

# LAND at HIGHER GOONAMARTH ST. MEWAN CORNWALL

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



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Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

## **Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, 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 Higher Goonamarth Farm, St. Mewan, Cornwall in advance of the construction of a 50m (77m to tip) wind turbine.*

*The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belonged to Higher Goonamarth Farm, within fields just outside the historic medieval core of that farm. In 1838 this land belonged to the Trevanion Family, and thus probably belonged to the Manor of Treverbyn. The farm lies within a landscape devastated by the modern china-clay industry, within the uplands overlooking St Austell.*

*There are four Grade I and nine Grade II\* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 18 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There are 17 relevant Scheduled Monuments 10km. 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 17 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on Hensbarrow Beacon, Sticker Camp, the Crow at Biscovallack and the engine house at Polgooth Mine (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor to negative/moderate**). The greatest impact would be felt by the undesignated sky tips in the Gover Valley, at Fforest and Biscovellet, but particularly at Goonamarth (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**).*

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

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*Cover plate: View across the Gover Valley to the proposed site at Higher Goonamarth Farm; from the ESE.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

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|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Location:</b> | Higher Goonamarth |
| <b>Parish:</b>   | St. Mewan         |
| <b>County:</b>   | Cornwall          |
| <b>NGR:</b>      | SW9878054963      |

### 1.1 Project Background

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) at Higher Goonamarth Farm, St. Mewan, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jenna Folkard 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 (50m to tip).

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located on the upper western flanks of the Gover river valley, just north-west of Goonamarth Farm, at an altitude of c.220m AOD. The soils of this area are 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 site of the proposed turbine lies within Higher Goonamarth Farm, which is first recorded in 1347, with the place-name element *goon* indicative of late (i.e. post-Conquest) enclosure. It probably formed parcel of the Manor of Treverbyn Trevanion, and was sold in 1852 along with the rest of the holdings of John Trevanion. There are documented references to a blowing house here in 1540, and an 'old' stamping mill is shown in the valley on the 1838 tithe map. From c.1820 china clay extraction became increasingly important, the rate of extraction and dumping accelerating in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 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 around Goonamarth have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. Assessment, survey and fieldwork have been carried out by Exeter Archaeology (2002) and CAU (Cole 2004) at Goonamarth, with a possible Bronze Age roundhouse identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack.

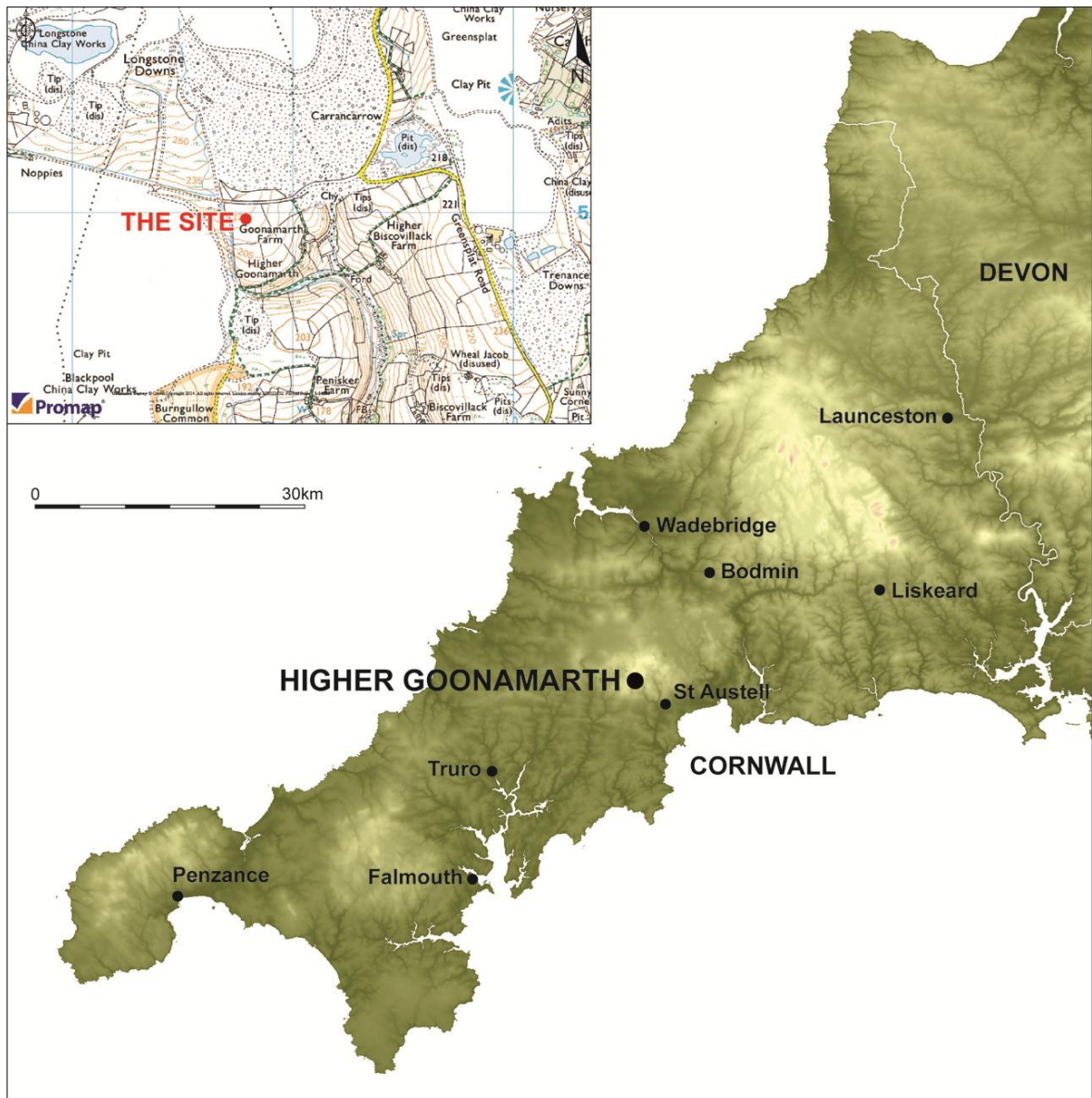


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

## 1.5 Methodology

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

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



## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

### 2.1 Historical Background

A detailed desk-based assessment appears in Cole 2004, of which this is a summary. Goonamarth appears in the documentary record in 1347, *goon+margh* meaning *downland/unenclosed pasture+horse*. Goon place-names tend to indicate fairly late settlement (Dudley 2011, 7), and in this instance undoubtedly refers to farmstead founded in the high medieval (i.e. 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) period. Neighbouring Biscovillack, which contains the place-name element *bod* (*dwelling*), is first recorded in 1169 but may well be earlier. The CRO contains a series of documents relating to the ownership of Goonamarth from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. In a rental of 1757 the holding is estimated as 40 acres in extent, with 28 acres referred to in relation to tin workings. Cited field-names include *Ferney Down Park* and *Down Park*, clearly reflecting steady encroachment on the moor. By the sale of Goonamarth in 1852, the holding covered 178 acres including 80 acres of *enclosed common*. In 1838 the farm was owned by John Trevanion, the implication being this formed parcel of the Manor of Treverbyn Trevanion; it was leased to one Thomas Stethridge. The tithe map shows an old stamping mill down in the valley, and there is documentary record of a blowing house at Goonamarth in 1540.

### 2.2 Cartographic Resource



Figure 2 Extract from the 1838 St Mewan tithe map; the approximate site of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

The 1838 tithe map shows the basic layout and structure of the site. Goonamarth lies on the edge of an area of extensive unenclosed upland grazing, and the layout of the fields around Goonamarth reflect steady encroachment on the waste. There is a clear curving ring-fence boundary around the farm in the valley, with the fields to the north representing later and larger intakes from the waste. The field containing the site of the proposed turbine is called *Croft* in the accompanying apportionment, and the land use is recorded as *furze*. Croft as a field-name meant *enclosed rough ground* and furze/gorse may indicate rough grazing, but it was also a fuel crop at a time when timber resources were valuable and prized for use in the mining industry. The original ring-fence farm at Goonamarth, given the documentary sources, was probably established in the medieval period, with later intakes expanding along the flanks of the (former) valley to the north.

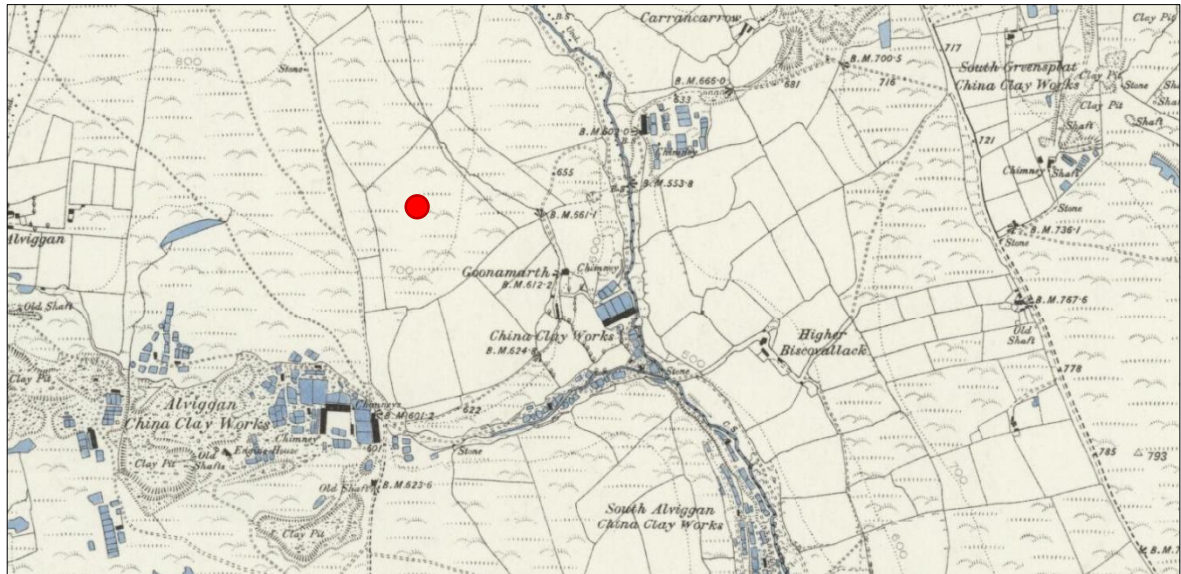


Figure 3: Extract from the 1888 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (surveyed 1879-81); the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).



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).

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall



Figure 5: Extract from the 1932 OS map (revised 1932); the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

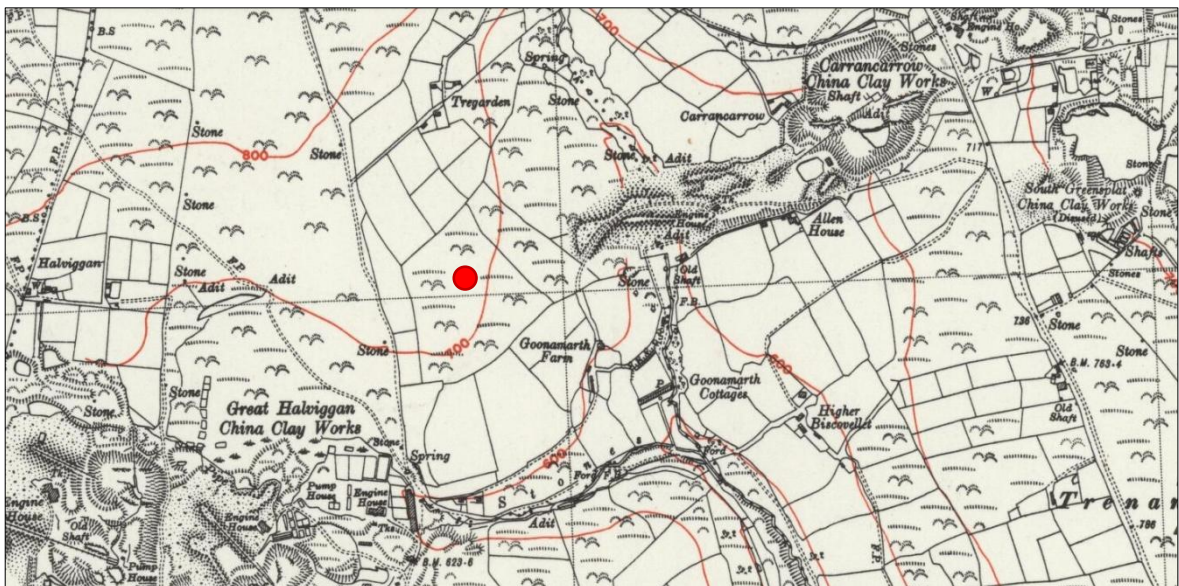


Figure 6: Extract from the 1938 OS map (revised 1947); the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

Subsequent OS mapping indicates the basic structure of the fieldscape remains unchanged, subject to steady encroachment from the china clay pits to the north-east and west. More recent and dramatic extraction and spoil tipping took place during the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, generating the deep pits and huge spoil tips that characterize the area. However, the LIDAR data would indicate the field containing the site of the proposed turbine would appear to have escaped relatively unscathed, though earthworks are not readily apparent.

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall



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

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### 3.1 Site Inspection

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

The proposed location lies within a small parcel of agricultural fields in the china clay district. The parcel comprises six irregular but basically sub-rectangular fields divided by wire fences within a roughly sub-oval enclosure, bisected by a narrow road. The proposed turbine would stand within the block of fields to the south; only a single field lies across the road to the north. The ground slopes to the south and south-east, fairly gently within the immediate location of the turbine but more steeply to the east and south-east where it drops down into the Gover Valley at Biscovillack Farm. The ground rises to the north behind the site to Carrancarow, a large clay tip, covered in low scrub. A classic sky-tip of noted conical shape, on a prominent knoll of ground, lies across the valley directly south of the proposed turbine site, on the side of the steep valley. Two further small conical sky tips are visible just over the brow of the valley on ground to the south. To the west the vast flooded former clay works, Blackpool Pit, dominates the landscape. There are wide views to the south-east and south-west. Views are otherwise enclosed at ground level by the clay-extraction landscape.

The fields are divided up post-and-wire fencing overgrown with scrub. A stony track runs down the western side of the field, beyond the fence, and the road frames the north boundary. Electricity cables cross the field on timber poles, on a rough north-west to south-east alignment. The field shows some natural undulation and contouring, but there are no obvious archaeological earthworks and no clear cropmarks within the pasture. The fields are currently rented out by the landowner, Imerys, to local farmers and used to graze cattle. Intervisibility was confirmed for the holding at Higher Biscovillack, which contains the nearest designated asset.

### 3.2 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. Large clay pits/tips lie to the east (Greensplat/Wheal Martyn), north (Longstone) and west (Blackpool) of the proposed site. This area of the Gover Valley has escaped total devastation, but the proximity of the works has eroded its distinctive historic character. This was once the fringe of an unenclosed granitic upland area and would have contained Prehistoric funerary remains. Note the barrows recorded to the north-west on the Longstone Downs (MCO3050, MCO2770-1), and those extant beneath the tips on Trenance Downs (MCO3717-9). Iron Age and/or Romano-British enclosures are recorded or suspected at Goonamarth (MCO7980) and Higher Biscovillack (MCO45723), indicating the area was inhabited and utilised at that time. Most of the known or recorded features in this landscape relate to the post-medieval china-clay industry. In terms of fieldwork, assessment and survey work have been carried out by Exeter Archaeology (2002) and CAU (Cole 2004) at Goonamarth, with a possible Bronze Age roundhouse identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack.

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

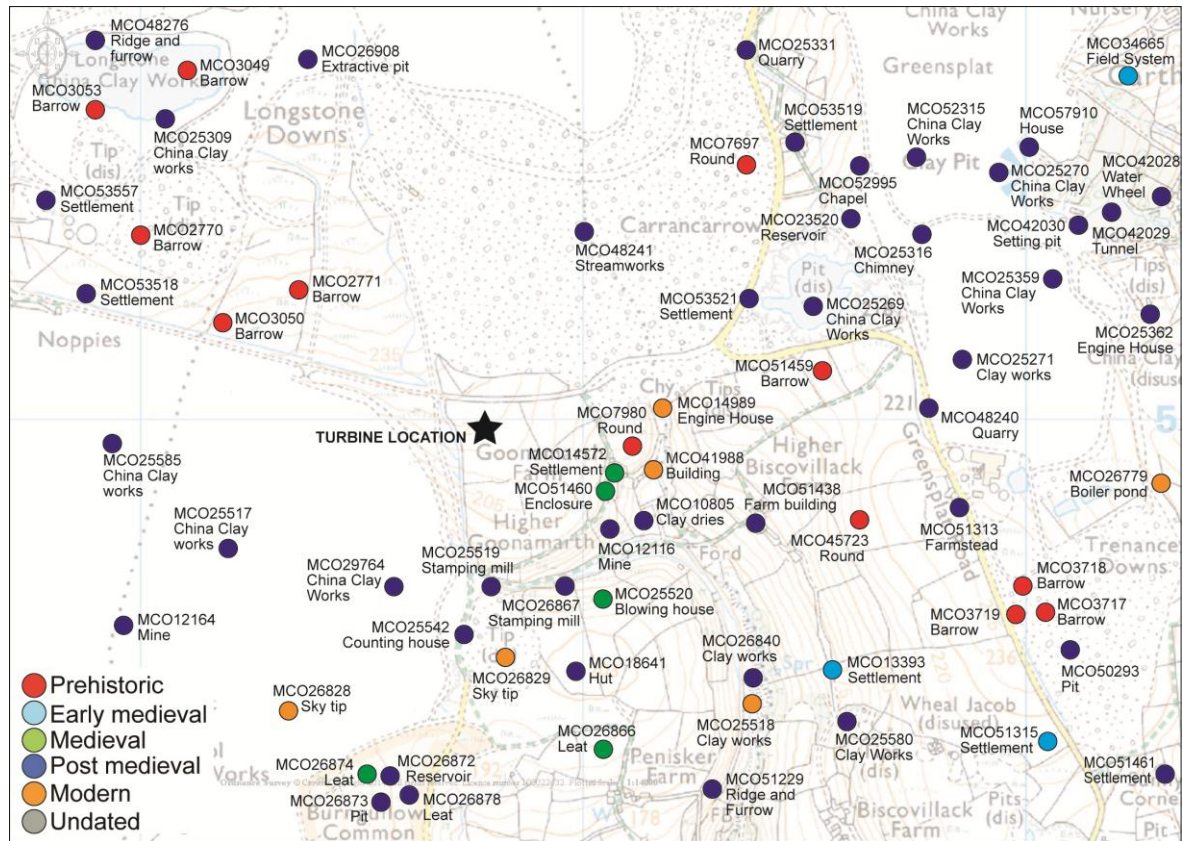


Figure 7: Nearby HER entries (source CCHES).

| Mon. ID  | Site Name   | Record               | Notes  |
|----------|---|----------------------|--|
| MCO14572 | Goonamarth – medieval settlement  | Documentary          | Settlement first recorded 1347   |
| MCO51460 | Goonamarth – medieval enclosure, post-medieval farmstead                | Extant structure     | Goonamarth farmstead, farmhouse, buildings and medieval enclosure  |
| MCO7980  | Goonamarth – Iron Age Round, Romano-British Round                       | Documentary          | Field-name <i>Round Park</i> suggests a round but there are no remains                                       |
| MCO41988 | Goonamarth – modern building  | Extant structure     | Small granite-and-brick building under a slate roof  |
| MCO41989 | Goonamarth – modern engine house  | Extant structure     | An engine house and driving chimney stack  |
| MCO10805 | Goonamarth – post-medieval china clay dries                             | Demolished structure | A C19 pan kiln, converted into industrial housing by 1907  |
| MCO12116 | Goonamarth – post-medieval mine   | Demolished structure | Mine working recorded at Goonamarth on the tithe map but no extant remains                                   |
| MCO51459 | Higher Biscovillack – Bronze Age barrow                                 | Extant structure     | Four circular features visible on APs NE of Higher Biscovillack, possibly a barrow group                     |
| MCO45723 | Higher Biscovillack Farm – Iron Age enclosure, Romano-British enclosure | Cropmark             | Sub-circular enclosure visible on APs  |
| MCO51458 | Higher Biscovillack – post-medieval agricultural building               | Extant structure     | Higher Biscovillack shown on the 1840 tithe map  |
| MCO48240 | Carancararrow – post-medieval quarry                                    | Extant structure     | A quarry is visible on aerial photographs  |
| MCO51313 | Higher Biscovillack Farm – post-medieval farmstead                      | Extant structure     | Shown on the tithe map   |
| MCO25271 | South Greensplat – post-medieval china clay works                       | Extant structure     | South Greensplat China Clay Works shown at this location on the 1881 OS map                                  |
| MCO13393 | Biscovillack – early medieval settlement                                | Documentary          | Settlement first recorded 1169 as <i>Botschelvec</i>   |
| MCO25580 | Wheal Jacob – post-medieval china clay works                            | Extant structure     | Wheal Jacob China Clay Works in operation by 1858 and shown on the 1881 OS map                               |
| MCO3718  | Trenance downs – Bronze Age barrow                                      | Demolished structure | The site of a barrow recorded by Thomas and excavated in 1973 prior to covering by spoil                     |
| MCO3719  | Trenance Downs – Bronze Age Barrow                                      | Demolished structure | A possible barrow was recorded here in the C19 although the location is uncertain and no remains are visible |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

|          |  |                      |   |
|----------|--|----------------------|---|
| MCO3717  | Trenance Downs – Bronze Age Barrow                 | Demolished structure | The site of a barrow excavated in 1973 prior to destruction by spoil heaps  |
| MO50293  | Trenance Downs – post-medieval prospecting pit     | Extant structure     | The remains of prospecting pits visible on APs  |
| MCO51315 | Biscovellet – early medieval enclosure             | Extant structure     | Oval feature visible on APs is also visible on the ground, possibly an enclosure  |
| MCO12996 | Wheal Jacob – post-medieval mine                   | Extant structure     | Wheal Jacob is recorded at this location on the 1881 OS maps as 'Tin Disused'   |
| MCO51461 | Sunny Corner – post-medieval farmstead             | Extant structure     | Sunny Corner is shown on the 1881 OS map and as is still occupied   |
| MCO22520 | Goonamarth - medieval blowing house                | Demolished structure | A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer survives and the site is heavily overgrown   |
| MCO26866 | Penisker – medieval leat, post-medieval leat       | Extant structure     | A leat at Penisker could be associated with the china clay works or it could be medieval and served a steam works                         |
| MCO26840 | Gover Valley – post-medieval china clay works      | Extant structure     | China clay works at Gover Valley were surveyed at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990   |
| MCO25518 | South Halviggan – modern china clay works          | Extant structure     | South Halviggan China Clay Works was in operation by 1858 and closed in 1912; features shown on OS maps suggest some survive              |
| MCO51299 | Pensiker – post-medieval ridge and furrow          | Crop mark            | Traces of ridge and furrow are visible on APs   |
| MCO18641 | Goonamarth – post-medieval hut                     | Extant structure     | In 1975 Sheppard reported the site of five huts; however, the huts could be tanners pits  |
| MCO26829 | Great Halviggan – modern sky tip                   | Extant structure     | A sky tip at Great Halviggan  |
| MCO26868 | Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill    | Extant structure     | The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth is shown as operational on the tithe map of 1840   |
| MCO25519 | Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill           | Demolished structure | Field-name <i>Mill Meadow</i> is recorded on the tithe award which suggests the site of a stamping mill at Goonamarth                     |
| MCO25542 | Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval counting house   | Extant structure     | A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980   |
| MCO26828 | Great Halviggan – modern sky tip                   | Extant structure     | Two small sky tip dumps   |
| MCO26874 | Burngullow Common – medieval leat                  | Extant structure     | A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat is uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks                   |
| MCO26872 | Burngullow Common – post-medieval reservoir        | Extant structure     | A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for                                    |
| MCO26878 | Burngullow Common – post medieval leat             | Extant structure     | A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible  |
| MCO26873 | Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit  | Extant structure     | Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps downhill                      |
| MCO29764 | Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works   | Extant structure     | Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817  |
| MCO25517 | Halviggan – post medieval china clay works         | Demolished structure | Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817 the site appears to have been destroyed by expansion of the Blackpool China Clay works |
| MCO12164 | Halviggan and Burngullow – post-medieval mine      | Extant structure     | Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in operation in 1822-1847   |
| MCO25585 | Noppies – post-medieval china clay works           | Demolished structure | Noppies China Clay Works was recorded as due to close in 1942   |
| MCO2771  | Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow                      | Documentary          | The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  |
| MCO3050  | Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow                | Documentary          | The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson  |
| MCO2770  | Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow                      | Documentary          | The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award  |
| MCO53518 | Noppies – post-medieval settlement                 | Extant structure     | All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones   |
| MCO48241 | Carrancarrow – post-medieval streamworks           | Extant structure     | The remains of tin streaming are visible on APs   |
| MCO7697  | Carancarrow – Iron Age Round, Romano-British Round | Documentary          | The name Caven Nanskarou is suggested as the site of a round but there are no remains   |
| MCO53519 | Carrancarrow – post-medieval settlement            | Extant structure     | A settlement to the SE of Carrancarrow recorded   |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

|          |  |                      |  |
|----------|--|----------------------|--|
|          |  |                      | at this location on the tithe map 1840 appears to be two cottages converted into one house and is still occupied   |
| MCO32995 | Greensplat – post-medieval nonconformist chapel  | Demolished structure | Methodist chapel and adjoining Sunday school and trap house within boundary wall   |
| MCO25315 | Greensplat – post-medieval china clay works      | Extant structure     | Greensplat China Clay Works is still active  |
| MCO23516 | Greensplat – post-medieval chimney               | Demolished structure | The engine house at Greensplat was demolished in 2002 and was the subject of a building survey   |
| MCO53520 | Carrancarrow – post-medieval reservoir           | Extant structure     | Two circular features visible on APs at Carrancarrow are two pits associated with china clay work, possibly reservoirs   |
| MCO25269 | Carrancarrow – post-medieval china clay works    | Extant structure     | Carrancarrow China Clay Works was established in 1819 and had extant remains in 1990   |
| MCO53521 | Carrancarrow – post-medieval settlement          | Extant structure     | the surviving remains of Carrancarrow settlement   |
| MCO34665 | Carthew – early medieval field system            | Demolished structure | The area of land immediately between the road running through Carthew and Wheal Martyn China Clay works shows evidence for possible fossilized medieval strip fields |
| MCO57910 | Carthew – post-medieval house                    | Demolished structure | An C18 or early C19 house and ornamental gardens are recorded on the OS 1810-1813 map of Cornwall  |
| MCO25270 | Wheal Martyn – post-medieval china clay works    | Extant structure     | Wheal Martyn china clay works opened in 1869 using steam power, pumps went into liquidation in 1880  |
| MCO42030 | Wheal Martyn – post-medieval setting pit         | Extant structure     | A set of mica drags and setting pits at Wheal Martyn   |
| MCO25359 | Gomm – post-medieval china clay works            | Extant structure     | The site of Gomm China Clay Works  |
| MCO25362 | Gomm – post-medieval engine house                | Extant structure     | An engine house which served the Gomm pit and housed a Cornish beam engine of the rotative type  |
| MCO42029 | Wheal Martyn – post-medieval tunnel              | Extant structure     | A flat rod tunnel at Wheal Martyn  |
| MCO42028 | Wheal Martyn – post-medieval water Wheel         | Extant structure     | An 18 ft water wheel at Wheal Martyn   |
| MCO26779 | Lansalson – modern boiler pond                   | Extant structure     | The remains of a small horizontal steam engine winder house of mass concrete construction  |
| MCO48276 | Longstone Downs – post-medieval ridge and furrow | Extant structure     | Remains of earthwork ridge and furrow are visible on APs   |
| MCO3053  | Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow              | Documentary          | A barrow is marked on the 1881 OS map  |
| MCO25309 | Longstone – post-medieval china clay works       | Extant structure     | Longstone China Clay Works was to close in 1942 when owned by ECLP Co. Ltd.  |
| MCO3049  | Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow              | Documentary          | The site of a barrow recorded by Thomas in 1851  |
| MCO26908 | Longstone Downs – post-medieval extractive pit   | Extant structure     | Surface mining on Longstone downs was surveyed at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990  |
| MCO53557 | Longstone – post-medieval settlement             | Extant structure     | The settlement at Longstone is recorded on the 1881 OS map and is still occupied   |
| MCO25331 | Carrancarrow – post-medieval quarry              | Extant structure     | A quarry near Carrancarrow is shown at this location on the OS map of 1963   |

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

### 3.3 Assessment of Impact

The proposed site is located on a south/south-east facing slope above a steep valley; such a location is not unfavourable to settlement, but in the medieval and post-medieval period these fields lay within recently enclosed land, making permanent occupation unlikely. Prehistoric funerary remains have been identified in the area, and it is possible similar examples may survive within the area of the proposed development. If so, there are no surviving earthworks. On this basis, the likelihood of encountering Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains is deemed moderate to low. The likelihood of encountering features relating to the china-clay industry is high.



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

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

## 4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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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), where views or sensory experience is important.

### 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 outlined in the GLVIA (2013, 38):

#### Impact Assessment

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

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

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

#### **Condition Assessment**

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

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

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

#### 4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

##### *Scheduled Monuments*

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

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

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

#### *Listed Buildings*

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

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

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

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



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

#### *Parks and Gardens*

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

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

## 4.4 Methodology

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

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

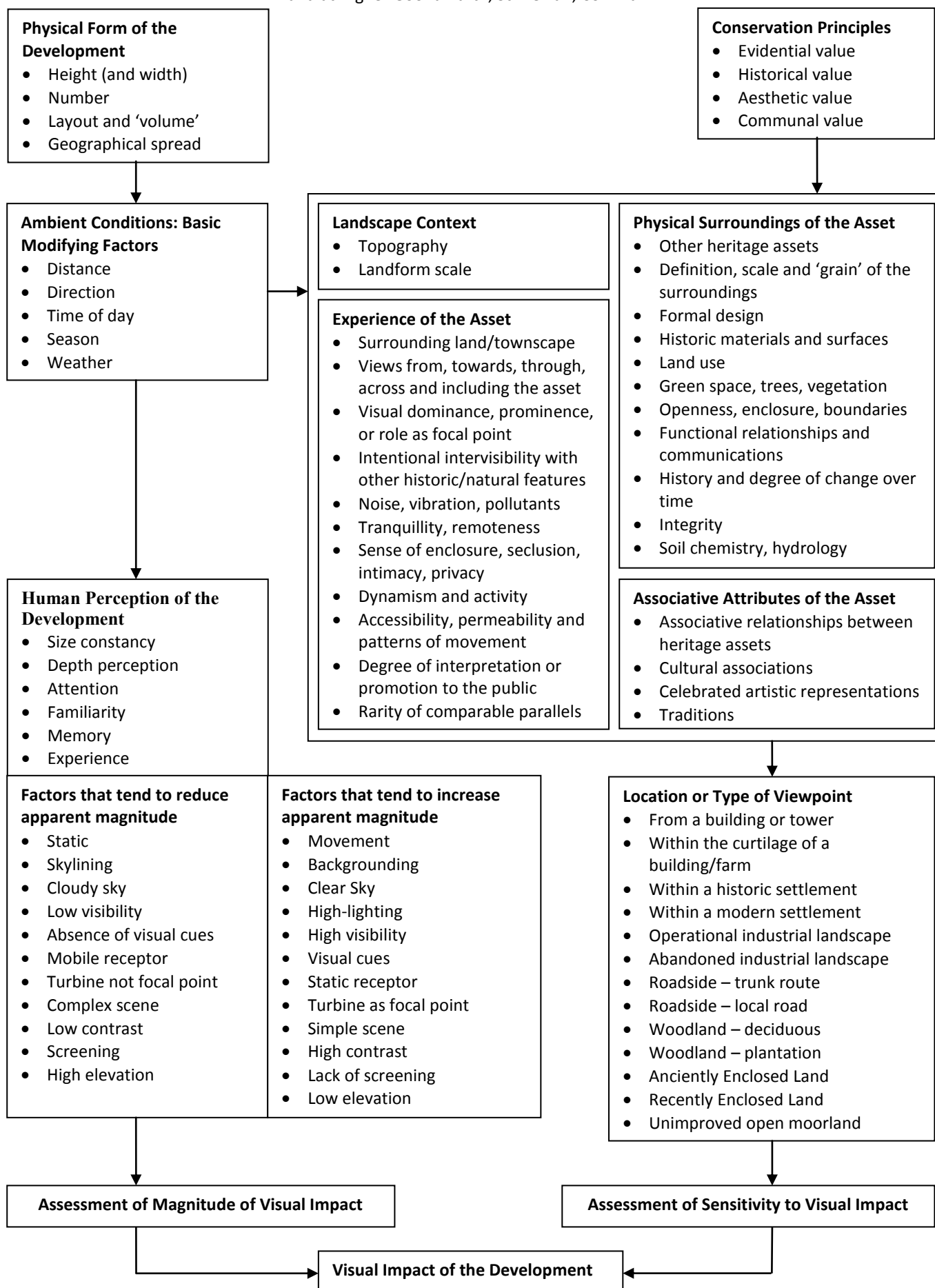


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011a, 19).

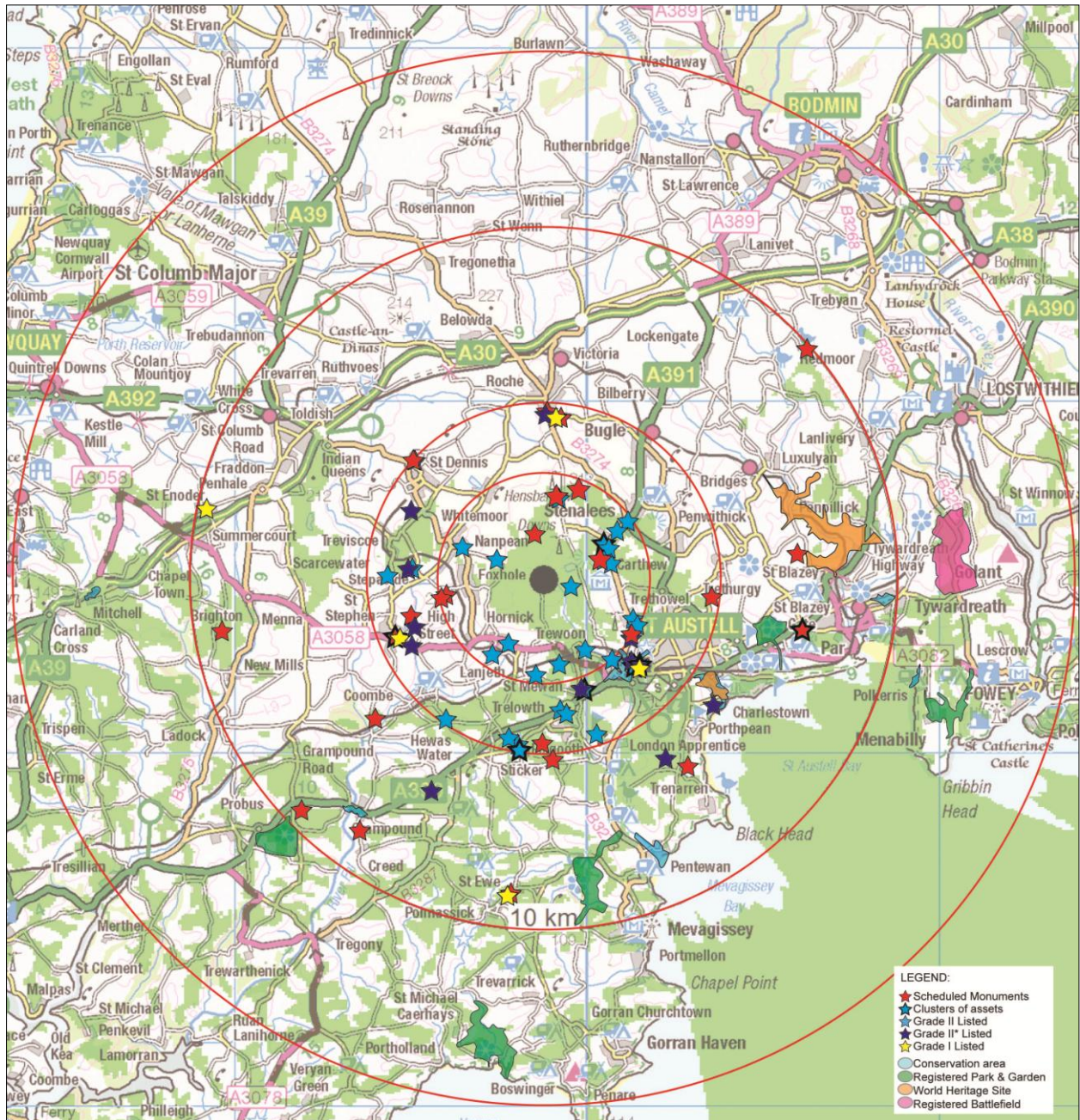


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English 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 restricted, particularly to the north and north-east. Ridgelines to the west and south will have theoretical intervisibility, but as these areas form part of a widespread dissected plateau landform where local blocking is enhanced, in reality visual impact may be considerably less. Views from high ground around Carland Cross would not be impeded in this way. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 35km from the turbine site by Cleaneart Energy; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV but SWARCH also had access to a detailed but partial ZTV based on the OS 1:50,000 scale mapping (not reproduced here). The visibility of the proposed

turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements and by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). 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 recognised sky tips in the china clay district north of St Austell (based on Cole 2008).

#### 4.1 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 15km,

with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. A single designated heritage asset, a Grade II Listed building at Higher Biscovillack Farm, lies within 1km of the proposed site. The small settlement of Carthew, a former mining village lies c.2km to the north-east of the proposed turbine location, but set in the River Austell valley which is steep-sided and with densely wooded slopes in some places, providing screening for some of the heritage assets there.

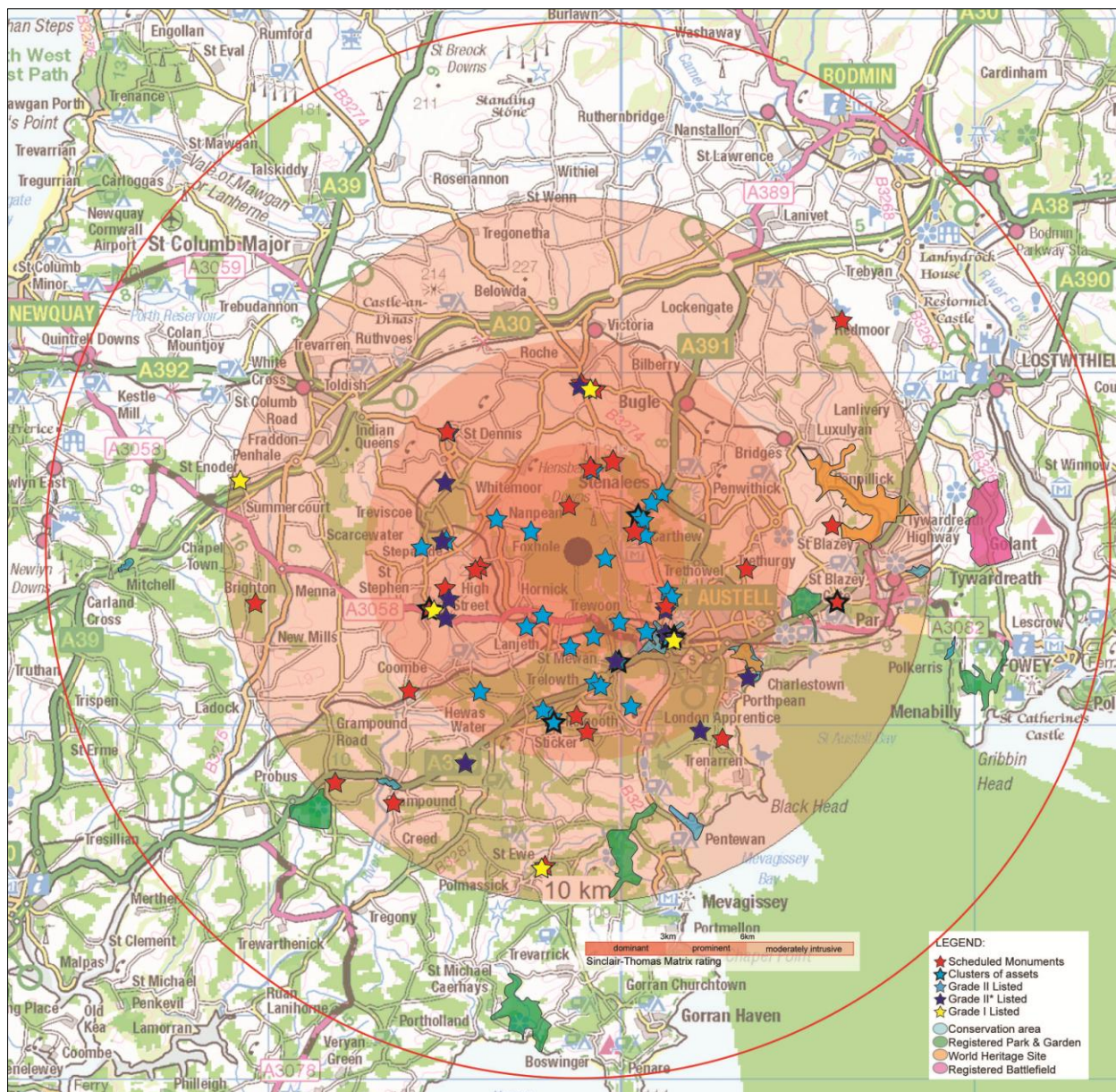


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

Within 3km there are seven Scheduled Monuments, six of which are considered under this Impact Assessment. These are: two cairns on Hensbarrow Downs to the north; the Longstone on Longstone Downs to the north-west; the china clay works at Wheal Martyn; and the Prehistoric hillfort, cairn and round near St Stephen. The closest high value assets are: the GII\* Menacuddle Baptistry Church, but this is protected by the trees in its enclosed valley setting; the GII\* Goonvean China Clay Works, and the GII\* St Mewan Church. There are four GI Listed churches

within 10km, at St Austell, St Enoder, St Ewe and St Stephen, the closest being 3.5km from the turbine. The St Austell Conservation Area, also of high significance, is 3-4km away. Three Registered Parks and Gardens have been considered under the ZTV, all at over 7km away. In total over eighty-three assets have been considered, including two further Conservation Areas at Mitchell and Charlestown. There are numerous heritage assets within St Austell, but most are subject to comprehensive local blocking from adjacent buildings. Similarly, local blocking applies for the important mining landscape settlement of Charlestown, a former china clay port. On the whole, visual impact is limited as the majority of assets are locally screened by hedgebanks, buildings and trees, positioned within historic settlements or set at such a distance that the proposed turbine forms a visible but diminutive landscape feature. This is a complex, multi-period and highly-modified landscape, and perhaps turbines can be introduced here with more ease than in less varied landscapes.

## 4.2 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.

## 4.3 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

### 4.3.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

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

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



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

### What is important and why

Farmhouses and 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.

|  |                        |                                   |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <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: 2.5km</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 would protect the asset from outward views to a greater extent, although there is a chance of some views down the valley towards the turbine and it is under 3km distance so could be considered visually intrusive to the setting of the asset.</i>   |                        |                                   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negative/minor to negligible</b> due to the protection from the trees.</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: 2km</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</i>                         |                                       |                                 |

|   |
|---|
| <p>have been constructed by French prisoners of war. Unique for its vents and triangular openings.<br/>                 Early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century saw house of granite rubble, trusses carried on granite monoliths.<br/>                 1827 grist mill, with date stone, later used as a saw mill, granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings.<br/>                 Two-storey building, with breast-shot iron and wood waterwheel to right hand side.<br/>                 1840s outbuildings/pigsties and garden walls to farmhouse. Garden wall with bee boles. Granite rubble construction and granite dressings.<br/>                 Early 19<sup>th</sup> century wash house of granite rubble with granite dressings. Two window front facing rear of farmhouse.<br/>                 1840s bank barn, used for timber storage or as a granary. Granite rubble with granite dressings.</p> |
| <p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> 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.</p>  |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> Located at the end of a long private drive on the very edge of the clay works. The house is 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.</p>   |
| <p><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.</p>  |
| <p><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.</p>   |
| <p><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.</p>   |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The main elevation of the house faces south-east, away from the turbine. There may be some limited intervisibility over the tops of trees with the proposed turbine if constructed. The turbine would only be visible across the china clay works, which are in continuous operation.</p>  |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible to negative/minor</b> in winter, when views may be more achievable due to reduction in foliage.</p>  |

|   |                        |  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| <b>Asset Name: Manor Farmhouse</b>  |                        |  |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Mewan   |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES               |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII   | <i>Condition:</i> fair | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.5-2.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century house, refronted in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations and additions. Stone rubble, with frontage in squared stone rubble. Double-depth plan with a later 19 <sup>th</sup> century kitchen wing to rear, to right. Three storeys with symmetrical three-window front range.  |                        |  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight ridge between a shallow wide combe to the east and a steeper combe, which drops to a small river valley, to the south-west. Located on the upper south-west facing slopes. The landscape context is these valley landforms.  |                        |  |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located off a lane off the A3058 and just south of the railway line. The asset lies in a walled garden, north-east of the stone farmbuilding and an extensive modern farmyard of buildings. The house is completely enclosed by mature trees and hedgebanks on the north side, a plantation of deciduous trees to the east. Blackpool drying works lies just to the north-east. A large solar farm abuts the farmstead to the east. |                        |  |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-west generally from the farmstead. Some views north-east to the Blackpool drying tips from the gardens. The modern drying and clay works block all views further north from the asset. Views mostly blocked by trees or farm buildings. Views within farmyard are achieved from the rear of the farmhouse. A turbine lies directly south of this asset already.                          |                        |  |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> This house does not hold landscape presence outside of its own farmstead due to it being enclosed in trees.  |                        |  |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its lack of outward views means it is not as sensitive to change as some assets. The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered. A solar farm already  |                        |  |

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| directly abuts this asset.   |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Intervisibility with the turbine is not expected, visual links to significant modern impacts already compromise the setting of this asset. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact is applied.  |

|  |                           |                                      |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Bosinver Farmhouse</b>  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Mewan  |                           | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES           |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII  | <i>Condition:</i> unknown | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> Late 16 <sup>th</sup> /early 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> century alterations and addition of a stair tower. Later 18 <sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations of the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Thatched building. Internally a granite fireplace to lateral rear stack and a 17 <sup>th</sup> century stair.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Standing at the head of a small combe, on a south-east facing slope, on the west side of a river valley. The farmhouse stands on the mid slopes. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform.   |                           |                                      |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located in gardens, framed by mature trees to the south, within a small hamlet grouping. The stone farmbuildings have all been converted to provide holiday accommodation so the whole is set within landscape grounds, with scattered deciduous and numerous specimen trees, framed by restored hedgebanks. Trees are a character of the site and provide privacy from the local road.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Site is private so there was no direct access to the asset but it was assessed from the road. Views are expected across the fields to the north-east and east, through the trees, limiting their breadth. Views south will be restricted by the bank of trees which frames the gardens of the house. Views to the west, to the field immediately behind the farmhouse. Views north are limited again by trees and by the road landscaping, associated with the A390. |                           |                                      |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is fairly enclosed and has no real landscape presence; the farmhouse itself is dominant within the farmbuildings and immediate setting but holds no wider landscape presence further afield.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is screened by the trees within its gardens. Its focus is inward, on its setting amongst its outbuildings. The agricultural character of its setting amongst the fields would not be affected and the farmhouse was not built with wide landscape views in mind.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be glimpsed at some distance through the trees, but views would be limited.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact, no real effect on the setting of the asset, very little effect on views as they are restricted by trees.   |                           |                                      |

|   |                        |                                   |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Retanning Farmhouse</b>  |                        |                                   |
| <i>Parish:</i> Sticker, St Mewan  |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES        |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII   | <i>Condition:</i> good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 4.5km |
| <i>Description:</i> Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century with later 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions. Stone rubble construction with granite and brick dressings. Later 19 <sup>th</sup> century outshut to rear of stone and cob. Two storeys of symmetrical two-window front. Some 19 <sup>th</sup> century interior features survive.  |                        |                                   |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> On the steep south-east facing slope of the river valley, at the top of the slope, as the river valley bends around to the south-west. The landscape context of this asset is the valley landform.   |                        |                                   |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located on the edge of the settlement of Sticker, now enclosed to the west by a large modern housing estate. The farmhouse stands in a small plot bounded by mature hedgebanks and trees. It is accessed via Retanning Lane. The farmyard of associated stone outbuildings lies to the north and the farmhouse is open to the fields to the south and the east. |                        |                                   |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley and across the valley, views of the village, up to the Golf Course and engine house at Polgooth and the fields between. Views to the north-east towards the proposed turbine location are blocked by a bank of trees which enclose to the house.   |                        |                                   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmhouse has a dominant presence within its immediate environment and within the fringes of the village. It holds some presence in views across the valley but holds no wider presence outside of the settlement and valley setting.  |                        |                                   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a farmhouse, with views focused to the valley settlement and its fields. It   |                        |                                   |

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| is screened from views out of the valley by trees. It holds no skyline profile or wider presence with which the turbine could compete.   |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views would not be expected between the asset and the proposed turbine. Views of the asset that include the turbine may be possible when looking across the asset from the other side of the valley, but the farmhouse is now framed by modern housing. The turbine may distract within the wider views across and towards this asset from certain vantage points. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> to <b>negative/minor</b> impact, possible limited effects on the wider landscape views including the farmhouse.  |

|   |                   |                                       |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack</b>   |                   |                                       |
| <i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn  |                   | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES            |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII   | <i>Condition:</i> | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.0.75km. |
| <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 would be interrupted/intruded upon by the proposed turbine.   |                   |                                       |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> to <b>negative/moderate</b> , lessened by the nature of the asset.  |                   |                                       |

#### 4.3.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

### What is important and why

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

|   |                                  |                               |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Pennans Farmhouse</b>  |                                  |                               |
| Parish: Grampound/Creed   |                                  | Within the ZTV: YES           |
| Designation: GII*   | Condition: unknown – not visible | Distance to turbine: c.6.75km |
| <p><i>Description:</i> Late 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, c.1680. Remodelled 1700-1720. Later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations. Granite ashlar front elevation otherwise stone rubble, of two storeys with cellars. Projecting stair tower to rear of central entrance hall, two stacks to rear to heated principal rooms. Symmetrical 18<sup>th</sup> century wings to front to form U-shaped plan. Several 18<sup>th</sup> century surviving exterior doors and several 18<sup>th</sup> century sashes. The interior contains some fine 17<sup>th</sup> century details such as bolection mould panelling, plaster ceilings and fine 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century fireplaces and a fine 1680 open-string staircase in the stair tower.</p> |                                  |                               |
| <p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The farmstead is located east of Grampound, on a saddle between two valleys, Hewas Water to the east and a tributary of the Fal to the west. The asset itself appears to stand on a north-west facing slope, the ground peaking just to the south. The landscape context of the farmstead is the ridge between the two valleys and includes both valley landforms. The cultural landscape context of the asset is its farmstead boundary.</p>   |                                  |                               |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> The asset is set within a large farmyard, with stone buildings and numerous modern farmbuildings. The farmyard is accessed via a long private drive off the A390.</p>  |                                  |                               |
| <p><i>Principal Views:</i> The farmyard could not be accessed to assess views. Views north may be restricted by landscaping associated with the A390 road. There are also trees along the driveway and the house is enclosed to the south and east by buildings. Views are expected across to Grampound and the Fal valley from the south-west and west. Views across the road, to the north are now framed by two very large new wind turbines. These directly impact one of the main elevations of the house. Principal views to the farmstead are clearly from the west, across the valley.</p>  |                                  |                               |
| <p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a large and important farmstead/former gentry residence which holds dominance within its farmstead and is a visible feature within the valley to the west, but now has more limited wider landscape presence.</p>   |                                  |                               |
| <p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is locally sensitive to views across its holding and between historic farmbuilding and farmyard. It is screened by trees and buildings from views to the north, towards the turbine, which is over 6km away. The turbine may be distantly visible across the countryside when viewing the farmstead as a whole from the higher ground to the south but this does not affect the agricultural nature of the setting or the cultural value of a historic farmstead. Many of the details which define the Grade Listing of this building are internal, unaffected by distant views.</p>  |                                  |                               |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be minimally visible from the surrounding land but is not expected to be so from the asset. It is over 6km away. Note that two very large turbines will be installed immediately to the west, within the principal views of this building.</p>  |                                  |                               |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact to the overall farmstead, the asset with <b>neutral</b> impact from the proposed turbine due to a lack of views.</p>  |                                  |                               |

|                                 |                      |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Hembal Manor</b> |                      |                            |
| Parish: St Mewan                |                      | Within the ZTV: YES        |
| Designation: GII                | Condition: fair/good | Distance to turbine: 2.5km |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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|---|
| <i>Description:</i> Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century house of slatestone rubble, with granite dressings. 1:1:1 symmetrical front elevation. Asymmetric double-depth plan.  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located high on a west and south-facing slope, on the eastern side of a shallow valley, with stream water source and springs. The ground peaks in the fields immediately to the north-west and falls again to another shallow valley beyond Hembal Lane to the east. The ground drops away to the south, down Hembal Lane to the farming hamlet of Bosithow. |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located down a private drive, off Hembal Lane, with stone-faced banks and stone gate piers, within an enclosure framed by mature hedgebanks and plantations of deciduous trees. To the south-west of Trewoon. To the west and north-west is part of the Blackpool drying clay works and to the west is also now a very large solar farm.  |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Views were assessed from Hembal Lane. Views across the fields and to the west to the drying tips, views south and south-west down and across the valley to the fields and to Bosithow. Views are limited from the asset itself by the trees which surround it but some more limited views are possible to the north and north-east to Trewoon and then St Austell beyond.                   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> No real landscape presence beyond its enclosure and the surrounding fields. Some views to the house up the valley.   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views are limited outwards due to the screening from the trees/hedgebanks which enclose the asset. The house, built in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, would have been positioned to take advantage of the views down the valley to the south-west.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> While the proposed turbine would be located only 2.5km away, there are significant modern impacts, and the house is secluded within its curtilage.  |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible to negative/minor</b> impact is applied.  |

|  |                           |                                   |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <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.<br><i>'One of the best market halls in the country, with good elevations and an exciting interior.'</i><br>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 buildings 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> .  |                           |                                   |

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|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Penrice</b>   |                                |                                |
| Parish: Pentewan Valley  |                                | Within the ZTV: YES            |
| Designation: GII*  | Condition: unknown/not visible | Distance to turbine: c.6.25km. |
| Description: 18 <sup>th</sup> century country house set in wooded grounds. Pentewan stone ashlar with granite dressings with some exterior elaboration, built around a small courtyard. Fine contemporary interiors, with carvings and moulding, decorated ceilings and fine cantilevered staircase.   |                                |                                |
| Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Set in a hollow combe, at the head of a shallow valley which curves north west and drops down into the St Austell River valley. The house is set on the mid-lower east-facing slopes of the combe. The ground rises substantially to the south and south-east. The combe and curving valley landform are the landscape context of this asset. Its cultural landscape context is its wooded estate boundary.  |                                |                                |
| Setting: The house is set in a slight hollow, within its own densely-wooded enclosed grounds. It is accessible via long private drives and is only just glimpsed from the high ground to the south, over and through the trees.  |                                |                                |
| Principal Views: Views are not easily analysed as the house could not be visited, however it is expected outward views are enclosed by the wooded grounds, with immediate views over the lawns which surround the house and the gardens.   |                                |                                |
| Landscape Presence: This house is purposely tucked away within the landscape and within its own grounds; it is not designed to have outward presence but to be private. Its landscaped wooded plantations however do announce a man-made landscape, in the immediate environment, as do the formal entrances which provide the house with some detached local presence.  |                                |                                |
| Sensitivity of Asset: The enclosed nature of the house within its wooded grounds protects it from much change within the wider area. The building is not designed to be visible within the landscape; it is designed to be enclosed and experienced only by the occupants/suitable visitors. Only its immediate lawn or garden views are sensitive due to the architecture and layout of the house and these are protected by the trees. Views across the estate as a whole include the clay tips and wider landscape. |                                |                                |
| Magnitude of Impact: At over 6km the effect of the proposed turbine will be muted, as the asset is protected by its setting. The asset does not hold wider landscape presence and is not designed as wider a landscape feature but a private residence. The turbine would be visible in views across the estate from the south.  |                                |                                |
| Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negligible</b> impact is applied.  |                                |                                |

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

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

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

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

|   |                              |                                      |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Carthew Cottage</b>  |                              |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> Carthew Cottage  |                              | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO            |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII   | <i>Condition:</i> fair /good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage of two phases, considered to be an estate cottage. Built of granite rubble with granite dressings of the specific local style. Two storey, two window front range with original casement windows.  |                              |                                      |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located in the base of the St Austell River valley, with the steep west side of the valley rising immediately from the house, which is set at the base of the slope. The river frames the property to the east. The valley drops to the south, a wide curving bend in the river, then taking it south-east. The east side is of shallower gradient and is more open. The relevant landscape context is the valley. |                              |                                      |
| <i>Setting:</i> The cottage stands just west of the heavily wooded banks of the river, just north of the historic Wheal Martin clay work and just south of Carthew. The cottage is surrounded by trees and set within a plot framed by stone-faced banks.   |                              |                                      |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Some limited views to the river and across the Wheal Martin clay works but the house is enclosed by deciduous trees. Views will open up in winter to the immediate valley setting and possibly the road but the building is still in the base of the valley so views outwards are not achievable.   |                              |                                      |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cottage has no landscape presence outside of its own grounds; it is even hard to view the cottage from either the B3274 or the adjacent access lane.   |                              |                                      |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosed nature of the site and general valley location means the cottage is   |                              |                                      |



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| not sensitive to outward landscape changes.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be no inter-visibility with the proposed turbine and there would therefore be no expected effect on the setting of the asset. The wider group value of the buildings within the valley will not be affected. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact is applied.  |

|   |                                |  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Asset Name: The Old Rectory; Cross Base in Churchyard; Gateway, to SW of Churchyard; St Mewan Sunday School</b>  |                                |  |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Mewan   |                                | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (possible borderline) |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII   | <i>Condition:</i> good overall | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.5km.               |
| <i>Description:</i> Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century Rectory, now a private house. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions and 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Granite rubble stone with granite dressings and partly slate-hung. Two storeys with symmetrical three-window front.<br>Granite base of a cross in churchyard, probably of medieval date, square profile with central socket. Mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century Sunday School, granite rubble with brick dressings. Set into the bank, single storey to front, two storey to rear with coach house beneath Sunday school and rooms to front. Numerous Gothic inspired lancet and two-centred arched windows. |                                |  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The churchtown is located on a curving south and west-facing slope, to the east 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.   |                                |  |
| <i>Setting:</i> The assets are located within the small churchtown of St Mewan. The Rectory, directly west of the church, with the Sunday School to the north. The Rectory lies in wooded gardens, framed by stone walls and stone-faced banks. The Sunday School is framed by trees to the south-east and by a tall hedgebank to the north-west. The churchyard is wooded, the gateway to the churchyard set low in the stone-faced banks alongside the parish lane. The whole churchtown is framed by mature hedgebanks and trees, set north of the main village amongst fields.  |                                |  |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> There are some views to the fields to the north, but the ground rises to a peak to the north-east. Views to St Mewan village, the school and A390 are achieved through the trees to the south and there are scattered views to the fields to the west. Views to the east from both buildings are limited by the church and wooded churchyard. The gateway to the church is limited to views within the churchtown and the road. The cross base is limited to views across the gardens of the Rectory and within the churchyard. Principal views are those within the churchtown which define the various roles of the assets within that small community.   |                                |  |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The Rectory has some landscape presence locally within the surrounding fields and from the parish lane and A390 road, largely for its setting in its wooded gardens and position adjacent to the church, the whole viewed together. The other assets only hold presence in their immediate settings.   |                                |  |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross base and gateway have specific functional value and have no real recourse to views, so are less affected by wider landscape changes. The Sunday School is also built for a specific religiously-linked purpose so its key relationship is with the churchyard; it is less affected by changes in the landscape. However it can be affected by aesthetic changes in its wider setting. The house can be affected as it was built with a certain status and views in mind. This asset can be further affected by wider views for aesthetic reasons and due to its relationship with the church. The assets have group communal and experiential value.   |                                |  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views across and through the area will include the turbine. It is not expected to be visible from the assets themselves. There will be no direct impact on the churchtown setting of these assets and no effects on their key views within the churchtown.  |                                |  |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> overall impact.   |                                |  |

#### 4.3.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

Most parish churches tend to be associated with a settlement (village or hamlet), and therefore their immediate context lies within the setting of the village (see elsewhere). Church buildings are

usually Grade II\* or Grade I Listed structures, on the basis they are often the only surviving medieval buildings in a parish, and their nature places of religious worship.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

|  |                 |                              |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Church of St Stephen</b>  |                 |                              |
| Parish: St Stephen   |                 | Within the ZTV: No           |
| Designation: GI  | Condition: good | Distance to turbine: c.4.5km |
| <p><i>Description:</i> Parish Church with 12<sup>th</sup> century origins altered and enlarged throughout the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Restored in two phases in the 1820s and the 1890s. Some fine internal fittings, 12<sup>th</sup> century font, 17<sup>th</sup> century carvings within 19<sup>th</sup> century pulpit, some 15<sup>th</sup> century carvings to wallplates but largely 19<sup>th</sup> century roofs and all plaster removed. Largely Listed for its substantive medieval structure and tall west tower of late 15<sup>th</sup> century.</p> |                 |                              |
| <p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid north-facing slopes of a high promontory, or ridge of land between a steep river valley to the east and the wider River Fal valley to the west. The landscape context is not only the high ridge landform but also both river valleys.</p>  |                 |                              |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a small sub-ovoid wooded churchyard, within a small churchtown lying on the south-east edge of the modern settlement. The church lies off a narrow lane, south of the large cemetery and north of the busy A3058 road to St Austell.</p>   |                 |                              |
| <p><i>Principal Views:</i> The body of the church is screened from outward views by the trees of the churchyard. The buildings of the village line the churchyard walls to the west and frame the churchyard to the north and east, blocking views further. There are some limited views within the settlement to the south and the south-west. The tower has views out of the settlement and to the landscape beyond. Views to the asset as a landmark would be from the east, north and west.</p>  |                 |                              |
| <p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a highly visible <i>landmark asset</i>.</p>  |                 |                              |
| <p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is enclosed and views out are blocked by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower, however, is a local landmark.</p>   |                 |                              |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be located within 5km of the church. The asset does not lie within the ZTV but there would be views that would include both the tower and the proposed turbine. The turbine would not be within the same landscape context.</p>  |                 |                              |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> The effect on the setting of the church would be <b>neutral</b>, and while the tower is a local <i>landmark</i>, views to the tower that would include the proposed turbine are limited, so an assessment of <b>negligible</b> is appropriate.</p>  |                 |                              |

|   |  |                                 |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Church of St Enoder</b>  |  |                                 |
| Parish: St Enoder   |  | Within the ZTV: No (borderline) |
| Designation: GI   | Condition: good to excellent, undergoing restoration | Distance to turbine: 10km       |
| <p><i>Description:</i> Parish church of 14<sup>th</sup> century origins. Mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> century additions, early 18<sup>th</sup> century tower (1711) rebuilt following collapse in 1686. Significant restorations in the 1860s and 1880s. Some embellishment to the exterior and the tower exhibits baroque influence. 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century wagon roofs to the nave and aisles. Some surviving 15<sup>th</sup> century carved timber fittings such as bench ends and elements within the 19<sup>th</sup> century rood screen. Numerous 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century monuments. Largely listed for its medieval structural remains and complex architectural development.</p> |  |                                 |
| <p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid-slopes of a prominent hill in the open undulating landscape west of the dominant china clay quarry landscape of Retew, Fraddon and Meledor. The landscape context is the local agricultural landscape of fields and hedges.</p>  |  |                                 |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> The church sits within a small churchtown composed of its rectory, cottages and several farmhouses, within a formal walled churchyard, with numerous deciduous trees. The churchyard is more open to the north and north-west.</p>   |  |                                 |
| <p><i>Principal Views:</i> The churchyard is more open to the north and north-west where the landscape falls</p>  |  |                                 |

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| away to steep valley systems. There are wide and distant landscape views towards St Newlyn and the Quintrell Downs.   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a visible <i>landmark asset</i> , with extensive views to the north.   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed to the south and east, and views are restricted by the trees. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower is a local landmark for the wider Fraddon/Summercourt/Mitchell area, and would have views out over the trees to the wider landscape.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be located at or just over 10km, far outside of the landscape context of this asset. The turbine would not be visible from the churchyard or from within the surrounding area. The turbine would not appear in the same views across or within the landscape dominated by the tower. There is an issue of cumulative impact as the church is now framed throughout the landscape by turbines, competing for the skyline profile. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> The lack of direct views and the distances involved mean that an assessment of <b>negligible</b> is appropriate.  |

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|---|------------------------|---|
| <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.3.75km    |
| <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> .   |                        |   |

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|---|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Asset Name: Church of All Saints</b> |                             |   |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Ewe                   |                             | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (borderline) |
| <i>Designation:</i> GI                  | <i>Condition:</i> excellent | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 9km         |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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| <i>Description:</i> 13 <sup>th</sup> century parish church. Enlarged and altered in the 14 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> century. Later 19 <sup>th</sup> century restoration. 19 <sup>th</sup> century fittings and 15 <sup>th</sup> century wagon roofs, 12 <sup>th</sup> century font. Significant medieval survival and some standout interior fittings, such as the 15 <sup>th</sup> century rood screen.  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The village is set on a promontory projecting from a high ridge to the east into a deep forked valley landform to the north and a steep narrow valley to the south-east. The village occupies a wide knoll, at the west end of the ridge. The landscape context is both the high ground and the surrounding valley systems.  |
| <i>Setting:</i> The church is set in the village, south of the main street of historic stone cottages. The church sits within a walled churchyard which has numerous deciduous trees. To the north-east are the large wooded grounds of a private house. Immediately to the north is the small village square and village pub, with medieval stone cross. To the south-west is the large churchyard extension. These elements provide the immediate setting for the church. |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to the north, north-east and north-west, despite a focused view into the village square from the church porch through the churchyard gate. Views across the fields are possible to the south and south-west.   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a key village asset. The small church is not a landmark asset but is locally prominent within the settlement and surrounding fields.   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed, and views out towards the proposed turbine are screened by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church within the village would not be affected at this distance.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be 9km away and would stand far outside of the landscape context.   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> The effect on the immediate setting of the church would be <b>negligible to neutral</b> , due to local screening.   |

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|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Asset Name: Church of St Mewan (plus various Grade II monuments in churchyard)</b>  |                             |  |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Mewan  |                             | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES               |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII*   | <i>Condition:</i> fair/good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.25-3.5km |
| <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.   |                             |  |
| <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.   |                             |  |
| <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.   |                             |  |
| <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.   |                             |  |
| <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   |                             |  |

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| be no effect on the aesthetically-pleasing setting with the Rectory/Sunday School. Views across and through the surrounding landscape would include the turbine and the church tower. The turbine would be a large and distracting element within these views at just over 3km. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> an assessment of <b>negative/minor</b> is given for the impact on the church tower, a key local landmark for the village and wider farms.   |

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|---|------------------------|--|
| <b>Asset Name: Church of St Gomonda</b>   |                        |  |
| <i>Parish:</i> Roche  |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> No                |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII*  | <i>Condition:</i> fair | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.5-9.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> 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>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> 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>Setting:</i> 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>Principal Views:</i> 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>Landscape Presence:</i> 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>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> 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>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be an impact as the asset does not lie within the ZTV, intervisibility blocked by the clay tips.   |                        |  |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact is applied.   |                        |  |

#### 4.3.5 Nonconformist Chapels

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

Non-Conformist chapels are relatively common across the whole of Devon and Cornwall. They tend to be fairly modest structures in all but the largest settlements, lacking towers and many of the ostentatious adornments of older Church of England buildings. They are usually Grade II Listed structures, most dating from the 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).

|  |                 |                                   |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Church of St John (Methodist)</b>   |                 |                                   |
| Parish: St Austell   |                 | Within the ZTV: No                |
| Designation: GII*  | Condition: good | Distance to turbine: c.3.25-3.5km |
| <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> .  |                 |                                   |

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|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Sticker Methodist Church; Trudgeons</b>  |                      |                                  |
| Parish: Sticker, St Mewan   |                      | Within the ZTV: YES (borderline) |
| Designation: GII  | Condition: fair/good | Distance to turbine: 5km         |
| <i>Description:</i> 1876 Methodist Church and attached Sunday school. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Round arched windows and entrance with round stone arch and fanlight. Lower single-storey Sunday school attached to rear.<br>Early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century house of elvan stone rubble construction, with stone dressings. Two storeys of near symmetrical four-window front with 19 <sup>th</sup> century sashes. Front range of two-room plan, parallel rear range of later 19 <sup>th</sup> century.             |                      |                                  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep north-west facing slope, on the eastern side of a river valley, on the shallower mid-to-upper slopes. The landscape context is the meandering narrow valley which runs down south-west to Lower Sticker.  |                      |                                  |
| <i>Setting:</i> The church is located within the village of Sticker which occupies a steep valley. The church is set back into the slope, immediately adjacent to Chapel Hill, on a slight off-set west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The building is surrounded by modern bungalows and cottages.<br>Trudgeons is set on the lower slopes of Chapel Hill, with single-storey stone outbuildings to the east and across the road to the north-west. The garden of the house lies to the north and is bounded by trees. |                      |                                  |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the valley to the rest of the village; there are also some limited landscape views across towards the china clay tips north of St Austell.<br>There are more restricted views across the valley from Trudgeons, as it is on the lower slopes.  |                      |                                  |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has a presence only on Chapel Hill where it is the dominant focus of that area within the village. It holds no wider presence outside of this immediate setting.<br>Trudgeons is one of the key houses on Chapel Hill but holds no wider landscape presence.  |                      |                                  |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The chapel is in quite an open location on a hill slope with some wider landscape views; however, it was not built with views in mind and its design does not require or focus upon views  |                      |                                  |

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| except in an inward manner.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> At ground level in the immediate vicinity of the asset the building is quite enclosed, but there would be views from higher up the slope when looking across and through the village and valley location to the higher ground to the north. The turbine would be visible in these wider views. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> to <b>negative/minor</b> impact. <b>Neutral</b> impact for Trudgeons, no intervisibility expected.   |

|   |                           |                                   |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Bible Christian Chapel</b>   |                           |                                   |
| <i>Parish:</i> Old Pound, St Stephen-in-Brannel   | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> No |                                   |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII   | <i>Condition:</i> fair    | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1.5km |
| <i>Description:</i> Built in 1886 of granite rubble with brick dressings, partly rendered. Two storey to rear where it is built into the bank; where there is an attached outshut, a Sunday School.   |                           |                                   |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-facing slope, with the ground rising to the east, and also falling away to the north slightly. The landscape context is this valley landform which runs down to Nanpean.   |                           |                                   |
| <i>Setting:</i> Set alongside a narrow road, Old Pound. The chapel stands within a small plot, built into the slope, with a walled yard to the eastern elevation.   |                           |                                   |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Views south across the fields, and down the road to the west. Some views across the fields towards Nanpean to the north-west. Views up the steep slopes to the east, although these are partially limited at ground level by small conifer trees in a plantation immediately north-east of the building. Wider landscape views are possible over the roof of the chapel to the countryside beyond to the west and north-west from higher up Old Pound Road. |                           |                                   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel has some local presence along the Old Pound Road but no wider presence as it is a small low building set into the slope.  |                           |                                   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset holds communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind. Local screening from trees may screen views to the north-east.  |                           |                                   |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be expected to be visible due to the Blackpool Clay Works which lie between. Therefore no impact on the setting or views.   |                           |                                   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.  |                           |                                   |

#### 4.3.1 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).

|  |                 |                      |
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| <b>Asset Name: Standing Cross in St Dennis Churchyard</b>  |                 |                      |
| Parish: St Dennis  |                 | Within the ZTV: NO   |
| Designation: SAM   | Condition: fair | Distance to turbine: |
| Description: 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.   |                 |                      |
| Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The church stands on the west side of the level summit of a tall prominent hill, with steeply-sloping sides.   |                 |                      |
| Setting: 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.  |                 |                      |
| Principal Views: 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.  |                 |                      |
| Landscape Presence: The cross does not have wider landscape presence; the whole group on the hilltop does have landscape presence.   |                 |                      |
| Sensitivity of Asset: 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.   |                 |                      |
| Magnitude of Impact: 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, although the other clay workings and tips may block it completely. There are other turbines in the landscape in closer proximity. |                 |                      |
| Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Neutral</b> impact   |                 |                      |

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|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Medieval cross base at St. Ewe</b>  |                      |                                  |
| Parish: St Ewe   |                      | Within the ZTV: Yes (borderline) |
| Designation: SAM   | Condition: fair/good | Distance to turbine: 9km         |
| Description: The monument includes a medieval wayside cross base. The cross base survives as a square granite block supporting a post-medieval sundial shaft and set on a substantial post-medieval composite stepped base. The whole is also a Grade II Listed feature. |                      |                                  |
| Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The cross stands on a level site within the village, which occupies a hilltop framed by valleys to the north, south-east and west.   |                      |                                  |
| Setting: Situated in a roadside setting within the small 'village square' of St Ewe. The asset is framed by the village's public house to the north and the parish church to the south.  |                      |                                  |
| Principal Views: Views are limited to the streetscape of the main road which passes through the village and views to the churchyard and surrounding houses.  |                      |                                  |
| Landscape Presence: The whole monument dominates the centre of the village, but it has no wider landscape presence.  |                      |                                  |
| Sensitivity of Asset: The asset would be sensitive to change within its immediate surroundings but its limited views mean it is largely immune to changes in the wider landscape.  |                      |                                  |
| Magnitude of Impact: It is not expected that there will be any impact from the proposed turbine.   |                      |                                  |
| Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Neutral</b> impact   |                      |                                  |

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|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| <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> |                 |                                  |
| Parish: Tywardreath and Par  |                 | Within the ZTV: YES (borderline) |
| Designation: SAM   | Condition: fair | Distance to turbine: 7.5km       |
| Description: Broken shaft of early medieval (10 <sup>th</sup> /11 <sup>th</sup> century) former wayside cross that once stood on                         |                 |                                  |

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| 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   |

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|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Medieval wayside cross base on Creed Hill</b>  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> Grampound/Creed  | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO |                                      |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM   | <i>Condition:</i> fair    | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross base, situated on Creed Hill, on a road linking the parish churches of Grampound and Creed. The cross base is of granite square to the base and moulded to an octagonal base above. It is of later medieval date, possible 15 <sup>th</sup> century. There is a square socket in the top.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The cross base stands on a north-facing slope, the gradient steepening just north of the monument. The ground also slopes to the west, down to the River Fal valley; the fields to the east are higher than the road, which has been dug into the slope. The road drops down to Grampound, entering the high street on the south side. The landscape context of this asset is this section of the Fal Valley and its tributary immediately to the north. |                           |                                      |
| <i>Setting:</i> The cross base is set alongside the parish road which links Grampound with Creed; this road also links Grampound with Tregony. The cross base stands on the routeway as intended. It forms part of a wider pattern of these former wayside crosses in the Grampound area. It is set deep into the bank of the road, on the northern side, enclosed within the foliage.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are of the roadscape, as intended, along the ancient route to the north and south. There are some views from its general location to the fields to the west and back towards Grampound.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross base itself is a low ground level feature with no wider landscape presence.  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The height of the stone means it is framed by the hedgebanks of the road and is set down into the bank. It has little or no wider views and no relationship with the wider landscape. It is of specific functional form  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact, with no intervisibility and no impact on setting  |                           |                                      |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact   |                           |                                      |

#### 4.3.2 Hillforts and Earthworks

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

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

monuments. They are designed to see and be seen, and thus the impact of wind turbines is often disproportionately high compared to their height or proximity.

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

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

### What is important and why

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

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| <b>Asset Name: Sticker Camp – later Prehistoric/Romano-British round</b>   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> Sticker/St Mewan  | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES  |                                      |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM  | <i>Condition:</i> poor/fair | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.75km |
| <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.  |                             |                                      |

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| <p><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.</p> |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> to <b>negative/moderate</b> impact, tempered by the distance to the turbine</p>   |

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|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <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.6.75km |
| <p><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'</p>  |                            |                                      |
| <p><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 combs 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.</p>          |                            |                                      |
| <p><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.</p>   |                            |                                      |
| <p><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.</p> |                            |                                      |
| <p><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.</p>  |                            |                                      |
| <p><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.</p>   |                            |                                      |
| <p><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.</p>   |                            |                                      |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact, for distant views.</p>  |                            |                                      |

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|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux</b>   |                           |                                    |
| <i>Parish:</i> Luxulyan  | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> No |                                    |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM  | <i>Condition:</i> fair    | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.25 |
| <p><i>Description:</i> 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.</p> |                           |                                    |
| <p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> 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.</p>              |                           |                                    |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> 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.</p>  |                           |                                    |
| <p><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.</p>  |                           |                                    |

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| <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 to Negligible</b> impact.   |

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|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <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> 6.25km |
| <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>Negative/minor</b> impact, as the best views are to the west, and views across the monument would be at 7km+.   |                        |                                    |

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| <b>Asset Name: Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa</b>  |                        |                                   |
| <i>Parish:</i> Probus  |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES        |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM  | <i>Condition:</i> fair | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 9.5km |
| <i>Description:</i> A roughly square defended enclosure with a bank and ditch, of pre-Roman date but with later alterations and a settlement beyond the defences. The banks stand almost 2m in height within the open fields to the north but the banks have been incorporated into the local fieldsystem to the south and west. Foliage and hedgerow trees now grow on all the banks and the monument is hard to distinguish on the ground. |                        |                                   |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument is situated on an upper south-east and south-facing slope. The ground rises to a peak immediately to the west and a combe runs away to the south-east from the south-east corner of the enclosure, joining the River Fal. The landscape context is   |                        |                                   |

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| the west bank of the River Fal.   |
| <i>Setting:</i> The monument stands on the western side of the River Fal valley, just east of the Trewithen Estate. The monument now forms part of the modern fieldscape and falls within a private landholding; the barns and farmyard lie to the south-east, accessed via a track.  |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the agricultural fields to the River Fal valley and it would appear these were the principal views, the site possibly associated with trade along the river. The site is more akin to a round/settlement, as its defences do not make best use of the topography. Current views are restricted by mature hedgebanks. There are some views south across the fields.                 |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument can be distinguished as an oddly-regular field enclosure and its substantive banks to the north do hold some local presence within the local fieldscape. It is not now particularly prominent and its landscape presence has suffered accordingly.  |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Given that visibility would have been a prime consideration, this asset would have been sensitive to changes in the local and wider landscape; however, its incorporation into the local fieldscape and the associated impact on its landscape presence has reduced that sensitivity. Its principal value is now clearly evidential, given its interesting pre-Roman and Romano-British archaeology. |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would possibly be visible at a distance (9km), but is not expected to have any direct effect on the principal views to the Fal River and down the valley, views within the monument and the surrounding fields, and across to the monument from the east. There is no impact on setting.  |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible.</b>  |

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|---|------------------------|---|
| <b>Asset Name: Earlier Prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor</b>   |                        |   |
| <i>Parish:</i> Lanlivery  |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (borderline) |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM (area)  | <i>Condition:</i> fair | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.10km      |
| <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.10km the proposed turbine is unlikely to have much impact on this landscape.   |                        |   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral to negligible</b> impact.  |                        |   |

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|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Round 310m east of Carloggas Moor Farm</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> 3km |
| <i>Description:</i> The round survives as a semi-circular enclosure, with a single rampart and partly infilled |                        |                                 |

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| outer ditch. The monument has been incorporated into the hedgebanks of the modern fieldscape to the north and east sides. The monument has been disturbed by later tin-workings.  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument lies on a slight south-west facing slope, below the summit of the hill (the hilltop is a separate SAM – see below)  |
| <i>Setting:</i> This is a hill-slope enclosure, set amongst agricultural fields on the edge of the industrial tips. A green lane frames the site to the north and east. Carloggas Farm lies to the south-west. The south-west slope drops down to St Stephen-in-Brannel.  |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> There are general views down the slopes towards St Stephen and across the neighbouring pits and tips to the east. The monument is, however, enclosed within the modern fieldscape and therefore direct views from the monument are restricted. Views to the round would be from high ground to the south-east and west and from the summit of the hill immediately to the north-east. |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monuments curving banks are visible as an anomaly within the field pattern but the monument has no real landscape presence outside of its immediate setting.   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument would have been located with visibility in mind, but it is located below the summit of the hill, within a landscape of post-medieval assarted enclosure on the fringe of a major industrial extractive landscape. It is not visually prominent and does not survive particularly well.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The character of the local landscape and its recent history, and the fact the monument does not fall within the ZTV, means the visual effect of the proposed turbine will be minimal.   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.  |

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|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon</b>  |                             |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel   |                             | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO            |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM  | <i>Condition:</i> fair/good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> Sub-ovoid enclosure which occupies the top of the hill, enclosing the summit. There is one main rampart and possibly two further outer ramparts. There is an annexe to the north side. The monument is marked by a wide terrace, which the later field boundaries respect on the south side of the hill. A round cairn on the summit of the hill was later reused as a beacon site.  |                             |                                      |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument occupies the summit of a prominent hill. The actual summit is a small level area set slightly to the north-west within the monument, the banks enclosing the upper slopes. The terraced area is roughly level on the mid/upper slopes. The landscape context is the hilltop and gentle slopes to the east and west and steeper slopes to the north and east, as well as the numerous clay tip and pits in its immediate setting.   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Setting:</i> The hill is set amongst the clay tips and pits, many of which are now abandoned and flooded. The small settlement of Goonabarn lies just to the north, the road wrapping around the lower slopes of the hill. The bigger settlement of Foxhole lies to the east and former Carloggas Moor to the west.   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The summit of the hilltop has 360° views over the surrounding clay working landscape.  |                             |                                      |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument retains a landscape presence and is a visible feature. The topography of the hill has clearly been modified, but as this monument lies on the edge of a major extractive landscape, its landscape presence is significantly diminished. The complexities of a Prehistoric landscape, overlain by 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century agriculture and 19 <sup>th</sup> -21 <sup>st</sup> century clay working is such that the monument is reduced to merely being a visible feature and the substantial clay tips and other associated features now command visual dominance. |                             |                                      |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a highly visible feature whose prominent position on the hilltop was intended to lend it visual dominance over and across the landscape, it would once have been sensitive to landscape change. However, the china clay workings have altered the landscape to such an extent that this sensitivity is seriously compromised.  |                             |                                      |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to have any direct effect on the monument as it does not fall within the ZTV. It would, however, be visible in views to the monument from higher ground to the south and west, but at that distance with monument would not be recognisable.   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact   |                             |                                      |

#### 4.3.3 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.

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|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Three bowl barrows 670m and 755m NW of Homer Downs</b>  |                      |                             |
| Parish: Mitchell   |                      | Within the ZTV: YES         |
| Designation: SAM   | Condition: fair/poor | Distance to turbine: 9.25km |
| Description: Three shallow mounds, with gentle sloping profiles. Set in line that runs north-west to south-east. Buried outer ditches are visible on aerial photographs.   |                      |                             |
| Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The barrows are located on a ridge that runs north from Trenderal, on the upper eastern slopes.  |                      |                             |
| Setting: The barrows are located in agricultural fields, overlooking the wide valley to the west.  |                      |                             |
| Principal Views: Principal views from the barrows are across and through the group to the south and east, across the valley; meaningful views to the monuments would be from that quarter.   |                      |                             |
| Landscape Presence: The barrows are visible within their field enclosure, but have no wider presence due to their size and the screening effect of the adjacent hedgerows.   |                      |                             |
| Sensitivity of Asset: As funerary monuments located in an elevated position, visibility was clearly an important consideration. These examples, however, are located within a small field enclosure that limits views to and from the monuments. |                      |                             |
| Magnitude of Impact: The proposed turbine would technically be visible, but at a distance (9.25km). Cumulative impact is an issue as 8+ operational turbines are visible from this location, including a 500kW turbine c.500m to the north-west. |                      |                             |
| Overall Impact Assessment: <b>Negligible</b> impact  |                      |                             |

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|---|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Longstone on Longstone Down</b>  |                      |                            |
| Parish: St Mewan/St Stephen-in-Brannel  |                      | Within the ZTV: YES        |
| Designation: SAM  | Condition: destroyed | Distance to turbine: 1.5km |
| Description: 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. |                      |                            |



Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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| <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   |

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|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <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.2.5km |
| <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.  |                        |                                     |

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|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow</b>  |                        |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn  |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES           |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM   | <i>Condition:</i> good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.75km |
| <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   |                        |                                      |

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| now restricted to the north, and the turbine would not affect these. |
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| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>negative/minor to negative/moderate</b> impact. |
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#### 4.3.4 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.

|   |                        |  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| <i>Asset Name:</i> Engine House at Polgooth Mine  |                        |  |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Mewan   |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES               |
| <i>Designation:</i> Gill  | <i>Condition:</i> good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.5-4.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century three-storey engine house with attached round chimney. Built of stone rubble with granite quoins the chimney is of granite rubble with brick upper, possibly a rebuild.   |                        |  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The asset stands on the summit of a steep hilltop, to the west of the wide steep-sided St Austell River valley. The ground to the south drops steeply to the settlement of London Apprentice, set at the junction of two valleys. To the west it drops steeply to the settlement of Polgooth, in the river valley which runs south-east to meet the St Austell. To the north more gentle slopes undulate towards St Mewan, with a shallower valley between asset and village. The landscape context of this asset is not only the hilltop but the connecting river valleys to the east and west. |                        |  |
| <i>Setting:</i> This is a skyline feature, set atop an empty hilltop, which rises from the lower undulating landscape to the west of a river valley and the St Austell Bay. It is now part of the manmade landscape of the St Austell Golf Club, with little indication of the industry infrastructure that would formerly have surrounded it. The maintenance of the surrounding landscape and close-cropped grass only seeks to further emphasise the dominance of this tall stand-alone structure.   |                        |  |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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| <i>Principal Views:</i> The engine house has 360° views of the landscape, set high on a hilltop.   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a <i>landmark asset</i> for the wider landscape; it is also a significant landscape presence further afield due to its hilltop location.  |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a functional industrial building it would not have been seen as particularly sensitive to changes in its visual environment. However, as a <i>landmark asset</i> and a highly visible symbol of the former famous Polgooth Mine, with all the historical and cultural values that implies, it can be seen as more sensitive, despite its incorporation into the landscaped grounds of the golf course. |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in the background when viewing the engine house from the south. At a distance of c.5-6km it would constitute a distracting but now overly intrusive kinetic element in the wider landscape.   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/moderate</b> impact, the visual distraction of the proposed turbine and its moving blades in the background of the asset would be detrimental to the skyline profile of this feature.  |

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|--|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Chimney at SW9600250975</b>   |   |                                 |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel   |   | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES      |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII  | <i>Condition:</i> fair/good – viewed only from distance | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 5km |
| <i>Description:</i> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century chimney, of stone rubble with granite dressings. Tapered chimney of circular plan with moulded string course. Stone cornice to top with rounded moulding. No engine house survives. Listed for its architectural embellishments.   |   |                                 |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> On the upper slopes of the west side of a river valley. The valley is wooded and steepens and narrows to the base. The landscape context of the asset is the Hewas Water valley landform  |   |                                 |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located in a wooded setting, with fields to the west. A small group of houses lies further east; a parish road runs to the south. The woods stretch to the north. The chimney lies just north of the settlement of Hewas Water.  |   |                                 |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The base of the chimney is surrounded by trees, and there are no views from the structure. Meaningful views to the chimney are from the valley and rising ground to the north.   |   |                                 |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney has a landscape presence, and is a skyline feature; however, it is too slender to be considered a landmark asset across a wider area.   |   |                                 |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its architectural elaboration survives independently of its aesthetic value, but as a skyline feature with local presence it is sensitive to change in its visual environment..   |   |                                 |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be located at some distance, but would still appear in some views across this landscape from the south-west. The turbine would therefore constitute a moderately-intrusive kinetic feature within the wider landscape. The chimney would retain its local visual prominence. |   |                                 |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact.  |   |                                 |

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|--|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Asset Name: Engine House with detached Chimney</b>  |                             |   |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel   |                             | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (borderline) |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII  | <i>Condition:</i> poor/fair | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.75km    |
| <i>Description:</i> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century engine house with detached chimney. Granite rubble stone with brick. Three storey, rectangular plan engine house. Tapered chimney of circular plan, 20m to north.  |                             |   |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The building is located within an extractive landscape, on ground that slopes gently to the south-east.   |                             |   |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located on the Goonvean China Clay Works, within an area of scrub woodland this engine house; the Grade II* Listed Goonvean Clay Works buildings lie adjacent, as well as several surviving sky tips. It lies within an operational clay works landscape.  |                             |   |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Across and within the clay works are possible, although the body of the chimney is screened by the scrub/trees. Wider landscape views are feasible from higher ground to the east and west, but the scale of the pits and tips serves to draw the eye away from these individual structures. |                             |   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney is a tall vertical feature, but forms part of a wider extractive landscape.   |                             |   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The visual nature of the asset and the function of it as both a working structure and   |                             |   |

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| as a visual marker for a mine operation makes it sensitive to changes in the landscape.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be directly visible from the upper portion of the chimney but not from the ground and will not affect its setting. The turbine would appear in wider views across this landscape in which the chimney would be a key element of the surviving industrial heritage. There is an inherently negative impact in the disruption of the visual pattern of these chimneys across this exceptional man-made landscape. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible to negative/minor</b> for the impact on the setting of the chimney.  |

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|---|---|--|
| <b>Asset Name: Gover Railway Viaduct, including piers</b>   |   |  |
| <i>Parish:</i> Gover Valley, St Mewan   | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline) |  |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII   | <i>Condition:</i> good/excellent        | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.25-2.5km |
| <i>Description:</i> Railway viaduct on the St Austell-Truro railway line, built in 1859, of stone rubble with weathered buttresses. The stone piers of this first viaduct remain. Adjacent is the later viaduct of 1898. The 1898 viaduct is of granite rubble with brick arches and parapet.   |   |  |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The viaduct spans the base of the steep-sided Gover Valley, west of St Austell, as it drops down to join the St Austell river. The landscape context of the asset is the river valley and the wooded slopes to east and west, particularly the upper slopes, from where it crosses and the base where the piers are built.   |   |  |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located to the southern end of the Gover Valley, where the wooded slopes meet the houses of the west suburbs of St Austell. The slopes around the viaduct are still wooded and 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century houses run right up to the two sets of stone piers. Deep-set stone wall-lined lanes access the area and rows of terraced stone cottages frame views of the viaduct from within the valley. The former agricultural open fields either side of the valley are now occupied by modern housing estates, altering the setting for the viaduct and making it less visually dominant from the upper slopes. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform. |   |  |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Views up and down the valley and across the western suburbs towards St Mewan. The proposed turbine would stand in all views across and through the area dominated by the viaduct when viewed from the south. Views within the valley, up to the viaduct are protected by the trees which restrict views at ground level in the base of the valley.  |   |  |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> This has immense landscape presence and value within the wooded Gover Valley. It also holds communal value as part of the influential railway line in the area, so important for the development of the settlements.   |   |  |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset is defined by its scale and dominant visual characteristics. It is therefore sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially within the landscape context of the Gover valley.  |   |  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will compete for landscape primacy. The turbine would be located within 3km and would be considered to intrude on the visual environment of the viaduct. The turbine would alter the principal views up the valley, although not within the valley itself. Views south down the valley would not be affected, looking away from the turbine.  |   |  |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> impact, from ground level and the valley itself views are protected by trees. Significant modern development has been allowed along edges of the valley, which has already altered the setting and spread for visual focus of the immediate area. In its immediate area the sheer scale of the structure means it will still dominate views.  |   |  |

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| <b>Asset Name: Harbour Piers and Quays, including inner Basin, at Charlestown</b>  |   |                                 |
| <i>Parish:</i> Charlestown   | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> No (borderline)  |                                 |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII*   | <i>Condition:</i> excellent-exceptional | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 6km |
| <i>Description:</i> Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century (1801?) harbour, built for the Rashleigh Family, by the engineer, John Smeaton. Harbour with single lock gate to inner basin, built of local granite. Designed as a china clay port.   |   |                                 |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set within a steep-sided valley dropping to a cove, on a south-eastern slope, the harbour lies at the mouth of the cove, and is 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 harbour is this cove. |   |                                 |
| <i>Setting:</i> The harbour is located off St Austell Bay, within a rocky cove, with the port buildings,   |   |                                 |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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| warehousing and shops, houses stretching up the southeast-facing valley. The area is protected and restored, run as a tourist destination and the setting is of immense aesthetic group value, with a significant number of Listed buildings and the whole is a conservation area.   |
| <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> This is a highly visible asset from the sea; however it is tucked down into the bay, at sea level and holds no wider landscape presence than within its immediate environment.  |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The rising headlands to the east and west and the steep sloping hillside dropping to the cove foster enclosed and inward-looking views; as a result the asset is not as sensitive to wider landscape change. The specific functional nature of the asset also protects it from sensitivity to distant landscape elements. |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The ZTV predicts no intervisibility to the assets and the turbine would be well over 5km distance, reducing its hypothetical impact in any case. There would be no effect on the outstanding communal and aesthetic value of the assets, within their port setting.  |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact is applied.  |

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| <b>Asset Name: Goonvean China Clay Works – engine house, boiler room, chimney</b>  |  |   |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel   |  | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline) |
| <i>Designation:</i> GII*   | <i>Condition:</i> unknown – on private clay works site | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.75km.   |
| <i>Description:</i> Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century (c.1910) engine house with detached chimney, housing a pumping engine. Engine house of granite rubble with brick dressings and chimney of granite rubble with granite dressings. Encloses an earlier 1860s beam engine brought here from St Agnes. The engine incorporates a 1928 beam, the last to be cast. It is the engine which primarily gives the building its Grade II* status, as only six survive in the county. |  |   |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on the mid slopes of a former high 'down' or hillside, adjacent to the vast open china clay quarry. The natural topography has been completely altered here, forming a lunar landscape of peaks and troughs of tips and quarries. The landscape context of the assets was the former high down on which the assets are set.   |  |   |
| <i>Setting:</i> Located on a working china clay works, within an active industrial landscape. They have been incorporated into the wider modern china clay works and stand among modern buildings.   |  |   |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> Access was not possible, but given the location of the site and the role of regenerating woodland/scrub, views from the complex are unlikely. Views across the complex from the west would include the proposed turbine in the background, if suitable vantage points could be found.  |  |   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney has considerable landscape presence, as a skyline feature; the engine house has local landscape presence within the clay works itself, but wider visibility is hindered by the presence of large modern buildings and the continuing use of the site.   |  |   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The buildings, particularly the chimney, have some landscape presence. However, the designation principally reflects the evidential value of the complex, and this would not be affected.   |  |   |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible, but at a distance. The assets lie within an industrial landscape, the principal effect would be on the chimney as a skyline feature.   |  |   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/minor</b> overall.   |  |   |

|  |                        |                                      |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <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.5.25km |
| <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, reverberatory 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.  |                        |                                      |

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| <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>Negative/minor</b> impact.   |

|  |                             |                                      |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Part of the china clay works at Wheal Martin</b>  |                             |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn   |                             | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO            |
| <i>Designation:</i> SAM  | <i>Condition:</i> excellent | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.75km |
| <i>Description:</i> 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.  |                             |                                      |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> 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.   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Setting:</i> 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.   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> 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.  |                             |                                      |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> 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.   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> 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. |                             |                                      |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact from the turbine as there will be no effects on the setting or views from the monument, which has no wider presence with which the turbine could compete.   |                             |                                      |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.   |                             |                                      |

#### 4.3.22 Industrial Landscapes

##### *The China Clay District*

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 by 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 regarded as *iconic*.

|   |                                |                                   |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: The China Clay District</b>  |                                |                                   |
| <i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn/St Stephen-in-Brannel  | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes     |                                   |
| <i>Designation:</i> Locally significant landscape   | <i>Condition:</i> fair to good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 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> Within the Gover Valley there are three sky tips: at Goonamarth, Fforest and Biscovellet. The Goonamarth tip is relatively large and distinctive and is located immediately adjacent to the historic Blackpool clay pit. The tip lies on the north-west edge of a naturally prominent high hill, with a narrow combe to the north which joins to the east the steep-sided river valley which runs south. The sky tip lies on the mid-upper north-west facing slopes, just west of the summit. Fforest lies down in the base of the valley, and is wholly vegetated. Biscovellet is a small conical tip on the eastern flanks of the valley.  |                                |                                   |
| <i>Setting:</i> These sky tips are set within and around the Gover Valley and associated with a series of current and former clay works.  |                                |                                   |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> These vary; Goonamarth tip has 360° views, with views to the south the most open and distant. Views from Fforest are more restricted given it is located in the base of the valley. Views from Biscovellet tip are also fairly. Views to the monuments are by far the more important. Biscovellet is small enough to be indistinguishable from its background are any distance. However Fforest but particularly Goonamarth are much more visible.  |                                |                                   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within this confluence of valleys and gentle slopes and inverted pits the uniform  |                                |                                   |

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| conical mound is entirely dominant and draws the eye, forming a distinct skyline profile. Both Goonamarth and Fforest are local <i>landmark</i> assets.   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to any changes in the landscape which affect its skyline profile and its locally important/iconic status within the wider clay working landscape.   |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would rise up immediately behind the Goonamarth tip, on higher ground and the moving blades would rotate behind the tip from some angles. This would have a pronounced effect on a key skyline feature in the landscape. The other two tips would not have this relationship, but would still be affected. |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/moderate to negative/substantial</b> for Goonamarth, <b>negative/moderate</b> for Fforest and Biscovellet.  |

#### 4.3.23 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 nearby 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.

#### 4.3.24 World Heritage Sites (WHS)

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.

|  |                 |                                |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Charlestown – Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape</b>  |                 |                                |
| Parish: St Austell   |                 | Within the ZTV: No             |
| Designation: WHS   | Condition: good | Distance to turbine: 5.5-6.2km |
| <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.   |                 |                                |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact on the world heritage site.   |                 |                                |

|   |                 |                                  |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Luxulyan Valley – Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape</b>   |                 |                                  |
| Parish: Luxulyan  |                 | Within the ZTV: No               |
| Designation: WHS  | Condition: good | Distance to turbine: c.6.9-9.0km |
| <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  |                 |                                  |

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| 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.   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> impact on this World Heritage Site.   |

#### 4.3.25 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.

|  |                                       |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Battle of Lostwithiel Aug-Sept 1644</b>   |                                       |                                       |
| <i>Parish:</i> Lostwithiel   | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> Partly         |                                       |
| <i>Designation:</i> RBF  | <i>Condition:</i> mixed, fair overall | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> 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.  |                                       |                                       |

#### 4.3.26 Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)

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.

|   |                      |                               |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Heligan</b>  |                      |                               |
| Parish: Mevagissey, St Ewe  | Within the ZTV: No   |                               |
| Designation: RPG  | Condition: excellent | Distance to turbine: c.8-10km |
| <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   |                      |                               |

|   |                     |                                     |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Menabilly</b>  |                     |                                     |
| Parish: Fowey   | Within the ZTV: YES |                                     |
| Designation: RPG GII  | Condition: good     | Distance to turbine: c.10.25-11.5km |
| <i>Description:</i> 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.  |                     |                                     |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> 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. |                     |                                     |
| <i>Setting:</i> 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.  |                     |                                     |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> 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.  |                     |                                     |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The designed landscape of this estate is clearly distinguishable from the open   |                     |                                     |

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| 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. |
| <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.  |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> 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.             |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible to neutral</b> impact.   |

|  |                                  |   |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Asset Name: Trewithen</b>   |                                  |   |
| <i>Parish:</i> Probus  |                                  | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO               |
| <i>Designation:</i> RP&G, GI house   | <i>Condition:</i> good/excellent | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.10-11.5km |
| <i>Description:</i> 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.   |                                  |   |
| <i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> 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. |                                  |   |
| <i>Setting:</i> 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.  |                                  |   |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> 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.   |                                  |   |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> 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.   |                                  |   |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> 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.   |                                  |   |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The distances involved, the terrain, and the surrounding woodlands mean there would not be intervisibility, and meaningful views across estate would not be affected.  |                                  |   |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b> impact.   |                                  |   |

|  |                        |                                      |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Asset Name: Tregrehan</b>   |                        |                                      |
| <i>Parish:</i> St Blaise   |                        | <i>Within the ZTV:</i> No            |
| <i>Designation:</i> RPG GII*   | <i>Condition:</i> good | <i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.6.5km. |
| <i>Description:</i> 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 Tregrehan 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  |                        |                                      |

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| 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   |

#### 4.3.27 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 17 assets or groups of assets is rated as negative/minor or negligible to negative/minor. The impact on a further four assets or group of assets is rated as negative/moderate or negative/minor to negative/moderate. The impact on the undesignated sky tips at Fforest and Biscovellet is assessed as negative/moderate, with the impact on the nearby Goonamarth tip negative/substantial. On that basis the aggregate impact is taken to be **negative/moderate**.

#### 4.3.28 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.

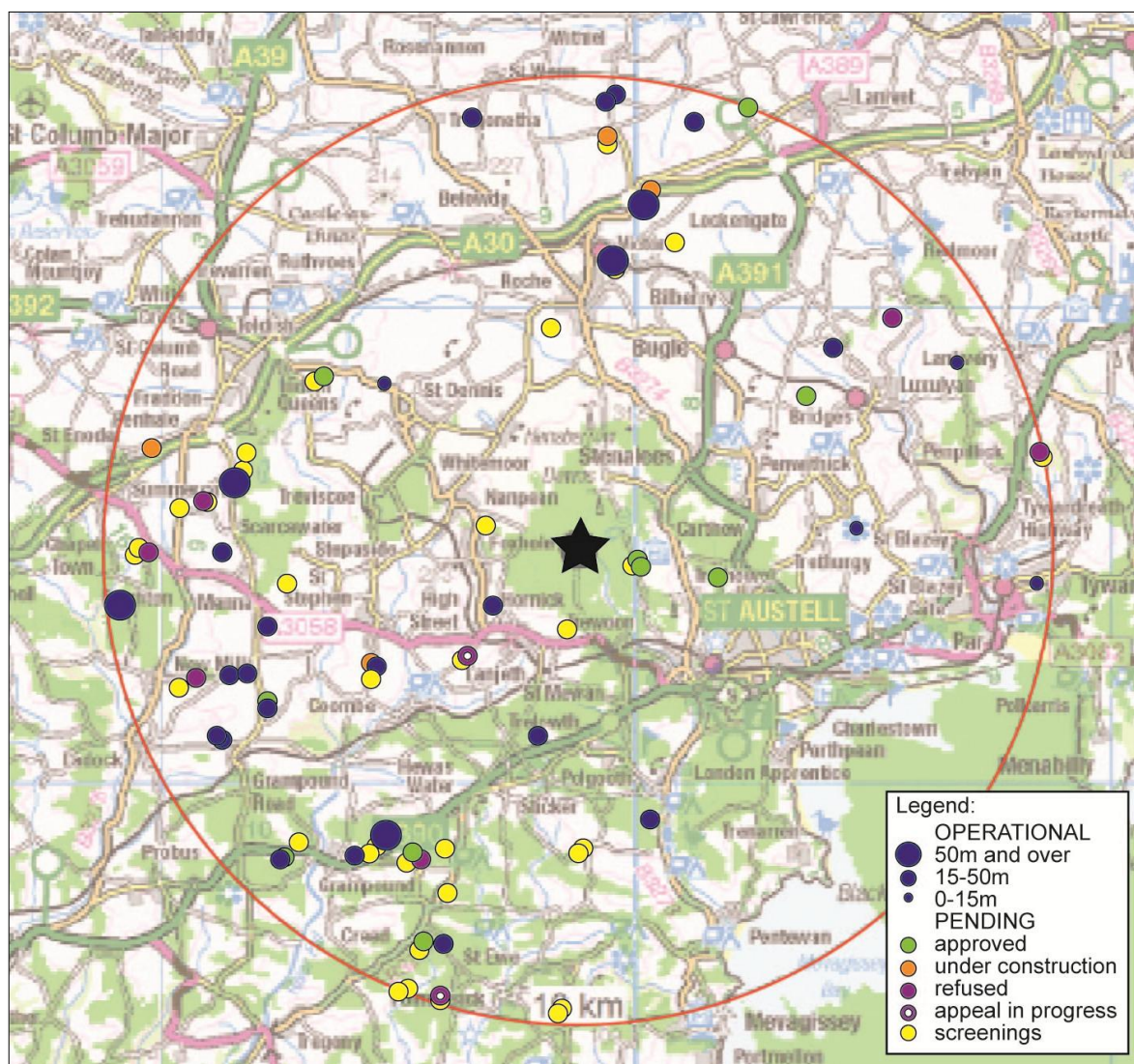


Figure 11: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 28.11.14).

#### 4.4 Summary of the Evidence

| ID  | UID    | Name   | Grid Reference | Assessment                          |
|-----|--------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| SAM | CO638  | Longstone on Longstone Down  | SW9838056139   | Neutral                             |
| SAM | CO1072 | Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm                          | SW9911857445   | Negative/minor                      |
| SAM | CO552  | Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow                          | SW9967857546   | Negative/minor to Negative/moderate |
| SAM | CO1066 | Part of the china clay works at Wheal Martin                       | SX0035355479   | Neutral                             |
| SAM | CO591  | Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon | SW9600954490   | Negative/minor                      |
| SAM | CO1071 | Round 310m E of Carloggas Moor Farm                                | SW9588454336   | Neutral                             |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

|        |  |   |  |  |
|--------|--|---|--|--|
| SAM    | 31865  | Menacuddle Well   | SX0118753253   |  |
| SAM    | CO191  | Chapel of St. Michael on Roche rock   | SW9911159617   |  |
| SAM    | 28448  | Churchyard cross in Roche Churchyard  | SW9879459776   |  |
| SAM    | CO1054   | Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm   | SX0343354457   |  |
| SAM    | 15012  | Sticker Camp later Prehistoric/Roman round  | SW9857950327   | Negative/minor to<br>Negative/moderate |
| SAM    | 31839<br>31818   | Cross shaft and base in St Stephens Churchyard<br>Wayside cross and cross base  | SW9449653311<br>SW9448953310   |  |
| SAM    | CO668  | Tregargus stone grinding mill No. 2   | SW9490953929   |  |
| SAM    | CO840  | Standing stone in St. Dennis Churchyard   | SW9507158293   | Neutral                                |
|        | 15007  | Resugga Castle Prehistoric univallate hillfort  | SW9396151064   | Negative/minor                         |
| SAM    | 29683  | Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa  | SW9187948266   | Negligible                             |
| SAM    | CO1062   | Mining complex at South Polgooth Mine   | SW9898249880   | Negative/minor                         |
| SAM    | CO130  | Round called Castle Gotha   | SX0276249646   | Negative/minor                         |
| SAM    | 30424<br>30425   | Biscoverey Stone early Christian memorial<br>Wayside cross, 6m S of St Mary's Church  | SX0583353588<br>SX0582553583   | Neutral                                |
| SAM    | CO188  | Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux (borderline)  | SX0590555671   | Neutral to negligible                  |
| SAM    | CO991  | Earlier Prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor  | SX0615861532   | Neutral to negligible                  |
| SAM    | 32911  | Three bowl barrows 670m and 755m NW of Homer Downs  | SW8946353419   | Negligible                             |
| SAM    | 24271  | Medieval wayside cross base on Creed Hill   | SW9349347880   | Neutral                                |
| SAM    | 24307  | Medieval cross base at St. Ewe  | SW9778046073   | Neutral                                |
| GI SAM | 70972  | Chapel of St. Michael at Roche rock   | SW9911259618   |  |
| GI     | 396358   | Holy Trinity Church, St Austell   | SX0141952452   | Negative/minor                         |
| GI     | 71480  | Church of St Stephen  | SW9449953326   | Negligible                             |
| GI     | 71546  | Church of All Saints, St Ewe  | SW9779146044   | Neutral to Negligible                  |
| GI     | 71291  | Church of St. Enoder, St. Enoder  | SW8924756969   | Negligible                             |
| GII*   | 396373   | Menacuddle baptistery church  | SX0118953255   |  |
| GII*   | 396369   | Church of St John (Methodist)   | SX0116452595   | Neutral                                |
| GII*   | 396592<br>396595   | Market House<br>The Old Manor House   | SX0139252504<br>SX0136252480   | Neutral                                |
| GII*   | 71432  | Church of St. Mewan; GII Listed monuments   | SW9983851849   | Negative/minor                         |
| GII*   | 436469   | Chapel Mill   | SW9486053110   |  |
| GII*   | 71471  | Trevor Farmhouse with front wall and gateway  | SW9496453597   |  |
| GII*   | 71473  | Goonvean china clay works engine house with boiler house and detached chimney   | SW9496655284   | Negative/minor                         |
| GII*   | 71287  | Parkandillick engine house  | SW9480256827   |  |
| GII*   | 71280  | Church of St Dennis   | SW9507258306   |  |
| GII*   | 70980  | Church of St Gomonda  | SW9879659796   | Neutral                                |
| GII*   | 70674  | Harbour piers and quays including inner basin   | SX0387751631   | Neutral                                |
| GII*   | 396363   | Penrice   | SX0219649884   | Negligible                             |
| GII*   | 71359  | Pennans Farmhouse   | SW9546048967   | Neutral to Negligible                  |
| GII    | 478898   | Cottage west of Gunheath Farmhouse  | SW9923357360   |  |
| GII    | 478899   | Milestone   | SX0110456687   |  |
| GII    | 478877   | Carbean Farmhouse   | SX0083156349   | Negligible to<br>Negative/minor        |
| GII    | 478882<br>478895<br>478893<br>478894<br>478880<br>478896<br>478881 | Drying barn in top yard<br>Saw house in top yard<br>Mill 25m NE of Carthew Farmhouse<br>Outbuildings and attached garden wall<br>Carthew Farmhouse<br>Wash house to rear of Carthew Farmhouse<br>Bank barn 20m N of Carthew Farmhouse | SX0031255962<br>SX0033055950<br>SX0033855934<br>SX0034355918<br>SX0032255902<br>SX0031555908<br>SX0031255927 | Negligible to<br>Negative/minor        |
| GII    | 70669  | Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage and Number 2   | SX0051055718   | Neutral                                |
| GII    | 478878   | Carthew Cottage   | SX0041955505   | Neutral                                |
| GII    | 478897   | Milestone   | SX0057655387   |  |
| GII    | 478876   | Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack  | SW9940754769   | Negative/minor to<br>Negative/moderate |
| GII    | 478900   | Milestone   | SX0119653952   |  |
| GII    | 494894   | Carlyon Farm china clay dry   | SX0133353591   |  |

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

|             |  |   |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|--|---|
| GII         | 396597   | Trevarrick Hall   | SX0066452639   |   |
| GII         | 71422  | Gover railway viaduct including piers to N  | SW9987552988   | Negative/minor                            |
| GII         | 71423  | Hembal Manor  | SW9913652513   | Negligible to Negative/minor              |
| GII         | 71424  | Manor Farmhouse (bungalow manor farm)   | SW9843752272   | Neutral                                   |
| GII         | 71455  | House at Newgate  | SW9767953152   |   |
| GII         | 71457  | Nanzearth Farmhouse   | SW9719152773   |   |
| GII         | 71448  | Bible Christian Chapel  | SW9735755560   | Neutral                                   |
| GII         | -  | Nanpean cemetery war memorial   | SW9634755891   |   |
| GII         | 397015<br>397014<br>397013<br>397012<br>396582 | 21 North Street<br>19 North Street<br>17 North Street<br>15 North Street<br>12A and 12B Fore Street               | SX0135252534<br>SX0135052530<br>SX0134952523<br>SX0134752516<br>SX0133852447 | Neutral                                   |
| GII         | 71443<br>71441<br>71442<br>71444               | The Old Rectory<br>Base of cross in churchyard<br>Gateway at SW entrance to churchyard<br>St. Mewan Sunday school | SW9980451869<br>SW9981351846<br>SW9980551825<br>SW9984551883                 | Negligible                                |
| GII         | 71426  | Milestone   | SW9927051230   |   |
| GII         | 71421  | Bosinver Farmhouse  | SW9941951141   | Negligible                                |
| GII         | 396161   | Engine house at Polgooth Mine   | SX0027050560   | Negative/minor to Negative/moderate       |
| GII         | 71425  | Milestone   | SW9083750248   |   |
| GII         | 71445<br>71446                                 | Trudgeons<br>Sticker Methodist church   | SW9804450139<br>SW9808250187   | Negligible to Negative/minor              |
| GII         | 71453  | Chimney   | SW9600250975   | Negative/minor                            |
| GII         | 71470  | Trethosa School   | SW9434155047   |   |
| GII         | 71454  | Engine House with detached chimney  | SW9503555282   | Negligible to Negative/minor              |
| GII         | 71427  | Retanning Farmhouse   | SW9795650405   | Negligible to Negative/minor              |
| CA          | 74   | St Austell  | SX0123952387   | Negative/minor                            |
| CA          | 73   | Charlestown   | SX0376851796   | Neutral                                   |
| CA          | 72   | Pentewan  | SX0163547183   |   |
| CA          | 67   | Grampound   | SW9357548296   |   |
| CA          | 86   | Tywardreath   | SX0852554330   |   |
| CA          | 64   | Mitchell  | SX8621454638   | Neutral                                   |
| RPG<br>GII* | 1530   | Tregrehan   | SX0519253547   | Neutral                                   |
| RPG<br>GII  | 1521   | Heligan   | SX0031645854   | Neutral                                   |
| RPG<br>GII* | 1488   | Trewithen   | SW9117247510   | Neutral                                   |
| RPG<br>GII* | 1416   | Caerhays Castle (borderline)  | SW9716041109   |   |
| RPG<br>GII  | 1642   | Menabilly (borderline)  | SX1027850909   | Neutral                                   |
| WHS         | 17   | WHS: Luxulyan Valley  | SX0670355418   | Negligible                                |
| WHS         | 17   | WHS: Charlestown  | SX0352652103   | Negligible                                |
| RBF         | -  | Battle of Lostwithiel 1644 (borderline)   | SX1047555732   | Negligible                                |
| Sky tip     |  | Goonamarth Tip  | SW988544   | Negative/moderate to Negative/substantial |
| Sky tip     |  | Fforest Tip   | SW999533   | Negative/moderate                         |
| Sky tip     |  | Biscovellet Tip   | SW999539   | Negative/moderate                         |
| -           | -  | Historic landscape Character  | -  | Negative/moderate                         |

Table 4: Summary of impacts. Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone; **GREEN** = Visible Zone. Assets in grey are listed but were not assessed as they fall outside of the ZTV.



## 5.0 Conclusions

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### 5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that historically belonged to Higher Goonamarth Farm, a later medieval settlement located within a ring-fence enclosure and with extensive intakes from the open moor to the north. It appears to have belonged to the Manor of Treverbyn Trevanion. The walkover survey and desk-based assessment failed to identify any features of archaeological importance, although Prehistoric monuments (barrows, rounds) are recorded in the local area.

The proposed turbine would be located on the south-facing upper slopes of a tributary of the Gover Valley. The site lies within *recently enclosed land*, with medieval settlements to the south. The site lies on the edge of the dynamic and heavily-modified china clay district, with a large spoil tip immediately to the north, and a vast clay pit to the west.

There are four Grade I and nine Grade II\* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 18 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There are 17 relevant Scheduled Monuments 10km. 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 17 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on Hensbarrow Beacon, Sticker Camp, the Crow at Biscovallack and the engine house at Polgooth Mine (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor to negative/moderate**). The greatest impact would be felt by the undesignated sky tips in the Gover Valley, at Fforest and Biscovellet, but particularly at Goonamarth (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**).

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**.

## 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 GOONAMARTH FARM, ST MEWAN, CORNWALL

**Location:** Goonamarth Farm  
**Parish:** St Mewan  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SW9878054963  
**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 Cleaneath 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 Goonamarth Farm, St Mewan, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance with guidance issued by Phil Coplestone, 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 around Goonamarth have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. Assessment, survey and fieldwork has been carried out by Exeter Archaeology (2002) and CAU (Cole 2004) at Goonamarth, with a possible Bronze Age roundhouse exposed near Higher Biscovillack.

### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, 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" 2nd Edition 2002. 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;

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

- 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 Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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## Appendix 2

### Key Heritage Assets

#### *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

##### **Longstone on Longstone Down**

CO638

No information available – stone removed in the 1970s.

SW9838056139

##### **Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm**

CO1072

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

##### **Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow**

CO552

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

SW9967857546

##### **Part of the china clay works known as Wheal Martin**

CO1066

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.

SX003535479

##### **Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon**

CO591

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 E of Carloggas Moor Farm**

CO1071

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

##### **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

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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

### **Medieval chapel of St. Michael on Roche rock**

CO191

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**

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. The gravestone to the south of the cross and the gravestone to the north where they lay within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW9879459776

### **Standing stone 135m NW of Menear Farm**

CO1054

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

SX0343354457

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

15012

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

SW9857950327

### **Churchyard cross shaft and base in St Stephens Churchyard**

31839

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross shaft and base situated in the churchyard at St Stephen in Brannel. The churchyard cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as the upright shaft and base of Pentewan stone set on a platform, also of Pentewan stone. Pentewan stone is an intrusive white elvan from the south coast of Cornwall which was used in the county for intricate carvings during the medieval period. The

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shaft stands to a height of 0.79m, is of octagonal section and measures 0.28m wide and thick at the base, tapering to 0.24m at the top. Four sides of the shaft slope out above the base to form the moulded foot. This shaft is mounted in a cross base which measures 0.62m north-south by 0.68m east-west and is 0.3m high. The base is moulded to form an octagonal section top springing from a square section base. This base is mounted on a platform of blocks of Pentewan stone, which measures 1.25m north-south by 1.2m east-west and is 0.24m high. The style of the cross shaft and base suggest a late medieval date, and it has been suggested that this cross originally had a lantern type cross head. The metalled footpath to the north of the cross, the two gravestones to the east and the wooden stake to the west, where they fall within the cross's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW9449653311

### Wayside cross and cross base

31818

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross and a cross base in St Stephen's churchyard. The wayside cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as a granite round 'wheel' head mounted on a modern granite shaft and base. The head measures 0.46m high by 0.53m wide and is 0.12m thick, its principal faces orientated east-west. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross with a narrow bead around the outer edge of the head. The cross head is cemented onto a modern shaft which measures 0.96m high by 0.49m wide at the base, tapering to 0.33m at the top and is 0.34m thick at the base, tapering to 0.2m at the top. The shaft is mounted on a rounded granite boulder measuring 0.86m north-south by 0.6m east-west and is 0.3m high. This cross head was found at the end of the 19th century in a field at Treneague Farm, 0.85km north west of the church. By 1896, when the historian Langdon recorded it, the cross had been removed to the churchyard. It probably marked the old church path from Trethosa, 1.25km to the north, to the church at St Stephen. There was also a chapel at Treneague, licenced in 1381, for which the cross may have also acted as a waymarker. The wayside cross base is located 0.48m to the north of this cross. This granite cross base measures 0.96m east-west by 0.74m north-south and is 0.21m high. It is roughly triangular in shape. It has been suggested that the cross base is the original base of the cross from Treneague. The metalled footpath to the north and east of the cross and cross base and the two gravestones to the west, where they fall within the monument's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW9448953310

### Tregargus stone grinding mill No. 2

CO668

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

### Standing stone in St. Dennis Churchyard

CO840

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

### Resugga Castle late prehistoric univallate 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



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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

### **Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa**

29683

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

SW9187948266

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

CO1062

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

### **Round called Castle Gotha**

CO130

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

SO276249646

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### **The Biscovey Stone early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross shaft**

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', 'CLORON'. 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 'VLLICI' 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

### **Wayside cross, 6m S of St Mary's Church**

30425

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

SX0582553583

### **Small multivallate hillfort 230m SE of Great Prideaux (Borderline)**

CO188

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

SX0590555671

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

CO991

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

SX0615861532

### **Three bowl barrows 670m and 755m NW of Homer Downs**

32911

The monument includes three prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above an east slope on a spur of a ridge running north from Trendeal. The three barrows form a roughly linear group running north west-south east. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The

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north western barrow has an earthen mound 13m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a fairly level top. A buried ditch around the mound, approximately 3m wide, is visible on aerial photographs. The central barrow has a prominent earthen mound 25.2m in diameter and 1.2m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile. The south eastern barrow has a prominent earthen mound 22.5m in diameter and 1m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile.

SW8946353419

### Medieval wayside cross base on Creed Hill

24271

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross base and a 2m protective margin, situated on Creed Hill, south of Grampound, on a road linking the parish churches of Grampound and Creed in southern central Cornwall. The wayside cross base on Creed Hill measures 0.54m in overall height and survives as a granite block moulded to give an octagonal-section top springing from a groundfast, square-section base. The octagonal-section top rises 0.1m from the basal part and measures 0.58m north-south by 0.58m east-west; each facet of the octagon measures 0.25m wide. The upper surface of the top contains a centrally placed square mortice, 0.26m north-south by 0.24m east-west and 0.05m deep, to receive the shaft. An Ordnance Survey benchmark is incised on the southern facet. The square section basal part has sides 0.64m wide and is 0.44m high. The upper corners of this lower part are rounded to meet the corner facets of the octagon above. This cross-base is situated beside the route directly linking the parish churches of Grampound and Creed, on the eastern side of the River Fal valley. The route also formed a direct link between the major medieval settlements at Grampound and Tregony. The style of this cross-base denotes a later medieval date, about the 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross series. It forms one of a group of such later medieval crosses surviving in the Grampound area. The surface of the metalled road passing west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW9349347880

### Medieval cross base at St. Ewe

24307

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

SW9778046073

### Listed Buildings

GI

### Chapel of St. Michael at Roche rock

70972

Chapel. Licensed 1409. Squared dressed granite. Plan: has the appearance of a 3-stage tower, with a lower room for a chaplain and the chapel above. The chapel is built on the side, near the top of a massive jagged outcrop of schorl and the floor of the lower room is the rock. The east front has a moulded string courses, at the first stage no windows, the 2nd stage has a small single light with trefoil head, moulded granite jambs and lintel with vousoirs. The 3rd stage has large 2-centred arched window with moulded jambs and relieving arch. Upper gable end. On the south side, there is a 4-centred arches doorway to the chaplain's room, with roll-moulded surround. Interior The floor between the chaplain's room and the chapel has been removed; at the upper level to north is a small window with flat lintel. St Michael's Chapel is of outstanding landscape value. The site would have been: chosen for its isolation, and as particularly suitable for a dedication to St Michael; now, no longer used as a chapel, and without a roof, it has also assumed the qualities a romantic folly. The combination of the jagged rock face and the dressed granite forms an architectural unity, whether it is viewed as a mediaeval chapel or as a romantic ruin. Ancient monument no, 191.

SW9911259618

### Holy Trinity Church

396358

Parish church. C13 and C14 remains at the E end, part of which is probably 1390, the date of an endowment for the chantry chapel of St Michael, otherwise C15, the tower 1478-87, the date of the coat of arms of Bishop Courtenay; much restored by G E Street, who designed the reredos and pulpit, in 1872. MATERIALS: granite ashlar plinth to S aisle, Pentewan stone ashlar above and to porch, which like the aisles and the tower has an embattled parapet; tower is Pentewan stone and Carn Grey granite, otherwise local rubble; slate roofs with coped gable ends. PLAN: C13 S aisle chapel; C14 chancel and N aisle chapel; C15 nave and N and S aisles, 2-storey S porch, W tower, and late C19 N vestries in transepts at the E end. EXTERIOR: earliest features are the C13 windows of the chapel east of the S aisle: 3 windows with paired trefoil-headed

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

lancets plus quatrefoil tracery to the S wall and a 3-light window with trefoil tracery at the E end. Chancel window is probably C14 and has quatrefoil tracery. E window of N chapel is also probably C14 and has intersecting tracery. The finest work is to the 3-stage tower with buttresses offset from the corners, strings dividing the stages, the parapet string pierced by carved gargoyles; corbels carry the octagonal corners of the upper stage rising to crocketed pinnacles. There are niches with carved figures to each side of the 2nd stage, 4 apostles to each side except the W side which has a pyramid arrangement of 6 with the top 3 representing the Trinity and the Annunciation, and the risen Christ between 2 saints below; C 16 clock face (Pevsner) above the niches on the S side. Upper stage has blind 3-light windows and carved enrichment to some of the near ashlar courses; lower stage with 5-light window (all with tracery and hoodmoulds), a 2-centred arched doorway with square hoodmould and carved spandrels. N and S aisles have 4-light traceried windows; S aisle has an ashlar rood stair turret on the right with a slate sundial. Porch has offset corner buttresses and moulded strings, the centre of the parapet has carved detail; 2-light moulded 1st-floor window over a 2-centred (nearly round-arched) doorway with an inner open ogee arch. INTERIOR: some plastered walls with exposed stone rear arches and arcade arches and the whole of the N aisle skinned; 2 (13 bays at the E end with Catecluse stone arcades of pointed arches: round pier to S side and octagonal pier to N side, otherwise tall (15 arcades of Pentewan stone with nearly round arches and standard A (Pevsner) piers; (15 moulded waggon roofs with carved wallplates and carved and painted bosses and plastered panels to nave and aisles; arched-braced roofs to E end, painted except for N roof. FITTINGS: Norman elvan font of Bodmin type with faces at the corners and trees of life and dragon decoration; pillar piscina also Norman; a few (15 carved bench ends, the pews otherwise late (19 pitch-pine and panelled; some original (15 fragments of the rood screen; alabaster, marble and tile reredos and round alabaster pulpit with biblical scenes, both by Street; late (19 or early (20 parclose screens. MONUMENTS: free-standing black urn on a square base to Joseph Sawle who died 1769, by Isbell; marble wall obelisk to John Graves Esq. Rear Admiral R N. GLASS: late (19 or early (20 memorial glass to N aisle. This church has the unusual survival of a significant proportion of C13 and (14 fabric, also the tower is one of the finest in Cornwall. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990-: 156; Cartwright A: Building Stones of St Austell).

SX0141952452

### Church of St Stephen

71480

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. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

SW9449953326

### Church of All Saints

71546

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

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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

SW9779146044

*GII\**

### **Menacuddle baptistery 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.

SX0118953255

### **Church of St John (Methodist)**

396369

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

SX0116452595

### **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 linked 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.

SX0139252504

### **The Old Manor House**

396595

South West Archaeology Ltd.

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

2. 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.

SX0136252480

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

71432

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 window 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.. 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 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 unceiled 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 arch-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 reredos. 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

### Chapel Mill

436469

China stone mill and associated pan kiln and linhay. Late C19 on site of former grist mill, extended slightly later. Granite rubble with granite dressings; cast-iron and wrought-iron machinery; corrugated iron roof. PLAN: rectangular plan mill, originally a symmetrical plan with central wheel-pit with large pitch-back waterwheel flanked by 2 pan rooms with round pans, later extended on the left to provide another round pan driven by the same wheel. The mill has a wheel opening flanked by 2 doorways at the front. Access to the basement containing the gearing and drive shaft (in an axial passage) is down 2 flights of stone steps to cross passages left of the wheel and by an end doorway direct to the central axial passage in the right-hand end of the mill. The passages have vaulted brick ceilings. In front of the mill is a rectangular reservoir and at an angle near to the front of this on the left is the masonry support for the former launder from the leat. At the rear of the mill are the roofless ancillary buildings. Immediately behind the mill are 4 settlement tanks; behind this a rectangular pan kiln with a round chimney on its left and a coal store on its right; behind this is the linhay for drying the china stone. Behind all this is a walled yard containing the walls of buildings last used as a slaughter house. Right of the mill is the former mill keeper's cottage, mid C19 at the front and incorporating an C18 partly cob house in its rear range, now roofless, not included in the listing. EXTERIOR: the mill is single-storey over a basement and has 2 doorways at left and right at the front. The left-hand doorway is approached across a bridge which spans the winding access to the original basement cross passage. There is another basement doorway left of this for access to the pan gearing that was added. There is a window opening to the left-hand return towards the rear, and there is a central basement doorway underneath. INTERIOR has limewashed rubble walls and the original 11-bay queen strut roof structure, built in 2 phases, the spacing wider in the bay where the building was extended. There are 3 china stone pans, the 2 original pans built of segments of dressed granite held together by iron restraint bands with threaded adjusters and there are holes in the top of each pan wall, which probably originally held safety rails. The other pan is of brick and this is unrestrained. Through the centre of each pan is a vertical drive shaft (driven via adjustable iron gearing from the main drive shaft in the basement). Above each pan is a large cross beam which holds the remains of the top bearings for the 4 rotating cast-iron gates, each of which held 3 vertical timbers, originally with iron shoes for grinding up the china stone. The iron wheel is about 7 metres in diameter and has wrought iron arms (spokes) and cast-iron shrouds (segments). The remainder of the machinery including the drive shafts and the cogs is of cast iron, the bronze bearings having been removed. The buildings at the rear of the mill were very overgrown at the time of survey but the walls of these appear to survive to their full original height and there are granite posts to the otherwise open front (rear-facing elevation) of the linhay. HISTORY: Chapel Mill was used for grinding china stone which was used to give support to the china clay used in the manufacture of porcelain. The mill was also used to grind sand, which was used for abrasives, and for grinding feldspar. The mill is post 1880 as it is not marked on the 1880 O.S. map and ceased working in 1953. Chapel Mill is the best preserved and most complete example of its type to have survived from the mills which served the Cornish china clay industry. It is the only example to have retained its machinery; its survival is therefore of considerable importance.

SW9486053110

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

### **Trevor Farmhouse with attached front wall and gateway**

71471

Farmhouse, with attached front wall and gateway. Early C17, with addition and alterations of later C17. Extended and altered circa mid C19, with later C19 additions and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Slurred scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to left with cornice and octagonal granite shaft; rear lateral stack to right with C19 brick shaft. The front gable end of the wing to right has a gable end stack with octagonal granite shaft, and the stack at the right side has tall octagonal granite shaft. In the rear range there are two stacks at the right side with brick shafts. Plan: The original building is of 2-room and through passage plan; the lower end room is to left, heated from a gable end stack to left, and the hall is to right, heated from a rear lateral stack. The attached front wall encloses a forecourt, with a gateway opposite the passage front doorway. In circa mid - late C17, the house was extended at the right end, with one room added at the right end, heated from a stack at the right side, and one room in front of this, heated from a stack at the front gable end. This formed an L-plan overall. In the C19, the room at ground floor at the right end was used as a dairy. Circa early - mid C19, an addition of one-room plan was made to rear right, heated from a stack at the gable end at the right side. Later in the C19, a further addition was made to the rear of this, with a coach house/shed at ground floor and an upper room also heated from a stack at the right side; the end of this was built into the bank, with access to the loft at upper ground floor level to rear. Circa late C19 - early C20, an addition was made along the rear of the main range, partly 2-storey, and partly as a covered corridor with a porch at the right end. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window front. The lower end to left has two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows with hood moulds and C20 glazing at ground and first floor. The doorway to the passage is with granite surround, chamfered, with 2-centred arch, with C19 plank door. To right at ground floor there are two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows, with the level of the cills dropped in the C19, with chamfered wooden mullions and hood moulds. At first floor there are two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows. The wing to front right is 2-storey; at ground floor on the inner side is a 3-light granite window with hollow-chamfered surround, the level of the cill also dropped with chamfered wooden mullions and hood mould, at first floor a 3-light hollow-chamfered granite window with hood mould. The front gable end of the wing is blind. All the granite windows are C17. Attached to front left is the forecourt wall, running in an L-plan, about 1½ metres high, in granite rubble with granite coping. The wall extends about 20 metres along the front and is about 10 metres deep. The front gateway has granite surround, hollow-chamfered with 4-centred arch, with coping over the plain piers with flat capitals to each side. The left gable end of the house is blind; the stack appears to be rebuilt, so the octagonal stacks may be an alteration of mid - late C17. At the right side, there are no windows to the front room in the wing; the room at the right end of the main range has 2-light hollow-chamfered granite window at ground floor and similar 3-light granite window at first floor. To right is the gable end of the first C19 addition, with 2-light C19 casement with granite lintel at first floor. Stepped back to right is the gable end of the second C19 addition, blind. The rear gable end of the C19 wing has plank door with granite lintel at upper ground level. At the inner side of the wing, there are plank double doors to the coach house and 3-light C19 casement with granite lintel at first floor. Stepped back to right is the gable end of the second C19 addition, blind. The rear gable end of the C19 wing has plank door with granite lintel at first floor. The first floor C19 addition has C19 6-pane sash with segmental brick arch at ground floor and 6-pane sash with granite lintel at first floor. The rear of the main range has C19 addition for corridor, partly 2-storey, with C19 porch with hipped roof to right; two 2-light casements to the corridor. At first floor to right there is a 3-light window with C19 margin-glazing and C17 hollow-chamfered granite surround with hood mould. Interior: Not fully accessible at time of survey (October 1987). The rear doorway to the passage is concealed by the C19 addition; this has chamfered granite surround with 2-centred arch, plank door with 4-centred arch. There is a C19 straight stair inserted in the through passage. The hall has C20 fireplace to the rear lateral stack, and is ceiled. the lower end room has C19 ceiling beams and granite paved floor, the gable end fireplace altered in C19. The dairy at the right end has slate shelves. The house appears to have been much remodelled internally in circa mid - late C19, although there may be other features of the C17 remaining on the first floor, such as beams or doorframes. Roof not accessible. Sources: Chesher, V. and F.: *The Cornishman's House* 1968.

SW9496453597

### **Goonvean china clay works engine house with boiler house and detached chimney**

71473

Engine house with detached chimney; housing a pumping engine. Dated 1910. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Chimney in granite rubble with stone dressings. Plan: Rectangular plan pumping engine house with detached chimney about 10 metres to east. Formerly used for pumping the china clay pits. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey, with symmetrical front gable end to east; central plank door with sidelights and round-arched fanlight with radial glazing bars and four courses of brickwork round the arch, datestone set as a keystone. First and second floors have central round-arched 12-pane sash with brick arches. Later additions at the left sides. The right side has similar round-arched sash at first floor, ground floor window blocked. The left side has a large lean-to which is the boiler-house and similar sash at second floor. At the rear, there is a doorway at upper ground floor level with round brick arch and keystone, 4-panelled door, formerly leading to a platform. Rectangular bob opening above, weatherboarded at the top of the gable, and with cast iron beam housing. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with a bull-nose moulding at the top as a cornice. Interior: The beam engine survives inside. It was built in the 1860s by Harveys of Hayle and originally situated in an engine house in St Agnes. The engine was moved here from Goon Innis mine, St Agnes in 1910. The existing beam was cast in 1928 to replace one that broke. The new (1928) beam was cast by Holmans of Cambourne and it is reputedly the last in the world to be cast. The boilers have been removed. Only 6 Cornish beam engines survive and a few more exist outside the country. This is a rare early example. Source: Provide new source. SMR - J. Smith.Trounson, J.: *Mining in Cornwall Vol. II.*

SW9496655284

### **Parkandillick engine house**

71287

Engine house with attached boiler house and detached chimney. C19. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house, with the front gable end to south east and the bob wall at the rear gable end. The boiler house is attached at the right side, to north east, and the chimney is about 10 metres away to south east. The engine house has a 50 inch bore pumping engine and retains all machinery. Exterior: 3-storey engine house, with a symmetrical front gable end; ground floor has wide round-arched doorway with brick arch, half-glazed door with sidelights and overlight. First and second floors have C19 12-pane sash with round brick arch. The boiler house is attached to right, and projects to front right, single storey with a 6-pane window at rear at the inner side and blind gable end. The chimney is to front right, detached; of circular plan, tapered, in rubble, with brick cornice. At the right side the boiler house has 9-pane window and plank door, with 6-pane light to rear. The right side of the engine house has round-arched 12-pane sash at first floor level. At the left side, engine house is blind, with small single storey shed attached, with door and blocked window opening to front. At the rear, at ground floor there is a half-glazed door with fanlight and round brick arch. The upper bob opening is weatherboarded, with a platform to each side of the beam. Interior: The engine house retains complete machinery with a 50 inch beam engine. From ground floor to first floor there is a straight stair at the right-hand side, with scrolled string.

SW9480256827

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

### Church of St Dennis

71280

Parish church. Probably late C14 - early C15, with later C15 tower; dated 1847 when the church was substantially rebuilt. The church was badly damaged by fire and is in the course of rebuilding at the time of survey (July 1987). Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Granite ashlar tower. C20 slate roof with ridge tiles, gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, rebuilt in 1847 under the same gable with the south aisle, and a south porch of 1847. North aisle, rebuilt C19. West tower probably of late C15. Exterior: The east end includes the chancel and the south aisle; there are two 3-light windows with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds, of the C19 rebuilding. The north side of the nave has two 2-light C19 windows with cusped lights and square heads. The south aisle is of 5 bays with the porch in the second bay from the west. All windows are C19, 2-light, with cusped lights and triangular hood moulds. West end blind, rebuilt probably in circa late C15 in granite ashlar. Gabled south porch has 4-centred arched outer doorway with moulded shafts to sides with caps and C19 cast iron gates. Pedimental panelled gable with datestone 1847 and obelisk finials. Interior of the porch has stone benches to sides and inner 4-centred arched doorway with roll-mouldings and cushion stops. The north aisle is of 2 bays, with 2-light and 3-light window with cusped lights and square hood moulds. Similar 2-light east window. The west tower is of 2 stages on chamfered plinth, without buttresses, with moulded string courses, embattled parapet with circular panelled pinnacles. Circular stair tower to north with lancets, parapet with coping. 4-centred arched west doorway forming a shallow internal porch; paired lancet above with Y tracery and hood mould. Second stage has 2-light bell-openings with cusped lights, Y tracery louvres and hood moulds. Second stage to north has single cusped light. Pyramidal lead roof. Interior: Plastered walls, and C20 5-bay arched-brace roof rising from stone corbels in the nave, chancel and south aisle, all in one. 4-centred tower arch, with inner arch with carved figures as springers. Stone newel stair in the stair tower. There is a 3-bay arcade to the north aisle, rebuilt C20, with octagonal piers. Fittings: Only the font remains, in the nave, in granite, with panelled sides and stem, probably C19. The church is built on the site of an Iron Age hill fort and is a prominent local landmark. The boundary wall of the churchyard is circular, following the outline of the fort and retains a good collection of C19 monuments, not all individually listed. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

SW9507258306

### Church of St Gomonda

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. Sources: Radcliffe, E. : Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Creswell Payne, H.M.: The Storey of the Paris of Roche 1946.

SW9879659796

### Harbour piers and quays including inner basin

70674

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

SX0387751631

### Penrice

396363

Large country house, now used as care home. Mid C18. MATERIALS: Pentewan stone ashlar with granite dressings; dry slate and rag slate hipped roofs: the front roof over a moulded and bracketed wooden eaves cornice, the left-hand return behind a moulded stone parapet, and the right-hand return with a moulded wooden cornice; ashlar axial stacks with moulded cornices. PLAN: large overall deep rectangular plan built around a small courtyard; service ranges at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; symmetrical 2:1:3:1:2-bay U-shaped principal entrance front has hipped outer wings and 3-window centre broken forward with triangular pediment. Mostly original or early C19 12-pane hornless sashes (to all



## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

elevations) and some horned copies. Central pedimented porch with square Tuscan columns and 4-panel door within. Pediment has crest with the Latin inscription: PER SINUM SODARUM. Left-hand return is a symmetrical 5-window parapeted front with central round-arched doorway, plus a lower 4-window service range on the left. The sashes to the 2 right-hand bays are glazed but blind. Right-hand return is a symmetrical 4:3:4-bay front with central bays bowed and with bowed sashes. The left-hand bay has glazed but blind sashes. INTERIOR: very fine quality features where inspected including moulded and carved ceiling cornices, the inner hall with a central oval and the stair hall with an open-well cantilevered open-string staircase with turned balusters. A fine mid C18 house. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Cornwall: London: 1990: 135).

SX0219649884

### **Pennans Farmhouse**

71359

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

SW9546048967

*GII*

### **Cottage west of Gunheath Farmhouse**

478898

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

### **Milestone**

478899

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

### **Carbean Farmhouse**

478877

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

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

### **Drying barn in top yard**

478882

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

SX0031255962

### **Saw house in top yard**

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 25m NE of Carthew Farmhouse**

478893

Mill, probably a grist mill and also originally or later used as a saw mill, and attached leaftwall. 1827 datestone and another stone with initials for S E Martyn for whom it was built; waterwheel by Derry & Sons, founders, St Austell. Granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; bitumen grouted rag slate roof. L-shaped plan, built into the bank where it adjoins the later Bank barn (qv) and with a deep wheel pit and water wheel to its other rear elevation. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 1-window range fronts on either side of an inner angle. Left-hand front has central doorway and loading/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

### **Outbuildings and attached garden wall**

478894

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

SX0034355918

### **Carthew Farmhouse**

478880

Farmhouse. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof over projecting eaves on shaped brackets; deep dressed granite end stacks. Double-depth plan with 2 rooms to the garden front; central rear entrance and stair hall and further entrance to

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

centre left. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, plus attic lit from gables; symmetrical 3-window front. All openings spanned by flat arches and with C20 horned sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical 3-window-range rear with central round-arched stair window with fanlight head. End walls have central windows, and the left-hand return has a central doorway. INTERIOR not inspected.

SX0032255902

### Wash house 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

### Bank barn 20m N of Carthew Farmhouse

478881

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

SX0031255927

### 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

### Carthew Cottage

478878

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

SX0041955505

### Milestone

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

### Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack

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

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 1.

SX0119653952

### Carlyon Farm china clay dry

494894

II China Clay Dry built between 1920 and 1921 by John Lovering under the supervision of W. Mutton junior. The china clay dry at 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

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

SX133353591

### **Trevarrick Hall**

396597

2. Large early C19 house. Granite ashlar. 3 storeys. 3 sash windows with glazing bars, segmental arches with keyblocks, some have been replaced by 2-light casements. Central glazed door with large porch with paired granite columns, fluted, granite entablature. Dentilled eaves, slate hipped roof. 2 storey and wings of 1 sash window each with glazing bars. Red brick chimney stacks. Tall stair window with glazing bars at rear.

SX0066452639

### **Gover railway viaduct including piers to N**

71422

Railway viaduct over the Gover Valley on the St Austell - Truro line. The first viaduct was built in 1859; the piers of this viaduct remain, running parallel on the north side of the later viaduct, of 1898. The 1859 piers are in stone rubble. The 1898 viaduct is in granite rubble with brick arches and parapet. The 1859 piers are of rectangular plan, battered, with weathered buttresses. The 1898 viaduct has 8 round arches, with piers of rectangular plan, corbelled and battered. The arches have brick dressings and brick parapet. The Glover viaduct has great landscape value. The eastern half of the viaduct is in St Austell with Fowey district.

SW9987552988

### **Hembal Manor**

71423

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

SW9913652513

### **Manor Farmhouse (bungalow manor farm)**

71424

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

SW9843752272

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### House at Newgate

71455

House. Circa early C19 with C19 later alterations. Squared granite rubble with brick dressings. Half-hipped slurred slate roof with ridge tiles. End stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to the front left and right of equal sizes; shallow rear service rooms, with a small lean-to at each end. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C19 6-pane sashes, at ground floor with cambered stone arches with keystones, at first floor with cambered brick arches with keystones. Central C19 4-panelled door of late C19 with gabled trellis porch with 2-centred arch to the outer opening and sidelights. Small single storey lean-to at the right and left ends. Interior: Not inspected.

SW9767953152

### Nanzearth Farmhouse

71457

Farmhouse. Circa C17, with additions of circa C18, alterations and some rebuilding of mid - late C19 and some C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Bitumenised slate half-hipped roof with ridge tiles. End stack to left with rendered shaft and end stack to right with brick shaft. Rear lateral stack with granite rubble shaft with cornice and upper brick shaft. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room is to right, heated from and end stack to right. The hall is to left of the passage, heated from a rear lateral stack and the upper end room to end left, heated from an end stack. Probably circa C18, an unheated outshut of one storey was added to the rear of the hall and the upper end room. Circa mid C19, alterations were made to the lower end room, which is said to have been rebuilt, but no straight joint is visible; the rear of the lower end room was partitioned to form a small scullery/kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window front. Ground floor has 2 late C19 6-pane sashes to left, C19 6-panelled door and C20 window to right, all with timber lintels. First floor has 2 late C19 4-pane sashes to left and 2 mid C19 16-pane sashes to right. The left end has external stack and single storey lean-to with privy. The right end is blind, stone rubble at ground floor and rendered cob above. At the rear, to left there is a C20 2-light casement, 2-light casement and C20 door with hood; first floor has single C20 window and C19 12-pane sash. At the base of the rear lateral stack there is a projection with pitched rag slate roof, a deep fireplace. Behind the hall and upper end is a single storey outshut, with rag slate roof, single 4-pane casement and 2-light 3-pane C19 casement. Interior: The lower end room has C19 beams; partitioned to rear with a door with wooden ventilation grille. C20 range inserted in end fireplace. The front window has played reveals. In the passage there is a straight stair with stick balusters, dividing to right and left at first floor. The hall has a bench with panelled back along the front wall, probably of C18. The rear lateral fireplace is partly blocked, with C19 mantel. The inner room has late C19 chimneypiece. At the rear of the hall is an C18 2-panelled door to the dairy, which has slate shelves.

SW9719152773

### Bible Christian Chapel

71448

Bible Christian chapel with attached Sunday school. Dated 1886 with few later alterations. Granite rubble with brick dressings; partly rendered. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to rear with truncated brick shaft. Plan: Single auditorium plan with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east also at the front gable end. The chapel is built into the slope of the ground, and is 2-storey at the rear, where there is an integral Sunday school. Exterior: Symmetrical front with central C20 plank double doors with round arch in dressed stone with keystone; round-arched C19 4-pane sash with brick surround to right and left. Circular recessed datestone above with brick border and inscription: BCC AD 1886. The left and right sides have 2 larger round-arched 4-pane sashes with brick arches; at the left end is a C20 window with granite window at ground floor. The rear is rendered; ground floor has central C20 plank door with late C19 margin-glazed sash to right and left. First floor has two round-arched margin-glazed sashes. Interior: Plain, but with original fittings. The entrance at the front gable end leads to a shallow lobby with door to right and left. The ritual east end has a Communion rail with turned balusters. At the rear there are raked pews with carved front panels. Ceiled roof.

SW9735755560

### Nanpean cemetery war memorial

The memorial is of granite stone construction, with a tall Celtic Cross on a square plinth, with recessed slate panels on all sides. The slate panel on south face of the plinth bears the following inscription:

SW9634755891

### 21 North Street

397015

Mid C19. Stucco. Three storeys. Two windows, sashes with glazing bars. Slate roof.

SX0135252534

### 19 North Street

397014

Mid C19. Rendered. Three storeys. One window, sashes without glazing bars. Slate roof.

SX0135052530

### 17 North Street

397013

Mid C19. Rendered. Three storeys. Two sash windows with glazing bars. Two gabled dormers. Slate roof.

SX0134952523

### 15 North Street

397012

Early - mid c19. Rendered. Two storeys. Two sash windows with glazing bars. Modern glazed door. String course. Slate roof

SX0134752516

### 12A and 12B Fore Street

396582

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

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## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

SX0133852447

### **The Old Rectory**

71443

Rectory, now house. Circa late C18 - early C19; late C19 addition to right and early C20 addition to left, with C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Partly slate-hung and partly pebbledashed. Scantle slate roof with ridge tiles, hipped. Stack with brick shaft at the left and right sides of the original house; stack at the right end with brick shaft. Plan: The first building is of double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right, of equal size; shallow rear service rooms. An addition of one-room plan was made at the right end, heated from a stack at the right end. Circa early C20 a second addition of one-room plan was made at the left end. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are C20 replacement sashes. Ground floor has central C20 half-glazed door with C20 doorcase and pediment. 12-pane sash with sidelights, flat granite arch and keystone, to right and left. First floor has central 12-pane sash, 12-pane sash with sidelights to right and left, all with segmental arches. Set back to right is the 2-storey addition, with 15-pane sash with sidelights, cambered arch and keystone at ground floor, 12-pane sash with sidelights, cambered arch and keystone at first floor. To left, the later addition is 2-storey, with three 16-pane sashes with flat arches at ground floor and two 16-pane sashes with cambered arches at first floor. The left end has C20 6-pane window at ground floor to left. The right end has 16-pane sash at ground floor to right. At the rear, the central building is pebbledashed with single storey C20 lean-to with door and 12-pane sash. To right there are two 12-pane sashes at ground and first floor and a raking dormer with 10-pane sash above. To left, the C19 addition is slate-hung at first floor; ground floor has small single storey lean-to with 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to left, C20 half-glazed door to right. Interior: Not inspected.

SW9980451869

### **Base of cross in churchyard**

71441

Base of a cross. Probably medieval. Granite monolith, roughly hewn, of square plan, with a socket in the top for the shaft of the cross.

SW9981351846

### **Gateway at SW entrance to churchyard**

71442

Gateway. Mid C19. Granite; gate in wood and wrought iron; wrought iron lamp standard. The gateway has two plain granite monolith piers, about 1½ metres high, with rounded tops. There is a short section of granite ashlar wall to each side, with rounded granite coping. Wooden C19 gate, with a mid rail with wrought iron trefoil finials. Fixed to the north gate pier to the lamp standard, in wrought iron, the lantern supported on four uprights, which form a tapered column. The lantern has a pyramidal top.

SW9980551825

### **St. Mewan Sunday school**

71444

Sunday school. Mid - late C19 with few later alterations. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable end to left, hipped to right. There is a louvre on the roof ridge, a rear lateral stack and a stack at the right end, with brick shafts. Plan: The Sunday school faces the churchyard, and has a large room to left heated from a rear lateral stack and a smaller room to right heated from an end stack to right. The Sunday school is built into the bank at the rear; to rear left at lower level there is a coach house with access from the rear. Exterior: Single storey facing the churchyard; the left end has a gabled porch with 2-centred arched doorway with inner C19 door with strap hinges and 2-centred arch. There are five single 2-centred arched lancet windows to right with brick arches and lattice glazing. The right end has a single storey lean-to. The left gable end has a 2-light window at upper level with 2-centred brick arch, Y tracery and lattice glazing. At the rear, the building is 2-storey; at ground floor there are two single casements with flat brick arches, double doors to right to the coach house with a segmental brick arch. The first floor has four 2-centred arched windows to right and one to left; to left there is a small gable over a 2-light window with Y tracery and 2-centred arch. Interior: Not inspected.

SW9984551883

### **Milestone**

71426

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

SW9927051230

### **Bosinver Farmhouse**

71421

Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16 - early C17; circa mid C17 alterations and addition of a stair tower. Probably in the late C18 an addition to rear left and probably at about the same time or early in the C19 an addition at the right end. Later alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered. Thatched half-hipped roof; the outshut with slate roof. Two rear lateral stacks to left with rubble shafts. Plan: The original plan is not clear. The house may have been of 3-room plan, but the site of a passage is not clear. There would have been one room to right, possibly originally heated from a gable end stack to right. The hall is to centre, heated from a rear lateral stack and the upper end room to end left, also heated from a rear lateral stack. Circa mid C17, a stair tower was added to the rear of the hall; possibly at about the same time, a 2-storey bay was added to the front of the hall. This is now used as a porch and the two rooms to rear right are all one room. Probably in the C18, an addition of one-room was made to rear left, entered from the stair tower. Probably slightly later, a one-room plan cross wing was added to the right end, heated from a gable end stack to rear, with an oven; this may have replaced the lower end room as a kitchen. The hall was also used for cooking, with an oven inserted in the rear of the fireplace. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, with a shallow bay to the main front and the cross wing to right. The bay has a C20 door with C20 plastic window at first floor; the corner to right, by the doorway, is also glazed as a small window; C20 flat hood on granite piers. At ground floor to right an early C20 paired 4-pane sash, first floor right a C20 2-light 6-pane casement. Ground floor to left a C19 12-pane sash and first floor similar 2-light 6-pane casement. The left end has C20 glazed door and C20 plastic window at first floor. Attached to left is the C18 addition, an outshut of single storey with loft; C20 window with keystone at ground floor and 4-pane window at first floor. At the right end, the cross-wing is 2-storey; C20 plank door and C20 window at ground floor to right, with two C20 windows to left and hipped thatched porch. The front end of the cross-wing has a single storey C20 addition. At the rear, there is a single storey C20 addition behind the C18 outshut to right. The stair tower has gable end with C19 16-pane

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sash; to left is the rear lateral stack to the hall, with a curved oven at the base and C20 small lean-to. At ground floor to left there is a C20 window. The gable end of the cross wing is to left with external stack and curved oven at the base of the stack. C20 porch set in the angle to the external stack. Interior: The main range is at lower floor level than the cross wing. Some of the ceiling beams are C19 replacements and some are very roughly hewn and chamfered. The rear lateral fireplace to the hall has granite jambs and lintel, hollow-chamfered with run-out stops. Cloam oven to rear right with clay door. In the stair tower to rear, there is a C19 4-panelled door leading to the outshut to rear left. The stair is a wide dog-leg, of C17, with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail. At first floor, the feet of the principal rafters are boxed in; roof space not fully accessible, but the principal rafters are halved and pegged, roughly hewn, with the purlins resting on the backs of the principal rafters. The cross-wing has C19 ceiling beams at ground floor and fireplace with cloam oven. Source: Chesher, V. and F.: The Cornishman's House 1968. SW9941951141

### Engine house at Polgooth Mine

396161

Roofless engine house at disused tin mine. Prominent landmark. Stone rubble walls with semi-circular headed openings, some timber lintels. Quoins. Partly grown over with ivy. Open shaft at south end encircled by low rubble wall. There is no chimney. SX0027050560

### Milestone

71425

No information available

SW9083750248

### Trudgeons

71445

House. Early - mid C19, with additions and alterations of later C19 and C20. Elvan stone rubble with stone dressings; partly rendered. Bitumenised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends in 2 spans over the front and rear ranges. The front range has gable end stacks with brick shafts. The rear range has gable end stack with brick shaft to left and gable end stack in stone with cornice to right. The rear slope of the roof is in asbestos slate. Plan: The front range is of 2-room plan, with entrance off-centre to right; a larger room to left and smaller room to right. The later C19 rear range is also of 2-room plan, parallel to the front range. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 4-window front; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes with stone voussiors. C20 panelled door second from right. The right end has 2 blind gable ends; the rear gable end has a single storey C20 addition. The left end is blind. At the rear there are two later C19 4-pane sashes to left and 3 plate-glass sashes to right at first floor; the first floor level is rendered. At ground floor to left is a C20 door and single ventilator window to the dairy. To right there is a plank door and C20 open-fronted porch with pitched slate roof; C19 2-light casement of 8-panes with L hinges and timber lintel to right. Interior: Not inspected; the rear range has a slate floor and there may be other features of the C19 such as good joinery details. SW9804450139

### Sticker Methodist church

71446

Late C18 - early C19. Painted granite monolith, about one metre high, with rounded head. Carved and painted lettering in sanserif upper case with Roman numerals: ST AUSTELL III TRURO XI. In the Roman numerals for St Austell, the third stroke is half length, meaning 2½ miles. SW9808250187

### Chimney

71453

Chimney. Circa late C19. Granite rubble with stone dressings. Circular plan tapered chimney with moulded string course at about two thirds level and similar stone cornice at the top, with rounded moulding. This is an unusual design of chimney, with no engine house remaining. SW9600250975

### Trethosa School

71470

School. Late C19, with few later alterations. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges. Plan: The main school hall is to front, with a wing to left containing the boys' entrance and a wing to right containing the girls' entrance. The wing to right extends to rear and contains classrooms and there are classrooms to rear of the main hall. Exterior: Single storey, asymmetrical front on chamfered plinth; the main hall to front. The hall has a 5-light window, with central 4-pane sash and 2 plate-glass sashes to right and left, all with toplights, the central light with a round arch over and an inscription in raised upper case lettering: TRETHOSA SCHOOL ST STEPHENS SCHOOL BOARD. Raised coped verges and granite bellcote with shaped gable and ball finial, with bell. At the left side the hall has a 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights, the central light taller. At the right side the hall has a similar 3-light window. At the left side, the wing has C20 door with overlight to front, with inscription over: BOYS, set on the parapet; 2-light window at the left side. At the right side, the wing has C20 door with sidelights, inscription missing, with coping over. The right end of the wing has half-hipped roof and 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights. To right is the gable end of the rear range, with four 4-pane sashes with toplights, the two central lights taller. At the rear there is one classroom to left with blind end wall and two 6-pane windows on the inner side of the wing. To right there are two gable ends, each with 3-light window, the central lights being taller, of 8-panes with 6-pane lights to each side. 2-light window to end right. Interior: Not inspected. SW9434155047

### Engine House with detached chimney

71454

Engine house with detached chimney. Circa late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Roofless. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with the front gable end to north and the bob wall at the south gable end. The chimney is detached, about 20 metres to north west. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey; the front gable end wall has doorway at ground floor and window opening at first and second floors. Bob opening at the rear. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with the top section in brick, with cornice at the base of the brickwork. SW9503555282

### Retanning Farmhouse

South West Archaeology Ltd.

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

71427

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

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### *Registered Parks and Gardens*

#### **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. LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Tregrehan is situated c 4km east of St Austell and c 1km west of the hamlet of St Blazey Gate, to the north of the A390 St Austell Road. The c 45ha site comprises some 8ha of formal gardens and informal pleasure grounds, and c 37ha of parkland. The site is bounded to the south by the A390 St Austell Road which leads east from St Austell to Lostwithiel, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which leads north from the A390 road to Tregrehan Mills. To the north-west the site adjoins domestic properties which abut this minor road, and to the north the boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads east from Tregrehan Mills to Ashcombe. To the north-east a footpath and track leading south-east to St Blazey Gate forms the boundary of the site; the 1" OS map of 1810 shows this path as a road. To the east the site adjoins the gardens and grounds of properties in St Blazey Gate. An avenue and associated drive extend south from the site beyond the A390 road towards Carlyon Bay. The site occupies a ridge of high ground which extends south from the northern boundary to the site of the house; from the house the ground falls to the south towards the A390 road, and west and east to small streams which flow in valleys near the west and east boundaries of the site. There are extensive views south, west, and east from the house across the park, those to the south extending to Carlyon Bay. To the east, the spire of the mid C19 church at St Blazey Gate acts as an eyecatcher from the pleasure grounds. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Tregrehan is approached from the A390 St Austell Road to the south at a point c 800m south-west of St Blazey Gate. The entrance comprises a series of square-section granite piers surmounted by pyramid caps which are linked by low granite quadrant walls; these walls formerly supported iron railings. The quadrant walls flank a pair of tall, square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which adjoin the drive. Within the site and immediately to the north-east of the entrance stands a two-storey Tudor-gothic stone lodge (listed grade II); this was erected c 1853 to the design of Colling (Pring Assocs 1992). The tarmac drive extends c 200m north-west of the entrance through an avenue of late C19 limes. Ascending gently through the park, the drive sweeps north-west and north-east before turning east for c 120m to pass through groups of rhododendrons and evergreen shrubs to reach the forecourt below the west facade of the house. The gravelled forecourt is entered through a pair of C20 timber gates supported by a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by heraldic lions, and is enclosed to the west by granite walls and balustrades. To the north and south the forecourt is enclosed by yew hedges, while a central quatrefoil-shaped lawn is ornamented with a carved stone lion couchant. The carriage turn is surrounded to the west, south, and north by panels of lawn, while stone steps ascend to the north to reach the service quarters and stables to the north-west of the house, and a gate leads south to the formal garden terraces. The forecourt was laid out to a design prepared by W A Nesfield for Edward Carlyon in 1843 (Carlyon papers); the south drive probably formed part of Nesfield's scheme. The present south drive replaced an earlier approach from the south which comprised an avenue leading north through the park which turned sharply east and north to approach the house on the axis of the south facade. This approach is shown on the 1736 estate plan but had been removed and replaced by a drive from the south-east by 1810 (OS); the south-east drive is also shown on the Tithe map (1839), but had in turn been removed by 1880 (OS). A further drive leads north from the south drive c 50m west of the house. This drive is today (2000) a track which leads c 370m north to the minor road which forms the northern



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boundary of the site. An approach from the north is shown on the 1736 estate plan, the 1" OS map (1810), and the Tithe map (1839); this drive was realigned in the mid C19 when the public road to the north of the pleasure grounds was closed. An approach from the minor road forming the western boundary of the site is shown on the OS map of 1810 and the Tithe map of 1839 but had been removed by 1880 (OS), although traces survive as a track today (2000). To the south of the A390 St Austell Road and opposite the principal entrance to Tregrehan, a drive leads c 950m south-east and south to Carlyon Bay and Crinnis. The northern 375m of this drive survives as a footpath passing through the remains of a late C19 avenue of Wellingtonia and Scots pines; the southern 575m to the south of Par Moor Road is today (2000) a public road which passes through an early C20 avenue of cypresses. This drive is terminated to the south by a mid C19 gothic stone arch flanked by turrets which carries the Penzance to Exeter railway line over the road. The extension of the south drive was formed in the mid or late C19 to provide access to the Carlyons' mines at Crinnis (Pring Assocs 1992). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Tregrehan (listed grade II) stands on a spur of high ground from which the land drops to the west, south, and east. The house comprises two storeys and is constructed in ashlar under hipped and Mansard slate roofs. The west or entrance facade comprises a recessed central section with an off-centre, single-storey rusticated stone porch flanked to the north by a pedimented pavilion lit by a ground-floor Venetian window, and to the south by a plainer pavilion. The south or garden facade has a balustraded parapet, projecting single bays to east and west, and a centrally placed door flanked by paired Ionic columns supporting a simple entablature. The east facade is of irregular plan with a projecting wing to the north-east lit by a first-floor Venetian window; an elaborate pedimented porch adjacent to this wing is said to be the front door to the late C17 house (The Field 1985). Tregrehan originated as a double-pile house constructed in 1680 by Thomas Carlyon. This building was altered and extended to the south by William Wood who worked for another Thomas Carlyon in the 1770s, and further major alterations were made c 1845 by George Wightwick. The mid C19 additions included a new porch on the west facade and a colonnade of paired Ionic columns linking a pair of single-storey pavilions at the east and west ends of the south facade overlooking the formal terraced garden. A large service wing was built to the north of the house. These alterations are shown in an engraving published in 1846 (Twycross). The porch was reduced and the colonnade removed in the 1970s; the mid C19 service wing was also demolished at this time. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal terraced gardens are situated to the south of the house, with further informal pleasure grounds extending to the east. The south terrace is retained to the south, east, and west by mid C19 stone walls with saddle copings; to the south a semicircular bastion projects into the park. The urns formerly ornamented the mid C19 south parterre. The bastion contains a circular stone-kerbed pool (dry, 2000) and a C19 cast-iron fountain of simple tazza form. A stone-flagged terrace extends below the south facade of the house on the site of the mid C19 colonnade. Centrally placed stone steps descend to a gravelled walk which extends west to reach the gate leading north to the forecourt and east to a gate which leads north to the pleasure grounds. Further centrally placed stone steps descend a grass bank to a lower grass terrace which encloses an approximately rectangular sunken lawn, in the centre of which is a late C20 rectangular swimming pool. The south terrace was designed by W A Nesfield in 1843 as part of a scheme of improvement for Edward Carlyon. As laid out the terrace comprised a symmetrical broderie box-edged parterre set out on a gravelled sunken area; this was surrounded by a gravel walk with a further gravel walk below the south facade of the house. An aerial photograph of 1938 shows the parterre to correspond closely to Nesfield's plan (Carlyon papers). The parterre was removed and the scheme simplified in the 1970s, at which time the swimming pool was constructed. A lawn at the south-east corner of the house shown on Nesfield's plan with an arrangement of circular beds does not survive (2000). A simple gate in the east wall of the south terrace leads to a formal grass walk which passes through an avenue of alternate ilex oaks and Irish yews underplanted with mid and late C20 camellias for c 80m east to a rondpoint. There is a series of glimpsed views south from the west Yew Walk across the park to the sea. The rondpoint comprises a circular bed partly edged with a low box hedge which has been used as a dogs' cemetery by the Carlyon family. There are views east from the rondpoint towards St Blazey Gate. From the rondpoint a similar avenue of Irish yews and a gravel walk extend north for c 100m to steps which ascend west to the walled garden, and further steps which descend east to the pinetum. To the north of the western Yew Walk is an area planted with exotic specimen trees and shrubs, while below the east facade early C20 stone steps ascend from a sunken area to a formal gravel walk which extends c 100m east through an area of lawns planted with Chusan palms and specimen trees and shrubs. A cross-walk leads north from a semicircular stone-walled and flagged recess to a flight of stone steps which ascends to a door in the centre of the south wall of the walled garden. To the east of this walk, and to the west of the northern Yew Walk, is a mid or late C20 tennis court. The pleasure grounds to the east of the house were developed in the mid and late C19, possibly as part of Nesfield's scheme of improvements. The northern Yew Walk was adapted from an existing formal feature which is shown on the Tithe map (1839), while the eastern Yew Walk is shown on Nesfield's plan (1843) as the 'Temple Walk'. This area is described as the 'Shrubbery Walk' on the 1839 Tithe map. The ornamental areas to the east of the house are shown in a series of 1930s photographs (Pring Assocs 1992), and were developed in the mid and late C19 from an area described on the Tithe map (1839) as the 'Pheasantry'. The east-facing slope below the northern Yew Walk is laid out in two parallel terraces running from north to south and linked by sloping paths. The slope is planted with an extensive collection of mid and late C19 conifers and specimen shrubs including rhododendrons. The walks descend to an area of level lawn planted with mature specimen trees and late C20 ornamental shrubs which border a stream, the White Water. The west-facing slope to the east of the stream which is reached by two simple late C20 bridges has been developed by the present owner in the late C20 with a collection of South American and New Zealand trees and shrubs. The pinetum on the east-facing slope below the Yew Walk was developed by Jovey Carlyon in the late C19, who built on planting initially made by Edward Carlyon in the mid C19. The Tithe map (1839) shows this area to have comprised an orchard which was enclosed to the north, east, and west by plantations. PARK The park lies principally on sloping ground to the south-west, south, and south-east of the house, and remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. To the north-west the park is enclosed by a belt of woodland which includes an area cultivated in the late C19 as orchard (OS 1880); traces of this planting survive today (2000). Further woodland is planted on the west-facing slope c 300m west of the house, and on level ground adjacent to a stream which flows parallel to the western boundary of the site. Ornamental and experimental planting of trees and shrubs raised from seed collected by the present owner has taken place in the western shelter belt. The western plantation returns east along the southern boundary screening the A390 road from the park. To the east of the drive the park is enclosed to the north by the formal gardens and pleasure grounds, and extends east of the White Water stream, ascending the west-facing slope below St Blazey church and Bluegate farm. A further area of park lies to the north of the house and gardens, and comprises pasture crossed by the former north drive; this area was developed from field enclosures in the mid C19 (OS 1880). The estate survey of 1736 shows no park associated with Tregrehan, but in 1788 the house was described as standing on 'a pleasant airy eminence, richly planted' (Shaw 1788), perhaps indicating that the park was established in the mid or late C18 (Pring Assocs 1992). The 1" OS (1810) and the Tithe map (1839) both show a disposition of park and plantations which relates closely to that surviving today (2000), while the ornamental planting within the park relates to that shown on the late C19 OS map (1880). KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 50m north-east of the house, to the north and west of the pleasure grounds and to the east of the stable court. The garden is approximately square on plan and is enclosed by stone-coped brick walls c 3m high, with arched doors set at the north-east and north-west corners, and in the centre of the south wall. The doorway to the south is closed by an ornamental C19 wrought-iron gate which allows a reciprocal vista from the kitchen garden to the pleasure grounds. The garden is laid out with cruciform gravel walks, the intersection being marked by a circular stone-kerbed pool in which is set a mid C19 fountain comprising entwined dolphins set on a rocky base which support a shell basin and putto on their raised tails; the fountain is attributed to Nesfield (Pring Assocs 1992). The walk to the south of the fountain is edged with low box hedges and rose beds, while the four quarters of the garden are laid to lawn planted with specimen trees and shrubs. A range of mid C19 timber-framed glasshouses of ornamental design stands against the inner face of the north wall of the garden. The central house, a vinery, contains a circular

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

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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. PARK The park is situated to the north, east, and south of the house, and is ringed by mixed shelter belts, a belt of woodland along the bottom of the valley running from north to south marking its eastern boundary. The park is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture to the north-east and south. The open areas within the boundary plantations were never fully imparked and have always retained field boundaries; these broadly reflect the arrangement shown on the estate plan of 1774, the Tithe map (1839), and the OS map published in 1888. The areas known today as East Lawn and West Lawn, to the south and south-east of the house, partially reflect Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals for a paddock dotted with ornamental planting and woodland in the valley to the south-east of the house. To the south of the minor road at the southern end of the park is Temple Wood. This was described in the C18 as being laid out with rides, and in the early C19 Gilbert referred to it containing temples; the foundation of one unidentified structure has been located in the wood, together with several rides (LUC 1993). KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden comprises two walled gardens and a vegetable garden situated to the north of the house. The southern garden, known as the Flower Garden, is approximately trapezoid in shape and is enclosed by late C18 walls c 5m high constructed from imported brick (listed grade II) (*guidebook*). The garden is today (2000) used for growing a variety of vegetables and flowers, while fruit trees are trained against the walls. The garden is entered from the south through an entrance flanked by early C20 stone piers surmounted by ball finials. The south entrance leads to a central brick-paved walk which extends north to a central circular dipping pool, beyond which the walk continues to a door in the north wall. A transverse walk to the west divides the west half of the garden into two large beds, while the single area to the east is divided into geometrical-shaped planting areas by low box hedges. The late C20 path pattern replaces the Y-shaped pattern shown on the late C19 OS map (1881). Two glasshouses, a citrus house, and a vinery of 'Paxtonian' form stand against the inner face of the north wall, while a later peach house is built against the inner face of the east wall. A range of associated structures including a bothy and office, and a small square glasshouse for growing bananas stand against the outer face of the north wall. The Flower Garden corresponds to a walled garden shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals, and had assumed its present form by 1839 (Tithe map). Having ceased to be cultivated in the mid C20, the garden and glasshouses have been restored and recreated in the late C20. To the east of the Flower Garden are two further, smaller walled enclosures, that to the north being the reserve garden, and that to the south the poultry yard. To the north of the Flower Garden a further walled garden is known as the Melon Ground. Enclosed by brick walls c 5m high, the garden is approximately segmental-shaped on plan with a curved north wall. A central walk connecting doors in the north and south walls is flanked to the east by a pineapple pit and melon house, and to the west by three ranges of cold frames. A curved wall corresponding to the north wall of the Melon Ground is shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 plan, while the 1839 Tithe map shows the garden in its present form. The Melon Ground and its glasshouses were restored in the late C20. To the north-east of the Melon Ground, an early C19 brick wall c 5m high contains three tiers of arched-topped recesses for bee skeps. North of the Melon Ground, and entered through the door in the north wall of that garden, the vegetable garden is rectangular on plan and is enclosed by laurel and conifer hedges. The central box-edged north/south sand walk passes beneath late C20 wrought-iron fruit arches, while a transverse walk divides the garden into quarters. The vegetable garden is shown in its present form on the 1839 Tithe map. A late C20 orchard of traditional varieties and a nut walk have been planted to the north-east of the house adjoining a path connecting the northern pleasure grounds to the valley garden south-east of the house.

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### Trewithen

1488

Trewithen, in the late C17 the property of Courtenay Williams, was purchased in 1715 by Philip Hawkins of Pennans. Philip Hawkins made improvements to the existing house in 1723, and in 1730 employed James Gibbs as his architect. This programme of improvement included planting in the pleasure grounds and park. When Hawkins died without issue in 1738 the estate passed to his nephew, Thomas Hawkins, who continued the development of the pleasure grounds and park, and in 1745 wrote a short treatise, *The Care and Cultivation of Trees* (CRO). A plan of 1747 (CRO) shows the extensive landscape developed by Thomas Hawkins before his death in 1766, while an account written by Hawkins' father-in-law, James Heywood, in 1757, and an engraving by William Borlase published in 1758 provide further evidence for the appearance of the house and grounds in the mid C18. Hawkins also made changes to the house, employing the Greenwich architect Thomas

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Edwards in 1738, and Sir Robert Taylor in the 1760s. Thomas Hawkins was succeeded in 1766 by his son, Sir Christopher Hawkins, who extended the property and in 1824 commissioned a plan from Henry St Aubyn to extend the park to the north, east, and west of the house, producing a picturesque circuit ride (E Banks Assocs 1990). At his death without issue in 1829 Trewithen passed to his nephew, Christopher Henry Thomas Hawkins, whose father, John Hawkins, owned Bignor Park, Sussex (qv) and managed Trewithen during his son's minority. On coming of age in 1843 C H T Hawkins spent some time at Trewithen and in the mid C19 commissioned plans for parterres from W A Nesfield (Pett 1998) but these appear not to have been implemented. After c 1850 Hawkins spent little time in Cornwall, and at his death in 1903 the estate was inherited by his nephew, John Heywood Johnstone, who died the following year and was succeeded by his son, George Horace Johnstone (1882-1960). During the First World War the government requisitioned timber from the pleasure grounds, the clearance of which allowed the establishment of the early C20 woodland garden planted with collections of rhododendrons and camellias, many derived from Cornish gardens including Caerhays Castle (qv) and Trengwainton (qv), and Borde Hill, Sussex (qv). In the early and mid C20 notable hybrid rhododendrons were raised at Trewithen. Today (2000) Trewithen remains in private ownership. LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Trewithen is situated to the south of the A390 road c 0.75km east of the village of Probus and c 2km west of Grampond. The c 80ha site comprises some 6ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 74ha of parkland, and is bounded to the north by the A390 road and a public footpath which follows the course of a road which was diverted to the north in the late C20. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a minor road leading south from the A390 road to Tregoney, while the southern boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads west from the former road towards Probus. To the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with the house standing on a level area towards its centre from which the ground drops away to the east, south, and south-west. There are extensive views south and south-west from the pleasure grounds and park, which are framed by woodland c 270m south-east of the house and outside the registered site; specimen trees c 270m east-south-east of the house and outside the registered site are also prominent in views south-east from the park. From the north entrance to the site there are wide views north across adjacent agricultural land. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Trewithen is approached from the A390 road to the north, where the entrance is marked by an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II). The tarmac drive extends c 160m south-east through the north park before passing through a further early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) and turning east-south-east for c 240m to reach a junction north of the stables. A secondary drive leads south to enter the stable and service yard north-west of the house. The principal drive leads south-east from this point, passing through an early C19 wrought-iron gate flanked by a series of granite bollards linked by two rows of chains (all listed grade II) to enter the carriage court north of the house. The drive encloses a circular lawn, while to the east and west the court is enclosed by a pair of mid C18 brick pavilions (listed grade I), that to the east having been built as a carriage house and that to the west as stables. The hipped slate roof of each pavilion is surmounted by a lead-covered cupola. To the north of the carriage circle is a lawn retained by a ha-ha which allows views north across the park. The lawn supports a flagstaff, and is bordered to east and west by specimen trees and shrubs. A further drive approaches the site from the minor road forming its eastern boundary at a point c 800m south-east of its junction with the A390 road. The entrance is marked by a pair of early C19 stone piers with pyramid caps ornamented with acroteria which support an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate (all listed grade II). The drive extends c 450m south-west across the east park, passing to the south of the kitchen garden and Home Farm which are approached by a service drive c 100m east-north-east of the house. Some 50m north-east of the house the east drive passes through an early C19 wrought-iron gate supported by a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) to approach the carriage circle from the north-east. Adjacent to the wrought-iron gate a secondary drive leads west below the ha-ha wall retaining the north lawn to reach a junction with the west drive north of the stables. The present arrangement of the west drive and carriage court north of the house broadly reflects that shown on a sketch plan of c 1730(5 (CRO) and the 1747 Plan (CRO); the east and west drives assumed their present form as part of improvements made under the direction of Henry St Aubyn in 1824 (Plan, CRO). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Trewithen (listed grade I) stands towards the northern end of a levelled platform near the centre of the site. Constructed in a mixture of Pentewan ashlar and stuccoed brick and stone under hipped slate roofs, the house comprises two storeys with attics lit by dormers. The north or entrance facade is symmetrical, with a pair of projecting wings flanking a recessed central section with a centrally placed door set within an arched rusticated stone door case. The east facade has a centrally placed canted bay window, and is terminated to north and south by a pair of pilasters which support the moulded cornice. The symmetrical south or garden facade comprises a central block five bays wide with a centrally placed door case with a moulded cornice supported by a pair of carved stone brackets; the central block is flanked by a pair of slightly lower wings two bays wide. The west facade is of irregular plan and adjoins the service quarters. Trewithen possibly incorporates elements of an earlier house which was rebuilt by Philip Hawkins in 1723, to plans provided by James Gibbs. This work comprised the central block of the present mansion, together with the pavilions flanking the carriage court to the north; this arrangement is shown on the plan of c 1730(5 (CRO). Further alterations were made for Thomas Hawkins by Thomas Edwards c 1738, while in the 1760s Sir Robert Taylor made additions to the house for Sir Christopher Hawkins. Plans of c 1790 by Matthew Brettingham for remodelling the house were not implemented (E Banks Assocs 1990). In the early C19 Henry Harrison may have further altered the house for C H T Hawkins, having also worked for his father at Bignor Park, Sussex. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The informal woodland gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally to the south and west of the house, with an area of lawns on the east-facing slope to the east of the house, and a walled garden to the west. The walled garden is situated immediately south of the service and stable yard, and is enclosed by C18 brick walls c 3m high under slate and ridge-tile coping (listed grade II). Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is laid out with brick perimeter paths and a central rectangular lawn in which are set two groups of geometric flower and rose beds. To the east there is a rectangular brick-edged pool, while to the west a brick path leads to a semicircular flight of brick steps flanked by stone eagles which ascends to a raised terrace and pergola. The pergola is terminated to the south by a single-storey summerhouse under a pyramidal roof. The walled garden was developed in the early C20 by George Johnstone from an C18 laundry yard (guidebook); it is not shown on the 1747 Plan. To the south of the house a gravelled walk extends below the house and returns below the east facade. A level lawn extends c 75m south from the house, and is flanked to east and west and enclosed to the south by mature deciduous trees which are underplanted with extensive collections of rhododendrons, camellias, magnolias, and other predominantly Asiatic shrubs; this planting forms an irregular edge to the glade. The lawn and associated planting was created by George Johnstone in the years following the First World War when some 300 beech trees were felled to the south of the house. This woodland, which developed in the late C18 and early C19, replaced a rectangular lawn shown on the 1747 Plan extending from the house to the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds, creating a vista framed by trees. The gravelled walk south of the house leads east to join a terrace walk which extends c 100m south along the boundary of the pleasure grounds, allowing views east across the park; this walk is screened from the south lawn by mature trees and shrubs. The walk is crossed by a ha-ha which runs from east to west in a serpentine line across the pleasure grounds c 100m south of the house. Beyond the ha-ha the east terrace walk continues for c 80m through an avenue of sycamores to reach the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds which is marked by a further ha-ha, below which a late C20 mixed shelter plantation extends west parallel to the boundary of the pleasure grounds. The 1747 Plan shows the east terrace extending c 100m south from the house to reach a square bastion, from which a walk of similar width led west across the south lawn to reach further pleasure grounds south-west of the house. A narrower walk is shown extending south of the square bastion along the south-east boundary of the pleasure grounds before returning west along the southern boundary to reach a circular bastion at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds. The east terrace and sycamore avenue reflect the mid C18 plan, but neither the square bastion, the south walk nor circular bastion survives in its C18 form; these features are not shown on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, or an estate plan

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of 1841. To the west and south-west of the south lawn mature deciduous woodland is divided by a series of gravel walks and cherry laurel windbreaks; each area is planted with further specialist collections of ornamental shrubs. Some 250m south-west of the house, at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds, an old quarry known as the 'Cock Pit' is planted with magnolias, rhododendrons, and tree ferns; this feature is shown on the 1841 estate plan. From the north-east corner of the quarry garden a gravel walk leads c 100m north-north-west through the woodland garden to reach a junction where walks lead east across the south lawn, and west along the north side of a meadow planted in the mid and late C20 with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the water garden in a valley c 400m south-west of the house. To the north of this junction the walk continues c 130m north-north-east, passing through a series of glades divided by further cherry laurel and conifer hedges. A circular glade c 100m south-west of the house contains a late C20 circular fountain and pool; this feature echoes a circular enclosure shown in the wooded pleasure grounds on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, and the estate plan of 1841. The early C18 wilderness with serpentine walks and a circular feature containing a statue of Pomona which is shown in this area on the sketch plan of c 1730-5 and the Plan of 1747, and which is described in James Heywood's Diary of 1757 (private collection) does not survive (2000). The water garden in the valley south-west of the house comprises a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of three ponds c 530m west-south-west of the house. A walk descends c 200m from the pleasure grounds following the course of a small stream to reach a further stream in a valley which ascends north-west to the chain of ponds. A gate leads to the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site adjacent to the stream. The walk follows this stream, crossing the valley on a causeway below the ponds before ascending c 200m to enter an avenue of beech. This avenue allows views north into the park and south across a west-facing sloping meadow; it leads c 200m east-north-east to join the west drive c 240m north-west of the house. A ride or walk is shown on the 1747 Plan leading south-west from the pleasure grounds into the valley to reach a gate on the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site; this corresponds to the present walk leading to the water garden. St Aubyn's Plan (1824) shows the circuit walk leading through the valley past a single large pond and returning to join the west drive; this area of the pleasure grounds was developed in the early C19 as part of St Aubyn's scheme of improvement for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The estate plan of 1841 shows the circuit in its present form, with a chain of three ponds west-south-west of the house. A further area of mid and late C20 ornamental planting adjoins an irregularly shaped pond c 130m north-east of the house and immediately west of the drive leading to the Home Farm. The pond is not shown on the Plan of 1747, but is indicated on St Aubyn's Plan (1824). PARK The park is situated on undulating ground and surrounds the house and pleasure grounds on all sides. To the north and north-west of the house the park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and clumps. To the north-west the A390 road is screened by a mixed boundary plantation, while there are further boundary plantations c 400m north and c 370m north-north-east of the house. The north and north-west park was developed from agricultural land by Sir Christopher Hawkins c 1824 following the Plan drawn by Henry St Aubyn in that year. Many of the ilex oaks which are a feature of the north park were introduced by John Hawkins after the succession of his son C H T Hawkins in 1829, and were grown from acorns gathered at Bignor Park, Sussex (E Banks Assocs 1990). The 1747 Plan shows this area divided by hedges into large agricultural enclosures, with a vista formed by irregularly sized clumps of trees extending north from the house. To the north-east of the house the park is today (2000) in arable cultivation, with boundary plantations to the north-east and east-north-east enclosed by sunk fences; this area was developed as park from agricultural land c 1824 as part of Henry St Aubyn's scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The east-facing slope below the house and pleasure grounds remains pasture with scattered specimen trees; it descends c 320m from the house to a small stream which flows from north to south through the east park. The 1747 Plan shows a double avenue aligned on the east facade of the house descending to an approximately elliptical pond; these features do not survive today (2000) and it appears that St Aubyn's proposed serpentine water in the valley east of the house was not implemented (Plan, 1824). The park to the south, south-east, and south-west of the house and pleasure grounds is in mixed agricultural use, and is divided into four large enclosures; these broadly correspond to the divisions shown on the 1747 Plan. The minor road forming the southern boundary of the site is screened by a narrow plantation of pines c 450m south-west of the house. A park was enclosed at Trewithen before 1758 (Pett 1998), at which date Borlase showed the enclosures to the south and south-east of the house stocked with deer. By 1814 Lysons described the park at Trewithen as a 'paddock' (Lysons quoted by Shirley 1867). It assumed its present form and extent in the early C19 as part of a scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins which is shown on the Plan of 1824. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 190m north-east of the house, immediately east and south-east of the C18 and early C19 buildings of Trewithen Farm, the home farm. The garden is approximately rectangular on plan and is enclosed to the north by a brick wall, while the east wall is of stone construction. The southern boundary of the garden remains open but is screened from the house and park by trees and evergreen shrubbery. The garden is divided into three compartments by lateral and transverse brick walls. The north-west compartment is bounded to the north-west by the farmhouse and coach house, while the north wall is formed by the plain rear elevation of the C18 implement shed. This wall is terminated to east and west by a pair of two-storey pedimented brick pavilions, that to the west with a single high-roofed chamber and fireplace, and that to the east with a corner stair ascending to an upper chamber (all listed grade II). A C20 lean-to glasshouse has been constructed against the south-facing wall linking the pavilions, while there is a further late C19 or early C20 timber and glass three-quarter-span glasshouse and a range of frames against the south-facing wall to the north of the north-east compartment. The south-west compartment is today a nursery area with a range of late C20 glasshouses and polytunnels. The kitchen garden is shown on its present site on the 1747 Plan, although at this date it comprised a single enclosure with the pair of pavilions and implement shed forming a central symmetrical feature on the north wall. The garden was altered in the late C18 or early C19 when the construction of the pond to the west caused the farm buildings to be rearranged. It is shown in its present form on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824 and the estate plan of 1841.

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### Caerhays Castle 1416

In the early medieval period the manor of Caerhays belonged to the Arundell family, passing by marriage c 1379 to the Trevanion family, with whom it remained in direct succession until 1767. John Trevanion, who inherited the estate in 1703, improved an existing house and developed gardens, thus creating 'a pleasant romantic seat' (Lake 1867). When William Trevanion died in 1767 the male line of the family became extinct, and the estate passed to his sister's son, John Bettesworth, whose son adopted the additional name of Trevanion when he inherited Caerhays in 1801. John Bettesworth Trevanion commissioned John Nash (1752-1835) to build a new house in 1807. It is possible that at the same period Humphry Repton (1752-1818) may have advised on the development of the grounds; correspondence from Mr Pole-Carew of Antony, Cornwall (qv) suggests that he had introduced Repton to Trevanion, but there is no further documentary evidence relating to this possible connection (Stroud 1962), and contemporary descriptions do not refer to Repton's involvement here. Partly as a result of the escalating cost of building the new mansion, the Trevanions found themselves in increasingly straightened financial circumstances, and in 1840 the family departed for Paris leaving the estate in the hands of creditors who offered it for sale in 1842. It failed to sell, and was again offered for sale in 1852 before finally being purchased in 1853 by Michael Williams, a wealthy banker, mine owner, and iron master of Scorrier and Burncoose. Michael Williams undertook the repair and improvement of the house and made significant changes to the pleasure grounds which are recorded on a plan of 1858 (private collection), the year of his death. Michael Williams was succeeded by his son, John Michael, who continued the improvement of the grounds. J M Williams died in 1880 and was succeeded by his son, John Charles, who c 1885 began the woodland garden for which Caerhays has been noted in the C20. In the late C19 and early C20 J C Williams supported expeditions by E H Wilson (1876-1930) and George Forrest

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(1873-1932), which provided new introductions which were planted at Caerhays; J C Williams was also undertook significant work hybridising camellias, rhododendrons, and daffodils at Caerhays. J C Williams died in 1939 and was succeeded by his son Charles, who continued to hybridise rhododendrons and who managed, despite a busy political career as MP for Torquay and Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means during the Second World War, to maintain the gardens during the war. Following Charles Williams' death in 1955 the estate passed to his nephew, F Julian Williams who has overseen the restoration of the gardens in the late C20. Today (2000) the site remains in private ownership.

**LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING** Caerhays Castle is situated to the north of Veryan Bay, c 12km south-west of St Austell and c 6km south-east of Tregoney. The c 120ha site comprises some 20ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 100ha of parkland, a lake, and ornamental plantations. To the south the site adjoins the coast at Porthluney Cove, while to the north and east it is bounded by agricultural land. The north-west boundary also adjoins agricultural land, and is formed by a deer-park pale of C15 origin (Colson Stone 1994). To the west and south-west the site adjoins a minor road which leads south-east from St Michael Caerhays to Porthluney Cove, passing through the site c 320m south of the Castle. The site has a varied topography with the steep-sided valley of the River Luney running from north to south through the site, and a further steep-sided valley extending east from the western boundary of the site to join the valley of the River Luney c 550m north of the Castle. To the west and south-west of the Castle high ground extends south to Watchhouse Point to the south-west of Porthluney Cove, while to the south-east of the Cove similar high ground extends south to Black Rock. There is a complex system of inter-related vistas within and beyond the site with significant views of the Castle from the south-east park across Porthluney Cove, and of the sea from the north-west drive and high ground above the Castle. The principal view of the coast from the Castle and pleasure grounds was created c 1858 by removing an intervening hillside.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** Caerhays Castle is approached from the minor road which forms the western boundary of the site at a point c 430m south-west of the parish church of St Michael Caerhays. The entrance is marked by Higher Lodge (listed grade I), a picturesque gothic structure of asymmetrical plan comprising a two-storey circular turret to the north, and a larger, octagonal two-storey tower and circular stair turret to the south linked by a gothic carriage arch. The two towers and the linking arch have crenellated parapets, and the circular turret is ornamented with blind cruciform arrow loops and lancet windows. The larger, octagonal tower to the south has casement windows and to the east, beyond the entrance arch, a residential range. The carriage arch is closed by a pair of timber gates, while the north turret is flanked by a crenellated quadrant wall. The design of Higher Lodge is attributed to John Nash (listed building description) in 1808, but map evidence indicates that it was constructed after 1858 when John Michael Williams inherited the estate. The drive extends c 400m east-north-east along the north-facing slope of a valley which extends east from Higher Lodge to join the valley of the River Luney north of the Castle. The slope above and to the south of the drive is planted with mixed woodland, while there are views north across the valley towards St Michael Caerhays church. The drive turns north-east and continues through mixed plantations and evergreen shrubbery for c 400m before sweeping east and south-east round a spur of high ground at the eastern end of the valley. Some 750m north-east of Higher Lodge the drive passes above and to the south of two stone and slate-roofed cottages and outbuildings known as Hovel; these were constructed for John Trevanion, possibly to a design by Nash's office, before 1841 (Colson Stone 1994). The high ground to the south of Hovel and the drive is known as Castle Wood and forms the woodland pleasure grounds developed by the Williams family from c 1885, the drive forming their boundary to north and east. Continuing c 270m south-east and then south-west, the drive passes to the east of a rocky quarry which is planted with a group of specimen tree ferns. As the drive sweeps round the spur of high ground views south-east down the Luney valley to the sea are revealed; some are today (2000) partly obscured by late C19 and C20 specimen trees and shrubs. Some 130m north-east of the Castle the drive divides, one fork leading south-west to pass through a crenellated gothic arch (listed grade I) to enter the walled garden enclosure (listed grade I) north-west of the Castle. Within this enclosure the drive passes below terraced lawns and walks which are retained by a low stone wall, to reach the porte-cochere. The drive continues c 50m beyond the porte-cochere to pass through a similar gothic carriage arch (listed grade I) to the north-west of the early C19 stables (listed grade I) which adjoin the south-west end of the Castle. The north-west drive is shown in its present form on the Tithe map (1841), and appears in part to make use of a track shown on an estate survey of 1802; the north-west drive formed part of John Trevanion's early C19 improvements associated with the construction of the Castle in 1808. A further drive, in the early C19 the principal approach to the Castle (Colson Stone 1994), enters the site from Lower Lodge (listed grade I) which is situated on the minor road adjacent to Porthluney Cove c 370m south-east of the Castle. The picturesque Lower Lodge comprises a pair of circular turrets ornamented with blind cruciform arrow slits and lancet windows, which are linked by a segmental arch bearing a carved stone coat of arms. The turrets and arch are surmounted by crenellations, while similarly crenellated stone quadrant walls flank the lodge to west and east, the latter terminating in a square crenellated tower; accommodation is situated behind each turret. Lower Lodge is attributed to John Nash (listed building description), but map evidence indicates that it was not constructed until 1851-8, replacing an earlier single lodge on approximately the same site which was built c 1808 for John Trevanion as part of a scheme of improvements which included diverting the coast road to a course c 250m south of its previous line. To the east the Lodge adjoins a picturesque stone bridge (listed grade II) with a crenellated parapet terminated to east and west by octagonal piers on the downstream side; the bridge is dated 1910 and may incorporate elements of an earlier structure built as part of Trevanion's early C19 improvements to the road (Colson Stone 1994). From Lower Lodge the south-east drive, now (2000) a track, ascends gently north-west through the park for some 370m before entering the pleasure grounds c 50m south of the Castle and turning north-north-west for c 50m to reach a forecourt to the south-west of the early C19 stables. To the north-west of the stables the drive passes through the gothic arch at the south-west end of the garden enclosure north-west of the Castle to reach the porte-cochere. The south-east drive was constructed for John Trevanion in the early C19 as part of a scheme of improvements associated with the construction of the Castle by Nash in 1808; it is shown in its present form (with the exception of Lower Lodge) on the Tithe map (1841). It replaced an approach to the earlier manor house which led north from the old coast road; this approach is shown on the 1802 estate survey.

**PRINCIPAL BUILDING** Caerhays Castle (listed grade I) stands on an artificially levelled terrace on a south-east-facing slope above the River Luney which is dammed to form a lake. The Castle is asymmetrical on plan and has a picturesque outline with crenellated parapets, towers, and turrets. The Castle is constructed in slatestone rubble with granite and Pentewan stone dressings, with the lead roofs concealed behind the parapets. Approximately L-shaped on plan, the Castle comprises a range running from north-east to south-west which is terminated to the north-east by a massive circular tower with an attached, higher, circular stair tower. A further range extends south-east at the south-west end of this block, and has a circular turret to the south. The entrance or north-west facade has a centrally placed, two-storey, crenellated porte-cochere. To the south-west of the main building lie the contemporary service quarters and stable court (listed grade I). Caerhays Castle was designed in 1808 by John Nash for John Trevanion, and occupies the site of an earlier manor house which is shown on an estate survey of 1802. Nash's Castle remained incomplete due to the financial difficulties experienced by the Trevanion family, and after its purchase in 1853 by Michael Williams a comprehensive programme of restoration was undertaken. Further additions and alterations were undertaken by John Michael Williams in the late C19.

**GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** The formal gardens are situated to the north-west and south-east of the Castle, while the informal woodland pleasure grounds are situated on rising ground to the north, west, and south-west of the Castle. The formal gardens comprise a series of terraces to the north-west of the Castle, and a single terrace to the south-east. These are enclosed to the north-west, north-east, and south-west by partly crenellated stone walls, while to the south-east the terrace is retained by further crenellated stone walls which are battered and supported by buttresses, and which break forward in two small square bastions (walls all listed grade I). Below, the retaining wall is planted with mature evergreen magnolias. At the north-east corner of the south-east terrace stands a stone folly tower (listed grade I) which rises in two graduated stages. The south-east terrace is laid to lawn with a small late C20 timber summerhouse c 20m east of the Castle. The lawn is enclosed to the

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north-east by evergreen shrubs. The two north-west terraces are retained by a low rubble-stone wall, and are separated by grass banks. The terraces are planted with specimen shrubs, and to the north are connected to the drive by stone steps and a ramp. Stone steps ascend north-west from a square tower c 10m north-west of the Castle (listed grade I) towards the south-west end of the garden. A stone arch in the north-west corner of the garden leads to a nursery area with late C19 brick and timber glasshouses. The formal terraced gardens form part of the scheme designed by John Nash for John Trevanion in 1808. In part the enclosing and retaining walls coincide with walls shown enclosing gardens around the earlier house on the 1802 estate survey; it is unclear to what extent Nash incorporated these into the surviving structures (Colson Stone 1994). A formal rectangular pond shown on the 1802 survey to the south-east of the manor house was removed in the early C19. The terraced gardens are shown in their present form on the 1841 Tithe map. To the north, west, and south-west of the Castle the north-, east-, and south-east-facing slopes are terraced into a series of grass and gravel walks which follow curvilinear courses through Castle Wood, eventually joining the north-west drive to the south of Hovel. Castle Wood is planted with mixed mature trees including rare specimen subjects planted by J C Williams in the late C19 and early C20. The trees are underplanted with a significant collection of rhododendrons, magnolias, camellias, and other ericaceous ornamental shrubs, many being derived from the early C20 plant-hunting expeditions by E H Wilson and George Forrest with which J C Williams was associated (Gardeners' Chronicle 1939). The woodland garden is divided by a series of tall laurel hedges which serve to provide shelter for the plants; these were originally planted by J C Williams in the early C20. Similar areas of early C20 woodland garden were developed by J C Williams in Old Park Wood c 670m north-north-west of the Castle, and in Forty Acre Wood to the east of the River Luney c 400m north-east of the Castle. The network of early C20 walks and rides through these woods is shown on the 1907 OS map, and partly survives today (2000). Castle Wood and Old Park Wood were originally planted as plantations by John Trevanion in the early C19; they are not shown on the estate survey of 1802, but appear on the 1841 Tithe map. Castle Wood was considerably extended to the south and south-west of the Castle and Forty Acre Wood was planted as a plantation by Michael Williams (d 1858); these are shown on an estate survey of 1858. A pleasure-ground walk extends south from Kennel Close Wood, descending a flight of stone steps to cross the minor road to Porthluney Cove c 270m south-south-east of the Castle. To the south of this road the walk, known as the Battery Walk, passes an early C19 stone gothic arch; this was constructed c 1808, possibly to a design provided by John Nash's office, to cross the coast road on its early C19 alignment (Colson Stone 1994). The castellated arch and adjoining tower formed part of John Trevanion's scheme of improvements associated with the diversion of the coast road, and the construction of the former lower lodge and south-east drive. Beyond the arch the Walk continues through mixed woodland to reach Watchhouse Point where there are dramatic views of the coast, sea, and Porthluney Cove. To the north-east of the Castle and immediately below the walls of the formal garden, an informal rock garden constructed in a mixture of stone including white quartz descends the south-east-facing slope to the north-west and south-east of the principal drive. The rock garden is planted with a mixture of azaleas and other ornamental shrubs, and was constructed by J C Williams in the early C20. Below the lower drive a walk leads south-south-east through an area of lawns planted with large groups of bamboo and rhododendrons, together with other specimen trees and shrubs, to reach the west bank of the lake c 130m east of the Castle. The lake is irregular on plan with three islands situated towards its northern end; to the south-east it flows into a canalised stream which in turn flows into Porthluney Cove. The lake is formed by damming the River Luney, and in the valley to the north of the lake the river is controlled by a complex system of sluices and drainage channels. Remains of C19 metal cattle guard rails survive in sections around the lake (1999), as do the remains of a C19 boathouse at the north-west corner of the lake. The lake was formed by John Trevanion in the early C19 and replaced an earlier mill pool. The plan of the lake was modified by Michael Williams between 1854 and 1858 (Estate survey, 1858), while the drainage channels to the north were constructed by J M Williams between 1858 and 1880 (Colson Stone 1994). The informal pleasure grounds to the west of the lake extend c 500m north-north-west parallel to and below the north-west drive; this area was planted as woodland by Michael Williams in the mid C19. PARK The park is situated to the south-east and east of the Castle, and is divided into two sections by the canalised River Luney and the public road south and south-east of the lake. The south-east park comprises south-east-facing sloping pasture planted with scattered ornamental trees. Some 200m south-east of the Castle, a mid C19 circular brick cow byre with a conical tiled roof (listed grade II) stands on the site of the earlier water mill which is shown on the 1802 estate survey and the 1841 Tithe map. An early C19 bridge which carried the south-east drive across a service drive leading across the park to the mill was removed in the mid C19. The western boundary of the south-east park adjacent to Kennel Close Wood is formed by a wide grassy cutting dug c 1858 for Michael Williams in order to reveal a view of the sea and Porthluney Cove from the Castle. These improvements entailed the demolition of a cottage which is shown on the Tithe map (1841) and a mid C19 engraving by Dr Drake. The south-east park was initially developed in the early C19 by John Trevanion and formed part of the improvements associated with the construction of Nash's Castle in 1808. The east park comprises a west-facing slope to the south-east of the minor road which passes to the north of Porthluney Cove. The park remains pasture with clumps of ornamental trees including a large number of mid and late C19 Monterey pines; adjacent to one of these clumps is a C19 deer barn. To the east and south-east the park is bounded by a mixed plantation, while to the south the headland east of Porthluney Cove is planted with deciduous woodland. The land which now forms the eastern park was purchased by Michael Williams between 1854 and 1858 in order to create a deer park. The mid C19 deer park replaced an earlier park of C15 origin created by the Trevanion family which was situated in the Luney valley to the north of the Castle, and included the areas today known as Old Park Wood to the west of the River Luney, and Brownberry Wood and Forty Acre Wood to the east. Park pales survive to the north, west, and south of Old Park Wood, and further walls and banks in Castle Wood may also be related to the development of this area as a deer park in the C18 and early C19 (ibid). Gilbert noted that the area north of the Castle remained in use as deer park in the early C19: 'the northern side of the house is backed by a ridge of hills, chiefly used as a deer park, and falling into a winding declivity on the west and north, becomes connected with Trevanion Park [to the north]' (Gilbert 1820). The northern park was gradually abandoned in the mid and late C19 following the construction of the eastern deer park c 1858 and the development of the woodland gardens c 1885. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 670m north-west of the Castle on the south-facing slope of the valley which ascends west from the River Luney to Higher Lodge. The garden is approximately wedge-shaped on plan and is enclosed by stone walls with wide slate coping. The garden is no longer in cultivation and is now (2000) planted with conifers. The walls were constructed for John Trevanion before 1841, in which year the garden is shown in its present form on the Tithe map.

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### Menabilly (borderline)

1642

In the early C16 Philip Rashleigh, a merchant from Barnstaple, Devon, began trading from Fowey. Through his son's marriage with Alice Lanyon the family acquired property in Cornwall, and was able to build a new town house in Fowey. In 1596 Philip Rashleigh's grandson, also John, purchased property at Menabilly, outside Fowey and began to build a new house which was completed by his son Jonathan. During the Civil War the house was looted; it was restored and improved in 1710-15 by Jonathan Rashleigh II and his son Philip, to whom the estate was given in the early C18. Philip Rashleigh II was also responsible for developing the pleasure grounds which benefited from the coastal climate; Borlase noted (1727) that 'every thing that belongs to the flower-garden, and grows in any part of England, will thrive and flourish here'. Philip Rashleigh III, who inherited Menabilly in 1764, continued the development of the grounds, constructing a grotto near the coast at Polridmouth and, in the late C18, calling in Thomas Gray to landscape the grounds. Gray's work at Menabilly was criticised by Philip Rashleigh's cousin, Sir Colman Rashleigh of Prideaux, who commented that 'in destroying the formal features of that place entirely divested it of the charm which

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belonged to it in a more formal condition. It is now nothing more than a house in a tame, flat field, at least as far as Mr Gray's alterations are concerned' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh died in 1811 when the estate passed to his nephew, William (b 1777), who was already noted for his interest in new and exotic plants. William Rashleigh maintained close connections with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (qv), exchanging plants and seeds and developing a valley garden at Menabilly which was known as Hooker's Grove as a compliment to his friend, Sir Joseph Hooker (1817(1911); by 1822 Loudon identified Menabilly as a 'show-place' in his gazetteer of Cornish gardens (Loudon 1822). When William Rashleigh died in 1855 his son, also William, built a new marine villa, Point Neptune, at Readymoney Cove west of Fowey in preference to residing at Menabilly. At Point Neptune he developed an ornamental carriage drive and built a family mausoleum on St Catherine's Point. William's brother, Jonathan Rashleigh V (1820-1905) inherited in 1871, and together with his son, Jonathan VI (b 1845), made significant additions to the plant collections at Menabilly including many bamboos and eucalyptus. In the 1930s the house was left unoccupied, and in 1940 it was let to the author, Dame Daphne Du Maurier (1907-89), who drew upon Menabilly for inspiration in her novels *Rebecca* and *The King's General*. Today (2000) the site remains in private ownership. LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Menabilly is situated c 2km west of Fowey and c 0.5 km south-east of the village of Polkerris. The c 65ha site comprises some 15ha of pleasure grounds and c 50ha of parkland and ornamental plantations adjoining a network of carriage drives. To the north, north-west, east, and south-west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south from Polkerris to Menabilly Farm. The northern boundary to Ash Wood and Menabilly Wood is formed by a sunk fence, as is the south-east boundary of Tregear's Wood. To the south the site adjoins the beach at Polridmouth. The site comprises level ground to the north-west, which drops away steeply to the east and south-east where a valley extends south-south-west through the site from East Lodge to Polridmouth. A stream flowing through this valley is dammed to form a chain of pools. There are significant views south from the pleasure grounds to the coast at Polridmouth and south-west to the Gribbin Tower, a navigation marker on Gribbin Head. A view west from West Lodge to St Austell Bay is today (2000) obscured by vegetation. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Menabilly is approached from the minor road which forms the western boundary of the site at a point c 400m south of Menabilly chapel. The entrance comprises a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which support an early C19 metal gate. The gate piers are flanked by low granite quadrant walls which support white-painted railings (replaced late C20), which in turn terminate in a further pair of square-section piers. Within the site and to the east of the entrance stands West Lodge (listed grade II), a picturesque two-storey structure built in granite ashlar with a single-storey pentagonal verandah to the south affording views across the park. West Lodge is probably of C18 origin but was rebuilt in its present form in the early C19 for William Rashleigh I. From West Lodge the tarmac west drive leads c 400m south-east through the park before joining the east drive and sweeping c 240m east-south-east to reach the carriage turn below the south facade of the house. The stables, today (2000) known as Rashleigh Cottage, are situated c 30m south-west of the house adjacent to a service drive which passes c 300m west from the stables along the southern boundary of the park to reach the minor road on the western boundary of the site. This drive is today (2000) a track. The east drive enters the site from the junction of the A3082 road and the B3269 Passage Lane c 1.5km north-east of the house. The entrance is marked by East Lodge, a picturesque two-storey structure of early C19 origin (altered late C20). Beyond the Lodge the drive, today (2000) a track, passes c 1.4km south-west through Menabilly Wood, a mixed plantation underplanted with specimen rhododendrons. The drive follows a stream which flows south-west through the valley, and passes over a footpath on a C19 stone bridge c 400m south-west of East Lodge. The drive crosses the stream on C19 stone bridges at two points c 1km and 1.6km south-west of East Lodge. Beyond the second bridge the drive passes immediately south of South Cot and sweeps north-north-west for 400m before entering the park and sweeping south-west for c 350m to join the west drive c 190m west-north-west of the house. The east drive appears to have been developed by Philip Rashleigh III or William Rashleigh in the late C18 or early C19; the ornamental planting in Menabilly Wood formed part of the early and late C19 improvements made by William Rashleigh and Jonathan Rashleigh. A further drive leads south-east and south through the pleasure grounds from Rashleigh Cottage to Polridmouth. This drive is today (2000) a track. PRINCIPAL BUILDING Menabilly (listed grade II\*) stands on a spur of level ground from which the land drops away to the north-east and east. The house comprises four ranges built around a central courtyard, with a further L-shaped wing extending to the north-east and a balancing L-shaped range of service quarters to the north-west of the main house. The two-storey south or entrance facade is constructed in coursed stone under a hipped roof which is partly concealed behind a moulded cornice and parapet. It is lit by tall sash windows, while a centrally placed door has a pilastered doorcase with a broken pediment. The east or garden facade is of similar design, while the north-east range comprises two storeys above a basement; it also has hipped slate roofs and tall sash windows. Menabilly was originally built in the late C16 or early C17 for John Rashleigh II. This house was severely damaged during the Civil War, and was rebuilt to its present courtyard plan in 1710-15. Further extensive alterations were made for William Rashleigh in 1821, while the north-east and north-west ranges were built in the mid C19. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The informal pleasure grounds and woodland gardens are situated to the north, east, and south of the house and comprise areas of level ground immediately adjacent to the house, and the valley to the north-east, east, and south-east of the house. In addition, Menabilly Wood to the north-east of the house includes ornamental trees and conifers which are underplanted with C19 specimen shrubs. A lawn bordered to east and west by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs extends c 160m south from the house to a walk or drive which leads south-east to Hooker's Grove. Adjacent to the drive stands a granite cross (listed grade II). To the south-west of the drive is a further area of lawns and ornamental planting. The lawns return below the east and north facades of the house and are similarly bordered by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs. A series of curvilinear walks lead through the informal pleasure grounds on the north-east- and south-west-facing slopes of the valley to the north-east of the house; these continue south into the valley south-east of the house. Here, further ornamental trees and conifers are underplanted with a collection of C19 rhododendrons and other ornamental shrubs. This area is known as Hooker's Grove, commemorating William Rashleigh's friendship with Sir Joseph Hooker and the supply of plants to Menabilly from Kew in the mid C19. In the valley below Hooker's Grove a stream is dammed to form a chain of three pools, the southern and most extensive being retained by a concrete dam above Polridmouth beach. Some 720m south-east of the house are the ruins of a late C18 grotto (listed grade II). Octagonal on plan, the grotto is constructed from rounded quartz boulders with joints snecked with sea shells; each wall is surmounted by a small gable. The pyramidal roof no longer survives, and the interior was formerly ornamented with a collection of shells and minerals gathered by Philip Rashleigh III in the mid and late C18, together with a circular table composed of polished Cornish granites. The grotto was in poor condition by 1940 (Pett 1998). Constructed for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18, an early C19 watercolour (in Pett 1998) shows the grotto linked to a wall surmounted by rocks and pierced by a gothic arch flanked by whale bones. To the east of the remains of the grotto stands Polridmouth Cottage, a two-storey stone structure of early C19 origin which overlooks the lower pool and the beach. In the late C18 Philip Rashleigh III and his advisor, Thomas Gray, removed formal gardens associated with the early C18 house, laying out lawns, shrubberies, and plantations. Sir Colman Rashleigh described traces of formal gardens showing in the lawns during dry weather (c 1845), and commented that Gray was 'all for shaving the lawn and dotting it with clumps and confining it with a belt' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's pleasure grounds extended through the valley south-east of the house to include the grotto and foreshore at Polridmouth. Philip Rashleigh undertook extensive planting in the pleasure grounds, some plants probably being obtained from William Townsend Aiton (1766(1849) at Kew as well as local nurseries (DD/R 5685/1, CRO). Sir Colman Rashleigh commented (c 1845) that 'Mr Rashleigh has indeed relieved the monotony and tameness [of the grounds] by the groups of shrubs which he has planted and scattered throughout the Pleasure Ground' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's improvements were continued by William Rashleigh who inherited Menabilly in 1811; he was responsible for sustaining and the developing the plant collections (Pett 1998). Further development of the plant collections took place under Jonathan Rashleigh V and Jonathan Rashleigh VI in the late C19 and early C20;



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this included the formation of an important collection of bamboos, and the expansion of the early and mid C19 collection of rhododendrons (DD/R 5688, CRO). Late C19 correspondence refers to an avenue of *Dracaenas* in the pleasure grounds (location unknown), the bamboo collection, and groups of alternate blue and pink hydrangeas planted around the edges of the main lawns (FS/3/1190, CRO). PARK The park is situated on a gentle east-facing slope c 80m west of the house, and remains (2000) pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. It is crossed from north-west to south-east by the west drive, from which there are views east across the park to Ash Wood c 200m north-east. To the north-west the park adjoins Cocklehorn Plantation, a mixed wood through which a walk passes to emerge into a meadow which it crosses to reach Menabilly Chapel c 880m north-west of the house. The Chapel, which stands in a walled enclosure planted with C19 specimen trees, conifers, and shrubs, was built by William Rashleigh c 1814 (Lysons 1814). The agricultural land to the north of the park and to the south of the Chapel preserves ornamental clumps of mature pines, while there is further, similar ornamental planting in the agricultural land to the east of the park, and on the west-facing slope above and to the east of Ash Wood (all outside the site here registered). The park appears to have assumed its present form as part of the improvements undertaken by Thomas Gray for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18; the planting was developed in the early and mid C19 for William Rashleigh. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated on a south-facing slope c 200m south-west of the house. Approximately rhomboid-shaped on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high. It is no longer in cultivation (2000) and is in an overgrown condition.

SX1027850909

### *World Heritage Sites*

#### **Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape**

17

This was approved in 2010 by the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia. Brief synthesis The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining for predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engines houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally. The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities at this time through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass and, with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was also increasing greatly through the requirements of the tin plate industry, for use in the canning of foods and in communications. The substantial remains within the Site are a prominent reminder of the contribution Cornwall and west Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and to the fundamental influence the area asserted on the development of mining globally. Innovative Cornish technology embodied in high-pressure steam engines and other mining equipment was exported around the world, concurrent with the movement of mineworkers migrating to live and work in mining communities based in many instances on Cornish traditions. The transfer of mining technology and related culture led to a replication of readily discernable landscapes overseas, and numerous migrant-descended communities prosper around the globe as confirmation of the scale of this influence. Criterion (ii): The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world. Criterion (iii): The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world's output of copper, tin and arsenic. Criterion (iv): The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world. Integrity (2010) The areas enclosed within the property satisfactorily reflect the way prosperity derived from mining transformed the landscape both in urban and rural areas, and encapsulates the extent of those changes. Some of the mining landscapes and towns within the property are within development zones and may be vulnerable to the possibility of incompatible development. Authenticity (2010) The property as a whole has high authenticity in terms of form, design and materials and, in general, the location and setting of the surviving features. The mines, engine houses, associated buildings and other features have either been consolidated or await work. In the villages and towns there has been some loss of architectural detail, particularly in the terraced housing, but it is considered that this is reversible. The ability of features within the property to continue to express its Outstanding Universal Value may be reduced, however, if developments were to be permitted without sufficient regard to their historic character as constituent parts of the Site. The spatial arrangements of areas such as Hayle Harbour and the settings of Redruth and Camborne are of particular concern and these may be vulnerable unless planning policies and guidance are rigorously and consistently applied. Protection and management requirements (2010) The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites within its territory in two ways. Firstly individual buildings, monuments, gardens and landscapes are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and secondly through the UK Spatial Planning system under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. National guidance on protecting the Historic Environment (Planning Policy Statement 5) and World Heritage (Circular 07/09) and accompanying explanatory guidance has been published by Government. Policies to protect, promote, conserve and enhance World Heritage Sites, their settings and buffer zones can be found in regional plans and in local authority plans and frameworks. The World Heritage Committee accepted that the Site is adequately protected through the general provisions of the UK planning system. A detailed and comprehensive management plan has been created which stresses the need for an integrated and holistic management of this large, multi-area and diverse Site. The main strength of the plan is the effective network of local authority and other stakeholders that underpins it. The co-ordination of management of the property lies with the Site office for the property. Service-level agreements with other departments within Cornwall Council's Historic Environment department ensure the effective delivery of planning advice, and Sites and Monuments record keeping. The Strategic Actions for 2005-2010 in the management plan have been in part completed, and the development of risk assessments and a monitoring system are underway utilising data capture systems being introduced by Cornwall Council. The production of detailed definitions of Outstanding Universal Value for specific landscapes within the Site will also be pursued to aid the delivery of planning advice.

SX0670355418

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

### *Registered Battlefields*

#### **Battle of Lostwithiel 31 August – 1 September 1644 (borderline)**

**HISTORIC CONTEXT** The Civil Wars of the mid-C17 were a reflection of profound political, constitutional, religious and social conflict which was expressed in a struggle for control between King Charles I and Parliament. The warfare that took place in the mid-C17 is still popularly known as the English Civil War, although in fact the various actions which took place occurred in Scotland, Wales, Ireland and England. The first military action was in the Bishops' Wars, between Scotland and England in 1638 - 1640, culminating in the Battle of Newburn, Northumberland. This was followed by the Catholic Irish rebellion. Finally England fell into open warfare with the King raising his standard in Nottingham on 22 August 1642, beginning the most intensive period of warfare in English history. By 1644 the Civil War had been raging on for over a year and neither side was able to claim a victory. In March 1644, the parliamentarians, under Sir William Waller, had defeated the royalist army at Cheriton south of their base in Oxford. Although not present at Cheriton, parliament's commanding general was the Earl of Essex. After their victory at Cheriton, Essex decided to divide his forces. He headed towards the royalist forces in the south west, while the other part of the army, headed by Waller, were left to pursue a royalist force which had left Oxford with the King when Essex threatened to besiege the city. This division would prove to be ill-conceived as, at the Battle of Cropredy Bridge (1644), the royalists defeated their pursuers. Following this victory, the Oxford forces chased after Essex. This ended with the Campaign of Lostwithiel which occurred when Essex secured a hold over the town of Lostwithiel in the north of Cornwall and other points along the Fowey River in order to establish a connection with the navy for resupply and support. There were three main royalist armies involved in the Lostwithiel campaign. The Oxford army, including those troops belonging to the King and Queen, is likely to have totalled around 4,500-5,000 cavalry and about 5,000 foot soldiers. The Western Army commanded by Prince Maurice, numbered approximately 1,500 troopers and almost 4,600-5,000 infantry. Sir Richard Grenville's force, based at Lanhydrock to the west of Lostwithiel, consisted of around 500 cavalry and just over 2,500 infantry. This would put the combined totals of the three armies at a little over 12,000 foot and up to 7,000 cavalry. The Earl of Essex's parliamentary army is estimated to have been around 10,000 strong. The campaign of Lostwithiel involved a number of clashes, including skirmishes throughout August 1644. Two main conflicts have been identified in which formal fighting was engaged. The outcome of the action on 21 August resulted in the establishment of a half-moon cordon of royalist forces to the north and north-east of the town. Grenville had control of Restormel Castle and the surrounding high ground, Prince Maurice the hills, including Druids Hill, to the north-east and the Oxford army had set up camp on Beacon Hill. From this position the two armies engaged in small scale skirmishes over the next few days as the King tried to starve out Essex's men. On 24 August the King sent General George Lord Goring and Sir Thomas Bassett to St Blazey to the south-west side of Lostwithiel to block the bridge over the river Par with the aim of preventing parliamentarians access to this useful port. On 30 August Essex came to the realisation that his position in Lostwithiel was no longer tenable and planned to make his escape. **DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE** There are number of contemporary accounts that largely agree with one another and provide details which help to locate fairly accurately the key positions where the battles took place and aid an understanding of the likely progression of the fighting. On the royalist side these sources include accounts from Sir Edward Walker, King's Secretary of War, the diary of Richard Symonds, a trooper in the King's Lifeguard of Horse, and Mercurius Aulicus, the royalist news book published in Oxford and London. On the parliamentary side the accounts include a letter from the Earl of Essex to Sir Philip Stapleton dated 3 September 1644 at Plymouth as well as the Attestations of parliamentary officers serving in Cornwall. At around 3am on 31 August 1644 Essex ordered Sir William Balfour to take the bulk of the cavalry and use the road to Liskeard to make their escape to Plymouth. This took them through the royalist cordon; however, despite some advance warning, the royalists were not organised enough to make an effective chase and so the cavalry managed to break through and head east. Following the effective execution of this escape the parliamentary foot soldiers put their second phase of escape into action. After plundering the town, including blowing up the parish church, they withdrew to the south in the direction of the town of Fowey. At 7am the royalists, having seen the withdrawal of the parliamentarians from their high position, marched into Lostwithiel. There was a small altercation with parliamentary soldiers who had been left behind to destroy the medieval Lostwithiel Bridge. A royalist advance army set off after the retreating Essex. The conditions underfoot were very poor and the parliamentarians' rear-guard had to abandon some of their heavy weaponry on route. Walker's account indicates that Essex's men drew up in the fields beyond the town before continuing their withdrawal. This formed withdrawal began around high ground to the south of Lostwithiel, with the royalists chasing the parliamentarians for two to three miles, pushing them back hedge to hedge. Symonds notes that 'being come near that narrow neck of ground between Tywardreath Bay and St Veep pass the rebels made a more forcible resistance', the rear-guard, led by Major General Philip Skippon, turned to confront their pursuers, and force the royalists back two or three fields, in order to give Essex time to establish his new line of defence further to the south. At 11am the Queen's troop moved to support the Royalist foot and charged the parliamentarians forces, beating them back to their original line of defence. Captain Brett led this troop and was knighted in the middle of the fighting after incurring a near-fatal wound. It has been suggested that this altercation may have taken place near the modern 109m contour around OS NGR: SX10264 56391. This action probably involved around 2,500 parliamentarians infantry and 200 cavalry of the Plymouth horse and, based on our understanding of similar civil war battles, the parliamentarians would have covered a front of less than 700m. At this point, around midday, the royalist advance halted to await the arrival of the rest of the army and an expected attack to the west across the river par form St Blazey by Goring with the horse and Basset's infantry brigade, which, according to Walker, occurred at about 2pm. Symonds reported further fighting between the foot for much of the afternoon as the parliamentarians continued their withdrawal, with the royalists steadily gaining ground. At around 4pm the Plymouth horse again attacked the royalist foot, but withdrew on the approach of the King's lifeguard of horse, allowing the royalist foot to advance once more. Symonds notes that eventually the royalist forces got possession of the high hill just in the narrowest passage of land between Tywardreath parish church and the passage over the river, which runs by Lostwithiel (Fowey). This is probably the hill near to Trebathevey Farm around half a mile north of Castle Dore. Here and toward Castle Dore, the B3269 runs along a narrow neck of land, which falls away, to the east and more steeply to the west. This would probably have left most of the parliamentarians' rear-guard regiments to the east of the road. At this point Essex's men attacked and again forced back the royalists before being counter-attacked. There was further fighting to the east of Castle Dore, which resulted in Colonel Weare's and Essex's regiments, positioned on the right flank, deserting their posts which opened up the parliamentary line for the royalists to exploit, allowing them to get behind the position and threaten any further retreat to Fowey, Menabilly or Polkerris. The remnants of the army withdrew to Castle Dore Hillfort (scheduled monument). Reports of fighting in this area may indicate the royalists also have advanced along the lane running through Milltown and Lantys to the east of the B3269 which eventually joins the Tywardreath-Golant road in order to flank the parliamentarians. Some shooting continued into the night. That evening the King and his troops lay under a hedge in a field near to the parliamentary line. Following a council of war, which agreed the impracticality of trying to withdraw the parliamentary army to the coast, early on the morning of 1 September Essex, Sir John Merrick, the General of the Ordnance, and Lord Roberts escaped by sea. Major General Skippon was left to treat, and surrender terms were agreed on 2 September. These allowed for the parliamentarians to march away once the cannon and the arms and ammunition of the rank and file had been surrendered. From contemporary reports it appears that the action on 31 August resulted in no more than 200 killed and taken prisoner on both sides; however other accounts suggests that the parliamentary

## Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall

losses may have been around 500 men. Royalist losses are likely to have been significantly smaller. TOPOGRAPHY The main focus of activity was along the narrow ridge which runs north to south between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The terminus of the ridge is Castle Dore, an Iron Age fort that is still prominent feature in the landscape, where the retreating parliamentarians based their new line of defence. The area around the fort is largely still enclosed field systems, as they would have been in the C17 when the military action was noted for the hedge-to-hedge fighting. Robert Kearsley Dawson's map of 1805 shows that since the early C19 a small number of farms have been built on the ridge and the surrounding land. Despite these small scale developments, the registered landscape this been subject to little major change. In the late C19 a railway line was routed along the north end of the ridge. However, the land within the registered area has undergone remarkably little change. It continues to exist largely as it would have at time of the battle and continues to allow a good appreciation of the terrain over which the battle was fought. FEATURES The most prominent feature associated with the battle is the long ridge which runs between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The modern road to Fowey, now the B3269, is likely the same route as the historic route to Fowey which would have been used by the retreating army as their route of escape. The ridge rises to the south up to Castle Dore, an Iron Age hill fort (scheduled monument). The hill fort has a modern plaque which relates the history of Castle Dore and includes a description of the use of hill fort as the position of the parliamentary defensive line. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL Records suggest that civil war relics were found during the excavation of Castle Dore Hillfort in the mid-C20, and cannon balls have been found in various parts of the area. The most systematic work undertaken with regard to the Lostwithiel Campaign has been in the form of metal detection surveys in recent years to the fields to the south of Lostwithiel. Part of this work has occurred in the fields which run along part of the Castle Dore ridge, and has located a high concentration of shot and other C17 finds on either side of the B3269 around Castle Dore, including the fields to the north and a smaller concentration to the south. DEFINITION OF AREA The battlefield area is the ridge which runs south to the Iron Age remains at Castle Dore and includes the fields immediately to the west and east of the B3269, continuing south until the road reaches crossroads with the Tywardreath to Golant road.

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Appendix 3  
HVIA Baseline Photographs

*Site walkover*



View towards St Stephen beacon; from the south-east.



View up to Carrancarrow and Longstone Downs beyond; from the south.

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall



View across the pasture and towards Greensplat china works; from the west.



View down across the pasture of the field; from the north.

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall



View across the pasture of the field; from the north-east.



View of the Goonamarth sky tip directly to the south; from the north.



View down the valley to the south-east towards the Biscovillack Farmsteads; from the north-west.



View to the former Blackpool clay works; from the east.

*Impact Assessment*



View across the valley to Goonamarth, across Higher Biscovillack, to the proposed turbine site, putting it into context within the landscape; from the east-south-east (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).



The Gover valley viaduct; from the south-east





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



Cross and Cross base at St Ewe; from the north-east.



Church in St Ewe; from the north.



Cross base on the Creed-Grampound Road; from the west.



Gateway into the parkland at Trewithen, showing views across; from the 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.

Land at Higher Goonamarth, St Mewan, Cornwall



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



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



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



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



The Holy Trinity Church in St Austell; from the north.



Grade II Listed houses along North Street in St Austell; from the north-east.





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



The Manor House in St Austell; from the east.



Views along Fore Street in St Austell.



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



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



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



Carthew Cottage set amongst the trees; from the south.



Carbean Farmhouse; from the north-east.



St Gomonda Church in Roche, the tall tower; from the south-west.



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



The gates leading into the wooded grounds of Penrice; from the north-east.



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



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





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



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