

LAND at BAKE FARM TRERULEFOOT, ST GERMAN'S CORNWALL

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



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For

Nick Leaney

Of

Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and Historic Visual Impact Assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St. Germans, Cornwall, as part of the pre-planning documentation for a proposed solar park. This work has been carried out to cover the entire proposal site; subsequent changes in design in order to avoid archaeological deposits are therefore not accounted for in the desk-based assessment or HVIA.

The site is clearly located within an area of medieval farmland, with morphological and field-name evidence for the presence of open strip-field cultivation. Archaeological interventions in the immediate area have been few and far between, but the proximity of St Germans would suggest medieval (if not earlier) remains should be present in the wider landscape. The geophysical survey supports this, and has identified seven probable historic boundaries on the site, and two probable medieval or earlier curvilinear features, which can be tentatively equated to medieval strip fields. The geophysical survey also identified a possible circular anomaly, which may relate to a prehistoric settlement site, but is too slight to represent a traditional 'round'. The ploughsoil was very stony, indicating any buried features on the site are likely to have been truncated by recent ploughing.

*Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, 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 solar park by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The registered park and garden at Port Eliot and the various high value assets encompassed within the grounds, are particularly sensitive to intrusive modern developments, but the proposed development is largely shielded from this site by a mixture of topography and local blocking, with only the agricultural fringes of the estate likely to have any views of the proposal (**negative/minor**). There is only a single designated asset, Bake Barton old kitchen garden, which the proposed development will have an impact of **negative/moderate**.*

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

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot
Parish:	St Germans
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX 327 584
Area surveyed:	8.3ha

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, historical visual impact assessment (HVIA) and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Nick Leaney of Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent) in order to establish the historic background for the area and identify any archaeological features that might be affected by the construction of a proposed solar farm.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Trerulefoot is located on the A38 where it meets the A374, halfway between Saltash and Liskeard. The site is situated on the south-western side of the village on Bake Farm. It spans two fields on either side of a north-south valley with a spring and watercourse running through it. The western field slopes down moderately to the south-east and the eastern field slopes down gently, then steeply, to the south-west. The site is at an altitude of c.55-75m AOD (see Figure 1).

The soil type on site consists of the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These soils overlie the sedimentary bedrock of the Torpoint Mudstone and Siltstone Formation in an area with occasional igneous bands of basaltic pyroclastic rock. The geology at the north-east corner of the site borders the Saltash Slate and Siltstone Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The site is located in Trerulefoot in the Parish of St. Germans in the hundred and deanery of East. The settlement of St Germans has a medieval origin and is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The place name Trerulefoot points to an early medieval origin of this settlement with the element 'Tre' meaning estate or farmstead. Much of the land surrounding the Village would have been enclosed during this period. The western of the two fields of the proposal site is adjacent to Bake Manor, which would have been surrounded by ornamental parkland associated with the manor (in the 1843 tithe apportionment many of the other nearby fields are listed as 'lawn' or 'garden').

1.4 Archaeological Background

The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies the eastern field as being *modern enclosed land* (probably *medieval enclosed land* subject to extensive boundary loss in the 20th century) while the western field is listed as *medieval enclosed land* which falls into the

category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). There is little noted on the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) for the immediate area surrounding the proposed site (see Appendix 2). The only sites of interest are the medieval settlement of Bake (MCO13309) situated less than 500m to the west of the proposed site, which was first recorded in 1269, and two early medieval field boundaries (MCO44036) (MCO44037) to the north of the proposed site. There is no previous archaeological investigation recorded in the immediate areas surrounding the proposed site other than the Lynher Project, which documented the historic land use of farmland within the Lynher Valley.

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1), drawn up in consultation with Phil Coplestone, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 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 *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 3rd edition (Landscape Institute 2013) and *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011),.

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA, 2014).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey, 2011).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.



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

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Manorial History

The parish of St Germans lies within in the Hundred and Deanery of East. The manor of St Germans is recorded in the Domesday Book as a holding of the Bishop of Exeter having previously been held by Bishop Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter. Prior to this the See and Manor was the seat of Athelstan in 910AD and Bishop Conan in 936AD. It was held by the church until the dissolution in 1535 from whence it was passed to John Champernowne; the estate subsequently being exchanged for another estate (Coteland, in South Devon) with Richard Eliot in 1565; the Eliot family still hold the earldom of St Germans today.

The proposed site is located on land that lies on the border between the small manor of Bake and the farm of Trerule. Bake was a manor named after a family of that name that passed to the Moyles family in the mid 14th century. The manor was first recorded in 1269 and the place-name is Old English for 'back' or 'ridge'. Trerule was first recorded in 1310 as 'Trerewel'. The Cornish place-name element 'tre' meaning 'estate' or 'farmstead' would suggest a pre-Conquest origin, although it may be a continuation of local naming traditions. The element 'rew' likely refers to 'slope', although it may be influenced by Old English 'rewe' or 'ræw' meaning 'row'.

2.2 Pre- 19th century Maps

The Gascoyne map of 1699 gives no real detail, but does show important settlements and the homes of the local gentry. Both *Bake* (labelled *S^c Walter Moyle*) and Trerule, labelled *Rowla*, are shown, it is unclear why the Trerule lacked the familiar (*tre*) prefix in this instance. Bake (labelled *Rob Moyle*) is also shown on the earlier Norden map of the Hundred of East.



Figure 2: Extract from the Gascoyne map of 1699 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.3 1803 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft Map

The earliest detailed map depicting this area is the OS Surveyors Draft of 1803. The field boundaries depicted on these maps are usually highly inaccurate; in this instance, however, the boundaries as shown appear relatively reliable. The eastern field of the site is shown divided into three fields, with a long curving internal boundary. The western field is shown with a boundary running close to the northern edge of the proposed site, but with the northern part of the site apparently enclosed with a field to the north at this time. Avenues of trees are shown leading to Bake Manor, which suggests the presence of landscaped grounds.



Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft of 1803 (CRO) (the approximate extent of the site is indicated).

2.4 The 1843 St Germans Tithe Map

The 1843 tithe map shows an essentially enclosed landscape, largely devoid of the landscaped elements around Bake which were visible on the OS 1803 map. South of Trerule Farm an axial track runs north-south and gives access to a series of sub-rectangular fields with gently curving parallel boundaries; this would strongly indicate this block of fields once formed a single medieval open strip field (see Figure 4). This presumably belonged to the settlement at Trerule/Trerulefoot, and would have been worked in common. On the eastern side of the valley, the obvious dog-leg field boundary could also indicate the (former) presence of medieval strip fields, although the development of a polite landscape associated with Bake Manor has removed most of the evidence for this.

The tithe apportionment (see Table 1) indicates the land of 'Trerule and Moor Tenement' was held by the Eliot family, Earls of St Germans, and occupied by a Mary Short, who appears to be living at Bake. Fields 375 and 370 on the western half of the site are listed as *homestead and gardens* and *Calves' Meadow* respectively; and no.376 on the eastern side was labelled *Orchard*. The field names are generally prosaic and straightforward, though Field 382, part of *Bake Tenement*, is called *Trerule Field*, as are two other adjacent fields; this would suggest the whole medieval strip field identified here was originally named for its principal settlement. The fields labelled as *Lawn* or *Garden* adjacent to Bake Manor were probably once part of its ornamental landscape.

Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall

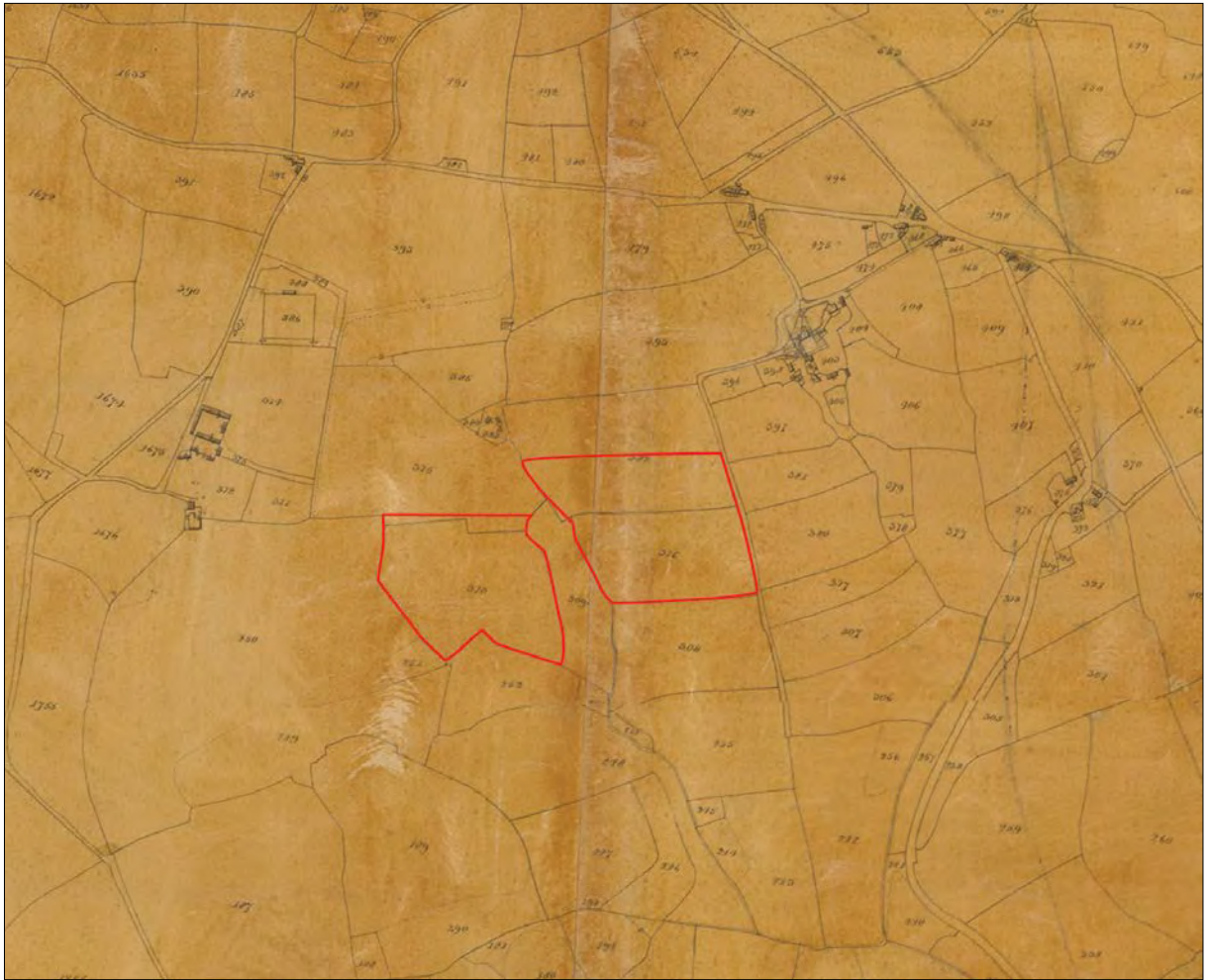


Figure 4: Extract from the 1843 St Germans tithe map (CRO) (the approximate site location is outlined in red).

No	Land owner	Occupier	Field name	Cultivation
Bake Tenement				
250	John Maynard	Himself	Lawn	Pasture
252			Polwillows	Arable
382			Trerule Field	Arable
383			Houses and Yard	Arable
385			New Orchard	Orchard
395			Trerule Field	Arable
308			Trerule Field	Arable
309			Wood	
Trerule and Moor Tenement				
239	Earl of St Germans	Mary Short	Kiln Park Marsh	Pasture
262			Higher Heriots	Arable
370			Calves' Meadow	Arable
375			Homestead and Garden	
376			Orchard	Orchard
377			Moor Park Meadow	Arable
380			Great Oak Park	Arable
396			Cornish's Meadow	Arable
397			Cornish's Meadow	Arable

Table 1: Extracts from the 1843 St Germans tithe apportionment (CRO). The fields of the proposal site are indicated in red.

2.5 Early Ordnance Survey Maps

The proximity of the critical naval facility at Plymouth means there is an unusually early detailed OS map of this area (Figure 5). This shows a landscape largely unchanged from 1843, but in greater detail. Some field boundary loss had occurred south of Trerule Farm, with the loss of some of the distinctive curving strip field boundaries. Old quarries are shown in the woodland at the base of the valley, with a kennel complex further up the valley. This could indicate the polite landscape associated with Bake was originally rather more extensive than the grey stippling shown on the map would suggest. The Great Western Railway had been constructed by 1857, carving through the landscape to the east.

By the time of the OS 1st Edition map of 1888, the walled garden at Bake has fallen out of use and been planted with trees (Figure 6), but otherwise the landscape was largely unchanged, and the picture was little different by the time of the OS 2nd Edition map of 1905 (Figure 7).

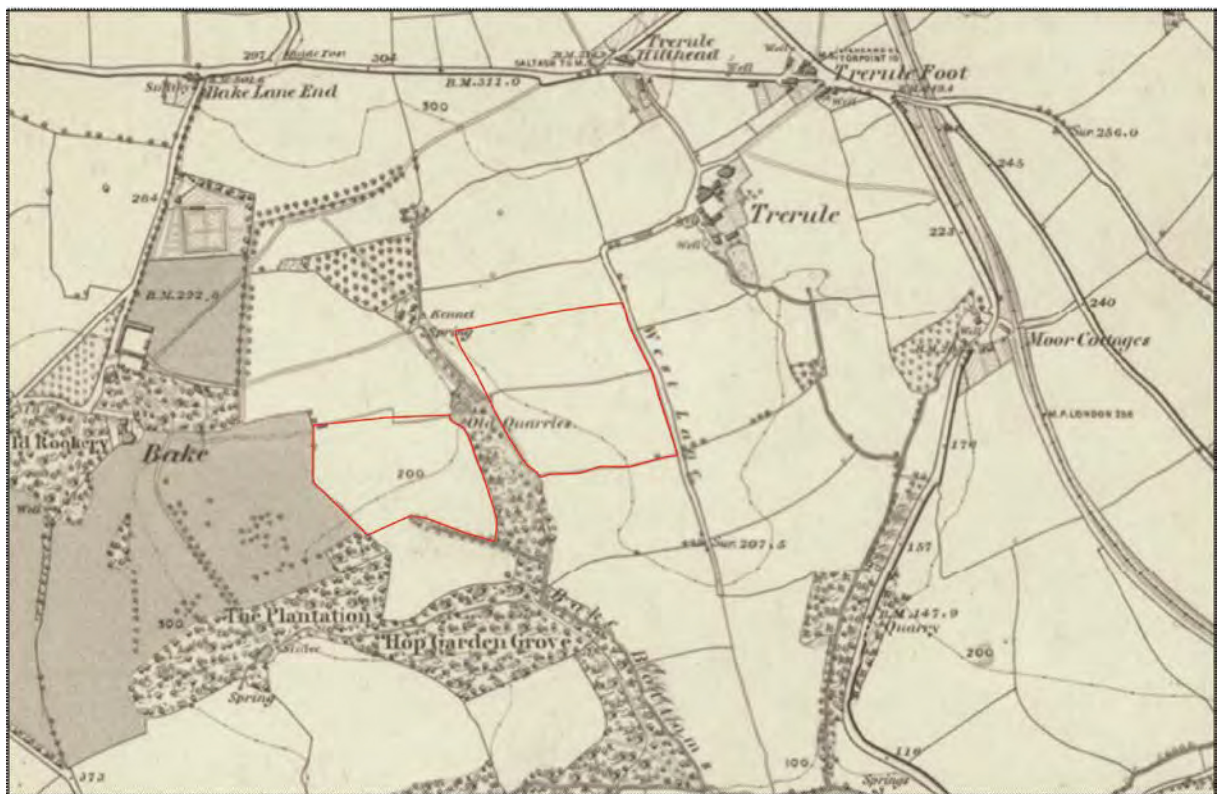


Figure 5: Extract from an early detailed OS map, 1857 published 1868 (CRO) (the approximate site location is indicated).

2.6 Later Developments

During the 20th century the most substantial change to the surrounding landscape is the construction of the A38, which runs through the junction at Trerulefoot. The farm at Bake Manor has developed into a large modern farm complex, and there has been a significant amount of boundary loss, including the dog-leg boundary within the western field of the site. The track (*West Lane*) that skirts around to the east and south between Bake and Trerule has been improved and maintained in the recent past and is still used for access.

Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall



Figure 6: Extract from the OS 1st edition map, 1888 published 1889 (CRO) (the site is indicated).

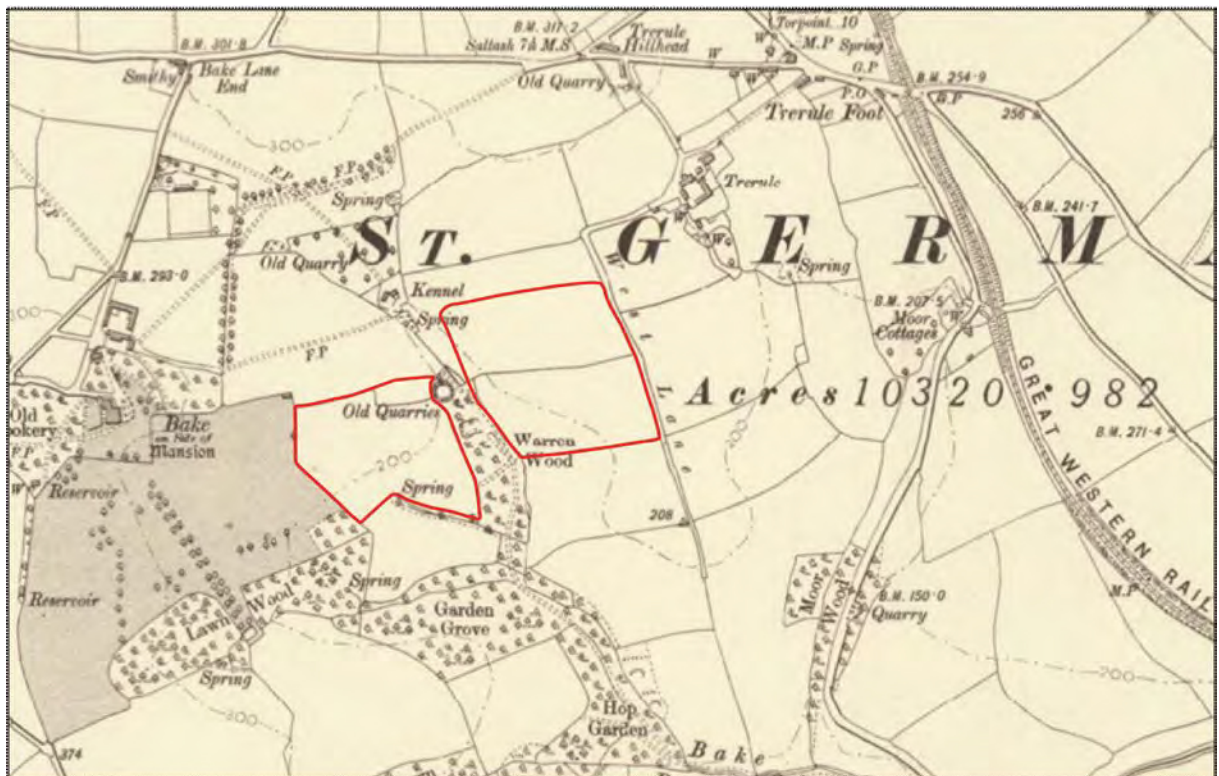


Figure 7: Extract from the OS 2nd edition map, 1905 published 1907 (CRO) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Gradiometer Survey

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise any identified anomalies. Three fields were subject to the survey (see Figure 1). The survey took place between the 6th and 8th January 2015 by SWARCH personnel, in wet conditions.

The survey identified eight groups of anomalies containing 22 separate anomalies. These were: three historic field boundaries; four probable boundaries associated with the extant and historic field boundaries; two probable archaeological linear features relating to an earlier drainage- or fieldsystem; two probable and one possible sunken features or pits; two probable drainage ditches; two linear anomalies indicative of ploughing; three linear anomalies associated with extant boundaries such as wheel ruts, drains or recent amendments to boundaries; and a single curvilinear anomaly that *might* represent an early settlement.

3.2 Site Inspection

The western field was under wheat stubble and an examination of the visible soil revealed a large amount of debris (including plastics) has found its way onto the field during the 20th century. There were no obvious earthworks. A partly-metalled track followed the eastern and southern boundaries, and the eastern boundary was comprised of an earth bank with woodland beyond. The field sloped down moderately from the north-west to the south-east towards the valley. The eastern field was under winter wheat; it sloped down from gently to steeply from the north-east to the south-west and into the valley. A consolidated stony trackway followed its southern boundary, while the other boundaries were comprised of earth banks and stone-faced earth banks (e.g. Cornish hedgebanks). Supporting photos can be seen in Appendix 4. Some subtle undulations or small hummocks were present in this field on the upper break of slope of the valley where the ground begins to level out to the east, and could represent ploughed-out earthworks. As in the western field, the weathered topsoil was visible through the crop and in both fields the large amount of small stones would imply that modern ploughing has cut into underlying bedrock. Late Medieval pottery was observed in the topsoil and a possible Mesolithic flint blade core was recovered from the middle of this field towards the northern end.

3.3 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2011, updated 2013).

The survey was carried out using two twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*.

The primary data plots used in this analysis were *Shade*, *3D & Relief*, and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Western field; Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset outbound by up to -3 interval; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Eastern field; Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, (grids C12-32, E1-15) offset out- and inbound by -2 interval, (grids D11-24, F1-17) offset out- and inbound by -1 interval; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: Western field; 3.10ha surveyed; Max. 108.59nT, Min. -118.97nT; Standard Deviation 7.84nT, mean 0.22nT, median 0nT.

Western field; 5.20ha surveyed; Max. 195.60nT, Min. -146.85nT; Standard Deviation 11.44nT, mean 0.41nT, median 0nT.

The condition of the western field must be clarified; during the survey it became clear that the earth had been disturbed or spread and this was reflected in the survey data. A spread of numerous dipolar responses of between +/- 50nT was indicative of magnetic debris and possible thermoremanent material such as brick fragments. The proximity of material derived from bands of naturally-occurring igneous material could also have obscured the results in this field making it difficult to confidently denote patterns between the subtle magnetic responses. The condition of one clear anomaly in this field would, however, support the validity of the survey data in differentiating and identifying potential features.

3.4 Results

Figures 8 and 9 with the accompanying Table 2 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be seen in Appendix 3.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological characterisation	Comments
1	Negative with associated positive, probable	Linear	Field boundaries	Post-medieval boundaries. Removed phase of existing field system. Present on 1803 Surveyor's Draft and 1843 tithe map.
2	As above	Linear	Field boundaries	Post-medieval boundaries. Earlier removed phase of existing field system and Group 1. Comparable polarity to Group 1 anomalies.
3	Positive with associated negative, probable	Linear	Earthwork or field boundary	Weak positive polarity with associated negative polarity adjacent to it may be indicative of an earthwork or field boundary. Possibly Medieval or earlier.
4	Positive, probable	Oval	Hollows or sunken features	Probable in-filled cut feature, although it may be a natural hollow or tree-throw.
5	Positive, probable and possible	Linear	Drainage ditches	Weak polarity aligned downslope. Probable/possible drainage ditches
6	Positive, possible	Linear	Plough lines	Weak polarity of parallel lines indicative of Medieval or later ploughing.
7	Positive, possible	Linear	Ruts & edge of field drainage	Closely associated with existing boundaries, route ways around the field and access.
8	Positive, possible	Curvilinear	Possible settlement, highly dubious	Extremely weak polarity and partially obscured by clearer anomalies. Tentative interpretation as a settlement. If so, probable poor condition of survival. Small animal enclosure?

Table 2: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.



Figure 8: Shade plot of gradiometer survey results.

3.5 Interpretations

Anomaly Group 1 equates to three historic field boundaries that are shown on the historic cartographic sources. The east-west boundaries are shown on the 1803 OS Surveyor's Draft map and 1857 OS map in some form. The north-south boundary is present on the 1803 map but absent from the 1843 tithe map. Anomaly Group 2 all have comparable magnetic readings and alignments to Group 1, and represent an earlier phase of post-medieval field boundaries. Although unmarked, some very faint extrapolations of the southernmost of these linear anomalies may exist, but if so ploughing has have obscured or truncated them.

Anomaly Group 3 represents two probable curving boundaries. These would be a remnant of a medieval or earlier field system that was aligned roughly perpendicular to the slope. If the curving boundaries in the eastern field shown on the 1803 Surveyor's Draft map are accurate, it is possible that these equate to a fieldsystem that overlapped, was subsumed and then rationalised by the post-medieval fieldsystem still visible in outline today. The oval anomaly Group 4, which represents infilled cut features or depressions, could be archaeological or a natural depression or tree-throw. Their presence along the line of a curving anomaly in Group 3 may imply these are tree-throws or some other feature that respect a possible boundary.

The south-easternmost of these anomalies has a stronger polarity than those closer to the curving anomaly and probably represents modern metallic debris.

Anomaly Group 5 represents probable ditches that run parallel to the slope and therefore probably represent a period after internal divisions of the field had been removed. Group 6 is indicative of ploughing; other examples of this are visible in the data but have not been shown. Some of these anomalies are indicative of intensive modern ploughing. Anomaly Group 7 closely respects the extant field boundaries to the north of the eastern field and are indicative of ditches or deep wheel ruts. Their relatively strong polarity would suggest a modern date with ferrous or thermoremanent intrusions.

Anomaly Group 8 is a circular faint intermittent possible positive with associated negative anomaly; this seems too faint to represent a traditional Prehistoric or Romano-British 'round', but may delineate the edge of a settlement. Other stronger anomalies representative of ditches and post-medieval farming obscure the anomaly. Given the strength of other readings on the site and usual morphology of a ditch associated with this feature, it is more likely that this is the remnant of a small animal enclosure or modern shallow activity within the active layer of soil. However, this cannot be verified without further investigation.

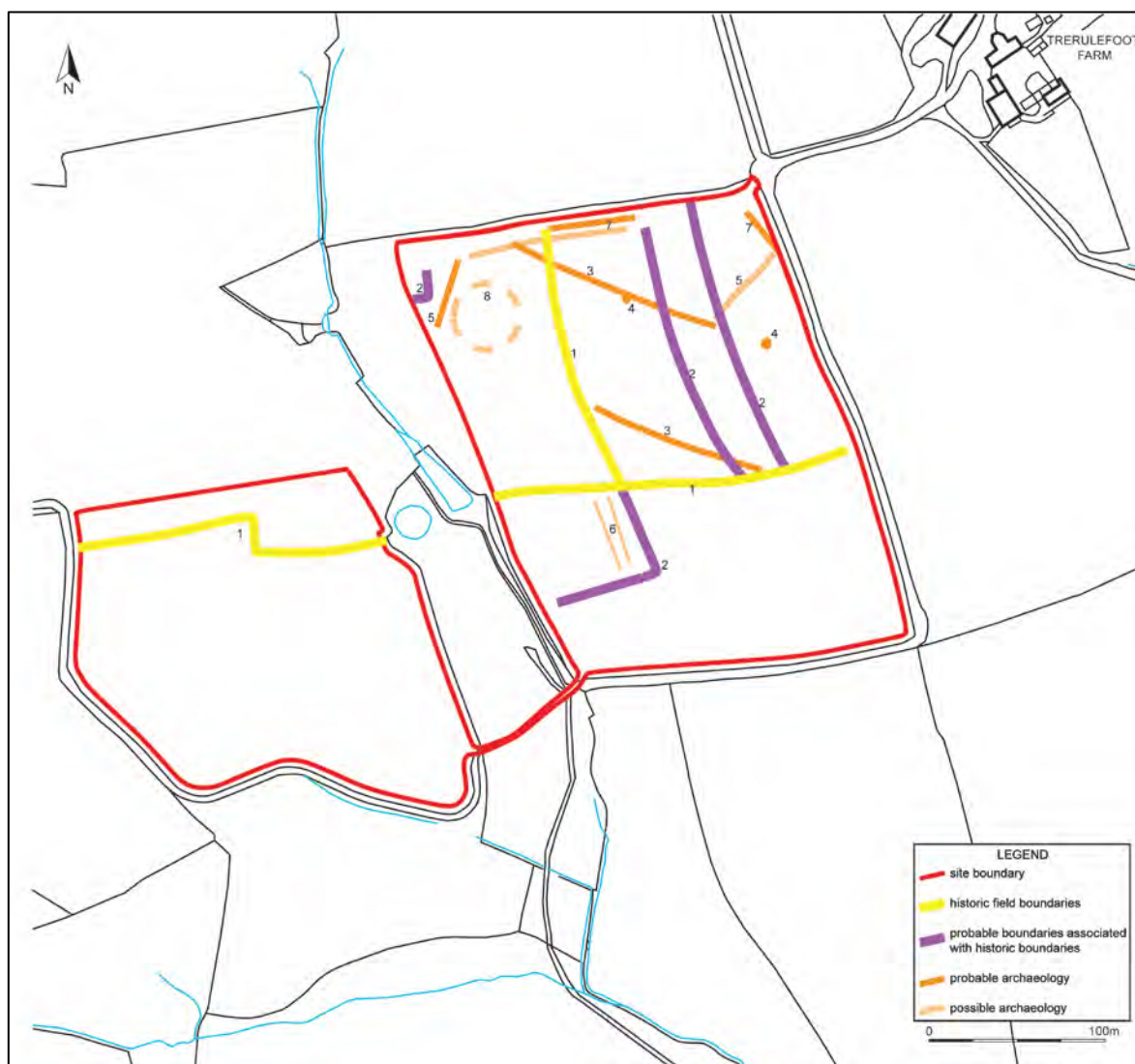


Figure 9: Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

3.6 Summary

The geophysical survey would indicate there are relatively few features of archaeological origin present on the western half of the site, although magnetic debris may have obscured subtle Prehistoric features. A number of probable historic boundaries and associated boundaries are present in the eastern half of the site, which includes a number of probable medieval or earlier curvilinear features, possible pits or hollows and probable ditches are also indicated from the geophysical survey. The possible circular anomaly is unlikely to be a 'round', but it *may* represent a settlement or other enclosure of prehistoric or Romano-British date. Following the results of this geophysical survey, the area around the enclosure (anomaly 8) is likely to be excluded from the proposed development.

4.0 Historic Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

4.2 Setting and Views

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

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

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

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

The HVIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect 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 solar parks 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. It is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) 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.

PV Solar arrays 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 PV solar array would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of solar arrays are predominantly visual, and their reflective nature ensures they draw attention within vistas, where local blocking does not prevail. 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.

PV Solar arrays 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 PV Solar arrays could 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 solar array developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because almost all effects are indirect. The principle values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous, as solar panels 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 solar PV developments have been identified, as follows:

- Construction phase – The proposed construction will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the 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 – The proposed might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase. Such factors also make it likely that any large development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.
- Cumulative Impact – a single solar PV site will have a visual impact, but a second and a third site in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single solar PV site. 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 solar park 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 the proposed and its associated infrastructure on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, solar PV sites are generally large and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a Solar PV site 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 protected historic buildings.

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a six-point scale:

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the developments 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 developments 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 development would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development 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 development 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 (e.g. Conservation Areas). This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the development is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the solar PV site.

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.

4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets considered as part of the Visual Impact Assessment have already had their significance assessed by their statutory designations; which are outlined below:

Scheduled Monuments

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

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this

first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Listed Buildings

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

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

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

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

Parks and Gardens

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

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). 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.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 3), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 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.

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 wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When new developments 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 development is to be

located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed development 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.

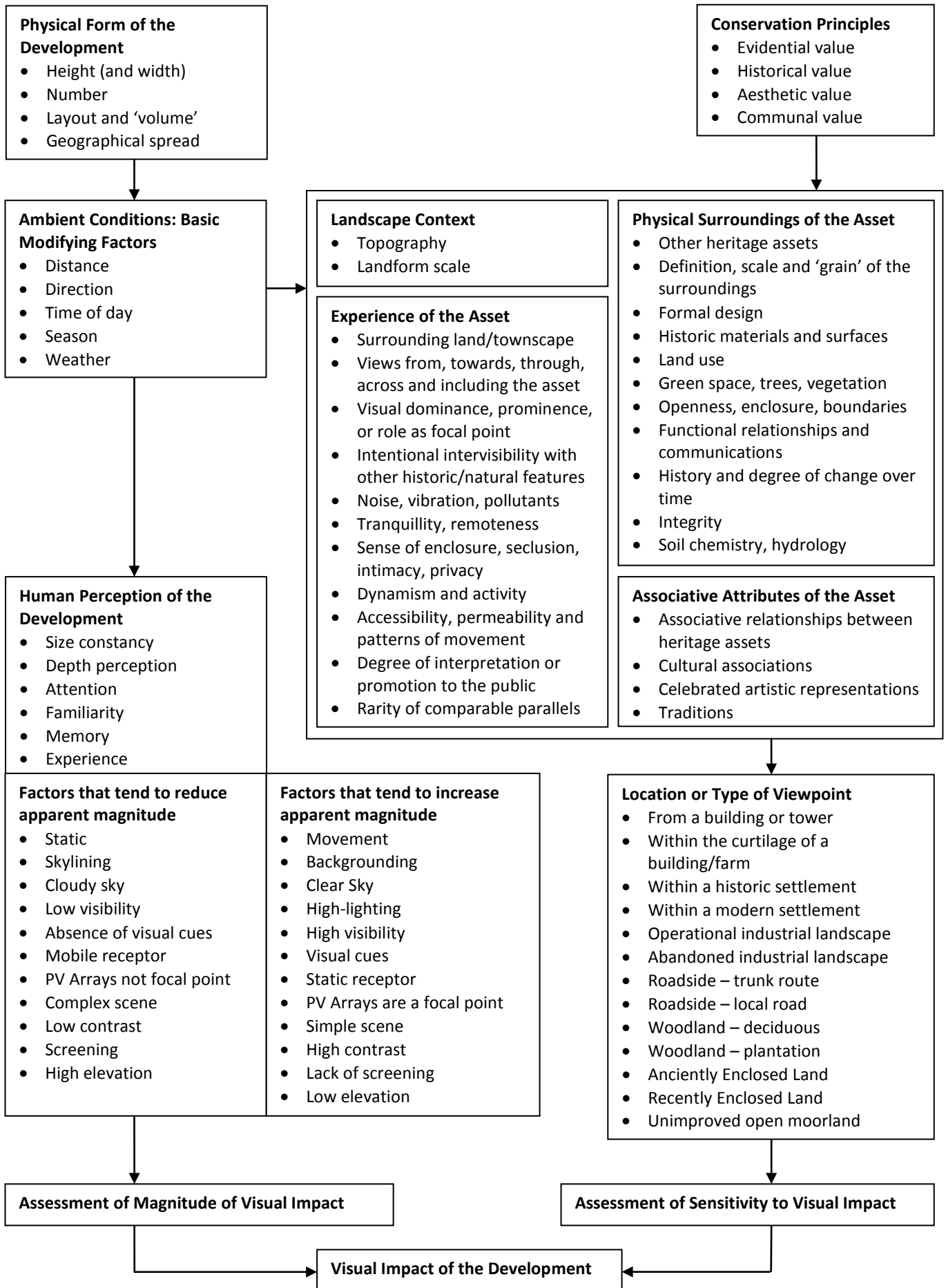


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

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, with main areas of intervisibility to the north-east and south-east. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the proposal site by SWARCH (Figure 10). The visibility of the proposed development will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements and by hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the panels. 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 5-6km 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 6km.

4.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the site and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. Three designated heritage assets, all Grade II Listed buildings, including Bake Barton Old Kitchen Garden, and two milestones lie within 1km of the proposed site. The Grade II* Heskyn Mill and chimney, along with Grade II Listed farmhouses at Clennick, Penwin, Rytha and Lanjore; and 18th century Listed buildings at West Glasdon, Tomaland and five further milestones lie within 2km of the proposed site.

Within 3km there are two Scheduled Monuments. These are: an Iron Age defended settlement at Padderbury Top; and a round with annexe near Lower Padreda. The closest high value assets are: the GI Molenick Farmhouse, the GII* Sir William Moyles Almshouses; Eliot Terrace; Treduan Farmhouse; and Cutcrew sawmills. There are two Grade I listed churches within 6km, at St Germans and Landrake. The St Germans Conservation Area, also of high significance, is 3-4km away and that at Landrake 5-6km, the Registered Park and Garden of Port Eliot is of high significance and is 3-4km away. In total twenty-nine assets have been considered.

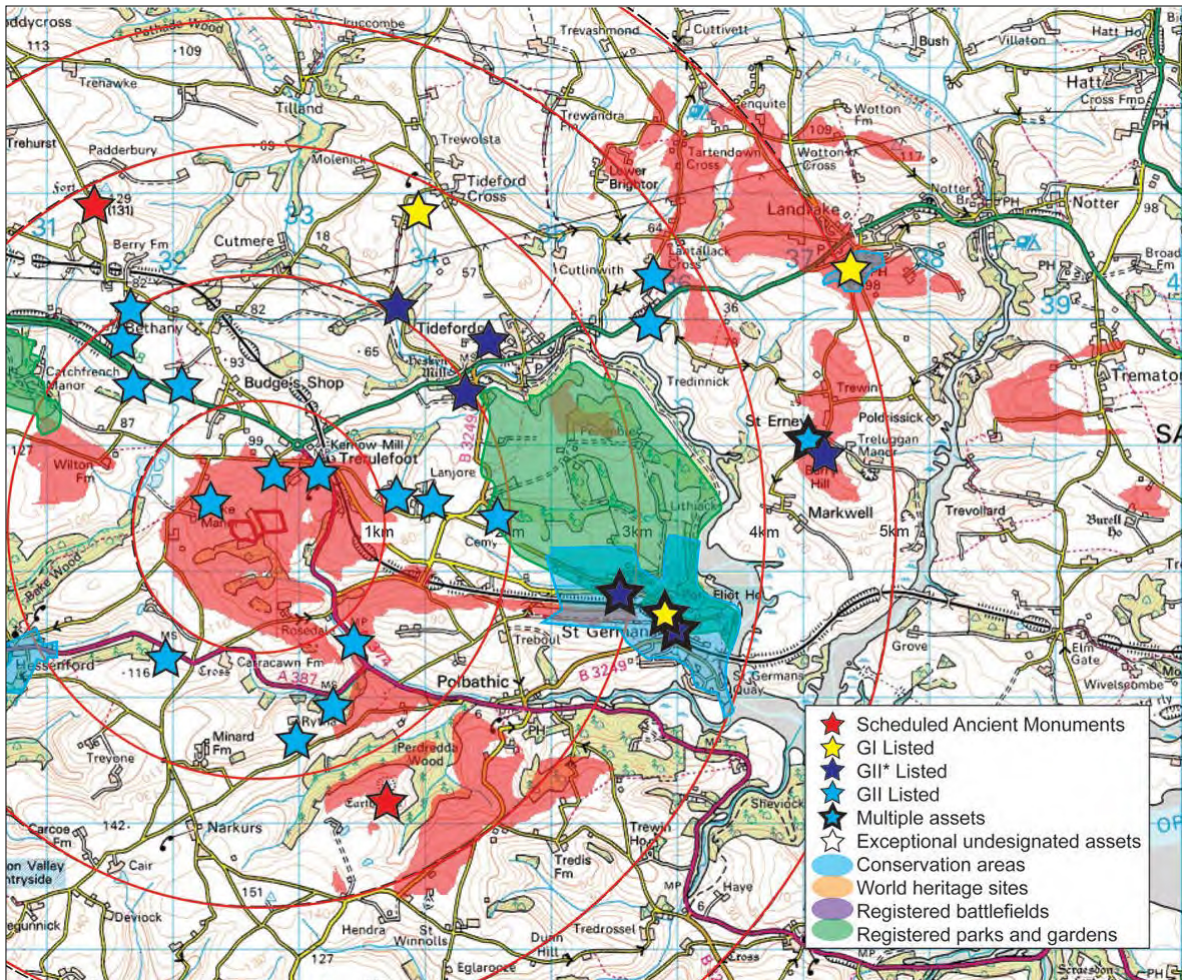


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed solar PV: within 5km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV generated by SWARCH) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.14).

4.7 The Structure of Assessment

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

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

4.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

4.8.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the 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. Solar PV sites 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.

Asset Name: Clennick Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown (set down long track)	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Mid-late C17 th , with C18 th outshut to rear, C19 th and C20 th alterations. Rubble, rendered. Slate roof, partly scantle slate and slurried, with gable ends and ridge tiles, one handmade crested tile surviving. Gable end stacks with brick shafts and rear lateral hall stack. Plan: 3-room and through passage, with lower end room to left heated by gable end stack, hall to right heated by rear lateral stack and inner room to end right heated by gable end stack. Stair tower possibly of the original build, to the rear of the hall, and a C19 boxed stair in the lower end room, along the wall to the passage. Outshut of C19 to rear of lower end room and hall.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the edge of a level plateau, at the head of a shallow combe on a south-south-eastern slope within a valley. The landscape context is the wider valley landform. The solar PV will not stand within this context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a shallow south-west facing slope above the A38 road, set down a long private track, in a wooded enclosure, within a slight combe. Within a farmstead grouping with Tomaland Farm.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views between the farmbuildings and between the farmhouse and the surrounding fields. There are also some views to the A38 road which is terraced into the slope below the farm. Views across the valley include extant wind turbines, on the high ground. The farm is not visible along the main road due to high banks and landscaping. The grouping of farms will be visible within the valley from the high ground to the south. Principal views to the farmhouse are those achieved as one progresses down the long farm track.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is visible within its fields, however it holds no wider landscape presence, due to tall mature hedgebanks and plantations of mature trees which screen the farm.		

<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own farmholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar PV is not expected to be visible within the valley.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact

Asset Name: Lanjore Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.5km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Early C19 th , with later C19 th additions and few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and principal rooms of equal size to front right and left. Dairy to rear and kitchen to rear left.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid to upper reaches of a north-west slope, on a level area, at the edge of a ridge, above a steep combe, which drops to the north-east, to the River Tiddy. The landscape context is the upper slopes of the hillside and the combe, with a wider landscape context of the River Tiddy Valley and its tributaries.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm is set down a long farm track, framed at its entrance by another small farmstead, East Glasdon. Set on a gentle sloping plot, framed by mature hedgebanks/trees and stone buildings, forming a small farmyard. The setting of the farm could be said to include the adjacent West Glasdon Farm which lies parallel along the slope, at the other side of a steep wooded combe and both farms are viewed together from the public road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are key views between Lanjore and West Glasdon and some views up the slope to East Glasdon Farm at the end of the long farm track. There are wide landscape views to the north and north-east, down the slope and across the River Tiddy valley. The principal views however are within the farmstead, in the gardens and across the agricultural fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a pattern of small farmsteads in this area, emphasised by the grouping with Lanjore Farm. There is no significant landscape presence for the asset itself, it is tucked away in a sheltered spot and mostly only the roofs are visible across the landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own farmholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar PV is expected to be on the edge of the visible area, over the ridge to the north-west. Principal views to the River Tiddy valley would not be affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact		

Asset Name: Molenick Farmhouse (and Granary, 30m south – Grade II Listed)		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GI and GII	<i>Condition:</i> Poor/Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> 2.75km
<i>Description:</i> Early C16 th cross-passage house, with later C16 th and C17 th additions, remodelled in the C18 th and further altered in the C19 th . Internally there is plasterwork dated to 1652. Slatestone rubble construction under a slate roof, with gable end to left and hipped end to the right. There is a gable end stack to the left end and a rear lateral hall stack, with brick shafts. The lower end room to the left, with chamber above is also heated by a gable end stack.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The farmhouse is set on the mid-upper south and west-facing slopes of the River Tiddy valley, at the head of a combe, which carries a small tributary down to the river. The landscape context is the eastern side of the River Tiddy valley and the wider valley landform as a whole.		
<i>Setting:</i> The immediate setting of the farm is the large enclosed farmyard and groups of historic and modern buildings which frame it to the south and the east. The farmhouse is set to the west of the parish road, down a short track, in a larger irregular hedgebank lined enclosure, amongst a wider setting of larger steep agricultural fields which drop down the slope into the valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are those within the farmyard, between house and building and out to the fields, the ground falls away principally to the west and south-west and there are wide views down and across the valley, as well as across the agricultural fields. Views towards the asset would be from some distance across the valley, from which it is enclosed by trees and hedges from the east and is not clearly visible from the adjacent road.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a visible pattern of farmsteads across and along the valley but it holds no especial landscape presence of its own. It is merely a visible feature, one of many in		

the vicinity.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive to changes outside of its immediate setting. The exceptional historical and evidential value of the building as an early and fine example of a farmhouse, with some internal details of note is not affected by the potential solar PV site. The communal appreciation of the asset as a historic farmstead within the settlement of Tideford Cross/Tideford is also retained without any impact from the development on its functional value.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar PV site is not expected to appear in any views to or from the asset.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact

Asset Name: Penewin Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.25-1.5km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, now house. Late C18 th , with C19 th and C20 th alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Double depth plan; in the front range there is a central entrance to a passage, with principal room to front left and right, each heated by a gable end stack. 2 rear service rooms, with C20 th straight stair between the 2 rooms. Attached to left, a single storey outhouse, with pump, granite trough and slate floor.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid/lower slopes on the north side of a shallow valley. The ground slopes to the south-east, a slight combe to the east.		
<i>Setting:</i> Standing on shallow slopes above the A38 road, set down a long private track, in a small hamlet of two farms, surrounded by stone agricultural buildings and small enclosures of native trees/orchards.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Main views are within the buildings of the hamlet, the farmbuildings and farmhouses. There are other views out to the fields and the A38 road which is terraced into the slope below the farm. Views across the valley include wind turbines, on the high ground.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is visible within its fields and within the valley, the roofs visible over the hedgebanks. However it holds no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own farmholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The farm is screened by the buildings within the hamlet. The solar PV is not expected to be visible.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact.		

Asset Name: Rytha Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Deviock	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown (appears fair)	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.75km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. Late C17 th , rebuilt and altered in c.1740, re-fronted in mid C19 th , with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, slate-hung at the front.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a slight plateau shelf on the mid slopes of a steep twisting valley landform. The landscape context of the asset is the valley system.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a long farm track. The farm is set amongst its agricultural fields, in an open, exposed position, within a valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The ground rises very steeply north across the valley and again at South Bake, to the north-west. There are key views to this high ground and down and along the valley. There are very limited views to the farm (the roofs) from the nearby A387, which runs in the base of the valley and some further views towards the asset down the long farm drive. There are some wider views towards the farm from the west, where the ground is higher, near Minards Farm. There are key views between the farmsteads across and along the valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is a visible landscape feature, as part of a pattern of farmsteads across the landscape. It holds no wider landscape presence outside of its valley location.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm is in an open location and does have wide landscape views. The farm however relates to its immediate setting amongst its fields.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm is not expected to be visible due to the high ground to the north-west at Trerulefoot.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact.		

Asset Name: St Earney House, Pigsty 1m N of St Earney house, Garden wall and shippon to the N		
<i>Parish:</i> Landrake, with St Erney	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> 4.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> St Earney House - Late C18th house altered in the C19th. Slatestone rubble construction, with some granite and greenstone dressings. Gable ends with gable end stack with rendered shafts to front range; ridge tiles. Plan: Traditional double depth plan with central entrance, originally with the principal rooms to the front left and right of a central passageway, with a kitchen and dairy to the rear. Pigsty 1m N of St Earney House - C18th pigsty, of slatestone rubble construction, with flat slate roof. Of roughly square plan, set in an enclosed yard with gate to side and front.</p> <p>Garden Wall and Shippon - Slatestone rubble garden wall dated 1728. This wall runs from St Erney House to the shippon, then beyond the shippon in L-shape form. The wall is joined to each side of a shippon, which pre-dates the wall, probably of late C17th. Formerly a house of two-room plan, with gable end stacks, to each end. The shippon is of slatestone rubble with a slate roof with gable ends and ridge tiles.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house stands on the break of slope of a level plateau, above the long steep west-facing slope into the tributary river valley. The landscape context of the asset is the small valley and the upper slopes of the east side of the River Tiddy valley. The solar farm does not stand within this landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The house is located next to the churchyard of the small village, situated to the north-west, set lower on the slope and separated by the narrow parish lane. The house is set within a large garden, framed by native and conifer trees to the south and east, and more open to the north and west, though bounded by a hedgebank. The shippon, wall and pigsty stand to the north and north-west of the house, forming a courtyard to the east side, entered from the parish lane. A larger barn to the north-east is set into the slope, and has been converted into a house.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are principal views between the house and church and across the courtyard of buildings behind the farmhouse. These views between buildings provide the setting and define the former function of the building as a farmhouse. There are wide views from the house across the landscape to the west, across the River Tiddy valley, to the landscaped parkland of the Port Eliot estate. The farm is not particularly visible from its surroundings on the eastern side of the valley due to the trees in the garden which screen views towards the building.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a wider pattern of farmsteads within the River Tiddy valley and can be seen as part of the collective presence of the village, but has no wider separate presence within the landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The evidentiary value of the house and its aesthetic value as part of the historic village would not be affected. The experience of the asset, from the parish lane, is similarly not affected as the house is screened by trees.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm may be visible (at a distance) across the River Tiddy valley but it stands far outside of the landscape context of the asset. There will be no affect on the setting or experience of the asset within the village. Other modern intrusions such as wind turbines are visible in the wide landscape views to the west of the house.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact.</p>		

Asset Name: Treduan Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c2.25-2.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Early C17th three cell cross-passage farmhouse, with C18th, C19th and C20th alterations. Slatestone rubble construction under a thatch roof.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The farm is located on upper south-east facing slopes, on the east side of the River Tiddy valley. The landscape context of the farm is the valley landform and upper slopes. The solar farm does not stand within this landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The farm is set up a long steep lane, just west of the village of Tideford. The immediate setting of the asset is a small farmyard, within an irregular enclosure lined by mature hedgebanks and scattered with mature trees amongst its agricultural fields. A wind turbine stands just to the north-west of the farm.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are focussed along the valley and across towards the Port Eliot estate. Principal views are between the farmhouse and its building within the farmyard enclosure and also down the slopes towards the village. Views towards the farmhouse are achieved across the valley but are</p>		

restricted otherwise from the village or along the lane by mature hedgebanks and banks of trees.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is largely screened by the trees and hedgebanks of its enclosure and is not a particularly visible feature. It holds no real landscape presence outside of its immediate setting.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The screening of the asset by the trees and the wooded slopes of the valley limit the sensitivity of the farm to changes in the landscape. The evidentiary value of the building as an exceptional example of its type will not be affected by the proposed solar site.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar site is not expected to be visible from the asset itself or appear in any of the principal views within the valley
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact

Asset Name: West Glasdon		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.25km
<i>Description:</i> Mid C18 th house with C20 th alterations. Slatestone rubble construction, partly slate-hung and partly rendered. Of two-room plan, each main room heated by a gable end stack, with a central passageway, with a single storey lean-to to the rear.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid to upper reaches of a north-east slope at the head of a steep combe which drops to the River Tiddy Valley. The house is tucked down into the western side of the curved bowl, at the head of the combe. The landscape context includes the upper slopes of the hillside and the combe, with a wider landscape context of the River Tiddy valley and its tributaries.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm is set down a long farm track on a gentle sloping plot, framed by mature hedgebanks and trees. The setting of the farm could be said to include the adjacent Lanjore Farm which lies parallel along the slope, at the other side of a steep wooded combe and both farms are viewed together from the public road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are key views between Lanjore and West Glasdon and there are wide landscape views to the north and north-east, down the slope and across the River Tiddy Valley. The principal views, however, are within the farmstead, in the gardens and across the agricultural fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a pattern of small farmsteads in this area, this is emphasised by the grouping with Lanjore Farm. There is no significant landscape presence for the asset itself as it is tucked down in a sheltered spot and mostly only the roofs are visible across the landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own farmholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm is not expected to be visible, and there are other modern intrusions such as wind turbines which are visible within the wide landscape views to the north and north-east, and on the skyline.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact.		

Asset Name: Lantallack Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Landrake	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.6km
<i>Description:</i> A early/mid C17 th farmhouse with later c17th stair and diary. Farmhouse re-orientated and extended in the 18 th century and with subsequent 19 th and C20 th alterations. Converted in the late 20 th century into a house. Slatestone rubble construction, partly slate-hung and partly rendered. Originally of three-room plan, each room heated, unclear if there was a passageway.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid-way up a west facing slope above a spring and gently sloping combe. The landscape context includes the upper slopes of the hillside and the combe, with a wider landscape context of the River Tiddy valley and its tributaries.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm is set down a long farm track on a gentle sloping plot, framed by mature hedgebanks and trees along the road. The various farm buildings surrounding the house have been converted into accommodation, and a swimming pool and other features added. The Grade II Listed Cutlinwith Farmhouse is located on the opposite side of the combe in a parallel location and both farms can be viewed together from the public road to the north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the west towards Cutlinwith Farmhouse, but the farmhouse is orientated to face north, with its former farmyard to the south. Views west from the house are restricted, but from within the grounds are largely unrestricted.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is part of a pattern of small farmsteads in this area, this is emphasised		

by the grouping with Cutlinwith Farm on the opposite side of the combe. There is no significant landscape presence for the asset itself, although the group of former farm buildings is visible, particularly from the north.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own farmholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes, particularly given its conversion to accomodation.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm may be visible as a distant feature, but only within the wide landscape views.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact.

Asset Name: Tomaland		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.75km
<i>Description:</i> House, divided into 2 cottages. Circa early-mid C18 th . Slate rubble with cob under the eaves. Originally probably thatched. Projecting gable end stacks at either end with set-offs and slate weathering, heightened in brick in the C19 th .		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the edge of a level plateau, at the head of a shallow combe on a south-south-eastern slope within a valley. The landscape context is the wider valley landform. The solar farm will not stand within this context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Standing on shallow slopes above the A38 road, set down a long private track, in a wooded enclosure, within a slight combe, with Lower Clennick Farm.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are other views between the farmhouse and fields, and the A38 road which is terraced into the slope below the farm. Views across the valley include wind turbines, on the high ground. The farm is not visible along the main road due to high banks and landscaping.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is visible within its fields. However it holds no wider landscape presence, due to tall mature hedgebanks and plantations of mature trees which screen the farm.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farm relates to its immediate surroundings, its own farmholding and is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm is not expected to be visible. Extant turbines already noticeably frame skyline views within and along this valley.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact.		

4.8.2 Grand Residences

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

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

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

As such, these dwellings and associated structures were visual expressions of the wealth and aspirations of the owners, and were designed to be impressive. They were frequently located within a landscape manipulated to display them to best effect, and views to and from the structures were very important. In earlier periods this might be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the House – i.e. geometric formal gardens – but even these would have

incorporated long prospects and might be associated with deer parks. From the 18th century, designed landscapes associated with the House laid out in a naturalistic style and incorporating multiple geographically disparate associated secondary structures became fashionable. The surviving examples usually contain many mature trees and thus local blocking is common. However, such is the sensitivity of these Houses, and in particular their associated designed landscapes, that the visual impact of a development can be severe.

What is important and why

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

<i>Asset Name:</i> Port Eliot House		
<i>Parish:</i> Wiggenhall/St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (edge)	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Fair/Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> 3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Port Eliot House - Country House containing a medieval core from the Priory of St Germans, in an C18 th /19 th century landscaped parkland. The building is largely of early C18 th date, rebuilt and refaced by John Soane in c.1804, with a later service wing of 1829. Rubble stone construction, with stone dressings under slate roofs, behind embattled parapets. The house is of a complex plan, echoing its lengthy development over several centuries and is of largely Gothic exterior appearance.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The asset is located on the lower slopes, on the south side of a valley which runs east to join the wider River Tiddy valley. The assets are located in a sweeping curve of the valley, created by the high ground to the north and to the east of the assets, forming a slight promontory projecting into the neighbouring river valley. The landscape context of the assets is the valley bottom, as well as the confluence area with the River Tiddy. The solar farm will not stand in this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is located within a small churchtown, south-east of the historic core of the village of St Germans, in the mouth of the valley. The house is located at the base of a north-facing slope; within a wider setting of open parkland scattered with mature trees. The house is framed by sinuous plantations of woodland and walled gardens to the east and north-east. The immediate setting however is the lawn and area of terracing to the north, the wide gravel drive to the west side of the house and the Grade I Listed church which frames it to the south.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the driveway to the house and church, framed by the slope and woodlands behind; over the church and house to the parkland beyond; to the river valley, from the churchtown, along Church road. Further views are from the house itself, across and up its sweeping grass parkland as it rises to the north-west. There are also key views back towards the house and estate buildings from the village, with more distant landscape views from across the River Tiddy Valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within the valley and parkland the house and church are the focus, though the church and house are set within a sheltered position at the base of a north-facing slope within the		

valley and do not hold a wider landscape presence. The house is a key visual feature, alongside the Church, from across and along the River Tiddy Valley.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house is of exceptional national importance. The building is of increased importance given its group value and the importance of the registered park and garden which encloses them. The setting of the assets will not be affected by the solar farm as the house is quite enclosed, with views focused north and north-east, across the River Tiddy valley, away from the development. The evidentiary, aesthetic and communal value of the buildings as part of the St Germans Conservation Area will also not be affected.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact, the solar farm stands over 3km away and does not stand within the valley landform context of the assets.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact

<i>Asset Name: Orangery, Town Lodge, Stables (all part of the Port Eliot Estate)</i>		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> All GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Orangery of c.1790 with busts and urn probably positioned in the 19th century. The Orangery is built in brick and rubble, rendered with a hipped slate roof. Rectangular in plan with glazed front to south and domed portico to north. Stables and coach houses constructed 1802-6, by John Soane; with C20th alterations. Random rubble with hipped slate roofs with lead rolls to hips and ridge. Stables in 2 parallel ranges with yard between; The ends of each range break forward to the carriageway at either end of the courtyard; the east end has a pair of gate piers. Constructed in the Gothic style, as with Port Eliot House. Town Lodge built in a Tudor Gothic style c.1840, with a few later alterations. Greenstone ashlar with limestone dressings, plinth, quoins and gateway. Slate roof behind embattled parapet. A pair of one-room plan lodges, linked by a gateway in limestone.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The assets are located on the lower slopes, on the south side of a valley which runs east to join the wider River Tiddy Valley. The assets are located in a sweeping curve of the valley, created by the high ground to the north and to the east of the assets, forming a slight promontory projecting into the neighbouring river valley. The landscape context of the assets is the valley bottom, as well as the confluence area with the River Tiddy. The solar farm will not stand in this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The estate is located at the base of a north-facing slope; within a wider setting of open parkland scattered with mature trees. The Orangery is located to the south of the main house, within the walled gardens on the Port Eliot estate. The walled gardens themselves are surrounded by plantations of mature trees to the north, east and west and framed by further walls to the south along the roadside. Town Lodge is located along Church Street framed by the steep slope and road to the south and trees to the north, houses to the west and the churchyard to the east. The Stables are set at the base of a wooded south-east facing slope, at the mouth of the tributary valley, just north-west of the main house, across an area of grass parkland. The stables are open to the east to the grass parkland but are enclosed within trees to the south and north and are framed by further service outbuildings to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the driveway to the house and church, framed by the slope and woodlands behind; over the church and house to the parkland beyond; to the river valley, from the churchtown, along Church road. Further views are from the house itself, across and up its sweeping grass parkland as it rises to the north-west. There are also key views back towards the house and estate buildings from the village, with more distant landscape views from across the River Tiddy Valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within the valley and parkland the house and church are the focus. The stables are screened by mature trees and tucked into the base of a curving slope, they have no wider landscape presence other than within their immediate setting. The Orangery is enclosed, part of the wider estate buildings and churchtown settlement and has no wider landscape presence other than in their immediate setting amongst the trees. Town lodge is a small functional structure within the churchtown and being screened wholly by trees from the rest of the landscape has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are of increased importance given their group value and the importance of the registered park and garden which encompasses them. The setting of the assets will not be affected by the solar farm as they are quite enclosed, with views focused north and north-		

east, across the River Tiddy valley, away from the development. The evidentiary, aesthetic and communal value of the buildings as part of the St Germans Conservation Area will also not be affected.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact, the solar farm stands over 3km away and does not stand within the valley landform context of the assets.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact

Asset Name: Furze Park Lodge		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.75km
<i>Description:</i> Pair of two-room mid C19 th attached lodges, originally said to have been for gamekeepers on the Port Eliot estate. Slatestone rubble construction, with limestone dressings, under slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges, of asymmetrical Gothic style.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in a shallow hollow bowl, at the head of a steep valley combe which runs down towards the Tiddy river valley to the east. The lodges actually sit on the north-facing side of the combe. The landscape context of the assets is the valley combe and surrounding upper slopes. The cultural landscape context in which we understand the assets, is the boundary of the Port Eliot estate grounds.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located amongst a plantation of mature trees, screening views down the driveway, just within a gateway to the Port Eliot Estate. The setting is quite enclosed and inwardly focussed on the lodges.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to the road which curves around the houses, leading down the north-facing slope, to Tideford, or within the stands of mature trees with only glimpses to the agricultural land beyond.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The lodges carry the eye at the adjacent road junction but hold no actual landscape presence as they are subsumed into the plantation of trees.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Due to their restricted views, creating a closely focussed immediate setting the lodges are not sensitive to wider landscape changes. Their functional and aesthetic value cannot be affected by the solar farm.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm is not expected to be visible from this asset.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact.		

4.8.3 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. In Cornwall but particularly Devon there were many minor landed gentry and thus a great number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a solar PV park 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 PV site 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.

Asset Name: Bake Barton old kitchen garden		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.0.25-0.5km
<i>Description:</i> Square former kitchen garden walls, with slate coping, formerly part of the Bake estate. C18 th . Slatestone rubble. The walls enclose roughly one acre and stand c.5m high. Doorways exit the gardens on each side and gardener's sheds are built on the north side, to the exterior of the walls.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The asset stands on the western edge of a high undulating ridge of ground, on a slight north-facing slope, the ground peaking to the south-west. The land falls steeply away to the east to a system of valley combs. The valley combs and ridge are the landscape context, the solar PV stands directly within this context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on Bake Barton farm, the walls stand adjacent to a modern building and opposite a large modern farmyard of steel-framed barns and buildings. The parish lane runs to the west. The walls and buildings are enclosed by a large sub-rectangular hedgebank enclosure. Bake Barton itself lies further south, down the slope. A wind turbine stands on the high ground immediately east of the farmstead at Bake Barton.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are key views between the gardens and the older farm buildings and house on the higher ground to the south, as well as to the modern farm buildings. There are wide outward views across the valley combe systems to the east and south-east. Views towards the asset are along the road, from the south, across modern buildings; from Trerulefoot, from the north-east, viewed across the top of the combes; and from Bake Lane End Cross, immediately to the north. All principal views from Trerulefoot already include the wind turbine.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The linear formalised shape of the gardens and height of the walls means this asset is a highly visible dominant localised feature in its surroundings and is a visible feature in the wider landscape too. It does draw the eye across the valley combes from the nearest settlement Trerulefoot.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was not built with views, inwards or outwards in mind. The experiential value of the asset is inherently inwardly focussed, the walls totally enclosing the space within. The walls define a specific space within the landscape that relates to the wider views and surroundings and this can be affected by the inclusion of a solar farm.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will stand directly opposite the asset, on the lower slopes to the east. The panels may be visible in the majority of key views to the asset.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/moderate impact		

4.8.4 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older ‘core’ Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of Solar PV parks, 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 solar park is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

What is important and why

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20th century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and 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 19th century Redruth and the architect James Hicks, or Charlestown and the Rashleigh family), and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the place (aesthetic/design). Component buildings may have strong social value, with multiple public houses, clubs, libraries (communal/social), chapels and churches (communal/spiritual). Individual structures may be commemorative, and whole settlements may become symbolic, although not always in a positive fashion (e.g. Redruth-Camborne-Pool for post-industrial decline) (communal/symbolic). Settlements are complex and heterogeneous built environments filled with meaning and value; however, beyond a certain size threshold distant sight-lines become difficult and local blocking more important.

Asset Name: Sir William Moyles Almshouses and Eliot Terrace		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Excellent/Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.75-3km
<i>Description:</i> Almshouses built in 1583, with substantial C20 th alterations. Slatestone rubble construction, under slate continuous roof with gable ends and rubble stone gable end chimney stacks. There are four axial stacks along the length of the building. There is a long rectangular range, divided into six one-room plan almshouses on the ground floor and six above on the first floor, accessed via stairs at either end of a gallery. The building is now converted into four houses.		

<p>Eliot Terrace - Row of four attached cottages. Nos 3 and 4 originally with shops on ground floor. The row is of mid C17th date with later C19th and C20th century alterations. Slatestone rubble construction, partly rendered, under slate roofs, hipped, with ridge tiles; rendered stack to end right of terrace, and left axial stack between Nos.2, 3, and 4. Nos 1 and 2 are a pair, with central paired entrances. No. 3 has an entrance to the left side, with one room to the right. No. 4 has an entrance to left end and a room to the right.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The Almshouses lie at the western edge of the village at the base of the south-facing slope, opposite the watercourse, where the road rises east out of the valley. The landscape context of this asset is the valley and the village in which it is situated and in which it is experienced and understood.</p> <p>Eliot Terrace lies on the steep mid slopes of a north-facing slope of a narrow twisting valley combe which formerly carried a tributary down into the River Tiddy valley below Port Eliot House. The landscape context of this asset is the valley and the village in which it is situated, and in which it is experienced and understood.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The Almshouses are located at the end of Fore Street, the main street, at the edge of the village, over the bridge from the core of the settlement, parallel with New Port. The setting includes the steep wooded slopes to the rear of the building, which frame the appearance of the almshouses. Eliot Terrace is located in the heart of the village, opposite the Eliot Arms and defined to the front by a raised terraced walkway and wall of Bag Lane.</p> <p>The wider setting of both buildings is the village of St. Germans and the Port Eliot estate.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the Almshouses are across the valley, over the stream to the end of Bag Lane, where the village runs out into the fields; and up the Fore Street, towards Eliot Terrace and the Eliot Arms Public House. There are also parallel views along New Port and down towards the parkland and the river. The principal views are those of the main village and provide the context in which the almshouses are understood.</p> <p>Views from Eliot Terrace are over the roof of the Eliot Arms. They look across to Newport, the Old Tannery and the Stables of the estate. There are some wider views from the upper windows to the parkland of the estate.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The Almshouses are very individual and unusual buildings which catch and command the eye as one travels down Fore Street. They also somewhat dominate the small area at the end of Fore Street where it meets Newport and crosses the bridge into the main village. They do not dominate but are certainly one of the more visible and identifiable buildings in the village.</p> <p>Eliot Terrace is quite dominant in its immediate environment at the junction, opposite the public house, as they are raised above the level of the road. However, the row of buildings is part of the wider village settlement and they hold no landscape presence outside of the village.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal and evidentiary value of the assets in the village, relating to the estate and village history is unaffected by the proposed development. The aesthetic value of the row, as part of the historic village is also unaffected as there are no views to the solar farm from this location.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The development is not expected to be visible or have any effect on the setting or value of the asset.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact</p>

Asset Name: St Germans Conservation Area		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2.5-4km
<i>Description:</i> The village of St Germans, with the Port Eliot estate, numerous estate housing and buildings, Registered Park and Garden (see below), Grade I Listed house and church (see below), ruins of an early-medieval priory and port, and a C19 th station.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in a steep narrow valley combe which drops to the River Tiddy valley to the east. The landscape context of the CA is this valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> The village is set on the southern and south-western edge of the large registered park and garden of Port Eliot House, which lies at the mouth of a combe, where it widens and joins the River Tiddy valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are focussed along the key streets in the village, Fore Street, Bag Lane, Mill Lane and Newport. There are also key views down the valley towards the river and the house and views across the valley between the houses, particularly between the rows of almshouses		

along Bag Lane and the former estate and semi-industrial buildings opposite at Newport. Church Street stretches past St Germanus and up to the Vicarage, Stables and Station. This has key glimpses across the landscaped parkland.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscaped parkland announces the presence of an important house in the vicinity but the village and conservation area are tucked down into the valley and although dominant in the valley and highly visible from the wider River Tiddy valley there is little wider landscape presence. The church towers mark the location of the village in the wider landscape, to the east.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal and highly visual aesthetic value of the village, church and estate is largely inwardly focussed within the valley and the development cannot affect this due to the setting and topography. The conservation area and individual assets within it are sensitive to any changes in the landscape context and within the river valley.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm does not stand within the landscape context and will largely be subject to local blocking.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact

Asset Name: Landrake Conservation Area		
<i>Parish:</i> Landrake	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.9km+
<i>Description:</i> The village of Landrake is focused around an historic core churchtown, and the Old A38, which runs through the village. Many of the cottages are of stone rubble construction, although the majority have been rendered and white washed. The conservation area encompasses the Grade I Listed Church, Grade II* Lowerton House; and 13 Listed structures, mostly gravestones and memorials in the churchyard.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on high ground above Notter Bridge and the River Lynher. The village is prominently positioned on the north-west facing slope of a hill.		
<i>Setting:</i> The village is located just off the busy A38, which has bypassed the 'old village' its setting is largely restricted to the village itself and the surrounding agricultural land to the south, and to a lesser extent the Lyhner valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are focussed along the key streets in the village, School Road and Tideford Road (the old A38), North Street and Church Street. There are also views north over the A38 bypass. Views south and west are generally more limited except from the western fringe of the conservation area. Views east are restricted.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village and conservation area are prominently located, not only as it is positioned adjacent to a major east-west route, but also its topographic prominence. The tall church tower forms a local landmark giving the village a wider landscape presence, beyond many of the other settlements in the area.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The conservation area and individual assets within it are sensitive to any changes in their landscape context. The communal and aesthetic value of the village is largely inwardly focussed, and restricted to the streetscape within the conservation area itself. The modern A38 creates a major acoustic and visual barrier to the north, making developments to the south or west of the village more harmful to its setting. The proposed development is too distant to affect the setting of the conservation area.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm does not stand within the landscape context and will largely be subject to local blocking.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact		

4.8.5 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their churchtowns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a solar PV park 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 development is located within the landscape in such a way to interrupt line-of-sight between church 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 element in this landscape.

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 PV solar park is unlikely to have a negative impact.

What is important and why

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19th century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the 'patina of age' (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in

the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value.

Asset Name: Church of St Germans		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (edge)	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Fair/Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> 3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church of C13 th origins, with an exceptional C13 th three-stage west tower, raised in the C15 th . C15 th alterations providing the current nave, aisles and chancel, with earlier extensions built to the east, to form chancel chapels, of late C14 th date. Built of a mix of ashlar, carstone and brick.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located on the lower slopes, on the south side of a valley which runs east to join the wider River Tiddy valley. The asset is located in a sweeping curve of the valley, created by the high ground to the north and to the east of the assets, forming a slight promontory projecting into the neighbouring river valley. The landscape context of the asset is the valley bottom, as well as the confluence area with the River Tiddy. The solar farm will not stand in this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is set within the Churchtown of St Germans, a ribbon development which extends south-east out of the main village. The church stands in a relatively small walled churchyard, which is terraced into the slope; is framed by formal garden walls to the east, by the house to the north, thick hedges to the west and walls and railings of the road to the south. The churchyard is accessed via a decorative stone lych gate along Church Street.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the driveway to the house and church, framed by the slope and woodlands behind; over the church and house to the parkland beyond; to the river valley, from the churchtown, along Church road. There are also key views back towards the church from the village, with more distant landscape views from across the River Tiddy valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within the valley and parkland the church (and Grade I House) form the focus, though set within a sheltered position at the base of a north-facing slope within the valley and do not hold a wider landscape presence. The church tower is very tall, but is framed by the taller ridge to the south and therefore has no skyline profile. However, it is a key visual feature, alongside the house, from across and along the River Tiddy valley.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is of exceptional national importance. The buildings are of increased importance due to their group value and the importance of the registered park and garden which encloses them. The setting of the asset will not be affected by the solar farm as the church is quite enclosed, with views focused north and north-east, across the River Tiddy Valley, away from the development. The evidentiary, aesthetic and communal value of the buildings as part of the St Germans conservation area will not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact, the solar farm stands over 3km away and does not stand within the valley landform context of the assets.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact		

Asset Name: Church of St Terminus		
<i>Parish:</i> Landrake with St Erney	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes	
<i>Designation:</i> GI*	<i>Condition:</i> Good/excellent	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late C13 th parish church, with mid C15 th alterations and additions; significantly restored in 1872; including re-roofing and rebuilding of the porches. The church is built of slatestone random rubble and squared rubble, with limestone dressings, under slate roofs, with crested ridge tiles. The squat square tower is of two stages, with massive buttresses and a set-back embattled parapet.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is set on the upper west facing slopes above the River Tiddy Valley. The ground rises to a high point (Berry Hill) to the south-east of the Church, and also rises to the north. The landscape context includes the upper slopes of the hillside and a wider landscape context of the River Tiddy valley and its tributaries.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands in a small churchtown settlement, of a few farmhouses, which form St Erney village. The church itself stands in a raised churchyard, with stone-faced banks along the parish road to the north and west, and hedgebanks to the fields to the south and east. The church tower is quite low, and is framed by trees to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The principal views are between the church and the houses in the village itself and		

within the churchyard. Views to the church from the surrounding fields are limited, being screened by trees.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> From a distance across the River Tiddy valley the village as a whole will be a visible feature in the landscape but the church with its low tower does not stand out as a single feature.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is relatively enclosed, and views out are screened by trees. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm may be visible from the surrounding areas of St Erney village, but local blocking and distance significantly limits this. The development would not be visible from the churchyard itself or the body of the church. Some views to the solar park may be achieved from the top of the church tower. This will have no impact upon the setting, experience or significance of the asset.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact.

Asset Name: Church of St Michael		
<i>Parish:</i> Landrake, with St Erney	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.25km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church of Perpendicular style, with 13 th century origins and some 13 th century masonry. The majority of the building is of 14 th century date, with mid 15 th century and later 15 th century additions and alterations; late C19 restoration. Slatestone rubble construction, with granite and greenstone dressings, under slate roofs with crested ridge tiles.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The village of Landrake is set in a hollow between a high ridge to the north-west and a prominent hilltop to the south-east. The older part of the village which encloses the church lies on a north-west facing slope, the church standing on a raised ridge of ground. The ground falls away to the north, west, south-west and north-east and rises to the east and south. The landscape context of the village extends to the ridge and hilltop and the upper slopes of the west side of the River Lynher valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located south-west of the main part of the village, framed to the north and east by Tideford Road and Church Street. The church is set on a raised knoll of ground, within a walled churchyard, standing high above the houses of the village which surround it. The wider setting could be said to extend to the whole of the older part of the village which lies south of the A38. The immediate setting is the churchyard and houses which adjoin it.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the church within the village are framed along Tideford Road and down Church Street, as well as south-west, past the Bullers Arms Public House, from the wide junction of North Road and Tideford Road. Landscape views of the church are wide, with it being a landmark feature, views are particularly important along the A38 road, approaching the village from the west. There are also key views up towards the village from the south-west along the shallow valley of the Hay Lake watercourse, a tributary of the River Tiddy. Views outwards from the body of the church are more restricted, screened by the houses of the village but there are some views to the south-west and other down and across Tideford Road to the west. There will be extensive 360 degree views to the landscape from the tower.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The west tower of the church is exceptionally tall and located on a high knoll of ground. The church tower is a local landmark feature and holds landscape dominance within the shallow undulating valleys to the south and west of the village on the promontory formed by the converging River Lynher and River Tiddy valleys.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a key landscape feature and local landmark the church, especially the tower is very sensitive to additions of substantial modern elements, to the wider landscape. The spiritual, communal and evidentiary value of the church, within the landscape and village would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposal may be visible from the church tower to the west, at over 5km. It is too far away to compete visually with the church tower and does not stand in the same landscape context.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact		

4.8.6 Milestones and Guideposts

The setting of milestones and guideposts, are rarely impacted by solar PV developments. The specificity of function, their roadside location and small size usually mean they are experienced and understood within highly restricted landscape contexts. There are four examples which fall within the ZTV, with a further three examples outside of the ZTV but within 2km.

What is important and why

Milestones, guideposts and fingerposts can be medieval in origin, but are typically 19th century (evidential). They are usually associated with the transport infrastructure particularly turnpike roads (historical/associational). They are deliberate constructions, usually of a single phase and usually conform to limited number of functional types; early examples are occasionally seen as visually pleasing (aesthetic/design). They can have symbolic value, but otherwise lack communal value.

Asset Name: Milestone, SX3309458918		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c. 1.0km
<i>Description:</i> Milestone. Early C19. Cast iron.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a high ridge of ground, on a very slight south-east slope, the ground falling away to the north-east to a steep combe.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the side of A374, just outside Trerulefoot, at a large road junction. Adjacent to a farm shop and shadowed by a tree. The milestone is framed by a stone-faced bank.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are largely limited to the roadscape, screened by buildings opposite and mature hedges. Views to the asset are limited to those along the road.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The milestone is a visible roadside feature but holds no landscape presence of its own		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not sensitive to changes in its immediate or wider surroundings. The evidentiary value of the asset as an early C19 th century road marker will not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm may be visible in the wider landscape as it is quite proximate, though it has no real impact on the asset itself, due to its localised character.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact		

Asset Name: Milestone, SX3282258892		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Poor/Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.0.5km
<i>Description:</i> Milestone. C18 th . Granite monolith about 1.30m high with rounded head. Carved and painted lettering		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On a level situation, at the southern edge of a high ridge. Stands above a slight south-facing slope, steepening to two combes.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at a small road junction, on the north side of the road, set into a hedgebank. Just outside the settlement of Trerulefoot, set amongst the agricultural fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views along the roadscape and generally over the hedgebanks which line the roads to the surrounding fields. The low ground level of the feature does somewhat limit its direct views. Views towards the asset are limited to the roadscape. There are modern agricultural buildings on the opposite side of the road, which block outward views south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The milestone is a visible roadside feature but holds no landscape presence of its own		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not sensitive to changes itself, though the proximity of the solar farm and the openness of the road junction situation make this milestone more sensitive than other examples of this type of asset. The evidentiary value of the asset will not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will be situated directly opposite the asset, immediately to the south on the lower slopes. This solar farm will be strongly visible within the immediate setting of the asset, at the road junction.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact		

Asset Name: Milestone , SX3339757529

<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.25km
<i>Description:</i> Milestone. Early C19. Cast iron.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the very lower slopes of a twisting steep valley, adjacent to the valley bottom and a watercourse. The landscape context of this asset is the valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located along the A374 road. The asset is set into one of the hedges which line the road and is screened by mature trees and hedges to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted largely to the roadscape, with some views up the steep slopes which frame the valley. Views towards the asset are focussed along the road.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The milestone is a visible roadside feature but holds no landscape presence of its own.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive to changes in the landscape as it is enclosed within the valley. The evidentiary value of the asset will not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> This asset could not be found during fieldwork and may be wholly subsumed by the overgrowth. The views up the valley which may have made the solar farm visible are largely screened by trees and hedges. The assets is quite enclosed and is very localised in character.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact.		

4.8.7 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, designed to see and be seen.

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. 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.

Asset Name: Iron Age defended settlement at Padderbury Top		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline	
<i>Designation:</i> SM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> 2.75km
<i>Description:</i> The settlement survives as a roughly circular central enclosure defined by two concentric ramparts, there was also an outer bank with ditch and other now below-ground lines of defence. The inner rampart stands up to 3m in height, with the outer up to 1m.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Situated on the summit of a prominent hill called Padderbury Top. Valleys frame the hill to the south and north, with steep combs falling away to the south-east and west. The landscape context is the upper slopes of the hill and valley landform system.		
<i>Setting:</i> The asset is located in an irregularly shaped field which encloses the top of the hill. It is on an open, exposed site. A parish road lined by hedgebanks runs to the west. The wider setting of the monument can be said to extend past the boundaries of the immediate setting in the field to the entire hilltop.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide 360 degree views from the monument over the surrounding landscape. There are also wide views towards the monument from the high ridges of ground between valleys to the south-east, east and north. There are also principal views to the asset from the valleys and river crossings down below. The solar farm is not expected to appear in any of these principal views towards the asset.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This monument stands high on the hilltop and is visible above the hedgebanks of the field which encloses it, standing proud of the skyline as a defined man-made feature.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a local landmark. The communal and evidential value of the asset will not be affected by the solar farm which is not expected to be visible.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will be c.2.75km away. It is not expected to be visible. It stands outside of the landscape context of the asset.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact.		

Asset Name: Round with annexe 530m NE of Lower Padreda		
<i>Parish:</i> Deviock	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No	
<i>Designation:</i> SM	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to development:</i> 2.5km
<i>Description:</i> The round survives as a roughly-circular enclosure. It is defined by two low banks with a buried ditch between them. There is a small annexe to the east, defined by a low bank.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper slopes of a north-facing ridge between two steep wooded valleys, containing two tributaries to the larger, wider river valley to the north-east. The landscape context of the asset is the upper slopes of this valley system.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the upper-mid slopes of a steep hillside, in a large open agricultural field, above conifer-wooded lower slopes. The monument is located on the edge of the field, with a later straight hedgebank on its western edge. The monument is in an open position but is enclosed by the tall dark conifer trees which wrap around from the south-east to the north-west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The prominent position of the site provides clear views to the surrounding landscape, though to the north-west, north, north-east and east these are restricted by conifer trees. There are principal views to the asset from the high ridges of ground to the south and south-west, though the asset itself may mask the solar farm from inclusion in these wider landscape views. Principal views from the asset would have been down the valleys towards the main river valley and the coast, and as such away from the development, although these are now interrupted.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset would once have had significant landscape presence but is significantly limited by the dense conifer woodland on the lower slopes.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is now somewhat enclosed by the trees and its views are restricted.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The development will not be directly visible from the asset due to screening by the trees and the solar park will not be within the same landscape context.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact.		

4.8.8 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

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

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Cutcrew sawmills		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good/Excellent	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2-2.25km
<i>Description:</i> Late C.18 th corn mill, converted in the C19 th to a saw mill, when it was extended. Slatestone rubble construction, with a hipped slate roof. The mill is of two storeys with a waterwheel to the rear. The conversion to sawmill necessitated the addition of a lean-to to the left side, and a doorway at the right side for taking in the wood. The interior retains the complete machinery of the sawmill and some earlier surviving hoists and pulleys from the corn mill, making it a very unusual survival.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The mill is set on the very base of the slope of the east side of the River Tiddy valley. The landscape context is the river valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The mill is set alongside the road on the east side of the valley, at the base of the slope and where a wooded combe drops down from the east and the valley widens slightly in a wide curve. A weir breaches the water course, and lies immediately west of the mill, surrounded by level water meadows.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to the valley and riverscape to the north-west and south-east, along the river and up the wooded slopes to the skyline. Views towards the sawmills are framed by the curving valley sides and wooded slopes, with principal views being those achieved along the road which follows the valley contours at its base and from the watermeadows adjacent to the river, back towards the saw mills.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The saw mills are a highly dominant feature within their immediate setting in the valley, but due to the depth of the valley, the wooded slopes and winding nature, the mill has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The functional, evidential value of the saw mill as a complete surviving building with mechanisms cannot be affected by the solar park changing the wider landscape views. The communal value of the building as a local landmark is for its history and association with the milling industry of the Port Eliot estate rather than for its visibility, though it is connected to its aesthetically pleasing appearance in the curving river valley.		

<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will not be visible from this asset and will not frame any key views along the valley towards the asset from either direction.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact

Asset Name: Heskyn Mill and Chimney		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.2km
<i>Description:</i> Corn mill, now restaurant. Early to mid C19 th corn mill, now converted to a restaurant. Slatestone rubble construction, with a slate roof with gable ends and ridge tiles. The rectangular mill building is powered from a leat approaching from the north-west, at the rear. There is a wheel pit to each side of the main building, with a leat brought round the rear of the building, running both water wheels. There is a later C19 th engine house with free-standing chimney for a steam engine to provide subsidiary power. The mill is unusual in having the dual power source, and internally the machinery is remarkably complete.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The mill is set in the base of the River Tiddy valley, at the base of the eastern side, where the valley narrows and the slopes steepen. The landscape context of the asset is the river valley and steep wooded slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> The mill sits next to the river in the base of the valley, but the valley is truncated immediately adjacent to the mill by the large concrete supports for the A38 dual carriageway. This towers over the building, dominating the once rural valley setting. The road also provides a cultural boundary between the mill and the Port Eliot estate it served.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The valley narrows here and the slopes steepen and are heavily wooded to the west. This would formerly have focused the eye onto the building, which would have dominated in its immediate setting. Views to the building are now restricted to those along the road as it is approached from the north or fleeting views of its roofs from the raised dual carriageway. Principal views from the building are also now restricted up the valley to the north, along the river and up the slopes to either side. Other views are blocked by the immediate flyover. Views down to the asset from the high ground near Tideford are possible, but the building is dominated visually in these views again by the flyover.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building is wholly over-shadowed by the immediately adjacent A38 road flyover, with its massive concrete supports.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal value of the building as part of the Port Eliot estate would not be affected by the solar farm. It is somewhat affected by the extant A38 road flyover, which visually severs the building from its cultural context. The evidentiary value of the surviving internal machinery cannot be affected by the development.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will not be visible from the asset, or frame any key views or impact its historical value in any way.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral impact.		

4.8.9 Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)

Informal/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 PV solar park is to be located close to the garden, its impact would be minimal.

What is important and why

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

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

Asset Name: Port Eliot (GI)		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)	
<i>Designation:</i> Registered Park & Garden	<i>Condition:</i> Excellent	<i>Distance to development:</i> c.1.8-3.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> The site, at Port Eliot was sold in 1540 to John Champernowne, after the dissolution of an Augustinian priory on the site. After a change of ownership it passed to Edward Eliot, who remodelled the grounds in 1792 under Humphry Repton. W S Gilpin made plans for the site in the early C19th.</p> <p>A late C18th landscaped park and woodland of approx. 160 hectares, with C19th ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds of around 20 hectares, focussed around the house. To the east and north the site is bounded by the River Tiddy, a lake and fishpond have been formed by damming a stream which runs in a narrow valley east-west through the site. There are extensive views south-east and east across the site from Great Hill Plantation, while there are also views north, east, and south-east from the pleasure grounds east of the house. The I K Brunel St German's railway viaduct is prominent in views to the south-east, from the pleasure grounds. The 12th century parish church of St Germans dominates the house in views from the north, while the wooded north-facing slope rising to the south of the church frames the buildings, providing a backdrop when seen from the north, but reducing the landscape presence of these assets.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Port Eliot is situated immediately north of the village of St Germans and the B3249 road, and to the west of the tidal River Tiddy. To the east and north the site is bounded by the River Tiddy, while to the north-east and north-west it adjoins agricultural land. To the west, south-west, and south the boundary is formed by the B3249 road, while to the south-south-west the site adjoins properties in the village of St Germans. Immediately south-west of the house the site adjoins the churchyard of the parish church of St Germans, and to the south-east the boundary is formed by Old Quay Lane.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views within the registered park and garden are focussed towards the house and church looking down into the valley from Barn Meadow Plantation on the prominent hill to the north-west and looking south, across the 'lawn', where the house and church are framed by the steeply wooded slopes behind. There are extensive views south-east and east across the site from Great Hill Plantation, while there are also views north, east, and south-east from the pleasure grounds east of the house. The I K Brunel St German's railway viaduct is prominent in views to the south-east, from the pleasure grounds. Views west are achieved from the western edge of the estate, the agricultural land and the woodland edge. These views are not designed vistas, merely general landscape views.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Covering almost 180 hectares the site has extensive presence within the wider River Tiddy Valley. The parkland landscaping is clearly discernible in the countryside, defining this as an estate owned by a wealthy family. This stamp on the landscape has a subtle but consistent presence, drawing the eye.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The key views of the Port Eliot estate are focused south-east, east and north-east, views west are more limited and do not include any of the main designed vistas, there are no principal views from the house to the west.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will not be visible to much of the estate, especially the principal areas around the house, the pleasure grounds and the River Tiddy Valley. There will be visibility from the western edge of the Great Hill Plantation and partly from Mill Hill Wood, but local blocking will be</p>		

significant in these woodlands. The majority of the views to the development would be achieved from the agricultural land of the estate, not the designed plantations. Several modern intrusions such as wind turbines are visible in the wider landscape already from these locations. The development will not appear in views to the estate.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negative/minor** impact.

4.8.10 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 solar PVs than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of sites 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 turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual solar PV parks is open to question, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

The proposed site would be erected within the South East Cornwall Plateau Landscape Character Area (LCA)

- This character area is characterised as a visually dynamic landscape of gently rolling plateau with a low irregular Cornish hedges and hedgerows and sparse tree cover with a mix of improved pasture and some arable with remnants of the small-scale agricultural landscape that preceded it. From a historic landscape perspective, the proposed solar farm would clearly be an intrusive new element in this landscape, but it is not unprecedented. The overall sensitivity of this LCA to Solar PV developments is assessed as **moderate**, with the caveat that areas closer to the coast or within the AONB are more sensitive (Cornwall Council 2013b).
- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that the sensitive nature of the designed landscape surrounding St. Germans. The distance, topography and local blocking will however minimise any potential impacts. It should also be considered that Bake Manor to the west of the proposal site may have once also had elements of a small designed landscape; however this has largely been lost, and is also intruded upon by the significant modern farm buildings and the A38. On that basis, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The development will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

4.8.11 Aggregate Impact

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single development 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 small number of designated heritage assets. The assessment suggests that only two assets; the registered park and garden at Port Eliot (negative/minor) and Bake Barton old kitchen garden (negative/moderate) would suffer a quantifiable level of harm. On that basis the aggregate impact is taken to be **negligible** to **negative/minor**.

4.8.12 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 a single PV Solar Park can be harmful in some instances, but the cumulative impact could undoubtedly eclipse this in many areas. An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account operational developments, those with planning consent, and those still 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 solar park would be located approximately 1km from the solar development at Wilton Farm and within 3km of one operational large (28ha) solar development, Trequite Farm Menheniot (PA13/04650), with a scatter of other large solar developments (between 4-21ha) in the wider area (see Figure 11 and Table 4). On balance, however, there are currently relatively few within this landscape. On that basis the cumulative impact is taken to be **negative/minor**.

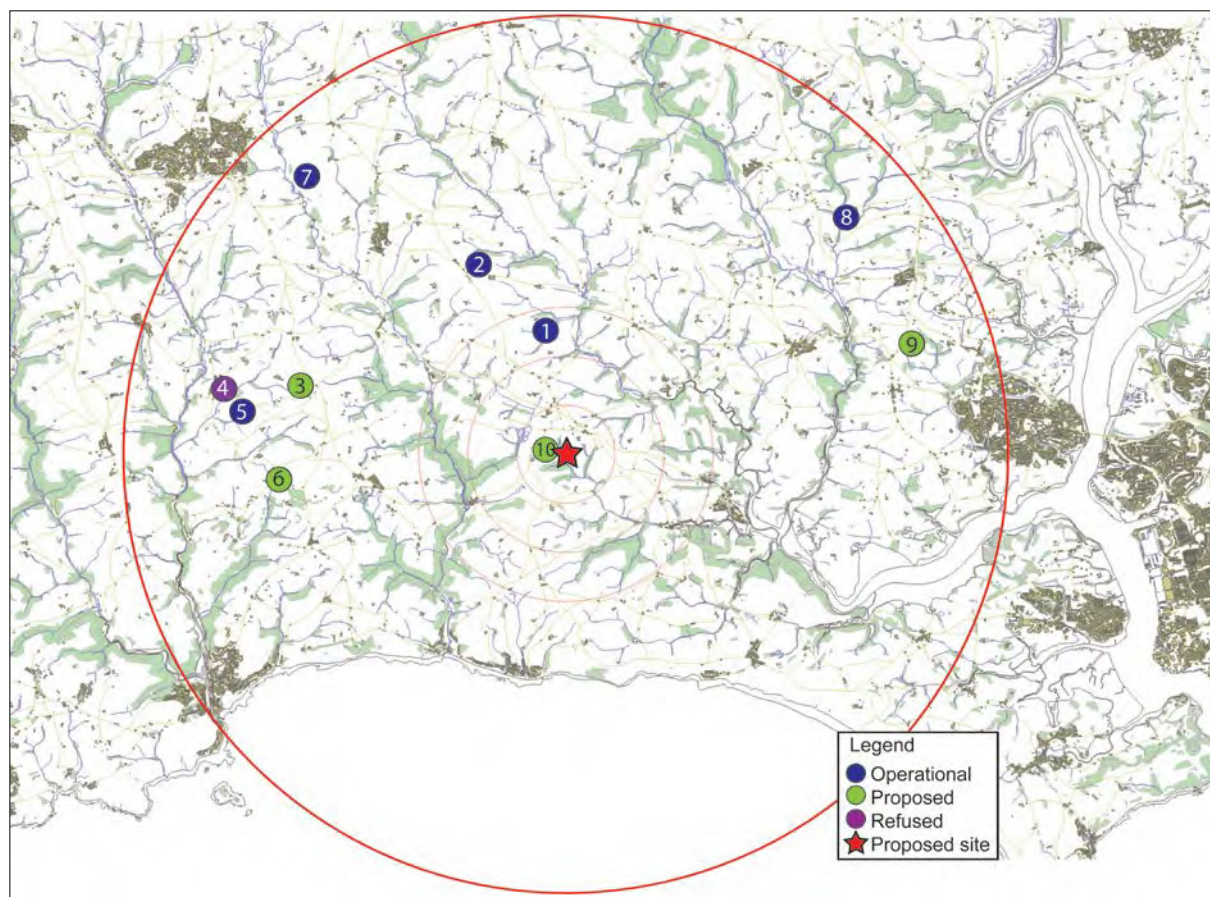


Figure 11: Cumulative Impact, showing the proposed, operational and refused solar developments within 10km of the proposal site, based on Cornwall Council Maps dated 01/01/2015 (contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014).

No.	Planning application No.	Location	Status	Details
1	PA13/04650	Trequite Farm Menheniot	Operational	2750 solar panels with a capacity of 11MW covering approx 28 Hectares
2	PA12/11024	Trehawke Barton Blunts Liskeard	Operational	Capacity: 9.6MW covering approx 21 hectares
3	PA11/01902	Fursdon Farm Horintops Liskeard	Proposed	Capacity: 5MW covering approx 6 hectares
4	PA12/07247	Lower Town Farm Trewidland Liskeard	Refused	Capacity 4.5MW covering approx 7.6 hectares
5	PA12/04228	Pensipple Trewidland Liskeard	Operational	Capacity: 5ME covering approx 15 hectares
6	PA11/09184	Wringworthy Liskeard	Proposed	Capacity: 5MW covering approx 9 hectares
7	PA12/01530	Trevarth Farm Pengover Liskeard	Operational	Capacity: 10MW covering approx 8.8 hectares
8	PA11/00311	Howton Farm Tillaton	Operational	Capacity: 5MW covering approx 11 hectares
9	PA11/01919	Broadmoor Farm Trematon	Proposed	Capacity: 4MW
10	PA12/11941	Wilton Farm Trerulefoot	Approved	Capacity: 9.8MW covering approximately

Table 4: Details of the solar developments within 10km of the proposal site.

4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	Grid Reference	Assessment
SAM	CO1039	Iron Age settlement at Padderbury Top	SX3139861038	Neutral
SAM	CO413	Round NE of Lower Padreda	SX3374356306	Neutral
GI	62065	Molenick Farmhouse	SX3348461183	Neutral
GI	62007	Church of St Michael	SX3740260506	Negligible
GI	62087	Church of St. Germans	SX3594257751	Neutral
GI	62115	Port Eliot House	SX3596057793	Neutral
GII*	62119	Orangery with urn and busts	SX3604357690	Neutral
GII*	62096	Town Lodge	SX3586057753	Neutral
GII*	62116	Stables and gate piers	SX3580257971	Neutral
GII*	62052	Heskyn Mill and Chimney	SX3427159598	Neutral
GII*	62075	Treduan Farmhouse	SX3445559929	Neutral
GII*	62049	Cutcrew sawmills	SX3378160123	Neutral
GII*	62100	Sir William Moyles Almshouses	SX3546957922	Neutral
GII*	62083	Eliot Terrace	SX3558857840	Neutral
GII*	62021	Church of St Terminus	SX3710259048	Negligible
GII	62062	Milestone	SX3309458918	Negligible
GII	62061	Milestone	SX3282258892	Negligible
GII	62038	Bake Barton old kitchen garden	SX3228358728	Negative/moderate
GII	62064	Milestone	SX3339757529	Neutral
GII	62063	Milestone	SX3329357029	Neutral
GII	62070	Rytha Farmhouse	SX3296656789	Neutral
GII	62060	Milestone	SX3192557414	Neutral
GII	62059	Milestone	SX3167059586	Neutral
GII	62067	Penwin Farmhouse	SX3209559635	Negligible
GII	62072	Tomaland	SX3158759916	Negligible
GII	62042	Clennick Farmhouse	SX3158860075	Neutral
GII	62080	West Glasdon	SX3370058683	Neutral
GII	62055	Lanjore Farmhouse	SX3402458669	Negligible
GII	62050	Furze Park Lodge	SX3450558546	Neutral
GII	503273	Milestone	SX3579460045	Neutral
GII	62002	Lantallack Farmhouse	SX3579660461	Negligible
GII	62030	St Earney house	SX3710359088	Negligible
	62032	Pigsty 1m N of St Earney house	SX3709359099	
	62031	Garden wall and shippon attached	SX3708659097	
RPG	1394	Port Eliot (GI)	SX3547658820	Negative/minor
RPG	2381	Catchfrench (GII)	SX3058059777	Neutral
CA	-	St Germans	SX3604357581	Negligible
CA	-	Landrake	SX3739060668	Neutral
CA	-	Hessenford	SX3079557389	Neutral
Historic Landscape	-	-	-	Negative/moderate
Aggregate Impact	-	-	-	Negligible to Negative/minor
Cumulative Impact	-	-	-	Negative/minor

Table 5: Summary of impacts, the assets in grey are listed but were not assessed as they fall outside of the ZTV or at too great a distance to be impacted.

5.0 Conclusion

The site is clearly located within an area of medieval farmland, with morphological and field-name evidence for the presence of open strip-field cultivation. The block of fields to the south of Trerule Farm clearly formed a single fieldsystem, and there is some limited evidence to suggest the fields around Bake Manor also contained strip-field elements. In this latter instance, the creation of a fairly extensive and largely under-appreciated polite landscape around Bake has obscured most of the evidence for this earlier phase of use.

The geophysical survey would indicate there are relatively few features of archaeological origin present on the western half of the site, although magnetic debris may have obscured subtle Prehistoric features. A number of probable historic boundaries and associated boundaries are present in the eastern half of the site, which includes a number of probable medieval or earlier curvilinear features, possible pits or hollows and probable ditches are also indicated from the geophysical survey. The possible circular anomaly is unlikely to be a 'round', but it *may* represent a settlement or other enclosure of prehistoric or Romano-British date. Following the results of this geophysical survey, the area around the enclosure (anomaly 8) is likely to be excluded from the proposed development.

The significant truncation of features by ploughing, as inferred from the quantity of shattered stone in the topsoil, will have partially or fully compromised the survival and condition of archaeological, particularly prehistoric, features. This also suggests that the topsoil is relatively shallow on the site and that any development is like to further disturb the archaeological deposits and remains.

There are four Grade I and nine Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 5km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 13 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There are two relevant Scheduled Monuments with 5km. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed milestones 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 development, 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 solar park by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The registered park and garden at Port Eliot and the various high value assets encompassed within the grounds, are particularly sensitive to intrusive modern developments, but the proposed development is largely shielded from this site by a mixture of topography and local blocking, with only the agricultural fringes of the estate likely to have any views of the proposal (**negative/minor**).

There is only a single designated asset, Bake Barton old kitchen garden, which the proposed development will have an impact of **negative/moderate**.

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

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Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft map, 1803

St Germans Tithe Map and Apportionment

Ordnance Survey map, 1868

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, 1889

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, 1907

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT TRERULE FARM, TRERULEFOOT, ST. GERMANS, CORNWALL.

Location: Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot
Parish: St. Germans
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX327584
Proposal: Proposed Solar Farm Site
OASIS Record ID: Southwes1-198894
Date: 05-01-2015

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Nick Leaney of Aardvark (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for a geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of the application for planning for the above solar farm and for related off site analysis and reporting. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located in two fields approximately 500m SW of Trerulefoot in the Parish of St. Germans in the hundred and deanery of East. The settlement of St Germans has a medieval origin and is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The place name Trerulefoot points to an early medieval origin of this settlement also, the element 'Tre' meaning estate or farmstead. Much of the land surrounding the Village would have been enclosed in this period (or before) including the fields here assessed. The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation identifies the eastern field as being modern enclosed land while the western is medieval enclosed land which falls into the category of Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL). There is little noted on the Cornwall Historic Environment Record for the immediate area surrounding the proposed site. The only sites of interest are the medieval settlement of Bake (MCO13309) situated less than 500m to the west of the proposed site, which was first recorded in 1269, and two early medieval field boundaries (MCO44036) (MCO44037) to the north of the proposed site. There is no previous archaeological investigation recorded in the immediate area surrounding the proposed site other than the Lynher Project which documents the historic land used of farmland within the Lynher Valley.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To observe and identify archaeological features through geophysical survey.
- 3.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.10 hectares, covering the fields in which the proposed solar farm would be located. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.2 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.

4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

5.0 REPORTING

5.1 The type of report produced will be agreed with the HET in view of the results. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 5.1.2 A copy of this PD;
- 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;

- 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
 - 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
 - 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - 5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
 - 5.1.11 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
 - 5.1.12 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
 - 5.1.13 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 5.2 CCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork.
- 5.7 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-198894 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 6.0 MONITORING**
- 6.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HET and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
 - 6.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
 - 6.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE**
- 7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)(<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>).
- The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 7.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
 - 7.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the RCM, and in a timely fashion.
 - 7.2.3 If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the HET. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 7.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 7.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of:
i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 7.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 7.7 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
- Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or

agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/ excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

9.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Samuel Walls; the archaeological monitoring and building recording will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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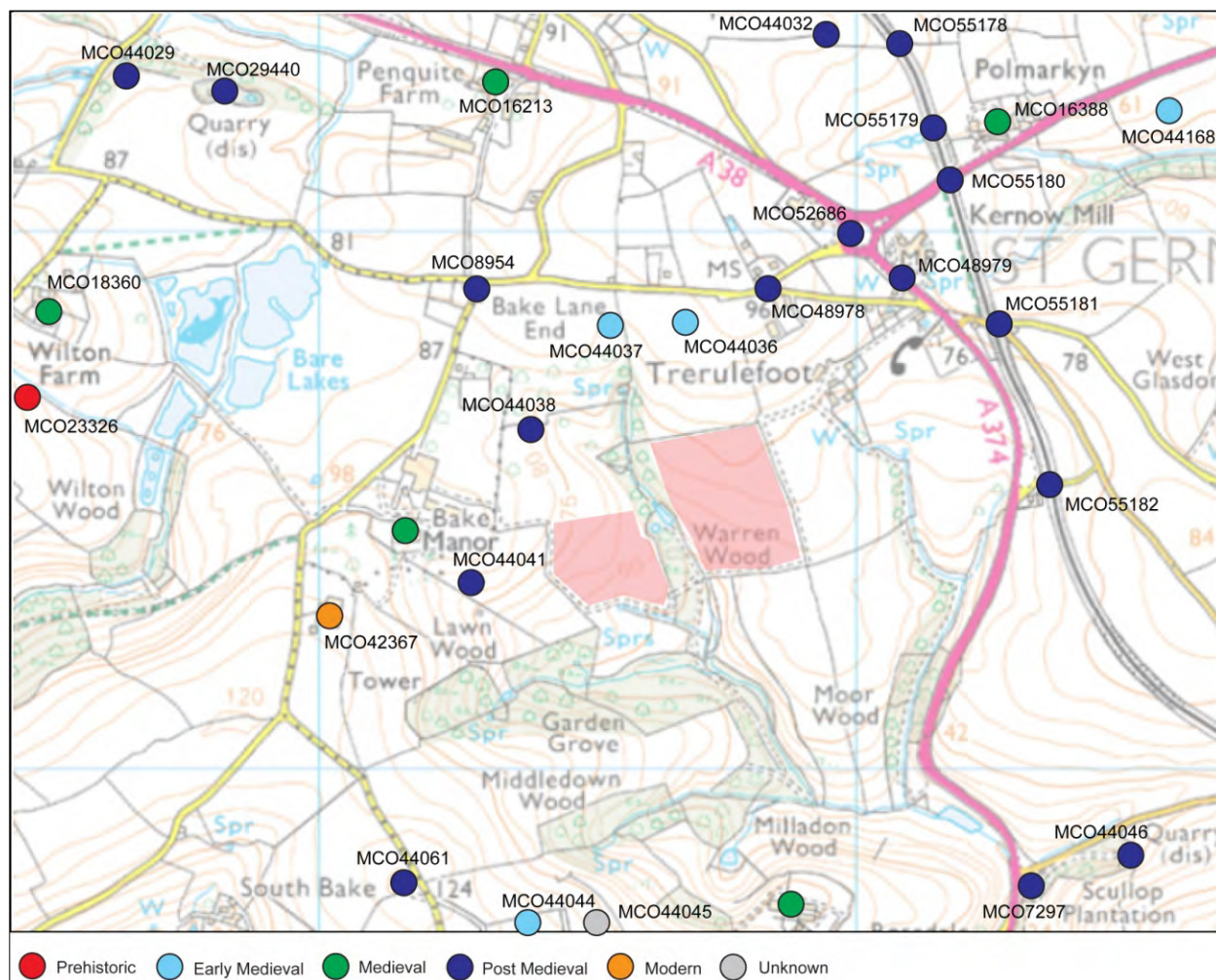
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Appendix 2
Cornwall HER entries



Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO23326	Wilton – Prehistoric occupation site	Findspot	HER No. 6495, 11 flints and a convex flint knife were found
MCO44168	Polmarkyn – Early Medieval field boundary	Cropmark	HER No. 71920, visible on aerial photography
MCO44036	Trerulefoot – Early Medieval Field Boundary	Cropmark	HER No. 71727, visible on aerial photography
MCO44037	Trerulefoot – Early Medieval Field Boundary	Cropmark	HER No. 71728, visible on aerial photography
MCO44044	Bake – Early Medieval field system	Cropmark	HER No. 71736, visible on aerial photography
MCO16388	Polmarkyn – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	HER No. 6524, settlement of Polmarkyn first recorded in 1289
MCO16213	Penquite – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	HER No. 6522, First recorded in 1347
MCO18360	Wilton – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	HER No. 6533, First recorded in 1329
MCO13309	Bake – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	HER No. 6503, First recorded in 1269
MCO15730	Milladon – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	HER No. 6519, First recorded in 1327
MCO44029	Penquite Farm – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant	HER No. 71720, visible on aerial photography
MCO29440	Wilton Quarry – Post Medieval Quarry	Documentary	HER No. 42229, visible on aerial photography and 1880 maps
MCO8954	Bake Lane End – Post Medieval	Documentary	HER No. 42225, visible on 1880 maps

Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall

	blacksmiths workshop		
MCO44038	Bake – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant	HER No. 71730, visible on aerial photography and 1880 maps
MCO44041	Bake – Post Medieval pond	Extant	HER No. 71733, visible on aerial photography
MCO44061	Molevenney Quarry – Post Medieval quarry	Extant	HER No. 71749, visible on aerial photography and 1880 maps
MCO7297	Rosedale – Post Medieval Lime Kiln	Documentary	HER No. 42234, on 1843 Tithe map and current OS map, not 1 st or 2 nd ed.
MCO44046	Treskelly Quarry – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant	HER No. 71738, visible on aerial photography and 1880 maps
MCO55182	Bag Lane – Post Medieval railway bridge	Extant	HER No. MCO55182 C19+
MCO55181	Trerulefoot – Post Medieval railway bridge	Extant	HER No. MCO55181 C19+
MCO55180	Tideford Road – Post Medieval railway bridge	Extant	HER No. MCO55180 C19+
MCO55179	Polmaekyn – Post Medieval railway bridge	Extant	HER No. MCO55179 C19+
MCO55178	Polmaekyn – Post Medieval railway bridge	Extant	HER No. MCO55178 C19+
MCO44032	Budges Shop – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant	HER No. 71723, visible on aerial photography
MCO52686	Trerulefoot – Post Medieval toll house	Demolished	HER No. 176879, exact location unknown but on now improved junction of the West Taphouse Liskeard Torpoint turnpike
MCO48979	Trerulefoot – Post Medieval milepost	Extant	HER No. 173067, Grade II Listed, C19
MCO48978	Trerulefoot – Post Medieval milestone	Extant	HER No. 173066 Grade II Listed, C18-C19
MCO42367	Bake – Modern military/prisoner of war camp	Extant	HER No. 166294, nissen hutted camp built to accommodate the US 29th Infantry Division prior for embarkation to Omaha Beach in Normandy on D-Day. Visible on aerial photographs. Bake Manor was also used to house German prisoners of war.
MCO44045	Bake – undated enclosure	Cropmark	HER No. 71737, visible on aerial photography

Local HER records (source: Cornwall Council, Access to Monuments and Heritage Gateway).

Appendix 3

Relevant Designated Heritage Assets

SAM's

Iron Age defended settlement at Padderbury Top

CO1039

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

SX3139861038

Round with annexe 530m NE of Lower Padreda

CO413

The monument includes a round with an annexe, situated on an upper north-facing ridge between two tributaries to the St Germans River. The round survives as a roughly-circular enclosure. It is defined by two low banks with a buried ditch between them which are largely preserved as buried features. It is visible on aerial photographs or as very slight earthworks of up to a maximum of 1.5m high. To the north, the banks diverge slightly. Immediately east of the round is a small annexe defined by a low bank to the north and east and preserved elsewhere as buried features and deposits.

SX3374356306

GI

Molenick Farmhouse

62065

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

Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall

end of the parlour wing is a lower C19 2-storey range of outhouses, with 2 doors and 2 windows at ground floor, with brick segmental heads, all 2-light casements; at first floor a blocked window, two 2-light casements. To end right an external stair to a loft door. All openings have brick segmental heads and surrounds. The left gable end has painted rubble wall. At the right side, the roof slope has been rebuilt over the original inner room; the central range has a covered way at ground floor, with scantle slate pitched roof on wooden piers; plain door with blocked window. To the right, the later C17 wing has external stack, and is rendered and lined out, with a C19 6-pane sash at first floor. There is a C19 16-pane sash at first floor on the central range, lighting the stair. To the left, the C16 front wing is built out beyond the line of the main building, with hipped roof; door and 2-light casement at ground floor, with loft door above. There is a C19 2-storey addition to the outer side of the wing, rendered and lined out, with 2 doors, 16-pane sash and 2 plate-glass sashes at first floor. To end left, the C19 outhouse has door; this side is built into the bank. The rear of the house has a 2-storey porch with hipped roof, with C20 casement at ground floor, C19 16-pane sash at first floor. Lower end to right has ground floor C20 12-pane light. The rear lateral stack to the hall rises from the roof slope with brick shaft; there is a 2-storey addition, probably of C18, built between the porch and the wing to left; this conceals the stack at ground floor; there is a door and 9-pane light at first floor to right. The 2-storey wing projects to left; at inner side there is a C20 window at ground floor, C19 18-pane sash at first floor. Rear of the wing also has C20 window at ground floor and 18-pane sash at first floor. Interior: This house has features of outstanding quality, particularly the roof over the hall. The passage is wide, with a stone floor. To rear right, early C18 straight stair, boxed in; at first floor this retains turned balusters. There is a 2-centred arched chamfered granite doorway to the lower end, with cushion stops and carving over the head; semi-circular granite step down into the room. Lower end room has slate floor, 2 heavy chamfered cross beams; recessed in party wall to passage. Fireplace with granite jambs and cambered lintel, oven to left with cast iron door and pot jack; copper to left of fireplace and hooks in ceiling. To the right of the passage, the screen to the hall has been plastered over, but the original screen may survive; at first floor level it is exposed, a plain plank and muntin screen. In the hall, the rear lateral fireplace has granite 2-centred arch, roll-moulded, with recessed spandrels and cushion stops. Along the front wall is a later C17 bench with scalloped edge and end. To the right, there is a C19 passage leading to the rear wing; this room was substantially remodelled in the C19, with shutters to windows, but retains a plaster shield of arms, with scrollwork and helm, with arm grasping a tree trunk with roots; painted and dated 1652. The arms are of Scawen, Molenick, Moyle of Bake and Dandy of Lanreath. The doorway to the front wing retains one jamb of the late C16 doorway, with convex and concave mouldings and scroll stop. C19 stair in the former inner room. At first floor, the chamber over the hall retains the complete roof structure from the original building. There are 5 bays, with a decorative string across the gable ends. Arched braces, with cambered collars, with carved pendants below the collars, 2 rows of threaded purlins and wall plate, with diagonal ridge purlin. All the members are carved with leaves, wheatear and geometric designs, each one different. There is a doorway to the landing over the passage, and the foot of the principal remains behind the door. This roof is an extremely rare survival, and is of exceptionally high quality. On the landing, there is an early C18 2-panelled door to the room over the lower end, and a similar door to the chamber over the porch. Roof over the lower end. There is a solid wall to the left of the passage, rising to the apex; there is a chamfered doorway to the chamber over the lower end. One truss remains over the passage, with notched lap-jointed collar, the collar removed, curved foot to the principals. The roof was rebuilt over the lower end, in C18 or C19. Roof over the upper end. This is in 3 sections, with the roof over the front wing, roof over the original inner room and roof over the rear wing. The front wing has roof trusses with chamfered principal rafters and cambered collars, also chamfered with ogee stops; dovetailed lap joints and trenched purlins. The trusses over the front wing appear to be smoke-blackened. C17 roof remaining over the rear wing, with halved principals, notched and slightly cambered collars, mortised apex to the principals and trenched purlins. The later trusses have halved and pegged principals. Molenick Farmhouse is unusual, in having as well as an open hall, a later wing which was also originally heated from an open hearth. It must have retained the open hall until the early C18, and the features from this phase are also interesting. This is one of the finest farmhouses in Cornwall.

SX3348461183

Church of St Michael

62007

Parish church. Some C13 masonry remaining, late C14, with mid C15 and later C15 additions and alterations; late C19 restoration. Slatestone rubble with granite and greenstone dressings. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, largely appear to be of late C14 to early C15; south porch. West tower probably of mid C15, with later C15 north arcade and north aisle and north porch; probably at about the same time, the south transept added. C19 restoration includes alterations to windows and re-roofing. Perpendicular style. Nave and chancel in one, with angle buttresses to chancel. Both have one south window, of C19, 3-light,

Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall

with 4-centred arch, through mullions and upper tracery and hoodmould; chancel has to south an attached slate tablet with segmental head and apron, to James Oram, 1786. Chancel east end has plinth and 3-light C15 window with steep 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery with hood mould. Gabled south porch has granite outer doorway with 4-centred arch, concave and wave mouldings and hood mould, cast iron gate across. Interior of porch has slate floor, plastered walls and C19 wagon roof with bosses. The inner doorway has a chamfered pointed arch, with colonnettes to sides, probably C13. 3-stage tower with set back buttresses, string courses and embattled parapet, on chamfered plinth in greenstone. West doorway has a granite 4-centred arch with roll and concave mouldings and hood mould, plain C19 door with strap hinges. 3-light window above, with 4-centred arch and hood mould, hollow-moulded surround with cusped lights, through mullions and upper tracery. North side has octagonal stair tower with lancets, clock at second stage to north. Third stage all sides a 2-light bell- opening with 4-centred arch and surround as on west window, with slate louvres. String course to parapet has mask gargoyles, battlements partially rebuilt in C19 with granite coping, pinnacles with crocketed obelisk finials, weathervane. South transept has 2-light C19 window to east and west, as on south nave, similar 3- light window to south. North aisle of 4 bays with porch in western bay, on high moulded plinth with greenstone string course above the plinth and diagonal weathered buttresses. The east end of the aisle is set back from the chancel, with a diagonal buttress. East gable end has 3-light window to same design as those on the tower, but with taller central light; west end has 3-light window, probably C19 replacement, with 3-centred arched lights and upper tracery. To north, 3 bays each with 3-light window, as on east gable end, with some mullions replaced in the C19. End bay to east has doorway with hollow-chamfered Tudor arch, plain C19 door with strap hinges. The north porch is very shallow, on continuous plinth with aisle, with diagonal buttresses rising to crocketed pinnacles with masks in roundels at the base of the pinnacles, fleuron moulded eaves cornice to sides with masks, crocketed gable to front. 4 centred arched doorway with roll and hollow moulded surround, in granite with recessed spandrels with quatrefoils, square hood mould with mask stops; plain C19 door with strap hinges and cast iron gate across. Interior: Plastered walls. Nave and chancel have C19 wagon roofs, 9 bays to nave and 4 to chancel. Tall 4-centred arch to tower with imposts, with C19 wooden screen across arch. Pointed arched chamfered doorway to tower stair. The upper part of the chancel arch is formed by part of the C19 roof structure, supported by a C15 shaft to each side with ring capitals and mask corbels. South side of chancel has chamfered opening at low level to rood stair, with squint, blocked, but visible from the transept side. Stone newel stair partially remaining, with upper doorway. Transept has tall 4-centred arch, with Pevsner A-type piers, with 3/4 shafts instead of the usual demi-shafts. Ogee piscina in south wall. 3-bay C19 wagon roof with bosses. Nave and chancel have 4-bay north arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches. Aisle has 11-bay wagon roof, of C15, much restored in C19, with moulded ribs and purlins. Trefoil headed piscina in south wall. Fittings: C12 font in nave, of Altarnun type, in granite, a square bowl on octagonal shaft, with corner faces and large rosettes in circles. C19 stone pulpit in nave and C19 marble reredos in chancel. C19 wooden benches in nave, aisle and transept, those in chancel with poppy-head bench ends. Slate hatchment in transept recording Sir Robert Geffery's will of 1705. Monuments in nave: slate plate with shouldered nowy head, trumpeting angel, skull and crossed bones, to Richard Colethe (?) 1738; three slate plates with shouldered nowy heads, to John Stephens, 1776, Ruby Reed, 1780 and Ruby Reed, 1829; slate plate with pedimental top and urn, to Mary Lang, 1807. In chancel: set in aumbry a brass to Edward Coutney, Lord of Wotton in Landrake, 1509; fine pair of slate monuments, both of 1607, to Nicholas Mylls and his wife, with carved figures in relief and strapwork; marble monument on slate ground, to John Littleton, 1847; marble tablet on marble ground, to Grace Hambly, 1810. In transept: slate tablet to Elizebeth Rowe, 1670; marble tablet on slate ground, to Peter Palmer, 1829; slate tablet with segmental head and apron, to John Palmer, 1785; fine slate tablet with shouldered nowy head and carved leaves, to Thomas Rowe, 1713. In north aisle; marble tablet, to William Steed, 1809; slate tablet with swept nowy head, to John Blake, 1819; slate tablet with painted incised segmental head, to Philip Blake, 1808; slate tablet with carved urn, to Samson Rendle, 1821; slate tablet with pedimental top and flaming urn, to John Sanders, 1806; stone tablet, to Catherine Blake, 1827; oval stone tablet with corbel, to Jenny Colins, C18, by Allen of Plymouth; slate tablet with pedimental top and carved figure of death with hourglass and scythe, primitive Corinthian pilasters, apron with skull and crossed bones, to Daniell Truscott, 1751. Glass: chancel east window has stained glass of 1866; chancel south window with stained glass of 1887. Other windows with C20 stained glass or lattice glazed. Sources: Radcliffe, E.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

SX3740260506

Port Eliot House

62115

Country house in a landscaped park. Contains a medieval core from the Priory of St Germans; the early C18 building, largely rebuilt and refaced by John Soane 1804-6, and with a service wing of 1829 by H. Harrison.

Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall

Later C19 alterations. Rubble with stone dressings. Slate roofs behind embattled parapets. Plan: Entrance front to west, with the 2 parallel service wings of 1829 projecting to front left, enclosing a small service courtyard, with a carriageway at the front. The main house by Soane has rooms arranged in 2 ranges, with the saloon and drawing room facing north (at the left side) with the circular drawing room by Soane to rear left; stair hall between the entry hall and the saloon to left. Other rooms facing the south, include the billiard room and dining room. Gothic style. Exterior: The entrance front is of 2 storeys on plinth and 6 bays, with embattled parapet over coved cornice. All windows paired 8-pane sashes with hood mould, first floor string course. First floor 2 central windows have Gothic glazing bars. Central porte-cochere is of 1829 by Harrison and has 4-centred arch and hood mould, inner panelled double doors with moulded architrave. 4 bays to left in greenstone coursed square rubble, 2 bays to right in sandstone. Service wing projects to left, 2 storeys and 5 bays with buttresses and embattled parapet, paired sashes with hood moulds. Right side has polygonal tower to each end with pointed arched 12-pane sashes. 1:3:5:3:1 bays, with central 5 bays broken forward. All windows sashes, with cambered brick heads at ground floor, 4-centred arches at first floor. Central French windows and French window to left. Centre bays have modillion cornice. 3 bays to right retain 12-pane sashes at ground and first floors. Low screen wall attached to left, with pair of square plinths and wrought iron gates across, urns over piers. 5 granite steps leading to the entrance front, with splayed wrought iron railings to each side. Left side has bow to left of the circular drawing room. Rendered central range of 4:3:2 bays with central bay broken forward and embattled parapet. Bow has blind 9-pane sash at basement level, 12-pane sash at ground floor and 9-pane sash at first floor. The central 3 bays of the centre range are in rusticated granite ashlar of the C18 at basement, with central round-arched doorway with console keystone, round-arched 6-pane sash to right and left with splayed glazing bars and cornice over. All windows sashes of varied sizes. Service wing projecting to right, in 1:3:2 bays, with sashes at basement, ground and first floors. Rear is in 3:1:2 bays; central canted bay through 2 storeys, with 15-pane sash at ground floor with Gothic glazing bars, first floor 9-pane sash. Sashes in bays to right and left with brick surrounds. To right, the bow of the circular ballroom with sashes at basement, ground and first floor. Interior: All features of interior remain as described in sources. The park was landscaped by Repton, Red Book dated 1793. Sources: Hussey, C.: Country Life, October 15, 22 and 29, 1948.

SX3596057793

Church of St. Germans

62087

Parish church. C12, consecrated in 1261, south chapel of late C14, extended in C15; north aisle rebuilt 1888, with other alterations. Slatestone rubble, greenstone and sandstone dressings, slate roofs. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, 2 west towers with south west porch set in the angle and leading into the south aisle. North transept and vestry. The nave has a porch under a gable at the west end, with fine Norman door, double doors; in the upper gable end 3 round arched lights with nook shafts. Tower to south west, in 3 stages, with string courses and embattled parapets, pilasters at first and second stages, round arched lancets; 2-light 4-centred arched bell-openings at 3rd stage with cusped lights and wooden louvres, clock to north and south, dated 1781. Tower to north west, in 3 stages, with clasping buttresses at first and second stage rising to broach to the top octagonal stage with embattled parapet. Round-headed lancets; east door in greenstone with stepped rounded arch and jamb shafts. C19 door with strap hinges. The north side of the nave and chancel has embattled parapet, nave has two 3-light windows with Perpendicular tracery. Embattled parapet to vestry. The south aisle is of 4 bays with embattled parapet and weathered buttresses. Four 4-light windows, all with 4-centred arches, upper tracery and hood mould; Tudor arched door to east. Two 3-light Perpendicular style windows at the east end, and upper 3-light similar window. South west porch has moulded cornice and embattled parapet. 4-centred arched door to south with hood mould. 4-centred arched west doorway with quatrefoils in spandrels, roll-moulded with hood mould; mask gargoyles. Chancel has 5-light east window with transom, all trefoil-headed lights with Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Interior: Unplastered walls. Nave and chancel in one, with C19 wagon roof. 7-bay south arcade of round piers with fluted abaci, 4-centred arches, 3 arches to west stepped, other moulded; similar columns with stepped arch to north, formerly to the family pew, now organ chamber. One clerestory window with chevron jambs above the south arcade. South aisle has similar C19 roof. East piscina with ogee hood, sedilia with gabled crocketed hood and tomb recess with ogee hood. Second tomb recess with ogee hood in main south wall of aisle. Holy water stoup by west door. South west tower has round arch to aisle, with round columns with fluted abaci, clustered columns to east and north. Similar stepped arch with clustered columns to north west tower. Fittings: font in nave. Misericord in south aisle. Royal Arms dated 1660 in south aisle. Eliot arms in nave. Monuments: In north west tower, the Rysbrack monument to Edward Eliot, 1772; marble sarcophagus to Susan Countess of St Germans, 1830. In nave: slate tablet with acrostic inscription in Latin to Ionhannes Minister, 1631; marble tablet to

Walter Moyle, 1701; pair of marble monuments with broken pediments and pilasters, to John Glanville, 1735 and Elizabeth Glanville, 1748. In south aisle: marble ledger stone to Ann Eliot, 1723; monument by Westmacott, to John, first Earl St Germans, 1823; slate ledger stones to Richard Boger, 1733 and Sarah Nanjulian, 1778. Glass: chancel east window has stained glass, dedicated 1896, by E. Burne Jones. For further details, see sources: Radcliffe, E. Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Spence, J.E.: St Germans Priory Cornwall. SX3594257751

GII*

Heskyn Mill and Chimney

62052

Corn mill, now restaurant. Early - mid C19, with some later alterations. Slatestone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends and ridge tiles. Plan: Rectangular mill, powered from a leat approaching from the north west (rear left). There is a wheel pit to each side, with a leat brought round the rear of the building, running two water wheels. There is a later C19 engine house to the left side, an engine house for a steam engine, with gearing on to the water wheel at the left side for subsidiary power; freestanding chimney to rear left. Heskyn Mill is unusual in having a dual power source, and retains a remarkably complete set of machinery internally; the conversion to a restaurant has made few alterations. Exterior: 2 storeys with loft; 3 window front. All windows of C20. Ground floor has 3-light casement with timber lintel to right and left, with central C20 door with timber lintel. First floor has two 3-light casements and central 2-light casement with timber lintel. The right side has 3-light casement at first floor level and to the loft; lean-to to rear of 2 storeys with C20 glazed door to side. The wheel pit with cast iron waterwheel and watershaft. The left side also has a C20 casement at first floor and loft level. The waterwheel has some wooden floats remaining, cast iron shroud and watershaft. Remains of wooden launder; both wheels are overshot. To left of the wheel pit, a narrow 2-storey building with 2-light casement in the front gable end; this would have housed the gearing machinery from the steam engine to the rear left. At the left side, there is a wide window to the right, 3- light window and upper loading door and double doors. The engine house is to the rear left, with a single light ground floor. To the rear left, about 5 metres from the engine house, a freestanding chimney of circular plan, tapered, in rubble wide brick cornice. Interior: On the spout floor, at each end of the mill, is the pit wheel, wallower and great spur wheel; from the train shaft, there are 2 subsidiary drives at each end, driving 2 sets of stones on the stone floor. On the stone floor, the wooden tuns are all in place (hoppers retained in an outbuilding on site), for the stones at the left hand end; the stones to the right are probably Buhrstone, lightly cemented with plaster of Paris and bound with iron hoops. In the loft, there is a pulley wheel on the rear wall. Heskyn Mill is remarkably complete; although the windows have been replaced, the function of the building is clear. It is said that Heskyn Mill replaced Cutcrew Mill (q.v.) as the corn mill for the Port Eliot estate, when Cutcrew was converted as a sawmill.

SX3427159598

Treduan Farmhouse

62075

Farmhouse, now house. Early C17, with alterations of C18, C19 and C20. Slatestone rubble. Thatched roof, hipped to right; gable end to left has gable end stack, axial stack to left in rubble with cornice, front lateral hall stack with brick shaft and end stack to right with brick shaft. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room to right is heated by an end stack, and has a stair in the end wall from the first floor to attic level. The hall is to left of the passage, heated by a front lateral stack; the chamber above the hall is heated from an axial stack to the left. To the rear of the hall, there is a double stair tower, each stair entered through its own door; this appears to be all of one build and is most unusual; between the 2 stairs is a small closet room at ground and first floor. The room to end left is heated by a gable end stack. A 2- storey porch to the front of the passage. To the rear of the lower end room to right is a dairy outshut, unheated, and probably of the later C17. Exterior: 2 storeys all windows C20 casements. 2-storey gabled porch, with the outer doorway with a chamfered and scroll stopped timber lintel; inner doorway has similar lintel and C19 4-panelled door; bench to right and left; first floor has 2-light casement with timber lintel and 3 pigeon holes above; the right side has first floor small 2-light casement, formerly unglazed, with chamfered frame and mullion, and iron stanchions. The lower end to right has 12-pane light at ground floor and 2-light casement at first floor, both with brick segmental heads. The hall is to left of the porch, with external stack and small window to right at ground floor, an 8-pane light with timber lintel with scroll stops. 2-light casement at ground and first floor to left of the stack. The end room to left has 2-light casement at ground and first floor and C20 half glazed door with timber lintel. Left end rendered, with external stack and buttresses, probably of C19. Right end has large buttress to right

supporting the stair within, and 2 casements at first floor. At the rear, behind the lower end room, is a single storey unheated lean-to with asbestos slate roof, formerly at slightly higher roof level. The double stair tower forms a wide central porch; to the left, a recess under the treads of the stair, and at first floor an unglazed 2-light casement with wooden mullion and iron stanchions, rough timber lintel. To right, at ground and first floor, single light C20 windows lighting the closets. To the right, a similar recess under the stair to right, both recesses with C20 doors. The right side of the stair tower has a single C20 light. Rear of lower end has no windows. Interior: The passage has a slate floor, chamfered beams and moulded cross joists; front door has draw bar sockets, chamfered lintel with scroll stops; same lintel to rear passage door. The wall to the hall to left is a stud partition, solid masonry wall to the lower end to right. Draw bar sockets also to rear passage door. The lower end room to right has 2 steps down to a lower. Wide fireplace to end, with timber lintel and cloam oven to rear left. To left of the fireplace, a domed recess in the wall, granite lined. The doorway to the lower end room has wide 4-centred arched head, chamfered with run-out stops, and flat lintel, chamfered with scroll stops; early C19 4-panelled door with stops, and flat lintel, chamfered with scroll stops; early C19 4-panelled door with ventilation holes. The hall is to left of the passage; 4 chamfered and scroll stopped cross beams; the small window beside the fireplace has chamfered and scroll stopped lintel. Fireplace to front lateral stack has flat chamfered granite lintel. In the rear wall are 2 doors to the stairs, both early C19 4-panelled door with ventilation holes. The hall is to left of the passage; 4 chamfered and scroll stopped cross beams; the small window beside the fireplace has chamfered and scroll stopped lintel. Fireplace to front lateral stack has flat chamfered granite lintel. In the rear wall are 2 doors to the stairs, both in wood, with 4-centred arch, chamfered with run-out stops, both lintels with scroll stops. In the middle of the rear wall is a timber lintel, possibly from a former opening, used later as a cupboard, with one C18 shaped shelf remaining. At ground floor, the closet between the stairs has a recess in the wall to each side with slate cills. Both stairs are wide winders with stone treads; the stair lights have lintels with scroll stops. 2 steps up to inner room at left end, with similar 6-centred arched wooden doorway, 6 chamfered cross beams and coffin hatch. Fireplace to end wall, flat granite unchamfered lintel remaining with rubble jambs, oven to rear right. At first floor, there is a half-landing leading to the chamber over the porch; this has similar 4-centred arched wooden doorway; the closet between the stairs has a doorway with flat timber lintel, chamfered with scroll stops, and 4-centred arch over. The chamber over the hall has a fireplace to the axial stack, with flat chamfered granite lintel and jambs and pyramid stops; rear closet to this room. Chamber at left end partitioned in C20. Roof not inspected, said to have been completely renewed at time of thatching. The front and rear walls of Treduan Farmhouse are of equal thickness; it is possible that the front lateral stack and the rear double stair tower are additions after the original build, but the double stair tower itself appears to be all of one build. At first floor there is a heavy timber wall plate by the stair to rear left; this may indicate alterations when the stair tower was built. The first floor fireplace over the hall is a later addition of the later C17. The internal features are of high quality.

SX344559929

Cutcrew sawmills

62049

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

SX3378160123

Sir William Moyles Almshouses

62100

Almshouses. 1583, with substantial C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends and gable end stacks with rubble shafts, shaped granite caps and cornices. 4 similar axial stacks. Plan: A long rectangular range with 6 one-room plan almshouses on the ground floor and 6 similar plan almshouses above on the first floor, with access via stairs at either end of a gallery across the front which forms a loggia for the ground storey houses. Converted into 4 dwellings in C20. Exterior: 2 storeys. The open galleried front has 6 slate-hung gables supported on square stone rubble piers with chamfered corners. The piers are connected by a low stone rubble wall at the base which rises to the first floor level at either end, where the stone stairs give access to the gallery, which has a simple timber railed balustrade. Ground and first floor have 3 doors with granite hollow-chamfered and stopped surrounds; arranged at ground and first floor with 2-light casement, door, 3 casements, door, 2 casements, door and 2 casements. All C20 windows. Left side has 2-pane sash at ground and first floor to right. Rear has 2-storey additions of C20. Interior: Much altered in C20. Roof structure not inspected.

SX3546957922

Eliot Terrace

62083

Row of 4 attached houses, originally with shops at ground floor. Mid C17, with alterations of C19 and C20. Slatestone rubble, partly rendered. Slate roofs, hipped, with ridge tiles; rendered stack to end right and left, axial stack between Nos. 2 and 3, and axial stack to No. 4. Plan: Nos 1 and 2 are a pair, with central paired entrances, one room to left heated by end stack, one room to right with front lateral stack and gable end stack heating the room at first floor to right. No. 3 has entrance to left side, with one room to right heated by axial stack. No. 4 has entrance to left end room to right heated by end stack. The front rooms of Nos. 3 and 4 were originally shops, now all living accommodation. Exterior: Nos. 1 and 2 are to left, of 2 storeys. Paired central C20 doors, with moulded timber lintels. To left, a 4-light casement with ovolo-moulded mullions and moulded lintel, with 3-pane casements and L hinges. To right a similar 4-light window; at first floor two 3-light and central 4-light C20 casements, with moulded timber lintels. To the right of the door to No. 2, external rubble stack, with chimney removed. Nos. 3 and 4 are rendered at first floor level. No. 3 has a panelled and glazed door with 2-pane sidelight to left, to right the C17 shop window, of three 9-pane lights with ovolo-moulded mullions. No 4 has panelled and glazed door set in an ovolo-moulded frame, with window to right of two 9-pane lights with ovolo-moulded mullions and frame; all set under a first floor string course. At first floor, 2 oriels on carved brackets with ovolo-moulded mullions, with 4-light casement; deep eaves. No. 3 has a doorframe, moulded with scroll stops; No. 4 has moulded doorframe with large rounded stops. At the left side, the stack is corbelled out at first floor; blocked door to left. At first floor, 2-light casement with replaced C20 mullion, and moulded timber lintel. Right side rendered with C20 window at first floor to right. Interior: Much altered; straight stairs inserted in the passage entrances. No 1 has a cupboard to right of ground floor fireplace, with 2-panelled door, in position of former external door. No. 3 and No. 4 have ovolo-moulded mullions inside the oriel windows. Roof structure not inspected.

SX3558857840

Orangery with urn 12m N and busts to the S

62119

Orangery, with urn and busts. Circa 1790, with 4 busts in the garden to south and an urn to north, probably sited in mid C19. Orangery in brick and rubble, rendered; hipped slate roof. Rectangular orangery with glazed front to south and domed portico to north. Exterior: Single storey, 1:3:1:3:1 bays on the south front; central double doors with margin glazed bars and margin glazed overlight, pilasters. 24-pane sash to right and left with frieze over. To right and left, 2 further similar sashes, with pilasters between all windows. End bay to left and right with similar glazed double doors with tall fanlight and 15-pane round-headed sash with Gothic toplight to each side. Similar frieze over each end bay. Moulded eaves cornice. Left end wall and rear in rubble; left side has tall double doors, panelled on the inside. Rear has central portico with half-glazed door, 15-pane sash to right and left, with Ionic columns and frieze. Niche with bust to each side. Domed roof in lead, in course of repair at time of survey (August 1986). To the south of the orangery, a group of 4 Roman style busts on tapered piers with fielded panels. Urn set on plinth about 12 metres north of orangery. Sources: Hussey, C. : Country Life, October 15, 22 and 29 (1958).

SX3604357690

Town Lodge

62096

Lodge to Port Eliot. Circa 1840 with few later alterations. Greenstone ashlar with limestone dressings, plinth, quoins and gateway. Slate roof behind embattled parapet. Plan: pair of one-room plan lodges, linked by a gateway in limestone. Tudor Gothic style. Exterior: Each lodge is of 2 storeys, symmetrical. Ground floor has 3-light window with cusped lights and square hood mould, band course, first floor embattled oriel with 4 cusped lights and cornice. Central 4-centred arched moulded gateway with quatrefoils in recessed spandrels, parapet with blind quatrefoil panels; panel with arms, supporters and coronet of the Earls of St Germans. Stacks to outer sides of lodges. Inner side to right has canted bay at ground floor, with 4 cusped lights and panelled parapet, 4-panelled Gothic door to right with hood mould. First floor string course and two 2-light windows with cusped lights and hood mould; embattled parapet. Inner side to left as to right, with small single storey addition to right with two 2-light casements with 2-centred arched heads and door with overlight; cornice with one gargoyle. Small single storey addition to end with 2-light casement with stone mullion and hood mould, embattled parapet. Outer side blind. Interior: Not inspected.

SX3586057753

Stables and gate piers

62116

Stables and coach houses. 1802-6, by John Soane; C20 alterations. Random rubble. Hipped slate roofs with lead rolls to hips and ridge. Plan: Stables in 2 parallel ranges with yard between; The ends of each range break forward to the carriageway at either end of the courtyard; the east end has a pair of gate piers. One range to south and one to north. Gothick style. Exterior: Each range of 2 storeys, 3 bays, with central block of 2 storeys and single storey asymmetrical wings to each side. South range has central bays with central doorway with fanlight, C20 4-centred arched sash right and left and three 12-pane sashes at first floor, with 4-centred arches and Gothic glazing bars. Corbelled embattled parapet. Each side has single storey wing, with C20 sash, formerly carriage doors, and wing broken forward to left with 3 doors with pointed arched fanlights, central doorway blind. To right, there are 2 steps forward, and 2 doors; corner pilasters. North range retains original features; central block has door with pointed arched fanlight, two 4-centred arched carriage doorways. Three 4-centred arched Gothick sashes at first floor of 12-panes each. Single storey range each side with 4-centred arched carriage door. 2 steps forward to left, with corner pilasters, 2 doors, now one garage door, with 2 fanlights over the Gothic glazing bars, blind door to end. Pump and trough attached to south range, dated 1867. Outer entrance has square rubble piers with diamond plinths for ball finials. Door with pointed fanlight to left, blind door with similar fanlight to right. Interior: Not inspected. Sources: Hussey, C.: *Country Life*, October 15, 22 and 29, 1948.

SX3580257971

Church of St Terminus

62021

Parish church. Late C13, mid C15; restoration of 1872 including re-roofing and rebuilding of the north and south porches. Slatestone random rubble and squared rubble, with limestone dressings. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles. Plan: West tower of late C13, and nave; chancel probably built in the mid C15, with north arcade, north aisle and north porch. South porch. The C19 restoration includes rebuilding of porches. 2-stage tower with very large weathered buttresses to north and south, rising to first stage; moulded string courses and set back embattled parapet. To west, a C19 2-light window with cusped lights and hood mould, set in an opening of a formerly larger window, with rough segmental head and imposts remaining. At second stage, north side has lower bell-opening with slate louvre, square-headed lancet with 4-centred arched hood mould. At upper level to all sides a single lancet bell-opening with granite jambs and slate louveres; string course stepped over the head of the south bell-opening. Embattled parapet with coping and later C15 granite obelisk pinnacles. Nave has 2 south windows, both of C19, 3-light with cusped lights. Gabled south porch in squared stone on plinth, with 4-centred arched doorway with imposts, relieving arch and keystone, raised coped verges and cross finial. C17 slate ledger stone set in floor; stone benches to sides and C19 roof with purlins and wall-plate. Brick segmental arch over inner C19 door with strap hinges and 4-centred arched head, wooden spandrels with quatrefoils. Chancel of one bay, set back from nave, blind to south, with 3-light C19 east window of 3 lights, with 4-centred arch and intersecting tracery North aisle of 3 bays on moulded plinth; 3-light east window with hollow-chamfered 3-centred arched lights, upper tracery and hood mould. North side has 2 similar 3-light windows, east end also similar window. Gabled north porch in squared stone on plinth, with round-arched outer doorway with imposts, raised coped verges and cross finial. Slate floor and roof as in south porch. Inner C15 doorway, hollow-chamfered, with 4-centred arch and mask corbel set above, with C19 studded door. Interior: Plastered walls. Nave and chancel in one, and the north aisle, all have C19 roofs of arched-braces, with

collar and king posts. Granite tower arch, with polygonal shafts to sides, impost mouldings and chamfered 4-centred arch. C19 screen across arch. 4-bay north arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with abaci carved with geometric leaves; 4-centred arches with convex and roll mouldings. Fittings: font in nave, probably in C13, with moulded sides to square bowl. Oil on canvas arms of the Blake family, in north aisle, dated 1770. In tower, hatchment of early C19, with Lord's Prayer and Creed. C19 wooden pews in nave and aisle. C18 sanctuary chair in chancel. Monuments in nave: marble tablet on slate ground, to Jonathon Palmer, 1839; slate tablet with pedimental head, painted lettering and flaming urn, to Peter Palmer, 1736; marble tablet on slate ground, to Mary Palmer, 1821; slate tablet with pedimental top, with 2 flaming urns, heart in roundel, skull set within clock face and casket, to Jewell Doidge, 1798. Monuments in north aisle: fine Jacobean slate tablet with strapwork and primitive Gothic lettering, to Henry Dudy, 1636; oval slate tablet, to Ann tawe, 1691. Glass: chancel and aisle east windows with late C19 stained glass. Sources: Radcliffe, E: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

SX3710259048

GII

Bake barton old kitchen garden

62038

Kitchen garden walls, formerly part of the Bake estate. C18. Slatestone rubble. Square plan kitchen garden, enclosing about one acre. The walls are about 5 metres high, with slate coping, pilasters around the outside. Doorway to each side. Attached to the outer side at the north are lean-to gardeners' sheds.

SX3228358728

Rytha Farmhouse

62070

Farmhouse. Late C17, rebuilt and altered in circa 1740, refronted in mid C19, with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, slate-hung at the front. Slate roof, hipped over the rear range; gable ends and gable end stacks to the front range. The rear slope in asbestos slate. Plan: The rear range appears to have been of 3 room plan, with rear lateral stack to right and the two rooms to left heated from an axial stack with back to back fireplaces. The front range is of 2-room plan, with central entrance and stair well to rear centre. The stair well is part of the C18 remodelling, when the rear left appears to have been partly rebuilt. Exterior: Front of 2 storeys and symmetrical 3- window range, all windows C19 16-pane sashes, except ground floor to right, a 20-pane sash. Central gabled rendered porch, with inner panelled and glazed door. The right side of the front range has small 16-pane sash at ground floor to left. Straight joint to rear range, with C20 3-light casement at ground floor, 2-light C19 casement at first floor with L hinges. 3 pigeon holes at first floor level to right. Left side of the front range is slate-hung. The rear range projects beyond the front range, and has a door to front, with C20 window at first floor. Small lean-to at the side. Rear has rear lateral stack to left and small single storey C19 rubble addition with door to side and 3-light casement to rear with L hinges. Rear of the main house has two 2-light casements of C20 at first floor with a straight joint between; plain door to right. Interior: Not inspected.

SX3296656789

Penwin Farmhouse

62067

Farmhouse, now house. Late C18, with C19 and C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble. 2-span asbestos slate roof with gable ends and gable ends stack. Plan: Double depth plan; in the front range there is a central entrance to a passage, with principal room to front left and right, each heated by a gable end stack. 2 rear service rooms, with C20 straight stair between the 2 rooms. The stair was formerly in the front entrance passage. Between the front and rear room to left, a doorway has been knocked through, exposing a timber lintel, possibly remaining from a former door in this position. Attached to left, a single storey outhouse, with pump, granite trough and slate floor. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical .3-window range; C19 fenestration. At first floor, all 16-pane sashes with keystones, central C20 glazed porch with inner half-glazed door, 12-pane sash with 4-pane sidelights and keystone to right and left. The left side has a plate-glass sash at first floor in the front range. The single storey outhouse has slurried slate roof with ridge with ridge tiles, one hand-made crested ridge tile surviving. C20 door and window to right, door and window to centre; left gable end has window with timber lintel. The rear is in rubble with brick dressings. Ground floor to left has blocked doorway with C20 window inserted, casement and 2-light casement to right; to end right a 3-light casement with brick

segmental head. At first floor, 2-light casement to right and left, and central larger 2-light casement, all of C19 or early C20 with brick segmental head. Interior: Not inspected.

SX3209559635

Tomaland

62072

House, divided into 2 cottages. Circa early-mid C18. Slate rubble with cob under the eaves. Steeply pitched corrugated iron roof with gable ends; originally probably thatched. Projecting gable end stacks at either end with set-offs and slate weathering, heightened in brick in the C19. Plan: either a 2-room plan house converted to a pair of one-room plan cottages, or originally a pair of one-room plan cottages. On either side of the plastered stud central partition is a straight flight of stairs rising from the back of the house, and at the front on either of the central partition is a doorway. Each room is heated from a gable end stack, the left hand fireplace has a cloam oven. The first floor rooms appear to be unheated. The full-width outshut at the back is an addition of late C18 or early C19 and contains 2 shallow unheated service rooms, probably added when the house was converted into a pair of cottages. Exterior: 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical. 2 widely spaced windows on the ground and first floor near the end of the front, retaining their C18 or early C19 2-light casements with glazing bars and L-shaped hinges on pintles. The first floor left 2-light casement has been altered slightly. A very small single light window on first floor to left of centre. There may have been a similar single light window on first floor to right of centre which has been blocked. All the windows are in their original small openings with wood lintels and slate cills. 2 doorways to right and left of centre, the left-hand with C19 plank door, the right hand door removed, but both have wrought iron hinge pintles. The pair of doorways is now enclosed in a C20 corrugated iron porch. An C18 or C19 small single casement with glazing bars in the left-hand gable end towards the front with a wood lintel and slate cill. There are no windows in the original rear wall but 2 doorways and a cupboard in another opening which may have been inserted later when the outshut was added. The rear outshut is built into the bank of the rear and has small windows below the eaves at the back; the lean-to roof has been removed. Interior: plastered stud partition wall at the centre. Only the right hand of the 2 straight stairs on either side of the partition survives. The first floor is supported on closely spaced waney and slightly chamfered cross beams. The fireplace at the right hand end has a cambered timber lintel and a late C19 simple wooden chimneypiece and an oven with an iron door. The left hand room has a fireplace, its lintel replaced with a brick arch, and it has a blocked cloam oven. The floors of both rooms are paved in slate. Roof: The roof space is ceiled, but in the first floor rooms the feet of the principal rafters are exposed, and rest on the wall-plate. Built on a sloping site with higher ground level at the back and to the right.

SX3158759916

Clennick Farmhouse

62042

Farmhouse. Mid-late C17, with C18 outshut to rear, C19 and C20 alterations. Rubble, rendered. Slate roof, partly scantle slate and slurried, with gable ends and ridge tiles, one handmade crested tile surviving. Gable end stacks with brick shafts and rear lateral hall stack. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan, with lower end room to left heated by gable end stack, hall to right heated by rear lateral stack and inner room to end right heated by gable end stack. Stair tower possibly of the original build, to the rear of the hall, and a C19 boxed stair in the lower end room, along the wall to the passage. Outshut of C19 to rear of lower end room and hall. Exterior: 2-storeys, passage has 4-panelled door. All windows C20 casements. 2-light casement above door, one at ground and first floor to right, 2 at ground floor lighting hall and one to end room to right, 2 at first floor to right. Right gable end has stepped external stack. Left end has 2-light casement to the dairy in the outshut. Rear has pitched roof over stair tower, with one C20 window to left side and small C20 privy attached to rear. Large rendered rear lateral external stack. C20 2-storey addition of one-room plan to rear of lateral stack. The rear outshut has a door. Interior: The lower end room to left has roughly hewn chamfered cross beams; fireplace with oven to right and pot jack. In the hall, there is a semi-circular granite step leading up to the stair tower, which has a stair dividing to right and left, giving access to each chamber over the hall and the chamber over the right end. At first floor, the chamber over the lower end also has chartered cross beams. Roof structure not inspected.

SX3158860075

West Glasdon

62080

House. Mid C18 with some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung and partly rendered. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends and gable end stacks. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, each room heated by

gable end stack; single storey lean-to to rear left. Exterior: 2-storeys, symmetrical 3-window range. First floor level slate-hung, with 2-light casements, all with L hinges except the casement to left which is a C20 replacement. Central porch with pitched roof and plain door in chamfered frame, 3- light casement with L hinges and timber lintel to right and left. All casements have 3 panes each light. The right side has 2-light casement with timber lintel at ground and first floor to left; external stack and single storey small rendered addition. Left side has the first floor level slate-hung, with 2-light casement. The wall is stepped out for the gable end stack with an oven at the base, wall rendered to the left of the stack. Single storey addition to rear right with door. Interior: Not inspected.

SX3370058683

Lanjore Farmhouse

62055

Farmhouse. Early C19, with later C19 additions and few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung. Slurred slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and principal rooms of equal size to front right and left. Dairy to rear and kitchen to rear left. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window range. All windows early C19 3- light casements, of 10-panes each light with cambered heads and L hinges. Central porch with hipped roof and glazed sides, on brick plinth, with half- glazed margin glazed door, inner panelled and glazed door. Straight joint to left, to lean-to addition of later C19. Right side has 2-light casement to dairy at ground floor to right. Attic storey has central round-headed 2- light casement. Left side has 3-light casement in the lean-to and similar attic window. Rear has at first floor a 2-light casement to right and left as on front, central 12-pane casement with L hinges lighting stair. Ground floor has 3-light C20 casement to right, central 2-light casement (formerly door) and single storey addition to left. 2-light casement to left. The rear of the lean-to has a C20 stable door with segmental head. Interior: Not inspected.

SX3402458669

Furze Park Lodge

62050

Farmhouse. Early C19, with later C19 additions and few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung. Slurred slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and principal rooms of equal size to front right and left. Dairy to rear and kitchen to rear left. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window range. All windows early C19 3- light casements, of 10-panes each light with cambered heads and L hinges. Central porch with hipped roof and glazed sides, on brick plinth, with half- glazed margin glazed door, inner panelled and glazed door. Straight joint to left, to lean-to addition of later C19. Right side has 2-light casement to dairy at ground floor to right. Attic storey has central round-headed 2- light casement. Left side has 3-light casement in the lean-to and similar attic window. Rear has at first floor a 2-light casement to right and left as on front, central 12-pane casement with L hinges lighting stair. Ground floor has 3-light C20 casement to right, central 2-light casement (formerly door) and single storey addition to left. 2-light casement to left. The rear of the lean-to has a C20 stable door with segmental head. Interior: Not inspected.

SX3450558546

Lantallack Farmhouse

62002

LAND RAKE WITH SX 36 SE ST ERNEY Lantallack Farmhouse 3/5 II Farmhouse, now house. Probably early to mid C17, with later C17 additions of dairy and stair tower, re-oriented and extended in late C18, with C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Slatestone rubble, front rendered, partly slate-hung and partly painted. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles, hipped at right end and with gable end to left and to rear wing, front rooms heated by rear lateral stacks, rear gable end stack to rear wing. Plan: originally a 3-room plan, with room to end left heated by gable end stack, 2 rooms to right heated by axial stack; it is not clear whether there was originally a passage, possibly between the end room to left and the 2 rooms to right. In the later C17, an unheated dairy of 1-room plan was added to the front of the end room to right, and a stair tower was added in the angle to the main range. In the late C18, the house was re-orientated, so that the right side became the front; the end right room was incorporated as the principal front left room in the new range, and the house was extended with a central entrance hall and rear stair hall, with parlour to front right. The former axial stack became a rear lateral stack for the front room to left, and the front room to right was heated by a rear lateral stack. The original central room was partitioned to form a passage between the dairy and the kitchen in the original left end room (now taking the position of a rear kitchen wing) and a small rear parlour via formed, heated from the original

axial stack. Probably also at this time, an addition was built around the stair tower, for a salting room, adjacent to the dairy. Some alterations of C19 including re-roofing of the front range, and a C20 addition to the right side of the kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-bay front to right, with 1 bay (dairy) to left, with modillion cornice across whole front. The 3 bays to the right have central 6-panelled door with overlight with diamond glazing, plain pilasters and pediment. To left, C19 8-pane sash with sidelights, to right C18 12-pane sash with sidelights. First floor 12-pane sash with sidelights and central 16-pane sash. To left, the dairy has 16-pane sash at ground and first floor. At the left side, the gable end wall of the dairy has ground floor 2-light C19 casement with segmental head; straight joint to left to the salt room, which has a slurried slate roof, and 4-pane light to left side. At upper level, the stair tower has a single light with C20 glazing. To left, ground floor has two 2-light casements with flat heads, to left with a slate dripstone, to right with brick segmental head. Slate string course between the windows at lintel level. The right side of the late C18 building is slate-hung at upper level. Rear of this is also slate-hung, external stack with brick shaft. The late C18 stair tower projects, with pitched roof, also slate-hung, partly in asbestos slate, with small store room underneath with door, 4-pane sash at first floor. The right side of the rear wing is in painted rubble, with C19 4-pane sash and 2-light casement at ground floor, two C20 windows at first floor. Attached to right, single storey C20 addition with door to side and 2 windows in gable end. The rear gable end of the wing has stepped external stack with curved oven at base and remains of slate string course above oven. Interior: The front entrance hall has dado panelling and a segmental arch to rear to the stair well; dog-leg stair with scrolled string, moulded handrail and stick balusters. Both front rooms have 6-panelled doors in moulded architraves. Front right room has cornice with vases, beading, egg and dart and acanthus leaves; panelled shutters to windows. Stair tower has newel stair. Small inner parlour has dado panelling. Dairy has slate floor, slate shelves around the walls. Salting room has trough and hooks in the ceiling. Kitchen has slate floor. The window in the inner parlour may be the site of the original door. Roof: 4 bays remain of the roof over the kitchen; the trusses remain under a later roof. The principal rafters are halved and pegged, with collars pegged to the face of the principals, trenches remaining for upper purlins; probably of the C18 phase of alteration.

SX3579660461

St Earney house

62030

House. Late C18, with additions and alterations of C19 and C20. Slatestone rubble with some granite and greenstone, partly cob, partly rendered. 2-span roof with front slope in C20 slates, rear slope in asbestos slate, gable ends with gable end stack with rendered shafts to front range; ridge tiles. Plan : central entrance to double depth plan, originally with principal room to front left and right, with kitchen to rear left and unheated dairy to rear right, central passage with stair to rear. The kitchen in the rear left room was removed and made into one large room; rear kitchen wing to left, with apple loft attached to rear and scullery attached to rear left. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window range. Ground floor has central panelled and glazed door, portico with slender granite columns supporting a canopy in the form of an entablature with moulded cornice. 3-light casement to left and 2-light casement to right, three 2-light casements at first floor, all C20. Left side rendered, with external stack to front range; conservatory attached to left entered from inner half-glazed door with sidelights. First floor has C19 12-pane sash to left, C20 3-pane light to right. Projecting to left, the wash house, with single storey privy to end left; over the single storey range, slate roof with one hand made ridge tile remaining; rear wall of the wash house in rendered cob. At the right side, front and rear ranges rendered and lined out. Single storey C20 addition; first floor to right an C18 2-light casement with leaded lights. Rear rendered and lined out. To left, ground floor 3-light casement lighting dairy, attached at base of wall a granite pig-salting trough with heavy slate lid. At first floor, 2 C20 2-light casements. Brick stack rising from eaves to right heating original rear kitchen. To rear centre, 2-storey kitchen wing of mid C19, with gable end stack; to the left side 4-panelled door and C20 casement, at first floor 2 C19 2-light casements. Gable end has external stone stair to the apple-loft, which is a 2-storey lean-to in roughly coursed rubble, with 2 ventilation slits at ground and first floor, and door at top of stair. Curved oven at base of the kitchen stack, concealed by apple loft. To right the 2-storey wash house, with door and 2-light casement at ground floor, 2-light casement at first floor. Single storey shed to right with privy at end. Interior: In the front entrance hall, 6-panelled door to right and left. Room to right has marble chimneypiece, and cupboard with shaped shelves. Room to left has Delft tiles around the door to the conservatory. Straight stair to rear of passage with stick balusters and column newel at first floor. Dairy to rear right has slate floor and slate shelves. First floor front rooms have 4-panelled doors and C19 cast iron grates to fireplaces.

SX3710359088

Pigsty 1m N of St Earney house

62032

Pigsty. C18. Slatestone rubble with flat slate roof. Plan: roughly square plan pigsty, set in an enclosed yard with gate to side and front. The pigsty has an opening to the front into the yard, roofed with heavy flat slate slabs; to the rear is a stone chute for feeding. The doorway to the sty has heavy granite lintel, granite jambs with pintle remaining. There are gateways to the yard to the side and the front. This is an unusually complete example.

SX3709359099

Garden wall and shippon attached to the N

62031

Garden wall and attached shippon; the shippon formerly a house. Wall dated 1728, built in 2 sections, one joined to each side of the shippon, which pre-dates the wall, probably of late C17, with later alterations. Wall in slatestone rubble with greenstone coping. Shippon in slatestone rubble with slate roof with gable ends and ridge tiles, some early ridge tiles remaining. Plan: The shippon was originally a 2-room plan house, with each room heated by gable end stack and central entrance to front. The wall is attached in a straight range between St Erney House (q.v.) and the shippon, and extends in an L-plan beyond the shippon. The wall is about two to four metres high, according to the slope of the ground; in the section adjoining St Erney House, there is a gateway with granite jambs and lintel, with C20 wrought iron gate. Beyond the shippon, the wall extends about 10 metres, with a rounded corner, with another 15 metres in the L-plan. On the inner side of the wall is a datestone of 1728 with illegible initials. The shippon has a central cart entrance to the front. Right side has external stack and 2-light window opening at ground floor to left, with timber lintel. Left side has external stack, upper level in cob with first floor window opening, with timber lintel and slate cill. The rear has a low window opening to right and smaller opening to left. Roof has 2 hand made crested ridge tiles remaining. Interior: 5-bay roof, of halved principals resting on the wall tops, with 2 rows of purlins resting on the backs of the principal rafters. Low tie beams, with sockets in rear wall. Each gable end had fireplace with timber lintel. All internal partitions and upper floor removed.

SX3708659097

RPG

Port Eliot

1394

Port Eliot is situated immediately north of the village of St Germans and the B3249 road, and to the west of the tidal River Tiddy. The c 180ha site comprises some 20ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 160ha of parkland. To the east and north the site is bounded by the River Tiddy, while to the north-east and north-west it adjoins agricultural land. To the west, south-west, and south the boundary is formed by the B3249 road, while to the south-south-west the site adjoins properties in the village of St Germans. Immediately south-west of the house the site adjoins the churchyard of the parish church of St Germans, and to the south-east the boundary is formed by Old Quay Lane. The site is undulating, rising to Great Hill c 1.25km north-north-west of the house. From this high point the ground drops north, east, and south-east to the River Tiddy. A further valley crosses the site from west to east c 800m north-west of the house; a stream which flows from west to east through this valley is dammed to form a lake and fishpond. A shoulder of high ground rises to the south of this valley, which opens to the east into a level area known as The Lawn north of the house; this was reclaimed from a tidal creek in the late C18 by the first Lord Eliot. To the east and south-east of the house the ground rises steeply to a level plateau, before dropping steeply north and east to the River Tiddy. There are extensive views south-east and east across the site from Great Hill Plantation, while there are also significant views north, east, and south-east from the pleasure grounds east of the house. The mid C19 St Germans railway viaduct, built by I K Brunel (1806-59), forms a prominent feature in views south-east from the pleasure grounds and The Battery c 530m south-east of the house. The C12 parish church of St Germanus with its two towers (listed grade I) dominates views of the house from the north, while the wooded north-facing slope rising to the south of the church and B3249 road forms a backdrop to the house and park when seen from the north. Port Eliot is today (2000) approached from a minor road which leads north-east from the B3249 road in St Germans village. The drive enters the site immediately to the west of the stables (listed grade II*) c 270m north-west of the house. The stables and coach houses comprise two parallel ranges to the north and south of a central yard, with gate piers forming an entrance at the east end. The stables are constructed in stone in Gothic style; they were built by Soane for the first and second Earls in 1802-6. From the house the buildings form a picturesque

incident on the skyline. The tarmac drive descends c 130m south-west from the stables before turning south-east and continuing for c 100m through lawns planted with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the gravelled carriage court below the west facade of the house; this was formed as part of the alterations to the house by Henry Harrison in 1829 which included moving the entrance from the east to the west facade. Some 80m south-west of the house, Town Lodge (listed grade II*) stands to the west of the parish church on the north-east side of the B3249 road. The Lodge comprises a pair of two-storey square-plan blocks linked by a single Tudor-gothic carriage arch surmounted by a carved heraldic achievement. Constructed in greenstone ashlar with limestone dressings, the Lodge is symmetrical, with crenellated parapets and a pair of oriel windows lighting the first floor. The carriage arch is closed by a single C19 metal gate. The Lodge was constructed c 1840 to the design of an unknown architect, perhaps as part of the rearrangement of the entrance to the house to the west facade. Beyond Town Lodge the drive extends c 130m north-west parallel to the boundary of the site, before reaching a junction at which a branch leads off north-west and north-east to reach the stables, while the main drive sweeps east for c 100m to reach the carriage court. Further drives enter the site from the north and west. The north or Tideford Drive enters the site at Tideford Lodge (listed grade II), a mid or late C19 two-storey slate-stone and granite lodge which stands c 10m south-east of Tideford Bridge (listed grade II), c 1.25km north-west of the house. From the Lodge, the drive passes east along the northern edge of Mill Hill Wood, parallel to the River Tiddy. Turning south-east, the drive continues parallel to the river, through areas of meadow which occupy a north-east-facing slope, the summit of which is crowned by Great Hill Plantation. Passing through Tinnars Quarry Plantation c 1.2km north-north-west of the house and Craggs' Wood c 1km north-north-east of the house, the Tideford Drive emerges onto The Lawn c 650m north-north-east of the house, where it continues along the eastern boundary for c 400m. Passing a gate which leads east to the pleasure grounds and a riverside walk or drive, the Tideford Drive sweeps south-west along the southern boundary of the park, passing below a ha-ha which separates the north lawn from the park, to reach the carriage court west of the house. The west or Furze Park Drive enters the site at Furze Park Lodge (listed grade II) which stands to the east of a junction of the B3249 road with a minor road leading west to Trerule Foot. The Lodge comprises a linked pair of mid C19 gothic stone cottages which are asymmetrical in appearance. Beyond these the drive divides, one branch leading north-east for c 300m through woodland to emerge on to a ridge of high ground from which there are views north-west across agricultural land towards Bodmin Moor, and south-east across the park; sweeping north, this carriage drive, which is today (2000) a track, joins a network of walks and rides which pass through Great Hill Plantation and Mill Hill Wood. The main Furze Park Drive leads c 930m east from the Lodge through Furze Park Plantation and Penmadown Wood to reach Cathacombe Lodge (listed grade II), a picturesque mid C19 two-storey structure which stands to the east of an artificial pond c 930m north-west of the house. Beyond Cathacombe Lodge the drive sweeps south-east to pass south-west of the lakes below and to the north of Barn Meadow Plantation, before turning south to follow the western boundary of The Lawn north of the house and joining the principal approach immediately north-east of the stables. Penmadown Lodge (listed grade II), a mid C19 gothic lodge of similar design to Furze Park Lodge, stands on the B3249 road c 930m south-east of the latter. Penmadown Lodge leads (2000) to a track which follows the southern boundary of the park to join the Furze Park Drive north-east of the stables. Port Eliot (listed grade I) stands on a level terrace c 20m north of the C12 church of St Germanus (listed grade I) and the southern boundary of the site. The house has an irregular plan, with an approximately rectangular principal block flanked to the north-east by a projecting wing with a full-height segmental bay to the north, and a service range to the north-west. The service range comprises two parallel blocks linked to the west by a Tudor-gothic arch surmounted by a crenellated parapet; the north-east and north-west wings enclose a forecourt which is open to the north. The house is constructed in stone and rendered stone with limestone dressings beneath crenellated parapets. The south facade is terminated to west and east by turrets, while the centre breaks forward; the first floor is lit by gothic-shaped sash windows. The east facade has an off-centre full-height canted bay window which is also lit by gothic sash windows. The north facade is partly rendered, while the segmental full-height bay to the north-east assumes the appearance of a tower with attic and basement windows. The west facade is symmetrical, with a centrally placed porte-cochere. Port Eliot contains the medieval core of the Priory of St Germans which was dissolved in the mid C16 and subsequently acquired by John Eliot. Further monastic buildings stood to the south-east of the present mansion, linking the house to the church; these are shown in a drawing by Prideaux (1716), but were removed in the early or mid C18 by James Eliot (CL 1948). Edward Eliot (inherited 1744, d 1806) made alterations to the house in the mid and late C18, possibly to his own designs. In 1792 he invited Humphry Repton to advise on the park and pleasure grounds. Repton's Red Book (1793) also includes proposals for a south-west wing linking the house to the church; these were not implemented. Instead, in c 1802 Lord Eliot commissioned plans for alterations to the house from Sir John Soane; these included the construction of a new entrance from the east, and the circular ballroom to the north-east. Further alterations were made for the second Earl of St Germans in 1829 when the London

architect Henry Harrison constructed a new entrance on the west side of the house, and the service wing to the north-west. The informal gardens and pleasure grounds lie to the west, east, and north of the house, with a further area of lawn to the south separating the house from the church. This was formed c 1785 when Lord Eliot levelled the former graveyard (Lake 1868), and is approached from the carriage court to the west of the house by a flight of stone steps. A gravel walk extends below the south facade of the house which is planted with several mature evergreen magnolias, and returns below the east facade which is similarly planted. To the east of this walk a lawn slopes gently up to a further gravel walk which leads c 160m north-east to join the Tideford Drive at the northern tip of the pleasure grounds. To the east of this walk the ground rises steeply and is planted with mixed trees and ornamental shrubs, through which terraced walks ascend to the pleasure grounds which occupy the level summit of a shoulder of high ground to the east of the house. These informal pleasure grounds are also reached by a gravel walk which ascends a slope c 30m south-west of the house and c 30m east of St Germanus' church. Some 30m north-east of the house a mid or late C20 swimming pool is situated within a low stone-walled rectangular enclosure. To the north of the pool stands a stuccoed classical pavilion, while to the south, the apsidal end of the pool is ornamented with a fountain in the form of a lead putto. The swimming pool was converted from an extended ornamental pond which formed the centrepiece of a small enclosed formal garden constructed c 1930. The pleasure grounds comprise a series of curvilinear walks which pass through areas of lawn and mature mixed woodland underplanted with collections of rhododendrons, camellias, and azaleas. Some 130m east of the house an area partly enclosed by clipped Lonicera hedges is laid out with a series of small paths dividing beds planted with flowering shrubs and herbaceous subjects. To the north of this early C19 flower garden is an early C20 Japanese garden ornamented with a stone lantern adjacent to an informal pool; the pool is one of two in the pleasure grounds which are said to have originated as C18 watering-pools for deer before this area was enclosed from the park in the late C18 or early C19 (Pett 1998). A rustic stone summerhouse dated 1932 (date stone) stands to the north of the Japanese garden. Above a picturesquely planted quarry, located north-east of the house; there are extensive views north up the valley of the River Tiddy. To the south-east of the house the walk leads c 80m to a lawn immediately to the north of the Orangery (all listed grade II*). A flight of stone steps ascends from the walk to a single-storey segmental domed bay set in the centre of the north facade of the Orangery. Rectangular on plan and constructed in rendered brick and rubble, the Orangery has a hipped slate roof and a stone-flagged interior. The south facade is lit by tall sash windows with ornamental glazing to the central, eastern, and western bays. The interior of the building has timber treillage mounted on the walls. To the south, the Orangery overlooks a small garden enclosed to the east by the west wall of the kitchen garden, and to the south and west by tall yew hedges, against which are arranged a group of four Roman-style stone busts on tapered pedestals (listed grade II*). The garden is laid out with cruciform gravel walks which divide four geometric panels of lawn. At the centre of the garden a circular pool and fountain is enclosed within clipped box hedges. Mid C20 photographs show the lawns as box-edged beds planted with roses (CL 1948). The Orangery was constructed c 1790 as part of the improvements to the grounds undertaken by Edward, first Lord Eliot, and was restored c 1970. To the north-east of the Orangery and kitchen garden lies an approximately elliptical-shaped bowling green with an early C19 pedimented painted timber and trellis summerhouse to its north-west. Continuing south-east and east the principal walk through the pleasure grounds passes a late C20 maze c 400m south-east of the house. Created by the present owner, the maze comprises a series of geometrically patterned brick paths divided by clipped beech hedges. The centre of the maze is marked by a late C20 wire sculpture of the Minatour by Ryder. Beyond the maze the walk descends a south-east-facing slope to reach the river and the early or mid C19 Battery (listed grade II), situated on the shore c 530m south-east of the house. The Battery comprises a low crenellated stone wall retaining a terrace on which stand six cannons facing the river. To the west of the terrace is an approximately rectangular area of lawn enclosed to the north and south by shrubbery and trees; at the centre of the lawn stands a granite baluster. The lawn is enclosed to the west by a two-storey stone cottage and further shrubbery. There are extensive river views from the Battery, these being dominated by Brunel's mid C19 St Germans railway viaduct. From the Battery a walk extends north-east parallel to the river. Sweeping north-west and continuing parallel to the water, the walk reaches the mid C19 Boathouse (listed grade II) c 350m north-east of the house. The Boathouse is rectangular on plan and is constructed in rubble stone with relocated granite arches, with a two-span roof which was formerly thatched. The Boathouse stands on a level grassy promontory with a slipway leading north to the River Tiddy. It occupies the approximate site proposed by Repton for an elaborate 'Water Lodge' (Red Book 1793) comprising a boathouse, dock, lodge, and bath; this was not executed. To the south of the Boathouse and the walk opens the quarry. The quarry floor is laid to grass and planted with a group of tree ferns, while the rock faces are partly planted with evergreen shrubs, pines, and ilex oaks. The walk continues c 100m north-west to reach a C19 ornamental cast-iron gate which leads to the Tideford Drive and The Lawn. To the north of the house a level terrace is retained by stone walls which break forward in a bastion to the north. The terrace is

laid to lawn; an axial flagged walk leads from the house to a pair of low wrought-iron gates which give access to a shallow flight of stone steps which descend to a further lawn retained to the north by a ha-ha. The terrace and lower lawn take the place of an enclosed garden and a semicircular bastion or quay from which steps descended to the tidal creek north of the house; this arrangement, which was removed when the creek was filled in c 1800, is shown in Prideaux's drawing of 1716, and a painting of c 1790 (CL 1948). The informal pleasure grounds replace formal terraced gardens which are shown to the south-east of the house on an engraving of 1734 (S and N Buck). These were probably developed by Edward Eliot (1683-1722), who also intended to form the tidal creek north of the house into a 'bason' with a sluice to retain a constant level of water and a series of formal ramparts or terraces to the north, east, and west; this scheme was not implemented (Pett 1998). Edward, first Lord Eliot undertook improvements to the grounds following his succession in 1744, including the development of informal pleasure grounds to the south-east of the house. The plan of Port Eliot included in Repton's Red Book (1793) indicates that the pleasure grounds conformed approximately to their present area, but without the extension to the south-east leading to the Battery. Repton's proposals for the pleasure grounds, including that for the 'Water Lodge', were largely unimplemented, and further proposals for improvements were made by W S Gilpin in the early C19. The pleasure grounds continued to be developed in the C19 and C20. A further summerhouse, St Germans Hut, is situated on Battern Cliffs c 4km south-west of the house (Cottage Gardener 1860); this lies outside the area here registered. The park lies to the north and north-west of the house and is divided into two areas: The Lawn to the north of the house, and the wider parkland to the north-west. The Lawn is an approximately level area of meadow planted with scattered specimen trees, formed c 1800 by the draining of a tidal creek extending west from the River Tiddy. To the north The Lawn is enclosed by Craggs' Wood, a mixed plantation which occupies a shoulder of high ground extending east to the river. Here a disused quarry, today (2000) overgrown, has picturesquely arranged rocks. This area was developed by Edward, Lord Eliot in the mid or late C18 as a 'sublime' walk, with a summerhouse, which no longer survives, perched above the quarry. This work had been completed before 1792 when Repton visited Port Eliot and commented that 'the bold and masterly stile in which the rock scenery of Port Eliot has been handled would make it presumptuous in me to suggest any hints on the subject' (Red Book 1793); Repton included a view of 'The Craggs' and the summerhouse in his Red Book. To the west of The Lawn, c 530m north-west of the house, an irregularly shaped lake is retained to the east by a dam on which runs a drive leading north to Lithiack, the home farm. Here a group of buildings includes an early C19 ornamental dairy (listed grade II), an early C19 calf house possibly designed by Soane (listed grade II*), and an early C18 stable, pigeon loft, and yard (all listed grade II). The farm buildings form a picturesque group on the north side of the lake, and are backed by Dairy Wood, a mixed plantation which ascends the south-west-facing slope immediately to the north. The drive continues to the north of Lithiack to reach a further group of C19 and C20 farm buildings at Penimble; these are screened from view by Penimble Plantation. There is a further, smaller lake immediately north-west of the main lake. The disposition of The Lawn and the lakes broadly corresponds to the proposals made by Repton in his Red Book (1793) with the exception that Repton proposed a single lake, and made no suggestions as to the ornamental treatment of the farm buildings at Lithiack. The park to the north-west of the house is in mixed agricultural use with areas of pasture with scattered parkland trees to the west of the lakes, while areas further from the house are in arable cultivation. The park is divided by blocks of mixed plantation which rise from the valley extending west from the lakes to high ground to the north and north-west. Views north and north-west from the house and The Lawn are thus framed by woodland including Great Hill Plantation, Bramble Park Plantation, and Furze Park Plantation. Some 500m north-west of the house a spur of high ground is crowned by the approximately elliptical Barn Meadow Plantation; this woodland appears to predate Repton's visit to Port Eliot in 1792, for his plan of the plantations (Red Book) shows a circular group of trees in this location, which he proposed to extend in order to diminish their geometrical effect but this scheme was not implemented. Some 1.25km north-west of the house, the Shepherd's Cottage (listed grade II) stands at the head of a valley which descends south-east towards Lithiack and The Lawn. The cottage is an early or mid C19 picturesque two-storey stone structure which incorporates earlier materials. While it is not visible from the house, it serves as a picturesque object from viewpoints within the park. Repton's proposal for an octagonal 'Prospect Room' on the south-facing slope of Great Hill Plantation to serve as an eyecatcher from the house was not implemented (Red Book 1793). The west and north-west park was developed in the early C19, perhaps influenced by Repton's proposals. At the time of Repton's visit to Port Eliot in 1792 this area remained in agricultural use and was divided into small fields by Cornish hedges. Repton commented that it was not possible to mark out routes for new drives until the hedges were all removed but a series of new plantation were proposed to frame vistas. The final development of the park appears to have been undertaken by Edward, Lord Eliot (d 1804) and his sons, the first and second Earls, in the first half of the C19, largely following their own plans. The kitchen garden is situated c 130m south-east of the house and immediately to the east of the Orangery. Approximately rectangular on plan

Land at Bake Farm, Trerulefoot, St Germans, Cornwall

with a rounded corner to the south-east, the kitchen garden is enclosed by brick walls c 4m high which are coped with slates (listed grade II). The garden is divided into four approximately equal rectangular enclosures by a cruciform arrangement of walls. The north-west and north-east enclosures are today (2000) laid out as ornamental gardens with herbaceous borders, shrubs, and specimen trees, while the south-west and south-east enclosures are laid to grass with fruit trees trained against the walls. Against the inner face of the north wall of the north-west enclosure stands a C19 lean-to timber and brick glasshouse (restored late C20). A mid C19 brick Tudor-gothic arch in the north wall of the north-east enclosure is closed by timber doors with ornamental iron furniture; this leads north to the bothies and service sheds which are screened from the pleasure grounds by a belt of evergreen shrubbery and ilex oaks. To the south-east of the kitchen garden is an approximately rectangular orchard which is enclosed by further walls. The kitchen garden was constructed in the mid or late C18 by Edward, Lord Eliot, and is shown in its present form on the plan appended to Repton's Red Book (1793); the walled orchard to the south-east was added to the kitchen garden in the mid C19.

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Appendix 4
Additional Graphic Images of Gradiometer Survey Data



Red-greyscale-blue data plot; band weight equalised, gradiated shading.



Red-cyan-black data plot; band weight equalised, gradiated shading.



Red-blue-green2 data plot; band weight equalised, gradiated shading.

Appendix 5
Supporting Photos
Walkover survey



View from middle of eastern field, looking south-east.



View from middle of eastern field, looking south.



View from middle of eastern field, looking south-west.



View from middle of eastern field, looking west.



View from middle of eastern field, looking north.



View from middle of eastern field, looking north-east.



View from south-east corner of western field, looking north.



View from south-east corner of western field, looking west.



View from south-east corner of western field, looking west.



View of wooded valley base and eastern field boundary, viewed from the south.



View of track between fields, viewed from the east.



View from south-west corner of eastern field, looking east.



View from south-west corner of eastern field, looking north-east.



View from south-west corner of eastern field, looking north.



View from north-east corner of eastern field, looking south-west.



View from north-east corner of eastern field, looking south-west.



View from north-east corner of eastern field, looking west.



View from north-east corner of eastern field, looking south.

Impact Survey



Milestone at Trerulefoot; from the south-east.



Milestone at Trerulefoot; from the east.



The Kitchen Garden Walls at Bake Barton, viewed across from Trerulefoot, showing the extant turbine in the landscape; from the north-east.



Views across the farms of West Glasdon and Lanjore; from the north-west.



Views across the woodland edge of the Port Eliot estate, on the south-west side; from the west



Furze Park Lodge, Port Eliot estate; from the west.



Heskyn Mill, set in the valley bottom; from the south-east.



Cutcrew Sawmills, located in the wide curving valley; from the south.



Padderbury Top, with the scheduled monument on the skyline; from the south-east.



The track leading down to Clennick Farmhouse and Tomaland; from the north.



Track leading to Penewin Farmhouse, from the parish road; from the north-east.



Rytha Farmhouse, viewed from the high ridge to the south, south-east of the farm; from the south, south-east.



Views across the conifer trees towards the round at Padreda; from the north.



Round at Padreda, viewed from the high ground to the south-east; from the south-east.



St Germanus Church, viewed through the decorative lych gate; from the north-west.



Views along Church Road, within St Germans, within the conservation area; from the north-west.



The Church of St Germanus in its setting, framed by the Port Eliot landscaped parkland; from the south-east.



View along the road in the churchtown, towards Town Lodge; from the south-east.



The Church of St Germanus and the Port Eliot House, set together in the bowl of the landscaped parkland; from the west, south-west.



More detailed view of Port Eliot House, framed by the Church; from the west, south-west.



View through the gate into the estate from the churchyard, showing the landscaped parkland; from the south.



View to the parkland of Port Eliot, past the church in St Germans; from the south-east.



The Sir William Moyles Almshouses in St Germans, set down in the valley, on the north side of the stream; from the south, south-east.



Eliot Terrace, almshouses, in St Germans, within the conservation area; from the east.



Landrake church, viewed from the village 'square', the wide junction between North Road and Tideford Road; from the north-east.



Church of St Michael, Landrake, viewed from Church Street; from the south, south-east.



St Erney Church, St Terminus, viewed from the adjacent parish lane which wraps around the north, west and north-west side of the churchyard; from the north.



The church of St Terminus, St Erney; viewed from the east side of the churchyard; from the east, north-east.



View of the listed outbuildings at St Erney House; from the east.



Lantallack Farmhouse, view across the farmhouse to the wide valleys to the south-west; from the north, north-east.



Molenick Farmhouse, a Grade I listed farmhouse, set down a long private track; from the east, south-east.



St Erney House, viewed from the churchyard, through the trees within its garden; from the east.



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