English verses, to Richard Treweeke, rector of the parish, 1732. The dedication is also referred to as St Gonandus, or St Gomond..

SW9879659796

### Medros Farmhouse , Methrose Farmhouse

70906

Farmhouse, now two farmhouses. Circa 1400, with parlour wing to early C16; dated 1676 on plasterwork in chamber over parlour, with remodelling of this period, including staircase in parlour wing. Kitchen to rear of parlour wing probably of late C17, and dairy addition to rear of lower end room; later additions and alterations, including re-roofing of late C20. Granite rubble, parlour wing, hall bay and stacks in granite ashlar, granite dressings. Partly rendered Spanish slate roofs, with front lateral stack to later kitchen. Plan : The house has been divided in 2, with the hall and lower end now Medros, the parlour wing and original inner room as Methrose; the house could possibly have been used in this way in the late C17, as it is possible that the lower end and the later kitchen would have provided facilities for 2 families. The original house had a through passage, with lower end room to right, heated by gable end stack, and open hall to left, with inner room to end left, probably originally heated by gable end stack, the thickness of the wall at this point indicating possible flue position. There is a recess in the rear wall of the hall which may be the position of the original hall window in the C15, before the projecting hall bay was built in the early C16; this window may have been closed as part of a re-orientation of the house, with the reconstruction of what is now the rear through passage doorway. The rear passage doorway may have originally been similar to the surviving doorway from the passage to the lower end room. Circa early C16, the hall bay and the front lateral stack were built. At this time, the house may have been entered from the north, with the parlour wing and courtyard to rear south. Circa early C16, the parlour wing of one-room plan and 2 storeys was built at right angles in front of the inner room; the ground floor room was heated by a gable end stack to the outer side, and the first floor room by a gable end stack at the junction with the inner room; access through a door in the front corner of the hall. The parlour wing has a stair tower to the outer side, probably of the original build. In 1676, the parlour wing was remodelled, dated on plasterwork in upper chamber, with a barrel vault ceiling to the upper chamber, now concealed, and additional panelling in the ground floor room, of which only the frieze survives. In the late C17, a rear kitchen block of 2-room plan was added to the rear of the parlour wing, heated by stack to outer side, and perhaps at this time the original inner room took on its present use as pantries. Later additions include a single storey outhouse/dairy to the rear of the lower end room, possibly of late C17, with an open through passage, a single storey rubble addition to the gable end of the lower end, as an outhouse, and a single storey outshut to the rear of the hall, concealing the rear passage door. In the late C18 or early C19 a straight stair was inserted in the lower end room, along the front wall. The early range is partly of 2 storeys, with single storey

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

hall to left and 2-storey lower end to right; all under one sloping roof-line, the first floor rooms being over the entry and the the lower end, mostly in the roof space. The porch is of squared rubble with pitched slate roof, stone benches to sides, inner 4-panelled door set in opening which was possibly originally wider. Raking dormer above in chamfered granite surround, probably re-sited, with stools for 2 mullions. Lower end has 4- pane light with slate cill at ground floor, 2-light casement of 3 panes each light under eaves. Gable end brick stack. Hall to left has front lateral external stack in granite ashlar, with weathering and tall ashlar shaft with cornice; roof level slightly raised over canted hall bay to left, with 3 lights to front and one to right side, with chamfered mullions and concave moulded surround, C20 stained glass; the left side of the bay is butted against and the parlour wing. The right gable end of the lower end has single storey rubble addition, renewed in C20 concrete blocks with corrugated iron roof; the front has a blocked window with chamfered granite cill. To the rear, the lower end has at ground floor a C20 2-light casement and 8-pane light, with slate cills, small 2-light casement under eaves. Attached to rear of lower end, single storey rubble outhouse/dairy with slurred slate roof; this has an open through passage and unglazed window under eaves to rear. The rear of the passage and hall has a single storey rendered outshut, with 2 C20 windows to rear, door and window to side; this encloses the rear of the through passage. To the right is the rear of the original inner room, with 2-light window opening at ground floor, one side glazed and one side as a ventilation window to pantry; raking dormer above with 6-pane sash. The parlour wing is of 2 storeys,, front in granite ashlar, right gable end and rear in rubble, with left gable end rendered. At the front, the ground floor has continuous hood mould over 2 windows,, 4-light and 2-light, both with chamfered mullions and surround, some iron stanchions remaining; first floor has 3-light similar window without hood moulds, varied glazing, some leaded lights. Each gable end has granite ashlar stack with cornice and shaped top. The left gable end has raised coped verges, blocked single light at first floor left with chamfered granite surround. The right gable end has moulded string course at upper level. The rear has the roof pitch extended to left over the stair tower, which has the rear wall partially rebuilt in C20 concrete blocks, with C20 half-glazed door and 4-pane light. Attached to rear left and in the same axis as the parlour wing, the late C17 kitchen block, which extends as far as the stair tower. This is single storey, with a large 4-pane sash on the side facing the stair tower. It was re-roofed in the early C20 with pitched roof of corrugated iron, and brick stack to rear; the gable end extends beyond the rear wall of the early range, and on the inner side there is a plain door and 4-pane casement, in chamfered granite surround, with remains of central mullion. Interior The front door to the passage has fleur-de-lys strap hinges to inner side. The rear passage doorway is moulded on the outer side, with wave moulding and hood mould, cushion and diavolo stops. The doorway in the passage to right, leading to the lower end room, is of three pieces of wood, chamfered, with a rounded arched head, a rare survival of a primitive doorway type. The lower end room has gable end fireplace, rebuilt in C20, formerly with oven; the windows to front and rear have chamfered cills. Straight stair to front of room. The hall has a 2-bay arched brace roof with internal jetty to passage side, the wall above the jetty of stud construction, with beams under jetty with stops at each end. Stud wall to passage. Granite floor. Recess in rear wall, formerly site of window, with C18 cupboard inserted with LH hinges. The front lateral fireplace has roll-moulded lintel and jambs, with vestigial ogee and flat stops. Granite candle bracket to side of moulded doorframe to doorway to original inner room; granite doorway with 3-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with domed stops, leading to parlour wing, a plain door with strap hinges on the parlour side. Along the outer side of the hall is the high seat with panelled back and panels along the top with carved leaves and flowers. In the parlour wing, the ground floor room has a framed ceiling of 4-bays, with heavy moulded beams, probably of the early C16; carved wood frieze, formerly with lower panelling, probably of the C17 remodelling of the parlour wing. C20 fireplace in outer gable end wall. The room was divided in the late C19, forming a passage from the entrance to the hall to the rear stair tower. To the rear of the passage, the doorway to the original inner room is moulded, with bar and scroll stops, narrow panelled door with heart-shaped catch. Stair tower has winder stair,with bobbin- turned balusters and turned newels, of C17. From the landing, there is a doorway to the room over the inner room, a 4-panelled door in similar moulded frame with pyramid stops. At the top of the stair, a doorframe with bar and scroll stops. The room over the parlour has plaster overmantel dated 1676, with coat of arms, shield and helm over, the arms with a quartering of the Kendal family, with scrolled leaves and pilasters. A lower ceiling was inserted in the late C19/early C20; the barrel vault remains in the roof space, trusses removed, moulded purlins remaining. The later C17 kitchen has fireplace on outer wall, with a flat granite lintel, hollow-chamfered, with handle-holes cut in the early C20 for stove. The inner room is used as pantries, partitioned in 2; there is one beam, chamfered with run-out stops, and the window also has a wooden lintel, chamfered with run-out stops. The width of the wall at what was originally the gable end indicates a former flue for gable end fireplace, now blocked. The house is an exceptionally fine example of a surviving-open hall, with many internal features of interest from all phases of development. It can be compared with the Old Post Office, Tintagel and Truthall, Sithney, for similar hall roofs. John Wesley was a friend of the then farmer, Mr Meager, and stayed here five or six times between 1755 and 1778. The courtyard walls, which are essential to the character of the house, are listed as a separate item.

SOX0506556312

### Market House

396592

Market house. 1844, attributed to Christopher Eales. MATERIALS: granite ashlar with vermiculated quoins and voussoirs; dry slate roofs, over eaves cornice with heavy modillions at the front and with hipped ends to other roofs; dressed granite stack to left-hand end. PLAN: large irregular plan to fill available town centre site: at the principal front the ground floor is vaulted, 5 bays wide and 3 bays deep; behind is a large market hall open to the roof and with glazed lean-to shops on 3 sides; at either side granite steps up to higher level under axial roof to large entrance on right, and behind this there are 4 parallel roofs at right angles to the front. EXTERIOR: tall 2 storeys; symmetrical 5-window front with moulded round arches liked by moulded impost string to 1st floor, segmental and round arches to rusticated ground floor with vermiculated quoins. Plinth, bracketed string course and impost courses. Horned sashes with glazing bars and fanlight heads, over bracketed sills, to 1st floor. Ground floor has C20 plate glass to windows and wide doorway with plain fanlight and panelled doors. Market Hill elevation has large round-arched entrance with pediment and 2 bays with round arches at left and right; 3 similar bays right of this which are blind except for fanlight heads, and further pedimented doorway at far right. INTERIOR: entrance range has round granite cross vaults carried on plain Doric columns. Spacious inner market hall has granite staircase approached through a round-arched granite doorway to either side; gallery over arcade and a splendid array of braced and wind-braced queen-post roof structures. One of the best market halls in the country, with good elevations and an exciting interior.

SOX0139252504

### The Old Manor House

396595

Late C17 and C18. Stuccoed. 3 storeys and attic. 5 windows, mullion-transom leaded light casements. 4 dormers with flat heads. Two small C20 shop fronts and wide recessed central entrance.

1st to 2nd floor cornice stringcourse with modillions and slate capped. Eaves cornice with modillions. Steep pitched slate roof hipped. Contemporary staircase with turned balusters.

SOX0136252480

### Church of St John (Methodist)

396369

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

SOX0116452595

### Church of St Mewan; various GII Listed monuments

71432

II\* Parish church. C12 origin; largely rebuilt mid - late C15 and restored circa 1851 by G.E. Street. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Some squared granite rubble, the tower in granite ashlar. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, possibly of C12 origin and much rebuilt in C15 with the addition of a north chancel aisle. Mid C15 south aisle with south porch. Late C15 west tower, built to two stages only. Circa 1851, the north transept was rebuilt and other alterations made by G.E. Street. Exterior: The nave is concealed except for two bays to north, with two C19 windows, each with 2-centred arch, of 3-lights, with varied tracery and hood moulds. The chancel has 3 light C15 east window with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Slate headstone attached to the east wall with nowy head, hourglass, pierced heart and cherub, to Nicholas Robin, 1733. C19 lancet to north and south, with 2-centred arched head to north and 3-centred arched head to south. North transept The north gable end has C19 3-light window with cusped lights and gable end stack. Single storey boilerhouse attached. To west a 2-centred arched doorway, the door with strap hinges, and 3-light window with cusped lights, all C19. North chancel aisle is of 2 bays. East end has C19 2-light window with cusped lights, 2-centred arch and hood mould. 3-light C19 north widnow with cusped lights and square head. Attached granite headstone to Ann .... of early C19 and marble headstone to Maria Vivian, 1898. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4- centred arch and hood mould.. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arched and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, without plinth. 2-centred arched, chamfered outer doorway. Interior of the porch has pitched slate floor and C19 wooden benches to sides. C19 uncelled wagon roof. Inner doorway is chamfered with 2-centred arch, C19 door with strap hinges. West tower in 2 stages on moulded plinth with weathered set-back buttresses, embattled parapet with masks on the merlons, pinnacles with cable moulding and masks. Pyramidal roof with half-hipped dormers as bell-openings. West doorway has 4-centred arch with wave mouldings and hood mould, C19 door with strap hinges. C19 2-light west window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Second stage to east has rectangular chamfered window; lancets for stair to north. Interior: All C19 common rafter roofs, except the chancel, which has 3-bay roof of C19 with cusped arched-ranges. Plastered walls except the chancel and north aisle. Tall 4-centred tower arch with Pevsner A-type piers and C19 wooden and glazed screen. 3-bay south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches, and a similar arch to the north transept. Chancel has a piscina with cusped arch to south. The east window in the chancel has C12 nook-shafts, probably re-used in the C19 restoration, with masks at the top of the shafts and a mask at the apex of the east wing. C19 panelled redos. South aisle has an aumbry. Fittings: C19 benches in south aisle and chancel. C19 carved wooden pulpit in the nave. Re-carved C14 stone font in the nave with octagonal bowl and carved sides, set on a C12 shaft with palmette style carving. Fragment of similar C12 carving in nave. Monuments in nave: Marble monument on slate ground with urn, to William Oliver, 1838. The chancel: marble tablet to William Hocker, 1842. In south aisle a painted shield of arms to Sir Francis Layland, 1933. C19 stained glass. Source: Pevnsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

SW9983851849

### Menacuddle Baptistry Church

396373

C15 holy well. Small room approximately 6 ft by 9 ft, with sunken well trough. 2 Tudor arched doorways. Groined barrel vault of granite. Whole building of granite including external roof.

SOX0118953255

### Drying barn in top yard approximately 50m North of Carthew Farmhouse

478882



## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

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

SX0031255962

### **Saw house in top yard, North of Carthew Farmhouse**

478895

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

SX0033055950

### **Mill approximately 25m North-East of Carthew Farmhouse**

478893

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

SX0033855934

### **Bank barn approximately 20m North of Carthew Farmhouse**

478881

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

SX0031255927

### **Outbuildings and attached garden wall adjoining the North-East of Carthew Farmhouse**

478894

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

SX0034355918

### **Wash house parallel to rear of Carthew Farmhouse**

478896

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

SX0031555908

### **Carthew Farmhouse**

478880

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

SX0032255902

### **Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage and number 2**

70669

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

SX0051055718

### **Milestone in front of the Wheal Martin China Clay museum (museum not included)**

478897

Milestone with OS bench mark. Early C19. Triangular-on-plan painted granite monolith with 2 inscribed faces with incised inscriptions: Left-hand inscription: B over 9 Right-hand inscription: St A over 2.

SX0057655387

### **Carthew Cottage**

478878

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

SX0041955505

### **Washhouse to the south of Carthew Cottage**

478879

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

Wash house. Early-mid C19. Painted rubble; dry slate roof. Small rectangular plan. Single storey; 1-window range. Late C19 horned sash on the right; central doorway and doorway at far left, both with ledged doors. Left-hand end has re-used C18 half sash with thick glazing bars in vertical opening. INTERIOR not inspected. Included as a rare surviving example of its type and for group value.  
SX0041255500

### Crow South-East of higher Biscivillack Farmhouse (farmhouse not included)

478876

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

### Milestone at SX 011541

478900

Milestone. Early C19. Painted dressed granite monolith; triangular on plan with 2 inscribed faces with incised lettering: Left-hand inscription: B over 10. Right-hand description: St A over  
SX0119653952

### Carbean Farmhouse

478877

Farmhouse. C18, incorporating masonry, including 1656 datestone with initials W R, from a C17 house probably on the same site. Granite rubble with granite dressings; dry slate parallel roofs; outbuilt granite end stacks. Originally a 2-room plan, with entrance hall or passage between, then extended with 2-room-plan parallel mid C19 range at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; nearly symmetrical 2-window front. C20 windows in original openings, the ground-floor front openings spanned by C17 chamfered granite lintels. Central porch has asymmetrical gable which sweeps lower to the left over a small window; the doorway is spanned by a C17 granite basket-arched stone with a thin roll moulding. Rear openings are spanned by segmental brick arches. Right-hand return has small 1st-floor window opening right of the chimney breast. INTERIOR not inspected. A good example of a standard vernacular plan (with central entry and end stacks to heated rooms either side) which appeared in Cornwall from the later C17.  
SX0083156349

### Milestone at SX 200566

478899

II Milestone. Early C19. Painted granite monolith, triangular on plan with 2 inscribed faces. Left-hand face reads: B over 8. Right-hand face reads: St A over 3.  
SX0110456687

### Church of St Peter

396955

Anglican church. 1848-50 by G E Street. Local rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; steep rag slate roofs; bellcote over W gable. STYLE: Middle Pointed. PLAN: nave, lower chancel, baptistry at Wend, S porch and small N vestry transept. EXTERIOR: buttresses dividing 3:2 bays to nave and chancel; 2-light cusped and traceried windows except for 3-light E window and square-headed single-light and 2-light windows to flat-roofed baptistry with canted corners. Porch has quatrefoil over moulded 2-centred arched doorway with C20 copy planked doors; another pointed doorway to vestry. Old chamfered granite wheelhead cross on moulded base under E window. INTERIOR: not inspected but described in Pevsner as having a great barn-like roof; memorial windows to Gill. A very early work by Street, which like St Mary at Par ( qv) again expresses the simplicity of design characteristic of the early Ecclesiological movement. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990-: 229).  
SX0166857090

### Resugga

396357

2. C17. Roughcast rubble. 2 storeys. 3 widely spaced windows with additional C18 end bay at slightly lower level. Casements. Stone doorway recently cement rendered, and closed gabled porch. Massive chimney stacks. Slate roof. Recently much restored.  
SX0307856834

### Cottage about 100 yards South-East of Rescorla Farmhouse

396354

C18/19. Granite rubble cottage. 2 storeys. 3 casement windows. Central door with simple slate hood. Large end stone stack with oven bulge. Slate roof with gable ends.  
SX0281757494

### Rescorla Farmhouse

396352

C18 and possibly earlier. Granite rubble cottages. Slate roof at 2 levels, with gable end. 2 storeys. 4 windows overall, small sashes with glazing bars. Glazed porch.  
SX0279357538

### Milestone adjacent to the house known as 'Milestone'

507054

GV II A milestone, dating from 1836, in stone. The milestone is triangular on plan, and has a flat top with a metal pin inserted into the head. It is set against the garden wall of the house known as Milestone. The milestone is painted white and is inscribed: B / 7 / St A / 4; the lettering is picked out in black paint. There is a benchmark incised at the upper left corner of the right-hand face of the stone.  
SX0146058166

### Lower Woon

70974

Farmhouse. Early C19, with alterations of mid C19 and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Slurried slate roof with ridge coping tiles, large projecting stacks at gable ends-with short brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, which leads directly into the room to left; stud wall to larger room to right. C19 outshut to rear of entrance and room to left, containing an unheated service room and the stair. 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window range, all early C19 16-pane sashes with brick heads. Central gabled porch with doorway with cambered brick head and keystone, C20 glazed door; right side of porch has small single light. Left side has single storey C20 lean-to. Right side has single light with chamfered granite surround, blocked in slate, at ground floor to left. To rear, 2-storey outshut, with later single storey outshut added in the angle to the main building to left. The left side of the outshut has a 4-pane light at first floor. Rear of outshut has C20 light at ground and first floor. Single storey shed with corrugated iron roof attached to end right. Interior not inspected  
SX0103659250

### Wheal Rose China Clay works

70973

China clay works, including remains of tanks, 2 dries and pair of kiln chimneys. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. The tanks are to the south west, much overgrown; there are 2 long rectangular dries, each about 70 metres long; the kiln chimneys are sited in between the dries, an unusual arrangement. At each end of the dries, the remains of a 2-storey building. The dries have rubble walls, with the brick channels remaining inside; roofless, with gable ends. The dry to the east has 5 openings in the rear wall to the tanks, with fittings for sluice gates; the dry to the west has 8 similar rear doorways. At the end of each dry, a flight of stone steps down from the platform, and ovens at the end of each dry in the gable end wall. In the middle, there is a pair of circular plan granite rubble chimneys, each about 4 metres in diameter at the base; both tapered, one with cast iron banding, each with brick top. The wall to the rear is curved around the chimneys.  
SX0105259471

### Kiln Chimney

70962

Kiln chimney from a china clay works. Late C19. Granite ashlar and brick. Circular plan chimney, with remains of a large rectangular plan building to one side. The chimney is in granite ashlar, tapered, with a moulded collar at the top of the lower stage; continued in brick with cornice and blocking course to top. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.  
SX0072259643

### Kiln Chimney

70963

Kiln chimney from a china clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble with cast iron banding. Circular plan chimney. Circular chimney in granite rubble, tapered, with 9 cast iron bands. The rest of the kiln no longer remains. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

SX0059059703

### Kiln Chimney

70961

Kiln chimney from a china clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Circular plan chimney, tapered. The lower stage of the chimney is in granite rubble with cast iron banding; upper stage in brick with a plain cornice of 3 stepped courses of bricks. Formerly had a rectangular building at the base. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

SX0040559595

### Great Wheal Prosper China Clay works

70958

China clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. The dry has slate roof with gable ends. Long rectangular china clay dry with chimney at the west end. There are the remains of the tanks to the south, and a railway branch line along the north side, formerly used for transporting the china clay. The dry is a long rectangular building, single storey, standing on a granite plinth, open-fronted, with C20 doors along the front. The chimney is at the west gable end, circular, about 4 metres diameter at the base. It is in granite rubble, tapered, with cast iron banding; the upper stage is in brick with cornice. To the south side, there are the remains of the tanks; these have granite rubble walls about 2 metres high, these to the east end still in use. There is a 2-storey C20 building between the eastern tanks and the dry. Along the north side of the dry, the remains of the railway track; this branch line would also have served the Carbis Brick and Tile Works adjacent to the west (q.v.). Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

SX0018359596

### Carbis Brick and Tile works

70954

Row of 3 beehive kilns and chimney, of the Carbis brick and tile works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Row of 3 beehive kilns running in a north/ south axis, with square plan chimney to the south of the northernmost kiln. Circular kilns, about 7 metres in diameter, in granite rubble with coping at the top of the vertical walling, domed brick roofs. Each kiln has a segmental-headed brick doorway to front and rear; the interior is completely faced in brick; with a central circular brick structure for the flue above the furnace, with ventilation slits. The furnace was below the kiln, each kiln with a ventilation hole at the top of the domed roof. The chimney stands on a square battered granite plinth, the square chimney in white brick with cast iron bracing to corners. Base about 3 metres by 3 metres, slightly tapered. Beehive kilns are a rare survival in Cornwall. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

SX0011159595

### Rosemellyn Farmhouse

70970

Farmhouse. Circa 1830 with few later alterations. Rubble, rendered and lined out. Hipped slurried slate roof with ridge coping tiles, rendered stack to left, stack removed to right and rear stack to rear left wing. Plan: Double depth plan; central entrance to entrance hall with large principal room to left and smaller principal room to right, each heated by stack to outer side; shallow service room, unheated to rear right and left. To rear right, the stair hall; to rear left, a 2-storey service wing containing passage, kitchen heated by stack to rear and rear service room with external door. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window range, all large 16-pane sashes of early C19, with granite cills, central 6-panelled door with overlight. Left side has two 16-pane sashes at ground floor and 2 at first floor, lighting the service room and the kitchen; right side has small single storey lean-to. Rear of the main has 8-pane light with ventilation grille to service room and 16-pane sash at first floor, rear of wing has stable door to service room and 6-pane sash at first floor. Interior The parlour to front right has moulded cornice and wooden chimneypiece with cast iron grate; both front rooms have panelled shutters to windows. Open well stair with stick balusters, wreathed handrail and scroll-moulded string.

SX 0048059790

### Marker stone for the Cornubian mine as

70965

Marker stone for the Cornubian Mine. Late C19. Roughly hewn granite monolith about 40 centimetres high, of roughly square plan; carved lettering on 2 faces, in upper case with serifs: RR6CU on one side, other side illegible.

SW9997759706

### Hendra Farmhouse

70960

Farmhouse. Late C18, with few later alterations. Rubble, partly cob, rendered. Slurried slate roof with ridge coping tiles and gable ends, gable end stacks, brick shaft to left, rendered shaft to right. Plan: 2-room plan, with central entrance to lobby; larger room to left and smaller room to right; single storey lean-to to left side. 2-storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window range, at first floor all 4-pane sashes, of mid late C19, ground floor has central gabled porch with C20 half-glazed door, 4-pane sash to right and 2-light 6-pane casement to left. Single storey lean-to to left with C20 door and 2-pane light. At the left side, the gable end is stepped for the external stack. Right side has small 3-pane light at ground floor to right. Interior not inspected.

SW9955859396

### Coldvreath Mill

70955

Corn mill. Late C19. Granite rubble, upper storey at left gable end in cob. Slurried slate roof with gable ends and ridge coping tiles, rear slope in slate, some corrugated iron. 2-storey mill, built into the bank at the rear, with the leat carried on an embankment from the rear, and wheel-pit to rear right. Small single storey shed attached to front right. The mill formerly has another addition attached to the left side, only partially remaining. Front has door with granite monolith jamb and granite lintel, central 6-pane light under eaves, which was formerly a deeper loading door. Single storey shed attached to front right with 2 doors and 2 C20 6-pane lights; corrugated asbestos roof. Straight joint to left, the remains of former 2- storey addition; this has a small ventilation opening to front and rear, doorway to front left. The rear of the mill has a ventilation slit at ground floor level to right and left, flight of stone steps leading to a central loading door under eaves. To left, stone steps lead down to the wheel pit, which retains a cast iron waterwheel by Oatey and Martyn of Wadebridge. This is an overshot wheel, with the leat carried on an embankment from the rear. The right gable end of the mill has a small single light with granite lintel to the loft. Interior not inspected. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

SW9869258400

### Cottage West of Gunheath Farmhouse (farmhouse not included)

478898

Clay worker's or miner's cottage. Probably early C19 (shown on 1842 tithe map). Granite rubble with granite dressings, rendered at the front; rag slate roof and outbuilt rubble and dressed granite stack at the left-hand end. 1-room plan plus C20 lean-to porch at the front and C20 lean-to on the right. 2 storeys; low 1-window-range front. Late C19 4-pane sash to 1st floor; 4-pane window below; ledged door to porch. INTERIOR not accessible at time of survey. This is a rare surviving example of this type of small industrial worker's dwelling. (Tithe Map, Cornwall Records Office: Truro: 1842-).

SW9923357360

### Rosemellyn China Clay works Engine house

70969

Engine house at former china clay works. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Unusually large rectangular plan engine house, with circular chimney at front right corner; there is a deep channel running directly away from the rear of the engine house. This engine house was used for pumping from the china clay pit; it worked on a system of flat rods through a tunnel to the pit. The channel running away from the rear of the engine house housed this machinery. The front wall of the engine house has a round arched opening at upper level, with, granite cill, which serves as a lintel for the lower door. To right, the chimney is circular, tapered, about 4 metres in diameter at the base, with a round-arched inspection hole with brick head at the base. Lower stage of the chimney in granite rubble, brick collar and upper stage continued in brick, with cornice. The left side has 3 round-arched openings with brick surrounds at upper ground floor level, partially demolished. The rear bob wall has round-arched opening; inside, a pit towards the rear of the engine house. To the rear, off centre from the arched opening, a deep channel running away at right angles from the engine house. Sources: Cornwall Committee for Archaeology.

SX0071060049

### Stile at the West entrance to the churchyard about 10m South-West of the tower of the church of St. Gomonda

70985

Stile. Late C18 or early C19. Granite. The stile has 3 granite steps to each side, on the inside and the outside of the churchyard. Granite rubble walls to sides. Across the top step, a granite monolith bar. On the outer side, the pintle remains from a gate.

SW9876559786

### Roche Wesleyan Methodist Church and attached Schoolroom

70977

Stile. Late C18 or early C19. Granite. The stile has 3 granite steps to each side, on the inside and the outside of the churchyard. Granite rubble walls to sides. Across the top step, a granite monolith bar. On the outer side, the pintle remains from a gate.

SW9886660297

### Higman monument in churchyard about 5m West of Roche Wesleyan Methodist Church

70979

Chest tomb. C19. Granite and slate. Granite ashlar chest on plinth with plain corner pilasters and heavy moulded lid. Slate inscription plate set into the lid. To Joseph Higman, 1852.

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

SW9884760290

### **Bilberry pit kiln chimney**

70952

Kiln chimney from china clay dry. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Circular plan chimney about 4 metres diameter at base. Tapered circular chimney, in granite at lower stage with cast iron banding, lower collar in brick upper stage with cornice. The rest of the dry no longer exists.

SX0197259891

### **Milestone 100m North-East of Hallow Farm**

507030

Kiln chimney from china clay dry. Late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Circular plan chimney about 4 metres diameter at base. Tapered circular chimney, in granite at lower stage with cast iron banding, lower collar in brick upper stage with cornice. The rest of the dry no longer exists.

SX0188159702

### **Ivy Cottage**

70926

House. Probably mid C19, with C20 alterations and additions. Granite rubble, rendered front. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Slightly projecting stone rubble gable end stacks with brick shafts. 2-room plan with central entrance and room to right and left, each of equal size an heated by gable end stack. Integral rear outshut for narrower service rooms, room to rear right heated by rear lateral stack; another outshut at right gable end. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, all C19 12-pane sashes with very small horns, central C20 gabled and glazed porch. Right side has single storey lean-to with rendered front and 4-pane light, door to rear. Rear outshut has door and C20 window at ground floor at right side, C20 window at first floor. Left side has small single storey lean-to. Interior Not inspected.

SX0319460645

### **Barn about 5m North-East of farmhouse South of Ivy Cottage**

70928

Barn. Probably early-mid C19. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan : 2-storey building with cart entry to right and smaller entrance to left, probably for separate cells. Loft over, reached by external steps at the back, with a pigeon loft. 2 storeys, ground floor has wide entrance to right and narrow doorway to left, both with timber lintels; ventilation slit to right and left of narrow door. Upper level has central deep loading door under eaves, smaller loading door to right and left under eaves. Row of 4 square pigeon holes to right and left of central door. Left gable end has 4 pigeon holes at upper level to left. Rear has external stone stair leading to central loading door under eaves, 2nd loading door under eaves to right; ventilation slit at ground floor to right. Interior Not inspected.

SX0318260558

### **Farmhouse south of Ivy Cottage**

70927

Farmhouse, now house. Circa early C18 with some C19 and later alterations. Random granite rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Brick gable end stacks, chimney to right rendered. 2-room plan, with smaller room to left and larger room to right, each heated by gable end stack, central entrance; integral outshut for service room to rear right, entered from rear of room to right; later extended to rear left, where the outshut extends beyond the line of the gable end of the main building. Virtually symmetrical 2-window front with central doorway ; windows of mid C19. First floor has two 2-light casements of 4-panes each, ground floor has remains of C20 porch and half-glazed door, 2-light casement to right and left of 4-panes each light to right and 2-panes to left. Right side has external stack with cornice; to rear a projection with pitched roof, possibly an oven. Rear has 2-pane light at ground floor and single light at first floor at right side. Rear has 4-pane sash to left and C20 door and porch; straight joint to right, where the outshut was possibly an unheated dairy, with single light at ground and first floor to left side. Interior Not inspected.

SX0317560548

### **Barn about 25m South of Old Farmhouse**

70931

Barn. Probably C18. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slurred slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan : Small threshing barn with central cart entry and smaller doors to right and left, with loft over. 2 storeys, central cart entrance, doorway to end right and left with granite lintels, blocked to right, with window inserted. Former doorway to left of cart entry, blocked. Right gable end has ventilation slit at upper level and remains of former attached single storey building. Left gable end has ventilation slit at upper level. Along rear wall at ground floor, row of 5 ventilation slits with deep splayed reveals internally. Interior 6-bay roof of mid C19, with straight principal rafters resting on the wall tops, collars and 2 rows of purlins with ridge purlin. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the stable and the old farmhouse.

SX0313060506

### **Stable about 5m South-East of Old Farmhouse**

70930

Stable or shippin with loft over. Probably C18. Granite rubble with large granite quoins, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable-ends. Plan : rectangular stable, with 2 entrances to ground floor and loft over. 2 storeys, ground floor has 2 single light window openings to left with roughly hewn granite lintels, 2 narrow doors to right with granite lintels; first floor has small window to left with shutters with strap hinges, deep loading door to right under eaves and small window opening to right with shutter. Buttress to left. Left gable end has single storey lean-to with slate roof and door to front; door in gable end and loading door above. Right gable end has small ventilation light with rough granite lintel at ground floor to left, upper loading door with pentice hood. Rear has loading door under eaves to left opposing the large loading door to front; small doorway at ground floor to left. Interior Not inspected. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the threshing barn and the old farmhouse.

SX0311660487

### **Old Farmhouse**

70929

Farmhouse, now used as farm building. Probably C17; probably abandoned as farmhouse circa 1850, when a new farmhouse was built, with later alterations. Granite rubble, with large granite quoins to left end, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, gable end stacks in granite with cornices and shaped tops, rear lateral brick stack to hall. Plan : 3-room and cross passage plan ; one room to left heated by gable end stack, passage to right. The central room, to the right of the passage, appears to have been originally unheated, with a rear lateral stack inserted at later date. The end room to right, possibly originally a parlour, is heated by a gable end stack. Possibly in the later C17/early C18, the front wall of the end room to right was rebuilt, with a rough joint to the front; the stonework to the rear has no joint. Probably at about the same time, a single storey unheated outshut was added to the rear of the room to left, perhaps at the same time as the rear lateral stack was inserted in the central room. 2 storeys, ground floor has door with timber lintel and slate weathering leading to passage, with 2 pigeon holes above; room to left has 2-light casement at ground and first floor. C20 single storey lean-to attached to right of door, with 2-light casement above and blocked ground floor window to right with granite lintel. The first floor windows have granite lintels. Rough joint to right, and end right room has window opening at ground and first floor. Right gable end has external stack with rubble oven at base; small single light at first floor to left with roughly hewn granite jambs. Left gable end has external stack, and single light at ground floor to right with slate weathering; blocked single light at first floor to right with slate cill. To rear, there is a single storey rubble lean-to attached to right with single light to left side. Rear of central room has brick stack rising from eaves and window opening at ground floor with timber lintel; narrow single light to left of stack under eaves. End room has ground floor window opening with heavy granite lintel. Interior Inaccessible at time of survey, 1986. This building forms part of a good group around a farmyard, with the stable and the threshing barn.

SX0310560496

### **Ebenezer Methodist Church**

70896

Methodist Church. Dated 1859, some later alterations. Granite rubble, front and Sunday School rendered and lined out, slurred slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Single auditorum plan with gable end to front and rear, paired porches to front left and right. 2 storeys on plinth, front gable end has flat-roofed porch to right and left with blind round-headed window to front and doorway to each inner side; inner doors with strap hinges. At upper level, 3 round-headed sashes, central one taller, each of 15 panes with upper Gothic interlace glazing bars; in the gable, a round-headed recessed slate datestone with inscription: Ebenezer Bible Christian Chapel 1859. The right side has 2 similar round-headed sashes. The left side is rendered and lined out, with one similar round-headed sash. The rear gable end of the chapel has 2 similar round-headed sashes. Interior: The 2 porch entrances lead to a vestibule which is screened from the auditorium by pitch-pine panelling. Rostrum at the west end with pulpit with decorative cast iron balustrade to front. Raked benches to rear of rostrum. Plain pews.

SX0357160270

### **Higher Menadew Farmhouse and attached garden walls**

70900

Farmhouse house garden walls attached to front and rear. Circa 1830. Granite ashlar front, granite rubble. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends with ashlar gable end stacks with cornices. Plan : Double depth plan with central entrance and principal rooms of equal size of front left and right, each room heated by gable end stack. 2-storey outshut for rear service rooms to right, including unheated dairy; the outshut encloses the rear door. The walls enclose the garden to the front of the house and the yard to the rear. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, with C19 windows remaining, all 4-pane sashes with cambered heads and keystones, central gabled porch on Tuscan columns, inner half-glazed door with overlight with decorative glazing bars. Boxed eaves. Left side has wide external stack. Rear has 2-storey outshut with door to right side and 4-pane sash at first floor above; rear of vain range to right has 4-pane sash at ground and first floor. The front garden is enclosed by rubble walls, ramped up to the house to left; the rear wall encloses the rear yard to rear left of the house.

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

SX0320159688

### Milestone at SX 043593

70914

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith about one metre high, set into the bank. Segmental head, painted, with carved painted lettering in upper case without serifs: LUXULYAN 1 MILE. Benchmark below inscription. The word Luxulyan is carved in a curve to follow the shape of the head of the milestone.

SX0434659406

### Bodiggo

70892

Farmhouse, now house. Circa 1700 with later C18 alterations and additions, some C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable ends stacks, in brick to left and in granite with cornice to right. Plan: 2-room plan, each room of equal size; the kitchen to the right and the parlour to the left. Central entrance to passage, each room heated by gable end stack. There is a later outshut along the whole of the rear, with straight stair to centre approached from the rear, dairy to rear left and kitchen/scullery to rear right, the dairy unheated and the scullery with an oven with stack at right side. 2 storeys and almost symmetrical 3-window front. First floor has three 2-light casements, each of 8 panes; central stone gabled porch with plain outer opening and slate roof, inner early C18 2-panelled door with original latch. 2-light 3-pane casement to left and 3-light 3-pane casement to right. The right side has wide external stack, with straight joint to outshut to right; wide oven with pitched roof at base of stack to right; rendered stack to scullery and C20 2-pane light to right. Rear has stable door off-centre to left, to left a 2-light casement with timber lintel, 6-panes each light and H hinges. 2-light C20 window to right. Interior The central passage has had the wall removed to right; wall to left is late C18 fielded panelling. The parlour to front left has panelled shutters to window. Straight stair in rear outshut with stick balusters. The dairy has one slate shelf remaining.

SX0446858764

### Gateway at S entrance to Kings Acre

70948

Gateway. Early C19. Granite ashlar. Pair of piers with walls swept forward to each side, with terminal piers. The walls are about 1½ metres high, with moulded granite coping, swept forward about 6 metres. At each end of each wall, a pier, of square plan, with shaped granite cap.

SX0512658109

### Grotto in the grounds of Mahebourg

70950

Grotto. Circa 1780. Granite with shell decoration. A round arch over a seat. The front of the arch is faced with black volcanic pebbles; stone roof, the grotto built against a granite boulder at the rear. The interior has pattern of ormer shells with graded coloured pebbles between in red and black. The seat has a sloping back, with a star pattern in shells and large conch shells along the top of the seat. This grotto was formerly part of the Vicarage garden, (now known as King's Acre (q.v.)) now in a separate property, Mahebourg. In style it resembles the Shell Seat at Mount Edgcombe Country Park.

SX0503858193

### China clay works

70894

China clay works, including chimney and remains of tanks. Late C19. Chimney in white brick with metal banding on granite rubble base; tanks in rendered stone rubble. There are 7 tanks to the rear, of rectangular plan; The clay slurry was carried via pipes tunnelled through a hill and over a viaduct into the rear of the tanks. The sediment was taken through sluice gates at the front of the tanks on to the pan, which is a long platform in front of the tanks with heat ducts under the floor. The furnace and chimney is at the left end of the pan. In front of the pan, there is a railway track on a terrace, for carrying away the finished clay in the form of briquettes. The chimney is circular, with tapered shaft, on circular granite rubble base about 3 metres in diameter. The tanks are rectangular, about 20 metres by 10 metres, with walls rendered inside and in granite rubble to front, each with opening to front. The site is close to the railway for transporting the china clay, with the station at Bridges, Luxulyan.

SX0471258274

### Churchyard gateway about 3m W of church of St Ciriacus and St Julitta

70939

Gateway to churchyard. Probably late C15, with C19 gates. Granite with wrought iron gates and wrought iron overthrow. Dressed granite walls to sides, about one metre high, with granite benches, central plain granite coffin stand. Double gates with spear-headed rails, wrought iron overthrow.

SX0518558061

### Churchyard cross

70936

Churchyard cross. Mediaeval or earlier origin. Granite, set on uncut metamorphic stone boulder. Cross about one metre high, wheelhead, with raised carved Maltese cross on each face. Ancient monument no. 347.

SX0518758063

### Sundial in the churchyard

70940

Sundial. Shaft dated 1687, sundial dated 1902. Granite with copper sundial plate. Chamfered granite pier, stopped at the base and with square head, with one numeral one each face, giving the date 1687. Copper plate on the top with gnomon and inscription. The sundial was presented by Silvanus Trevail in 1902.

SX0520658055

### Milestone

70915

Milestone. Early C19. Granite monolith about 70 centimetres high, with rounded head, painted, with carved and painted lettering in crude upper case: LUXULYAN 1 MILE.

SX0447257199

### Bank barn 15m N of Methrose farmhouse

70908

Bank barn. Circa late C18/early C19, with some later alterations. Granite rubble in large blocks, with large granite quoins. Hipped slurried slate roof with clay ridge tiles. Plan: Bank barn, with 3 entrances to ground floor shippoon and loft over, with access from the rear; pigeon loft in upper storey. Symmetrical front. 2 storeys, ground floor has 3 doorways with heavy granite lintels, central one half blocked. At upper level, central loading door with smaller loading door to each side, with timber lintels; row of pigeon holes between the loading doors. Right side has door at ground floor to right and loading door at upper level. Rear has midstreys off-centre to left, with corrugated iron hood; Ventilation slit at lower level to right, concealed by single storey rubble addition, which has been raised in height in the C20, with corrugated asbestos roof. Rear wall of barn to right has wide and narrow opening. Interior The roof is of 6 bays, with principal rafters, and scissors trusses instead of collars, of mid C19.

SX0504756339

### The Cottage

396594

C17/18 cottage. Roughcast granite. 2 storeys. Four widely spaced windows, modern casements. Closed slate roof porch. Slate roof with gable ends. Massive end stone chimney stack.

SX0375655606

### Carlyon farm china clay dry

494894

China Clay Dry built between 1920 and 1921 by John Lovering under the supervision of W. Mutton junior. The china clay dry at Carlyon Farm survives as a large unroofed stone, block and brick building terraced into a steep west facing slope in the valley formed by the St Austell River. To the west of the building is a levelled terrace which originally supported the railway tracks used to transport the finished clay from the dry. The dry building itself stands on a further two terraces above the original site of the railway. The lower terrace supports the linhay in which the clay was stored prior to removal to the waiting wagons and upon the upper terrace are two separate pan kilns in which the clay was dried. Beyond the pan kilns and separated from them by the eastern wall of the dry are a series of rubble built settling tanks with concrete floors. The dry is essentially two separate kilns connected to each other by a central furnace room which survives as a substantial centrally placed compartment with walls towering above the remainder of the dry. This structure is largely open to the west and its walls are mainly rubble with concrete block quoins. The furnace room contains two separate furnaces which were used to heat the pan kiln floors and both retain their original cast iron doors. The chimneys which provide the updraught to draw the hot air under the pan kiln floors are situated at either end of the building and differ considerably in character. The chimney stack at the northern end is square and built with concrete blocks whilst the one at the southern end tapers towards its collared top. The linhays survive on either side of the furnace room and external access is provided by a series of concrete block faced round arched openings which lead directly onto a platform immediately above the railway sidings. Each of these openings lead into block faced rectangular chambers set into the floor of the linhay. The pan kilns survive on the terrace above the linhays and the original air heated floor survives throughout. The openings through the eastern wall of the pan kiln leading from the adjacent settling tanks retain their original sluice gates and other fittings. The Carlyon Farm china clay dry was built between 1920 and 1921 by John Lovering under the supervision of

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

W. Mutton junior using previously unemployed Great War veterans. The kiln was ceremoniously fired for the first time in February 1921 by Miss Ivy Martin a descendant of one of the founders of the china clay industry. The choice of site was heavily influenced by the construction of the new mineral railway through the Trenance valley by the Great Western Railway in 1920. The dry was built adjacent to the new railway line and a large private siding built to connect to the network. The dry remained in constant use until the 1960's when new technological advances forced its closure. In December 1984 the roof over the kiln, furnace and linhay was removed and since this time the site has been neglected and increasingly overgrown with dense vegetation.

SX0133353591

### Tregrehan 1530

In the late C15 part of the Tregrehan estate was acquired by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, with whose family it remained until 1787. The larger portion of Tregrehan was purchased in 1565 by Walter Carlyon, yeoman of St Blazey, who purchased further land there in 1574 and c 1591. Walter Carlyon died in 1616 and was succeeded by his grandson, also Walter, who lived at Tregrehan. Walter's son, William, described in 1652 as a gentleman, did not reside at Tregrehan but purchased property in Devon and Cornwall. William Carlyon was succeeded in 1676 by his second son, Thomas, a lawyer, who was able to purchase further land at Tregrehan in the late C17 and early C18 as the result of wealth acquired through mining interests. A late C17 house built by Thomas Carlyon was described in 1732 as a 'neat new house ... seated on rising ground from which there is a good prospect of the sea' (Lake 1867). Following Thomas Carlyon's death, Tregrehan was inherited by his son, Philip, who in 1738 was selling trees from the estate (Carlyon papers); an estate plan of c 1736 (CRO) does not indicate any park or gardens associated with the early C18 house. Philip Carlyon was succeeded by his son, Edward Trewbody Carlyon, who was in turn succeeded by his cousin, the Rev Thomas Carlyon of St Just, in 1768. Thomas Carlyon married his first cousin, Mary, thus consolidating the family estates; improvements, including parkland and gardens, are shown on the 1" OS map (1810). The house was altered c 1770 by William Wood for Thomas Carlyon. In the early C19 Thomas' son, William, began to develop the pleasure grounds with newly introduced conifers and a yew walk; these are shown, together with parkland, on the Tithe map of 1839 (Pring Assocs 1992). William Carlyon died in 1841 when he was succeeded by his brother, Major-General Edward Carlyon, who continued to develop the pleasure grounds and park, and in 1843 commissioned plans for parterres and other improvements (Carlyon papers) from W A Nesfield (1793-1881). Extensive alterations to the house were undertaken with the advice of George Wightwick in the 1840s, while in 1851-2 a new lodge was built. In 1884 the estate passed to Edward Carlyon's grandson, G R G Carlyon, known as Jovey, who had previously lived in New Zealand; Jovey Carlyon undertook further significant development of the plant collection in the pleasure grounds, exchanging plants with other Cornish gardens including Carclew (qv), Caerhays Castle (qv), Heligan (qv), and Menabilly (qv). After Jovey Carlyon's death in 1898 the family did not reside at Tregrehan again until 1935 when E T R Carlyon, a keen plantsman, moved to England from New Zealand. Following his death during the Second World War the estate passed to his daughter, Miss Gillian Carlyon, who, from c 1945, undertook important work on hybridising camellias at Tregrehan. The pleasure grounds suffered during the war and clearance and reclamation did not begin until the mid 1970s. Miss Carlyon continued to live at Tregrehan until her death in 1987. Today (2000) the site remains in private ownership, with the present owner continuing the family tradition of plant collecting and propagation. Tregrehan is situated c 4km east of St Austell and c 1km west of the hamlet of St Blazey Gate, to the north of the A390 St Austell Road. The c 45ha site comprises some 8ha of formal gardens and informal pleasure grounds, and c 37ha of parkland. The site is bounded to the south by the A390 St Austell Road which leads east from St Austell to Lostwithiel, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which leads north from the A390 road to Tregrehan Mills. To the north-west the site adjoins domestic properties which abut this minor road, and to the north the boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads east from Tregrehan Mills to Ashcombe. To the north-east a footpath and track leading south-east to St Blazey Gate forms the boundary of the site; the 1" OS map of 1810 shows this path as a road. To the east the site adjoins the gardens and grounds of properties in St Blazey Gate. An avenue and associated drive extend south from the site beyond the A390 road towards Carlyon Bay. The site occupies a ridge of high ground which extends south from the northern boundary to the site of the house; from the house the ground falls to the south towards the A390 road, and west and east to small streams which flow in valleys near the west and east boundaries of the site. There are extensive views south, west, and east from the house across the park, those to the south extending to Carlyon Bay. To the east, the spire of the mid C19 church at St Blazey Gate acts as an eyecatcher from the pleasure grounds. Tregrehan is approached from the A390 St Austell Road to the south at a point c 800m south-west of St Blazey Gate. The entrance comprises a series of square-section granite piers surmounted by pyramid caps which are linked by low granite quadrant walls; these walls formerly supported iron railings. The quadrant walls flank a pair of tall, square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which adjoin the drive. Within the site and immediately to the north-east of the entrance stands a two-storey Tudor-gothic stone lodge (listed grade II); this was erected c 1853 to the design of Colling (Pring Assocs 1992). The tarmac drive extends c 200m north-west of the entrance through an avenue of late C19 limes. Ascending gently through the park, the drive sweeps north-west and north-east before turning east for c 120m to pass through groups of rhododendrons and evergreen shrubs to reach the forecourt below the west facade of the house. The gravelled forecourt is entered through a pair of C20 timber gates supported by a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by heraldic lions, and is enclosed to the west by granite walls and balustrades. To the north and south the forecourt is enclosed by yew hedges, while a central quatrefoil-shaped lawn is ornamented with a carved stone lion couchant. The carriage turn is surrounded to the west, south, and north by panels of lawn, while stone steps ascend to the north to reach the service quarters and stables to the north-west of the house, and a gate leads south to the formal garden terraces. The forecourt was laid out to a design prepared by W A Nesfield for Edward Carlyon in 1843 (Carlyon papers); the south drive probably formed part of Nesfield's scheme. The present south drive replaced an earlier approach from the south which comprised an avenue leading north through the park which turned sharply east and north to approach the house on the axis of the south facade. This approach is shown on the 1736 estate plan but had been removed and replaced by a drive from the south-east by 1810 (OS); the south-east drive is also shown on the Tithe map (1839), but had in turn been removed by 1880 (OS). A further drive leads north from the south drive c 50m west of the house. This drive is today (2000) a track which leads c 370m north to the minor road which forms the northern boundary of the site. An approach from the north is shown on the 1736 estate plan, the 1" OS map (1810), and the Tithe map (1839); this drive was realigned in the mid C19 when the public road to the north of the pleasure grounds was closed. An approach from the minor road forming the western boundary of the site is shown on the OS map of 1810 and the Tithe map of 1839 but had been removed by 1880 (OS), although traces survive as a track today (2000). To the south of the A390 St Austell Road and opposite the principal entrance to Tregrehan, a drive leads c 950m south-east and south to Carlyon Bay and Crinnis. The northern 375m of this drive survives as a footpath passing through the remains of a late C19 avenue of Wellingtonia and Scots pines; the southern 575m to the south of Par Moor Road is today (2000) a public road which passes through an early C20 avenue of cypresses. This drive is terminated to the south by a mid C19 gothic stone arch flanked by turrets which carries the Penzance to Exeter railway line over the road. The extension of the south drive was formed in the mid or late C19 to provide access to the Carlyons' mines at Crinnis (Pring Assocs 1992). Tregrehan (listed grade II) stands on a spur of high ground from which the land drops to the west, south, and east. The house comprises two storeys and is constructed in ashlar under hipped and Mansard slate roofs. The west or entrance facade comprises a recessed central section with an off-centre, single-storey rusticated stone porch flanked to the north by a pedimented pavilion lit by a ground-floor Venetian window, and to the south by a plainer pavilion. The south or garden facade has a balustraded parapet, projecting single bays to east and west, and a centrally placed door flanked by paired Ionic columns supporting a simple entablature. The east facade is of irregular plan with a projecting wing to the north-east lit by a first-floor Venetian window; an elaborate pedimented porch adjacent to this wing is said to be the front door to the late C17 house (The Field 1985). Tregrehan originated as a double-pile house constructed in 1680 by Thomas Carlyon. This building was altered and extended to the south by William Wood who worked for another Thomas Carlyon in the 1770s, and further major alterations were made c 1845 by George Wightwick. The mid C19 additions included a new porch on the west facade and a colonnade of paired Ionic columns linking a pair of single-storey pavilions at the east and west ends of the south facade overlooking the formal terraced garden. A large service wing was built to the north of the house. These alterations are shown in an engraving published in 1846 (Twycross). The porch was reduced and the colonnade removed in the 1970s; the mid C19 service wing was also demolished at this time. The formal terraced gardens are situated to the south of the house, with further informal pleasure grounds extending to the east. The south terrace is retained to the south, east, and west by mid C19 stone walls with saddle copings; to the south a semicircular bastion projects into the park. The urns formerly ornamented the mid C19 south parterre. The bastion contains a circular stone-kerbed pool (dry, 2000) and a C19 cast-iron fountain of simple tazza form. A stone-flagged terrace extends below the south facade of the house on the site of the mid C19 colonnade. Centrally placed stone steps descend to a gravelled walk which extends west to reach the gate leading north to the forecourt and east to a gate which leads north to the pleasure grounds. Further centrally placed stone steps descend a grass bank to a lower grass terrace which encloses an approximately rectangular sunken lawn, in the centre of which is a late C20 rectangular swimming pool. The south terrace was designed by W A Nesfield in 1843 as part of a scheme of improvement for Edward Carlyon. As laid out the terrace comprised a symmetrical broderie box-edged parterre set out on a gravelled sunken area; this was surrounded by a gravel walk with a further gravel walk below the south facade of the house. An aerial photograph of 1938 shows the parterre to correspond closely to Nesfield's plan (Carlyon papers). The parterre was removed and the scheme simplified in the 1970s, at which time the swimming pool was constructed. A lawn at the south-east corner of the house shown on Nesfield's plan with an arrangement of circular beds does not survive (2000). A simple gate in the east wall of the south terrace leads to a formal grass walk which passes through an avenue of alternate ilex oaks and Irish yews underplanted with mid and late C20 camellias for c 80m east to a rondpoint. There is a series of glimpsed views south from the west Yew Walk across the park to the sea. The rondpoint comprises a circular bed partly edged with a low box hedge which has been used as a dogs' cemetery by the Carlyon family. There are views east from the rondpoint towards St Blazey Gate. From the rondpoint a similar avenue of Irish yews and a gravel walk extend north for c 100m to steps which ascend west to the walled garden, and further steps which descend east to the pinetum. To the north of the western Yew Walk is an area planted with exotic specimen trees and shrubs, while below the east facade early C20 stone steps ascend from a sunken area to a formal gravel walk which extends c 100m east through an area of lawns planted with Chusan palms and specimen trees and shrubs. A cross-walk leads north from a semicircular stone-walled and flagged recess to a flight of stone steps which ascends to a door in the centre of the south wall of the walled garden. To the east of this walk, and to the west of the northern Yew Walk, is a mid or late C20 tennis court. The pleasure grounds to the east of the house were developed in the mid and late C19, possibly as part of Nesfield's scheme of improvements. The northern Yew Walk was adapted from an existing formal feature which is shown on the Tithe map (1839), while the eastern Yew Walk is shown on Nesfield's plan (1843) as the 'Temple Walk'. This area is described as the 'Shrubbery Walk' on the 1839 Tithe map. The ornamental areas to the east of the house are shown in a series of 1930s photographs (Pring Assocs 1992), and were developed in the mid and late C19 from an area described on the Tithe map (1839) as the 'Pheasantry'. The east-facing slope below the northern Yew Walk is laid out in two parallel terraces running from north to south and linked by sloping paths. The slope is planted with an extensive collection of mid and late C19 conifers and specimen shrubs including rhododendrons. The walks descend to an area of level lawn planted with mature specimen trees and late C20 ornamental shrubs which border a stream, the White Water. The west-facing slope to the east of the stream which is reached by two simple late C20 bridges has been developed by the present owner in the late C20 with a collection of South American and New Zealand trees and shrubs. The pinetum on the east-facing slope below the Yew Walk was developed by Jovey Carlyon in the late C19, who built on planting initially made by Edward Carlyon in the mid C19. The Tithe map (1839) shows this area to have comprised an orchard which was enclosed to the north, east, and west by plantations. The park lies principally on sloping ground to the south-west, south, and south-east of the house, and remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. To the north-west the park is enclosed by a belt of woodland which includes an area cultivated in the late C19 as orchard (OS 1880); traces of this planting survive today (2000). Further woodland is planted on the west-facing slope c 300m west of the house, and on level ground adjacent to a stream which flows parallel to the western boundary of the site. Ornamental and experimental planting of trees and shrubs raised from seed collected by the present owner has taken place in the western shelter belt. The western plantation returns east along the southern boundary screening the A390 road from the park. To the east of the drive the park is enclosed to the north by the formal gardens and pleasure grounds, and extends east of the White Water stream, ascending the west-facing slope below St Blazey church and Blugeate farm. A further area of park lies to the north of the house and gardens, and comprises pasture crossed by the former north drive; this area was developed from field enclosures in the mid C19 (OS 1880). The estate survey of 1736 shows no park associated with Tregrehan, but in 1788 the house was described as standing on 'a pleasant airy eminence, richly planted' (Shaw 1788), perhaps indicating that the park was established in the mid or late C18 (Pring Assocs 1992). The 1" OS (1810) and the Tithe map (1839) both show a disposition of park and plantations which relates closely to that surviving today (2000), while the ornamental planting within the park relates to that shown on the late C19 OS map (1880). The kitchen garden is situated c 50m north-east of the house, to the north and west of the pleasure grounds and to the east of the stable court. The garden is approximately square on plan and is enclosed by stone-coped brick walls c 3m high, with arched doors set at the north-east and north-west corners, and in the centre of the south wall. The doorway to the south is closed by an ornamental C19 wrought-iron gate which allows a reciprocal vista from the kitchen garden to the pleasure grounds. The garden is laid out with cruciform gravel walks, the intersection being marked by a circular stone-kerbed pool in which is

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set a mid C19 fountain comprising entwined dolphins set on a rocky base which support a shell basin and putto on their raised tails; the fountain is attributed to Nesfield (Pring Assocs 1992). The walk to the south of the fountain is edged with low box hedges and rose beds, while the four quarters of the garden are laid to lawn planted with specimen trees and shrubs. A range of mid C19 timber-framed glasshouses of ornamental design stands against the inner face of the north wall of the garden. The central house, ainery, contains a circular stone-kerbed bed planted with a specimen tree fern; this may have originated as a pool. This house is adjoined to east and west by open loggias planted with climbers and specimen shrubs, beyond which on each side is a further lean-to glasshouse planted with temperate subjects. To the south of the glasshouses is a gravel walk flanked by specimen rhododendrons and other shrubs. To the north of the glasshouses and outside the walled garden is a range of bothies and further glasshouses; this area is today used for nursery propagation. The kitchen garden walls were constructed in 1844 (date stone) for Edward Carlyon, while the range of glasshouses was built in 1846. The mid C19 walled garden replaced a smaller walled garden which is shown on the Tithe map (1839) in a location slightly to the south of the present garden, while the present cruciform walks and fountain are recorded on the 1880 OS map. The walled garden, glasshouses, and fountain may have formed part of Nesfield's 1840s scheme of improvement for Edward Carlyon.

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### Heligan

1521

In the C12 Heligan formed part of an estate belonging to the Arundell family (guidebook). The property was sold to Sampson Tremayne (d 1593) of Trelissick, St Ewe in the late C16. Sampson's son, William (d 1614), built a house on the site of the present mansion in 1603. A new range was added to this building by William Tremayne's great-grandson, Sir John Tremayne (d 1694) in 1692. A large walled garden was constructed to complement the late C17 house and this was expanded by Sir John Tremayne's grandson, also John Tremayne, in 1735, when parterres and terraces were laid out. The early C18 formal garden is recorded on a plan of 1735 by John Wade (CRO). In 1766 Heligan was inherited by the Rev Henry Hawkins Tremayne, curate of Lostwithiel, who in 1809 also inherited estates at Croan, Cornwall and Sydenham, Devon (qv). In 1774-7 Henry Hawkins Tremayne commissioned a survey of the estate from William Hole which records the disposition of the gardens and pleasure grounds prior to a series of improvements undertaken in the late C18 and early C19 (Cornwall Garden Trust Survey). Thomas Gray provided a plan of Intended alterations for Heligan (CRO) for Henry Hawkins Tremayne in the late C18, which formed the basis for these improvements, but which was not fully implemented (LUC 1993). The effect of Henry Hawkins Tremayne's improvements was described by Gilbert in 1820, who noted that: 'Heligan ... is situated at the head of an extensive paddock spotted with masses of foliage commanding the richest and most diversified views ... the whole of the grounds ... are rendered delightful by their natural unevenness, deep valleys ... with lively plantations, adorned with temples'. (Gilbert 1820) John Hearle Tremayne succeeded in 1829 and constructed a new approach from the north and planted shelter belts to enclose parkland to the north-east of the house; these developments are shown on the Tithe map of 1839. In the mid and late C19 John Hearle Tremayne (d 1851), John Tremayne (d 1901), and John Claude Tremayne undertook extensive planting of new and exotic subjects, including rhododendrons raised from seed supplied by Sir Joseph Hooker (1817-1911) in 1851, and a collection of bamboos in the 1890s. Plants were also obtained at this time from Joseph Knight of The Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, and from the Veitch nurseries at Exeter and Chelsea (LUC 1993). The gardens and planting were described by the Botanical Magazine in 1852, and by the Gardeners' Chronicle in 1896. In 1916 the house was requisitioned for use as a convalescence home for officers. After the First World War it was occupied briefly by the family before being let. During the Second World War the house was used by American forces who practised the Normandy landings on Pentewan Beach. After the war the property was let to Commander and Mrs Thomas, and c 1970 the Tremayne family converted the building into apartments which, together with the immediate grounds, were sold in 1983. Today (2000) the site remains in divided private ownership, with the gardens and pleasure grounds being leased to Heligan Gardens Ltd. A major programme of restoration of the gardens and pleasure grounds, which had fallen into decline and dereliction, has been undertaken from 1990 under the supervision of Tim Smit and John Nelson. Heligan is situated c 2.5km north-west of the coastal village of Mevagissey, some 5km south-south-west of St Austell. The c 70ha site is bounded to the north by a minor road which runs east from St Ewe to Tregiskey, while to the south-west, south, and east it adjoins agricultural land. The west boundary is formed in part by a minor road which leads south from Pengrugla to Heligan Mill; this road turns sharply east to form the southern boundary of the park, separating it from Temple Wood to the south-east. To the north-east a belt of plantation bordering the Long Drive extends to the B3273 road from Pentewan to St Austell, and to the south-east Temple Wood adjoins a further area of woodland, Treleaven Plantation. The site is undulating, with steep-sided valleys extending from north to south to the east and south-east of the house, and from west to east to the south of the house. There are views south-south-east along the main valley to the south of the house to Mevagissey and the sea, while from the pleasure grounds to the north of the house there are views across the park to Pentewan. Heligan is today (2000) approached from the minor road to the north. A late C20 vehicular entrance to the north-west of the mid or late C19 Upper Lodge and gate (listed grade II) gives access to an area of car park, to the south of which are located late C20 single-storey buildings comprising a visitors' entrance and other facilities. From the Upper Lodge a tarmac drive extends south, parallel to the minor road forming the western boundary of the site; it is screened from the road by a belt of mixed shrubbery and trees. The drive sweeps south-east to approach the west front of the house. This north drive was laid out in the late C18 or early C19 and accords with proposals made by Thomas Gray. The Long Drive approaches the site from the B3273 road from Mevagissey to St Austell, at a point c 750m north-west of Pentewan and c 1.7km north-east of the house. A mid C19 lodge stands to the south of the entrance, beyond which the drive rises gently south-west for c 1km, bordered by mid C19 ornamental planting, New Road Plantation. It then passes under an ornamental mid C19 stone bridge at Peruppa which carries the St Ewe to Mevagissey road across the drive. To the west of the Mevagissey road the drive passes for c 500m along the southern edge of the boundary plantation to the north of the park. Passing to the east of the Upper Lodge, the Long Drive joins the north drive c 250m north-north-west of the house. The Long Drive was formed by John Hearle Tremayne c 1830, and was planted with large numbers of Bentham's Cornel (Cornus capitata) raised from the original introduction of seed collected in Nepal by Sir Anthony Buller. The drive was noted by the Gardeners' Chronicle in 1896, when it was said to be one of the finest in the country. A further drive, now disused, approaches Heligan from Heligan Mill to the south-east. The former drive led north through a wooded valley to approach the house from the south. It formed part of a boundary ride through the western and southern shelter plantations, and through Old Wood. The south-east drive was constructed in the late C18 or early C19, and reflects Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals. The house at Heligan (listed grade II) stands towards the top of a steep-sided valley which falls to the south-west, enjoying views east to St Austell and south-west to Mevagissey. The house comprises a main block constructed in white-painted brick under a hipped slate roof. The south or garden facade has a slightly projecting centrepiece two bays wide with a string-course above the ground-floor windows. A two-storey block adjoins the south facade to the east. The present house was constructed in 1692 by Sir John Tremayne, who extended and partly rebuilt an early C17 house which had in turn replaced an earlier house on or near this site. The late C17 house was remodelled in 1810, and a service wing was added in 1830. The house fell into disrepair in the mid C20 and was converted into apartments in 1970. The mid C18 stables (listed grade II), an C18 walled yard (listed grade II), farm offices (listed grade II), and the former steward's house, now (2000) known as Palm Cottage (listed grade II) stand to the north of the house. The gardens and pleasure grounds lie principally to the north and south of the house. Two grass terraces ascend the east-facing slope above the west front of the house, while a further grass terrace extends below the south facade; a pre-Conquest Celtic cross (listed grade II) is placed at the south-west corner of the south terrace. These terraces survive from early C18 formal gardens which are shown on a plan of 1735 by John Wade (CRO), and for the construction of which accounts survive indicating that the terraces and parterres were completed in 1736 (CRO). Lawns slope south below the south terrace to a wooded valley, where late C20 boardwalks extend through mid and late C19 and early C20 exotic planting around a stream which is dammed to form a chain of three ponds. The valley garden, formerly known as the Japanese Garden but today (2000) known as the 'Jungle', was developed by John Tremayne who inherited in 1851, and his son John Claude, who inherited in 1901; the effect of the exotic planting was described in the Gardeners' Chronicle in 1896. In the late C18 the kitchen garden stood between the house and the head of the valley, with a pond to its south; the two lower ponds were formed by John Claude Tremayne in the early C20 (LUC 1993). To the south-east the valley garden joins a further valley which extends north-east along the south-east edge of Old Wood. A stream is dammed to form a further chain of ponds, while a mown grass rise extends along the north-west side of the ponds to connect with Horsemoor Wood to the north. This area, known today as the 'Lost Valley', formed part of the late C18 or early C19 circuit of rides and drives which linked the northern and southern shelter plantations, and reflects the late C18 proposals for improvements made by Thomas Gray. This area was developed from woodland of medieval origin, with the ponds being connected with the supply of water power to Heligan Mill to the south-east (ibid). To the north of the house is a second area of pleasure grounds, known as the Northern Gardens. 'Flora's Green', an approximately elliptical-shaped lawn is surrounded by informal walks leading through an extensive collection of ornamental shrubs planted under mature trees. Many of the specimens in this well-documented collection are original introductions acquired by John Hearle Tremayne from Sir Joseph Hooker's expeditions to the Himalayas in the 1840s; this planting was continued into the early C20 by John Tremayne and his son John Claude. To the north of the lawn a mount, believed to be a beacon mentioned in an account of 1623 (guidebook) survives in the shrubbery, while to the south-east a late C18 brick summerhouse, the Northern Summerhouse, with a three-arched south-east facade overlooks a rectangular slate-edged pool. There are views from the Summerhouse over a laurel hedge which encloses the garden, to the northern park and to Pentewan. The Northern Summerhouse is shown on a plan of 1770, and was restored in 1992 (ibid). The south-facing slope to the south of 'Flora's Green' forms a vegetable garden which is flanked to east and west by further areas of pleasure ground which adjoin broad sand-covered walks which lead south to the house, walled garden, and service quarters. The walk to the east of the kitchen garden is terminated to the south by an extensive mid C19 rockery which comprises a series of informal serpentine walks separated by high banks ornamented with rockwork. A grotto to the north-east incorporates ornamental quartz crystals, while a rocky recess to the south contains a spring-fed pool which feeds the dipping pool in the walled garden and the ponds in the valley garden. To the west of the kitchen garden there is a further area of late C19 rock garden known as the 'Ravine'. An informal walk is flanked by rocky banks and an artificial watercourse; the banks were planted in the late C20 as a fernery, replacing early C20 alpine planting (ibid). The watercourse was fed by water from a reservoir supplied by late C19 rams which were restored in the late C20 (ibid). South of the Ravine and adjacent to the west wall of the Melon Ground, the Italian Garden comprises a rectangular pool with a central late C20 bronze figure and fountain surrounded by a crazy-paved path and borders containing ornamental shrubs. A lean-to tile-roofed summerhouse encloses the garden to the north, while to the west and south it is enclosed by hedges. The Italian Garden was constructed as a 'sun-trap garden' by John Claude Tremayne in 1909 and was restored in 1992. A further area of gardens lie to the south of the walled garden and to the north of the house and stables. To the west, the Sundial Garden, formerly known as Mrs Tremayne's Garden, comprises a rectangular lawn enclosed by a brick walk and herbaceous borders. This garden was in 1896 described as 'the finest herbaceous border in England' (Gardeners' Chronicle); it was recreated in 1995-6. To the east of a walk flanked by Irish yews which leads from the service court to the walled garden is an area of lawn and a group of late C19 dogs' gravestones. The park is situated to the north, east, and south of the house, and is ringed by mixed shelter belts, a belt of woodland along the bottom of the valley running from north to south marking its eastern boundary. The park is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture to the north-east and south. The open areas within the boundary plantations were never fully imparked and have always retained field boundaries; these broadly reflect the arrangement shown on the estate plan of 1774, the Tithe map (1839), and the OS map published in 1888. The areas known today as East Lawn and West Lawn, to the south and south-east of the house, partially reflect Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals for a paddock dotted with ornamental planting and woodland in the valley to the south-east of the house. To the south of the minor road at the southern end of the park is Temple Wood. This was described in the C18 as being laid out with rides, and in the early C19 Gilbert referred to it containing temples; the foundation of one unidentified structure has been located in the wood, together with several rides (LUC 1993). The kitchen garden comprises two walled gardens and a vegetable garden situated to the north of the house. The southern garden, known as the Flower Garden, is approximately trapezoid in shape and is enclosed by late C18 walls c 5m high constructed from imported brick (listed grade II) (guidebook). The garden is today (2000) used for growing a variety of vegetables and flowers, while fruit trees are trained against the walls. The garden is entered from the south through an entrance flanked by early C20 stone piers surmounted by ball finials. The south entrance leads to a central brick-paved walk which extends north to a central circular dipping pool, beyond which the walk continues to a door in the north wall. A transverse walk to the west divides the west half of the garden into two large beds, while the single area to the east is divided into geometrical-shaped planting areas by low box hedges. The late C20 path pattern replaces the Y-shaped pattern shown on the late C19 OS map (1881). Two glasshouses, a citrus house, and ainery of 'Paxtonian' form stand against the inner face of the north wall, while a later peach house is built against the inner face of the east wall. A range of associated structures including a bothy and office, and a small square glasshouse for growing bananas stand against the outer face of the north wall. The Flower Garden corresponds to a walled garden shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals, and had assumed its present form by 1839 (Tithe map). Having ceased to be cultivated in the mid C20, the garden and glasshouses have been restored and recreated in the late C20. To the east of the Flower Garden are two further, smaller walled enclosures, that to the north being the reserve garden, and that to the south the poultry yard. To the north of the Flower Garden a further walled garden is known as the Melon Ground. Enclosed by brick walls c 5m high, the garden is approximately

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segmental-shaped on plan with a curved north wall. A central walk connecting doors in the north and south walls is flanked to the east by a pineapple pit and melon house, and to the west by three ranges of cold frames. A curved wall corresponding to the north wall of the Melon Ground is shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 plan, while the 1839 Tithe map shows the garden in its present form. The Melon Ground and its glasshouses were restored in the late C20. To the north-east of the Melon Ground, an early C19 brick wall c 5m high contains three tiers of arched-topped recesses for bee skeps. North of the Melon Ground, and entered through the door in the north wall of that garden, the vegetable garden is rectangular on plan and is enclosed by laurel and conifer hedges. The central box-edged north/south sand walk passes beneath late C20 wrought-iron fruit arches, while a transverse walk divides the garden into quarters. The vegetable garden is shown in its present form on the 1839 Tithe map. A late C20 orchard of traditional varieties and a nut walk have been planted to the north-east of the house adjoining a path connecting the northern pleasure grounds to the valley garden south-east of the house.

SX0031645854

### Trewithen

1488

Heligan is situated c 2.5km north-west of the coastal village of Mevagissey, some 5km south-south-west of St Austell. The c 70ha site is bounded to the north by a minor road which runs east from St Ewe to Tregiskey, while to the south-west, south, and east it adjoins agricultural land. The west boundary is formed in part by a minor road which leads south from Pengrugla to Heligan Mill; this road turns sharply east to form the southern boundary of the park, separating it from Temple Wood to the south-east. To the north-east a belt of plantation bordering the Long Drive extends to the B3273 road from Pentewan to St Austell, and to the south-east Temple Wood adjoins a further area of woodland, Treleven Plantation. The site is undulating, with steep-sided valleys extending from north to south to the east and south-east of the house, and from west to east to the south of the house. There are views south-south-east along the main valley to the south of the house to Mevagissey and the sea, while from the pleasure grounds to the north of the house there are views across the park to Pentewan. Heligan is today (2000) approached from the minor road to the north. A late C20 vehicular entrance to the north-west of the mid or late C19 Upper Lodge and gate (listed grade II) gives access to an area of car park, to the south of which are located late C20 single-storey buildings comprising a visitors' entrance and other facilities. From the Upper Lodge a tarmac drive extends south, parallel to the minor road forming the western boundary of the site; it is screened from the road by a belt of mixed shrubbery and trees. The drive sweeps south-east to approach the west front of the house. This north drive was laid out in the late C18 or early C19 and accords with proposals made by Thomas Gray. The Long Drive approaches the site from the B3273 road from Mevagissey to St Austell, at a point c 750m north-west of Pentewan and c 1.7km north-east of the house. A mid C19 lodge stands to the south of the entrance, beyond which the drive rises gently south-west for c 1km, bordered by mid C19 ornamental planting, New Road Plantation. It then passes under an ornamental mid C19 stone bridge at Peruppa which carries the St Ewe to Mevagissey road across the drive. To the west of the Mevagissey road the drive passes for c 500m along the southern edge of the boundary plantation to the north of the park. Passing to the east of the Upper Lodge, the Long Drive joins the north drive c 250m north-north-west of the house. The Long Drive was formed by John Hearle Tremayne c 1830, and was planted with large numbers of Bentham's Cornel (*Cornus capitata*) raised from the original introduction of seed collected in Nepal by Sir Anthony Buller. The drive was noted by the Gardeners' Chronicle in 1896, when it was said to be one of the finest in the country. A further drive, now disused, approaches Heligan from Heligan Mill to the south-east. The former drive led north through a wooded valley to approach the house from the south. It formed part of a boundary ride through the western and southern shelter plantations, and through Old Wood. The south-east drive was constructed in the late C18 or early C19, and reflects Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals. The house at Heligan (listed grade II) stands towards the top of a steep-sided valley which falls to the south-west, enjoying views east to St Austell and south-west to Mevagissey. The house comprises a main block constructed in white-painted brick under a hipped slate roof. The south or garden facade has a slightly projecting centrepiece two bays wide with a string-course above the ground-floor windows. A two-storey block adjoins the south facade to the east. The present house was constructed in 1692 by Sir John Tremayne, who extended and partly rebuilt an early C17 house which had in turn replaced an earlier house on or near this site. The late C17 house was remodelled in 1810, and a service wing was added in 1830. The house fell into disrepair in the mid C20 and was converted into apartments in 1970. The mid C18 stables (listed grade II), an C18 walled yard (listed grade II), farm offices (listed grade II), and the former steward's house, now (2000) known as Palm Cottage (listed grade II) stand to the north of the house. The gardens and pleasure grounds lie principally to the north and south of the house. Two grass terraces ascend the east-facing slope above the west front of the house, while a further grass terrace extends below the south facade; a pre-Conquest Celtic cross (listed grade II) is placed at the south-west corner of the south terrace. These terraces survive from early C18 formal gardens which are shown on a plan of 1735 by John Wade (CRO), and for the construction of which accounts survive indicating that the terraces and parterres were completed in 1736 (CRO). Lawns slope south below the south terrace to a wooded valley, where late C20 boardwalks extend through mid and late C19 and early C20 exotic planting around a stream which is dammed to form a chain of three ponds. The valley garden, formerly known as the Japanese Garden but today (2000) known as the 'Jungle', was developed by John Tremayne who inherited in 1851, and his son John Claude, who inherited in 1901; the effect of the exotic planting was described in the Gardeners' Chronicle in 1896. In the late C18 the kitchen garden stood between the house and the head of the valley, with a pond to its south; the two lower ponds were formed by John Claude Tremayne in the early C20 (LUC 1993). To the south-east the valley garden joins a further valley which extends north-east along the south-east edge of Old Wood. A stream is dammed to form a further chain of ponds, while a mown grass rise extends along the north-west side of the ponds to connect with Horsemoor Wood to the north. This area, known today as the 'Lost Valley', formed part of the late C18 or early C19 circuit of rides and drives which linked the northern and southern shelter plantations, and reflects the late C18 proposals for improvements made by Thomas Gray. This area was developed from woodland of medieval origin, with the ponds being connected with the supply of water power to Heligan Mill to the south-east (ibid). To the north of the house is a second area of pleasure grounds, known as the Northern Gardens. 'Flora's Green', an approximately elliptical-shaped lawn is surrounded by informal walks leading through an extensive collection of ornamental shrubs planted under mature trees. Many of the specimens in this well-documented collection are original introductions acquired by John Hearle Tremayne from Sir Joseph Hooker's expeditions to the Himalayas in the 1840s; this planting was continued into the early C20 by John Tremayne and his son John Claude. To the north of the lawn a mount, believed to be a beacon mentioned in an account of 1623 (guidebook) survives in the shrubbery, while to the south-east a late C18 brick summerhouse, the Northern Summerhouse, with a three-arched south-east facade overlooks a rectangular slate-edged pool. There are views from the Summerhouse over a laurel hedge which encloses the garden, to the northern park and to Pentewan. The Northern Summerhouse is shown on a plan of 1770, and was restored in 1992 (ibid). The south-facing slope to the south of 'Flora's Green' forms a vegetable garden which is flanked to east and west by further areas of pleasure ground which adjoin broad sand-covered walks which lead south to the house, walled garden, and service quarters. The walk to the east of the kitchen garden is terminated to the south by an extensive mid C19 rockery which comprises a series of informal serpentine walks separated by high banks ornamented with rockwork. A grotto to the north-east incorporates ornamental quartz crystals, while a rocky recess to the south contains a spring-fed pool which feeds the dipping pool in the walled garden and the ponds in the valley garden. To the west of the kitchen garden there is a further area of late C19 rock garden known as the 'Ravine'. An informal walk is flanked by rocky banks and an artificial watercourse; the banks were planted in the late C20 as a fernery, replacing early C20 alpine planting (ibid). The watercourse was fed by water from a reservoir supplied by late C19 rams which were restored in the late C20 (ibid). South of the Ravine and adjacent to the west wall of the Melon Ground, the Italian Garden comprises a rectangular pool with a central late C20 bronze figure and fountain surrounded by a crazy-paved path and borders containing ornamental shrubs. A lean-to tile-roofed summerhouse encloses the garden to the north, while to the west and south it is enclosed by hedges. The Italian Garden was constructed as a 'sun-trap garden' by John Claude Tremayne in 1909 and was restored in 1992. A further area of gardens lie to the south of the walled garden and to the north of the house and stables. To the west, the Sundial Garden, formerly known as Mrs Tremayne's Garden, comprises a rectangular lawn enclosed by a brick walk and herbaceous borders. This garden was in 1896 described as 'the finest herbaceous border in England' (Gardeners' Chronicle); it was recreated in 1995-6. To the east of a walk flanked by Irish yews which leads from the service court to the walled garden is an area of lawn and a group of late C19 dogs' gravestones. The park is situated to the north, east, and south of the house, and is ringed by mixed shelter belts, a belt of woodland along the bottom of the valley running from north to south marking its eastern boundary. The park is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture to the north-east and south. The open areas within the boundary plantations were never fully imparked and have always retained field boundaries; these broadly reflect the arrangement shown on the estate plan of 1774, the Tithe map (1839), and the OS map published in 1888. The areas known today as East Lawn and West Lawn, to the south and south-east of the house, partially reflect Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals for a paddock dotted with ornamental planting and woodland in the valley to the south-east of the house. To the south of the minor road at the southern end of the park is Temple Wood. This was described in the C18 as being laid out with rides, and in the early C19 Gilbert referred to it containing temples; the foundation of one unidentified structure has been located in the wood, together with several rides (LUC 1993). The kitchen garden comprises two walled gardens and a vegetable garden situated to the north of the house. The southern garden, known as the Flower Garden, is approximately trapezoid in shape and is enclosed by late C18 walls c 5m high constructed from imported brick (listed grade II) (guidebook). The garden is today (2000) used for growing a variety of vegetables and flowers, while fruit trees are trained against the walls. The garden is entered from the south through an entrance flanked by early C20 stone piers surmounted by ball finials. The south entrance leads to a central brick-paved walk which extends north to a central circular dipping pool, beyond which the walk continues to a door in the north wall. A transverse walk to the west divides the west half of the garden into two large beds, while the single area to the east is divided into geometrical-shaped planting areas by low box hedges. The late C20 path pattern replaces the Y-shaped pattern shown on the late C19 OS map (1881). Two glasshouses, a citrus house, and a vinery of 'Paxtonian' form stand against the inner face of the north wall, while a later peach house is built against the inner face of the east wall. A range of associated structures including a bothy and office, and a small square glasshouse for growing bananas stand against the outer face of the north wall. The Flower Garden corresponds to a walled garden shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals, and had assumed its present form by 1839 (Tithe map). Having ceased to be cultivated in the mid C20, the garden and glasshouses have been restored and recreated in the late C20. To the east of the Flower Garden are two further, smaller walled enclosures, that to the north being the reserve garden, and that to the south the poultry yard. To the north of the Flower Garden a further walled garden is known as the Melon Ground. Enclosed by brick walls c 5m high, the garden is approximately segmental-shaped on plan with a curved north wall. A central walk connecting doors in the north and south walls is flanked to the east by a pineapple pit and melon house, and to the west by three ranges of cold frames. A curved wall corresponding to the north wall of the Melon Ground is shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 plan, while the 1839 Tithe map shows the garden in its present form. The Melon Ground and its glasshouses were restored in the late C20. To the north-east of the Melon Ground, an early C19 brick wall c 5m high contains three tiers of arched-topped recesses for bee skeps. North of the Melon Ground, and entered through the door in the north wall of that garden, the vegetable garden is rectangular on plan and is enclosed by laurel and conifer hedges. The central box-edged north/south sand walk passes beneath late C20 wrought-iron fruit arches, while a transverse walk divides the garden into quarters. The vegetable garden is shown in its present form on the 1839 Tithe map. A late C20 orchard of traditional varieties and a nut walk have been planted to the north-east of the house adjoining a path connecting the northern pleasure grounds to the valley garden south-east of the house.

SW9117247510

### Pencarrow

1643

Pencarrow is situated c 1km north-north-east of the village of Washaway, and some 4km north-north-west of Bodmin, to the north-east of the A389 road. The c 70ha site comprises some 12ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 58ha of parkland and ornamental plantations. To the north and east the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-east it is bounded by the B3266 road which runs north-east from Bodmin to Camelford. The south-west boundary adjoins further agricultural land, and to the west a minor road running north from Washaway to Croanford forms the boundary of the site. A steep-sided valley runs from south to north through the centre of the site with the house standing at its lower, northern end; a stream in the valley has been dammed to form a lake in the pleasure grounds south of the house. To the east and west of the valley, shoulders of higher land also slope down gently from south to north. There are extensive views north from the park across adjacent agricultural land and towards the tower of St Mabyn parish church c 2km north of the house. These views are framed by ornamental plantations to the east and west of the park, while further mid and late C19 ornamental plantations including Trescowe Brake to the east of the site, Pencarrow Wood to the south-east of the B3266 road, and West Down Plantation to the west of the minor road forming the western boundary of the site, contribute to the setting of the site. Pencarrow is today (2000) entered from a minor road which passes from east to west across the site linking the B3266 road and the A389 road at Washaway. The entrance on the north side of this road is marked by a pair of white-painted timber



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gates supported by simple granite piers set in a low stone wall. The tarmac South Drive extends c 270m north-west through mid C19 ornamental plantations comprising mixed deciduous trees and conifers which are planted behind wide grass verges. The drive sweeps west and north-west through a circular earthwork, Pencarrow Rounds (scheduled ancient monument), which is planted with picturesque oaks and rhododendrons. Beyond Pencarrow Rounds, the drive turns north and follows a straight course for c 950m; it is bordered by C19 and C20 specimen rhododendrons which are planted beneath mid C19 specimen trees and conifers which frame glimpsed views to the east and north-east across the park towards the house. The drive sweeps north-east to pass to the north of the house and the late C17 or early C18 stables and staff cottages (listed grade II), before turning sharply south-east to arrive at the carriage court below the east facade of the house. The carriage court comprises a square, partly sunken area enclosed by stone walls to the north, east, and south; the walls are surmounted by low stone piers which are linked by a single timber rail which replaces C19 metal railings. A flight of stone steps on the central axis of the east facade ascends east to the pleasure grounds, while a circular lawn at the centre of the gravelled court is ornamented with a late C19 cast-iron tazza. The South Drive was constructed by Sir William Molesworth from c 1842 as a picturesque approach to the house exploiting the antiquarian interest of the Pencarrow Rounds. The associated planting of c 1848 (guidebook) includes many specimen trees raised from seed collected by Douglas, Lobb, and Hooker (ibid). The South Drive extends to the south of the current (2000) entrance for c 240m to reach the B3266 road at the Double Lodges (listed grade II), a pair of mid C19 octagonal single-storey lodges under pitched slate roofs, each with a central ornamental chimney stack. The southern extension of the South Drive is lined by a mid or late C19 avenue of monkey puzzles and formed part of Sir William Molesworth's mid C19 development of the park. The west drive approaches the site from the minor road forming its western boundary at a point c 400m west-north-west of the house. To the north of the entrance stands Lower Lodge (listed grade II), a mid C19 two-storey picturesque stone lodge. The west drive extends c 300m east to the north of a paddock and the South Drive Plantation, and parallel to the northern boundary of the site, to join the South Drive north-west of the house and stables. A further drive, the Green Drive, which is today (2000) a track, extends south-east from the north-east side of the house through the pleasure grounds, Mount Plantation, and Trescowe Brake to join the B3266 road c 1km south-east of the house. The Green Drive was begun by Sir William Molesworth in 1844 (planting book); ornamental planting took place along the drive between 1844 and 1855, and again in the late C19 and early C20 (ibid). A service drive leads east from the south side of the kitchen garden north-east of the house across agricultural land (outside the site here registered) to Trescowe Farm c 750m north-east of the house. Pencarrow House (listed grade II\*) stands at the lower, northern end of the valley which runs from south to north through the site. The house comprises a principal range of two storeys and an attic under hipped slate roofs. The south and east facades are stuccoed, while the west facade is of dressed stone and the north facade constructed from rubble stone. The east or entrance facade has a central pediment which surmounts a projecting centrepiece of three bays; the first-floor windows are surmounted by segmental pediments. The corners of the central bays and the north and south ends of the facade are articulated with stucco quoins, while a pedimented single-storey rusticated porch protects the principal door. The south or garden facade comprises seven bays with pedimented windows to the first floor and a centrally placed garden door on the ground floor; the north facade is lit by two Venetian windows. The house occupies the site of a late C17 or early C18 building of earlier origins, which was partly rebuilt by the fourth and fifth Baronets between c 1760 and 1775, probably to the design of Robert Allison of York (d 1773). The mid and late C18 house was partly remodelled for Sir William Molesworth c 1844 by George Wightwick, while further internal remodelling was undertaken in 1919 by Ernest Newton. Formal gardens are situated to the north-east and south of the house, with further areas of informal pleasure grounds to the east, south, and west of the house. To the north-east of the house an area of lawns is separated from the service drive and kitchen garden to the north by a brick and stone wall c 3m high. A gravel walk runs parallel to this wall, with a further walk extending south-east towards the formal terraced gardens. On the south face of the wall c 80m north-east of the house, a brick alcove approached by a short flight of brick steps contains a bench seat and is surmounted by a gothic arch and gable; it is flanked to east and west by a pair of further gables and two pairs of blind gothic arches. Some 5m to the west of the alcove, an ornamental timber and trellis summerhouse contains display shelves for potted plants, today (2000) used for plant sales. The boundary wall is lavishly planted with wisteria and climbing plants which grow in a narrow stone-edged bed, while to the east, the gravel walk is terminated by a stone bench seat set within a semicircular low stone-walled recess. The alcove, gables, trellis summerhouse, and stone recess are the remnants of an extensive range of ornamental glasshouses which comprised a stove house with a tropical rockery, a pool with waterlilies, a cool conservatory, small greenhouse, a vinery, and a fuschia house constructed in 1843 (planting book); these were removed in the mid C20. To the south of the site of the C19 glasshouses a gravel walk extends along a grass terrace above the forecourt to the east of the house. Above this terrace, informal lawns planted with mixed C19 and early C20 specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers ascend to the east towards the mid C19 Green Drive. To the south of the house an approximately semicircular sunken depression is laid out with four panels of lawn divided by a cruciform arrangement of gravel walks which are terminated to the south, east, and west by flights of stone steps which ascend to a further gravel walk extending around the perimeter of the sunken garden. South of the central intersection of the gravel walks in the sunken garden is a mid C19 carved stone fountain (listed grade II), based on one in the Piazza Navonna, Rome (Pett 1998), comprises a single bowl supported by four caryatid figures on a stepped stone base. Surmounted by an ornate wrought-iron jet, this stands in a shallow, granite-kerbed basin of quatrefoil outline. The lawns to the east and west of the fountain are planted with late C19 specimen conifers, while these lawns and those to the north-east and north-west retain earthwork traces of geometric flower beds. These were described in 1842 as 'beautifully laid out' and planted with 'the newest sorts of Dahlias, and of the choicest Pansies, Verbenas, Petunias and Alstromerias' (Gardeners' Chronicle). The formal beds were removed in the C20. The formal gardens are separated from the park to the south by late C20 timber fences which replace ornamental mid C19 wrought-iron fences which formerly enclosed the garden to the east, south, and west (painting, private collection). The formal gardens to the south of the house were developed by Sir William Molesworth in the early 1830s. To the south-east of the formal garden a specimen monkey puzzle supplied by Joseph Knight (c 1777-1855) of Chelsea at a cost of £25 was planted in 1834; this tree, which was felled in 1922, is said to have given rise to the epithet 'monkey puzzle' (cuttings pasted in planting book). The view of the formal garden from the Corner Bedroom inspired Sir Arthur Sullivan in the composition of the operetta *Iolanthe* in 1882 (guidebook). To the east of the formal garden and c 45m south-east of the house a west-facing bank is planted as a rock garden (listed grade II) extending c 100m from north to south. The rock garden is composed of massive granite boulders and is extensively planted with specimen shrubs and conifers. A grotto (listed grade II) in the form of an open-fronted recess in the west face of the rock garden is lined with quartz and crystals. Informal stone paths and steps ascend through the rock garden to reach an upper walk which extends south through the rock garden from the lawns to the east of the house. This walk is planted with further specimen trees and shrubs, including a group of regularly spaced Irish yews. Some 100m south-east of the house a Celtic granite cross is incorporated into the rock garden; this was relocated from Bodmin Moor in the mid C19. The rock garden was constructed c 1831-4 by Mr Corbett for Sir William Molesworth from rocks and boulders moved from Bodmin Moor by Sir William's unemployed tenants. The stones were arranged in imitation of the natural scenery of the Moor, and surface vegetation was carefully retained (Twycross 1846; Gardeners' Chronicle 1899). In the late C19 and early C20 exotic planting including bananas and yuccas, and evergreen shrubs were introduced in place of the mid C19 planting scheme which had included an artificial moorland bog and alpine subjects (*J Horticulture* 1878; photographs, private collection). The walk extending south from the house through the formal garden ascends a double flight of stone steps to reach an informal walk which leads south-east through mid and late C20 ornamental shrubs to pass along the east side of the valley which extends south of the house and gardens; there are views west and south-west across the park. The gravel walk continues along the east bank of a stream, and is flanked by ornamental shrubs which were originally planted in 1845 (planting book). Some 400m south of the house the walk passes the Palm House, a mid C19 roofless stone structure with an open front to the east; the interior is planted with specimen palms. The Palm House was adapted by Sir William Molesworth in 1844 from an existing 'horse shed', and originally served as a house for ornamental fowl (planting book). Some 480m south of the house the walk reaches a lake which is retained to the north by an earth dam. The lake is surrounded by ornamental shrubs planted beneath specimen trees, while above its north-west corner a late C18 or early C19 brick-lined icehouse (listed grade II) is situated in evergreen shrubbery beneath mature beech trees. The lake was constructed c 1845, and rhododendrons were planted around it in 1847/8 (planting book). The walk continues along the east bank of the lake and ascends the valley south-east, following the stream through the mid C19 American Gardens which are planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers; these were developed by Sir William Molesworth in 1848 (planting book). Some 100m south of the lake the walk passes a spring which is enclosed by rustic stones and ferns to form a small grotto, before sweeping south-east around the head of the valley to return north and north-east through the American Garden and valley at a higher level. To the west of the house there is a further area of lawns planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers which merge to the west with the planting adjacent to the mid C19 south drive. Some 80m west of the house a shallow circular grass depression corresponds to an C18 cockpit. The gardens and pleasure grounds were developed in their present form by Sir William Molesworth from c 1830, with the assistance of his gardener, Mr Corbett. Further planting was carried out by his widow, and by his sister, Mrs Richard Ford, while in the mid C20 Sir John Molesworth-St Aubyn developed the collections of rhododendrons, camellias, and azaleas. From the early 1970s the late Lt Col Sir Arscott Molesworth-St Aubyn undertook extensive clearance and reclamation of areas of the gardens and pleasure grounds which had become derelict during the Second World War (guidebook). The park comprises two distinct areas situated to the south and south-east of the house; these are divided by the valley and American Garden. The south park remains pasture with scattered C19 and C20 ornamental trees, and occupies the west-facing slope and floor of the valley to the south of the house. To the east the southern park is enclosed by the ornamental plantations in the valley and American Garden, while to the west it is bounded by the mid C19 Drive Plantations which were established by Sir William Molesworth from 1842 (Pett 1998). To the south the park adjoins the woodland to the north of Pencarrow Rounds. A walk was constructed crossing the park from east to west in 1855 linking the American Garden and the south drive c 800m south-south-west of the house (planting book). The south-east area of park occupies a north-west-facing slope c 200m south-east of the house. Enclosed to the north-east by the mid C19 Mount Plantation, and to the south-east by Trescowe Brake, the south-east park remains pasture with a group of ornamental trees c 400m south-east of the house. A deer park was noted by Borlase in 1758, but this was disparked by 1814 (Lysons). The pale of this park is said to correspond to the hedge bank to the west of the south drive (Pett 1998). The park was developed in its present form as part of the improvements undertaken by Sir William Molesworth between c 1830 and 1855. The kitchen garden is situated c 130m north-east of the house, and is separated from the pleasure grounds by a service drive which leads east-north-east to Trescowe. The kitchen garden comprises two walled enclosures which are approximately rectangular on plan. The smaller, southern enclosure is surrounded by stone walls c 3m high (listed grade II) which are planted with fruit trees. The garden is today (2000) laid to grass. To the west stands the two-storey Garden House (listed grade II), a mid C19 cottage of rendered stone construction with ornamental diamond-paned windows. The Garden House, formerly occupied by the head gardener, and the garden walls were constructed in 1846 and planted with trained fruit trees (planting book). The larger, northern enclosure is surrounded by stone-coped brick walls c 3m high (listed grade II), and is today (2000) planted with soft fruit. Timber doors are set at the north-east and north-west corners, while a larger opening at the central point of the north wall leads to a further area of orchard which is enclosed by walls to the north-east and east. Further openings in the south wall lead south-west to the stables and farmyard, and south-east to the smaller kitchen garden and Garden House. To the south-east of the kitchen gardens and the service drive, a mid C19 stone arch leads back to the pleasure grounds north-east of the house; this formerly allowed access to the mid C19 ornamental glasshouses. To the north of the wall enclosing the pleasure grounds, and to the south of the service drive, is a range of mid C19 bothies and sheds associated with the ornamental glasshouses.

SX0423269886

### Boconnoc

1298

Boconnoc is situated c 4km east of Lostwithiel to the south of the A390 road. The c 350ha site comprises c 10ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 340ha of parkland, ornamental plantations, and picturesque walks and rides. To the north, south-east, north-east, and west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-west and south the site is bounded by a minor road which leads east from the A390 road to Couch's Mill. A further minor road leading north from Lerryn to East Taphouse forms the eastern boundary of the site. A minor road running south from West Taphouse and Braddock passes through the site c 2km east of the house. The ground is undulating, with the River Lerryn flowing south through a valley immediately west of the house. A tributary stream flows east through another valley, and has its confluence with the River Lerryn c 190m north-west of the house. The ground rises to the west and north-east, allowing wide views across the park and surrounding country. The approach to Boconnoc today (2000) is from the minor road leading south from West Taphouse at a point c 320m south-east of Braddock church. The entrance from this road is marked by Horsepool Lodge, a mid C19 stone structure standing to the south of the drive which leads c 500m west-south-west along the southern edge of Braddockpark Wood, to join the axial north-west drive c 2km north-east of the house. Turning sharply south-west the drive continues on a straight course aligned on the late C18 obelisk c 1.1km north-east of the house; the drive is flanked by wide grass verges and passes through mixed plantations with evergreen underplanting. Ascending a slight incline to approach the obelisk, the drive passes between a pair of rusticated and pedimented stone classical shrines (listed grade II); constructed c 1771 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford the shrines form a group with the obelisk. Placed on an axis with the drive, the obelisk (listed grade II) stands on an approximately square level platform, the corners of which are marked by mature

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

specimen Scots pines. A slate inscription panel is set into the north-east face of the obelisk's pedestal recording that it was erected 'In gratitude and affection to the Memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton'. The obelisk was constructed in 1771 by Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, presumably to his own design, and was repaired by Sir John Soane after a lightning strike in 1787 (Pevsner 1974); the platform upon which it stands is said to have originated as a mid C17 battery (listed building description; OS). Adjacent to the obelisk the drive sweeps south-south-west and south-west for c 320m, dropping through further mixed plantations and shrubbery to enter the park adjacent to Lawn Lodge, a mid C19 picturesque gabled structure c 720m north-east of the house. Beyond Lawn Lodge, the drive follows a straight course c 550m south-west through the park, dropping gently towards the house and parish church. Some 130m east of the house the drive divides, with one branch ascending north-west to the C18 and C19 stable court (listed grade II) and another sweeping south-east, south, and south-west through the park below the house to form a southern approach. The principal drive continues west, passing through an early C19 white-painted timber gate flanked by mature specimen rhododendrons to enter the pleasure grounds east of the house. The gravel drive divides areas of lawn, that to the north being bounded by a steep rocky slope planted with ornamental shrubs, immediately below the C14 parish church (listed grade I). There is a gravelled carriage turn immediately below the east facade of the house. The north-east drive, leading from the house to an entrance immediately south of Braddock church, was developed in the late C18 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford. A complex network of drives extends throughout the site, with entrances giving access from public roads to the west, south-west, south, and east. A further principal drive approaches the house from the minor road forming the south-west boundary of the site. A simple tall timber gate set in a stone boundary wall gives access to a drive which leads c 80m east through the deer park to join a further drive (today, 2000, a track) which leads south-east through Westparks Wood. The point at which this drive enters the deer park is marked by Park Lodge, a mid C19 gabled stone structure which stands to the north-east of a gate supported by granite piers set in a C19 wrought-iron deer fence. The south-west drive continues to descend gently c 600m south-east through a picturesque valley within the deer park planted with beech and clumps of pines to reach a junction with the south drive which leads to an entrance and early C19 lodge at Couch's Mill. The late C19 or early C20 Taley Lodge, a two-storey stone and half-timbered structure stands in large lawned gardens to the south-west of a pair of C19 rusticated stone gate piers which mark the start of the south drive. South of Taley Lodge the south drive runs parallel and to the west of the River Lerryn, which here flows through a picturesque wooded valley. The drive passes picturesque features including a granite drinking trough fed by a small cascade, to reach, after c 500m, Millcombe Bridge (listed grade II), a late C18 triple-arched granite bridge which carries the drive to the east bank of the river. To the north of Taley Lodge, the south-west drive extends north along the west bank of the lake and the River Lerryn for c 320m before turning north-east to cross the river on a single-arched late C18 stone bridge with a parapet ornamented with quartz rubble. From the bridge there are views north along the picturesquely wooded valley of the Lerryn, and south to The Lake; to the north-east the house is visible above a south-facing slope. Beyond the bridge the drive divides, one branch leading north along the Lerryn valley to reach the Stewardry north of the house, the other, principal branch sweeping east and north to join the north-east drive east of the house. The complex system of drives was developed in the late C18 and early C19 by the first and second Lords Camelford. The south and south-west drives with their exploitation of picturesque scenery and features in the Lerryn valley and the deer park are typical of developments made by the second Lord Camelford and Lord Grenville in the early C19. The C18 and C19 drives appear to have replaced a formal approach aligned on the east facade of the house (Mr Fortescue pers comm, 2000); the line of this approach has been partly replanted in the C20 as an avenue. Boconnoc House (listed grade II\*) stands on an artificially levelled terrace cut into a south- and west-facing slope above the River Lerryn towards the centre of the site. Constructed in rubble stone under slate, partly Mansard roofs, and comprising two storeys with attics lit by dormer windows, the house was formerly L-shaped on plan with a long south wing extending west of the entrance or east wing. The south wing, which contained a gallery constructed by Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford in 1772, was reduced in 1971, leaving the house approximately I-shaped on plan. The entrance or east facade is nearly symmetrical, with an off-centre doorcase, while to north and south it breaks forward in a pair of bays which are treated identically, with ground-floor tripartite sash windows below first-floor Venetian windows. To the north, and slightly set back, is a three-storey tower which forms the east end of a C19 north wing; this was reduced in height from four storeys in the C20. The west facade which overlooks a gravelled yard is irregular with a projecting central section. To the south is a single-storey range and a C20 screen wall which form remnants of the demolished late C18 gallery wing. The house assumed its present form c 1719 when the C16 or C17 house built by the Mohun family was extended for Thomas Pitt, former Governor of Madras. The south wing was extended westwards in 1772 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford, working in association with Charles Rawlinson of Lostwithiel. Sir John Soane undertook repairs and improvements to the house in the late C18 (Stroud 1961), and an early C19 engraving shows a north-east wing extending further east than is the case today (Gilbert 1820). Following requisition of the house during the Second World War, serious structural problems became evident in the south wing, which was reduced in 1971-2, since when the house has remained unoccupied. Today (2000) a major programme of restoration is planned. The pleasure grounds are situated to the south and east of the house, with further areas on the higher ground to the north-east, north, and on the west-facing slope of the Lerryn valley to the north-west. To the east of the house is an area of lawn flanking the drive. Stone steps ascend the rocky south-facing bank to the north of the lawn giving access to the parish church. To the north-east of the house and to the north of the carriage turn is a C19 circular stone-kerbed pool which contains a two-tier, cast-iron fountain. A gravel terrace walk returns below the south facade of the house and is retained by a low drystone wall. At the western end of the south wing, on the site of the demolished late C18 gallery, is a partly paved garden and a south-facing loggia, all enclosed behind low stone walls. Below the gravel terrace a grass terrace extends c 50m east beyond the house to be terminated by a double-sided ornamental granite bench seat which is backed by a group of trees. There are extensive views from the terrace and lawns south across the park to The Lake. The grass terrace is retained by a low stone wall, and from it stone steps flanked by low square-section stone piers descend to an area of south-facing sloping lawns planted with groups of rhododendrons and other shrubs. The lawns descend to a C19 metal estate fence separating the pleasure grounds from the park. Some 130m north-east of the house is an approximately triangular-shaped area of pleasure grounds enclosed on each side by stone walls or Cornish hedges which separate the garden from service or secondary drives. Entered through a C19 or early C20 ornamental wrought-iron gate, the garden comprises an area of south-facing sloping lawn planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers. A mown grass walk leads c 80m north to a low flight of stone steps which ascends to a level terrace which is similarly planted with mature specimen trees and shrubs arranged around a circular stone-kerbed pool which contains a two-tier stone fountain. To the north, a rendered brick wall with a central recess aligned with the fountain and steps marks the site of a C19 conservatory; a brick lean-to shed survives against the rear face of the wall. To the north of the site of the conservatory the ground slopes up to a level which forms the northern boundary of the garden. To the north-east a flight of stone steps flanked by quartz-rubble walls ascends to a C19 or early C20 wrought-iron gate leading to a drive which leads north from the stables to Nenawicket. This garden, known as the Dorothy Garden, was developed by the Fortescue family from the mid C19. Beyond the drive is a further area of lawns planted with specimen trees and groups of ornamental shrubs; to the west is a late C20 pond of informal outline. Some 80m north the pleasure grounds are separated from parkland by a C19 metal estate fence which allows views north up the Lerryn valley. A ride lined by mature limes and groups of rhododendrons leads north-north-east parallel to the park boundary, joining further rides which lead north through Brownhill Wood. To the north-west of the C20 pond a mown grass path descends the north-west-facing slope through a belt of mature pines and specimen shrubs to reach a drive, a continuation of the south drive, c 320m north of the house, adjacent to the entrance to the Stewardry. This late C18/C19 two-storey stone house stands in C19 and C20 informal gardens and pleasure grounds comprising lawns planted with specimen trees and groups of ornamental shrubs. To the north of the Stewardry the drive continues to join the network of drives and rides in Brownhill Wood, while to the south it forms the boundary between the pleasure grounds and parkland west of the house, from which it is separated by C19 metal estate fencing; there are picturesque views across the Lerryn valley, and west to Colliershill Wood. Above, and parallel to the drive, a gravel terrace walk extends south from the Stewardry through deciduous woodland underplanted with ornamental shrubs. Some 130m north-west of the house the terrace walk reaches a former quarry with a cascade descending the rock face to the east and an early C19 classical stone bath standing towards the centre of a level area which has been planted with specimen Chusan palms and moisture-loving plants. Below and to the west of the terrace, the stream forms an informal cascade, while a clearing planted with azaleas allows views across the Lerryn valley. Some 50m south of the quarry garden, a flight of rustic stone steps ascends south-east to reach an early C19 bath house and bathing pool (listed grade II) c 50m north-west of the house. The bath house and pool are enclosed within a rectangular enclosure formed by rubble-stone walls c 3m high, with an entrance in the south-east corner formed by a re-set gothic arch and timber door. The pool (dry, 2000) is rectangular on plan and lined with ashlar granite blocks, and is surrounded by a paved walk and narrow borders planted with camellias and rhododendrons. To the west a stone lion's-mask fountain to feed the pool is set on a curved pediment, while to the east the bathing house comprises a stone, square-plan structure under a pyramid slate roof (under repair, 2000). A door on the west facade leads directly to the pool, while further doors in the north and south facades lead to the perimeter walk; a flight of stone steps descends into the pool at its north-east corner. The terrace walk, quarry garden, and bath form part of the early C19 pleasure grounds developed by the second Lord Camelford in the Picturesque taste. There are further detached pleasure grounds to the west and east of the house. To the west a tributary stream of the River Lerryn flows east through a valley which contains a series of early C19 picturesque incidents. A carriage drive runs parallel and to the north-east of the stream, below the steep south-west-facing slope of Colliershill Wood. Some 270m north-west of the house the rim of a former quarry is planted with evergreen shrubs, while to the west rustic stone steps ascend to a series of rocky walks on the hillside above the drive. Adjacent to the mound is the entrance to a disused mine, and a rocky cascade. A walk to the south of the stream is carried above the mine entrance on a simple, single-arched stone bridge. The cross, bridge, and cascade form a picturesque group when seen from the carriage drive to the north of the stream. A walk ascends south-west through the woodland on the east-facing slope of the valley, from a point c 220m west-north-west of the house. The walk passes a simple granite bench seat positioned at the base of a veteran beech, the roots of which are deliberately exposed. This seat would have afforded views north-east across the valley to the quarry garden in the pleasure grounds; these are now obscured. At the summit of the hill, adjacent to the boundary of the plantation and the north-west park, the walk reaches the 'Bastion' or 'Cock Pit', an approximately circular feature comprising a central circular area retained by a stone wall and surrounded by a ditch which appears to join further ditches extending north-west and south-east. The area is planted with mature sycamore and beech, and projects south into the park, allowing views towards the deer park. To the north-east an artificially levelled platform is planted with hollies and supports a simple early C19 granite bench seat; views from this seat would have extended up the Lerryn valley, but are now obscured by tree-growth. The 'Bastion' or 'Cock Pit' is said to be derived from a Civil War battery (Mr Fortescue pers comm, 2000). These picturesque features form part of the early C19 improvements undertaken by the second Lord Camelford and completed under Lord and Lady Grenville. Some 670m east of the house, and approached by a ride leading south from the north-east drive, the Pinetum comprises an area of mature conifers underplanted with groups of ornamental shrubs and interspersed with young specimen conifers. This area was developed by Lord and Lady Grenville (Pett 1998) in the early and mid C19, and reflects similar developments at their other seat, Dropmore, Buckinghamshire (qv). The park comprises four areas of open ground to the west, south, east, and north-east of the house, which are divided by ornamental plantations. The park to the south and east of the house is in mixed use, with the south-facing slope below the house being in arable cultivation with scattered specimen trees, the west-facing slopes to the east remaining pasture with scattered trees. Towards the summit of the west-facing slope some 550m south-east of the house, a low granite column stands within a C19 metal-fenced enclosure planted with specimen trees, yew, and other shrubs; the monument commemorates the burial of the Duke of Wellington in 1852 (inscription). In the valley c 430m south of the house, the River Lerryn is dammed to form a lake of irregular outline with an island near its eastern bank. Constructed in the mid C19, The Lake became heavily silted in the C20 and is now subject to a programme of renovation. To the south-east of The Lake, Penrose Wood rises on a north-west-facing slope, joining ornamental trees around the Wellington monument and the Pinetum to the east of the house to form a visual boundary to the south and east of the park. The park to the south and east of the house comprises the area known in the early C19 as the 'lawn' (Gilbert 1820), and formed part of landscape developed by the first and second Lords Camelford in the late C18 and early C19 and completed by Lord Grenville after 1804. The park to the west of the house comprises the valley of the River Lerryn which flows from north to south, and a further area of higher ground to the west separated from the river valley by woodland on the east-facing slope above the river. The river valley remains pasture; a veteran oak pollard is preserved as a picturesque feature in the open valley, standing a mound c 200m north-west of the house. The valley is enclosed to the west by the east-facing slope of Colliershill Wood, to the north by Brownhill Wood, and to the east by the west-facing slope of the wooded pleasure grounds; to the south the vista through the valley is terminated by the late C18 stone bridge carrying the south drive across the River Lerryn. Colliershill Wood and its extension to the south are enclosed by C19 metal estate fencing and deer fences, together with a substantial ditch and mound which runs within the margin of the plantation. The park in the Lerryn valley forms part of the picturesque landscape developed by the second Lord Camelford in the early C19. The park on the higher ground to the west of the Lerryn valley is in arable cultivation (2000). A finger of down-like land which extends c 1km from south-east to north-west is bounded to the south-west by Westpark Wood, and to the north-west by Roughparks Plantation. To the north-east the ground drops into the wooded valley of a tributary stream of the Lerryn. The park drops gently to the north-east, revealing views across the site towards the obelisk and woodland north-east of the house. The north-west park forms part of the late C18 and early C19 landscape developed by the first and second Lords Camelford, and was used as an addition to the deer park to the south; remnants of C19 deer fences survive on the north-east boundary of the park. To the south-east, and separated from the west park by the shallow valley through which the south-west drive passes, the deer park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and pines. To the south the park is bounded by Heronhill

## Land at Gunheath, Treverbyn, Cornwall

Plantation, and to the east by Heronshill Wood, which drops into the Lerryn valley. Some 830m south-west of the house a cricket ground is situated on a bluff of high ground with views north-east across the south park. The cricket ground was established in 1846 (Records of Boconnoc Cricket Club). A deer park is first recorded at Boconnoc in 1435 (Pett 1998); a park is marked on Saxton's Map of Cornwall (1576), and by 1583 it was a mile in circumference (Shirley 1867). In the late C18 or early C19 the park included land to the north of the south-west drive which today forms part of the west park. The present park (2000) retains a deer herd. The kitchen garden was situated at the Home Farm c 700m east of the house and immediately outside the park. Sections of early C19 buttressed brick walls c 3m high survive, but the site of the kitchen garden is developed with late C20 farm buildings and a concrete yard. The site of the kitchen garden lies outside the site here registered. To the north-east of the park is an extensive area of mixed ornamental plantations, through which the north-east drive passes; this area was developed in the late C18 as a setting for the drive and the first Lord Camelford's obelisk (1771). To the east of this woodland, and to the east of the minor road which passes through the site south-east of Braddock, agricultural enclosures are interspersed by five mixed, irregularly shaped plantations. This area is enclosed to the east and south by a continuous belt of mixed plantations comprising Braddockround Plantation, Withy Piece Plantation, and Clowne Plantation. The woodland planting to the east of Obelisk Plantation forms part of the early and mid C19 picturesque landscape developed by the second Lord Camelford and continued under Lord and Lady Grenville.

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### Appendix 3 HIVA Baseline Photographs



View to the settling tanks at Wheal Martyn clay works, from the location of the proposed turbine; from the north.



View across to Carrancarrow and Longstone Downs; from the north-east.



View across the area of the proposed turbine location, within the Gunheath pit; from the north-west.



View along and across the proposed location of the turbine, within the Gunheath clay pit; from the north.





View along and across the proposed location of the turbine, within the Gunheath clay pit; from the south-west.



View of the tracks and wider turbine location within the pit; from the south-west.



View along and across the proposed location of the turbine, within the Gunheath clay pit; from the south-west.



View across to the bench tip on the Hensbarrow Downs, shrouded in mist, from the location of the proposed turbine; from the south-east.





View to the Gunheath sky tip immediately across from the turbine location on the other side of the Gunheath pit; from the east.



View down the track and across the proposed location of the turbine and down to the Wheal Martyn and Greensplat clay works.





Detailed view to the sky tips to the south, at Goonamarth; from the north, north-east.



Wide general view south and south-west across the surrounding clay working landscape; from the north.



The Gover valley viaduct; from the south-east.



One of the banks of Sticker Camp, reused as a hedgebank; from the south-west.





The parkland at Trewithen; from the east-south-east.



Sticker Methodist Church; from the south-east.



Trudgeons, in Sticker; from the east-south-east.



Remains associated with Polgooth mine; from the north.





St Mewan Church; from the south-west.



The gate into the churchyard at St Mewan; from the west.





The cross base in the churchyard at St Mewan; from the west.



St Mewan Sunday School; from the west-north-west.





The Old Rectory at St Mewan; from the north-east.



Holy Trinity Church in St Austell; from the north.





The Market House in St Austell; from the north-west.



Chimney in the St Austell River valley; from the west.





The Manor House in St Austell; from the east.



Carthew, with the mill and attached cottages set in the valley; from the north-east.



Wheal Martyn, main buildings; from the north-east.





Waterwheel/beam engine at Wheal Martyn; form the east.



Carthew Cottage set amongst the trees; from the south.





Carbean Farmhouse; from the north-east.



St Gomonda Church in Roche; from the south-east.





Roche Rock and chapel of St Michael; from the north.



Bilberry pit kiln chimney; from the east.





The Luxulyan valley and Treffry viaduct; from the south-south-east.



Ivy cottage and barns and buildings in Bodwen; from the south.





St Wenna Church; from the north-west.



Cross near Fernside Farm; from the south-east.



Lanivet Church; from the south-west, looking across the village.



Pencarrow grounds, views down one of the main drives, into the valley; from the south-west.





Luxulyan Church; from the south-west.



View across to the curving banks of Castle Gotha, subsumed into the hedgebank system; from the south-west.



View across Penrice Estate to the clay tips and downs behind; from the south, south-east.





View to the engine house of South Polgooth mine; from the west, south-west.



View across Gunheath farm to the Gunheath sky tip; from the north-west.



The gates into the wooded ground of Tregrehan; from the south-east.



The setting of the Biscovey stone, in St Marys Churchyard, surrounded by mature trees; from the south-east.





The barns in Bodwen, associated with Ivy House; from the north-east.



Ebenezer Methodist Church, set at the crossroads; from the east, south-east.



Assets within the churchyard at Luxulyan, showing their setting and the enclosed views; from the west.



Wall and gate at Kings Acre, in Luxulyan; from the south-east.





The Holy Well in Luxulyan; from the south-east.





The enclosed wooded drive which leads to Medros and Methrose Farmhouses; from the north-west.



St Peter's Church in Treverbyn; from the south-west.





Kiln chimney near Carbis; from the west.





Kiln Chimney at Carbis clay works; from the north.



Kilns and chimney at Carbis brick works; from the north-east.



Chimney and clay dry at Carbis clay works; from the east-north-east.





Cross in Luxulyan churchyard; from the east, north-east.





Cross in Luxulyan churchyard and gateway with iron overthrow; from the south.



Woodley Cross; from the west.



Appendix 4  
Photomontages


...from Roche Rock

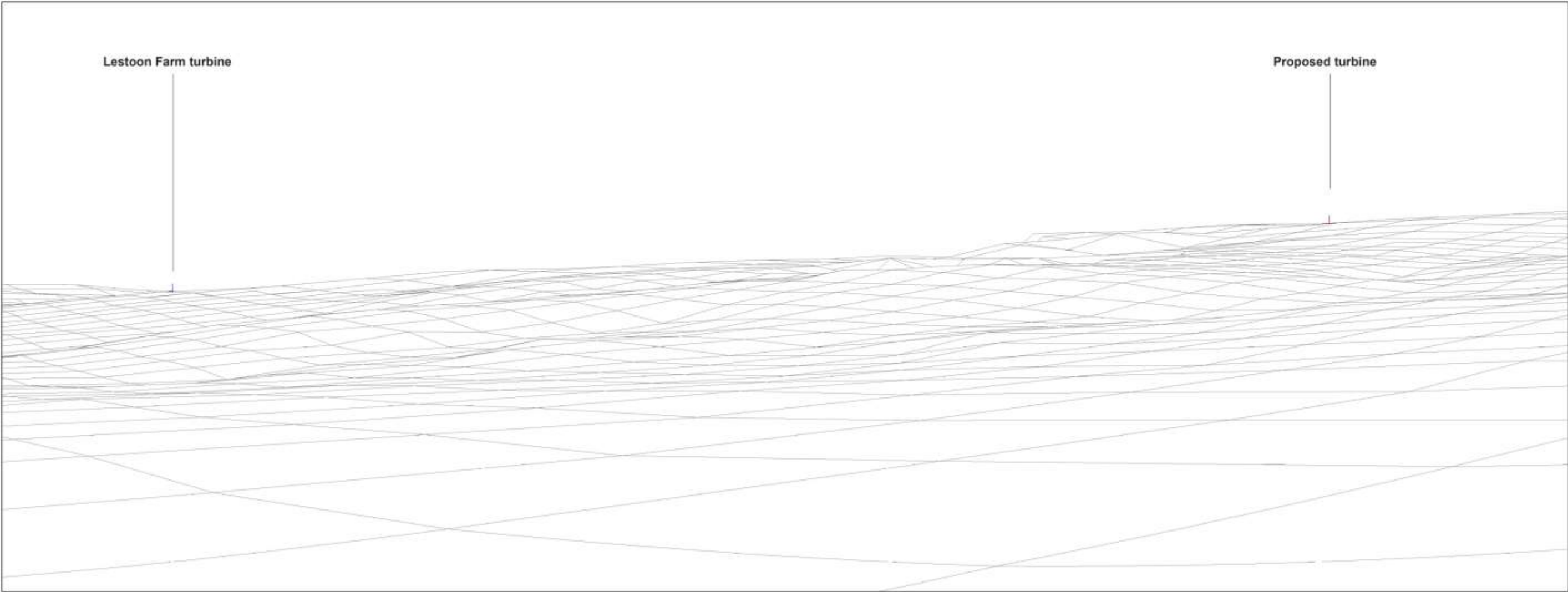


Proposed view photomontage  
From open access area on Roche Rock

Photographs taken with a D90 Nikon DX with 35mm f2 Nikkor lens. On a DX Nikon camera body, the focal length is equivalent to 53.4mm (in full frame 35mm film camera terms). The panoramic photographs were taken with the aid of a tripod with the head fixed on a vertical and horizontal axis also incorporating a spirit level to ensure 'level' photographs. GPS co-ordinates and height data (AOD), using a hand-held GPS device was taken at every photographic location. A Compass bearing was also taken to ensure the direction of the view was correct. The Landscape Institute 'Advice Note 01/11: Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual impact assessment,' was also referenced for guidance on the use of the camera and photography. The 'Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance, Scottish Natural Heritage, March, 2006,' was referenced for the creation and presentation of the viewpoints, including defining the angle of view and viewing distance.

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	OS grid reference:	SW 99107 - 59600	Recommended viewing distance:		380mm		<b>Viewpoint 4</b> Figure 12c	
	Viewpoint altitude:	209m	Distance to proposed turbine development:		3.2km			
	Viewing height:	1.5m	Date and time of photo:		11/12/2014 1.28pm		<b>Gunheath Quarry Wind Turbine</b>	
	Angle of view:	60°	Weather and lighting conditions:		Clear with some cloud			
	Direction of view:	South-east	Date: 15/12/2014	Page size: A3	Drawn by: JM	Rev:		T. 01275 795859 E. info@amalgamlandscape.co.uk W. www.amalgamlandscape.co.uk



Wireframe  
From open access area on Roche Rock

- Key
- Proposed
  - Operational
  - Consented
  - In Planning

The "Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance, Scottish Natural Heritage, March, 2006," was referenced for the creation and presentation of the viewpoints, including defining the angle of view and viewing distance.				This drawing may not be reproduced in whole or in part without written permission from Amalgam Landscape				
	OS grid reference:	SW 99107 - 59600	Recommended viewing distance:		380mm		<b>Viewpoint 4</b> Figure 12b	
	Viewpoint altitude:	209m	Distance to proposed turbine development:		3.2km			
	Viewing height:	1.5m	Distance to: Lestoon Farm turbine:		4.68km		<b>Gunheath Quarry Wind Turbine</b>	
	Angle of view:	60°						
	Direction of view:	South-east	Date: 15/12/2014	Page size: A3	Drawn by: JM	Rev:		
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