

LAND at BLACKPOOL QUARRY, ST. MEWAN CORNWALL

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



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

For

Bryony Fowler

of

Cleanearth (the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Blackpool Quarry, St. Mewan, Cornwall in advance of the construction of a 50m (77m to tip) wind turbine.

The site of the proposed turbine at Blackpool Quarry is located on Burngullow Common, within the parish of St Mewan, to the north of settlements of Burngullow and Trewoon. The manor of Burngullow, is first recorded in 1791, and was one of the numerous holdings of the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock.

There are five Grade I and twelve Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 39 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There are 26 relevant Scheduled Monuments 10km. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings and Conservation Areas, which fall outside of the ZTV.*

*Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. This is particularly pertinent with respect to the China Clay district. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 13 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on the Church of St. Mewan and the Gover railway viaduct (**negative/moderate**). The greatest impact would be felt by the undesignated sky tips in the Gover Valley, at Fforest and Biscovellet (**negative/moderate**).*

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

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Blackpool Quarry
Parish:	St. Mewan
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 98272 53612

1.1 Project Background

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

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located on the upper western flanks of the Gover river valley, between Trewoon and Penisker Farm, at an altitude of c.210m AOD. The soils of this area are the gritty loamy acid soils with a wet peaty horizon of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the granites of the St Austell Intrusion (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The site of the proposed turbine lies to the north of Burngullow, and to the north-west of Trewoon. The manor of Burngullow is first recorded in 1791 and in 1822 belonged to Mrs. Agar, an heiress of the Robartes family. Trewoon is recorded in Domesday as the land of the Count of Mortain and held by Hamelin. The manor was subsequently divided, with a moiety of Trewoone, which belonged to the Kellys, becoming the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. From c.1820 china clay extraction became increasingly important, the rate of extraction and dumping accelerating in the later 20th century.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The impact of the china-clay industry on the land north of St Austell is immediately apparent: vast clay pits and enormous spoil heaps dominate this strange and desolate landscape. Parts of the landscape around Burngullow and Trewoon have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. The majority of features listed on the Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) are primarily post-medieval and associated with the extractive industries (see Appendix 2). There is a smattering of prehistoric sites in the general vicinity, primarily barrows, which have since been covered in spoil. Archaeological work in the immediate area is limited, although an assessment, survey and fieldwork have been carried out by Exeter Archaeology (2002) and CAU (Cole 2004) at Goonamarth, with a possible Bronze Age roundhouse identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack.



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

1.5 Methodology

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

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

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Historical Background

The site of the proposed turbine at Blackpool Quarry is located on Burngullow Common, within the parish of St Mewan, to the north of settlements of Burngullow and Trewoon. The latter is recorded in Domesday as containing land for 4 ploughs, 2 slaves and 5 bordars, whilst there is pasture one league long and half a league broad (Martin and Williams 2002). Having belonged to the Kellys, the manor was subsequently divided, with a moiety going to Sir Christopher Hawkins, and the other divided between the families of Tremayne and Hoblyn (Lysons and Lysons 1824). The manor of Burngullow, in contrast is first recorded in 1791, and was one of the numerous holdings of the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock.

2.2 Cartographic Resource

The 1838 tithe map shows the basic layout and structure of the site, with an area of extensive unenclosed upland grazing, including china clay pits and quarries within the wider 'Burngullow Common' and surrounded by parcels of enclosed land (Figure 2). The open fields surrounding the Beacon China Clay Works (now the Blackpool China Clay Works), are listed in the accompanying tithe apportionment as under the ownership of Anna Maria Agar, with John Ellis the occupier. The name 'Burngullow Common' is likely to refer to the land formerly being common lands belonging to the manor, and it is depicted as unenclosed common on the Lanhydrock Atlas (1690s).



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

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1888 depicts the Blackpool China Clay Work for the first time, to the south of the proposal site (Figure 3). Numerous more 'old clay pits' and 'old quarries' are depicted on Burngullow Common on the 1st Edition than the tithe. The late enclosure fields to the south of the proposal site on the tithe map are still extant at this time. By the time of the

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1908 (Figure 4), a substantial clay pit and its associated spoil are shown enveloping some of these fields to the south of the proposal site with further clay pits depicted to the immediate east and west of the site.



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



Figure 4: Extract from the 1908 2nd Edition OS map (revised 1906); the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

Subsequent OS mapping (Figures 5-6) indicates the continual growth of the clay pits and spoil heaps. The basic structure of the fieldscape remains unchanged, subject to steady encroachment from the china clay pits to the north and west. More recent and dramatic extraction and spoil tipping took place during the latter part of the 20th century, generating the deep pits and huge spoil tips that characterize the area today.



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



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

3.0 Visual Impact Assessment

3.1 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.*

3.2 Setting and Views

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

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

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

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

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

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as turbines may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting of a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011b, 3):

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

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

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and as recommended in the Setting of Heritage Assets (page 17 and appendix 5). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset. These values are: *evidential*, *historical*, *aesthetic* and *communal*.

3.2.1 Evidential Value

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

3.2.2 Historical Value

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 Aesthetic Value

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.4 Communal Value

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.5 Summary

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

3.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

3.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

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

3.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

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

3.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

Parks and Gardens

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

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

3.4 Methodology

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

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

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 3 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

3.4.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

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

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

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

3.4.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

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

In the following table (Table 1), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

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

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

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

Table 1: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999). The relevant distance range is highlighted.

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

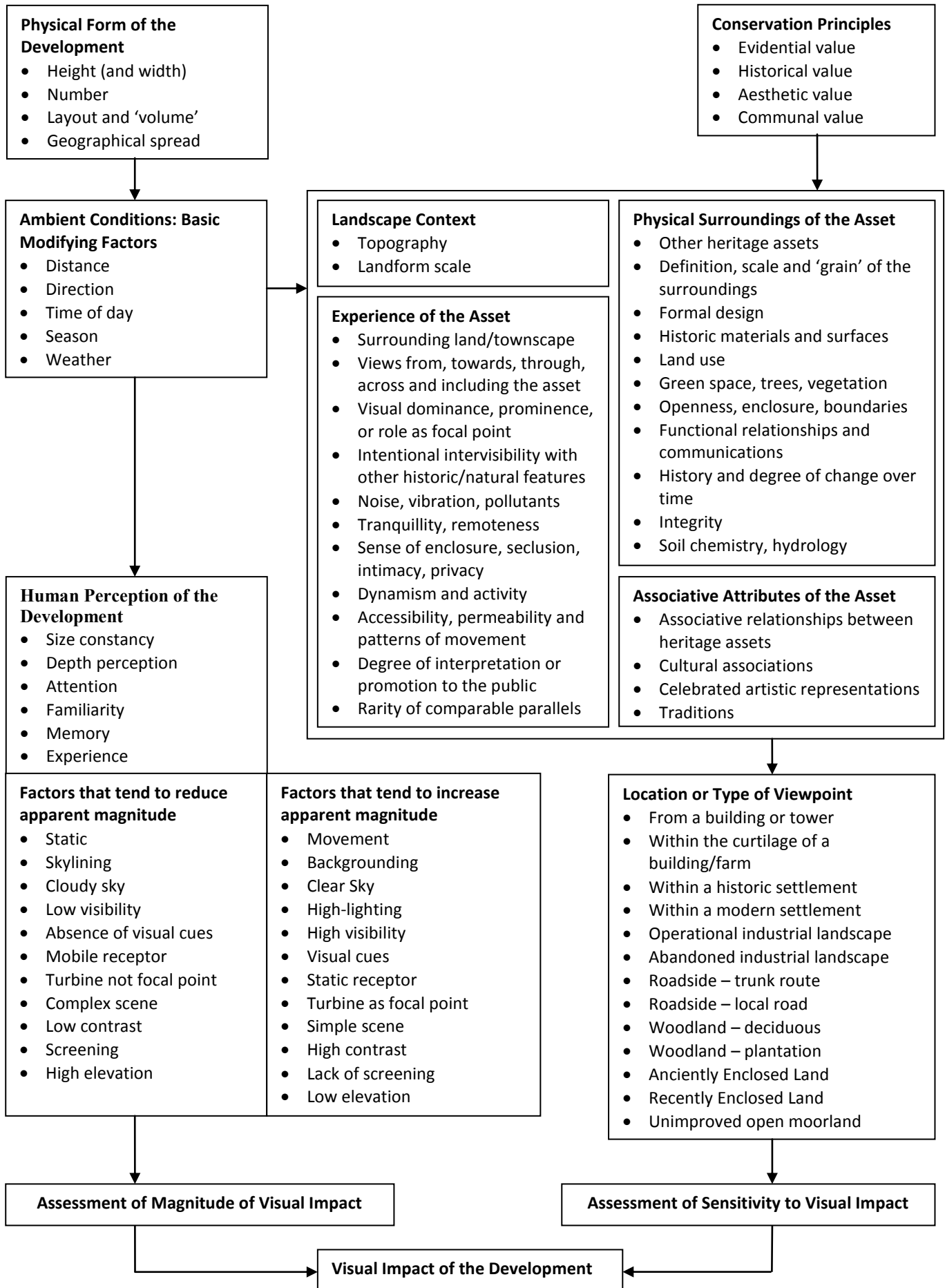


Table 2: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011a, 19).

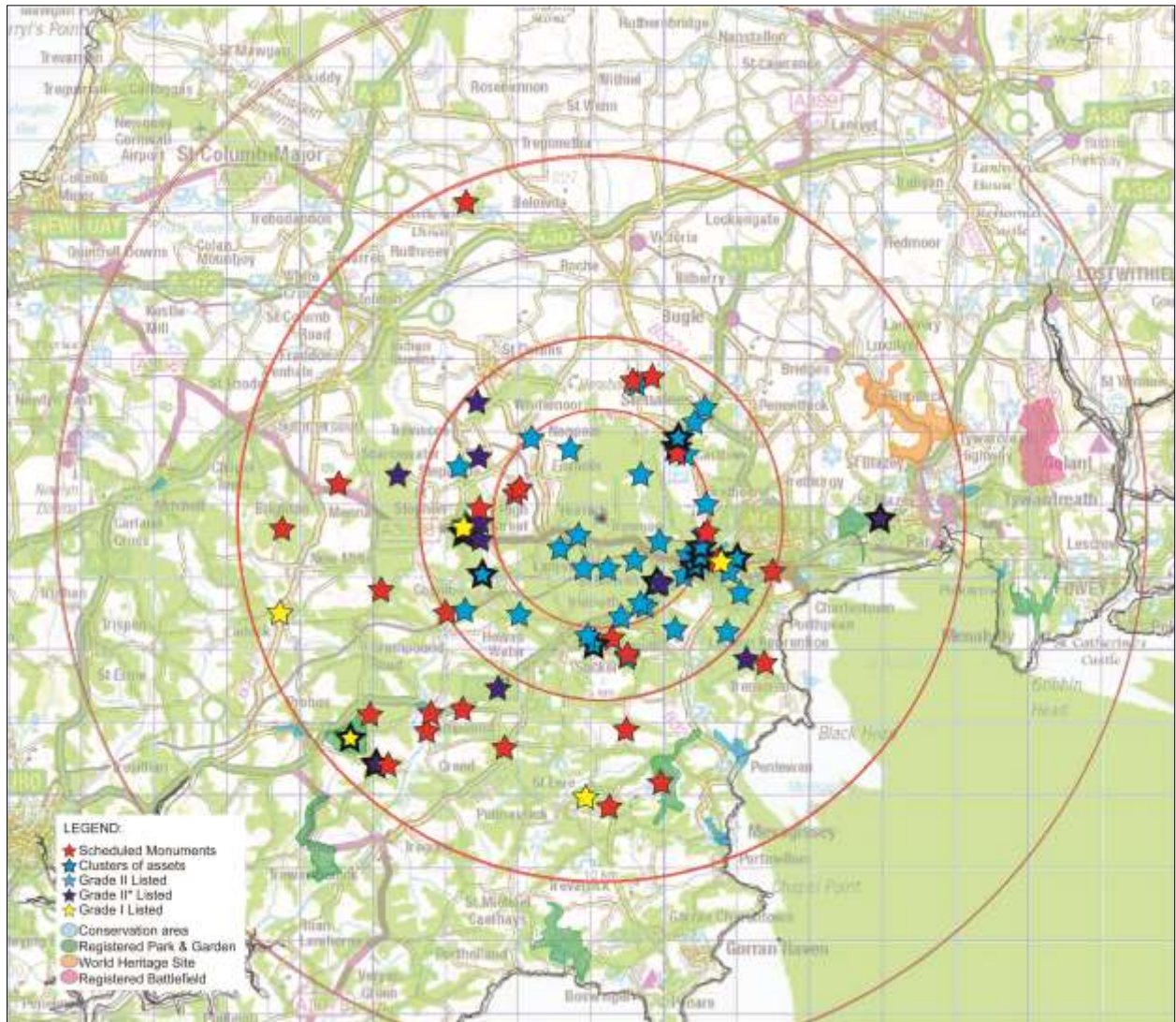


Figure 7: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

3.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be fairly restricted, particularly to the north and north-east. Ridgelines to the west and south will have theoretical intervisibility, but as these areas form part of a widespread dissected plateau landform where local blocking is enhanced, in reality visual impact may be considerably less. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 35km from the turbine site by Cleaneath Energy; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV but SWARCH also had access to a detailed but partial ZTV based on the OS 1:50,000 scale mapping (not reproduced here). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements and by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 3km Listed Buildings (of all grades) and Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) were considered, whether they fall within the ZTV or not; at 3-5km, all SAMs, GI and GII* buildings were considered, as well as GII buildings where they fell within the ZTV. At 5-10km GI and GII* buildings and SAMs were considered where they fell within the ZTV. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields,

relevant Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites were considered out to 15km. Sky tips were also considered, and almost all of these fall within a radius of 5km.

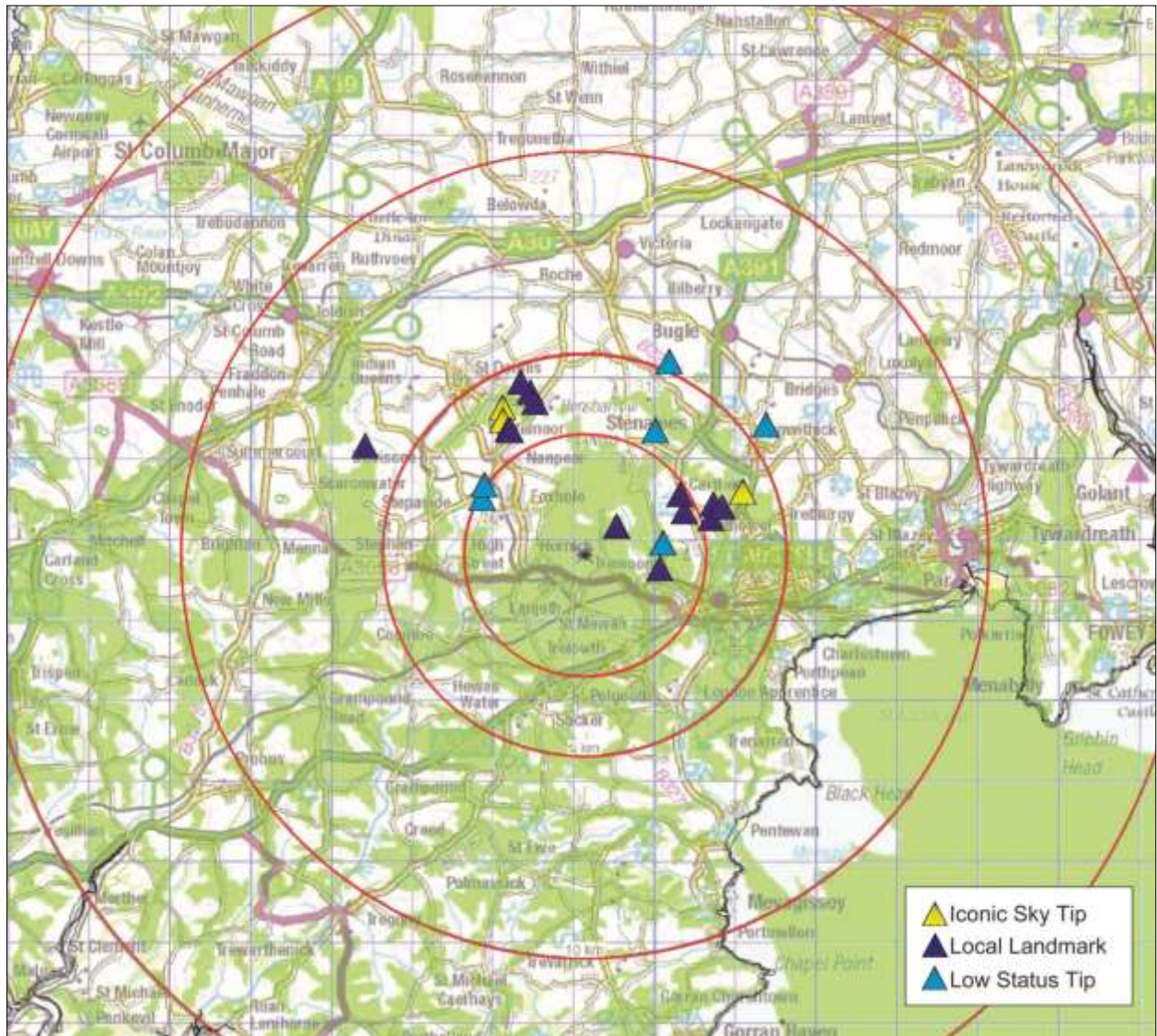


Figure 8: Distribution of recognised sky tips in the china clay district north of St Austell (based on Cole 2008).

3.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a reasonable representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 15km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. It was apparent however that the ZTV had not taken into account the full height of some of the china clay tips and that there are some assets which may actually have no visibility, this was certainly apparent with the tip to the east, which may mean that some of the assets for example within St. Stephen-in-Brannel that are shown as falling within the ZTV, will have no views.

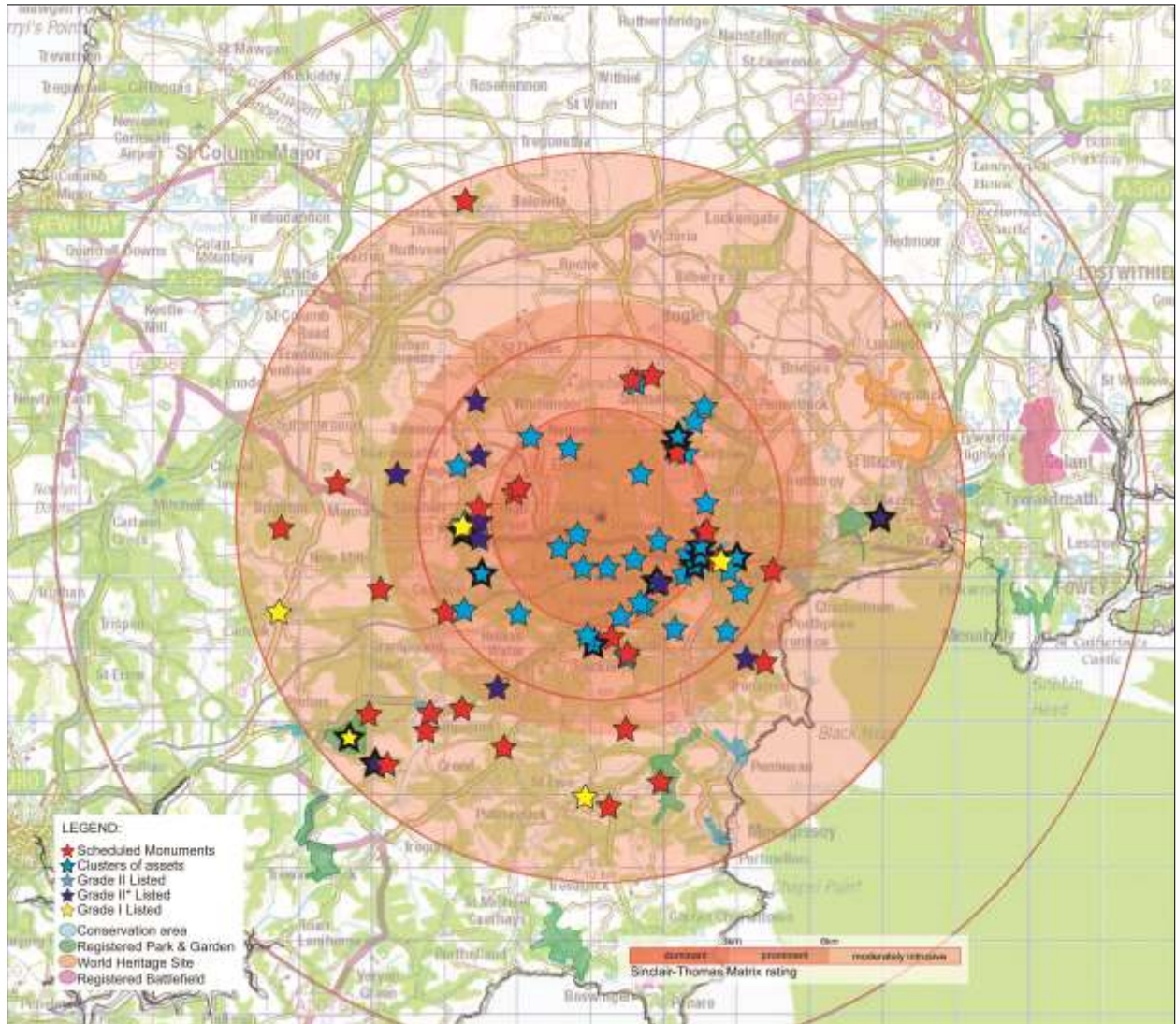


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright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

Within 3km there are 21 Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings and four Scheduled Monuments. There are five Grade I Listed buildings within 10km, the closest being 3.2km from the turbine. The St Austell Conservation Area, also of high significance, is 3-4km away. Three Registered Parks and Gardens have been considered under the ZTV, all at over 6km away. In total over one hundred assets have been considered, including nine Conservation Areas. There are numerous heritage assets within St Austell, but most are subject to comprehensive local blocking from adjacent buildings. Similarly, local blocking applies for the important mining landscape settlement of Charlestown, a former china clay port. On the whole, visual impact is limited as the majority of assets are locally screened by hedgebanks, buildings and trees, positioned within historic settlements or set at such a distance that the proposed turbine forms a visible but diminutive landscape feature. This is a complex, multi-period and highly-modified landscape, and perhaps turbines can be introduced here with more ease than in less varied landscapes.

3.7 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.

3.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

3.8.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

Farmhouses and 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: Carbean Farmhouse		
Parish: Carthew, in Treverbyn		Within the ZTV: NO (borderline)
Designation: GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.3.7km
<p><i>Description:</i> 18th century farmhouse, with possible 17th century origins and some surviving elements, including a 1656 datestone. Granite rubble construction with granite dressings. Some carved 17th century granite exterior stonework. Symmetrical (almost) two-window front elevation.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On a gentle south-eastern slope, with steep gradient increase to the west and north-west to the china clay works. A slight shallow combe runs down to the south-west, along which runs the B3274, dropping into the steep St Austell Valley. The landscape context of the farmhouse is the shallow slope and valley landform, as well as the east-facing slopes of the china clay works.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on a small wooded plot on the very edge of a large clay works, south of Stenalees on the B3274. The house stands in a walled garden enclosure with two other stone outbuildings. Banks of trees and scrub partially enclose the house to the north and south.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are open views to the road to the east, more limited views down the shallow valley to the south-west and some limited views up the slope to the north-east. The house is quite enclosed; dense tree coverage surrounds the B3274. Its views are also partially blocked by its outbuildings.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence. It is dominant within its immediate setting: the tree coverage in the area and the man-made landscape means it becomes visible suddenly, then almost immediately drops from view as one progresses up or down the slope, due to the next bank of scrub/trees.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is Listed primarily for the survival of 17th century stonework elements from an earlier building and as an example of a vernacular building of a specific local style. Its environment has changed continually through the 18th-21st centuries, through the development of the china clay works. Local screening from trees protects the house from wider outward views so it is largely unaffected by wider landscape changes. The cultural value of the asset as part of a historic farmstead would not be affected.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The trees south of the farmhouse are expected to protect the asset from outward views to a greater extent. The turbine is over 3.5km away, but may be visible down the valley, on the approach to the farmhouse.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</p>		

Asset Name: Bodinnick Farmhouse and attached garden wall; Pigsty 50m W of Bodinnick farmhouse; Stable 50m W of Bodinnick Farmhouse; Barn attached to S of stable		
Parish: St Stephen-in-Brannel		Within the ZTV: Yes
Designation: GII	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.3.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> Early to mid 17th century farmhouse remodelled and extended in the 18th century. Originally the building was a two cell cross-passage but now a double-depth plan with a projecting rear range. Associated with an extensive range of early-mid 19th century granite rubble farm buildings.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on gentle mid slopes, the farm is located at the head of a small steep combe which drops to the river Fal, within a curving hollow. The landscape context is the combe and the valley landform, particularly the mid and upper slopes. The turbine will not stand within this landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Set down a long farm track the farmhouse stands in a large farmyard, surrounded by its buildings, enclosed by hedgebanks and mature trees, within its agricultural fields.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are within and across the valley landform, focussed primarily down the combe into the valley. Landscape views west, from across the valley, focus on the farm. The turbine will be visible across the River Fal valley to the north-east.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is a visible feature within the valley landform and within the landscape as part of the agricultural pattern; however it does not hold 'landscape presence' in its own right.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a functional building, not built for wider views. The value of the asset as a good example of the local vernacular style would not be affected.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be visible, but it will have no effect on the setting or the views into the valley or along the valley and will stand in wider landscape views.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</p>		

Asset Name: Gewans Farmhouse

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

<i>Parish:</i> Pentewan Valley		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> Gll	<i>Condition:</i> unknown – only roof visible	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.4km	
<i>Description:</i> Early-mid 19 th century farmhouse of killas rubble stone with Pentewan stone dressings, now two dwellings. Of two storeys with a symmetrical three-window front range.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid to lower slopes of a north facing hillside. The farm stands south of a shallow combe which runs west, dropping into the St Austell River valley. The landscape context of the farm is the combe and wider valley landform system across which St Austell is built. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a long farm track, amongst its agricultural fields, the farmhouse is framed by stone agricultural buildings and hedgebanks.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are between the farmhouse and its buildings and surrounding fields. There are wide landscape views across St Austell. The turbine will stand directly within these views to the north-west and will frame the skyline profile of the clay workings and sky tips to the north and north-west of the town. The kinetic form and nature of the turbine means it will draw the eye to the skyline away from St Austell and the valley.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is a visible feature within the wider landscape as part of the farmstead settlement pattern but holds no individual landscape presence.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a functional building, not built for wider views. The value of the asset as a good example of a farmhouse of the period, using vernacular materials would not be affected.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be directly visible at almost 5km. It will frame skyline views north-west across St Austell. There will be no effect on setting.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible			

Asset Name: Roseweek Cottage			
<i>Parish:</i> Pentewan Valley		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> Gll	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.75km	
<i>Description:</i> House with 17 th century origins but largely of 18 th century date, built of stone rubble, slate hung to upper walls, under a slate roof. Notable 17 th /18 th century fireplace in interior.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the north-face of an escarpment, projecting into the St Austell river valley, above a tributary, which has been dammed forming springs and ponds, as part of the Penrice Estate. The landscape context is the valley landform. The turbine stands far outside of this context.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a long track, on the edge of the Penrice Estate, above a valley of fish ponds. The cottage stands on a larger farmstead of buildings, within agricultural fields.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are within the valley system and across the Penrice Estate. There are wide landscape views north, north-east and north-west from the higher ground behind the farmstead and these would include the asset in its setting and the turbine in the distance on the skyline, amongst other extant turbines.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cottage is visible as part of the farmstead, within the wider settlement pattern, but does not stand out from the building group and has no individual landscape presence.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a functional building, not built for wider views. The value of the asset as a good example of a farmhouse of the period, using vernacular materials would not be affected.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible, but there is no effect on setting, architectural value of the building or the experiential value of the farmstead as a whole.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible			

Asset Name: Meledor Farmhouse			
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> Gll*	<i>Condition:</i> unknown – not accessible, on a clay works	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.7km	
<i>Description:</i> Late 16 th , early 17 th century farmhouse, additions and extensions of the 18 th and 19 th centuries			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the high slope, on the west side of the River Fal valley, on the clay works, where the slope is punctuated with terraced tracks/roads and the skyline dominated by conical clay tips.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a clay works, between settling tanks, framed by trees and scrub, with a small intake			

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of fields to the south.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are largely enclosed within the wooded enclosure/garden in which the asset stands. Other views are across and through the clay-working landscape, which is in continuous use.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a building of the local vernacular and a good architectural example it would be unaffected by the turbine.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The setting of the asset is already so compromised that the turbine can have little to no further effect. The turbine will stand in distant views.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Carthew Farmhouse; drying barn; saw house; mill; outbuildings and garden walls; wash house and bank barn.		
<i>Parish:</i> Carthew, in Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> mixed, overall fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3-3.2km
<i>Description:</i> 1840s farmhouse of granite rubble with granite dressings. Two storeys with attic, symmetrical three-window front elevation. Early 19 th century wood seasoning/drying bank barn, of granite rubble with granite dressings, said to have been constructed by French prisoners of war. Unique for its vents and triangular openings. Early/mid 19 th century saw house of granite rubble, trusses carried on granite monoliths. 1827 grist mill, later used as a saw mill, granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings. Two-storey building, with breast-shot iron and wood waterwheel to right hand side. 1840s outbuildings/pigsties and garden walls to farmhouse. Garden wall with bee boles. Granite rubble construction and granite dressings. Early 19 th century wash house of granite rubble with granite dressings. Two window front facing rear of farmhouse. 1840s bank barn, used for timber storage or as a granary. Granite rubble with granite dressings.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid-to-upper slopes of the St Austell River valley as it curves south and into a steep combe which drops to Carthew settlement, on an east-facing slope. The landscape context is the river valley and wider slopes of the clay works.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at the end of a long private drive on the very edge of the clay works. The house is framed by banks of trees to the south and west, but is quite open to the north and east. The group of buildings and farmhouse are arranged around two yards, a farmyard near the house and more industrial top yard. The group is of great communal cultural value, spanning the agricultural and industrial character of the area. There is also considerable aesthetic value to the group.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The assets could not be accessed, but views were assessed from the surrounding area. Wide views east across the river valley and to the landscape beyond are expected. Views to the west will be limited, but there will be some more open views from the top yard. More limited views to the south as the site is framed by banks of trees. The combe south of the farmstead is heavily wooded, and this is expected to restrict views. Views to the farmstead are primarily from the adjacent valley slopes.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead holds local landscape presence, set on the mid-to-upper slopes and is visible from the wider landscape. The landscape presence of the house is somewhat limited by the banks of trees.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is of agricultural character but the upper yard includes semi-industrial functions. It therefore relates to both key elements of the local landscape. Internal views within the group are screened by the nature of the enclosed courtyard plan of the farmstead.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset stands on the very edge of the intervisible zone, any views would be limited, and only achievable over the tops of the trees. The main elevation of the house faces south-east, away from the turbine. The turbine would only be visible across the china clay works.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Manor Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.3km
<i>Description:</i> Mid 18 th century house, refronted in the 19 th century and with 20 th century alterations and additions. Stone rubble, with frontage in squared stone rubble. Double-depth plan with a later 19 th century kitchen wing to rear on the right. Three storeys with symmetrical three-window front range.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight ridge between a shallow, wide combe to the east and a steeper combe, which drops to a small river valley, to the south-west. Located on the upper south-west facing slope. The landscape context is these valley landforms.		

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<i>Setting:</i> Located off the A3058 and just south of the railway line. The asset lies in a walled garden, north-east of stone farm building and an extensive group of modern farmyard buildings. The house is completely enclosed by mature trees and hedgebanks on the north side, a plantation of deciduous trees to the east. Blackpool drying works lies just to the north-east. A large solar farm abuts the farmstead to the east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-west and some views north-east to the Blackpool drying tips from the gardens. The modern drying and clay works block all views further north from the asset. Views are mostly blocked by trees or farm buildings.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This house does not hold landscape presence outside of its own farmstead due to it being enclosed in trees.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its lack of outward views means it is not as sensitive to change as some assets. The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered. A solar farm is adjacent to this asset and a turbine lies a short distance to the south.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Significant modern impacts already compromise the setting of this asset. The turbine would add to this, but the trees to the north provide screening.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Nanzeath Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.5km
<i>Description:</i> 17 th century farmhouse, three cell cross-passage plan, with 18 th and 19 th century alterations and additions. The interior has some fine 18 th and 19 th century fittings and features.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set into a south-east slope, the house is set into the bank. The landscape context of this farm is the long southern slopes falling from the clay tips to the north and the steep curving valley of a tributary of the River Fal, the valley curving south away from Lanjeth, around the farm and to the west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm lies west of the village of Lanjeth, on the north side of a valley which runs down to Coombe. The farm is located within a farmyard of historic and modern farmbuildings, part of a wider farmstead with Lanjeth Farm to the north-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views for the farmhouse are within the farmstead, and between Nanzeath and Lanjeth farms. Other views to and from the farm are to the surrounding fields and between the farm and adjacent village of Lanjeth. Wide landscape views looking south-east from the A3058 or from Coombe, looking north-east up the valley will include the farm within the wider pattern of settlement and agriculture. These landscape views will also include, and be framed by the turbine.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm has no wider landscape presence, but is a visible feature in part of the agricultural settlement pattern.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a functional building, not built for wider views. The value of the asset as a good example of the local vernacular style would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be a prominent visual feature standing at the head of the valley. It will frame all wider landscape views north and north-east. The farmhouse itself is expected to be screened by its outbuildings. No effect on immediate setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

Asset Name: Bosinver Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.7km
<i>Description:</i> Late 16 th /early 17 th century farmhouse. Mid 17 th century alterations and addition of a stair tower. Later 18 th century additions and alterations of the 19 th and 20 th centuries. Thatched building. Internally a granite fireplace to lateral rear stack and a 17 th century stair.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Standing at the head of a small combe, on a south-east facing slope, on the west side of a river valley. The farmhouse stands on the mid slopes. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in gardens, framed by mature trees to the south, within a small hamlet grouping. The stone farm buildings have all been converted to provide holiday accommodation so the whole is set within landscape grounds, with scattered deciduous and numerous specimen trees, framed by restored hedgebanks. Trees are a character of the site and provide privacy from the local road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Site is private so there was no direct access to the asset but it was assessed from the		

road. Views are expected across the fields to the north-east and east, through the trees, limiting their breadth. Views south will be restricted by the bank of trees which frames the gardens of the house. Views to the west are to the field immediately behind the farmhouse. Views north are limited again by trees and by the road landscaping, associated with the A390.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is fairly enclosed and has no real landscape presence; the farmhouse itself is dominant within the complex of farm buildings and immediate setting but holds no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is screened by the trees within its gardens. Its focus is inward, on its setting amongst its outbuildings. The agricultural character of its setting amongst the fields would not be affected and the farmhouse was not built with wide landscape views in mind.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be glimpsed through the trees, but views would be limited; the turbine could be considered to be visually intrusive
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor

Asset Name: Retanning Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Sticker, St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.2km
<i>Description:</i> Early-mid 19 th century with later 19 th century additions. Stone rubble construction with granite and brick dressings. Later 19 th century outshut to rear of stone and cob. Two storeys of symmetrical two-window front. Some 19 th century interior features survive.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On the steep south-east facing slope of the river valley, at the top of the slope, as the river valley bends around to the south-west. The landscape context of this asset is the valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the edge of the settlement of Sticker, enclosed to the west by a large modern housing estate. The farmhouse stands in a small plot bounded by mature hedgebanks and trees. It is accessed via Retanning Lane. The farmyard of associated stone outbuildings lies to the north and the farmhouse is open to the fields to the south and the east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down and across the valley, to the village, up to the Golf Course, to the engine house at Polgooth and of the fields between. Views to the north-east towards the proposed turbine location are blocked by a bank of trees which enclose the house.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmhouse has a dominant presence within its immediate environment and within the fringes of the village. It holds some presence in views across the valley but holds no wider presence outside of the settlement and valley setting.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is a farmhouse, with views focused to the valley settlement and its fields. It is screened from views out of the valley by trees. It holds no skyline profile or wider presence.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views of the asset would include the turbine when looking across from the other side of the valley, but the farmhouse is now framed by modern housing. The turbine may distract within the wider views across and towards this asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

Asset Name: Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack		
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.7km
<i>Description:</i> 18 th century structure, of granite and blue elvan stone rubble. Possible cold store or pigsty. Chamber roofed with granite slab lintels. Rare example of a primitive building type specific to Cornwall.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on the mid slopes of a steep-sided forked combe, dropping to the south, into the Gover Valley. The landscape context is therefore the valley landform and surrounding slopes. The turbine stands directly within this landscape context, to the west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set into a bank within the farmyard on the Biscovillack farmstead, opposite the main farmhouse. The whole farmstead is set down a long farm track off the Greensplat Road, within a valley combe. Goonamarth Farm frames the west side of the same valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are between the structure and the farmhouse/farm buildings. No wider views from the asset itself, as it is set at ground level and lower. There would be general views from the farmstead across its fields and down the steep valley to the south, as well as directly across to Goonamarth Farm.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> No landscape presence at all, it can only be experienced from within the farmyard.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not sensitive to views due to the nature of its subterranean build;		

however, the farmstead and setting of the asset is affected as there are wide views which would include the proposed turbine. The rarity of the asset could be considered to increase its sensitivity to any change either directly or indirectly.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The immediate agricultural setting is unaffected. Principal views between buildings on the farmstead would not be interrupted. Views down and across the valley would include the turbine.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor

Asset Name: Cottage West of Gunheath Farmhouse		
Parish: Treverbyn	Within the ZTV: NO (borderline)	
Designation: GII	Condition: poor/v. poor	Distance to turbine: c.3.8km
<i>Description:</i> Early 19 th century clay workers or miner's cottage. Granite rubble with granite dressings. One room plan and considered a rare survival of an industrial workers dwelling.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The cottage sits just below the crest of a very shallow south-facing slope, on an east-west alignment, dug back into the rising ground.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cottage is located on rough open upland grassland, within the historic and modern clay-working district. The large Gunheath pit lies to the south-east. The main Littlejohns site lies immediately to the west, across a narrow road. The building lies within a small area of unaltered land.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the main clay works and pits, to the south, east and west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscape here is quite empty of buildings apart from the cottage and Gunheath Farmhouse. The man-made and barren industrial landscape is dominant but the buildings, despite their relatively small size do hold some presence as they stand out within the upland grassland in a defined linear arrangement.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive; Listed due to its rarity and age but their views are largely irrelevant. The landscape they were originally associated with has been all but destroyed.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would have no impact on setting. The large spoil tips lie between reducing the impact of, and probably screening views directly from the asset. The higher ground behind the farm would have views to the turbine and the turbine therefore will appear in wider landscape views which include the asset, when looking south-west.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Treveor farmhouse with attached front wall and gateway		
Parish: St Stephen-in-Brannel	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: GII*	Condition: good/excellent	Distance to turbine: c.3.4km
<i>Description:</i> Early 17 th century farmhouse, with later 17 th century alterations. Built of granite rubble with granite dressings under a slate roof. The building was originally of two cell and cross-passage plan, the hall to the right. During the late 17 th century a room was added to the right and another on the front, creating an L-shape. The building is framed to the front by a large attached wall forming a forecourt, with a gateway opposite the central passage. The building contains numerous architectural features of value such as chamfered timber mullions in granite windows with hood moulds, the passage door has a granite two-cantered arch and there are octagonal shafts to the chimney stacks, with extensive internal early 19 th century fittings.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The farmhouse stands on the shallow mid-lower slopes of the east side of a valley, the slope steepening considerably above the house. The valley widens south of the farm, with the village of St Stephen-in-Brannel, on the upper slopes of the west side. The landscape context of the farm is the valley landform, particularly the lower slopes and base of the valley. The turbine would not stand within this context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is positioned within a large farmstead, set to the north side of the road, with numerous stone and more modern farm buildings to the south side. Located within its walled court the farm buildings are also framed by walls, they line the road and are also of large granite block form, L-shaped like the house. Enclosed by hedges and trees on the upper slopes to the east and lower slopes to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are between the farm and its barns, forming a cohesive historical farming unit. There are also important views towards the farm along the road, coming down and rising through the valley. General views from the asset to the north are along the valley, views are screened to the south by the enclosing buildings. Landscape views are achieved across and up the valley from St. Stephen, which include the farm and may possibly include the upper portion of the proposed turbine.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm has no wider landscape presence outside of its valley setting, within the		

valley it draws the eye as a large farmstead within the fields.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is Listed primarily for its 17 th century architecture and as an example of a vernacular building of a specific local style. Its environment has changed continually through the 18 th -21 st centuries, through the development of the china clay works. Local screening from trees protects the house from wider outward views, as does its enclosed valley setting, so it is largely unaffected by wider landscape changes. The cultural value of the asset as part of a historic farmstead, and this would not be affected.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Wider landscape views from St Stephen, looking east, may include the valley, farm and turbine, which will be a visual feature but not likely to be intrusive. Several other extant turbines already stand in these views to the north and east. The asset itself does not fall within the ZTV, there will be no direct intervisibility and the visual effect of the proposed turbine will be minimal on the wider landscape due to impacts from the china clay works
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Carthew Cottage; Wash house S of Carthew Cottage		
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.8km
<i>Description:</i> Granite rubble, with granite dressings. Estate cottage, of the early 19 th century date, of an evolved double-depth plan, of two storeys, two window ranges. Single storey early to mid 19 th century wash house of painted rubble to the rear of the cottage.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The asset lies within a valley. A narrowcombe falls down into the St Austell River valley from the north-west, where two watercourses meet the valley widens and the buildings occupy the gently sloping west banks of the river.		
<i>Setting:</i> The buildings stand in the Ruddle Valley within the larger St Austell River Valley, just south of Carthew village. The surrounding slopes are wooded/scrubby, and include vegetated sky tips. The Wheal Martyn clay works lie to the south and west and the setting could be said to extend to this semi-industrial context. The house sits within a small enclosure, framed by trees and the watercourse to the east side.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are down the Ruddle Valley and up and down the main river valley. The building is quite enclosed and there are many scattered deciduous trees which further screen views, out of the site and between the asset and the Wheal Martyn buildings.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building has no wider landscape presence due to its location in the valley base and its enclosed setting amongst the trees.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets within a continuously-operating china clay-working landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible due to the topographical nature of the valley landform and the effective screening from the trees in the garden of the cottage		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

3.8.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Pennans Farmhouse		
Parish: Grampound/Creed		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII*	Condition: unknown	Distance to turbine: c.5.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, c.1680. Remodelled 1700-1720. Later 19th and 20th century alterations. Granite ashlar front elevation otherwise stone rubble, two storeys with cellars. Projecting stair tower to rear of central entrance hall, two stacks to rear to heated principal rooms. Symmetrical 18th century wings to the front to form U-shaped plan. Several 18th century surviving exterior doors and several 18th century sashes. The interior contains some fine 17th century details such as bolection mould panelling, plaster ceilings, fine 18th and early 19th century fireplaces and a fine 1680 open-string staircase in the stair tower.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The farmstead is located east of Grampound, on a saddle between two valleys, Hewas Water to the east and a tributary of the Fal to the west. The asset itself appears to stand on a north-west facing slope, the ground peaking just to the south. The landscape context of the farmstead is the ridge between the two valleys and includes both valley landforms.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The asset is set within a large farmyard, with stone buildings and numerous modern farm buildings. The farmyard is accessed via a long private drive off the A390.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The farmyard could not be accessed to assess views. Views north may be restricted by landscaping associated with the A390 road. There are also trees along the driveway and the house is enclosed to the south and east by buildings. Views are expected across to Grampound and the Fal valley from the south-west and west. Views across the road, to the north are framed by two very large wind turbines. These directly impact one of the main elevations of the house. Principal views to the farmstead are from the west, across the valley.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a large and important farmstead/former gentry residence which holds dominance within its farmstead and is a visible feature within the valley to the west, but now has more limited wider landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is locally sensitive to views across its holding and between historic farm building and farmyard. It is screened by trees and buildings from views to the north, towards the turbine. The turbine may be distantly visible across the countryside when viewing the farmstead as a whole from the higher ground to the south but this does not affect the agricultural nature of the setting or the cultural value of a historic farmstead. Also many of the details which define the higher Listing of this building are internal, unaffected by distant views.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Two very large turbines have been installed immediately to the west, within the principal views of this building. The proposed turbine will be visible, but minimally so, above the trees associated with the landscaping for the adjacent A38.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>		

Asset Name: Barn with gate piers and adjoining building 50m E of Golden Manor; The keep approx 50m E of Golden Manor; Golden Manor		
Parish: Probus		Within the ZTV: NO (borderline)
Designation: GII*	Condition: excellent/fair	Distance to turbine: c.9.25km
<p><i>Description:</i> Manor House - built in 1520, for John Tregian. Built of shale rubble, with granite dressings and ashlar, of three room, double-depth plan. 18th and 19th century alterations. Fine 18th century interiors. Keep – small house of brick with granite dressings, 16th century, possibly former gatehouse to</p>		

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Golden Manor. Barn – group of buildings 15 th and 16 th century, possibly part of an earlier monastic complex, some 19 th century rebuilding of smaller buildings. Shale rubble and granite dressings
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On a gentle east-facing slope, just off the peak of a summit, with the ground peaking to the north-east, at the head of a steep combe falling to the River Fal valley, just to the east.
<i>Setting:</i> Located amongst the outbuildings and barns of the farmstead, the assets provide each others setting and context. The farmstead stands on the south-eastern edge of the Trewithern Estate, amongst agricultural fields, enclosed by hedgebanks, framed by the River Fal valley to the east and Golden hillfort.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are to the River Fal, across Golden fort to the east and across the Trewithern Estate to the west. Views towards the farm are principally to the west across the River Fal valley.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead and all assets are visible features within the valley but do not hold landscape presence; the nearby fort I having landscape primacy within the immediate setting
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The architectural value of the assets would not be affected. The setting of the farmstead and screening between buildings would protect the assets from outward views
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Principal views to the River Fal valley will include the turbine, at almost 10km, to the north-east, views between the assets would not be affected. The setting will not be affected, neither will the experiential value of the assets as a group, with Golden hillfort
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Trewithen House; Gate and bollards 30m NW of Trewithen house; Gate with piers 110m NE of Trewithen house;		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.25km
<i>Description:</i> 18 th century country house, of several phases, 1723, 1738, and the 1750s-60s. A mixed build of granite ashlar, Pentewan ashlar and stucco. Numerous 18 th century interiors and some fine remodelled 19 th century interiors. Framed to the north, main front by a pair of pavilions, formerly housing stables and coach house. A number of stone gateways and decorative bollards define the status of the areas, between the formal court and the parkland. The house is served by Grade II Listed outbuildings and service courtyards to the north-west		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The vast parkland covers an undulating site, with the house on the south-eastern edge of a high ridge which extends south, between two valley combes, to the north-east and south-west, dropping to the south. The house lies on the upper east-facing slope, the ground peaks to the north at Carvossa, to the north-east at Trevilvas and east at Golden; the ground falling away steeply to the south-east and rising slightly to the north-west. The landscape context is the ridge of ground and the wider western banks of the River Fal.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a Registered Park and Garden landscape, in open grassed parkland to the north and east, with a woodland garden to the south-west and the designed serpentine lawn to the south. The house is set between the pavilions and is enclosed on its western side by the service courtyards. The whole is accessed down long sinuous driveways from local parish roads and the main A390.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are across the northern grassed parkland from the formal front court, all views framed by the pavilions, to the south, down the serpentine lawn, enclosed by the specimen collection of camelias. Wider views out of the estate are not possible from the assets, screened as they are by scattered parkland trees and banks of dense plantations, positioned along the estate fringes. There are wider landscape views across the estate from various points in the surrounding countryside but these views are largely to the estate fringes where the landscape is again broken up by the screening from banks/plantations of trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The parkland was landscaped in order to make the house the focus of the estate, it therefore has landscape dominance in the estate but less so within the wider countryside. The estate boundary is planted with trees and it is designed to be inwardly focussed.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house is very affected by changes within its estate but less so by wider additions to the landscape. The turbine will not be visually intrusive and there are a number of more proximate turbines in the surroundings.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will have no intervisibility with the assets.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Penrice

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<i>Parish:</i> Pentewan Valley		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> Gill*	<i>Condition:</i> unknown/not visible	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.5km	
<i>Description:</i> 18 th century country house set in wooded grounds. Pentewan stone ashlar with granite dressings with some exterior elaboration, built around a small courtyard. Fine contemporary interiors, with carvings and moulding, decorated ceilings and fine cantilevered staircase.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set in a hollow combe, at the head of a shallow valley which curves north west and drops down into the St Austell River valley. The house is set on the mid-lower east-facing slopes of the combe. The ground rises substantially to the south and south-east. The combe and curving valley landform are the landscape context of this asset. Its cultural landscape context is its wooded estate boundary.			
<i>Setting:</i> The house is set in a slight hollow, within its own densely-wooded enclosed grounds. It is accessible via long private drive and is only just glimpsed from the high ground to the south, over and through the trees.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are not easily analysed as the house could not be visited, however it is expected outward views are enclosed by the wooded grounds, with immediate views over the lawns which surround the house and the gardens.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This house is purposely tucked away within the landscape and within its own grounds; it is not designed to have outward presence but to be private. Its landscaped wooded plantations announce a man-made landscape, in the immediate environment, as do the formal entrances which provide the house with some detached local presence.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosed nature of the house within its wooded grounds protects it from much of the change within the wider area. The building is not designed to be visible within the landscape; rather enclosed and experienced only by the occupants/visitors. Only its immediate lawn or garden views are sensitive due to the architecture and layout of the house and these are protected by the trees. Views across the estate as a whole include the clay tips and wider landscape.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> At over 5km the effect of the proposed turbine will be limited. The asset does not hold wider landscape presence. The turbine would be visible in wider landscape views across the estate from the south.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible			

Asset Name: Hembal Manor			
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> Gill	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.5km	
<i>Description:</i> Mid-late 19 th century house of slatestone rubble, with granite dressings. 1:1:1 symmetrical front elevation. Asymmetric double-depth plan.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located high on a west and south-facing slope, on the eastern side of a shallow valley, with stream water source and springs. The ground peaks in the fields immediately to the north-west and falls again to another shallow valley beyond Hembal Lane to the east. The ground drops away to the south, down Hembal Lane to the farming hamlet of Bosithow.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a private drive, off Hembal Lane, with stone-faced banks and stone gate piers, within an enclosure framed by mature hedgebanks and plantations of deciduous trees. To the south-west of Trewoon. To the west and north-west is part of the Blackpool drying clay works and to the west is also now a very large solar farm.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views were assessed from Hembal Lane. Views across the fields and to the west towards the drying tips, views south and south-west down and across the valley to the fields and to Bosithow. Views are limited from the asset itself by the trees which surround it but some more limited views are possible to the north and north-east to Trewoon and then St Austell beyond.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> No real landscape presence beyond its enclosure and the surrounding fields. Some views to the house up the valley.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views are limited outwards due to the screening from the trees/hedgebanks which enclose the asset. The house, built in the 19 th century, would have been positioned to take advantage of the views down the valley to the south-west.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> While the proposed turbine would be located only 1.5km away, there are significant modern impacts, and the house is secluded within its curtilage.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor			

Asset Name: Trevarrick Hall

<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.5km	
<i>Description:</i> Large three storey early 19 th century house, built of granite ashlar, red brick chimney stacks, three-window front range, central porch with columns.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep east-south-east facing slope, looking into a river valley, this building is cut into the contour of the slope, against the gradient. The house is oriented north-east south-west, looking away from the turbine. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform. The turbine stands outside of this context.			
<i>Setting:</i> Formerly on the edge of the settlement this building has been subsumed within the 20 th century suburbs of St Austell. The immediate setting of the house is its small remaining gardens framed by a curving bank of mature trees to the north and west, on the lower slopes.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> The house is oriented so that it looks across the valley towards the church in St Austell and the Conservation Area, the historic core of the town. There would also have been views across and along the valley and these views are behind the rationale for the orientation and position of the house. It is these views which have been so heavily impacted already by 20 th century development.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house was designed to have landscape presence but having been subsumed into the suburbs it has lost all of this intended landscape primacy in the small valley. It is still a visible feature standing tall amongst the more ordinary 20 th century houses and bungalows.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house was designed with views in mind and was clearly oriented for views over the rural valley on the edge of the settlement and with wider views to the town itself. This setting and these views have already been irretrievably altered.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The setting has already been altered and impacted the structure. The turbine will not be visible from the structure but will appear in wider views of the valley landforms around St Austell.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible			

3.8.3 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20th century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and 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: House at Newgate		
Parish: St Stephen-in-Brannel		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.0.75km
<i>Description:</i> Early 19 th century house, of double-depth plan, with squared granite rubble, brick dressings, under a slate roof. Symmetrical three-window front range.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a south-facing slope, set into the bank, above the slight terrace which carries the A3058 road. The house's landscape context is these steep south-facing slopes of the historic clay tips and the turbine does stand in this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the hamlet of Newgate, set back from the A3058, which runs to the south. The house is set in a small garden enclosure, framed by mature trees. The settlement lies on the edge of the extensive Blackpool china clay works.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The enclosed setting of the building within its garden means that views are considerably restricted. Outward views south are screened by the trees south of the A3058 road and views north run up to the clay works. Views south are the main focus from the front of the building. Views to the building are along the road from the east and west. The turbine will frame and dominate completely all views east along the road.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The architectural value of the house will not be affected by the turbine. The building was not intended to be a landscape feature or with any principal views in mind other than those to the south, away from the turbine.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will dominate the landscape but not affect the enclosed immediate setting of the house. Views across the landscape here which include the house will be dominated by the turbine		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

Asset Name: Market House/The Old Manor House		
Parish: St Austell		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.3km
<i>Description:</i> Market House – 1844 granite ashlar Market House, attributed to Christopher Eales. Some exterior classical embellishment and symmetrical five-window front elevation and Market Hill entrance has a large arched opening with pediment. The interior is very fine, vaulted entrance range with Doric		

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<p>columns, open market hall with sweeping granite stairs and gallery over an arcade. <i>'One of the best market halls in the country, with good elevations and an exciting interior.'</i> The Old Manor House – 17th/early 18th century stuccoed, three-storey building with attics, mullion and transom windows, modillion string course and eaves cornice and a fine contemporary internal staircase.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On the mid slopes of the south-facing hillside across which the town is built. The ground rises to the north behind the buildings. The landscape context is the town and the valley landform in which it is to be found. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The assets are located within the town centre, in the historic district, just above the church. The Old Manor House to the west of the church, facing the tower and the Market House within an open area off Market Hill. Both buildings are surrounded by other historic buildings, many of three or four storeys.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views across Church Square to the parish church, some views along Fore Street, views up North Road and Market Hill. Otherwise views are restricted wholly by the surrounding buildings which are tightly packed in the historic part of the town with narrow streets. There are no views out of the town setting.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> These are historic buildings of local importance and hold an element of 'landmark' status within the town. They have no wider presence than their town setting and are only locally dominate in their immediate environment and surrounding streets.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Both buildings hold specific former communal functions and are of architectural importance but their views are limited to the streetscapes of their immediate setting and are restricted by the surrounding buildings from any wider landscape views.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> <i>The turbine is not expected to be visible. The buildings enjoy screening in their immediate surroundings, protecting their limited views.</i></p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral.</i></p>

Asset Name: 30 and 32, Eastbourne Road		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.7km
<i>Description:</i> Pair of early 18 th century cottages, built of rubble stone and cob. Of two storeys, each with two widely spaced windows		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on shallow mid to lower south-facing slopes of the valley system occupied by st Austell. The landscape context is the slope and tributary valley to the River Fal. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a narrow residential road, within the modern settlement, to the north-west is a semi-industrial retail complex. The house is framed by stone-lined narrow lanes and is framed on the north and east sides by 19 th century houses. The setting could be said to extend to Eastbourne Road and Belmont Road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the assets are limited to the streetscapes. The wooded grounds of a large house and a carpark frame the house to the west, blocking all wider views. Views are also limited by the tall walls of the lanes and by the other surrounding houses.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> In an enclosed urban setting the houses are unaffected by wider changes in the landscape which surrounds the town. The restriction in wider views further reduces sensitivity		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible and there will be no effect on setting, views are restricted both to and from the assets.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i>		

Asset Name: Trethosa School		
<i>Parish:</i> St Denis		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.25km
<i>Description:</i> Late 19 th century single storey school of square granite rubble, Gothic style. Little altered, with features such as the girls and boys entrances surviving.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the long west-facing slopes on the edge of the Kernick Mica Dam, the landscape context is the slope, the ground peaks to the immediate east-south-east at Tregargus.		
<i>Setting:</i> The school is set in its formalised stone walled enclosures agricultural fields on the edge of the village of Stepside, a mining community amongst the clay tips. The immediate setting could be said to extend to its enclosure and school yards.		

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<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are vast to the west from this elevated position on the edge of the clay works, there are extensive numbers of large extant turbines already within these landscape views, including in some proximity to the asset. Principal views lie between the asset and the village of Stepside.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The school is a clearly visible building within the landscape of the village and due to its stand alone setting on the slope does draw the eye, however it does not hold landscape primacy in any sense and is significantly affected by the extensive modern impacts within its environment.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of architectural value, which could not be affected by the turbine. The building is of a specific function and was not designed with views in mind.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be distantly visible but will not be visually intrusive into the landscape. Other turbines already exist in the wide views from the asset to the west. The setting would not be affected, nor the main views to the village.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Road bridge over river; Old Bridge; 4-5 River Walk		
Parish: St Austell		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII/CA	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.2.75-3km
<p><i>Description:</i> Road Bridge – Early 19th century bridge, of single-span form with a round arch to each side, flanked by splayed abutments, granite ashlar with granite dressings</p> <p>Old Bridge - 17th century bridge, three round arches and two small cutaways, parapet to crossing, with splayed refuges, of rubble construction</p> <p>4 Riverwalk - Late 18th century stuccoed house, with 2 window symmetrical front range, sash windows. Included under Listing for group value.</p> <p>5 Riverwalk – Late 18th century two storey house, four window symmetrical front range</p>		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in the base of the St Austell river valley spanning the watercourse. The landscape context is the valley landform, most notably the lower slopes. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The bridge is located on the edge of the historic town, within an area of modern development, with tower blocks, council housing, interspersed with retail and semi-industrial parks to the north/east bank. Wooded landscaped 20 th century housing estates and developments to the south-west bank. The houses stand on the river bank, framed by trees to the south, open to the river. The area is enclosed by the bridges to either side of this stretch of river. Modern housing developments completely surround this small historic group.		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views from Road Bridge and Old Bridge are along the river and along the roadscape of the crossing. Views towards the bridges within the town are largely limited by the housing and lack of viewpoints, there will be more distant views across the townscape from surrounding higher ground which will include the bridges as part of the complex landscape. There are key views between the structures.</p> <p>Views from the houses are limited to the riverscape, framed to the north-west, south-east by the two bridges. Modern housing estates and the developments on the other side of the bank screen wider views.</p>		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The bridges are highly visual features within the riverscape but are not dominant and the visual nature of it within the wider valley has been reduced by the development of the banks and spread of the town.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets, are specific functional structures, not designed for views. The houses are largely limited to views of the river; wider views out of the town are irrelevant. The communal value of the structures and their architectural value would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible. The assets are not within the ZTV. Wider views of the townscape may include both the setting of the assets and the turbine.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: 4, Blowinghouse Hill; Corn Mill		
Parish: St Austell		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: 3km
<i>Description:</i> Two storey 18 th century house, three window range, of uncoursed stone, with three storey single window bay to the end, rendered, semi-circular stair extension to rear.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep west-facing slope, on the mid-upper slopes within the St Austell river valley. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform.		

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<i>Setting:</i> Set on a narrow steep lane, cut into the slope, within a walled garden enclosure, with mature trees and shrubs to the north and west. The lane and houses along Trenance Road are set higher up the slope, as are those to the east side of Blowinghouse Lane.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The valley is dominated by the Gover viaduct which lies just to the north-west. Other important views are across the valley to the houses on the other side, more limited views south-west down into St Austell. The house is in an enclosed, narrow setting and views to it are framed by the narrow roadscape. There will be some views across the valley to the house, but it is screened by the trees.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence, being quite enclosed within its garden
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house has views limited to and from to the valley, the turbine will not be visible, there will also be no impact on setting.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any intervisibility.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: 9, Grove Road; 72 and 74, Bodmin Road		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i>
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.75km
<i>Description:</i> 9 Grove Road – early 18 th century house, possibly former farmhouse, two storeys, three windows, rubble under a steep slate roof. 72,74 Bodmin Road – Early 19 th century toll house, two storeys, colour washed ashlar, Gothic style, with single bay later gabled addition with a Victorian shop front		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a terraced level plot, on the mid slopes of the east side of the St Austell river valley. The landscape context is the valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> Grove Road – narrow enclosed roadscape, set at a junction, just south of the Gover viaduct, enclosed on all sides by other rows of 19 th century and early 20 th century houses, in the base of the valley. Bodmin Road - the buildings stand next to the large stone viaduct which bisects the valley, and are wholly overshadowed by it. To the north, rows of houses stretch away up the road, from the south further houses frame the views through the arches of the viaduct and the western slope of the valley is heavily wooded, the steep scrub-covered slope drops into the base of the valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are limited to the base of the valley, to north and south. The development of the eastern side of the valley and the wooded western slopes mean there are few wider views.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> There is no landscape presence for these assets, away from their immediate setting, but they are both visible features within their respective roadscares, both are dominated by the viaduct.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The lack of views out of the valley means the asset is not sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any inter-visibility or effect on setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: St Austell branch library		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.8km
<i>Description:</i> 1959-1960 library building by the county architect, FK Hicklin. Steel-framed construction, faced in local squared granite, with rough cut rock-facing. Turquoise tinted clerestory glazing, timber boarded panels. The building won a RIBA award in 1961.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid south, south-west-facing slopes, on the north side of the wide valley occupied by the St Austell river. The landscape context is this southern slope and the wider valley landform. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The library stands out of Carlyon Road, framed by banks of trees on the lower slopes to the south and east. The railway line also runs in a cutting to the south. The north side of the road is a steep grassed park, framed by stone-faced banks and railings. The trees create an impression of quite an enclosed setting, despite the town setting.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along Carlyon Road and up to the park. Views towards the asset are also largely limited to the roadscape. The trees screening it from the rest of the town.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The library has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosed setting, screened from wider views mean the asset would only be affected by changes in its immediate setting and the modern architecture and functional nature of the		

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building makes it significantly more flexible to change than other listed assets.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible. There is no impact on setting or views.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Polkerris Conservation Area		
Parish: Fowey	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: CA	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.11km
<i>Description:</i> The village may have developed out of mackerel fishing in the 17 th century, this industry collapsed due to overfishing by the late 19 th century. The economic crash of the fishing community here has ensured very little alteration or change since the 19 th century. From the 1950s onwards the village has been a popular tourist attraction.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set within a narrow curving cove, enclosed slightly to the north, at the base of a steep combe which rises to the north-east, around the headland, peaking at Penhellick. The village occupies the lower slopes that frame the harbour. The valley/combe is steep-sided and wooded to the north side. The ground peaks directly to the south near Tregaminion.		
<i>Setting:</i> Small fishing village within a rocky cove, part of the Rashleigh Estate of Menabilly. Located on the western side of the Gibbin headland. The village is of unaltered uniform appearance and historic character, of exceptional group value.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The village is on the east of St Austell Bay and has wide views across the water to the western side. These views are focused purely to the west, enclosed on the northern side by the rocky headland which forms the harbour. The harbour stands out from the cove and has views up towards St Austell to the north-west across the water.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village is dominant within the small cove but holds no wider landscape presence, being set on the lower slopes. It is a visible coastal feature from across the bay.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The village is arranged around one main street with small parallel side lanes, running across the contours of the slope, down to the harbour. The houses of the village are tightly packed and block each other from views. The harbour, boat house and quayside are more open, with wider views and are more sensitive. Views west are focused down the main street and out across the bay.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There are no views except from the harbour. The harbour is sensitive to substantial changes in the wider St Austell Bay setting; however there are many extant modern impacts which have altered these views.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Tywardreath, Conservation Area		
Parish: Tywardreath and Par	Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)	
Designation: CA	Condition: fair overall	Distance to turbine: c.9.75-10.5km
<i>Description:</i> A medieval hilltop village and borough; the village grew out of a small churchtown settlement which served a Benedictine priory of Norman date, which was dissolved in the 1540s. The village is arranged around St Andrew's Church, the church consecrated in the 1343 and the Butter Market on Fore Street. This earlier historic core is of more rural vernacular character with some thatched houses and granite niches for water pumps and a well on Well Street. The houses here are of a more 18 th century style. The wider extension of the village into the valley developed with the 19 th century mining industry in the area. The architecture of the wider village is characterised by 19 th century rows of 'urban cottages' typical of a mining town. There are over twenty Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area, including two Grade II* Listed buildings, the Church and Treverran House.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The village is set in a slight hollow combe at the enclosed head of a valley, to the south of a wider steeper valley which drops to Par. The landscape context of the conservation area is the valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The Conservation Area is set within the valley, to the south and west lay the wider area of extensive 20 th and 21 st century housing around Tywardreath Highway and Par. The historic core of the village is arranged in a regular pattern around the church at its head.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley across to Par. There are key views across the valley combe to the Luxulyan valley to the north and north-west and to the prehistoric earthworks at Prideaux. Key views within the Conservation Area itself are along the main streets.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The Conservation Area has landscape presence within the valley and is a noticeable feature within the surrounding landscape but holds no wider presence outside of this context.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Highly sensitive to changes in its landscape setting, but less so to distant features.		

<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> It is not expected that the turbine will be visible from within the Conservation Area. It may be generally visible in views over the town from the high ridge to the south and east and may have an indirect affect therefore on the wider landscape setting and wider views.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Charlestown, Conservation Area/World Heritage Site		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell Bay	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> CA, WHS	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 5-6km
<i>Description:</i> Late 18 th century/early 19 th century china clay port, built by civil engineer John Smeaton for the Rashleigh family. The port is now run as a private venture, popular with tourists. It is wholly restored and of unaltered character and historic appearance. There are over fifty Listed Buildings within the tiny port settlement, which stretches up from the harbour. These include the Grade II* harbour structures and Wesleyan Chapel.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on a south-east facing slope of a steep-sided valley dropping to a cove, the town drops down to the harbour, built up from sea level. The ground rises gently to the east to a headland and more steeply to the west. The landscape context of the Conservation Area is the combe valley and the cove.		
<i>Setting:</i> The harbour is located within a rocky cove in St Austell Bay, with the port buildings, warehousing, shops and houses stretching up the southeast-facing valley. The setting is of aesthetic group value.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are out to sea, across the harbour and wharf and up the hill to the shops/houses/warehouses. The curving headland to the west and east encloses the harbour meaning it is quite inward-looking apart from its seascape.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The Conservation Area has no wider landscape presence outside of the valley and cove which it occupies. The topographical context of the site means it is quite detached from the rest of the landscape beyond Mount Charles with no intervisibility and the settlement is framed by banks of trees and fields to the north.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The Conservation Area's inward-looking views, mean it is not sensitive to wider landscape changes. Separated by Mount Charles and banks of mature trees from St Austell and the rest of the landscape this small settlement is of very separate character.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is no expected impact due to local screening to the north of the settlement around Mount Charles.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: St Austell, Conservation Area		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> fair overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c3 -3.5km
<i>Description:</i> The medieval town of St Austell benefitted from the extraction and trade in tin and copper during the 17 th and 18 th centuries; however, its main period of growth was in the 19 th and early 20 th century, when the china clay works were developed north of the town on the Hensbarrow Downs. The town has over sixty Listed Buildings, four of which are Grade II* Listed, and one, the parish church, Grade I Listed.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The town occupies both sides of a wide shallow valley, which runs roughly north-south. To the north the ground rises to the steep Hensbarrow Downs, which have been comprehensively re-shaped by the china clay industry. Steep wooded river valleys, such as Gover and Trethowel join that of the St Austell River, west of the main part of the town and run down the Pentewan valley to St Austell Bay. The landscape context of the town is the entire valley landform system, between the downs and Mount Charles.		
<i>Setting:</i> The Conservation Area occupies the historic core of the town, on the south-facing slope of the valley, surrounded by the modern suburbs which stretch to the south, east and west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the main streets within the Conservation Area. There are views across St Austell and the Conservation Area from the higher ground to the south. The clay tips and quarry landscape provide the backdrop in all landscape views of the town as a whole.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> St Austell town as a whole has significant landscape presence as a major settlement; the Conservation Area lies within the centre of the town, but has no separate landscape presence from the rest of the settlement.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The Conservation Area is sensitive to changes within which would disrupt the historic		

streetscapes and vistas of the town or change the appearance of one of the Listed buildings. It is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, although it would be sensitive to significant landscape changes which intrude upon the town and views across it. There has been much 20 th and 21 st century development in the town; it is not an unaltered 'original' townscape so there is some breadth for managed change within the wider surroundings.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views to the turbine are not expected. Views over the whole townscape, framed by the downs to the north would include the proposed turbine, and therefore have a slight impact on the landscape of the town.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: The Old Rectory; Cross Base in Churchyard; Gateway, to SW of Churchyard; St Mewan Sunday School		
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.25-2.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late 18 th /early 19 th century Rectory, now a private house. Late 19 th and early 20 th century additions and 20 th century alterations. Granite rubble stone with granite dressings and partly slate-hung. Two storeys with symmetrical three-window front. Granite base of a cross in churchyard, probably of medieval date, square profile with central socket. Mid to late 19 th century Sunday School, granite rubble with brick dressings. Set into the bank, single storey to front, two storey to rear with coach house beneath Sunday school and rooms to front. Numerous Gothic inspired lancet and two-centred arched windows.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The churchtown is located on a curving south and west-facing slope, to the east side of a river valley, west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform which drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell river estuary to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The assets are located within the small churchtown of St Mewan. The Rectory, directly west of the church, with the Sunday School to the north. The Rectory lies in wooded gardens, framed by stone walls and stone-faced banks. The Sunday School is framed by trees to the south-east and by a tall hedgebank to the north-west. The churchyard is wooded, the gateway to the churchyard set low in the stone-faced banks alongside the parish lane. The whole churchtown is framed by mature hedgebanks and trees, set north of the main village amongst fields.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are some views to the fields to the north, but the ground rises to a peak to the north-east. Views to St Mewan village, the school and A390 are achieved through the trees to the south and there are scattered views to the fields to the west. Views to the east from both buildings are limited by the church and wooded churchyard. The gateway to the church is limited to views within the churchtown and the road. The cross base has limited views across the gardens of the Rectory and within the churchyard.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The Rectory has some landscape presence locally within the surrounding fields and from the parish lane and A390 road, largely for its setting in its wooded gardens and position adjacent to the church. The other assets only hold presence in their immediate settings.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross base and gateway have specific functional value and have no real recourse to views, so are less affected by wider landscape changes. The Sunday School's key relationship is with the churchyard; it is less affected by changes in the landscape, however it can be affected by aesthetic changes in its wider setting. The house can be affected as it was built with a certain status and views in mind. This asset can be further affected by wider views for aesthetic reasons and due to its relationship with the church. The assets have group communal and experiential value.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views across and through the area will include the turbine. There will be no direct impact on the churchtown setting of these assets and no effects on the key views within the churchtown. There will be no views from the Rectory, Sunday School, gateway or crossbase.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

3.8.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19th century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are

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

Asset Name: Church of St Stephen		
Parish: St Stephen		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GI	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.3.75km
<p><i>Description:</i> Parish Church with 12th century origins altered and enlarged throughout the 15th century. Restored in two phases in the 1820s and the 1890s. Some fine internal fittings, 12th century font, 17th century carvings within 19th century pulpit, some 15th century carvings to wallplates but largely 19th century roofs and all plaster removed. Largely Listed for its substantive medieval structure and tall west tower of late 15th century date.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid north-facing slopes of a high promontory, or ridge of land between a steep river valley to the east and the wider River Fal valley to the west. The landscape context is not only the high ridge landform but also both river valleys. The turbine would not be within the same landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a small sub-ovoid wooded churchyard, within a small churchtown lying on the south-east edge of the modern settlement. The church lies off a narrow lane, south of the large cemetery and north of the busy A3058 road to St Austell.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The body of the church is screened from outward views by the trees of the churchyard. The buildings of the village line the churchyard walls to the west and frame the churchyard to the north and east, blocking views further. There are some limited views within the settlement to the south and the south-west. The tower has views to the landscape beyond. Views to the asset as a landmark would be from the east, north and west.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a highly visible <i>landmark asset</i>.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is enclosed and views out are blocked by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower, however, is a local landmark.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be wide landscape views that would include both the tower and the proposed turbine. The body of the building is screened by the settlement. The setting will not be affected.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Church = Neutral, Tower = Negative/minor.</p>		

Asset Name: Church of St. Ladoca		
Parish: Laddock		Within the ZTV: Yes
Designation: GI	Condition: good/excellent	Distance to turbine: c.9.25km
<p><i>Description:</i> 15th century parish church, restored in 1864, by GE Street, with some fine 15th century perpendicular windows. Built of shale rubble, with granite quoins and dressings and ashlar in the tower, of three stages, with off-set buttresses.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid west-facing slopes, on the east side of the Tresillian River valley. The landscape context is the valley landform. The turbine stands outside of this context</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church sits above the majority of the village, in a small churchtown, with the Rectory, church rooms and schoolhouse. The rest of the village is centered around the river crossing in the base of the valley. Houses frame the churchyard to the south, east and north-west. To the west of the church fields lie between it and the village. The churchyard is a sub-rectangular walled enclosure, which provides the immediate setting, fringed by mature trees to the south and west. The settlement is generally framed by trees in and around the valley.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views to and from the church are along the Tresillian river valley. Key views are also between the churchtown and the rest of the village. Views west over the village and valley already include two large extant turbines, near Penhale and Hillhead.</p>		

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<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is somewhat screened by the trees which fringe the churchyard but the tower is a key landscape feature in the valley, standing above the canopy of the trees which enclose the settlement and eastern slopes. Located within the valley the church does not have wider landscape presence
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is enclosed and views out are blocked by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower, however, is a local <i>landmark</i> , within the Tresillian valley only
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be very distantly visible in views east across the Tresillian valley, at over 9km, at this distance the impact is reduced significantly. The setting and near views, within the valley would not be affected. The spiritual and experiential value of the church would also not be affected
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

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

Asset Name: Church of All Saints		
Parish: St Ewe		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GI	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.7.7km
<i>Description:</i> 13 th century parish church. Enlarged and altered in the 14 th and 15 th century. Later 19 th century restoration. 19 th century fittings and 15 th century wagon roofs, 12 th century font. Significant medieval survival and some standout interior fittings, such as the 15 th century rood screen.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The village is set on a promontory projecting from a high ridge to the east into a deep forked valley landform to the north and a steep narrow valley to the south-east. The village occupies a wide knoll, at the west end of the ridge. The landscape context is both the		

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

high ground and the surrounding valley systems.
<i>Setting:</i> The church is set in the village, south of the main street of historic stone cottages. The church sits within a walled churchyard which has numerous deciduous trees. To the north-east are the large wooded grounds of a private house. Immediately to the north is the small village square and village pub, with medieval stone cross. To the south-west is the large churchyard extension. These elements provide the immediate setting for the church.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to the north, north-east and north-west, despite a focused view into the village square from the church porch through the churchyard gate. Views across the fields are possible to the south and south-west. Wider landscape views could include the turbine and the church spire.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small church is not a landmark asset but is locally prominent within the settlement and surrounding fields.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed, and views out towards the proposed turbine are screened by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church within the village would not be affected at this distance.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be almost 8km away and would stand far outside of the landscape context. The church is screened by the trees which frame the churchyard.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i>

Asset Name: Church of St Mewan (plus various Grade II monuments in churchyard)		
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.5km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church with 12 th century origins, largely rebuilt in the 15 th century and heavily restored in the 1850s by G E Street. Embattled west tower of two stages with some elaboration and a pyramidal roof, with half-hipped dormer bell openings. Largely 19 th century interior fittings with some medieval elements and a 12 th and 14 th century font.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located on a steep curving south- and west-facing slope, to the eastern side of a river valley west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform which drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell river estuary to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a small churchtown north of the main village. Set within a large wooded churchyard, raised with stone-faced banks, with several rectangular churchyard extensions to the east and to the west a large and imposing stone rectory in formal gardens, with to the north extensive a Sunday school and coach house complex of stone buildings.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views to the west from the body of the church and churchyard over the adjacent gardens of the Rectory and beyond to the fields. To the north the trees, Sunday school and rising ground limits views. To the east views are restricted at ground level by the trees and to the south some limited views are possible between trees to the fields and the rest of the village, as the ground slopes away from the church.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a visible local <i>landmark asset</i> , with an element of landscape dominance to its immediate and near environment. It holds significantly more presence from the south. It is not a skyline asset.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed by the trees of the churchyard. The tower would not be screened from views. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church, within the churchtown setting and wider parish, would not be affected; however the aesthetic consideration of the value of the grouping at St Mewan would be negatively affected by the visible turbine inserted into that landscape. There is an element of cumulative impact as well, as several other turbines would also be visible. The various monuments within the churchyard and wholly screened by the trees.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There are no views from the body of the church or the churchyard and there would be no effect on the aesthetically-pleasing setting with the Rectory/Sunday School. Views across and through the surrounding landscape would include the turbine and the church tower. The turbine would be visually intrusive in these views, at only 2.5km.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible = Church, Negative/moderate = tower</i>		

3.8.5 Nonconformist Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Sticker Methodist Church; Trudgeons		
Parish: Sticker, St Mewan		Within the ZTV: Yes
Designation: GII	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.3.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> 1876 Methodist Church and attached Sunday school. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Round arched windows and entrance with round stone arch and fanlight. Lower single-storey Sunday school attached to rear.</p> <p>Early-mid 19th century house of elvan stone rubble construction, with stone dressings. Two storeys of near symmetrical four-window front with 19th century sashes. Front range of two-room plan, parallel rear range of later 19th century.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep north-west facing slope, on the eastern side of a river valley, on the shallower mid-to-upper slopes. The landscape context is the meandering narrow valley which runs down south-west to Lower Sticker.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church is located within the village of Sticker which occupies a steep valley. The church is set back into the slope, immediately adjacent to Chapel Hill, on a slight off-set west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The building is surrounded by modern bungalows and cottages. Trudgeons is set on the lower slopes of Chapel Hill, with single-storey stone outbuildings to the east and across the road to the north-west. The garden of the house lies to the north and is bounded by trees.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the valley to the rest of the village; there are also some limited landscape views across towards the china clay tips north of St Austell. There are more restricted views across the valley from Trudgeons, as it is on the lower slopes.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has a presence only on Chapel Hill where it is the dominant focus of that area within the village. It holds no wider presence outside of this immediate setting. Trudgeons is one of the key houses on Chapel Hill but holds no wider landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The chapel is in quite an open location on a hill slope with some wider landscape views; however, it was not built with views in mind and its design does not require or focus upon views except in an inward manner.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be views looking across and through the village and valley, from higher up the slope, which will include the turbine. The setting would not be affected, or any of the buildings within the village.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</p>		

Asset Name: Church of St Stephen (Methodist); Gateway at S entrance to the churchyard of St Stephen; St. Stephen churchtown cemetery war memorial; Queens head Inn; Church room		
Parish: St Stephen-in-Brannel		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.3.75km
<p><i>Description:</i> Methodist Church - Non-conformist chapel and attached school, with an 1870 datestone, refitted in the 1890s. Three bay entrance front with semi-circular arched openings including over central doorway. Rectangular plan building of granite coursed stone with granite dressings.</p> <p>War Memorial - The war memorial is of granite, a Celtic cross on a shaft with interlaced knot design. Raised in 1921 by public subscription for the First World War.</p> <p>Queens Head Inn – Early-mid 19th century Inn, double-depth plan with granite ashlar front, almost symmetrical three-window front range</p> <p>Church Room – church room with two attached former almshouses, 19th century. Late 19th century date, with squared granite rubble, with brick and stone dressings.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a high ridge between two river valleys, to east and west; extending down onto the upper east-facing slopes of the valley to the east. The landscape context of the village is both the high ridge and the upper east-facing slopes and valley landform to the east. The turbine does not stand within this landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i></p> <p>Queens Head Inn – Located in the churchtown core of the village, just to the south-east of the church, framed by houses to the east, creating a courtyard with the pub, facing south.</p> <p>Church of St Stephen and gateway – located on Fore Street, framed to the east by the cemetery, to the north and south by rows of houses and to the west by a close of modern houses.</p> <p>War Memorial - The monument is located at a junction of the straight paths in the cemetery. The cemetery is enclosed within stone walls and hedges, the former school lies to the south-east.</p> <p>Church Room - Located on Gwindra road, the A3058, to the south of the churchtown core of the settlement.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The views within the village define the assets and the relationships between them, all of the assets are restricted in their views, in some way screened by the other houses and buildings of the settlement. There are wider views across the settlement to the landscape to the east and these will include the turbine at almost 4km.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The settlement has landscape presence within the fields, but the individual buildings within it do not hold landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets value as a group and of architectural value would not be affected. The village setting and cohesive views within the village reduce the sensitivity of these assets to wider landscape changes. Many of the assets are of a specific function and relate to their immediate setting only.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will generally be visible across the settlement in wider views but not from within it and there will be no impact on the various urban/village settings of these assets.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>		

Asset Name: Bible Christian Chapel		
Parish: Old Pound, St Stephen-in-Brannel		Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)
Designation: GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.2.25km
<p><i>Description:</i> Built in 1886 of granite rubble with brick dressings, partly rendered. Two storey to rear where it is built into the bank; where there is an attached outshut, a Sunday School.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-facing slope, with the ground rising to the east, and also falling away to the north slightly. The landscape context is this valley landform which runs down to Nanpean.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Set alongside a narrow road, Old Pound. The chapel stands within a small plot, built into the slope, with a walled yard to the eastern elevation.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views south across the fields, and down the road to the west. Some views across the fields towards Nanpean to the north-west. Views up the steep slopes to the east, although these are partially limited at ground level by small conifer trees in a plantation immediately north-east of the building. Wider landscape views are possible over the roof of the chapel to the countryside beyond to the west and north-west from higher up Old Pound Road.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel has some local presence along the Old Pound Road but no wider presence as it is a small low building set into the slope.</p>		

<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset holds communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind. Local screening from trees may screen views to the north-east.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be screened by Blackpool Clay Works. The asset lies on the north-west facing slope, away from the turbine. The setting would not be affected.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Leek Seed Chapel; Church of St. Mary		
<i>Parish:</i> St Blaise		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.75
<i>Description:</i> 19 th century Anglican Church of 1848, by G E Street. Rubblestone and freestone dressings. Early Gothic in style. Squat square west tower with tall spire. Wesleyan Chapel of 1824, restored and refitted in 1904. Built of killas rubble with granite dressings. Complete surviving 1904 interior fittings.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church lies on a steep west-facing slope, east of a shallow combe, which drops to the south. The chapel lies at the base of a south-facing slope, the ground then falling west into a further combe. The landscape context of both assets is the valley and the settlement of St Blazey Gate. The turbine stands far outside of these landscape contexts.		
<i>Setting:</i> The chapel is located on a road junction, with the busy A390 immediately to the south. The building is surrounded by 19 th century houses and more modern buildings. It is enclosed by the settlement on the south, east and west, framed by tall hedgebanks along the Luxulyan Road to the north. The chapel's small triangular chapelyard is grassed, walled with decorative gates and is framed by mature conifers on the south-west corner and long west side. The church is located in a heavily wooded churchyard, across the shallow combe to the west the setting is further enclosed by the dense specimen woodlands of the Tregrehan Estate. The former church hall lies restored just to the south-west and forms a complete group with the church.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the church are along the valley combe, but are restricted by the trees of the churchyard, views to the asset are restricted to the roadscape by the dense woodland of the adjacent Tregrehan Estate. Views to the chapel are restricted to the roadscape of the A390 and the Luxulyan road which joins it at the junction.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has no real landscape presence, subsumed into the wooded landscape, the spire is a visible feature but holds no primacy. The chapel is a small building within a complex urban setting at a busy road junction and is a visible roadscape feature but holds no landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal and spiritual value of both buildings to the settlement would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to impact the assets, being almost 8km away. The immediate setting of the assets is complex and evolving, with many modern impacts. There will be no change in setting or principal views.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Trelowth Methodist Church		
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.75km
<i>Description:</i> Late 19 th century methodist church of squared granite rubble, with granite dressings, under a slate roof, with datestone of 1872. The church is of single auditorium plan, with entrance to front south-west and ritual end to the east (north-east). Of tall single storey height the building has double-height round arched windows.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the south-eastern end of a high ridge, which projects into the valley combe which carries a tributary down to the St Austell River to the south. The landscape context of this asset is the high ridge and upper slopes, as well as the valley to the south and east. The turbine stands far outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at a road junction, in the hamlet of Trelowth, on the high ridge above Polgooth.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The principal views to and from the asset are along the roadscape which frame this asset and down into the Polgooth valley, to the village and across the Pentewan valley. There are also key		

views back towards St Austell. The turbine will stand in views to the north and north-east. Wider landscape views from the high ground to the south and from nearby Sticker will include the asset, settlement and the turbine in the distance.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is a key visible feature along the roadscape, the historic routeway leading west out of St Austell. The asset is not a landmark or highly visual feature outside of the settlement.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset holds communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible in the distance. This has no effect on setting, or the principal views to and from the asset.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Menacuddle Baptistry Church		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.75km
<i>Description:</i> Small granite building, with groined barrel vault over a 15 th century Holy Well, with Tudor-arched doorways and sunken well trough.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The asset stands in Trenance Woods, in the River St Austell valley outside of St Austell town. The valley is steep-sided of with wooded slopes, with the assets set into the steep lower slopes of the east bank.		
<i>Setting:</i> The asset is located within dense woodland, alongside the old Bodmin Road as it rises up the St Austell River valley towards the settlement of Trethowel.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are limited to the immediate area due to its setting within the trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This historic building is of local importance despite its lack of landscape presence; this status connected primarily to historical evidence and local folklore. It has no wider presence than within its immediate environment.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This building is of architectural importance but views are limited to the streetscapes of the immediate setting, restricted by the surrounding buildings from any wider landscape views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any real intervisibility with the turbine due to the valley location. The trees in the immediate setting screen all near and far views.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

3.8.6 Memorials, Crosses and Inscribed Stones

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

Most medieval ‘wayside’ crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18th or 19th century, and the original symbolism of their setting has been lost. Therefore, context and setting is now the confines of the church and churchyard, where they are understood as architectural fragments associated with earlier forms of religious devotion. Therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not affect their relationships with their new surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance. This is not the case for those few wayside crosses that survive at or near their original location. This class of monument was meant to be seen and experienced in key spiritual locations or alongside main routeways, so the significance of the remaining few *in situ* examples is enhanced.

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Nancor cross, 400m NW of Nancor		
Parish: Grampound/Creed		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.6.5km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross, part of a pattern of crosses in this area from the 15 th century. The cross has an unenclosed head, a Latin cross, set on a modern shaft and base, of granite. The west face of the cross shows a very worn relief of Jesus.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The cross stands on the southern edge of the high ridge which frames the town of Grampound to the west, the land falls away to the west and east, north-east, south-west and south-east. The landscape context of the asset is the upper slopes and summit of this high ridge.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the side of the A390, east of Grampound, this cross stands alongside an important historic route, in use today as a main A road. It is set high on the bank, the associated landscaping.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The key views, to and from the asset are along the roadscape. The landscaping of the A390 creates an enclosed feel at this point, especially around the junction, where there are raised banks. There would be some views from the raised bank setting of the cross, to the surrounding agricultural fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is an important visual feature in the roadscape, however it does not have wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross has a specific spiritual function associated with this location and routeway. It is grounded in its setting with little recourse to wider landscape views and is largely unaffected by wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Very large turbines have recently been introduced to this landscape near Grampound, just along the road from this asset and will interrupt the views between the cross and the proposed turbine. The proposed turbine is expected to be visible from the landscape in this area. The trees on the other side of the road and landscaping associated with the road will reduce the views in the immediate setting. Roadscape views to the asset would be unaffected.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Fair Cross 420m WNW of Tregidgeo Farm		
Parish: Grampound with Creed		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair – what remains	Distance to turbine: c.6.75km
<i>Description:</i> Surviving granite shaft of a medieval wayside cross, of late medieval date, possibly 15 th century, part of a wider pattern of 15 th century crosses in this area. Standing on a routeway between Creed and Sticker.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The asset stands on the shallow upper east-facing slopes of a high ridge of ground, which peaks to the west at Gragus Farm. The ground falls away steeply to the north-east and south-east with two combs dropping to the Hewas valley. The roadways follow the higher ground down more shallow slopes away from the cross into the valley. The landscape context of the cross is the upper slopes and level summit of this high ridge.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set against a hedgebank, the asset stands on a small area of grass alongside the road, now framed by a modern metal road sign, shadowed by a small tree.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views, both to and from the asset, are along the roadscape, enclosed by mature hedgebanks, with some limited views through gateways to the surrounding fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is a visible roadside feature in its immediate setting but has no wider landscape presence.		

<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The height of the stone means it is framed by the hedgebanks of the road and is set down into the bank. It has little or no wider views and no relationship with the wider landscape. It is of specific functional form.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is expected to be generally visible from this high ridge of ground but within the roadscape views are more focussed and the turbine is screened by the hedgebanks. There are no views from the asset itself due to its ground level position. There is no effect on the roadside setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Wayside cross at Beacons Cross		
<i>Parish:</i> St Ewe		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside granite cross, on a short shaft, wheel-headed cross with raised flat limbs in relief on the east and west faces, of late medieval date, possibly 15 th century, part of a wider landscape pattern of such crosses within the Grampound area.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the summit of a hill called Beacon Cross, with gentle sloping ground to the east and north, with steeper ground to the west and south. The landscape context of the asset is the hilltop. The turbine stands far outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a hedgebank alongside the road, off-set from a junction, to the east of St Ewe, on a hilltop.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Main views are along the roadscape, enclosed within hedgebanks; the cross is raised on such a hedgebank so has wide views across the landscape and to the nearby Heligan Estate. General landscape views are framed to the north in the distance by the clay tip and clay working landscape above St Austell. There is expected to be some intervisibility with St Ewe Church.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a highly visual feature along the road and at the road junction, due to its more raised position; it is however only a small feature with localised primacy in its immediate setting.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of specific spiritual functional form, associated with the ancient routeway and has little to no recourse to views or association with the wider landscape. The spiritual and communal value of the feature in its own right and as part of a wider local pattern would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Distant landscape views at 8km will not affect the setting or principal views from this asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Medieval wayside cross base 550m WNW of Lanhadron Farm		
<i>Parish:</i> Pentewan Valley		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.75km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross, located on an important routeway system between Sticker, Meavgissey and St Ewe, of late medieval date, possibly 15 th century, part of a wider pattern of crosses in the Grampound and Creed area.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a ridge, with the ground sloping to the north, with the ground dropping more gently to the south. The landscape context of the asset is the ridge. The turbine stands far outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross base stands on the routeway as intended. It forms part of a wider pattern of these former wayside crosses in the Grampound area.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are of the roadscape, as intended, along the ancient route to the north and south. There are some views from its general location to the fields to the west and east .		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross itself is a ground level feature with no wider landscape presence, it is a visual feature within its immediate setting. .		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The height of the stone means it is framed by the hedgebanks of the road and is set down into the bank. It has little or no wider views and no relationship with the wider landscape. It is of specific functional form.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is no direct inter-visibility and no impact on setting		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Market cross and cross base immediately SW of nuns church		
<i>Parish:</i> Grampound		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 7km

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

<i>Description:</i> 15 th century market cross, granite shaft and octagonal base set on an octagonal stepped plinth, the head of the cross is missing. The shaft is octagonal with pyramid stops, tapering to the top with decorative collar, with foliate fleuron frieze, the shaft standing approximately 4m tall.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid to lower slopes of the west-facing slope, on the east side of the River Fal valley, just above the river crossing. The landscape context of the cross is the east side of the valley, the area occupied by the historic settlement. The turbine does not stand in this context.
<i>Setting:</i> Framed to the north by the Church of St Nun, a Grade II Listed building and to the east, up slope, by the Grade II Listed Town Hall and clocktower, the market cross stands at the junction of Pepo Lane and the main Grampound Road, in the heart of the historic settlement. Other Grade II Listed historic buildings line the road, to the south and to the west, enclosing the routeway and the cross.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are of the roadscape, along the ancient route to the east and west, as well as to the key buildings in the settlement. General wider views of the houses of the settlement and down to the river crossing but there are no views out of its urban environment.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is an important visual feature within this complex historic townscape, it frames and is framed by the church and townhall,. It does not have wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> It has little or no wider views, outside of the main street in Grampound and no relationship with the wider landscape. It is of specific functional form. The communal and spiritual value of this asset would not be affected.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would not be intervisibility and no effect on setting, or on the wider setting of the town as a whole.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Wayside cross 35m S of Heligan House		
<i>Parish:</i> St Ewe	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> unknown – not accessible	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.5km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross, with wheel-head, on a long rectangular section tapering shaft, approx 2.4m high. The wheel-head has an equal limbed cross in relief on both faces.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the levels and slightly sloping lawns of Heligan house above the valley falling east to the coast which the gardens occupy.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the edge of one of the main lawns of Heligan House, surrounded by the famed gardens Moved to this position in the early 20 th century, as a architectural curio, it was initially found in Lanivet parish on Bokiddeck Farm.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are limited to the ground and gardens of Heligan House.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is a visual feature within the garden and lawnscape but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has been removed from the landscape and resited within the garden as a decorative specimen. It is enclosed within the extensive wooded gardens of Heligan.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will not be visible from the asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Medieval wayside cross base on Creed Hill		
<i>Parish:</i> Grampound/Creed	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.7km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval wayside cross base, situated on Creed Hill, on a road linking the parish churches of Grampound and Creed. The cross base is of granite square to the base and moulded to an octagonal base above. It is of later medieval date, possible 15 th century. There is a square socket in the top.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The cross base stands on a north-facing slope, the gradient steepening just north of the monument. The ground also slopes to the west, down to the River Fal valley; the fields to the east are higher than the road, which has been dug into the slope. The road drops down to Grampound. The landscape context of this asset is this section of the Fal Valley and its tributary immediately to the north.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross base is set alongside the parish road which links Grampound with Creed; this road also links Grampound with Tregony. It forms part of a wider pattern of these former wayside crosses in the Grampound area. It is set deep into the bank of the road, on the northern side, enclosed within the foliage.		

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<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are of the roadscape, as intended, along the ancient route to the north and south. There are some views from its general location to the fields to the west and back towards Grampound.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross base itself is a low ground level feature with no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The height of the stone means it is framed by the hedgebanks of the road and is set down into the bank. It has little or no wider views and no relationship with the wider landscape. It is of specific functional form.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be no intervisibility and no impact on setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Menacuddle Well		
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.8km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval holy well, with 15 th century origins. The small rustic granite building which covers the well head is a Grade II* Listed Building.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in the base of the Trethowel valley, running north of St Austell.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within an ornamental garden in the base of the valley, the setting extends only to the garden boundaries. The well and its setting were restored in 1922 and the garden created by the Sawles as a memorial to a family member who died in the First World War. The well building is accessed via a footpath.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Outward views from the asset are largely limited to the immediate setting within the memorial garden. Wider landscape views both to and from the asset, are further restricted by the trees of the wooded valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no wider landscape presence due to its valley location. It has no relationship with the wider landscape, but is of specific functional form and relates wholly to the specific built well structure.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive only to changes in its immediate setting due to the restriction of views. The communal and spiritual value of the asset, as well as its aesthetic value would be unchanged.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible across the wider landscape but not from within the valley and will not frame any key valley views along the valley or through the setting of the asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Churchyard cross shaft and base in St Stephens Churchyard; Wayside cross and cross base		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.75km
<i>Description:</i> Round-headed cross head, with equal limbed cross in relief, on a modern shaft. A stone nearby in the churchyard may be part of the original cross base. This cross was moved to the churchyard from the nearby hamlet of Treneague.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel stands on a high ridge of ground between the River Fal valley landform to the west and the valley of a shallower Fal tributary to the east, the ground peaking to the south. The church stands on the shallow and gently sloping upper-mid north-east facing slopes of the valley to the east of the village.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the walled churchyard at St Stephen-in-Brannel, framed by mature trees to the north and south and houses to the north-west, east and south-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The cross lies south of the church in an enclosed setting, screened by the church and churchyard walls from views to and from the asset.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no wider landscape presence. It has little or no wider views and no relationship with the wider landscape. It is of specific functional form.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset's spiritual and communal value within the churchyard would be unaffected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the asset or within wider views across the setting. The turbine may be visible in landscape views across St Stephen's but this has no effect on the asset in its enclosed position.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Wayside cross in Holy Trinity Churchyard

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.5km	
<i>Description:</i> Medieval round-headed wayside cross			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the lower steep undulating south-facing slope which is occupied by the town, with views across the wide valley landform. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.			
<i>Setting:</i> The church is located within the centre of St Austell. The buildings along Church Street, Market Street and Cross Lane wrap around the building providing the immediate setting for the church and its walled churchyard, blocking all views to and from the asset. There are deciduous trees and palm trees, within the churchyard, to the south, east and north-east. The setting of this asset could be said to extend to the boundaries of the churchyard.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the asset are largely confined to the boundaries of the southern part of the churchyard. The tall historic buildings along the streets which frame the churchyard enclose the setting and screen all wider landscape views.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no wider landscape presence. It has little or no wider views and no relationship with the wider landscape. It is of specific functional form.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal and spiritual value of the asset would not be affected. The importance of its setting in the churchyard, for both spiritual and aesthetic reasons, is also not expected to be affected. All views are initially screened by the trees and then the historic buildings of the town.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any intervisibility with the proposed turbine and no effects on setting.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral			

Asset Name: Nanpean Cemetery war memorial			
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> Gill	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3km	
<i>Description:</i> First World War memorial, in Nanpean Cemetery, adjacent to St George the Martyr Church. The monument was erected through public subscription in 1921. Granite 'celtic' style cross, on a square shaft, with inset slat panels.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On the mid to lower south-east facing slopes of a hillside within a valley framed by the extensive Goonvean and Old Pound clay works to the east and west			
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a prominent position at the entrance to the cemetery from the B3279 road which runs through the settlement. The memorial is framed by the church to the north-east and the Church Rooms to the north-west.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views between the memorial and the cemetery and the memorial and the church and church rooms. These structures are an important cultural grouping for the local community. Views towards the asset are important in the memorial function of this asset. The turbine will not appear within or frame any of the principal views.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> There is significant visual dominance in the immediate setting of this asset and it is also a key visual feature along the roadscape of the B3279 but it holds no wider landscape presence, screened by the buildings of the settlement.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal and cultural value of the asset is of national significance, recording the loss of lives in the First World War. This significance will not be impacted by the proposed turbine.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any intervisibility with the proposed turbine and there will be no effect on the communal and cultural value, or setting.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral			

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Golden camp hillfort		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 9km
<i>Description:</i> Large univallate hillfort, the defences enclosing a large irregular 'wedge-shaped' area of approx 3.4ha, tapering to the eastern end. The entrance to the enclosure is believed to lie to the western end. The enclosure is created from a single rampart and ditch which are very well preserved the rampart flat-topped, with a steep scarp, averaging 1.5m in height. The rampart is best preserved to the north and western sides, to the east the asset has suffered from cultivation (ploughing). The ditch is U-shaped and up to 1.8m deep, partly filled in in places, formerly much deeper on the western side. Of Iron Age date but reused in later periods, marked as 'castle' on medieval maps, and lying just south of the Iron Age/Roman occupation site at Carvossa		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On the break of a south-facing slope, above a steep combe which falls east into the river Fal valley. The asset lies on the eastern edge of a spur which overlooks the River Fal valley, forming part of its western banks. The landscape context is the valley landform and the hill summit		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a large open agricultural field, east of the ancient settlement of Golden, now a farmstead. On the south-eastern edge of a summit of a prominent hilltop. Trees on the lower slopes to the north, north-east and east, the asset is framed by a small parish road to the south, a steep valley combe runs to the north, another shallow combe to the south and the hilltop forms the western banks of the River Fal valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across and within the River Fal valley, with naturally wider views across the valley to the wider landscape to the east, and down the valley to the south-east, across the shallow valley combe. Views towards the farm can be achieved by a summit of a hill to the south, south-west, looking north-east across the hillfort towards Grampound.		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The hillfort is a visible landscape feature further afield in wider landscape views, however it is more enclosed in its immediate setting. The hillfort no longer retains the landscape primacy within the valley, as intended, but is still a noted feature
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was designed to be a visual feature, to hold landscape primacy in the valley below and within its landscape context. It is very sensitive to changes within this landscape context. Views to and from the asset are very important, to the valley and more level undulating ground to the west, for its relative defensive and territorial functions. The communal and evidentiary value of this asset for the local area would not be affected. The experiential value of this asset can be affected by turbines in the wider landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Two very large turbines have been installed not far from this asset to the east of Grampound and interrupt all wider views to the north-east and east. Other extant smaller individual turbines also stand within the wider valley landscape context in views east and south-east. These large turbines will interrupt views to that proposed. There would be no effect on setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Sticker Camp – later Prehistoric/Romano-British round		
<i>Parish:</i> Sticker/St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> poor/fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.25km
<i>Description:</i> The monument includes an oval enclosure defined by a ditch and bank, and a second sub-circular rampart and outer ditch, but this is in poor condition. There is a possible entrance to the west. The inner part of the monument survives above ground as an earthwork.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> It stands on the eastern side of the flattish summit of a hilltop. The ground falls away to Sticker valley to the west, with gentler slopes to Polgooth to the east. The landscape context of the asset is both the hilltop and the valley landforms that frame it.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument stands on former Treloweth Common but is now enclosed within a field, in a larger parcel of agricultural land. The monument stands just east of the village of Sticker.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide 360° views from the hilltop across the Treloweth and Polgooth settlements to St Austell and across St Austell Bay, including up to the downs to the north, towards the site of the proposed turbine. There are also views west down the valley to Sticker and views north to the agricultural land across the A390. Views to the monument from high ground to the south and south-west would include the proposed turbine. Current views from the asset itself are limited by the hedgebank of the field as the earthworks are less than a 1m high, even where they are quite complete.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is enclosed within a small sub-rectangular field with slightly-curving sides. This field encloses the top of the hill, and its hedgebanks are a feature of the local landscape. The earthworks themselves are partly concealed by these hedgebanks and are too slight to be particularly noticeable within the wider landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The hilltop location of this asset would have been specifically chosen for its good visibility; however, the earthworks are not particularly well preserved.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be intervisibility between the monument and the proposed turbine, as well as numerous other extant turbines within this landscape. The turbine would distract from what little landscape presence the monument currently enjoys. Views across the asset from the south would include the turbine.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

Asset Name: Round called Castle Gotha		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell Bay	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 6km
<i>Description:</i> An oval enclosure enclosed within a rampart and outer ditch. The monument survives to the south as shallow earthworks and less so to the north and east. Possibly renamed in the medieval period; the name means 'Castle of the Geese'.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The round is situated on the upper slopes of a coastal ridge above the rocky coastline. Two steep combs run away east down to the coast from the high point occupied by the settlement site. The ground rises to a peak to the south-west of the round. The landscape context is the coastal fringe landscape, the slopes occupied by agricultural land, to the rocky wooded coves along the shore.		
<i>Setting:</i> The surviving elements of the monument have been incorporated into the local fieldsystem, and this provides the current setting for the monument.		

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views east and north-east, across St Austell Bay, from the location of the monument, although direct views from the interior and its banks are limited by their reuse as hedgebanks. There are views across and through the monument from the lanes to the south and west. There are more limited views to the west towards Penrice. Principal contemporary views would undoubtedly have been to and from the sea/coastline.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscape presence of this monument has been significantly affected by its incorporation into the modern fieldscape. However, within its immediate surroundings the earthworks are visible, and the standing hedgebanks are notably irregular and this draws the eye.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus it is highly sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible in views to and from the monument. The experiential aspect of the monument would be unchanged, the setting would be unaffected.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.25km
<i>Description:</i> A roughly square defended enclosure with a bank and ditch, of pre-Roman date but with later alterations and a settlement beyond the defences. The banks stand almost 2m in height within the open fields to the north but the banks have been incorporated into the local fieldsystem to the south and west. Foliage and hedgerow trees now grow on all the banks and the monument is hard to distinguish on the ground.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument is situated on an upper south-east and south-facing slope. The ground rises to a peak immediately to the west and a combe runs away to the south-east from the south-east corner of the enclosure, joining the River Fal. The landscape context is the west bank of the River Fal.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument stands on the western side of the River Fal valley, just east of the Trewithen Estate. The monument now forms part of the modern fieldscape and falls within a private landholding; the barns and farmyard lie to the south-east, accessed via a track.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the agricultural fields to the River Fal valley and it would appear these were the principal views, the site possibly associated with trade along the river. The site is more akin to a round/settlement, as its defences do not make best use of the topography. Current views are restricted by mature hedgebanks. There are some views south across the fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument can be distinguished as an oddly-regular field enclosure and its substantive banks to the north do hold some local presence within the local fieldscape. It is not now particularly prominent and its landscape presence has suffered accordingly.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Given that visibility would have been a prime consideration, this asset would have been sensitive to changes in the local and wider landscape; however, its incorporation into the local fieldscape and the associated impact on its landscape presence has reduced that sensitivity. Its principal value is now clearly evidential, given its interesting pre-Roman and Romano-British archaeology.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible at a distance, but is not expected to have any direct effect on the principal views to the Fal River and down the valley. There is no impact on setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.5km
<i>Description:</i> Sub-ovoid enclosure which occupies the top of the hill, enclosing the summit. There is one main rampart and possibly two further outer ramparts. There is an annexe to the north side. The monument is marked by a wide terrace, which the later field boundaries respect on the south side of the hill. A round cairn on the summit of the hill was later reused as a beacon site.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument occupies the summit of a prominent hill. The actual summit is a small level area set slightly to the north-west within the monument, the banks enclosing the upper slopes. The terraced area is roughly level on the mid/upper slopes. The landscape context is the hilltop and gentle slopes to the east and west and steeper slopes to the north and east, as well as the numerous clay tip and pits in its immediate setting.		
<i>Setting:</i> The hill is set amongst the clay tips and pits, many of which are now abandoned and flooded. The		

small settlement of Goonabarn lies just to the north, the road wrapping around the lower slopes of the hill. The bigger settlement of Foxhole lies to the east and former Carloggas Moor to the west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The summit of the hilltop has 360° views over the surrounding clay working landscape.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument retains a landscape presence and is a visible feature. The topography of the hill has clearly been modified, but as this monument lies on the edge of a major extractive landscape, its landscape presence is significantly diminished. The complexities of a Prehistoric landscape, overlain by 17 th -19 th century agriculture and 19 th -21 st century clay working is such that the monument is reduced to merely being a visible feature and the substantial clay tips and other associated features now command visual dominance.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The china clay workings have altered the landscape to such an extent that this sensitivity is seriously compromised.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is expected to be within the ZTV, and would be visible in views to the monument from higher ground to the south and west. The turbine will distract within these wider landscape views.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor

Asset Name: Castle-an-Dinas		
<i>Parish:</i> St Columb Major	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.5km
<i>Description:</i> A large multivallate hillfort containing two bowl barrows and located on a prominent hilltop south-east of St Columb Major and north of the A30. The hillfort covers an area of 7ha and is defined by four ramparts.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The hillfort is located on a prominent hilltop. The ground drops down to a valley to the west and north-west, with another prominent hilltop (Belowda Beacon) to the east and the expanse of Goss Moor to the south. The immediate landscape context is the hilltop, but the wider landscape context takes in these adjacent areas.		
<i>Setting:</i> The hillfort now lies within recently-enclosed land defined by straight hedgebanks or fences.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The monument enjoys wide 360° views, and is visible across a wide area.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The ramparts survive sufficiently well, and the hilltop is sufficiently distinct, for this to qualify as a <i>landmark asset</i> .		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus it is sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from this monument, but at a distance of over 9km. Principal views to and from the monument would be largely unchanged, as would the experiential aspect of the monument and there is no effect on setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

3.8.8 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

Stone circles, stone rows, barrows and barrow cemeteries

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

What is important and why

Prehistoric ritual sites preserve information on the spiritual beliefs of early peoples, and archaeological data relating to construction and use (evidential). The better examples may bear

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

Asset Name: Round barrow 530m NW of Carwinnick		
Parish: Ladock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.6.3km
<i>Description:</i> Later prehistoric round barrow, large shallow mound sub-circular in plan, measuring 15m east-west 14m north-south, surviving to a height of approx 0.5m. A wide ditch now lies below-ground as a feature having been infilled. The barrow has a gently curving profile having suffered extensive historic ploughing.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on level ground, to the south end of a high ridge, the ground falling away steeply to east and west. The ridge forms the western side of the River Fal valley. The landscape context is this ridge top		
<i>Setting:</i> Associated with another barrow, to the north-west which is not scheduled. The barrow sits on level ground in an open field enclosure enclosed by regular straight hedgebanks. The setting could be said to extend only to the hedgebank boundaries of this field, due to the shallow nature of the mound. The wider setting is the ridge top.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the asset, due to its low height are restricted to those within the field, it is not visible in the wider landscape due to the hedgebanks.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no landscape presence out of its field enclosure.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Due to the change in setting from highly exposed hilltop location to small field enclosure the sensitivity of the asset is limited. It will now only really be affected by changes within its field enclosure		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible from the ridge top location, however two very large turbines have been installed on the east side of the valley and an extant turbine stands almost immediately to the north. These extant impacts will render the addition of another turbine into the landscape at over 6km distance largely irrelevant, the setting and landscape views already affected.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Four round barrows 480m N of Besowsa		
Parish: Ladock		Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/poor	Distance to turbine: c.7.25km
<i>Description:</i> Four later prehistoric round barrows, closely but evenly spaced, aligned roughly south-west to north-east. They have mounds of earth and stone but no known ditches. Two of the barrows are more oval than round, and all survive to 0.5m and under in height, having been affected by ploughing.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Lying on a gentle to moderate south-west slope, above a south-west spur, along a prominent north-south ridge		
<i>Setting:</i> Now enclosed within an agricultural field, the setting of these assets could be said to extend only to the field boundaries, the mature hedgebanks, but the wider setting is the long south-western slopes. An extant turbine several fields over dominates this setting.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are largely restricted by the hedgebanks of the field but there are some wider views to the south and south-west and there are views to the assets from the important A3058 roadscape, which runs on lower ground to the south. Generally there are views across this area, which includes many barrows, suggesting cultural and visual links are important between these groups, as there is a relict funerary landscape inherent within this area. The most important views and visual links are across the group.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrows are visual features within the field and are visual features from the		

road but they no longer hold landscape presence and their visual element has been affected by the turbine which stands very close to their field setting.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The extant turbine stands so close to these assets as to completely alter their setting and reduce further their presence and affect their views. This reduces their sensitivity to wider landscape changes.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> A large extant turbine stands immediately adjacent to these assets at Westow Farm and completely dominates the immediate setting, rendering the proposed turbine largely irrelevant as an intrusive landscape feature. There would be no further effects on the setting for the assets from the proposed turbine.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Three bowl barrows 670m and 755m NW of Homer Downs		
Parish: Mitchell	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/poor	Distance to turbine: c.8.75km
<i>Description:</i> Three shallow mounds, with gentle sloping profiles. Set in line that runs north-west to south-east. Buried outer ditches are visible on aerial photographs.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The barrows are located on a ridge that runs north from Treadal, on the upper eastern slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> The barrows are located in agricultural fields, overlooking the wide valley to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views from the barrows are across and through the group to the south and east, across the valley; meaningful views to the monuments would be from that quarter.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrows are visible within their field enclosure, but have no wider presence due to their size and the screening effect of the adjacent hedgebanks.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As funerary monuments located in an elevated position, visibility was clearly an important consideration. These examples, however, are located within a small field enclosure that limits views to and from the monuments.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would technically be visible, but at a distance of almost 9km. Cumulative impact is an issue as numerous operational turbines are visible from this location. Some of these extant turbines affect the experiential value and setting of the assets.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm		
Parish: Roche	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/poor	Distance to turbine: c.3.9km
<i>Description:</i> A platform cairn which survives as a low flat-topped sub-circular structure of earth and packed stones 22m in diameter. There is a bank around the edge of the monument.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument stands in an isolated patch of undisturbed land, on a former hilltop; the ground drops away quite sharply to Cocksbarrow.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument was located on a hilltop; however, it is now virtually surrounded by china clay infrastructure (roads, settling tanks), spoil tips and radio masts. To the east and north-east are surviving areas of open rough upland pasture.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Landscape views were clearly intended across the undulating downs, but these are now restricted and utterly transformed by the clay-works tips and pits. The feature itself is dwarfed and dominated by the china clay infrastructure.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is visible but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset would have been sensitive to change within its visual environment, but the impact of the china clay industry has utterly transformed its immediate and wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Despite intervisibility with the proposed turbine, modern impacts within this landscape are so pronounced, and on such a massive scale, that the impact of the turbine can do little further damage.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow		
Parish: Treverbyn	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.4.25km
<i>Description:</i> A large cairn, reused as a beacon; a circular mound of stone and earth with a 'bell-shaped'		

profile and up to 45m in diameter.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument is located on the summit of Hensbarrow, a formerly prominent hill rising up within the granitic uplands. The monument is slightly to the north of the summit, on a level surface. The landscape context of the monument is the high downs, but also now includes the adjacent clay works/tips.
<i>Setting:</i> Located within open rough upland grassland on the summit of the hill. A large spoil tip wraps around the site to the north-east, east and south-east. Another tip is located c.500m to the west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There would have been 360° views across the granitic uplands; views north towards Roche survive, but views to the east are blocked by a spoil tip, and views to the west overlook a vast extractive landscape.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is visible on the summit of the hill but is dwarfed by the adjacent spoil tip; it has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is technically sensitive to changes in its views and any landscape changes which affect its landscape presence and visibility. However the significant effects of 19 th /20 th century and ongoing clay working has already affected the setting and landscape context to such an extent the sensitivity is almost negated to further changes. The adjacent spoil tip will provide local blocking to the monument.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from the monument. The turbine would introduce a new kinetic element to this landscape. Meaningful views from the monument are now restricted to the north. Significant modern impacts already exist in this landscape.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor

Asset Name: Standing stone called 'Long Stone' in the grounds of Penrice School		
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 5km
<i>Description:</i> Standing stone, an upright earthfast monolith, c.3.6m high.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a high prominent ridge called Mount Charles, on the south side of the wide valley occupied by St Austell, between St Austell and the bay.		
<i>Setting:</i> The 'Long Stone' is located within the playing fields of the local school, bounded by hedges and fences. The stone was once associated with numerous barrows which have since been destroyed.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the school site and potentially some views out, the stone can just be seen from a nearby footpath.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The stone currently stands out alone on the field and is a very tall distinguished and noticeable feature, but has no wider landscape presence due to its enclosure within the school site.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes to its immediate setting and within its near views; however, its setting currently contributes nothing to its value – indeed, the opposite is true.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact on the setting on the playing fields, views outwards screened by buildings and trees.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Round 310m east of Carloggas Moor Farm		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.5km
<i>Description:</i> The round survives as a semi-circular enclosure, with a single rampart and partly infilled outer ditch. The monument has been incorporated into the hedgebanks of the modern fieldscape to the north and east sides. The monument has been disturbed by later tin-workings.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument lies on a slight south-west facing slope, below the summit of the hill		
<i>Setting:</i> This is a hill-slope enclosure, set amongst agricultural fields on the edge of the industrial tips. A green lane frames the site to the north and east. Carloggas Farm lies to the south-west. The south-west slope drops down to St Stephen-in-Brannel.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are general views down the slopes towards St Stephen and across the neighbouring pits and tips to the east. The monument is, however, enclosed within the modern fieldscape and therefore direct views from the monument are restricted. Views to the round would be from high ground to the south-east and west and from the summit of the hill immediately to the north-east.		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monuments curving banks are visible as an anomaly within the field pattern but the monument has no real landscape presence outside of its immediate setting.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The monument would have been located with visibility in mind, but it is below the summit of the hill, within a landscape of post-medieval assarted enclosure on the fringe of a major industrial extractive landscape. It is not visually prominent and does not survive particularly well.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The monument does not fall within the ZTV, the visual effect of the proposed turbine will be minimal on the wider landscape due to modern impacts.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

3.8.9 Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Railway Viaduct including former viaduct piers to the S		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> 1898 railway viaduct on the St Austell-Truro line, replaced an earlier 1859 viaduct, the piers of which still survive. Built of slatestone rubble, with granite dressings and a brick parapet.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located within the steep curving Fal valley, spanning the valley bottom, the landscape context of the viaduct is the mid slopes, from where it projects, to the valley base which it overshadows.		
<i>Setting:</i> The viaduct spans the River Fal, south-west of the village of Coombe, adjacent to the high promontory occupied by Resugga Castle. The valley is steep sided, with mature trees and hedgebanks enclosing views.		

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are largely restricted to the valley landform, due to the steep, enclosing sides, wider views along the valley incorporate more of the landscape but the asset is set down into the valley so wider landscape views from the upper slopes do not include it.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The viaduct is wholly dominant within the valley but has no wider landscape presence
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosed valley setting of the asset means it is unaffected by wider landscape changes, its purely functional form also limits sensitivity.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will not be visible from the asset and will not frame any landscape views within the valley. There is no effect on setting. Wider landscape views which include the turbine do not include the asset as it is set into the valley.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Engine house at Polgooth Mine		
<i>Parish:</i> Pentewan Valley	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/poor	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.5km
<i>Description:</i> 19 th century engine house at disused tin mine, built of stone rubble, no chimney. Now roofless and ruined but fairly complete.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a hilltop south of the Polgooth valley. The landscape context of these assets is the hilltop and valleys either side. The turbine stands outside of this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Situated on Treloweth Common. The remains of the buildings now stand within gated private land on the edge of the common.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley to Polgooth settlement and then across the St Austell river valley to the north-east towards St Austell. The clay tips behind St Austell provide the backdrop to these principal views.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a <i>landmark</i> asset, with a defined skyline profile, but does not exert landscape primacy, within the complex local landscape. The building forms part of a wider pattern of chimneys and mining buildings/ruins visible around St Austell..		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The highly visual nature of the assets and dual function as both industrial and as an advert/statement of wealth for the former mine business means it is sensitive to challenges to the skyline profile.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in the main views from these ruins across the wider St Austell Bay area, at approx 3.5km. The setting is unchanged and the experiential value of the asset is minimally affected.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Chapel Mill		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> poor	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late 19 th century china stone mill, lincay and pan kiln. Single storey building, built of granite rubble with granite dressings, the cast -iron machinery and waterwheel have survived. This building is acknowledged as the best example of its type in Cornwall, the only mill still with its machinery. Miller's cottage to east, is of mid 19 th century date. Served by leat and launder, with a reservoir to the front, the waterwheel was formerly central, with pane rooms to either side.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The building is located in a wide valley bottom, at the base of the east-facing slope. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform. The turbine does not stand within this context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located immediately east of the village, on the busy A3058, the mill is flanked by the miller's house to the east and a large modern garage complex to the west, further east is another large garage complex which wraps around the building to the north-east. The mill is now separated from the watercourse by the garage buildings. The leat and launder back-filled or built over, the rationale for the mill's position and the understanding of the relationship of mill/watercourse has been lost. The setting is now of a modern retail/service character.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views, to and from the mill building were along the watercourse/valley, to the north and between it and the miller's house, to the east. The views to the valley and watercourse are now interrupted by the modern steel-framed buildings of the garage complex. Landscape views to and from the asset are restricted, the asset is screened by overgrowth, trees and buildings due to the single		

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storey nature of the building.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The building holds no wider landscape presence and is not even dominant in its immediate setting anymore due to the adjacent garage complex
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The specific functional nature and industrial heritage of the building makes it less sensitive to change. The significant modern impacts within its immediate setting have already affected the communal and cultural value of this building.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not lie within the ZTV and there is not expected to be any further impact on the already significantly altered setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Engine House at South Polgooth Mine		
Parish: Pentewan Valley	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII/SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.3.75km
<i>Description:</i> South Polgooth Mine functioned as a tin mine from the 16 th century under the name Wheal Davy. The mine produced tin, arsenic, copper and wolfram. It was reopened under the name South Polgooth in the 1830s, then closed and reopened in the 1880s. The surviving buildings mostly date from the 1880s period of operation. There is a beam engine house, calciner, reverbatory calciner, dressing floor/waste, stamping ground, flues/condenser and chimney.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Close to the top of the hill above Polgooth and Sticker, either side of the summit. The landscape context of these assets is the hilltop and valleys either side.		
<i>Setting:</i> Situated on Treloweth Common. The remains of the buildings now stand within gated private land on the edge of the common and just west of the boundary of the St Austell Golf Club.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley to Polgooth settlement and then across the St Austell river valley to the north-east towards St Austell. The clay tips behind St Austell provide the backdrop to these principal views.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The engine house and chimney are skyline features, but do not exert landscape primacy within this complex area. They form part of a wider pattern of chimneys and mining buildings/ruins visible around St Austell.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The highly visual nature of these assets and their dual function as both industrial buildings and as an advert/statement of wealth for the former mine business mean they are sensitive to challenges to their skyline profile and visibility.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in the main views from these ruins across the wider St Austell Bay area, at almost 4km. The setting is unchanged and the experiential value of the asset is minimally affected.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine		
Parish: St Mewan	Within the ZTV: ???	
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.3.75km
<i>Description:</i> South Polgooth Mine functioned as a tin mine from the 16 th century under the name Wheal Davy. The mine produced tin, arsenic, copper and wolfram. It was reopened under the name South Polgooth in the 1830s, then closed and reopened in the 1880s. The surviving buildings mostly date from the 1880s period of operation. There is a beam engine house, calciner, reverbatory calciner, dressing floor/waste, stamping ground, flues/condenser and chimney.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Close to the top of the hill above Polgooth and Sticker, either side of the summit. The landscape context of these assets is the hilltop and valleys either side.		
<i>Setting:</i> Situated on Treloweth Common. The remains of the buildings now stand within gated private land on the edge of the common and just west of the boundary of the St Austell Golf Club.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are down the valley to Polgooth settlement and then across the St Austell river valley to the north-east towards St Austell. The clay tips behind St Austell provide the backdrop to these principal views.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The remains have distinct landscape presence, standing on north-facing slopes looking across the various valley complexes to the north. The engine house and chimney are skyline features, but do not exert landscape primacy within this complex area. They form part of a wider pattern of chimneys and mining buildings/ruins visible around St Austell.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The highly visual nature of these assets and their dual function as both industrial buildings and as an advert/statement of wealth for the former mine business mean they are sensitive to		

challenges to their skyline profile and visibility.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in the main views from these ruins across the wider St Austell Bay area. The setting is unchanged and the experiential value of the asset is minimally affected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor

Asset Name: Part of the china clay works at Wheal Martin		
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.75km
<i>Description:</i> The china works were established in the 1820s by Elias Martyn. The surviving buildings include: a water engine for pumping slurry from the clay pits; an over-shot water wheel; a second waterwheel which worked flat rods to the clay pit; an engine house; a series of mica and sand drags; settling tanks; the blueing house; workers shelter or crib hut; the linhay or drying area and the coal-fired furnace.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monuments lie within a valley. A narrow combe falls down into the St Austell River valley from the north-west. Where the two watercourses meet the valley widens and the buildings occupy the gently sloping west banks of the river and the narrow steeper south-east sloping base of the Ruddle valley, as it joins the St Austell. The ground rises steeply behind the buildings to the west and north-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> The buildings stand in the Ruddle valley within the larger St Austell River valley, just south of Carthew. Most of the structures are complete and the machinery in working order and form the core of exhibits in a museum and country park. The surrounding slopes are wooded/scrubby, and include vegetated sky tips.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are down the Ruddle valley to the St Austell and up and down the main river valley. There are some more open views to the south and south-west from the lower southern part of the site but the area occupied by the building is quite enclosed and there are many scattered deciduous trees which further screen views, between buildings and across the site.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within the valley, in its immediate setting the clay works is wholly dominant, especially the former engine house and chimney. The assets have no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are retained within a continuously-operating china clay-working landscape. This is a modern, evolving, but appropriate setting for these historic assets. These former works are a group of exceptional value. The creation of a country park around them allows the building to survive and remain the focus of the valley and not be subsumed into modern development. It also emphasises the communal value of the local heritage and allows it to be accessed by the public.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact from the turbine as there will be no effects on the setting or views from the monument. The monument has no wider presence with which the turbine could compete, being set down in the valley bottom.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Chimney at SW9600250975		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> Gill	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good – viewed only from distance	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Late 19 th century chimney, of stone rubble with granite dressings. Tapered chimney of circular plan with moulded string course. Stone cornice to top with rounded moulding. No engine house survives. Listed for its architectural embellishments.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On the upper slopes of the west side of a river valley. The valley is wooded and steepens and narrows to the base. The landscape context of the asset is the Hewas Water valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a wooded setting, with fields to the west. A small group of houses lies further east; a parish road runs to the south. The woods stretch to the north. The chimney lies just north of the settlement of Hewas Water.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The base of the chimney is surrounded by trees, and there are no views from the structure. Meaningful views to the chimney are from the valley and rising ground to the north.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney has a landscape presence, and is a skyline feature; however, it is too slender to be considered a landmark asset across a wider area.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its architectural elaboration survives independently of its aesthetic value, but as a skyline feature with local presence it is sensitive to change in its visual environment.		

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<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be located at some distance, but would still appear in some views across this landscape from the south-west. The chimney would retain its local visual prominence.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor

Asset Name: Gover Railway Viaduct, including piers		
<i>Parish:</i> Gover Valley, St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.75km
<i>Description:</i> Railway viaduct on the St Austell-Truro railway line, built in 1859, of stone rubble with weathered buttresses. The stone piers of this first viaduct remain. Adjacent is the later viaduct of 1898. The 1898 viaduct is of granite rubble with brick arches and parapet.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The viaduct spans the base of the steep-sided Gover Valley, west of St Austell, as it drops down to join the St Austell river. The landscape context of the asset is the river valley and the wooded slopes to east and west, particularly the upper slopes, from where it crosses and the base where the piers are built.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located to the southern end of the Gover Valley, where the wooded slopes meet the houses of the west suburbs of St Austell. The slopes around the viaduct are still wooded and 19 th and 20 th century houses run right up to the two sets of stone piers. Deep-set stone wall-lined lanes access the area and rows of terraced stone cottages frame views of the viaduct from within the valley. The former agricultural open fields either side of the valley are now occupied by modern housing estates, altering the setting for the viaduct and making it less visually dominant from the upper slopes. The landscape context of the asset is the valley landform.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views up and down the valley and across the western suburbs towards St Mewan. The proposed turbine would stand in all views across and through the area dominated by the viaduct when viewed from the south. Views within the valley, up to the viaduct are protected by the trees which restrict views at ground level in the base of the valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> This has immense landscape presence and value within the wooded Gover Valley. It also holds communal value as part of the influential railway line in the area.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset is defined by its scale and dominant visual characteristics. It is therefore sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially within the landscape context of the Gover valley.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will compete for landscape primacy and would be considered to be visually dominant in the landscape, altering the principal views up the valley.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate		

Asset Name: Goonvean China Clay Works – engine house, boiler room, chimney		
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> unknown – on private clay works site	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.75km
<i>Description:</i> Early 20 th century (c.1910) engine house with detached chimney, housing a pumping engine. Engine house of granite rubble with brick dressings and chimney of granite rubble with granite dressings. Encloses an earlier 1860s beam engine brought here from St Agnes. The engine incorporates a 1928 beam, the last to be cast. It is the engine which primarily gives the building its Grade II* status, as only six survive in the county.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on the mid slopes of a former high 'down' or hillside, adjacent to the vast open china clay quarry. The natural topography has been completely altered here, forming a lunar landscape of peaks and troughs of tips and quarries. The landscape context of the assets was the former high down on which the assets are set.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a working china clay works, within an active industrial landscape. They have been incorporated into the wider modern china clay works and stand among modern buildings.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Access was not possible, but given the location of the site and the role of regenerating woodland/scrub, views from the complex are unlikely. Views across the complex from the west would include the proposed turbine in the background, if suitable vantage points could be found.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chimney has considerable landscape presence, as a skyline feature; the engine house has local landscape presence within the clay works itself, but wider visibility is hindered by the presence of large modern buildings and the continuing use of the site.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The buildings, particularly the chimney, have some landscape presence. However, the designation principally reflects the evidential value of the complex, and this would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The assets lie within an industrial landscape, there would be no effect on their		

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setting. The principal effect would be on the chimney as a skyline feature. The turbine is not expected to be visible, however there may be wider landscape views which include the turbine and the chimney
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Tregargus stone grinding mill No. 2		
Parish: St Stephen-in-Brannel		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: SAM	Condition: unknown – not accessed	Distance to turbine: c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Disused mill, part of a wider milling complex north-east of St Stephens, associated with the nearby quarries		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of an east-facing slope, within a narrowing part of a steep-sided river valley, which carries a tributary down to the River Fal. The landscape context is this valley landform and the turbine would not be within this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the wooded valley of a small tributary to the River Fal, north-east of the village of St Stephen-in-Brannel. The asset lies in the valley bottom, adjacent to the watercourse, on the west side of the valley. The setting, derelict industrial in character, could be said to extend across to the proximate milling complex on the east side of the valley and the adjacent quarry, just to the north, also in the base of the valley		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the asset are largely contained within the valley landform. These views are now screened by trees, the formerly industrial valley becoming overgrown upon abandonment.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no wider landscape context due to its location in the base of the valley		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The ruined former industrial buildings are in a relatively enclosed setting within a wooded valley, with few views out of the immediate setting. There would be no impact on the communal value of the building as part of the heritage quarrying/mining industry in the region.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any inter-visibility between the asset and the proposed turbine. There would be no impact on the setting of the asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Parkandillick Engine house		
Parish: St Dennis		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII*	Condition: unknown – not accessed	Distance to turbine: c.4.75km
<i>Description:</i> 19 th century engine house with detached boiler and detached chimney, approx 10m to the south-east. Built of granite rubble construction, with brick dressings under a slate roof. The chimney is of tapered circular plan, built of granite rubble with a brick cornice.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on relatively level high ground amongst other clay working and mining remains. The landscape context is this high ground and the turbine would not be within this landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on continuously operated china clay works, north of Stepside. The chimney is framed by settling tanks and other modern quarrying/mining buildings.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views to and from the asset will be contained within and across the vast china clay working landscape, which is continuously operated, with much change in the 20 th and 21 st centuries, meaning the turbine has less visual impact		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The engine house and chimney are skyline features, but not exert landscape primacy within this complex area, in consideration of the larger modern features of the mining industry. They form part of a wider pattern of chimneys and mining buildings/ruins visible around St Austell.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The highly visual nature of these assets and their dual function as both industrial buildings and as an advert/statement of wealth for the former mine business mean they are sensitive to challenges to their skyline profile and visibility.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not lie within the ZTV. The turbine would lie well over 4km away. The extensive modern impacts in the landscape would be expected to reduce the visual impact of the turbine considerably, especially in wider landscape views across the china clay landscape		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

3.8.10 World Heritage Sites (WHS)

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

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Luxulyan Valley – Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape		
Parish: Luxulyan		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: WHS	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.8-10km
Description: Mainly confined to a steep wooded valley running south from Luxulyan village. Contains extensive water management systems associated with the mining landscape and building remains. The valley is dominated by the Treffry viaduct a railway viaduct and aqueduct, a Grade II* Listed building, which served the Fowey Consols Mine.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Very steep-sided boulder-strewn river valley/gorge, which drops to Tywardreath and Par. The valley is heavily wooded, with a narrow level base, occupied by the river and the mining remains.		
Setting: The valley is deeply incised into the surrounding rolling plateau, east and south-east of Luxulyan, and opens out to the south into the Tywardreath valley. The railway line to Par runs down through the valley.		
Principal Views: Views are contained within the valley, due to its depth and the steepness of the slopes to		

<p>either side, but there are wide landscape views across the top of the valley including the Treffry viaduct. There are also general views from the head of the valley down to the south. More specific views are largely restricted by the trees that dominate the area.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The valley is by its very nature an inverted landform, so it has little wider landscape presence; it is visible where it widens from the south to Tywardreath, where the east and west sides rise to peaked hilltops.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to change but is by its very nature wholly enclosed. The only asset within the valley with wider landscape presence and sensitivity to change in the wider landscape is the Treffry viaduct.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not lie within the ZTV. There would be no intervisibility between the turbine and this World Heritage Site.</p>
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</p>

<p>Asset Name: Charlestown – Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape</p>		
<p><i>Parish:</i> St Austell</p>	<p><i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO</p>	
<p><i>Designation:</i> WHS</p>	<p><i>Condition:</i> good</p>	<p><i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5-6km</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> A linear settlement laid out along a single principal road terminating at a deeply-incised port and associated facilities. Built from c.1790 by Charles Rashleigh on his Duporth Estate, it was sold to cover debts in c.1825 to the Crowder Family. A well-built port facility with associated port-related buildings, mostly now converted into residential accommodation or tourist facilities.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> A linear settlement laid out along a single principal road terminating at a deeply-incised port and associated facilities. Built from c.1790 by Charles Rashleigh on his Duporth Estate, it was sold to cover debts in c.1825 to the Crowder Family. A well-built port facility with associated port-related buildings, mostly now converted into residential accommodation or tourist facilities.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The settlement is located within a short branching combe that runs down to the sea from the north-west.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The setting of the WHS is identical to its topographical context; the setting for individual components e.g. the port itself, or the numerous Listed structures there, is provided by the settlement itself.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Views up and down the main road into the settlement (Charlestown Road), and across and within the port facility itself. Otherwise, views are restricted by the topography and standing structures. Principal views to the settlement are possible from higher ground to the east and south-west, and from the sea.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The topography and wooded nature of the combe means the settlement has little wider landscape presence, although some of the chimneys in the immediate area are more widely visible.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset is sensitive to changes in its views, within and across the settlement. Views are largely focussed to the south and the bay. The character of the asset is enclosed and inward-looking, with little or no views out to the wider countryside. Views across the settlement likewise would not take in a turbine located well over 5km away. Wider views across the bay, from the sea or the Gribbin headland may include both the asset and turbine. This is unlikely to have any real effects on the communal and experiential value of the asset.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</p>		

3.8.11 Registered Battlefields

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

Asset Name: Battle of Lostwithiel Aug-Sept 1644		
Parish: Lostwithiel		Within the ZTV: YES (partly)
Designation: RBF	Condition: mixed, fair overall	Distance to turbine: c.11.5-12.75km
<p><i>Description:</i> Fought between the Royalist army, led by King Charles I against the Parliamentarian army, led by the Earl of Essex. The Royalists had pursued the Parliamentarians west from Launceston. The Parliamentarians held Fowey port and were waiting for the Earl of Warwick's supplies and recruits. The Royalists attacked the Earl of Essex's positions north of Lostwithiel on 21st August and were successful with the Earl fleeing back to Fowey, his cavalry breaking out and abandoning the army, fleeing to Plymouth, to the east. A fighting retreat took pace along the ridge terminating at Castle Dore, and down and through Par. The Lostwithiel battles were the last major successes for the Royalist army in the West Country.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Two areas: to the north, located on high ground around Lostwithiel. To the south, along a long broad ridge with extensive views to the east and west.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> These are landscape-level designations of tens of square miles. As such, the setting for these assets is the wider topographical context of these upland areas.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> For the southern area, far-reaching views west across the valley from its western edges. Views up towards Restormel and down towards Fowey. There are also some distant views over the Gibbin headland and Tywardreath towards St Austell and the downs to the north.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Elements of the southern battlefield can still be appreciated as a sweeping and fairly open upland area, but much interrupted by the tall hedgebanks. The landscape presence of such a large area of what was and is farmland and, for the most part, lacking significant above-ground remains to indicate its historical importance, are hard to quantify.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views across and through the battlefield site are sensitive to visual interruption, as a sense of the ebb and flow of the battle can be achieved. The sensitivity of the southern battlefield is somewhat reduced as it is divided into separate enclosures within an agricultural landscape that has developed in later centuries. On the northern boundary on the west side of the Lostwithiel valley there is a substantial wind farm which now draws the eye.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The impact of a single wind turbine at the distances involved (11+km) is debatable; the southern battlefield is essentially a linear hilltop stretching from Lostwithiel down to Castle Dore. Therefore views within the battlefield are likely to be orientated north-south, and not to the high ground to the west, towards the proposed turbine site.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>		

3.8.12 Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)

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

Asset Name: Heligan		
Parish: Mevagissey, St Ewe		Within the ZTV: YES (partly)
Designation: RPG	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.6.5-8.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Largely 19th century 'Gardenesque' style gardens, created by the Tremayne family, from the later 18th century onwards into the 20th century. The gardens are part of the family's wider Heligan estate.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The gardens occupy a series of steep wooded forked valleys which run down to Mevagissey to the south-east. It is this valley landform which provides the landscape context, as well as the wider cove at Mevagissey.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The gardens surround the private grounds of the house and occupy a number of steep wooded valleys. They sit at the heart of the agricultural Heligan estate, although the house is now converted to</p>		

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apartments. The gardens lie c.2km from Mevagissey.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are focused down the valley to the sea, often views are very restricted or areas are enclosed as this is the nature of the 'Gardenesque design', with separate defined areas. The valleys have largely wooded boundaries forcing the eye inwards across and down the valleys, enclosing the site completely from the outside landscape.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The gardens do announce their presence within the otherwise open agricultural landscape with their strongly wooded fringes. However the nature of the valley setting is inwardly focused.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The valley location of the gardens and strong boundaries protect the gardens from sensitivity to wider landscape changes.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> It is not expected that the turbine will be visible from the gardens or when viewed across the wider landscape.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Menabilly		
<i>Parish:</i> Fowey	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)	
<i>Designation:</i> RPG/GII	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.11.25-12.75km
<i>Description:</i> The estate has pleasure grounds and gardens of 15ha, surrounded by an 18 th century parkland of 50ha, the estate is set around a valley, which runs down to the coast at Polridmouth.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The estate is focused around a forked valley landform that runs down to steep rocky cove at Polridmouth. The river valleys are very steep-sided with wooded slopes. The house and main pleasure grounds are set on the mid slopes of a slight knoll which lies directly west of the junction between the two valleys. The slopes on this western side are slightly shallower and more undulating but steepen again to the south as the single larger valley drops to the cove. The lower part of this valley is wider at the base with level areas, landscaped into a series of ponds. A further steep combe frames the main valley to the west, occupied by Menabilly Barton and the ground rises to a peak on the headland, topped by Gribbin tower.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the Gribbin Headland between Polkerris and Fowey. The estate occupies almost the entire headland and is focused around the central forked valley which drops to Polridmouth Cove.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The key views are down the valley to the coast, the cove and the sea, as well as across and up the valley and around the house, all of these views are turned away from the turbine or are sheltered by plantations of trees or vast tracts of woodland.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The designed landscape of this estate is clearly distinguishable from the open agricultural land; the banks of plantations along the estate boundaries form a clear distinction in the landscape, a dominant statement of ownership. The valley itself is obviously inverted and there is no wider landscape presence from the house and main pleasure grounds which are enclosed within the estate boundary.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A planned landscape with wide vistas across parkland is inherently sensitive to changes in views which may alter irrevocably the experience of that landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would lie well over 11km away, it is debateable what impact the it would have at this distance. There may be limited views from the north-west upper portion of the estate and from some of the estate's agricultural land to the north-east. The main valley to which the RPG designation relates is screened from views by the banks of plantation trees along its west boundary. The main valley is inwardly focussed and views lead down to the sea, towards Polridmouth Cove		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Trewithen		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)	
<i>Designation:</i> RPG/GI	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.5-9.5km
<i>Description:</i> 18 th century parkland laid out around a 17 th /early 18 th century house, with 20 th century woodland gardens to the south of the house, with notable Camelia collections and famous Serpentine lawn. The bounds of the parkland are fringed by plantations of trees.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on undulating land east of Probus, falling to the gentle slopes of the River Fal to the east. Incorporating a steep combe north-east of the house, which runs east and then curves south around the estate, forming a wide shallow valley. Another forked valley runs away from the house to the south-west. The whole site is on a south- and east-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> The estate lies between Grampound and Probus, on the west side of the River Fal valley.		

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Trewithen House lies at the centre with Home Farm to the north-east and with sweeping parkland to the north and north-east. To the south are the specimen woodland gardens with more parkland beyond.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views within the parkland are to and from the north from the front courtyard framed by the pavilions; south along the serpentine lawn and through the woodland gardens; east across the ha-ha to sweeping parkland scattered with historic oaks.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The man-made, 'designed' landscape of the estate makes its presence felt within the wider and more open agricultural landscape by the dense woodland that fringe of the park. This is particularly noticeable along the A390 road, where the parkland and its impressive wide gated entrance set against the trees is a dominant feature.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A 'designed' landscape such as at Trewithen is very sensitive to changes in the wider landscape. The principal views of the estate and gardens are enclosed within the parkland boundary.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The distances involved, mean there would not be meaningful views across the estate. The surrounding woodland fringes of the estate and the undulating terrain would mean many areas are shielded from views. The experiential value of the designed vistas along the serpentine lawn, across the parkland and towards the house and pavilions would not be affected. The turbine will be distantly visible as part of a pattern of these structures across the landscape, from the northern edges of the estate. Two large turbines have been erected just north of the estate, along the A390 and will interrupt the inter-visibility between the estate and the proposed turbine.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Tregrehan		
<i>Parish:</i> St Blaise		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)
<i>Designation:</i> RPG/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.11.5-12.5km
<i>Description:</i> The estate is agricultural, with at its heart 19 th and 20 th century pleasure grounds and an 8ha pinetum. The agricultural estate developed from the 15 th century, a 17 th century house was then added and later altered, now framed by the later gardens.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house and majority of the parkland occupies a gentle level south-east facing slope as the undulating downs fall to the coastal plain, at Carlyon Bay. A narrow steep winding valley runs up to the north-east to Carvear Moor and the Eden Project.		
<i>Setting:</i> The estate is set just west of St Blazey Gate and north of Charlestown. It is slowly being encroached upon to the east by the advancing suburbs of St Austell, Hombush and Bethel. The small village of Tregrehan Mills stands on the north-west edge of the estate gardens. The intense development of the area between St Austell and Par has completely altered the once rural setting of this standalone estate.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views within the pleasure grounds are focused around the house and along the terraces. There is a principal view along the former carriage drive that ran up to the south front of the house; this is lined by trees and is now truncated by the A390 road and to the south is built over and around by a modern housing development. There are some sweeping views across the open parkland south of the house; these views are enclosed by the wooded fringes of the estate.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The modern development of the area has reduced the landscape presence of the estate due to the now complex character of its mixed surroundings. The main entrance with stone wall and gate piers does still hold visual dominance on the stretch of the main road between St Blazey and St Austell, the A390.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A planned landscape with wide vistas across parkland is inherently sensitive to changes in views which may alter irrevocably the experience of that landscape. The strong wooded boundary developed for this estate reduces its sensitivity somewhat to this specific turbine, which lies to the north-west, enclosing the views and forcing them inwards.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The core part of the parkland and gardens are completely shielded by the woodlands of the estate which run down the west side and across the northern boundary. The experiential and aesthetic value of the estate will not be affected.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

3.8.13 Historic Landscape *General Landscape Character*

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

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the *St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay Area* Landscape Character Area (LCA). This character area is characterised as a visually dynamic landscape of vast pits, spoil tips and vivid settling lakes that strongly contrast with the remnants of the small-scale agricultural landscape that preceded it. From a historic landscape perspective, the proposed turbine would clearly be an intrusive new element in this landscape, but it is not unprecedented. The scale and extent of modern intervention in this landscape means even the larger turbines are dwarfed by the size but particularly by the mass of the spoil tips. The kinetic quality of the turbines would introduce a new sense of movement into this landscape. The overall sensitivity of this LCAs to wind turbine developments is assessed as *moderate*, with the caveat that the granite outcrops of St Dennis and Roche are more sensitive (Cornwall Council 2013b).
- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. A turbine is planned for the nearby Trenance Down spoil tip, and there are a number of additional turbines planned for the china clay district. In other LCAs turbines serve to erode their relative distinctiveness; in the case, the pale spoil tips and vast pits have no parallel. Where the turbines encroach on the skyline above St Austell there is room for concern, as this skyline is currently marked by sky tips. On that basis, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

3.8.14 Aggregate Impact

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

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect includes a fair number of designated heritage assets. The assessment for 13 assets or groups of assets is rated as negative/minor or negligible to negative/minor. The impact on a further two assets rated as negative/moderate. The impact on the undesignated sky tips. On that basis the aggregate impact is taken to be **negative/moderate**.

3.8.15 Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

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

GLVIA 2013, 123

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

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

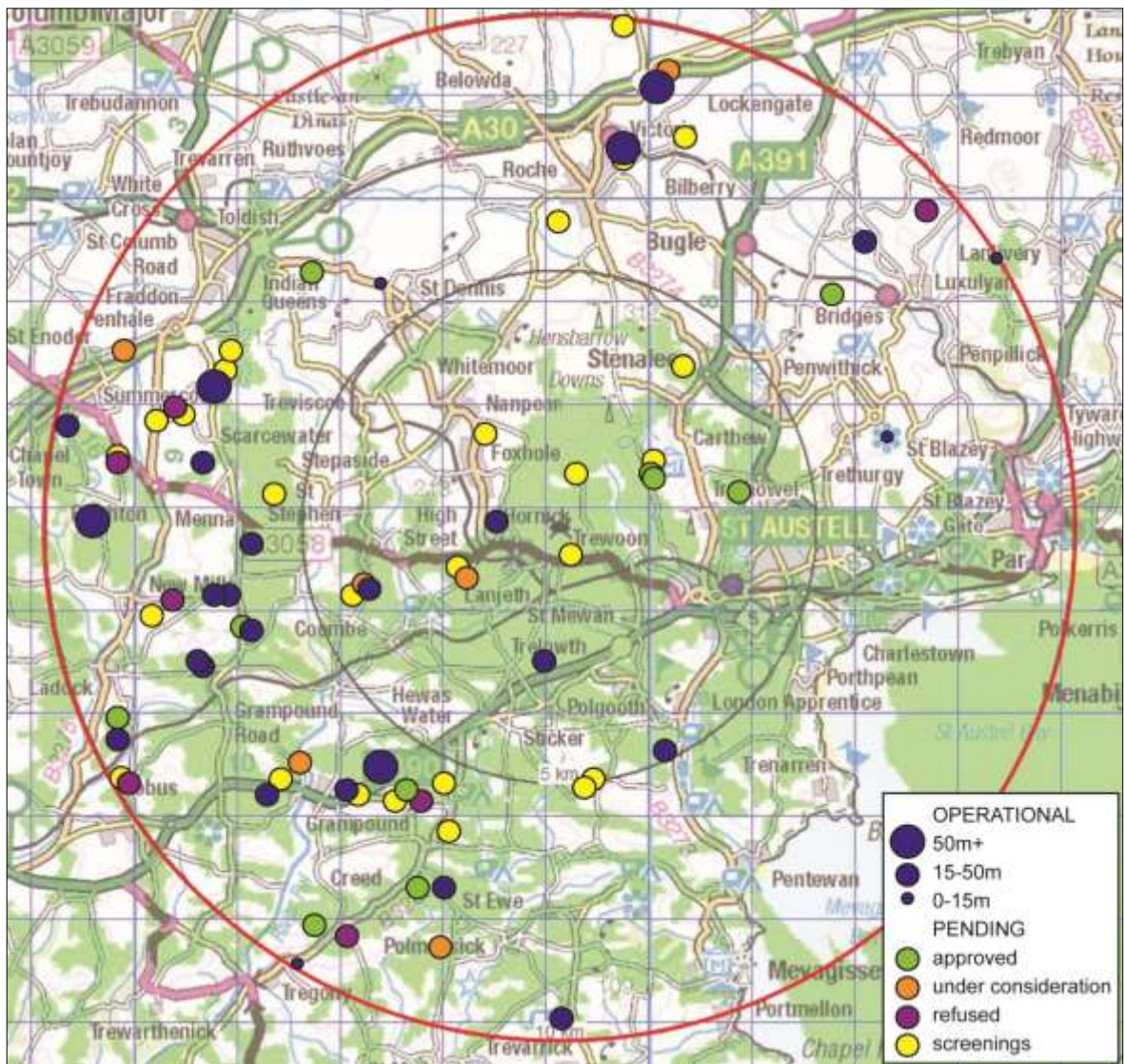


Figure 10: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 28.11.14).

3.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
All SAM's, GI, GII* Between 0-5km all GII Between 0-3km				
SAM	CO1072	Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm	SW9911857445	Negligible
SAM	CO552	Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow	SW9967857546	Negative/Minor
SAM	CO1066	Part of the china clay works at Wheal Martin	SX0035355479	Neutral
SAM	CO591	Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon	SW9600954490	Negative/Minor
SAM	CO1071	Round 310m E of Carloggas Moor Farm	SW9588454336	Negligible
SAM	31865	Menacuddle Well	SX0118753253	Neutral
SAM	15012	Sticker Camp later Prehistoric/Roman round	SW9857950327	Negative/Minor
SAM	31839	Churchyard cross shaft and base in St Stephens Churchyard	SW9449653311	Neutral

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	31818	Wayside cross and cross base	SW9448953310	
SAM	CO668	Tregargus stone grinding mill No. 2	SW9490953929	Neutral
SAM	CO1062	Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine	SW9898249880	Negative/Minor
SAM	CO517	Standing stone called long stone in the grounds or Penrice school	SX0295952119	Negligible
SAM	28464	Wayside cross in Holy Trinity Churchyard	SX0144852445	Neutral
GI	71480	Church of St Stephen	SW9449953326	Neutral (church Negative/Minor (tower))
GI	396358	Holy Trinity Church	SX0141952452	Neutral (church Negative/Minor (tower))
GII*	71432	Church of St. Mewan; Various GII Listed monuments	SW9983851849	Negligible (church) Negative/Moderate (tower)
GII*	396373	Menacuddle Baptistry Church	SX0118953255	Neutral
GII*	71471	Treavor farmhouse with attached front wall and gateway	SW9496453597	Negligible
GII*	436469	Chapel Mill	SW9486053110	Neutral
GII*	71473	Goonvean china clay works engine house with boiler house and detached chimney	SW9496655284	Negligible
GII*	71287	Parkandillick Engine house	SW9480256827	Neutral
GII*	396595 396592	The Old Manor House Market House	SX0136252480 SX0139252504	Neutral
GII		Nanpean Cemetery war memorial	SW9634755891	Neutral
GII	71448	Bible Christian chapel with attached Sunday school	SW9735755560	Neutral
GII	478876	Crow south east of higher biscovillack farmhouse	SW9940754769	Negative/Minor
GII	478897	Milestone in front of Wheal Martyn China Clay Museum	SX0057655387	Neutral
GII	478878 478879	Carthew Cottage Wash house S of Carthew Cottage	SX0041955505 SX0041255500	Neutral
GII	478900	Milestone	SX0119653952	Neutral
GII	71422	Gover railway viaduct including piers	SW9987752988	Negative/Moderate
GII	71423	Hembal Manor	SW9913652513	Negative/Minor
GII	71424	Manor farmhouse marked on OS as bungalow manor	SW9843752272	Negligible
GII	71455	House at Newgate	SW9767953152	Negative/minor
GII	71457	Nanzeath Farmhouse	SW9719152773	Negative/minor
GII	71431	Trelowth Methodist Church	SW9883050855	Negligible
GII	71421	Bosinver Farmhouse	SW9941951141	Negative/Minor
GII	71426	Milestone	SW9927051230	Neutral
GII	71443 71442 71444	The Old Rectory Gateway at S entrance of churchyard St. Mewan Sunday school	SW9980451869 SW9980551825 SW9984551883	Negligible
GII	507031	Milestone	SX0060452080	Neutral
GII	396597	Trevarrick Hall (in St Austell outside CA)	SX0066452639	Negligible
GII	478865 396588 396596 396589	Road bridge over river Old Bridge (In St Austell CA) 4, Riverwalk (In St Austell CA) 5, Riverwalk (In St. Austell CA)	SX0085452399 SX0095252260 SX0090952250 SX0090952240	Neutral
GII	396368	4, Blowinghouse hill (In St. Austell CA)	SX0102152632	Neutral

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	396367	Corn Mill (In St. Austell CA)	SX0099652641	
GII	396583 396371	9, Grove Road (In St. Austell CA) 72 and 74, Bodmin Road (in St Austell outside CA)	SX0100452814 SX0107952899	Neutral
GII	469230 -	St Austell branch library (in St Austell outside CA) Milestone	SX0186752506 SX0184052396	Neutral
GII	396579	30 and 32, Eastbourne Road (in St Austell outside CA)	SX0170652254	Neutral
GII	478833	Gewans Farmhouse	SX0223651668	Negligible
GII	396623	Roseweek Cottage	SX0165450509	Negligible
GII	396161	Engine house at Polgooth Mine	SX0027050560	Negligible
GII	71429	Engine house at South Polgooth Mine	SW9896869893	Negligible
GII	71446 71445	Sticker Methodist church and attached Sunday school Trudgeons	SW9808250107 SW9804450139	Negligible
GII	71427	Retanning Farmhouse	SW9759650405	Negative/Minor
GII	71453	Chimney at SW959509	SW9600250975	Negative/Minor
GII	71459	Railway Viaduct including former viaduct piers to the S	SW9444351117	Neutral
GII	71449 71450 71451 71452	Bodinnick Farmhouse and attached garden wall Pigsty 50m W of Bodinnick farmhouse Stable 50m W of Bodinnick Farmhouse Barn attached to S of stable	SW9501652112 SW9499452123 SW9497952108 SW9498352093	Negligible
GII	71498 71499 71500	Gateway at S entrance to the churchyard of St Stephen Queens head inn Church room	SW9449953302 SW9451253276 SW9445053220	Negligible
GII	- 473912	St. Stephen churchtown cemetery war memorial Church of St Stephen (Methodist)	SW9452053437 SW9441253478	Negligible
GII	71470	Trethosa School	SW9434155047	Negligible
GII	478898	Cottage W of Gunheath farmhouse	SW9923357360	Negligible
GII	478899	Milestone	SX01104566587	Neutral
GII	478877	Carbean Farmhouse	SX0083156349	Negligible
GII	478882 478895 478893 478894 478880 478896 478881	Drying barn in top yard Saw house in top yard Mill 25m NE of Carthew Farmhouse Outbuildings and attached garden wall Carthew Farmhouse Wash house to rear of Carthew Farmhouse Bank barn 20m N of Carthew Farmhouse	SX0031255962 SX0033055950 SX0033855934 SX0034355918 SX0032255902 SX0031555908 SX0031255927	Negligible
All SAM's, GI and GII* between 5-10km				
SAM	29683	Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa	SW9187948266	Negligible
SAM	29682	Golden camp hillfort	SW9245446853	Negligible
SAM	32962	Round barrow 530m NW of Carwinnick	SW9222551689	Negligible
SAM	32911	Three bowl barrows 670m and 775m NW of Homer Downs	SW8946353419	Negligible
SAM	32961	Four round barrows 480m N of Besowsa [BORDERLINE]	SW9106254646	Neutral
SAM	CO93	Large multivallate hillfort with two bowl barrows know as Castle-an-Dinas	SW9454462367	Negligible

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SAM	CO130	Round called Castle Gotha	SX0276249646	Negligible
SAM	CO246	Wayside cross 35m S of Heligan House	SW9991446394	Neutral
SAM	24271	Medieval wayside cross base of Creed Hill	SW9349347880	Neutral
SAM	32973	Market cross and cross base immediately SW of nuns church	SW9358048303	Neutral
SAM	24306	Nancor cross, 400m NW of Nancor	SW9446648397	Negligible
SAM	CO211	Wayside cross at Beacons Cross	SW9848645704	Negligible
SAM	24261	Medieval wayside cross base 550m WNW of Lanhadron Farm	SW9893947833	Negligible
SAM	24305	Fair Cross WNW of Tregidgeo Farm	SW9560547361	Negligible
GI	62778	Trewithen House	SW9130947516	Neutral
GI	62738	Church of St. Ladoca [Borderline]	SW8945750986	Negligible
GI	71546	Church of all saints	SW9779146044	Negligible
GII*	396363	Penrice	SX0219649884	Negligible
GII*	71359	Pennans house	SW9546048967	Negligible
GII*	71359	Barn with gate piers and adjoining building 50m E of Golden Manor	SW9208946895	Negligible
	62751	The keep approx 50m E of Golden Manor	SW9210846847	
	92747	Golden Manor	SW9204546847	
GII*	71456	Meledor Farmhouse	SW9273454833	Negligible
GII*	473914	Leek Seed Chapel	SX0602153698	Negligible
	396612	Church of St. Mary	SX0581653592	
All conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and world heritage sites 0-10km				
CA	74	St. Austell	SX0076152896	Negligible
CA	73	Charlestown	SX0358952017	Neutral
CA	72	Pentewan	SX0163547183	Neutral
CA	71	Mevagissey	SX0129544962	Neutral
CA	67	Grampond	SW9357548296	Neutral
RPG	1530	Tregrehan (GII*)	SX0519253547	Neutral
RPG	1521	Heligan (GII)	SX0031645854	Negligible
RPG	1488	Trewithen (GII*)	SW9117247510	Negligible
WHS	17	Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape	SX0670355418	Neutral
WHS	17	Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape	SX0352652103	Negligible
Conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields 10-15km within ZTV				
CA	65	Probus (Borderline)	SW8969947810	Neutral
CA	64	Mitchell	SW8621454638	Neutral
CA	86	Tywardreath (Borderline)	SX0852354330	Negligible
CA	87	Polkerris (Borderline)	SX0944652358	Negligible
RPG	1416	Caerhays Castle (GII*)	SW9716041109	Neutral
RPG	1649	Trewarthenick (GII) (Borderline)	SW9041544098	Neutral
RPG	1642	Menabilly (GII)	SX1027850909	Negligible
RBF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 31 st of August 1644 – 1 st of September 1644 (Borderline)	SX1047555732	Negligible

Table 3: Summary of impacts. Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone; **GREEN** = Visible Zone. Assets in grey are listed but were not assessed as they fall outside of the ZTV.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The site of the proposed turbine at Blackpool Quarry is located on Burngullow Common, within the parish of St Mewan, to the north of settlements of Burngullow and Trewoon. The manor of Burngullow, is first recorded in 1791, and was one of the numerous holdings of the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock.

There are five Grade I and twelve Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 39 Grade II Listed buildings or groups. There are 26 relevant Scheduled Monuments 10km. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings and Conservation Areas, which fall outside of the ZTV.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. This is particularly pertinent with respect to the China Clay district. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 13 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on the Church of St. Mewan and the Gover railway viaduct (**negative/moderate**). The greatest impact would be felt by the undesignated sky tips in the Gover Valley, at Fforest and Biscovellet (**negative/moderate**).

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

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Appendix 1

Local HER entries

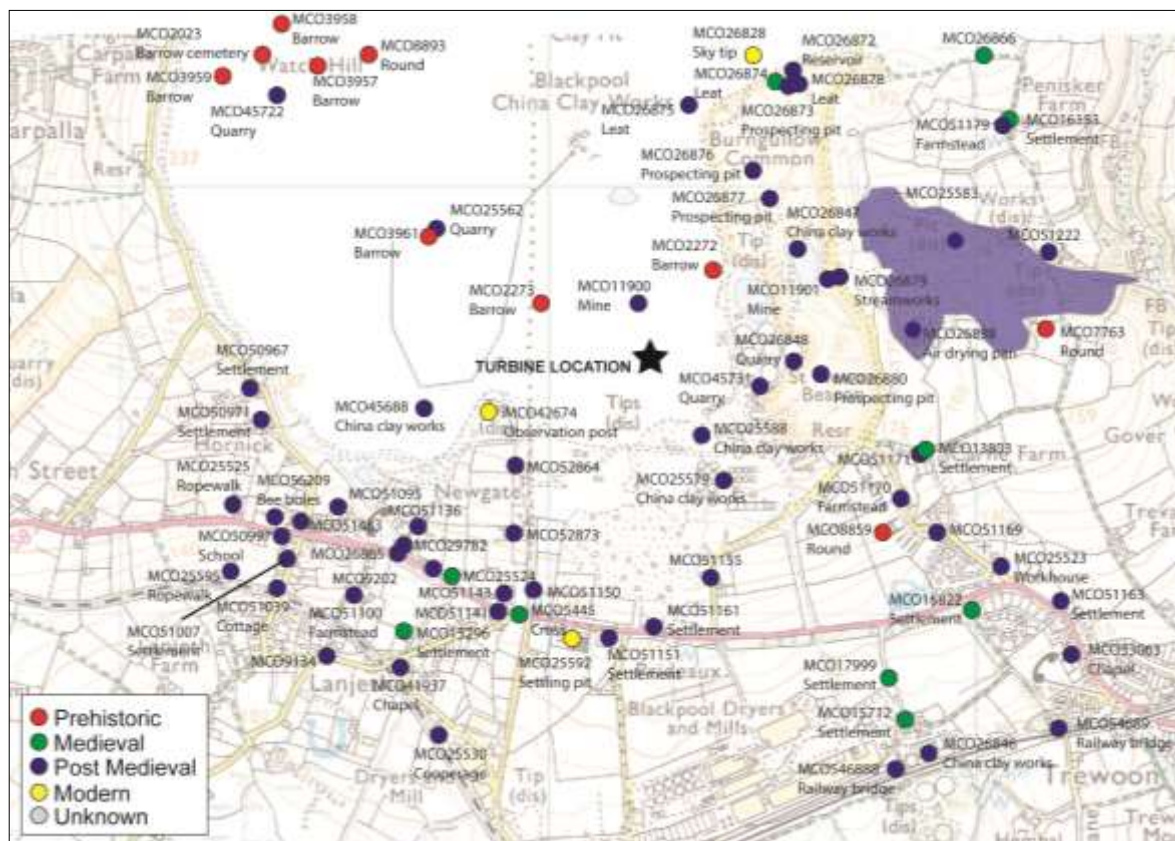


Figure 11: Nearby HER entries (source Cornwall HER).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO2023	Watch Hill – Bronze Age barrow cemetery	Aerial photograph	Group of four or five barrows marked on 1813 OS map and aerial photographs
MCO2272	Burngullow Common – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	Recorded as ‘Black barrow’. Now destroyed by china clay works
MCO2273	Burngullow Common – Bronze Age barrow	Cartographic	Marked on 1813 OS map, now destroyed by quarrying
MCO3957	Watch Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Aerial photograph	14m barrow recorded on aerial photograph. Now covered by spoil
MCO3958	Watch Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Aerial photograph	Flat topped and ditched barrow 28m across. Now covered by spoil heaps
MCO3959	Watch hill – Bronze Age barrow	Aerial photograph	Barrow
MCO3961	Watch Hill – Bronze Age barrow	Aerial photograph	Not noted by Thomas and erroneously located by Sheppard. May have been mislocated record of a natural feature. Not covered by spoil
MCO5445	Lanjeth – Medieval cross	Documentary	Cross named ‘White Cross’ or Crouse Widen’ recorded in 1660
MCO7763	Carne Stents – Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Documentary	Field recorded as ‘Round Close’ but no surviving earthworks
MCO8893	Watch Hill – Iron Age / Romano-British round	Cartographic	Suggested by map evidence, but no evidence surviving. Site now destroyed
MCO8859	Trewoon – Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Documentary	Field recorded as ‘Round Field’ in 1840, but no earthworks visible
MCO9134	Lanjeth – Post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Cartographic	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO9202	Newgate – Post-medieval carpenters workshop	Extant structure	First recorded on 1907 OS map

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

MCO11900	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval mine	Cartographic	Recorded on 1838 tithe map. Now removed by Blackpool works
MCO11901	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Cut into soft white granite, surveyed in 1990
MCO12164	Halviggan and Burngullow – post-medieval mine	Cartographic	Halviggan and Burngullow mine in operation in 1822 and from 1844-7
MCO13803	Carne – Medieval settlement	Extant structure	First recorded in 1453
MCO15296	Lanjeth – Medieval settlement	Extant structure	First recorded in 1332
MCO15712	Methrose – Medieval settlement	Documentary	First recorded in 1345. Destruction possibly 1972-1975
MCO16153	Penisker – Medieval settlement	Documentary	First recorded in 1327
MCO16822	Spannon Moor – Medieval settlement	Documentary	First recorded in 1319
MCO17999	Trewarras – Early medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Documentary	First recorded in 1462 as 'Treweras'. Lost to Blackpool clay driers
MCO18641	Goonamarth – Post-medieval hut, Post-medieval extractive pit	Earthworks	Possible locations of 5 workers huts recorded by Sheppard in 1970
MCO21179	Penisker – Post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Two farm houses
MCO25520	Goonamarth – Medieval blowing house	Earthworks	Blowing house recorded in 1540
MCO25523	Trewoon – Post-medieval workhouse	Cartographic	Poorhouse shown on 1840 tithe map
MCO25524	Lanjeth – Medieval pound	Cartographic	c.1840 tithe award records fieldname 'Pound Park'
MCO25525	Lanjeth – Post-medieval ropewalk	Cartographic	Recorded on tithe map c.1840. Not surviving
MCO25530	Lanjeth – Post-medieval cooperage	Cartographic	Recorded on 1883 map and by Sheppard in 1970, but possibly now destroyed by construction of Bungalow Dryers and Mill
MCO25542	Higher Goonamarth – Post-medieval counting house	Extant structure	Reported as count house by Sheppard in 1970
MCO25562	Watch Hill – Post medieval quarry	Cartographic	Quarry recorded on 1 st edition OS map c.1880
MCO25567	Watch Hill [Post-medieval quarry	Cartographic	A quarry is marked on Hamilton Jenkin's maps. Now lost
MCO25579	Blackpool – Post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	In operation in 1869
MCO25583	Carne Stents – Post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Three clay pits and large areas of dumps
MCO25588	Beacon – Post-medieval china clay works	Cartographic	Recorded on 1838 tithe map
MCO25592	Lanjeth – Modern settling pit, Modern mica drag	Aerial photographs	First recorded on 1907 OS map
MCO25595	Lanjeth – Post-medieval ropewalk	Cartographic	Recorded on tithe map c.1840. Not surviving
MCO26828	Great Halviggan – Modern sky tip	Earthwork	Two small sky tips recorded on 1930 OS map
MCO26829	Great Halviggan – modern sky tip	Earthwork	Sky tip recorded on 1930 OS map
MCO26838	Carne Stents – Post-medieval drying pan	Cartographic	Recorded on 1880 OS map and visible on aerial photographs
MCO26846	Burngullow – Post-medieval china clay dries	Extant structure	First recorded on 1930 OS. Only stack and wharf survive
MCO26847	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Recorded on 1977 OS map
MCO26848	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval quarry	Extant structure	Plotted in 1990
MCO26865	Newgate – Post-medieval wheelwrights workshop	Extant structure	19 th century
MCO26866	Penisker – Medieval leat, Post-medieval leat	Earthworks	Possibly 19 th century
MCO26872	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval reservoir	Earthworks	Associated with china clay works
MCO26873	Burngullow common – Post-medieval prospecting pit	Earthworks	Sub-rectangular conjoined prospecting pits
MCO26874	Burngullow Common – Medieval leat, Post-medieval leat	Earthworks	Recorded in 1990
MCO26875	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval leat	Earthwork	Recorded in 1990. Now buried under china clay works
MCO26876	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval prospecting pit	Earthwork	Surface mining recorded in 1990

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MCO26877	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval prospecting pit	Earthwork	Area of shode pits recently disturbed (1990)
MCO26878	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval leat	Earthwork	Recorded in 1990
MCO26879	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval streamworks	Earthworks	Cut by 19 th century china clay pit. Recorded in 1990
MCO26880	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval prospecting pit	Earthworks	Series of prospecting pits over southern part of Burngullow Common
MCO29782	Newgate – Post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe
MCO33063	Trewoon – Post-medieval Sunday school, Post-medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant structure	19 th century Wesleyan Methodist chapel with attached Sunday school
MCO41937	Lanjeth – Post-medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant structure	First recorded in 1880
MCO42674	Nanpean – Modern observation post	Documentary	Both surface and underground observation posts dating to 1940 and 1959 respectively – now covered by china clay tip
MCO45688	Wheal Louisa – Post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	First opened c.1850. An engine house still survives
MCO45722	Watch Hill – Post medieval quarry	Aerial photograph	One of four quarries running north-south along Watch Hill
MCO45731	Burngullow Common – Post-medieval quarry	Cartographic	Part of group of four quarries recorded on 1880 OS map and aerial photographs
MCO50967	Henmoor – Post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	Pair of workers cottages
MCO50971	Henmoor House – Post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	Related to Henmoor house
MCO50997	High Street- Post-medieval school	Extant structure	Built 1878
MCO51007	Mount Pleasant – Post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map. Heavily changed
MCO51039	Lanjeth – Post-medieval cottage pair	Extant structure	Workers cottages recorded on c.1840 Tithe map
MCO51095	Hornick – Post-medieval cottage pair	Extant structure	Now one dwelling called Tillers Cottage
MCO51100	Lanjeth – Post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Plosh farm. Recorded on c.1840 Tithe map
MCO51104	Newgate – Post-medieval public house	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO51136	Lanjeth – Post-medieval cottage pair	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map. Single building now called Chimney Cottage
MCO51141	Newgate – Post-medieval blacksmiths workshop, Post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO51143	Newgate – Post-medieval cottage pair	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe
MCO51150	Newgate – Post-medieval house	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe
MCO51151	Christmas Park – Post-medieval settlement	Earthwork	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO51155	Prideaux – Post-medieval house	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO51161	Prideaux – Post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO51163	Trewoon – Post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO51169	Carne Farm – Post-medieval house	Extant structure	Terrace of three cottages
MCO51170	Carn Farm – Post-medieval farmstead, Post-medieval house	Extant structure	Carne Cottage – workers cottage
MCO51171	Carne Farm – Post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Post-medieval farmstead
MCO51227	Carne Stents – Post-medieval house	Extant structure	Early 19 th century workers cottage
MCO51483	Lanjeth – Post-medieval school	Extant structure	Built c.1850
MCO52873	Newgate – Post-medieval house	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe as Vivians Cottage
MCO52874	Newgate – Post-medieval house	Extant structure	Recorded on c.1840 tithe map
MCO54688	Burngullow – Post-medieval railway bridge	Extant structure	18 th century
MCO54689	Trewoon – Post-medieval railway bridge	Extant structure	19 th century
MCO56209	Lanjeth – 19 th century bee boles	Extant structure	Four bee boles, likely to be 19 th century in date

Table 4: Local HER records (source: Cornwall HER).

Appendix 2

Designated Heritage Assets

SAM

Standing stone called long stone in the grounds or Penrice school

CO517

The monument includes a standing stone, situated on a prominent ridge in an area of St Austell known as Mount Charles. The standing stone survives as an upright, earthfast monolith measuring approximately 3.6m high, 1.2m wide and 0.3m thick which tapers upwards. There were once over twenty barrows recorded in the vicinity and, for 1740 (according to Blight), some very advanced excavations were carried out by Stephen Williams who died a few months after the excavation. The results of these excavations were never fully published. Williams' work revealed the monolith was buried to a depth of at least 2.4m. The stone was first recorded by Norden in 1584 who described it as 'a verie loftie stone erected upon a hill, for some especiall note'. It was also recorded by most antiquarians including Borlase, Lake, Polwhele and Thomas. According to legend the stone was a giant's walking staff and called 'Tregeagle's Walking Stick' The standing stone is Listed Grade II* (396594).
SX0295952119

Wayside cross in Holy Trinity Churchyard

28464

Wayside crosses are one of several types of Christian cross erected during the medieval period, mostly from the 9th to 15th centuries AD. In addition to serving the function of reiterating and reinforcing the Christian faith amongst those who passed the cross and of reassuring the traveller, wayside crosses often fulfilled a role as waymarkers, especially in difficult and otherwise unmarked terrain. The crosses might be on regularly used routes linking ordinary settlements or on routes having a more specifically religious function, including those providing access to religious sites for parishioners and funeral processions, or marking long-distance routes frequented on pilgrimages. Over 350 wayside crosses are known nationally, concentrated in south west England throughout Cornwall and on Dartmoor where they form the commonest type of stone cross. A small group also occurs on the North York Moors. Relatively few examples have been recorded elsewhere and these are generally confined to remote moorland locations. Outside Cornwall almost all wayside crosses take the form of a 'Latin' cross, in which the cross-head itself is shaped within the projecting arms of an unenclosed cross. In Cornwall wayside crosses vary considerably in form and decoration. The commonest type includes a round, or 'wheel', head on the faces of which various forms of cross or related designs were carved in relief or incised, the spaces between the cross arms possibly pierced. The design was sometimes supplemented with a relief figure of Christ and the shaft might bear decorative panels and motifs. Less common forms in Cornwall include the 'Latin' cross and, much rarer, the simple slab with a low relief cross on both faces. Rare examples of wheel-head and slab-form crosses also occur within the North York Moors group. Most wayside crosses have either a simple socketed base or show no evidence for a separate base at all. Wayside crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval religious customs and sculptural traditions and to our knowledge of medieval routeways and settlement patterns. All wayside crosses which survive as earth-fast monuments, except those which are extremely damaged and removed from their original locations, are considered worthy of protection. This wayside cross in Holy Trinity churchyard has survived well and is a good example of the rather uncommon 'Latin' cross type. It may have originally marked a boundary between two manors or between the parish of St Austell and the adjoining parish of Luxulyan. Its re-erection in the churchyard demonstrates well the changing attitudes to religion and their impact on the local landscape since the medieval period.

SX0144852445

Golden camp hillfort

29682

The monument includes a prehistoric large univallate hillfort known as Golden Camp, located on a south facing slope at the eastern end of a spur which overlooks the west bank of the River Fal. The defences enclose an irregular pear-shaped area of about 3.4ha which tapers to a blunted point at its eastern end; the wider and squarer western end has what is considered to be an original entrance through the defences. The interior of the hillfort has maximum dimensions of 290m east-west by 160m north-south and is defended by a single rampart and ditch which is well preserved over much of its circuit. The rampart, which is flat topped, has a considerable inner and outer scarp; it has an average height of 1.5m and achieves an average width of 10m where it survives best on the north and west sides, the southern side having been reduced by cultivation. The rampart is fronted by a 'U'-shaped ditch which is on average 1.8m deep and 4.7m wide, but is wider and somewhat deeper along the western side where the ground is flatter; elsewhere it has been filled by cultivation. Several cuts through the rampart at various points on its circuit are considered to be relatively modern but a 10m wide causeway on the western side, where the ditch terminals inturn slightly, probably marks the site of the original entrance; this gap also has the advantage of facing the only reasonably level approach. Golden Camp is considered to have been occupied in the Iron Age but it is unclear whether this occupation would have continued after the establishment of the late pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British site at Carvossa some 1.5km to the north west. The monument may have been utilised for some unknown defensive function as late as the medieval period as it is mentioned in land deeds of the 12th and 13th century where it is described as a 'small castle'.

SW9245446853

Round barrow 530m NW of Carwinnick

32962

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

SW9222551689

Four round barrows 480m N of Besowsa

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

32961

This monument includes four later prehistoric round barrows, situated on a moderate slope above a south west spur from a prominent north-south aligned ridge, east of Summercourt. They are associated with other barrows beyond this scheduling, forming an outlying group in a wider ridge-top prehistoric barrow cemetery. All four barrows have mounds of earth and stone, with no known surrounding ditches. They are closely grouped, and fairly evenly spaced, forming an alignment running roughly south west-north east, with the pair at the north east end being aligned closer to WSW-ENE. The mound of the barrow at the south west end of the group has a diameter of 10m and a low but regular curving profile, up to 0.2m high. The barrow mound to its north east measures 12.7m in diameter. Again, it has a gently rounded profile, its height being approximately 0.5m. The mound of the third barrow, to the north east of the other two, is slightly oval in plan, its dimensions being 14.7m north east-south west and 12.4m north west-south east. It is flat-topped, and has some disturbed hollows in its top and west side, but is up to 0.5m high. An old map shows that the barrow mound at the north west end of the group was also oval. It is now partially spread up to the boundary bank on its north west side, its visible plan being roughly D-shaped, measuring 16.6m across north east-south west and 13.5m north west-south east. It has a fairly regular curving profile, and is up to 0.7m high. The modern fencing, gate and gate fittings, and agricultural equipment, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW9106254646

Large multivallate hillfort with two bowl barrows known as Castle-an-Dinas

CO93

The monument includes a large multivallate hillfort which contains two bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent and distinctive hill known as Castle Downs. The hillfort survives as a roughly-circular enclosure covering an area of approximately 7 hectares defined by four concentric ramparts and ditches. The hillfort was first described by Hals (1655 - 1737), and historical research by Henderson in the 1930's suggested post-Roman occupation. The hillfort was partially excavated by Wailes between 1962 and 1964 when earthwork and magnetometer surveys and phosphate analysis were also completed. The work showed that all four ramparts (numbered 1 - 4 inner to outer) were of dump construction. Rampart 3 was much slighter, had up to six entrances and was stratigraphically earlier than the rest, but had never been deliberately back filled. Rampart 2 had a relatively slight outer ditch so was probably a counterscarp bank to rampart 1 which had two phases of construction. The entrance to the fort was in the south west and in rampart 1 the entrance was cobbled, stone faced and slightly inturned. Little evidence of occupation was found within the interior, although only a small area was examined. This located some post holes, the remains of a possible hut, implying short-term occupation. The spring pond on the north side of the interior was investigated for organic remains and, although proven to be artificial, no specific dating or construction evidence could be determined. Within the interior of the hillfort are two bowl barrows. The north western barrow survives as a slight uneven circular mound with some protruding stones. The south eastern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 17m in diameter and 0.9m high with a central excavation hollow. It was investigated by Borlase in 1871 and produced two pits but no finds.

SW9454462367

Wayside cross 35m S of Heligan House

CO246

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated in the grounds of Heligan House. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a long, slightly tapering, rectangular section shaft. The whole stands to a height of approximately 2.4m and is set into the edge of the formal lawn. The head is decorated on both sides with an equal-armed cross in relief. The cross was found at Bokiddeck Farm, in the parish of Lanivet, in 1878 where it was used inverted as the door post of a porch. It was removed and brought to its current location in 1901.

SW9991446394

Market cross and cross base immediately SW of nuns church

32973

The scheduling includes a 15th century type standing cross known as Market Cross, and a separate cross base of similar date, situated in the centre of Grampound on a fairly steep west slope above the upper River Fal. They are associated with the site of a medieval chapel nearby, and also with a small group of comparable crosses and cross bases in the area, several of which form the subject of other schedulings. The cross itself is Listed Grade II. Market Cross is considered to stand in its original position. Its name, together with a location in the centre of the medieval borough of Grampound, indicate that it was used as a focus for market trading. It has a shaft with an ornamental collar at its top, which would have been surmounted by a cross head. There is also a base stone, and a stepped pedestal supporting the base which together measure approximately 2.5m across and 3.38m high above ground level. The shaft, collar, and base are carved from three separate pieces of Pentewan stone, and the steps of the pedestal are made up of blocks of the same fabric. Pentewan stone is a cream coloured freestone, a relatively easily worked material, from a fairly local source on the south coast of central Cornwall. The cross shaft is octagonal in section and is 2.13m high and up to 0.32m wide, tapering slightly towards the top. At the bottom of the shaft, its four corner faces are finished with chamfer stops or mouldings so that its base is square sectioned, fitting into a square socket in the base stone. There is evidence of limited damage to the shaft, in the form of a crack running round it. The separate collar stone is an unusual feature. It is approximately 0.18m high and up to 0.28m wide, and is octagonal in section. The main, central band of the collar mirrors the upper shaft in form, but is ornamented. Each of its sides bear a central decoration, with a similar floral motif, carved in relief. Above and below this, the collar has roll moulding (plain moulding, rounded in section), projecting beyond the line of the shaft. The base stone of Market Cross measures around 0.74m across, and is 0.42m high. Its upper surface, around its central cross socket, is octagonal in plan; below, it has chamfer stops, forming a square base. The sides of the stone bear traces of dressing tools; the top has been smoothed, and has a slight hollow on each side, as a result of use for seating. The pedestal below is octagonal in plan and measures approximately 2.5m across. It is up to 0.6m high above ground; an old drawing shows that it has a similar height below ground level. The buried part has vertical facing of laid stonework, probably surrounding a core of rubble stone and earth. The visible structure is the coping of the buried walling, and a smaller platform on top of this with the cross base mounted on its centre, together forming two steps. The upper step, surrounding the cross base, is 0.6m wide, and the lower 0.3m wide; both rise 0.3m. Each step consists of a single course of horizontally set dressed stone blocks mostly around 0.6m long and 0.3m-0.4m thick. Small rubble stones and mortar make up the surface at the rear of the top step, where the roughly shaped backs of the blocks do not extend to the central cross base. The joints between blocks are mortared and have iron clamps. As with the base stone of the cross, the steps have chiselling on their sides, but are worn on top. The cross base to the north west of Market Cross is pyramidal with a flat top, and measures approximately 0.6m across and 0.3m high. It is made of cut and dressed Pentewan stone. The upper surface of the stone has a central square mortice. The modern road and roadside surfaces with their revetting stones, the railings, the bench with associated concrete kerb, and all water and gas pipes and fittings are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SW9358048303

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

Nancor cross, 400m NW of Nancor

24306

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Nancor Cross, situated to the east of Grampound at a minor junction on a major early and modern route linking the main market towns across southern Cornwall. The wayside cross survives with a medieval upright cross head on a modern shaft and set in a modern two stepped granite base. The cross stands 1.77m high above its base. The cross head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, with its principal faces facing east and west. The upper limb rises 0.21m above the side limbs, which measure 0.36m across. Both the side and upper limbs have a 0.06m wide chamfer along their sides. The west face of the head bears a very worn relief figure of Christ with outstretched arms, measuring 0.21m high by 0.19m wide. Immediately below the side limbs, the remnant upper end of the medieval shaft is of octagonal section with facets 0.06-0.08m wide. This cross was discovered and is now re-erected beside the southernmost of the main east-west routes through Cornwall, linking the important early market towns of St Austell with Grampound and Truro. The style of this cross's head denotes a later medieval date, during the 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross tradition. It forms one of a group of 15th century crosses surviving in this area and which are considered to have been erected by Reginald Mertherderwa, the Rector of Creed from AD 1423 to 1447, whose will also directed stone crosses to be erected on routes to Camborne church in west Cornwall. The modern retaining wall immediately to the west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SW9446648397

Wayside cross at Beacons Cross

CO211

The monument includes a wayside cross, known locally as Corran Cross, situated at a junction called Beacon Cross on the summit of a prominent ridge. The cross survives as a slightly leaning, decorated wheel-head on a rectangular shaft. It is set into a modern socket stone, built into the top of a hedge, and measures up to 1.1m high. The head is decorated with a St Andrews cross in relief on both sides. It was described by Langdon in 1896 who gave it the name 'Corran Cross' and stated it had originally stood on the opposite (west) side of the road.

SW9848645704

Medieval wayside cross base 550m WNW of Lanhadron Farm

24261

The monument includes an early medieval inscribed base slab of a wayside cross, and a 2m protective margin, situated at the crest of a hill beside a ridge-top route linking St Ewe with St Austell in central southern Cornwall. The Lanhadron cross-base is visible as a large rectangular granite slab with dressed faces, measuring 1.2m north-south by 1.15m east-west. The slab is groundfast, set almost flush with the ground with its edges rising only 0.08m above ground level. The slab's north-west corner is rounded off; the other corners are squared. The slab has a rectangular socket in the centre of its upper face to receive the tenon of the missing cross-shaft. The socket measures 0.44m north-south by 0.34m east-west and is 0.19m deep. The upper face of the cross bears a peripheral inscription, arranged in a rectangular line running parallel to the slab's edges and bounded by two parallel incised lines. The inscription is written in Latin and incised in a form of early medieval script called 'Hiberno-Saxon miniscules'. It has been deciphered to read 'Luratecus fecit crucem + o pro anima sua', which translates as 'Luratecus erected this cross for the good of his soul'. The style of the lettering and the phrasing of the inscription are thought to indicate a 9th- 10th century date. The head and shaft of this cross were removed during the early 19th century. The cross-base is situated beside a ridge-top route in St Ewe parish, linking St Ewe and Mevagissey with the St Austell area. The location of the cross-base, at the top of a ridge called Nuntery Hill, also marks the meeting point of three small medieval estates represented by surviving farms: Lanhadron to the east, mentioned as a pre-Conquest manor in the Domesday Book, Rescorla to the north-west and Bosue to the west. The modern iron railings surrounding the cross-base and the surface of the metalled road passing west of the cross-base are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW9893947833

Fair Cross 420m WNW of Tregidgeo Farm

24305

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross shaft and base, known as the Fair Cross, situated beside a minor modern road forming the early route from Tregony to St Austell in mid Cornwall. The Fair Cross is also a Grade II Listed Building. The monument survives with an upright octagonal-section shaft of Pentewan stone, 1.2m high, set in an obscured stone base. The shaft measures 0.26m across opposing flat facets at the base and 0.33m across opposite corners, each facet being 0.11m wide. The facets taper slightly to 0.1m wide at a point 0.17m below the upper end, where the octagonal section changes to a square section, 0.1m in width and thickness. In the upper face of the shaft is a narrow round socket, 0.07m in diameter and 0.14m deep, for mounting the missing head. The east side of the shaft top has been fractured, breaking away the east side of the socket. The shaft has relatively recent incised lettering and numbers on the northern facets, comprising, from the top downwards, the letter 'R', then 'CJ', followed by '192', and finally 'LM'. The cross has been painted white; originally it was unpainted. The base is not visible being completely overgrown by a thick layer of turf. The Fair Cross is situated on the south side of the road close to a junction on the route from St Austell to Tregony; although presently a small village, Tregony was an important medieval market town and port on the River Fal during the medieval period and this route linking it with St Austell was consequently of greater importance in the medieval route network than it is today. The cross lies near the centre of a widely staggered junction on that route where it is crossed by the ESE-WNW route from the port of Mevagissey to Grampound. A branch west from that route extends down to the parish church at Creed within whose area this monument was erected. The style of this cross-shaft, notably its octagonal-section shaft, indicates a later medieval date, during the 15th century, towards the end of the medieval cross series. It forms one of a group of such 15th century crosses of Pentewan stone surviving in this area and which are considered to have been erected by Reginald Mertherderwa, the Rector of Creed from AD 1423 to 1447, whose surviving will also directed stone crosses to be erected on routes to Camborne church in west Cornwall.

SW9560547361

Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm

CO1072

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

SW9911857445

Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

CO552

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

SW9967857546

Part of the china clay works at Wheal Martin

CO1066

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

SX0035355479

Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon

CO591

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

SW9600954490

Round 310m E of Carloggas Moor Farm

CO1071

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

SW9588454336

Menacuddle Well

31865

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

SX0118753253

Sticker Camp later Prehistoric/Roman round

15012

The monument includes a later Prehistoric to Roman period round, comprising an oval enclosure defined by a rampart and outer ditch, with a more distant secondary rampart and ditch. Both defensive lines are broken by broad hollow-way running to the enclosure from the west. The inner rampart at Sticker Camp survives 10m wide, 0.75m high max., enclosing an oval featureless interior 70m N-S by 42m E-W (0.25ha); the rampart is reduced at the centre of the W side, considered to mark the site of an entrance. The outer ditch, 16-19m wide and 0.3m deep max., bulges outwards at the centre of the W side, corresponding to the line of approach from the W of an E-W hollow 15-20m wide, 0.5m deep max., and visible from 30m to c.90m from the inner rampart crest on its W side; this hollow marks the entrance- route into the round. An outer rampart and ditch is also visible, though poorly preserved, following a sub-circular course slightly eccentric to the inner defences, centred a little SW of the inner enclosure's centre. The outer rampart is best preserved around the NE and SE sectors, surviving to a maximum 14m wide and 0.5m high, the distance between the inner and outer rampart crests ranging from c.35m to the NE to c.50m to the SE. The outermost ditch

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survives to a maximum 5m wide and 0.3m deep in its NW sector, and runs into the N side of the hollow-way 65m W of the inner rampart crest. A low irregular mound, 16m long by 0.25m high and centred c.55m SW of the inner rampart's SW curve, may be a remnant of the outer rampart in this sector. This monument has been the subject of several descriptions by later 19th and early 20th century archaeologists who recorded the layout of the monument's earthworks and their state of preservation. The monument is sited around the almost flat summit of a low hill in the dissected terrain between the granite of the Hensbarrow Downs 3km to the N and the south Cornwall coast 5km to the SE. It stands in the former Treloweth Common, but its site had been enclosed by 1813. All modern hedges and gates, the modern stock shed, and the overhead electricity supply line and its poles are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included.
SW9857950327

Churchyard cross shaft and base in St Stephens Churchyard

31839

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross shaft and base situated in the churchyard at St Stephen in Brannel. The churchyard cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as the upright shaft and base of Pentewan stone set on a platform, also of Pentewan stone. Pentewan stone is an intrusive white elvan from the south coast of Cornwall which was used in the county for intricate carvings during the medieval period. The shaft stands to a height of 0.79m, is of octagonal section and measures 0.28m wide and thick at the base, tapering to 0.24m at the top. Four sides of the shaft slope out above the base to form the moulded foot. This shaft is mounted in a cross base which measures 0.62m north-south by 0.68m east-west and is 0.3m high. The base is moulded to form an octagonal section top springing from a square section base. This base is mounted on a platform of blocks of Pentewan stone, which measures 1.25m north-south by 1.2m east-west and is 0.24m high. The style of the cross shaft and base suggest a late medieval date, and it has been suggested that this cross originally had a lantern type cross head. The metalled footpath to the north of the cross, the two gravestones to the east and the wooden stake to the west, where they fall within the cross's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SW9449653311

Wayside cross and cross base

31818

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

SW9448953310

Tregargus stone grinding mill No 2

CO 668

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

SW9490953929

Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa

29683

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes Carvossa, a prehistoric defended enclosure later occupied in the Romano-British period, with an associated extramural settlement also considered to be Romano-British. It is situated near the crest of a spur, on a slight south facing slope, about 2.5km west of the River Fal, which is considered to have been navigable as far upstream as Grampound in the Roman period. The monument is known, from a combination of extant remains, excavation, and geophysical survey, to comprise a roughly square defended enclosure of about 2ha with extramural occupation extending from its eastern side for a distance of at least 140m. Excavations conducted in the

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late 1960s have demonstrated that the majority of finds at the site belong to the first two centuries AD during the Romano-British period, but the defences of the enclosure itself are considered to date from the pre-Roman Iron Age. The enclosure is formed of a bank and external ditch. The bank survives on the northern part of the defensive circuit with maximum dimensions of 1.8m in height and 10m in width. Elsewhere it is preserved, although diminished, in field walls and hedgerows on the western and southern sides and by a scarp on the eastern side where it has been reduced by cultivation. The enclosure has rounded corners, the best preserved of which is on the north west, whilst the south eastern corner has been levelled at some stage in the past for the construction of agricultural buildings. The bank is fronted by a ditch which is again most visible on the northern side where it has a maximum width of 8m and, although infilled, it retains a depth of about 0.4m and is known from excavation to be 4.5m deep; the ditch is visible as a slight depression around most of the remainder of the circuit. The ditch was shown to have been at least partially infilled, by a depth of about 1.5m of silted deposit, before the first appearance of Roman pottery. A single entrance is known from excavation on the eastern side of the defences where the bank terminals were curved and revetted in stone to respect a massive timber gate structure and a causeway. Excavations and geophysical survey within the defences revealed a circular building, which might have pre-Roman origins, and a pattern of sub-rectangular enclosures. Precise separation of pre-Roman from Roman structures was not possible without further detailed archaeological evidence as native building traditions are considered to have continued throughout the South West in the Roman period. The coins, brooches, glass and pottery (other than a few Iron Age sherds) recovered from excavation trenches just inside the eastern defences, were however firmly attributable to the Roman period and had a date span of the mid-first century AD to the second half of the third century AD, with most of the finds dateable to 60-130. The opening date of this range has prompted the suggestion that the pre-existing enclosure may have been utilised by the Roman army as a fort. Later in the Romano-British period the causeway through the eastern defences was overlain by a well made road which has been traced running south east on a line leading to the River Fal. Occupation beyond the area of the main enclosure is demonstrated by geophysical survey which reveals a number of small enclosures and pits in the field (OS 0021) opposite the east gate of the main enclosure; the full extent of this extramural settlement has not been tested but it is recorded in this field over an area of about 150m north-south by 60m east-west. Beyond this to the north, south and east sides a further 10m margin is included in the scheduling as it is believed that the remains also survive in this area. It may represent part of an external vicus (area of civilian settlement outside a Roman fort), a native trading settlement set up under Roman auspices or a Romano-British village. Whether or not there was a military origin for the Roman period occupation at Carvossa, it remained in use during the second century (with some iron working within the enclosure and across the area of the redundant ditch at least on its eastern side), and evidence of occupation into the third century suggests that Carvossa was a successful Romano-British site over an extended period, perhaps taking advantage of its position to trade on the River Fal. All fencing and fence posts, gates and gate posts, telegraph poles, and the agricultural buildings and pond in the south east corner of field OS 8926, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SW9187948266

Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine

CO1062

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

SW9898249880

Round called Castle Gotha

CO130

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

SX0276249646

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

32911

The monument includes three prehistoric bowl barrows, situated above an east slope on a spur of a ridge running north from Treadeal. The three barrows form a roughly linear group running north west-south east. The scheduling is divided into two separate areas of protection. The north western barrow has an earthen mound 13m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a fairly level top. A buried ditch around the mound, approximately 3m wide, is visible on aerial photographs. The central barrow has a prominent earthen mound 25.2m in diameter and 1.2m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile. The south eastern barrow has a prominent earthen mound 22.5m in diameter and 1m high, with a regular, gently sloping profile.

SW8946353419

Medieval wayside cross base on Creed Hill

24271

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

SW9349347880

Listed Buildings

GI

Church of St. Ladoca [Borderline]

62738

Parish church C15 (consecrated 1268), restored by G E Street for Canon Wise 1864. Shale rubble with granite quoins, dressings and ashlar in tower, slate roofs. Nave, ohancel, west tower, north transepts, south aisle and south porch. Nave has 2 C19 buttresses and 1 C15 perpendicular granite window which is similar to all other C15 ones. Transept to nave is C15 and has C15 window in gable. Pointed arched door to west side is C19. Transept to chancel has mullioned bay attached to gable with battlements over. Reused C15 window in east wall. Chancel window in freestone is 1864 and has cinquefoil over centre. East window of south aisle has reticulated cusped tracery of 1869. South wall 1:1:4 bays. Windows are C15 with slightly taller one to left of porch. Porch has gabled roof and 4 centred arched granite door frame. West window is 1896 with cusped freestone tracery. Roofs have granite coped gables. Tower is granite ashlar of 3 stages with offset buttresses. Angel corbels support those over nave. Perpendicular louvred openings in bell storey with battlemented parapet over and battlemented and crocketed corner pinnacles surmounted by crosses. Semi-circular headed moulded granite door frame to tower suggests Renaissance influence and later date than main fabric. Interior of nave has standard granite arcade of diagonally set piers with torus, fillet and cavetto mouldings of 2 bays into north transept and 4 bays to south aisle continuing for 2 more bays between chancel and chapel. Unceiled C15 wagon roof has carved principal ribs and under purlins. North transept has C19 roof. Chancel window centre light is by Burne Jones with flanking ones by William Morris. The pitch pine king post roof has cusped arched braces and wind braces. Granite arch to north transept containing organ is 1908 as is the freestone barrel vaulted roof over and vestry beyond. East window of south aisle has William Morris glass and west window which is later looks like Pre-Raphaelite work. Unceiled C15 wagon roof over with carved principal ribs, wall plates and under purlins. Similar roof survives in porch. Tower ceiling is divided into 4 panels by chamfered oak beams with masons mitres at intersection. Panels have chamfered joists which run in alternate directions. Stair in north west corner. Fittings include high alter frontal panels by Ed. A E Prynne 1897, alabaster reredos, C16 carved oak panels in rood screen, circular C19 pitch pine pulpit with cusped arcading on turned shafts and choir stalls of similar design. The circular font is probably late Norman and of Catecleuse stone (Pevsner) has scalloped square base with plain turned shaft supporting bowl with a kind of cable moulding at bottom with palmettes in round panels surmounted by border with crosses. Slate on west wall of nave to William Randall 1657 and John Randell 1665. In porch over inner door is freestone head (possibly Norman) a granite piscina or font to right of door, village stocks for 2 people and a slate grave slab on east wall with carved skeleton, skull and crossed bones and hour glass to Nicholas Cornelius 1632. Dated stone in south wall at west end reads: "PB II CW I783" (church warden?).

SW8945750986

Trewithen House

62778

Country house 1723, and added to by Thomas Edwards circa 1738 and Sir Robert Taylor circa 1750-1760s. Granite ashlar, Pentewan stone ashlar and stucco with hipped slate roofs and rendered stacks. Double depth plan with central stairs. 2 storeys. North front is 2:5:2 bays with flanking bays broken forward, incised stucco with granite keystones. Rusticated central round arched stone doorcase has C18 fielded panelled door with sidelights and semi-circular arched fanlight. Paired brackets to doorcase support cornice with mutules. Original C18 twelve paned sashes with crown glass and heavy ovolo moulded glazing bars to all fronts. Granite sills and moulded cornice to parapet. Hipped dormers over. East front (probably 1723) is granite ashlar of 2:3:2 bays. Canted central bays with central door with projecting keystone. Plinth, plain lintels and flanking pilasters with moulded cornices. Windows in left 2 bays are glazed but blocked behind. South front is Pentewan stone ashlar of 2:5:2 bays with central bay broken forward and taller. Central doorcase has pulvinated frieze and consoles supporting moulded cornice. Central bays have window architraves and bracketed sills. Moulded parapet cornice is like doorcase one. Interior has many fine rooms including pine panelled central east room with Ionic doorcase leading to south east oak panelled room with good Ionic detail. Central south room has arcaded screens to west and east ends of 3 semi circular arches springing from capitals with complete Ionic entablatures in the Roman manner with plaster vaulted ceilings behind. Rococo arabesques decorate fireplace wall. Main central cantilevered staircase is in semi circular open well and has wreathed handrail over newel. Other central stair has geometric balustrade of oriental inspiration. Reference County Life Vol.113 pages [99-993 and 1072-1075 and Vol. 132 pp.774.

SW9130947516

Holy Trinity Church

396358

Parish church. C13 and C14 remains at the E end, part of which is probably 1390, the date of an endowment for the chantry chapel of St Michael, otherwise C15, the tower 1478-87, the date of the coat of arms of Bishop Courtenay; much restored by G E Street, who designed the reredos and pulpit, in 1872. MATERIALS: granite ashlar plinth to S aisle, Pentewan stone ashlar above and to porch, which like the aisles and the tower has an embattled parapet; tower is Pentewan stone and Carn Grey granite, otherwise local rubble; slate roofs with coped gable ends. PLAN: C13 S aisle chapel; C14 chancel and N aisle chapel; C15 nave and N and S aisles, 2-storey S porch, W tower, and late C19 N vestries in transepts at the E end. EXTERIOR: earliest features are the C13 windows of the chapel east of the S aisle: 3 windows with paired trefoil-headed lancets plus quatrefoil tracery to the S wall and a 3-light window with trefoil tracery at the E end. Chancel window is probably C14 and has quatrefoil tracery. E window of N chapel is also probably C14 and has intersecting tracery. The finest work is to the 3-stage tower with buttresses offset from the corners, strings dividing the stages, the parapet string pierced by carved gargoyles; corbels carry the octagonal

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corners of the upper stage rising to crocketed pinnacles. There are niches with carved figures to each side of the 2nd stage, 4 apostles to each side except the W side which has a pyramid arrangement of 6 with the top 3 representing the Trinity and the Annunciation, and the risen Christ between 2 saints below; C 16 clock face (Pevsner) above the niches on the S side. Upper stage has blind 3-light windows and carved enrichment to some of the near ashlar courses; lower stage with 5-light window (all with tracery and hoodmoulds), a 2-centred arched doorway with square hoodmould and carved spandrels. N and S aisles have 4-light traceried windows; S aisle has an ashlar rood stair turret on the right with a slate sundial. Porch has offset corner buttresses and moulded strings, the centre of the parapet has carved detail; 2-light moulded 1st-floor window over a 2-centred (nearly round-arched) doorway with an inner open ogee arch. INTERIOR: some plastered walls with exposed stone rear arches and arcade arches and the whole of the N aisle skinned; 2 (13 bays at the E end with Catecluse stone arcades of pointed arches: round pier to S side and octagonal pier to N side, otherwise tall (15 arcades of Pentewan stone with nearly round arches and standard A (Pevsner) piers; (15 moulded waggon roofs with carved wallplates and carved and painted bosses and plastered panels to nave and aisles; arched-braced roofs to E end, painted except for N roof. FITTINGS: Norman elvan font of Bodmin type with faces at the corners and trees of life and dragon decoration; pillar piscina also Norman; a few (15 carved bench ends, the pews otherwise late (19 pitch-pine and panelled; some original (15 fragments of the rood screen; alabaster, marble and tile reredos and round alabaster pulpit with biblical scenes, both by Street; late (19 or early (20 parclose screens. MONUMENTS: free-standing black urn on a square base to Joseph Sawle who died 1769, by Isbell; marble wall obelisk to John Graves Esq. Rear Admiral R N. GLASS: late (19 or early (20 memorial glass to N aisle. This church has the unusual survival of a significant proportion of C13 and (14 fabric, also the tower is one of the finest in Cornwall.
SX0141952452

Church of St Stephen

71480

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

SW9449953326

Church of All Saints

71546

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

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

SW9779146044

Menacuddle baptistry church

396373

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

SX0118953255

GII*

Barn with gate piers and adjoining building 50m E of Golden Manor

71359

Barn (probably part of monastic complex) C15-C16 with some circa C19 rebuilding and granite ashlar gate piers (probably C18) and adjoining building to east. Shale rubble with granite dressings. C20 corrugated asbestos gable roof over. L-shaped with quadrant newel stair turret in angle. 2 storeys, 8 bays (each bay space between floor beams). West front is much repaired and rebuilt but is essentially late medieval. Door opening to left is probably C19 but the 2 buttresses with set-offs, and granite weatherings are original. 2 granite slit windows to first floor are probably original but reset. Later opening over buttress. Granite arched opening with label between buttresses is complete but probably inserted. Dated stone 1879 probably indicates a repair date but possible the rebuilding of the south gable end which incorporates many reused fragments including C16 granite arch over door (with later keystone) and diablo stopped cut down jambs. Relieving arch over. Window to left over plinth is blocked and has granite 4 centred arch reused the wrong way up so as to form a pointed arch over reused granite jambs. Carved triangular stone over. 1st floor has similar blocked opening to left and sundial to right both with relieving arches over. Slit window in gable may be reused from west wall. Quoins are chamfered and stopped with reused granite laughing lion gargoyle over right upper stop. Quoins in north-east corner of slightly set back wing are similarly chamfered but south-east corner has random granite quoins and is probably original. Door in south wall of wing has C19 slightly arched granite keyed lintel over and narrow centrally placed window to first floor. Granite coped east gable end has half round granite ashlar gate pier with original granite slit window to gable. Stair turret has similar slit window. Back wall of main range is thinner beyond stair turret to north and has slightly arched openings (probably rebuilt C19). A reused narrow granite opening survives to ground floor of north gable wall probably rebuilt at the same time. Adjoining half round gate pier to right ie. east of entrance, is building with 3 flat headed granite chamfered window openings with internal 4 centred brick arches. 2 blocked door openings with similar brick arches inside to east and west walls and 2 pointed brick arches/recesses inside north-west corner (This part is known as the Chapel). Interior of barn contains 5 chamfered and stopped ceiling beams insitu with further 2 inverted at north end suggesting complete rebuild from this point. Few if any original joists survive but notches indicate their original positions. Softwood beam and softwood lintel in wall at south and provide further evidence of rebuilding. Moulded granite doorframe with semicircular head at entrance to granite treaded stair.

SW9208946895

The keep approx 50m E of Golden Manor

62751

Small house, possibly originally gatehouse to Golden Manor C16. Brick with granite quoins and dressings. Tile hanging, tiled roof and brick chimney. Rectangular Tudor building with C19 wing. 2 storeys, irregular openings. Entrance is in wing to right of east wall with window to left and rendered first floor has 2 light casement with horizontal panes. East gable wall of C16 part is rebuilt to left and has reused C16 arched windows in return south wall. Blocked granite 4 centred arched doorframe with hoodmould to right (now window). C16 brick diaper work over is extremely rare if not unique in Cornwall. Six paned 2 light casements to left with patterned C19 tile hanging in gable above with fishscale

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frieze and diamond pattern. North wall is also C16 2 light mullion to centre and blocked smaller arched openings flanking it. West wall is also mostly C16. Interior has slate floor, C19 Cornish cast iron range and 3 4-centred, chamfered arched brick.
SW9210846847

Golden Manor

92747

Manor House. Built for John Tregian circa 1520 with later additions. Shale rubble, granite dressings and ashlar with scantle and asbestos slate roofs. 3 room, double depth irregular plan. 2 storeys throughout. North front is 2:3:1 bays. First bay has blocked C16 four centred arched granite moulded doorframe with 2 light granite 4 centred arched mullion to first floor. Over and slightly to right is pair of tall brick chimneys joined at cornice level. Roof hipped to left. Second wider bay has jambs and label stops of large mullioned window removed probably C18 and replaced with rubble walling and smaller opening spanned by keyed granite flat arch and later pair of 16 paned sashes divided by stone pier. 12-paned sash over to right. Next 3 bays broken forward slightly and taller. Granite ashlar symmetrical 3 window front of 3 light hollow chamfered mullions with outer frames of ovolo and cavetto mouldings. (This walling was taken down and reassembled in the 1970s). Granite framed 4 centred arched doorway with hood mould is adjoining to right and possibly survives insitu from before the circa 1600 alteration. Granite ashlar walling over and to right is probably C19 rebuild. C19 studded door in C16 style. 12 paned sash to right and over. Top third of wall is shale rubble. Roof hipped to right. East front is late C18 rebuild of mainly shale rubble with granite jamb and quoin stones and keyed flat arches. 3 windows, central 7 panel door with 16 pane sash over. Flanking ground and first floor windows are 12 pane sashes with sidelights. Ground floor walling to right is much thicker and is probably C16 refaced. Hipped scantle slate roof over. South front is irregular moisture with C19 hipped roofed part to left (possibly earlier core). Central lean-to with granite ashlar walling and projecting shale and granite wall to right incorporating main stair window. Lower courses are granite ashlar and probably C16. A smiling granite gargoyle (probably resited) survives at valley outlet between hipped roofs to west end. Interior has central hall with C16 freestone 4 centred arched fireplace with turned decoration to jambs and 4 panels over arch containings curved mermaids and men (those to left have wings). Brick fireback with herringbone pattern to centre. Fireplace at other end of hall is huge with rough oak lintel and reused materials in back including window head in passage side. Reused carved stone (inverted) over doorway leading to passage at west end. 2 panelled door at back of hall at east end is in moulded granite arched frame. Main stair is dog leg with turned newel and plain square balusters and 2 panel door to cupboard under probably C18.
SW9204546847

Meledor Farmhouse

71456

Farmhouse. Circa late C16 - early C17; addition to rear probably of C18, with alterations of mid - late C19 and C20 alterations. Granite rubble and cob; the front in squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Asbestos slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to left with granite shaft with cornice and shaped top. Front lateral stack to right, in squared granite, on chamfered plinth, with moulded string course, cornice and stone bellcote with crocketed pinnacle. Plan: What survives is the inner room, hall and passage of a former 3-room and through passage plan house. The lower end room would have been to right and has been demolished, probably in the C19. The passage doorway is blocked at the front and the rear, The hall is heated from a lateral stack and has a hall bay at the front, to the left of the stack. Internally, the hall has been partitioned, with one small room to left, with the front entrance through a C19 doorway inserted in the hall bay, and a second small room occupying the right end of the hall and the former passage, which has no partition wall remaining. The inner room is to end left, heated from a gable end stack. Along the whole of the rear is an outshut of one storey and loft, probably of circa late C17 with C19 alterations; this contains two rooms, unheated to right and heated to left from a stack in an axial position. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, with the hall bay and the external stack on a chamfered plinth. The passage doorway is to right, with a granite step, blocked in squared granite; the doorway has 2-centred arch with wave mouldings and a grotesque mask above the apex of the arch, imposts and moulded jambs. To left, there is a C19 12-pane sash at ground and first floor, with granite voussiors at ground floor. The external hall stack is to left, with the hall bay; this has C19 half-glazed door inserted at ground floor with cambered stone arch, C19 12-pane sash above. The inner room is to left; ground floor has 4-light granite window, hollow- chamfered with roll-mouldings to the jambs and lintel, each light of 10-panes with 3- centred arches and recessed spandrels. At first floor a C19 12-pane sash with granite lintel with vestigial ogee carving. The left gable end is rendered; blind. The right gable end has C20 plate-glass window with cambered brick arch at ground and first floor. To right, the outshut has 6-pane window at ground floor and C20 window at first floor. At the rear, the roof over the outshut forms a catslide with the main roof, with gabled dormer to left and two stacks. At ground floor there are three C20 windows and C20 porch to right. Interior: Not fully accessible at time of survey; the roof is said to have been completely replaced, with no original trusses surviving. The house may originally have had an open hall, with the hall bay and front lateral stack inserted, but there is no surviving internal evidence. The original hall has been partitioned, with C19 straight stair inserted to rear and the front lateral fireplace blocked. C19 ceiling beams. A C20 fireplace has been inserted at the rear to right. The inner room has blocked gable end fireplace. There are no solid masonry walls at ground floor. There is evidence for the position of a passage doorway to rear.
SW9273454833

Leek Seed Chapel

473914

II* Wesleyan chapel. 1824, restored and refitted 1904 by Fredrick Charles Jury. MATERIALS: killas rubble with granite dressings; dry Delabole slate roof with hipped side projections flanking a central gable fronted roof which continues over canted apse at the rear plus hipped roofs over small wings flanking the apse; tall brick stack to rear left in the angle. PLAN: aisle-less plan plus apse with organ over rostrum with porch on its right and vestry on its left. EXTERIOR: 2-storey elevations; symmetrical 3-window front surmounted by a panelled roof parapet with moulded cornice and corner finials and a taller central gable resembling an open pediment. Original round-arched 1st-floor windows and lintelled ground-floor windows flanking a 1904 distyle Tuscan porch and the original doorway with 1904 panelled doors. The windows are 1904 with paired round-arched lights and leaded glass, the 1st-floor windows with round tracery. 2-window range to each side with similar windows. INTERIOR: Good quality complete and unaltered 1904 interior with gallery on all sides with rounded corners; moulded plaster ceiling cornice and panelled centre with scalloped corners and panelled elliptical arch to apse; screen between entrance/stair hall, with 2 staircases, and auditorium; panelled doors with diagonal V-jointed boards. FITTINGS: Very fine pine and Spanish mahogany fittings, the gallery front with paired panels between Ionic pilasters; rostrum with shaped front, segmental-arched panels, Ionic pilasters and dentilled cornice; pews with shaped ends and backs with V-jointed boards; simple panelled organ with bronze-finish pipes. GLASS: 1904 coloured glass includes central West Window with John Wesley to centre of tracery. MONUMENTS include an arched marble wall monument by Bovey and Co. of Plymouth inscribed: " IN MEMORY OF JOHN WILLIAMS OF BLUEGATE WHO DIED 24th OF APRIL 1849; AGED 75 YEARS. ALSO OF CHARITY, HIS WIFE WHO DIED 8th JUNE 1844; AGED 61 YEARS. ALSO OF MARGARET WEBB BARRATT, THEIR DAUGHTER WIFE OF FRAN~IS BARRATT, WHO DIED 30th.JULY 1831; AGED 25 YEARS. THEY ARE REMOVED FROM THIS HOUSE TO THE HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS " HISTORY: The interest of this chapel is enhanced by the reputed historical event which enabled it to be built. The founder of the chapel was William Stephens, a gardener and

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former soldier who worked hard to raise money to build a meeting house. One evening at midnight he was disturbed by 3 intruders (3 squires who were opponents of Methodism and former students of Oxford University) who demanded the money that had been saved for building the chapel, to which, in the words of one of the intruders, Stephens replied "The Lord is my defence, you shall have no money from me, for in this house is the Lord's. Take it if you dare". They saw that Stephens held a flint and steel in front of a heap of what the intruders took to be gunpowder "large enough to blow up a castle". The intruders were terrified. lest the old man should blow them all up and before leaving were persuaded to join Stephens in prayer and to sing the 100th psalm. Also, in order to appease Stephens they gave him the contents of their purses which amounted to a considerable donation towards the building of this chapel.

SX0602153698

Church of St. Mary

396612

Anglican church. 1848 by G E Street. Pinkish brown stone rubble and freestone dressings, including spire; steep asbestos slate roofs with coped and buttressed gables. STYLE: early Gothic PLAN: nave, chancel, S aisle, tower W of aisle and small lean-to vestry north of chancel. EXTERIOR: lancets of differing heights, 3 to each E gable end, 2 plus sexfoil to W gable end, and 2 windows with quatrefoil tracery to E end of aisle, otherwise single lancets or grouped in pairs plus central cusped tracery; broach spire with lucarnes on squat square tower; arched S tower doorway of 2 orders and pair of plank doors with large ornate strap hinges. INTERIOR: tie-beam crown-post and raftered roofs except chancel with painted octagonal barrel roof with moulded ribs to panels; 3-bay arcade with moulded pointed arches on alternate round and octagonal piers with moulded capitals; chancel window with rear arches and turned shafts; other windows with stone rear arches; 3-bay sedilia niche and piscina on its left. FITTINGS include plain numbered pews with square ends; octagonal freestone font and octagonal freestone pulpit. Stained glass with medallion motifs by Wailes. A very early and significant design by Street, epitomising the simplicity of design which characterised the early Ecclesiastical movement.

SX0581653592

Market House

396592

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

SX0139252504

The Old Manor House

Late C17 and C18. Stuccoed. 3 storeys and attic. 5 windows, mullion-transom leaded light casements. 4 dormers with flat heads. Two small C20 shop fronts and wide recessed central entrance. 1st to 2nd floor cornice stringcourse with modillions and slate capped. Eaves cornice with modillions. Steep pitched slate roof hipped. Contemporary staircase with turned balusters.

SX0136252480

Church of St. Mewan; various GII Listed monuments

71432

Parish church. C12 origin; largely rebuilt mid - late C15 and restored circa 1851 by G.E. Street. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Some squared granite rubble, the tower in granite ashlar. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, possibly of C12 origin and much rebuilt in C15 with the addition of a north chancel aisle. Mid C15 south aisle with south porch. Late C15 west tower, built to two stages only. Circa 1851, the north transept was rebuilt and other alterations made by G.E. Street. Exterior: The nave is concealed except for two bays to north, with two C19 windows, each with 2-centred arch, of 3-lights, with varied tracery and hood moulds. The chancel has 3 light C15 east window with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Slate headstone attached to the east wall with nowy head, hourglass, pierced heart and cherub, to Nicholas Robin, 1733. C19 lancet to north and south, with 2-centred arched head to north and 3-centred arched head to south. North transept The north gable end has C19 3-light window with cusped lights and gable end stack. Single storey boilerhouse attached. To west a 2-centred arched doorway, the door with strap hinges, and 3-light window with cusped lights, all C19. North chancel aisle is of 2 bays. East end has C19 2-light window with cusped lights, 2-centred arch and hood mould. 3-light C19 north window with cusped lights and square head. Attached granite headstone to Ann of early C19 and marble headstone to Maria Vivian, 1898. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould.. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, without plinth. 2-centred arched, chamfered outer doorway. Interior of the porch has pitched slate floor and C19 wooden benches to sides. C19 unceiled wagon roof. Inner doorway is chamfered with 2-centred arch, C19 door with strap hinges. West tower in 2 stages on moulded plinth with weathered set-back buttresses, embattled parapet with masks on the merlons, pinnacles with cable moulding and masks. Pyramidal roof with half-hipped dormers as bell-openings. West doorway has 4-centred arch with wave mouldings and hood mould, C19 door with strap hinges. C19 2-light west window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Second stage to east has rectangular chamfered window; lancets for stair to north. Interior: All C19 common rafter roofs, except the chancel, which has 3-bay roof of C19 with cusped arched-

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ranges. Plastered walls except the chancel and north aisle. Tall 4-centred tower arch with Pevsner A-type piers and C19 wooden and glazed screen. 3-bay south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches, and a similar arch to the north transept. Chancel has a piscina with cusped arch to south. The east window in the chancel has C12 nook-shafts, probably re-used in the C19 restoration, with masks at the top of the shafts and a mask at the apex of the east wing. C19 panelled reredos. South aisle has an aumbry. Fittings: C19 benches in south aisle and chancel. C19 carved wooden pulpit in the nave. Re-carved C14 stone font in the nave with octagonal bowl and carved sides, set on a C12 shaft with palmette style carving. Fragment of similar C12 carving in nave. Monuments in nave: Marble monument on slate ground with urn, to William Oliver, 1838. The chancel: marble tablet to William Hocker, 1842. In south aisle a painted shield of arms to Sir Francis Layland, 1933. C19 stained glass
SW9983851849

Chapel Mill

436469

China stone mill and associated pan kiln and linhay. Late C19 on site of former grist mill, extended slightly later. Granite rubble with granite dressings; cast-iron and wrought-iron machinery; corrugated iron roof. PLAN: rectangular plan mill, originally a symmetrical plan with central wheel-pit with large pitch-back waterwheel flanked by 2 pan rooms with round pans, later extended on the left to provide another round pan driven by the same wheel. The mill has a wheel opening flanked by 2 doorways at the front. Access to the basement containing the gearing and drive shaft (in an axial passage) is down 2 flights of stone steps to cross passages left of the wheel and by an end doorway direct to the central axial passage in the right-hand end of the mill. The passages have vaulted brick ceilings. In front of the mill is a rectangular reservoir and at an angle near to the front of this on the left is the masonry support for the former launder from the leat. At the rear of the mill are the roofless ancillary buildings. Immediately behind the mill are 4 settlement tanks; behind this a rectangular pan kiln with a round chimney on its left and a coal store on its right; behind this is the linhay for drying the china stone. Behind all this is a walled yard containing the walls of buildings last used as a slaughter house. Right of the mill is the former mill keeper's cottage, mid C19 at the front and incorporating an C18 partly cob house in its rear range, now roofless, not included in the listing. EXTERIOR: the mill is single-storey over a basement and has 2 doorways at left and right at the front. The left-hand doorway is approached across a bridge which spans the winding access to the original basement cross passage. There is another basement doorway left of this for access to the pan gearing that was added. There is a window opening to the left-hand return towards the rear, and there is a central basement doorway underneath. INTERIOR has limewashed rubble walls and the original 11-bay queen strut roof structure, built in 2 phases, the spacing wider in the bay where the building was extended. There are 3 china stone pans, the 2 original pans built of segments of dressed granite held together by iron restraint bands with threaded adjusters and there are holes in the top of each pan wall, which probably originally held safety rails. The other pan is of brick and this is unrestrained. Through the centre of each pan is a vertical drive shaft (driven via adjustable iron gearing from the main drive shaft in the basement). Above each pan is a large cross beam which holds the remains of the top bearings for the 4 rotating cast-iron gates, each of which held 3 vertical timbers, originally with iron shoes for grinding up the china stone. The iron wheel is about 7 metres in diameter and has wrought iron arms (spokes) and cast-iron shrouds (segments). The remainder of the machinery including the drive shafts and the cogs is of cast iron, the bronze bearings having been removed. The buildings at the rear of the mill were very overgrown at the time of survey but the walls of these appear to survive to their full original height and there are granite posts to the otherwise open front (rear-facing elevation) of the linhay. HISTORY: Chapel Mill was used for grinding china stone which was used to give support to the china clay used in the manufacture of porcelain. The mill was also used to grind sand, which was used for abrasives, and for grinding feldspar. The mill is post 1880 as it is not marked on the 1880 O.S. map and ceased working in 1953. Chapel Mill is the best preserved and most complete example of its type to have survived from the mills which served the Cornish china clay industry. It is the only example to have retained its machinery; its survival is therefore of considerable importance
SW9486053110

Trevor Farmhouse with attached front wall and gateway

71471

Farmhouse, with attached front wall and gateway. Early C17, with addition and alterations of later C17. Extended and altered circa mid C19, with later C19 additions and some C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Slurried scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to left with cornice and octagonal granite shaft; rear lateral stack to right with C19 brick shaft. The front gable end of the wing to right has a gable end stack with octagonal granite shaft, and the stack at the right side has tall octagonal granite shaft. In the rear range there are two stacks at the right side with brick shafts. Plan: The original building is of 2-room and through passage plan; the lower end room is to left, heated from a gable end stack to left, and the hall is to right, heated from a rear lateral stack. The attached front wall encloses a forecourt, with a gateway opposite the passage front doorway. In circa mid - late C17, the house was extended at the right end, with one room added at the right end, heated from a stack at the right side, and one room in front of this, heated from a stack at the front gable end. This formed an L-plan overall. In the C19, the room at ground floor at the right end was used as a dairy. Circa early - mid C19, an addition of one-room plan was made to rear right, heated from a stack at the gable end at the right side. Later in the C19, a further addition was made to the rear of this, with a coach house/shed at ground floor and an upper room also heated from a stack at the right side; the end of this was built into the bank, with access to the loft at upper ground floor level to rear. Circa late C19 - early C20, an addition was made along the rear of the main range, partly 2-storey, and partly as a covered corridor with a porch at the right end. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window front. The lower end to left has two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows with hood moulds and C20 glazing at ground and first floor. The doorway to the passage is with granite surround, chamfered, with 2-centred arch, with C19 plank door. To right at ground floor there are two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows, with the level of the cills dropped in the C19, with chamfered wooden mullions and hood moulds. At first floor there are two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite windows. The wing to front right is 2-storey; at ground floor on the inner side is a 3-light granite window with hollow-chamfered surround, the level of the cill also dropped with chamfered wooden mullions and hood mould, at first floor a 3-light hollow-chamfered granite window with hood mould. The front gable end of the wing is blind. All the granite windows are C17. Attached to front left is the forecourt wall, running in an L-plan, about 1½ metres high, in granite rubble with granite coping. The wall extends about 20 metres along the front and is about 10 metres deep. The front gateway has granite surround, hollow-chamfered with 4-centred arch, with coping over the plain piers with flat capitals to each side. The left gable end of the house is blind; the stack appears to be rebuilt, so the octagonal stacks may be an alteration of mid - late C17. At the right side, there are no windows to the front room in the wing; the room at the right end of the main range has 2-light hollow-chamfered granite window at ground floor and similar 3-light granite window at first floor. To right is the gable end of the first C19 addition, with 2-light C19 casement with granite lintel at first floor. Stepped back to right is the gable end of the second C19 addition, blind. The rear gable end of the C19 wing has plank door with granite lintel at upper ground level. At the inner side of the wing, there are plank double doors to the coach house and 3-light C19 casement with granite lintel at first floor. Stepped back to right is the gable end of the second C19 addition, blind. The rear gable end of the C19 wing has plank door with granite lintel at first floor. The first floor C19 addition has C19 6-pane sash with segmental brick arch at ground floor and 6-pane sash with granite lintel at first floor. The rear of the main range has C19 addition for corridor, partly 2-storey, with C19 porch with hipped roof to right; two 2-light casements to the corridor. At

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first floor to right there is a 3-light window with C19 margin-glazing and C17 hollow-chamfered granite surround with hood mould. Interior: Not fully accessible at time of survey (October 1987). The rear doorway to the passage is concealed by the C19 addition; this has chamfered granite surround with 2-centred arch, plank door with 4-centred arch. There is a C19 straight stair inserted in the through passage. The hall has C20 fireplace to the rear lateral stack, and is ceiled. the lower end room has C19 ceiling beams and granite paved floor, the gable end fireplace altered in C19. The dairy at the right end has slate shelves. The house appears to have been much remodelled internally in circa mid - late C19, although there may be other features of the C17 remaining on the first floor, such as beams or doorframes. Roof not accessible.
SW9496453597

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

71473

Engine house with detached chimney; housing a pumping engine. Dated 1910. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Chimney in granite rubble with stone dressings. Plan: Rectangular plan pumping engine house with detached chimney about 10 metres to east. Formerly used for pumping the china clay pits. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey, with symmetrical front gable end to east; central plank door with sidelights and round-arched fanlight with radial glazing bars and four courses of brickwork round the arch, datestone set as a keystone. First and second floors have central round-arched 12-pane sash with brick arches. Later additions at the left sides. The right side has similar round-arched sash at first floor, ground floor window blocked. The left side has a large lean-to which is the boiler-house and similar sash at second floor. At the rear, there is a doorway at upper ground floor level with round brick arch and keystone, 4-panelled door, formerly leading to a platform. Rectangular bob opening above, weatherboarded at the top of the gable, and with cast iron beam housing. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with a bull-nose moulding at the top as a cornice. Interior: The beam engine survives inside. It was built in the 1860s by Harveys of Hayle and originally situated in an engine house in St Agnes. The engine was moved here from Goon Innis mine, St Agnes in 1910. The existing beam was cast in 1928 to replace one that broke. The new (1928) beam was cast by Holmans of Cambourne and it is reputedly the last in the world to be cast. The boilers have been removed. Only 6 Cornish beam engines survive and a few more exist outside the country. This is a rare early example.
SW9496655284

Parkandillick engine house

71287

Engine house with detached chimney. Circa late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Roofless. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with the front gable end to north and the bob wall at the south gable end. The chimney is detached, about 20 metres to north west. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey; the front gable end wall has doorway at ground floor and window opening at first and second floors. Bob opening at the rear. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with the top section in brick, with cornice at the base of the brickwork.
SW9480256827

Penrice

396363

Large country house, now used as care home. Mid C18. MATERIALS: Pentewan stone ashlar with granite dressings; dry slate and rag slate hipped roofs: the front roof over a moulded and bracketed wooden eaves cornice, the left-hand return behind a moulded stone parapet, and the right-hand return with a moulded wooden cornice; ashlar axial stacks with moulded cornices. PLAN: large overall deep rectangular plan built around a small courtyard; service ranges at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; symmetrical 2:1:3:1:2-bay U-shaped principal entrance front has hipped outer wings and 3-window centre broken forward with triangular pediment. Mostly original or early C19 12-pane hornless sashes (to all elevations) and some horned copies. Central pedimented porch with square Tuscan columns and 4-panel door within. Pediment has crest with the Latin inscription: PER SINUM SODARUM. Left-hand return is a symmetrical 5-window parapeted front with central round-arched doorway, plus a lower 4-window service range on the left. The sashes to the 2 right-hand bays are glazed but blind. Right-hand return is a symmetrical 4:3:4-bay front with central bays bowed and with bowed sashes. The left-hand bay has glazed but blind sashes. INTERIOR: very fine quality features where inspected including moulded and carved ceiling cornices, the inner hall with a central oval and the stair hall with an open-well cantilevered open-string staircase with turned balusters. A fine mid C18 house.
SX0219649884

Pennans Farmhouse

71359

Farmhouse. Circa 1680; remodelled and extended circa 1700 - 1720. Some alterations of circa mid C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Slatestone rubble; the front faced in granite ashlar. Hipped slate roofs with lead rolls to hips and crested ridge tiles. Stacks to rear with brick shafts and stack at the right side with ashlar shaft. Plan: The original house is of 2-room plan, with central entrance to entrance hall and principal room to left and right, each room heated from a rear lateral stack. At the rear of the entrance hall is a projecting stair tower, with entrance to a cellar to rear right. In circa 1700 -1720, a wing was added to front right and left to form a symmetrical U-plan. The wing to front left may never have been completed; it is attached at the front left corner of the original house and does not appear ever to have had access from inside the original house. The wing to front right has one room at the right end of the original house, and a lateral corridor with stair well; the front room is heated from a stack at the right side. In C20 a one-room plan addition was made to rear left as a kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical U-plan front, with 5 bays in the main central range, and a wing projecting to front right and left, each wing of 3 bays. There is a plinth, which is continuous but of later date on the wings, and heavy moulded cornice; the centre bays have a moulded string course, which is continued as a flat band course around the wings. The central range has a central C18 6-panelled fielded door in eared architrave with pediment. Two 18-pane sashes to right and left in exposed boxes with moulded stone cills and voussoirs; some sashes are of the early C19 and some C20 replacements. First floor has central blind window with stone shield of arms, 2 similar 18-pane sashes to right and left. The inner side of the wing to right has early C18 6-panelled and fielded door to left with 8-pane overlight with thick glazing bars, flat-faced outside and ovolo-moulded inside, with voussoirs and keystone. At first floor to left an 18-pane sash of early C18, with thick glazing bars, voussoirs and keystone. To right, ground and first floors have blind window with moulded cill, voussoirs and keystones. The front of the wing has three 18-pane sashes with thin glazing bars at ground and first floor, all with moulded stone cills, voussoirs and keystones: the plinth and band course are continued. The wing to left is gutted: on the inner side are two blocked windows at ground and first floor, with moulded stone cills, voussoirs and keystones. Plinth and band course, with the cornice partly remaining. The left side of the wing has been partially rebuilt in C20, 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to left and blind window at ground and first floor to right. The right side of the house is in random rubble; plank door with overlight and C18 panelled door with overlight, both under pentice hood of slurried slate. First floor has one C19 12-pane sash with voussoirs and 16-pane sash with flat brick arch, the voussoirs remaining from formerly higher lintel level. Single storey outhouse attached to right, probably also of C18, with plank door and 3 blocked windows with granite voussoirs; corrugated asbestos roof, with window and double door to

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rear. The rear of the main house has a projecting stair tower to centre with hipped roof, late C18 round-arched 12-pane sash with splayed glazing bars and keystone. C20 window at lower level to right. Large external stack to left of the stair tower. At lower level to left, a 2-light 4-pane casement with granite voussoirs, to the cellar. There is a straight joint in the masonry to left, to the addition of early C18; ground floor has 3 windows, the centre one blocked, all with voussoirs, to right and left there are 2-light casements with 8 panes or 6 panes. At first floor there is a central blind window, late C18 18-pane sash to left and early C18 18-pane sash with thick glazing bars to right, with cambered brick arches. To the right of the stair tower, there is a 2-storey C20 addition set in the angle to the main range and concealing the rear lateral stack to right. This has door, and window at ground and first floor. Interior: In the main central range, the entrance passage leads to the stair tower to rear, which retains a fine open-well stair of circa 1680, with barleysugar twist balusters and ramped moulded handrail. The front right room at ground floor has complete bolection-moulded panelling with dado cornice and central plasterwork on the ceiling, with rosettes. C19 chimneypiece to rear. The front left hand room has a late C17 plaster ceiling with a simple moulded oval. At first floor, the room to right also has complete bolection-moulded panelling with early C18 chimneypiece to rear, with eared architrave and modillions below the mantel; 2-panelled bolection-moulded door. In the wing to front right, the internal features are of the early C18, with some C19 alterations; at ground floor, the front room had modillion cornice and 8-panelled fielded door, with C19 dresser built in and C19 kitchen fireplace at the outer side with mantel. C20 range inserted. The lateral passage in the wing has fielded dado panelling, and the stair hall has a plaster cornice with rosettes and modillions. Tight open-well stair with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail, ramped dado panelling. At first floor, the front room has 8-panelled fielded door, modillion cornice and fielded panelling; there is a closet at the outer side of the room, with complete fielded panelling and modillion cornice, and a small room, possibly another closet to the mid left side of the wing, also with fielded panelling. There is a service stair to the attic. SW9546048967

GII

Trelowth Methodist Church

71431

Methodist church. Dated 1872. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east to rear. Exterior: Tall single storey, on plinth; front has plank double doors of C20 with fanlight and round arch in dressed stone. To right and left a tall round-arched window with keystone, each of 21 panes with C20 glazing. Circular slate datestone above with brick border and inscription: UMFC 1872. The left and right sides have 2 similar tall round-arched windows. Rear gable end blind. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain features such as pews and panelling. SW9883050855

Trevarrick Hall

396597

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

SX0066452639

Road bridge over river

478865

Road bridge over river. Probably early C19. Granite ashlar with granite dressings. Single-span bridge with round arch to each side flanked by splayed abutments with square-plan caps. Hogs-back coping and squat pyramids to abutment caps; parapet strings. A complete and unaltered example.

SX0085452399

Old Bridge

396588

2. C17, of uncoursed rubble. 3 small semi-circular arched waterways. 2 cutwaters. Refuges in parapets.

SX0095252260

4, Riverwalk

396596

Late C18. Stucco. 2 storeys. The sash windows, without glazing bars. Central door panelled and glazed, modern porch. Overhanging eaves with dentil cornice. Slate roof. Adjoins Tregony in Ledrah Road. Included for group value.

SX0090952250

5, Riverwalk

396589

Late C18. Pebble-dash. 2 storeys, 4 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Modern door with narrow rectangular fanlight. Band at 1st floor. Overhanging eaves with dentil cornice. Cement-washed slate hipped roof. Adjoins No 1 River Walk. No.5 forms a group with No.4 Riverwalk.

SX0090952240

4, Blowinghouse hill

396368

2. C18. Uncoursed stone. 2 storeys. 3 sash windows with glazing bars. Central door, panelled, semi-circular head. End 3 storey bay of 1 sash window, cement rendered. Slate roof. End stone stack. Semi-circular newel stair bay at rear.

SX0102152632

Corn Mill

396367

2. Early C19. Coursed rubble. 4 storeys. 5 windows. 2 wide doors on ground floor, central door in floors above. Cambered flat arches with keystones. Slate roof. Brick tower at one end of 5 storeys and one window.

SX0099652641

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9, Grove Road

396583

2. Early C18. Cement washed rubble. 2 storeys. 3 windows, sashes in exposed cases, some with thick glazing bars. Central door with fielded panels. Steep pitched slate roof. Outbuilt chimney one end. Probably a farmhouse originally.

SX0100452814

72 and 74, Bodmin Road

396371

2. Early C19. Toll house. Colour-washed ashlar. 2 storeys. Splayed corner, 3 windows overall. "Gothick" casements with lancet heads and glazing bars, two on 1st floor blocked. Central door with lancet head and panels. Slate hipped roof. Adjoining is a later gabled addition, 2 storeys, 1 sash window, Victorian shop front.

SX0107952899

St Austell branch library

469230

Branch library. 1959-60. Designed by FK Hicklin, County Architect. Steel frame with rock-faced, squared and coursed local granite walling and turquoise-tinted clerestory glazing. Flat roofs. T-plan. EXTERIOR: double height space over main landing area with a reference section at upper (mezzanine) level and a children's section beneath. Single storey wing projects at right angles at rear. The main block has a tall clerestory, canted inwards towards the top, with vertical panels of glass in metal framing. To front and rear are single storey spaces. The end wall of the gallery is clad in stained timber weatherboarding and a prominent and deep white-painted border defines all edges and roof-lines. Entrance with floor to ceiling glazing. INTERIOR: the clerestory lighting is a major feature over the central space, which is used for reading and exhibition displays. The bookshelves are set at right angles to the windows, allowing light to penetrate and reducing glare. A nicely detailed and carefully planned example of a small-scale library produced by a talented local authority architect. It was awarded an RIBA Bronze Medal 1961. (Architects Journal: 1961-: 235-46; The Builder: 1962-: 396).

SX0186752506

30 and 32, Eastbourne Road

396579

2. Early C18 cottages of colourwashed rubble and cob. 2 storeys. 2 windows widely spaced. Casements. 2 modern doors. Outbuilt chimney each end, one very large with top diminished in big steps.

SX0170652254

Gewans Farmhouse

478833

Farmhouse, now two dwellings. Early-mid C19. Killas rubble front with Pentewan stone segmental arches over the openings; dry Delabole slate hipped roof at the front and lower roofs to rear service wings; brick end stack on the left and rendered axial stack to rear wing. Deep plan including rear wing at right angles and smaller wing on its right; probably 2 rooms at the front flanking a central entrance and stair hall. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window front with right-hand windows blind. Original hornless sashes with glazing bars including central probable stair window with margin panes. Central doorway with overlight and original 5-panel door. Right-hand return has 2-window range to front part and 1-window range to service wing. The small wing set back has 2 windows to the front. INTERIOR not inspected.

SX0223651668

Roseweek Cottage

396623

II From C17 but mostly late C18. Stone rubble, slate hung above ground floor. 2 storeys. 3 wide sash windows with glazing bars. Central door with glazed porch. Slate roof with half - hipped gable ends. Cob end wall. C17/C18 stone fireplace.

SX0165450509

Railway Viaduct including former viaduct piers to the S

71459

Railway viaduct on the St Austell - Truro line; carrying the railway over the valley. 1898; replacing an earlier viaduct of 1859. Rock-faced slatestone rubble with granite dressings and brick parapet. The viaduct is of ten arches; round arches with imposts and granite arch rings. The piers are rectangular in plan, battered, with upper string course and brick parapet. The piers from the earlier viaduct run parallel on the south side of the viaduct; these are of rectangular plan, battered.

SW9444351117

Bodinnick Farmhouse and attached garden wall

71449

Farmhouse, with attached front garden wall. Circa early - mid C17 with re-used datestone: 1602; remodelled and extended in late C17. Extended and refronted and dated 1765, with illegible initials, possibly IOB; with alterations and additions of mid - late C19 and few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings; front in granite ashlar. 2-span slate roof with ridge tiles; in the front range, gable end to left with stack with granite shaft, hipped end to right. Rear lateral stack to right with brick shaft. Gable end stack to rear left range with brick shaft. Plan: Originally a 2-room and passage plan. The room to right heated from a rear lateral stack and the room to left probably originally with a gable end stack to left. Circa late C17, the interior was remodelled, and a dairy with apple loft over was added to rear right. The apple loft is entered from a stair behind the room at first floor to right and may originally have been used as a closet. In 1765, the house was extended at the left end; the left-hand room became a large entrance hall, and a room was added at the left end, heated from a gable end stack; the front was re-faced in ashlar. At the same time, a parallel rear range was added as a kitchen to rear left, heated from a gable end stack at the left end. A stair hall was built at the rear of the original left-hand room. Later in the C19, a rear wing of one storey and loft was added to the left, as a scullery/kitchen, unheated. The wall encloses a shallow garden at the front of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. To right, a tall chamfered plinth remains from the early house. Ground floor has C19 2-panelled door with overlight, set in recessed doorway at the centre of the centre with keystone. Granite datestone above with initials, possibly IOB 1765. Large C19 C16 16-pane sash with voussoirs and keystones to right and left. First floor has three C19 25-pane sashes with voussoirs and keystones; second from right is a blocked window

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opening. The end window to right has re-used datestone of 1602. Cast iron gutters with lion masks. At the right end there is a C19 16-pane sash with timber lintel at ground floor and C19 20-pane sash at first floor. Set back to right is the dairy and apple loft of late C17; this has 2-light C17 granite window at ground and first floor, both with hollow-chamfered mullions and surround, with 4-pane lights at ground floor and 3-pane lights at first floor. At the left end, there is a blind gable end to right; gable end to left has two C20 12-pane windows at ground floor. At the rear, to right, there is a C20 16-pane window at ground and first floor, with re-used chamfered granite lintel at ground floor. The rear wing is to left, of single storey with loft; there is a plank door at the outer side, a 2-light 3-pane C19 casement in the gable end and C19 2-light 6-pane casement at the outer side. The rear of the dairy has plank door at ground floor with keystone and voussoirs; first floor has C19 2- light casement and 4-pane sash. The front garden wall is in granite rubble with granite coping, about one metre high and about 30 metres along the front; circa 1800. There is a central gateway with plain piers and wooden gate. Interior: The entrance hall has granite paved floor, probably remaining from the original left hand room of the early C17 house. 4-panelled C19 door to the front rooms to right and left. The room to front right has a rear lateral fireplace with C19 chimneypiece and alcove to each side. The front left room has been much remodelled. In the kitchen to rear left, the gable end fireplace has chamfered granite lintel with step stops, re-used. C19 ceiling beams. The dairy has an inserted fireplace to rear with cloam oven, slate floor and slate shelves, with the racks for suspended shelves and roughly hewn ceiling beams. To the rear of the entrance hall, outside the original rear wall of the house, is a dog-leg stair with stick balusters. At first floor, the room to front left has C18 2- panelled fielded door and C19 chimneypiece. There is a small central chamber with bolection-moulded architrave to the doorway; the doorway to the front right room also has bolection- moulded architrave, and 2-panelled bolection-moulded door; the doorway and door to the apply loft are also bolection-moulded. The room has rear fireplace with fine bolection-moulded chimneypiece with bolection-moulded panel overmantel. Formerly has moulded plaster cornice. The apple loft has a coved ceiling and a short flight of stairs leading into it, with some barley-twist balusters remaining, and moulded handrail. The roof trusses are continuous over the original two rooms to front right; these have all been removed, but remain on site. The trusses had roughly hewn principal rafters, halved and pegged at the apex; 2 rows of trenched purlins, and collars with a pronounced chamber, dovetailed, halved and pegged to the principals. It seems probable that 1602 is the original date for the house, although this may not have been the principal building on the site, as the stable about 50 metres west (q.v.) has a high quality of stonework and may represent a fragment of a much larger house.

SW9501652112

Pigsty 50m W of Bodinnick farmhouse

71450

Pigsty. Mid C19. Granite rubble with granite quoins. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Rectangular plan pigsty; with doorways to the stalls a the front and feeding doors to rear. Exterior: Single storey. There are three doorways at the front and one at the right end with granite lintel and keystone; all with plank doors with strap hinges. At the rear there are three feeding doors with granite lintels. Interior: There are separate stalls, with no rear feeding passage.

SW9499452123

Stable 50m W of Bodinnick Farmhouse

71451

Stable; incorporating part of the front walls of a former house. Probably early C17; rebuilt circa late C18 with few later alterations. Granite rubble. The C17 wall is in squared granite with granite dressings. Hipped rag slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Small rectangular stable with shippons at ground floor and loft above. The entrance is at the left end of the front, and the stable is built into the bank at the right end with loading door directly into the loft from the upper ground level. The front wall incorporates a section of C17 wall, on a plinth with a window, which, judging from the quality of the stonework, would have lit a principal room. There is a small C19 shed attached to front right. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front with quoins to left. At ground floor there is a doorway to left with granite lintel and keystone. To right, the wall stands on a tall hollow-chamfered plinth, with a 6-light granite window, with hollow-chamfered mullions and surround, the king mullion hollow-chamfered with a roll-mouldings; moulded cornice and relieving arch over. Two of the lights are blocked. To right there is an attached single storey rubble shed with doorway at the inner side and gable end to front. At the left end there is a window at ground floor with voussoirs and keystone, 2-light window with shutters at first floor. At the right end there is a loading door at upper ground level. At the rear there is a plank door at loft level. Interior: The stable appears to be completely of the C18, with only the front wall of the early C17; there is no internal evidence to suggest which part of a former building the front wall might have been.

SW9497952108

Barn attached to S of stable

71452

Barn. Mid C19, with few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Bank barn, with a rear wing forming a T-plan; At the front, the main range is to left and the cross wing extends to front and rear to right. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front. The main range has a ventilator door at ground floor with stone voussoirs and loading door above with granite lintel. The front wing to right has ventilator door at ground floor with voussoirs and window above with granite lintel and keystone. There is a drain hole to right. The front end of the wing has a doorway at ground floor. The right side of the wing has ventilation slits, and later C19 single storey rubble lean-to. The left end of the main range has a single storey rubble lean-to, open at the end with double wooden gates. At the rear, the ground level leads directly into the loft over the main range; there is a doorway inside a corrugated iron lean-to. Interior: Not inspected.

SW9498352093

Gateway at S entrance to the churchyard of St Stephen

Gateway at the south entrance to the churchyard. Late C19. Granite ashlar with cast iron gates. Central pair of square plan ashlar piers, with pyramidal capitals, about 2 metres high. Pair of cast iron gates with trefoil finials to mid rail and top rail. Short section of ashlar wall swept forward to each side with moulded granite coping, about 2 metres long and about 1½ metres high.

SW9452053437

Church of St Stephen

473912

Nonconformist chapel and attached school. 1870 datestone, re-fitted 1890s. St Stephens granite brought to course and with granite dressings; state roof. Rectangular aisle-less plan with end gallery over entrance plus choir gallery at ritual E end plus organ within apse, now within later C19 schoolroom added at rear. Single-storey elevations; 3-bay entrance front with semi-circular arched openings including window over central doorway and tatter flanking windows. The windows, and fanlight over doors, have Y tracery and margin glazing; V-jointed boards to pair of doors. later windows to original openings to side elevations. INTERIOR has moulded ceiling cornices and ornate ceiling rose, the walls plastered

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and blocked out to resemble ashlar. Window openings have segmental pediments over pilasters. Plastered and panelled gallery front has cast-iron inserts to panels and dentilled cornice above. The gallery has quadrant corners; its otherwise straight front stands on a moulded cornice and this is cantilevered out on brackets all supported by 2 slender near Ionic columns. There is a panelled screen to the entrance and stair hall. At the other end of the chapel is a choir gallery with similar detail to its flat front. The organ apse has a moulded elliptical arch and carved spandrels. FITTINGS of note include pilastered and balustraded 3-bay stepped rostrum with quadrant corners to the articulated front; communion rail in front of rostrum; 3-bay piped organ and pitch-pine pews with shaped ends. There are a number of similar classical-style chapels which date up to the 1870s in Restormel District, but this is one of the best examples.
SW9441253478

Cottage W of Gunheath farmhouse

478898

Clay worker's or miner's cottage. Probably early C19 (shown on 1842 tithe map). Granite rubble with granite dressings, rendered at the front; rag slate roof and outbuilt rubble and dressed granite stack at the left-hand end. 1-room plan plus C20 lean-to porch at the front and C20 lean-to on the right. 2 storeys; low 1-window-range front. Late C19 4-pane sash to 1st floor; 4-pane window below; ledged door to porch. INTERIOR not accessible at time of survey. This is a rare surviving example of this type of small industrial worker's dwelling.
SW9923357360

Carbean Farmhouse

478877

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

Drying barn in top yard

478882

Probable wood-seasoning bank barn, and extension later used as slaughter house. Early C19, said to have been built by French prisoners-of-war. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof. Rectangular plan built into the bank at the rear and extended on the right. EXTERIOR: tall single storey and 2-storey under the same eaves line; 1:2-bay front. The original 1-bay front is nearly symmetrical and has 3 tall doorways (with opposing doorways to 1st-floor level opposite). The principal features are the 2 large triangular openings to the bays flanking the central doorway with pairs of small ventilators under the eaves above. There is a smaller triangular opening to the left-hand bay and 2 small ventilators on 2 levels above, and there are 3 small ventilators above one another to the right-hand bay. The 2-storey former slaughter house on the right has wide doorway on its left with slightly narrower loading doorway above and there are a pair of small ventilators to each floor to the bay on the right. Right-hand return has 2 1st-floor windows with wooden louvres. INTERIOR has original scissor trusses to the right which are charred having survived a fire. The other trusses are later C19 or C20. There are the sawn-off ends of former joists on the flat high up but under the level of the eaves ventilators. These are the remains of a presumed drying floor or rack. There are also some roughly-shaped joist holes at 1st-floor level but these may be a later feature. This is a most unusual building, distinguished by its large triangular openings which are probably unique in Cornwall. It stands with the Saw house (qv) on the north side of a yard, detached from the main group of Farmhouse and buildings (qqv) to the south,
SX0031255962

Mill 25m NE of Carthew Farmhouse

478893

Mill, probably a grist mill and also originally or later used as a saw mill, and attached leaftwall. 1827 datestone and another stone with initials for S E Martyn for whom it was built; waterwheel by Derry & Sons, founders, St Austell. Granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; bitumen grouted rag slate roof. L-shaped plan, built into the bank where it adjoins the later Bank barn (qv) and with a deep wheel pit and water wheel to its other rear elevation. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 1-window range fronts on either side of an inner angle. Left-hand front has central doorway and loading/winning doorway above flanked by date and name panels; window is towards left and there are ground-floor doorways at far left and right. The openings are spanned by flat arches. The right-hand front has flat arches to doorway at far left and towards left, the other openings are spanned by segmental arches including a wide loading doorway above the doorway 2nd from left and a wide ground-floor doorway right of centre and a narrow doorway at far right. Rear of left-hand part has window on the left and loading/winning doorway opposite the front 1st-floor doorway, there are also 3 small openings low down on the left for belt drives, one of which has been cut through later, and there is an opening low down on the right which is spanned by a re-used (17 segmental granite arch stone. The wheel elevation has a central loading/winning doorway and a large (about 25 foot) unrestored wheel on the right. The cast-iron and wood wheel appears to have been breast shot but the water landing very near the top. The windows have simple glazing with vertical glazing bars and there are ledged doors. INTERIOR has original roof structure with collar trusses and drive wheels for former sawing activity. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached high rubble wall for leat launder also forming the yard boundary north of the mill. Evidence of original drive belt holes to the bank side of the mill suggest that this building was designed to have a dual function as both a grist and saw mill and as such it is very rare, and the survival of its wheel further enhances its interest. It encloses the north east side of the farmyard, with the Farmhouse (qv) to the south and the Bank barn (qv) attached to the west gable.
SX0033855934

Outbuildings and attached garden wall

478894

Outbuildings incorporating bee boles, the building probably originally pig sties relating to farm yard and attached garden wall. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof on 3 levels. Overall L-shaped plan. EXTERIOR: single storey; low building with 2 original window and 3 door openings facing NW into the farmyard plus originally an open-fronted building next to the farmhouse. There is another doorway, now a window, at far right of main block; the doorway at far left is set back from the front. Shorter elevation returned left of

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the inner angle has central doorway and a later doorway at far left. Rear elevation of longer range has fine group of bee boles with 7 boles over 6, all with corbelled arched heads. Rear of shorter return block has 2 ventilator openings. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: high rubble retaining wall with 2 embrasures facing north-east enclose east side of yard, with Mill (qv) to north and Farmhouse (qv) on south side of yard to west
SX0034355918

Carthew Farmhouse

478880

Farmhouse. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof over projecting eaves on shaped brackets; deep dressed granite end stacks. Double-depth plan with 2 rooms to the garden front; central rear entrance and stair hall and further entrance to centre left. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, plus attic lit from gables; symmetrical 3-window front. All openings spanned by flat arches and with C20 horned sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical 3-window-range rear with central round-arched stair window with fanlight head. End walls have central windows, and the left-hand return has a central doorway. INTERIOR not inspected.
SX0032255902

Wash house to rear of Carthew Farmhouse

478896

Wash house. Early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings; corrugated asbestos roof; granite end stack. Small rectangular plan plus projection to rear right-hand corner for copper. Single storey; 2-window front facing rear of farmhouse. 9-pane fixed lights; central doorway with ledged door. INTERIOR not inspected. Included for group value.
SX0031555908

Bank barn 20m N of Carthew Farmhouse

478881

Bank barn, probably used as either a granary or as a timber store. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof with later brick end stack on the left. Rectangular plan, built into the bank at the rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 6-window range. 2nd from left and 5th from left window openings are blocked, the others have simple windows, most with vertical glazing bars. There is a central doorway, a doorway at left and far left and one at far right, all with ledged doors, and there are 3 ground-floor windows plus a small ventilator window. Dove holes arranged in rows and singly, those beneath eaves with ledges. Stone steps to plank door to rear. INTERIOR has original collar trusses and other roof timbers. This building is part of an interesting evolved and planned group with an original mixed use of saw-milling and farming. It stands on the north side of a U-plan farmyard, with the mill (qv) attached to its east side.
SX0031255927

Carthew Cottage

478878

Estate cottage. Probably early-mid C19 in 2 phases. Granite rubble with granite dressings including voussoirs to flat arches; dry slate front roof, bitumen-grouted parallel rear roof, both with projecting eaves, the front eaves on moulded wooden brackets; brick end stack on the left of front roof and dressed granite stacks to either end of rear roof. Evolved double-depth plan with 1 room at the front with entrance hall on its right and 2 rooms at the rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 2-window range plus 1-window range set back on right. Original 2-light casements with glazing bars and 6-panel door with top panels later glazed, on the right. Rear windows are later C19 horned sashes with glazing bars except that the more square window to ground-floor right has no inner horns and may be original. INTERIOR only partly inspected to back room.
SX0041955505

Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack

478876

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

Gover railway viaduct including piers to N

71422

Railway viaduct over the Gover Valley on the St Austell - Truro line. The first viaduct was built in 1859; the piers of this viaduct remain, running parallel on the north side of the later viaduct, of 1898. The 1859 piers are in stone rubble. The 1898 viaduct is in granite rubble with brick arches and parapet. The 1859 piers are of rectangular plan, battered, with weathered buttresses. The 1898 viaduct has 8 round arches, with piers of rectangular plan, corbelled and battered. The arches have brick dressings and brick parapet. The Glover viaduct has great landscape value. The eastern half of the viaduct is in St Austell with Fowey district.
SW9987552988

Hembal Manor

House. Mid - late C19, with some later C19 additions and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end and axial stacks with stone shafts. Plan: Asymmetrical double depth plan. The entrance front has a central wing containing the porch, with principal room to front right and left, of equal size; there is another principal room to rear right, and a service wing to rear right, which is returned by a range of outhouses to rear, enclosing a small service courtyard at the left side to the rear. Exterior: The entrance front is 2-storey, a symmetrical front with band course and quoins, 1:1:1 bays with a central gabled wing. All windows are C19 plate-glass sashes. The central wing has 2-light window with round arches and keystones; at first floor a gabled wooden oriel with plate-glass windows and breather above. The right side of the wing has 2-panelled door with overlight. The bay to right has 2-light round-arched window at ground floor and 2-light window with segmental arch and first floor, all with keystones. The bay to left has 3-light round-arched window at ground floor and 3-light window with segmental arch at first floor. The right gable end has a square gabled bay at ground floor with three round-arched lights; 2 segmental-arched lights at first floor and breather above. Set back to right there is a 12-pane sash with sidelights and segmental arch at ground floor, 2-light segmental-arched window at first floor. Set back to right is the lower 2-storey service wing with band

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coure and axial stack. The rear gable end of the wing has 16- pane sash and 4-pane casement at ground floor, C20 window at attic level. The left end of the main range has external stack, the band course continued. C20 12-pane window at first floor to left. To left there is a gable over the service range with C20 porch and C19 12-pane sash at ground floor, late C19 4-pane sash at first floor and 4-pane sash at first floor. At the rear there is a single storey outshut enclosing the service yard with casements and C20 door. The inner side of the service wing has gabled brick porch with inner plank door and two 2-light C19 casements at first floor. The rear of the main range has C20 porch and 2 small gables, the gable to right with C19 16-pane sash. Interior: Not inspected
SW9913652513

Manor Farmhouse (bungalow manor farm)

71424

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

SW9843752272

House at Newgate

71455

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

SW9767953152

Nanzeath Farmhouse

71457

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

SW9719152773

Bible Christian Chapel

71448

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

SW9735755560

Nanpean cemetery war memorial

The memorial is of granite stone construction, with a tall Celtic Cross on a square plinth, with recessed slate panels on all sides. The slate panel on south face of the plinth bears the following inscription: TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ AND IN MEMORY OF OUR BROTHERS/ WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND COUNTRY/ IN THE GREAT WAR/ The names of the Fallen are inscribed in the slate panels on all sides of the plinth.

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SW9634755891

The Old Rectory

71443

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

SW9980451869

Gateway at SW entrance to churchyard

71442

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

SW9980551825

St. Mewan Sunday school

71444

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

SW9984551883

Bosinver Farmhouse

71421

Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16 - early C17; circa mid C17 alterations and addition of a stair tower. Probably in the late C18 an addition to rear left and probably at about the same time or early in the C19 an addition at the right end. Later alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered. Thatched half-hipped roof; the outshut with slate roof. Two rear lateral stacks to left with rubble shafts. Plan: The original plan is not clear. The house may have been of 3-room plan, but the site of a passage is not clear. There would have been one room to right, possibly originally heated from a gable end stack to right. The hall is to centre, heated from a rear lateral stack and the upper end room to end left, also heated from a rear lateral stack. Circa mid C17, a stair tower was added to the rear of the hall; possibly at about the same time, a 2-storey bay was added to the front of the hall. This is now used as a porch and the two rooms to rear right are all one room. Probably in the C18, an addition of one-room was made to rear left, entered from the stair tower. Probably slightly later, a one-room plan cross wing was added to the right end, heated from a gable end stack to rear, with an oven; this may have replaced the lower end room as a kitchen. The hall was also used for cooking, with an oven inserted in the rear of the fireplace. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, with a shallow bay to the main front and the cross wing to right. The bay has a C20 door with C20 plastic window at first floor; the corner to right, by the doorway, is also glazed as a small window; C20 flat hood on granite piers. At ground floor to right an early C20 paired 4-pane sash, first floor right a C20 2-light 6-pane casement. Ground floor to left a C19 12-pane sash and first floor similar 2-light 6-pane casement. The left end has C20 glazed door and C20 plastic window at first floor. Attached to left is the C18 addition, an outshut of single storey with loft; C20 window with keystone at ground floor and 4-pane window at first floor. At the right end, the cross-wing is 2-storey; C20 plank door and C20 window at ground floor to right, with two C20 windows to left and hipped thatched porch. The front end of the cross-wing has a single storey C20 addition. At the rear, there is a single storey C20 addition behind the C18 outshut to right. The stair tower has gable end with C19 16-pane sash; to left is the rear lateral stack to the hall, with a curved oven at the base and C20 small lean-to. At ground floor to left there is a C20 window. The gable end of the cross wing is to left with external stack and curved oven at the base of the stack. C20 porch set in the angle to the external stack. Interior: The main range is at lower floor level than the cross wing. Some of the ceiling beams are C19 replacements and some are very roughly hewn and chamfered. The rear lateral fireplace to the hall has granite jambs and lintel, hollow-chamfered with run-out stops. Cloam oven to rear right with clay door. In the stair tower to rear, there is a C19 4-panelled door leading to the outshut to rear left. The stair is a wide dog-leg, of C17, with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail. At first floor, the feet of the principal rafters are boxed in; roof space not fully accessible, but the principal rafters are halved and pegged, roughly hewn, with the purlins resting on the backs of the principal rafters. The cross-wing has C19 ceiling beams at ground floor and fireplace with cloam oven.

SW9941951141

Engine house at Polgooth Mine

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

396161

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

Trudgeons

71445

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

Sticker Methodist church

71446

Methodist church with attached Sunday school. Dated 1876, with few later alterations. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east at the rear gable end. The Sunday school is attached to rear. Exterior: The front gable end has a chamfered plinth; central C20 plank double doors with fanlight and round stone arch with impost and keystone. To right and left a tall round-arched window of 10 panes with keystones, cill band course and band course at impost level. At the upper level there is a third band course with a central round-arched recess with impost and keystone and inset slate tablet with inscription: WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH 1876. The right and left sides each have three tall late C19 8-pane sashes with segmental brick arches and brick jambs. The rear has a small lower single storey Sunday school attached, with C20 plank door with segmental brick arch and C19 8-pane sash with segmental brick arch at the right side. At the left side there is a C20 single storey addition. Interior: Not inspected.
SW9808250187

Trethosa School

71470

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

Retanning Farmhouse

71427

Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with additions of later C19 and few later alterations. Stone rubble with granite and brick dressings. Asbestos slate and slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts and axial stack with rendered shaft. The rear is in rubble and cob. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, room to right and left, each of equal size and heated from a gable end stack. Integral unheated outshut behind the room to right and later C19 outshut behind the room to left. In the later C19 an addition of one-room plan was made at the right end, heated from a gable end stack to right. Exterior: The first building is 2-storey, a symmetrical 2-window front. Ground and first floor to right and left a C19 16-pane sash with cambered dressed stone arches at ground floor. Central plank door with cambered stone arch set in C20 glazed and gabled porch. The C19 addition to right is 2-storey, with two C19 16-pane sashes at ground floor with segmental brick arches, and one similar 16-pane sash at first floor. The left end has large external stack. The right end has a curved oven at the base of the stack. At ground floor to right there is a 2-light 5-pane C19 casement and at first floor a 2-light 4-pane C19 casement, both with segmental brick arches. At the rear, the single storey outshut to right has plank door at the inner and outer sides. At ground floor to left there is a 2-light 4-pane casement and small C19 4-pane sash at first floor to left. The C19 addition to left has 2-light 5-pane casement with segmental brick arch and plank door with segmental brick arch; first floor has 2-light 5-pane C19 casement. Interior: C19 ceiling beams at ground floor. The room to left was probably originally the kitchen. The parlour is to left with a C19 grate to the fireplace.
SW9795650405

RPG

Trewarthenick

1649

Trewarthenick is situated c 1.25km west of Tregoney, to the south of the A3078 road from Truro to St Mawes. The c 75ha site comprises some 5ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 70ha of parkland and ornamental plantations. The site is bounded to the north by the A3078 road, and to the east by an agricultural track which leads from the A3078 road to Trelasker and the River Fal. To the south and west the site adjoins

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

agricultural land, while to the north-west a narrow belt of woodland extends c 1.3km north-west and north from the body of the site to Freewater Lodge. This woodland, Killiow Brake, is planted on a predominantly west-facing slope and extends down to a stream which flows south to join the River Fal below Mellingoose. The A3078 road passes through Killiow Brake, following the course of an early C19 drive. Adjacent to the house the site is undulating, with a valley running from north to south through the centre of the park east of the house; a stream flows through this wooded valley to join a further stream on the southern boundary of the site. The ground rises to the west and falls gently to the east, opening views towards Tregoney and across surrounding agricultural land. To the south-east of the site Great Downs Wood, Little Downs Wood, and a belt of woodland extending south-west from the latter form part of the setting of the site, and are shown on Repton's plan of 1793. Trewarthenick is approached from the A3078 road to the north of the house, at a point opposite a minor road leading north to Killiow. A pair of late C20 wrought-iron gates lead to a tarmac drive which follows a serpentine course south-west for c 400m through lawns planted with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the carriage court on the north side of the house. The north drive is shown on Repton's 1793 scheme, but the lodge proposed to the west of the north entrance and illustrated in the Red Book was not implemented. Repton's lodge would have controlled two gates, one leading to the drive and the other to a service drive leading south behind a screen of woodland and shrubbery to the service quarters and farm north-west of the house; this service drive was not constructed and the service quarters are approached directly from a minor road to the west of the house. A further drive enters the north-east corner of the site from the A3078 road c 640m north-east of the house. Some 50m south-west of the entrance this drive divides, one branch continuing south as an agricultural track, the other leading west for c 670m through the northern boundary plantation to join the north drive c 350m north-west of the house. Repton's proposals for a north-east drive included a lodge at the entrance which was not implemented, and a drive sweeping south-west and west across the park; this drive was not constructed in the form proposed by Repton. Another drive or track shown on the 1888 OS map leading south-west across the park to the house from a gate on the A3078 road opposite Little Grogoth does not survive (2000). In the C19 the site was approached from the north-north-west along a drive which followed the course of the present A3078 road. The entrance to this drive at Freewater is marked by an early C19 gothic stone lodge, and today (2000) the road, which is terraced into the west-facing slope above a stream, passes through a belt of mature deciduous woodland underplanted with evergreen shrubbery. The drive was adopted as a public road in the early C20 which necessitated the realignment of the south-east end of the drive which formerly extended south-east to join the north drive c 350m north-west of the house. The north drive, which follows Repton's late C18 proposals, replaced earlier approaches to the house from the east, west, and north which are shown on a survey of 1788-9 (CRO). The eastern approach, which passed across the park through an avenue, is shown on a drawing of c 1727 by Edmund Prideaux. Trewarthenick (listed grade II) stands on a level terrace adjacent to the western boundary of the site. The house comprises two storeys and is constructed in ashlar and brick under hipped slate roofs which are partly concealed behind parapets. The north and south facades are of plain construction and assumed their present form c 1950 when symmetrical north and south wings designed by Henry Harrison were removed. The seven-bay east facade overlooking the park is symmetrical, with a central pediment surmounting a projecting section comprising three bays; the east facade is lit by sash windows. To the west of the house is a walled courtyard surrounded by service buildings and stables. The present house incorporates a re-set date stone of 1686; the east facade of this house, then the entrance facade, is shown in both a sketch by Edmund Prideaux (c 1727) and a watercolour by Repton (1793) as having a steeply pitched pediment and a symmetrical pair of loggias to north and south. The building appears to have been remodelled along the lines proposed by Repton in collaboration with his 'ingenious friend' Matthew Brettingham (Red Book 1793). Repton and Brettingham's pair of single-storey flanking wings, that to the south containing a conservatory and that to the north a new entrance, were altered and raised to full height c 1830 by the London architect Henry Harrison; these are shown in an engraving of c 1830 by Thomas Allom. The wings were demolished c 1950. Informal gardens and pleasure grounds are situated to the north, east, and south of the house. Below the east facade a terrace is retained by early C19 rubble-stone walls with ashlar coping (listed grade II). The terrace, which is laid to lawn and planted with a row of twelve mature Irish yews, extends c 130m from north-west to south-east and serves both to connect the pleasure grounds to the north and south of the house and as a ha-ha allowing views east across the park. Below the ha-ha a spotted laurel hedge is separated from the park by a C20 metal fence. The terrace formed part of Repton's late C18 scheme of improvement (Red Book 1793) and replaced a rectangular 'lawn' shown on the 1788-9 estate survey (CRO); Sarah Gregor described this as being separated from the park by a deep ha-ha across which the east drive passed on a bridge (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). To the south-west of the house a high wall enclosing the service yards is screened by mixed shrubbery and specimen trees, while a further area of lawn extends below the south facade. This arrangement reflects that proposed by Repton in 1793, who suggested that the walled garden should be extended to the south, freeing its northern end to be incorporated into the pleasure grounds as an appropriate prospect from the conservatory which he proposed for the new south wing (Red Book 1793). The axis of the terrace is continued to the east of the walled garden, beyond which there is a further informal pleasure ground comprising lawns planted with specimen trees and flowering shrubs including a collection of early C19 rhododendrons and C20 magnolias. This area, known as the Spring Garden, was developed c 1828 when the surrounding laurels were planted (Pett 1998). Repton proposed a belt of shrubbery and plantation for this area which would serve to screen the kitchen garden and, 'sweeping boldly over the hill, may be continued to connect the terrace near the house, with those walks in the wood at a distance' to the south of the park (Red Book 1793). A narrow belt of plantation extending south from the pleasure grounds and connecting with the plantations on the southern boundary of the park relate to Repton's scheme. To the north of the house is a further area of informal pleasure grounds comprising lawns planted with groups of specimen trees and shrubs and, some 50m north of the house, a small informal pond. Laid out in a Picturesque style, this area was probably developed for Sarah Gregor c 1828 (Pett 1998), and does not relate to any of Repton's late C18 proposals. To the north of this area, and to the west of the north drive c 210m north-west of the house, is an area planted with a collection of camellias and specimen trees and flowering shrubs; known as the Summer Garden, this area was developed in the late C20 (ibid). The park lies to the east of the house and is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture with scattered deciduous trees immediately to the east and north-east of the house, and areas in arable cultivation to the south-east. The park is defined by a mixed boundary plantation to the north which screens the A3078 road, and by further mixed plantations to the west, south-west, and south. There are scattered trees and groups of trees planted along the eastern boundary of the park which is formed by an agricultural track. A belt of woodland extends north-north-west up a valley which extends from the southern boundary plantation. Within this irregularly shaped plantation is an informal pond c 500m south-east of the house, and a former quarry c 520m south-east of the house; this quarry was used in the late C17 and the late C18 to obtain stone for the construction and alteration of the house (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). The 1788-9 survey of Trewarthenick and Repton's 1793 plan (Red Book) both show this belt of woodland extending further north across the park, but by 1888 (OS) it had been reduced to its present dimensions. The north and west boundary plantations accord to those proposed by Repton in 1793; Repton commented that 'the first object of improvement at Trewarthenick should be, to lead plantations from their hiding places in the vallies, to those situations where they may be most conspicuous' (Red Book). The north and north-east boundary plantations were intended by Repton to frame a view of the 'cornfield' to the east of the park from the house (ibid). A network of walks and rides extends through the boundary plantations forming a circuit of the park in accordance with Repton's advice that the plantations should be planted sufficiently deep to 'admit of covered walks to be cut through them with burst views' (ibid). A late C17 or early C18 avenue which is shown in Prideaux's drawing (c 1728) and on the 1788-9 estate survey leading north-east from the house across the park was reduced by Repton in 1793 to form discrete clumps (ibid). The park was developed in the late C18 and early C19 from a series of agricultural enclosures which are described on the 1788-9 survey as the 'Fields under the Lawn'; Sarah Gregor noted that the 'present lawn [park] was divided into ten enclosures by Cornish hedges' (Gregor Memoirs, CRO). The development of the park appears broadly

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to have followed the scheme proposed by Repton in 1793. The kitchen garden is situated on a south-east-facing slope c 80m south of the house. Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls to the west, south, and east, and by an irregular range of buildings to the north. The kitchen garden was extended to the south in the late C18 or early C19 following the advice of Humphry Repton (Red Book 1793).

SW9041544098

Heligan

Heligan is situated c 2.5km north-west of the coastal village of Mevagissey, some 5km south-south-west of St Austell. The c 70ha site is bounded to the north by a minor road which runs east from St Ewe to Tregiskey, while to the south-west, south, and east it adjoins agricultural land. The west boundary is formed in part by a minor road which leads south from Pengrugla to Heligan Mill; this road turns sharply east to form the southern boundary of the park, separating it from Temple Wood to the south-east. To the north-east a belt of plantation bordering the Long Drive extends to the B3273 road from Pentewan to St Austell, and to the south-east Temple Wood adjoins a further area of woodland, Treleaven Plantation. The site is undulating, with steep-sided valleys extending from north to south to the east and south-east of the house, and from west to east to the south of the house. There are views south-south-east along the main valley to the south of the house to Mevagissey and the sea, while from the pleasure grounds to the north of the house there are views across the park to Pentewan. Heligan is today (2000) approached from the minor road to the north. A late C20 vehicular entrance to the north-west of the mid or late C19 Upper Lodge and gate (listed grade II) gives access to an area of car park, to the south of which are located late C20 single-storey buildings comprising a visitors' entrance and other facilities. From the Upper Lodge a tarmac drive extends south, parallel to the minor road forming the western boundary of the site; it is screened from the road by a belt of mixed shrubbery and trees. The drive sweeps south-east to approach the west front of the house. This north drive was laid out in the late C18 or early C19 and accords with proposals made by Thomas Gray. The Long Drive approaches the site from the B3273 road from Mevagissey to St Austell, at a point c 750m north-west of Pentewan and c 1.7km north-east of the house. A mid C19 lodge stands to the south of the entrance, beyond which the drive rises gently south-west for c 1km, bordered by mid C19 ornamental planting, New Road Plantation. It then passes under an ornamental mid C19 stone bridge at Peruppa which carries the St Ewe to Mevagissey road across the drive. To the west of the Mevagissey road the drive passes for c 500m along the southern edge of the boundary plantation to the north of the park. Passing to the east of the Upper Lodge, the Long Drive joins the north drive c 250m north-north-west of the house. The Long Drive was formed by John Hearle Tremayne c 1830, and was planted with large numbers of Bentham's Cornel (*Cornus capitata*) raised from the original introduction of seed collected in Nepal by Sir Anthony Buller. The drive was noted by the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1896, when it was said to be one of the finest in the country. A further drive, now disused, approaches Heligan from Heligan Mill to the south-east. The former drive led north through a wooded valley to approach the house from the south. It formed part of a boundary ride through the western and southern shelter plantations, and through Old Wood. The south-east drive was constructed in the late C18 or early C19, and reflects Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals. The house at Heligan (listed grade II) stands towards the top of a steep-sided valley which falls to the south-west, enjoying views east to St Austell and south-west to Mevagissey. The house comprises a main block constructed in white-painted brick under a hipped slate roof. The south or garden facade has a slightly projecting centrepiece two bays wide with a string-course above the ground-floor windows. A two-storey block adjoins the south facade to the east. The present house was constructed in 1692 by Sir John Tremayne, who extended and partly rebuilt an early C17 house which had in turn replaced an earlier house on or near this site. The late C17 house was remodelled in 1810, and a service wing was added in 1830. The house fell into disrepair in the mid C20 and was converted into apartments in 1970. The mid C18 stables (listed grade II), an C18 walled yard (listed grade II), farm offices (listed grade II), and the former steward's house, now (2000) known as Palm Cottage (listed grade II) stand to the north of the house. The gardens and pleasure grounds lie principally to the north and south of the house. Two grass terraces ascend the east-facing slope above the west front of the house, while a further grass terrace extends below the south facade; a pre-Conquest Celtic cross (listed grade II) is placed at the south-west corner of the south terrace. These terraces survive from early C18 formal gardens which are shown on a plan of 1735 by John Wade (CRO), and for the construction of which accounts survive indicating that the terraces and parterres were completed in 1736 (CRO). Lawns slope south below the south terrace to a wooded valley, where late C20 boardwalks extend through mid and late C19 and early C20 exotic planting around a stream which is dammed to form a chain of three ponds. The valley garden, formerly known as the Japanese Garden but today (2000) known as the 'Jungle', was developed by John Tremayne who inherited in 1851, and his son John Claude, who inherited in 1901; the effect of the exotic planting was described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1896. In the late C18 the kitchen garden stood between the house and the head of the valley, with a pond to its south; the two lower ponds were formed by John Claude Tremayne in the early C20 (LUC 1993). To the south-east the valley garden joins a further valley which extends north-east along the south-east edge of Old Wood. A stream is dammed to form a further chain of ponds, while a mown grass rise extends along the north-west side of the ponds to connect with Horsemoor Wood to the north. This area, known today as the 'Lost Valley', formed part of the late C18 or early C19 circuit of rides and drives which linked the northern and southern shelter plantations, and reflects the late C18 proposals for improvements made by Thomas Gray. This area was developed from woodland of medieval origin, with the ponds being connected with the supply of water power to Heligan Mill to the south-east (*ibid*). To the north of the house is a second area of pleasure grounds, known as the Northern Gardens. 'Flora's Green', an approximately elliptical-shaped lawn is surrounded by informal walks leading through an extensive collection of ornamental shrubs planted under mature trees. Many of the specimens in this well-documented collection are original introductions acquired by John Hearle Tremayne from Sir Joseph Hooker's expeditions to the Himalayas in the 1840s; this planting was continued into the early C20 by John Tremayne and his son John Claude. To the north of the lawn a mount, believed to be a beacon mentioned in an account of 1623 (guidebook) survives in the shrubbery, while to the south-east a late C18 brick summerhouse, the Northern Summerhouse, with a three-arched south-east facade overlooks a rectangular slate-edged pool. There are views from the Summerhouse over a laurel hedge which encloses the garden, to the northern park and to Pentewan. The Northern Summerhouse is shown on a plan of 1770, and was restored in 1992 (*ibid*). The south-facing slope to the south of 'Flora's Green' forms a vegetable garden which is flanked to east and west by further areas of pleasure ground which adjoin broad sand-covered walks which lead south to the house, walled garden, and service quarters. The walk to the east of the kitchen garden is terminated to the south by an extensive mid C19 rockery which comprises a series of informal serpentine walks separated by high banks ornamented with rockwork. A grotto to the north-east incorporates ornamental quartz crystals, while a rocky recess to the south contains a spring-fed pool which feeds the dipping pool in the walled garden and the ponds in the valley garden. To the west of the kitchen garden there is a further area of late C19 rock garden known as the 'Ravine'. An informal walk is flanked by rocky banks and an artificial watercourse; the banks were planted in the late C20 as a fernery, replacing early C20 alpine planting (*ibid*). The watercourse was fed by water from a reservoir supplied by late C19 rams which were restored in the late C20 (*ibid*). South of the Ravine and adjacent to the west wall of the Melon Ground, the Italian Garden comprises a rectangular pool with a central late C20 bronze figure and fountain surrounded by a crazy-paved path and borders containing ornamental shrubs. A lean-to tile-roofed summerhouse encloses the garden to the north, while to the west and south it is enclosed by hedges. The Italian Garden was constructed as a 'sun-trap garden' by John Claude Tremayne in 1909 and was restored in 1992. A further area of gardens lie to the south of the walled garden and to the north of the house and stables. To the west, the Sundial Garden, formerly known as Mrs Tremayne's Garden, comprises a rectangular lawn enclosed by a brick walk and herbaceous borders. This garden was in 1896 described as 'the finest herbaceous border in

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England' (Gardeners' Chronicle); it was recreated in 1995-6. To the east of a walk flanked by Irish yews which leads from the service court to the walled garden is an area of lawn and a group of late C19 dogs' gravestones. The park is situated to the north, east, and south of the house, and is ringed by mixed shelter belts, a belt of woodland along the bottom of the valley running from north to south marking its eastern boundary. The park is today (2000) in mixed agricultural use, with areas of pasture to the north-east and south. The open areas within the boundary plantations were never fully imparked and have always retained field boundaries; these broadly reflect the arrangement shown on the estate plan of 1774, the Tithe map (1839), and the OS map published in 1888. The areas known today as East Lawn and West Lawn, to the south and south-east of the house, partially reflect Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals for a paddock dotted with ornamental planting and woodland in the valley to the south-east of the house. To the south of the minor road at the southern end of the park is Temple Wood. This was described in the C18 as being laid out with rides, and in the early C19 Gilbert referred to it containing temples; the foundation of one unidentified structure has been located in the wood, together with several rides (LUC 1993). The kitchen garden comprises two walled gardens and a vegetable garden situated to the north of the house. The southern garden, known as the Flower Garden, is approximately trapezoid in shape and is enclosed by late C18 walls c 5m high constructed from imported brick (listed grade II) (guidebook). The garden is today (2000) used for growing a variety of vegetables and flowers, while fruit trees are trained against the walls. The garden is entered from the south through an entrance flanked by early C20 stone piers surmounted by ball finials. The south entrance leads to a central brick-paved walk which extends north to a central circular dipping pool, beyond which the walk continues to a door in the north wall. A transverse walk to the west divides the west half of the garden into two large beds, while the single area to the east is divided into geometrical-shaped planting areas by low box hedges. The late C20 path pattern replaces the Y-shaped pattern shown on the late C19 OS map (1881). Two glasshouses, a citrus house, and a vinery of 'Paxtonian' form stand against the inner face of the north wall, while a later peach house is built against the inner face of the east wall. A range of associated structures including a bothy and office, and a small square glasshouse for growing bananas stand against the outer face of the north wall. The Flower Garden corresponds to a walled garden shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 proposals, and had assumed its present form by 1839 (Tithe map). Having ceased to be cultivated in the mid C20, the garden and glasshouses have been restored and recreated in the late C20. To the east of the Flower Garden are two further, smaller walled enclosures, that to the north being the reserve garden, and that to the south the poultry yard. To the north of the Flower Garden a further walled garden is known as the Melon Ground. Enclosed by brick walls c 5m high, the garden is approximately segmental-shaped on plan with a curved north wall. A central walk connecting doors in the north and south walls is flanked to the east by a pineapple pit and melon house, and to the west by three ranges of cold frames. A curved wall corresponding to the north wall of the Melon Ground is shown on Thomas Gray's late C18 plan, while the 1839 Tithe map shows the garden in its present form. The Melon Ground and its glasshouses were restored in the late C20. To the north-east of the Melon Ground, an early C19 brick wall c 5m high contains three tiers of arched-topped recesses for bee skeps. North of the Melon Ground, and entered through the door in the north wall of that garden, the vegetable garden is rectangular on plan and is enclosed by laurel and conifer hedges. The central box-edged north/south sand walk passes beneath late C20 wrought-iron fruit arches, while a transverse walk divides the garden into quarters. The vegetable garden is shown in its present form on the 1839 Tithe map. A late C20 orchard of traditional varieties and a nut walk have been planted to the north-east of the house adjoining a path connecting the northern pleasure grounds to the valley garden south-east of the house.

SX0031645854

Trewithen

1488

Trewithen is situated to the south of the A390 road c 0.75km east of the village of Probus and c 2km west of Grampond. The c 80ha site comprises some 6ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 74ha of parkland, and is bounded to the north by the A390 road and a public footpath which follows the course of a road which was diverted to the north in the late C20. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a minor road leading south from the A390 road to Tregoney, while the southern boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads west from the former road towards Probus. To the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with the house standing on a level area towards its centre from which the ground drops away to the east, south, and south-west. There are extensive views south and south-west from the pleasure grounds and park, which are framed by woodland c 270m south-east of the house and outside the registered site; specimen trees c 270m east-south-east of the house and outside the registered site are also prominent in views south-east from the park. From the north entrance to the site there are wide views north across adjacent agricultural land. Trewithen is approached from the A390 road to the north, where the entrance is marked by an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II). The tarmac drive extends c 160m south-east through the north park before passing through a further early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) and turning east-south-east for c 240m to reach a junction north of the stables. A secondary drive leads south to enter the stable and service yard north-west of the house. The principal drive leads south-east from this point, passing through an early C19 wrought-iron gate flanked by a series of granite bollards linked by two rows of chains (all listed grade II) to enter the carriage court north of the house. The drive encloses a circular lawn, while to the east and west the court is enclosed by a pair of mid C18 brick pavilions (listed grade I), that to the east having been built as a carriage house and that to the west as stables. The hipped slate roof of each pavilion is surmounted by a lead-covered cupola. To the north of the carriage circle is a lawn retained by a ha-ha which allows views north across the park. The lawn supports a flagstaff, and is bordered to east and west by specimen trees and shrubs. A further drive approaches the site from the minor road forming its eastern boundary at a point c 800m south-east of its junction with the A390 road. The entrance is marked by a pair of early C19 stone piers with pyramid caps ornamented with acroteria which support an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate (all listed grade II). The drive extends c 450m south-west across the east park, passing to the south of the kitchen garden and Home Farm which are approached by a service drive c 100m east-north-east of the house. Some 50m north-east of the house the east drive passes through an early C19 wrought-iron gate supported by a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) to approach the carriage circle from the north-east. Adjacent to the wrought-iron gate a secondary drive leads west below the ha-ha wall retaining the north lawn to reach a junction with the west drive north of the stables. The present arrangement of the west drive and carriage court north of the house broadly reflects that shown on a sketch plan of c 1730(5 (CRO) and the 1747 Plan (CRO); the east and west drives assumed their present form as part of improvements made under the direction of Henry St Aubyn in 1824 (Plan, CRO). Trewithen (listed grade I) stands towards the northern end of a levelled platform near the centre of the site. Constructed in a mixture of Pentewan ashlar and stuccoed brick and stone under hipped slate roofs, the house comprises two storeys with attics lit by dormers. The north or entrance facade is symmetrical, with a pair of projecting wings flanking a recessed central section with a centrally placed door set within an arched rusticated stone door case. The east facade has a centrally placed canted bay window, and is terminated to north and south by a pair of pilasters which support the moulded cornice. The symmetrical south or garden facade comprises a central block five bays wide with a centrally placed door case with a moulded cornice supported by a pair of carved stone brackets; the central block is flanked by a pair of slightly lower wings two bays wide. The west facade is of irregular plan and adjoins the service quarters. Trewithen possibly incorporates elements of an earlier house which was rebuilt by Philip Hawkins in 1723, to plans provided by James Gibbs. This work comprised the central block of the present mansion, together with the pavilions flanking the carriage court to the north; this arrangement is shown on the plan of c 1730(5 (CRO). Further alterations were made for Thomas Hawkins by Thomas Edwards c 1738, while in the 1760s Sir Robert Taylor made additions to the house for Sir Christopher Hawkins. Plans of c 1790 by Matthew Brettingham for remodelling

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the house were not implemented (E Banks Assocs 1990). In the early C19 Henry Harrison may have further altered the house for C H T Hawkins, having also worked for his father at Bignor Park, Sussex. The informal woodland gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally to the south and west of the house, with an area of lawns on the east-facing slope to the east of the house, and a walled garden to the west. The walled garden is situated immediately south of the service and stable yard, and is enclosed by C18 brick walls c 3m high under slate and ridge-tile coping (listed grade II). Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is laid out with brick perimeter paths and a central rectangular lawn in which are set two groups of geometric flower and rose beds. To the east there is a rectangular brick-edged pool, while to the west a brick path leads to a semicircular flight of brick steps flanked by stone eagles which ascends to a raised terrace and pergola. The pergola is terminated to the south by a single-storey summerhouse under a pyramidal roof. The walled garden was developed in the early C20 by George Johnstone from an C18 laundry yard (guidebook); it is not shown on the 1747 Plan. To the south of the house a gravelled walk extends below the house and returns below the east facade. A level lawn extends c 75m south from the house, and is flanked to east and west and enclosed to the south by mature deciduous trees which are underplanted with extensive collections of rhododendrons, camellias, magnolias, and other predominantly Asiatic shrubs; this planting forms an irregular edge to the glade. The lawn and associated planting was created by George Johnstone in the years following the First World War when some 300 beech trees were felled to the south of the house. This woodland, which developed in the late C18 and early C19, replaced a rectangular lawn shown on the 1747 Plan extending from the house to the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds, creating a vista framed by trees. The gravelled walk south of the house leads east to join a terrace walk which extends c 100m south along the boundary of the pleasure grounds, allowing views east across the park; this walk is screened from the south lawn by mature trees and shrubs. The walk is crossed by a ha-ha which runs from east to west in a serpentine line across the pleasure grounds c 100m south of the house. Beyond the ha-ha the east terrace walk continues for c 80m through an avenue of sycamores to reach the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds which is marked by a further ha-ha, below which a late C20 mixed shelter plantation extends west parallel to the boundary of the pleasure grounds. The 1747 Plan shows the east terrace extending c 100m south from the house to reach a square bastion, from which a walk of similar width led west across the south lawn to reach further pleasure grounds south-west of the house. A narrower walk is shown extending south of the square bastion along the south-east boundary of the pleasure grounds before returning west along the southern boundary to reach a circular bastion at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds. The east terrace and sycamore avenue reflect the mid C18 plan, but neither the square bastion, the south walk nor circular bastion survives in its C18 form; these features are not shown on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, or an estate plan of 1841. To the west and south-west of the south lawn mature deciduous woodland is divided by a series of gravel walks and cherry laurel windbreaks; each area is planted with further specialist collections of ornamental shrubs. Some 250m south-west of the house, at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds, an old quarry known as the 'Cock Pit' is planted with magnolias, rhododendrons, and tree ferns; this feature is shown on the 1841 estate plan. From the north-east corner of the quarry garden a gravel walk leads c 100m north-north-west through the woodland garden to reach a junction where walks lead east across the south lawn, and west along the north side of a meadow planted in the mid and late C20 with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the water garden in a valley c 400m south-west of the house. To the north of this junction the walk continues c 130m north-north-east, passing through a series of glades divided by further cherry laurel and conifer hedges. A circular glade c 100m south-west of the house contains a late C20 circular fountain and pool; this feature echoes a circular enclosure shown in the wooded pleasure grounds on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, and the estate plan of 1841. The early C18 wilderness with serpentine walks and a circular feature containing a statue of Pomona which is shown in this area on the sketch plan of c 1730-5 and the Plan of 1747, and which is described in James Heywood's Diary of 1757 (private collection) does not survive (2000). The water garden in the valley south-west of the house comprises a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of three ponds c 530m west-south-west of the house. A walk descends c 200m from the pleasure grounds following the course of a small stream to reach a further stream in a valley which ascends north-west to the chain of ponds. A gate leads to the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site adjacent to the stream. The walk follows this stream, crossing the valley on a causeway below the ponds before ascending c 200m to enter an avenue of beech. This avenue allows views north into the park and south across a west-facing sloping meadow; it leads c 200m east-north-east to join the west drive c 240m north-west of the house. A ride or walk is shown on the 1747 Plan leading south-west from the pleasure grounds into the valley to reach a gate on the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site; this corresponds to the present walk leading to the water garden. St Aubyn's Plan (1824) shows the circuit walk leading through the valley past a single large pond and returning to join the west drive; this area of the pleasure grounds was developed in the early C19 as part of St Aubyn's scheme of improvement for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The estate plan of 1841 shows the circuit in its present form, with a chain of three ponds west-south-west of the house. A further area of mid and late C20 ornamental planting adjoins an irregularly shaped pond c 130m north-east of the house and immediately west of the drive leading to the Home Farm. The pond is not shown on the Plan of 1747, but is indicated on St Aubyn's Plan (1824). The park is situated on undulating ground and surrounds the house and pleasure grounds on all sides. To the north and north-west of the house the park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and clumps. To the north-west the A390 road is screened by a mixed boundary plantation, while there are further boundary plantations c 400m north and c 370m north-north-east of the house. The north and north-west park was developed from agricultural land by Sir Christopher Hawkins c 1824 following the Plan drawn by Henry St Aubyn in that year. Many of the ilex oaks which are a feature of the north park were introduced by John Hawkins after the succession of his son C H T Hawkins in 1829, and were grown from acorns gathered at Bignor Park, Sussex (E Banks Assocs 1990). The 1747 Plan shows this area divided by hedges into large agricultural enclosures, with a vista formed by irregularly sized clumps of trees extending north from the house. To the north-east of the house the park is today (2000) in arable cultivation, with boundary plantations to the north-east and east-north-east enclosed by sunk fences; this area was developed as park from agricultural land c 1824 as part of Henry St Aubyn's scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The east-facing slope below the house and pleasure grounds remains pasture with scattered specimen trees; it descends c 320m from the house to a small stream which flows from north to south through the east park. The 1747 Plan shows a double avenue aligned on the east facade of the house descending to an approximately elliptical pond; these features do not survive today (2000) and it appears that St Aubyn's proposed serpentine water in the valley east of the house was not implemented (Plan, 1824). The park to the south, south-east, and south-west of the house and pleasure grounds is in mixed agricultural use, and is divided into four large enclosures; these broadly correspond to the divisions shown on the 1747 Plan. The minor road forming the southern boundary of the site is screened by a narrow plantation of pines c 450m south-west of the house. A park was enclosed at Trewithen before 1758 (Pett 1998), at which date Borlase showed the enclosures to the south and south-east of the house stocked with deer. By 1814 Lysons described the park at Trewithen as a 'paddock' (Lysons quoted by Shirley 1867). It assumed its present form and extent in the early C19 as part of a scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins which is shown on the Plan of 1824. The kitchen garden is situated c 190m north-east of the house, immediately east and south-east of the C18 and early C19 buildings of Trewithen Farm, the home farm. The garden is approximately rectangular on plan and is enclosed to the north by a brick wall, while the east wall is of stone construction. The southern boundary of the garden remains open but is screened from the house and park by trees and evergreen shrubbery. The garden is divided into three compartments by lateral and transverse brick walls. The north-west compartment is bounded to the north-west by the farmhouse and coach house, while the north wall is formed by the plain rear elevation of the C18 implement shed. This wall is terminated to east and west by a pair of two-storey pedimented brick pavilions, that to the west with a single high-roofed chamber and fireplace, and that to the east with a corner stair ascending to an upper chamber (all listed grade II). A C20 lean-to glasshouse has been constructed against the south-facing wall linking the pavilions, while there is a further late C19 or early C20 timber and glass three-quarter-span

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glasshouse and a range of frames against the south-facing wall to the north of the north-east compartment. The south-west compartment is today a nursery area with a range of late C20 glasshouses and polytunnels. The kitchen garden is shown on its present site on the 1747 Plan, although at this date it comprised a single enclosure with the pair of pavilions and implement shed forming a central symmetrical feature on the north wall. The garden was altered in the late C18 or early C19 when the construction of the pond to the west caused the farm buildings to be rearranged. It is shown in its present form on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824 and the estate plan of 1841.
SW9117247510

Caerhays Castle

1416

Caerhays Castle is situated to the north of Veryan Bay, c 12km south-west of St Austell and c 6km south-east of Tregoney. The c 120ha site comprises some 20ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 100ha of parkland, a lake, and ornamental plantations. To the south the site adjoins the coast at Porthluney Cove, while to the north and east it is bounded by agricultural land. The north-west boundary also adjoins agricultural land, and is formed by a deer-park pale of C15 origin (Colson Stone 1994). To the west and south-west the site adjoins a minor road which leads south-east from St Michael Caerhays to Porthluney Cove, passing through the site c 320m south of the Castle. The site has a varied topography with the steep-sided valley of the River Luney running from north to south through the site, and a further steep-sided valley extending east from the western boundary of the site to join the valley of the River Luney c 550m north of the Castle. To the west and south-west of the Castle high ground extends south to Watchhouse Point to the south-west of Porthluney Cove, while to the south-east of the Cove similar high ground extends south to Black Rock. There is a complex system of inter-related vistas within and beyond the site with significant views of the Castle from the south-east park across Porthluney Cove, and of the sea from the north-west drive and high ground above the Castle. The principal view of the coast from the Castle and pleasure grounds was created c 1858 by removing an intervening hillside. Caerhays Castle is approached from the minor road which forms the western boundary of the site at a point c 430m south-west of the parish church of St Michael Caerhays. The entrance is marked by Higher Lodge (listed grade I), a picturesque gothic structure of asymmetrical plan comprising a two-storey circular turret to the north, and a larger, octagonal two-storey tower and circular stair turret to the south linked by a gothic carriage arch. The two towers and the linking arch have crenellated parapets, and the circular turret is ornamented with blind cruciform arrow loops and lancet windows. The larger, octagonal tower to the south has casement windows and to the east, beyond the entrance arch, a residential range. The carriage arch is closed by a pair of timber gates, while the north turret is flanked by a crenellated quadrant wall. The design of Higher Lodge is attributed to John Nash (listed building description) in 1808, but map evidence indicates that it was constructed after 1858 when John Michael Williams inherited the estate. The drive extends c 400m east-north-east along the north-facing slope of a valley which extends east from Higher Lodge to join the valley of the River Luney north of the Castle. The slope above and to the south of the drive is planted with mixed woodland, while there are views north across the valley towards St Michael Caerhays church. The drive turns north-east and continues through mixed plantations and evergreen shrubbery for c 400m before sweeping east and south-east round a spur of high ground at the eastern end of the valley. Some 750m north-east of Higher Lodge the drive passes above and to the south of two stone and slate-roofed cottages and outbuildings known as Hovel; these were constructed for John Trevanion, possibly to a design by Nash's office, before 1841 (Colson Stone 1994). The high ground to the south of Hovel and the drive is known as Castle Wood and forms the woodland pleasure grounds developed by the Williams family from c 1885, the drive forming their boundary to north and east. Continuing c 270m south-east and then south-west, the drive passes to the east of a rocky quarry which is planted with a group of specimen tree ferns. As the drive sweeps round the spur of high ground views south-east down the Luney valley to the sea are revealed; some are today (2000) partly obscured by late C19 and C20 specimen trees and shrubs. Some 130m north-east of the Castle the drive divides, one fork leading south-west to pass through a crenellated gothic arch (listed grade I) to enter the walled garden enclosure (listed grade I) north-west of the Castle. Within this enclosure the drive passes below terraced lawns and walks which are retained by a low stone wall, to reach the porte-cochere. The drive continues c 50m beyond the porte-cochere to pass through a similar gothic carriage arch (listed grade I) to the north-west of the early C19 stables (listed grade I) which adjoin the south-west end of the Castle. The north-west drive is shown in its present form on the Tithe map (1841), and appears in part to make use of a track shown on an estate survey of 1802; the north-west drive formed part of John Trevanion's early C19 improvements associated with the construction of the Castle in 1808. A further drive, in the early C19 the principal approach to the Castle (Colson Stone 1994), enters the site from Lower Lodge (listed grade I) which is situated on the minor road adjacent to Porthluney Cove c 370m south-east of the Castle. The picturesque Lower Lodge comprises a pair of circular turrets ornamented with blind cruciform arrow slits and lancet windows, which are linked by a segmental arch bearing a carved stone coat of arms. The turrets and arch are surmounted by crenellations, while similarly crenellated stone quadrant walls flank the lodge to west and east, the latter terminating in a square crenellated tower; accommodation is situated behind each turret. Lower Lodge is attributed to John Nash (listed building description), but map evidence indicates that it was not constructed until 1851-8, replacing an earlier single lodge on approximately the same site which was built c 1808 for John Trevanion as part of a scheme of improvements which included diverting the coast road to a course c 250m south of its previous line. To the east the Lodge adjoins a picturesque stone bridge (listed grade II) with a crenellated parapet terminated to east and west by octagonal piers on the downstream side; the bridge is dated 1910 and may incorporate elements of an earlier structure built as part of Trevanion's early C19 improvements to the road (Colson Stone 1994). From Lower Lodge the south-east drive, now (2000) a track, ascends gently north-west through the park for some 370m before entering the pleasure grounds c 50m south of the Castle and turning north-north-west for c 50m to reach a forecourt to the south-west of the early C19 stables. To the north-west of the stables the drive passes through the gothic arch at the south-west end of the garden enclosure north-west of the Castle to reach the porte-cochere. The south-east drive was constructed for John Trevanion in the early C19 as part of a scheme of improvements associated with the construction of the Castle by Nash in 1808; it is shown in its present form (with the exception of Lower Lodge) on the Tithe map (1841). It replaced an approach to the earlier manor house which led north from the old coast road; this approach is shown on the 1802 estate survey. Caerhays Castle (listed grade I) stands on an artificially levelled terrace on a south-east-facing slope above the River Luney which is dammed to form a lake. The Castle is asymmetrical on plan and has a picturesque outline with crenellated parapets, towers, and turrets. The Castle is constructed in slatestone rubble with granite and Pentewan stone dressings, with the lead roofs concealed behind the parapets. Approximately L-shaped on plan, the Castle comprises a range running from north-east to south-west which is terminated to the north-east by a massive circular tower with an attached, higher, circular stair tower. A further range extends south-east at the south-west end of this block, and has a circular turret to the south. The entrance or north-west facade has a centrally placed, two-storey, crenellated porte-cochere. To the south-west of the main building lie the contemporary service quarters and stable court (listed grade I). Caerhays Castle was designed in 1808 by John Nash for John Trevanion, and occupies the site of an earlier manor house which is shown on an estate survey of 1802. Nash's Castle remained incomplete due to the financial difficulties experienced by the Trevanion family, and after its purchase in 1853 by Michael Williams a comprehensive programme of restoration was undertaken. Further additions and alterations were undertaken by John Michael Williams in the late C19. The formal gardens are situated to the north-west and south-east of the Castle, while the informal woodland pleasure grounds are situated on rising ground to the north, west, and south-west of the Castle. The formal gardens comprise a series of terraces to the north-west of the Castle, and a single terrace to the south-east. These are enclosed to the north-west, north-east, and south-west by partly crenellated stone walls, while to the south-east the terrace is retained by further crenellated stone walls which are battered and

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supported by buttresses, and which break forward in two small square bastions (walls all listed grade I). Below, the retaining wall is planted with mature evergreen magnolias. At the north-east corner of the south-east terrace stands a stone folly tower (listed grade I) which rises in two graduated stages. The south-east terrace is laid to lawn with a small late C20 timber summerhouse c 20m east of the Castle. The lawn is enclosed to the north-east by evergreen shrubs. The two north-west terraces are retained by a low rubble-stone wall, and are separated by grass banks. The terraces are planted with specimen shrubs, and to the north are connected to the drive by stone steps and a ramp. Stone steps ascend north-west from a square tower c 10m north-west of the Castle (listed grade I) towards the south-west end of the garden. A stone arch in the north-west corner of the garden leads to a nursery area with late C19 brick and timber glasshouses. The formal terraced gardens form part of the scheme designed by John Nash for John Trevanion in 1808. In part the enclosing and retaining walls coincide with walls shown enclosing gardens around the earlier house on the 1802 estate survey; it is unclear to what extent Nash incorporated these into the surviving structures (Colson Stone 1994). A formal rectangular pond shown on the 1802 survey to the south-east of the manor house was removed in the early C19. The terraced gardens are shown in their present form on the 1841 Tithe map. To the north, west, and south-west of the Castle the north-, east-, and south-east-facing slopes are terraced into a series of grass and gravel walks which follow curvilinear courses through Castle Wood, eventually joining the north-west drive to the south of Hovel. Castle Wood is planted with mixed mature trees including rare specimen subjects planted by J C Williams in the late C19 and early C20. The trees are underplanted with a significant collection of rhododendrons, magnolias, camellias, and other ericaceous ornamental shrubs, many being derived from the early C20 plant-hunting expeditions by E H Wilson and George Forrest with which J C Williams was associated (Gardeners' Chronicle 1939). The woodland garden is divided by a series of tall laurel hedges which serve to provide shelter for the plants; these were originally planted by J C Williams in the early C20. Similar areas of early C20 woodland garden were developed by J C Williams in Old Park Wood c 670m north-north-west of the Castle, and in Forty Acre Wood to the east of the River Luney c 400m north-east of the Castle. The network of early C20 walks and rides through these woods is shown on the 1907 OS map, and partly survives today (2000). Castle Wood and Old Park Wood were originally planted as plantations by John Trevanion in the early C19; they are not shown on the estate survey of 1802, but appear on the 1841 Tithe map. Castle Wood was considerably extended to the south and south-west of the Castle and Forty Acre Wood was planted as a plantation by Michael Williams (d 1858); these are shown on an estate survey of 1858. A pleasure-ground walk extends south from Kennel Close Wood, descending a flight of stone steps to cross the minor road to Porthluney Cove c 270m south-south-east of the Castle. To the south of this road the walk, known as the Battery Walk, passes an early C19 stone gothic arch; this was constructed c 1808, possibly to a design provided by John Nash's office, to cross the coast road on its early C19 alignment (Colson Stone 1994). The castellated arch and adjoining tower formed part of John Trevanion's scheme of improvements associated with the diversion of the coast road, and the construction of the former lower lodge and south-east drive. Beyond the arch the Walk continues through mixed woodland to reach Watchhouse Point where there are dramatic views of the coast, sea, and Porthluney Cove. To the north-east of the Castle and immediately below the walls of the formal garden, an informal rock garden constructed in a mixture of stone including white quartz descends the south-east-facing slope to the north-west and south-east of the principal drive. The rock garden is planted with a mixture of azaleas and other ornamental shrubs, and was constructed by J C Williams in the early C20. Below the lower drive a walk leads south-south-east through an area of lawns planted with large groups of bamboo and rhododendrons, together with other specimen trees and shrubs, to reach the west bank of the lake c 130m east of the Castle. The lake is irregular on plan with three islands situated towards its northern end; to the south-east it flows into a canalised stream which in turn flows into Porthluney Cove. The lake is formed by damming the River Luney, and in the valley to the north of the lake the river is controlled by a complex system of sluices and drainage channels. Remains of C19 metal cattle guard rails survive in sections around the lake (1999), as do the remains of a C19 boathouse at the north-west corner of the lake. The lake was formed by John Trevanion in the early C19 and replaced an earlier mill pool. The plan of the lake was modified by Michael Williams between 1854 and 1858 (Estate survey, 1858), while the drainage channels to the north were constructed by J M Williams between 1858 and 1880 (Colson Stone 1994). The informal pleasure grounds to the west of the lake extend c 500m north-north-west parallel to and below the north-west drive; this area was planted as woodland by Michael Williams in the mid C19. The park is situated to the south-east and east of the Castle, and is divided into two sections by the canalised River Luney and the public road south and south-east of the lake. The south-east park comprises south-east-facing sloping pasture planted with scattered ornamental trees. Some 200m south-east of the Castle, a mid C19 circular brick cow byre with a conical tiled roof (listed grade II) stands on the site of the earlier water mill which is shown on the 1802 estate survey and the 1841 Tithe map. An early C19 bridge which carried the south-east drive across a service drive leading across the park to the mill was removed in the mid C19. The western boundary of the south-east park adjacent to Kennel Close Wood is formed by a wide grassy cutting dug c 1858 for Michael Williams in order to reveal a view of the sea and Porthluney Cove from the Castle. These improvements entailed the demolition of a cottage which is shown on the Tithe map (1841) and a mid C19 engraving by Dr Drake. The south-east park was initially developed in the early C19 by John Trevanion and formed part of the improvements associated with the construction of Nash's Castle in 1808. The east park comprises a west-facing slope to the south-east of the minor road which passes to the north of Porthluney Cove. The park remains pasture with clumps of ornamental trees including a large number of mid and late C19 Monterey pines; adjacent to one of these clumps is a C19 deer barn. To the east and south-east the park is bounded by a mixed plantation, while to the south the headland east of Porthluney Cove is planted with deciduous woodland. The land which now forms the eastern park was purchased by Michael Williams between 1854 and 1858 in order to create a deer park. The mid C19 deer park replaced an earlier park of C15 origin created by the Trevanion family which was situated in the Luney valley to the north of the Castle, and included the areas today known as Old Park Wood to the west of the River Luney, and Brownberry Wood and Forty Acre Wood to the east. Park pales survive to the north, west, and south of Old Park Wood, and further walls and banks in Castle Wood may also be related to the development of this area as a deer park in the C18 and early C19 (ibid). Gilbert noted that the area north of the Castle remained in use as deer park in the early C19: 'the northern side of the house is backed by a ridge of hills, chiefly used as a deer park, and falling into a winding declivity on the west and north, becomes connected with Trevanion Park [to the north]' (Gilbert 1820). The northern park was gradually abandoned in the mid and late C19 following the construction of the eastern deer park c 1858 and the development of the woodland gardens c 1885. The kitchen garden is situated c 670m north-west of the Castle on the south-facing slope of the valley which ascends west from the River Luney to Higher Lodge. The garden is approximately wedge-shaped on plan and is enclosed by stone walls with wide slate coping. The garden is no longer in cultivation and is now (2000) planted with conifers. The walls were constructed for John Trevanion before 1841, in which year the garden is shown in its present form on the Tithe map

SW9716041109

Menabilly

1642

Menabilly is situated c 2km west of Fowey and c 0.5 km south-east of the village of Polkerris. The c 65ha site comprises some 15ha of pleasure grounds and c 50ha of parkland and ornamental plantations adjoining a network of carriage drives. To the north, north-west, east, and south-west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south from Polkerris to Menabilly Farm. The northern boundary to Ash Wood and Menabilly Wood is formed by a sunk fence, as is the south-east boundary of Tregear's Wood. To the south the site adjoins the beach at Polridmouth. The site comprises level ground to the north-west, which drops away steeply to the east and south-east where a valley extends south-south-west through the site from East Lodge to Polridmouth. A stream flowing through this valley

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

is dammed to form a chain of pools. There are significant views south from the pleasure grounds to the coast at Polridmouth and south-west to the Gribbin Tower, a navigation marker on Gribbin Head. A view west from West Lodge to St Austell Bay is today (2000) obscured by vegetation. Menabilly is approached from the minor road which forms the western boundary of the site at a point c 400m south of Menabilly chapel. The entrance comprises a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which support an early C19 metal gate. The gate piers are flanked by low granite quadrant walls which support white-painted railings (replaced late C20), which in turn terminate in a further pair of square-section piers. Within the site and to the east of the entrance stands West Lodge (listed grade II), a picturesque two-storey structure built in granite ashlar with a single-storey pentagonal verandah to the south affording views across the park. West Lodge is probably of C18 origin but was rebuilt in its present form in the early C19 for William Rashleigh I. From West Lodge the tarmac west drive leads c 400m south-east through the park before joining the east drive and sweeping c 240m east-south-east to reach the carriage turn below the south facade of the house. The stables, today (2000) known as Rashleigh Cottage, are situated c 30m south-west of the house adjacent to a service drive which passes c 300m west from the stables along the southern boundary of the park to reach the minor road on the western boundary of the site. This drive is today (2000) a track. The east drive enters the site from the junction of the A3082 road and the B3269 Passage Lane c 1.5km north-east of the house. The entrance is marked by East Lodge, a picturesque two-storey structure of early C19 origin (altered late C20). Beyond the Lodge the drive, today (2000) a track, passes c 1.4km south-west through Menabilly Wood, a mixed plantation underplanted with specimen rhododendrons. The drive follows a stream which flows south-west through the valley, and passes over a footpath on a C19 stone bridge c 400m south-west of East Lodge. The drive crosses the stream on C19 stone bridges at two points c 1km and 1.6km south-west of East Lodge. Beyond the second bridge the drive passes immediately south of South Cot and sweeps north-north-west for 400m before entering the park and sweeping south-west for c 350m to join the west drive c 190m west-north-west of the house. The east drive appears to have been developed by Philip Rashleigh III or William Rashleigh in the late C18 or early C19; the ornamental planting in Menabilly Wood formed part of the early and late C19 improvements made by William Rashleigh and Jonathan Rashleigh. A further drive leads south-east and south through the pleasure grounds from Rashleigh Cottage to Polridmouth. This drive is today (2000) a track. Menabilly (listed grade II*) stands on a spur of level ground from which the land drops away to the north-east and east. The house comprises four ranges built around a central courtyard, with a further L-shaped wing extending to the north-east and a balancing L-shaped range of service quarters to the north-west of the main house. The two-storey south or entrance facade is constructed in coursed stone under a hipped roof which is partly concealed behind a moulded cornice and parapet. It is lit by tall sash windows, while a centrally placed door has a pilastered doorcase with a broken pediment. The east or garden facade is of similar design, while the north-east range comprises two storeys above a basement; it also has hipped slate roofs and tall sash windows. Menabilly was originally built in the late C16 or early C17 for John Rashleigh II. This house was severely damaged during the Civil War, and was rebuilt to its present courtyard plan in 1710-15. Further extensive alterations were made for William Rashleigh in 1821, while the north-east and north-west ranges were built in the mid C19. The informal pleasure grounds and woodland gardens are situated to the north, east, and south of the house and comprise areas of level ground immediately adjacent to the house, and the valley to the north-east, east, and south-east of the house. In addition, Menabilly Wood to the north-east of the house includes ornamental trees and conifers which are underplanted with C19 specimen shrubs. A lawn bordered to east and west by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs extends c 160m south from the house to a walk or drive which leads south-east to Hooker's Grove. Adjacent to the drive stands a granite cross (listed grade II). To the south-west of the drive is a further area of lawns and ornamental planting. The lawns return below the east and north facades of the house and are similarly bordered by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs. A series of curvilinear walks lead through the informal pleasure grounds on the north-east- and south-west-facing slopes of the valley to the north-east of the house; these continue south into the valley south-east of the house. Here, further ornamental trees and conifers are underplanted with a collection of C19 rhododendrons and other ornamental shrubs. This area is known as Hooker's Grove, commemorating William Rashleigh's friendship with Sir Joseph Hooker and the supply of plants to Menabilly from Kew in the mid C19. In the valley below Hooker's Grove a stream is dammed to form a chain of three pools, the southern and most extensive being retained by a concrete dam above Polridmouth beach. Some 720m south-east of the house are the ruins of a late C18 grotto (listed grade II). Octagonal on plan, the grotto is constructed from rounded quartz boulders with joints snecked with sea shells; each wall is surmounted by a small gable. The pyramidal roof no longer survives, and the interior was formerly ornamented with a collection of shells and minerals gathered by Philip Rashleigh III in the mid and late C18, together with a circular table composed of polished Cornish granites. The grotto was in poor condition by 1940 (Pett 1998). Constructed for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18, an early C19 watercolour (in Pett 1998) shows the grotto linked to a wall surmounted by rocks and pierced by a gothic arch flanked by whale bones. To the east of the remains of the grotto stands Polridmouth Cottage, a two-storey stone structure of early C19 origin which overlooks the lower pool and the beach. In the late C18 Philip Rashleigh III and his advisor, Thomas Gray, removed formal gardens associated with the early C18 house, laying out lawns, shrubberies, and plantations. Sir Colman Rashleigh described traces of formal gardens showing in the lawns during dry weather (c 1845), and commented that Gray was 'all for shaving the lawn and dotting it with clumps and confining it with a belt' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's pleasure grounds extended through the valley south-east of the house to include the grotto and foreshore at Polridmouth. Philip Rashleigh undertook extensive planting in the pleasure grounds, some plants probably being obtained from William Townsend Aiton (1766(1849) at Kew as well as local nurseries (DD/R 5685/1, CRO). Sir Colman Rashleigh commented (c 1845) that 'Mr Rashleigh has indeed relieved the monotony and tameness [of the grounds] by the groups of shrubs which he has planted and scattered throughout the Pleasure Ground' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's improvements were continued by William Rashleigh who inherited Menabilly in 1811; he was responsible for sustaining and the developing the plant collections (Pett 1998). Further development of the plant collections took place under Jonathan Rashleigh V and Jonathan Rashleigh VI in the late C19 and early C20; this included the formation of an important collection of bamboos, and the expansion of the early and mid C19 collection of rhododendrons (DD/R 5688, CRO). Late C19 correspondence refers to an avenue of *Dracaenas* in the pleasure grounds (location unknown), the bamboo collection, and groups of alternate blue and pink hydrangeas planted around the edges of the main lawns (FS/3/1190, CRO). The park is situated on a gentle east-facing slope c 80m west of the house, and remains (2000) pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. It is crossed from north-west to south-east by the west drive, from which there are views east across the park to Ash Wood c 200m north-east. To the north-west the park adjoins Cocklehorn Plantation, a mixed wood through which a walk passes to emerge into a meadow which it crosses to reach Menabilly Chapel c 880m north-west of the house. The Chapel, which stands in a walled enclosure planted with C19 specimen trees, conifers, and shrubs, was built by William Rashleigh c 1814 (Lysons 1814). The agricultural land to the north of the park and to the south of the Chapel preserves ornamental clumps of mature pines, while there is further, similar ornamental planting in the agricultural land to the east of the park, and on the west-facing slope above and to the east of Ash Wood (all outside the site here registered). The park appears to have assumed its present form as part of the improvements undertaken by Thomas Gray for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18; the planting was developed in the early and mid C19 for William Rashleigh. The kitchen garden is situated on a south-facing slope c 200m south-west of the house. Approximately rhomboid-shaped on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high. It is no longer in cultivation (2000) and is in an overgrown condition.

SX1027850909

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

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

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

Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

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

WHS

Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape

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

Appendix 3
HVIA Baseline Photographs



The granite bollards, chain and gate at the entrance to the formal courtyard at Trewithen, from the main driveway; from the south-west.



Land at Blackpool Quarry, St Mewan, Cornwall

View from the house at Trewithen, framed by the pavilions, across the grass parkland to the north; from the south-east.



View of the listed gateway to the north-east of the house at Trewithen, dividing the space between the parkland and home farm enclosure; form the west.



Trewithen House and pavilions, the formal northern elevation; from the north.



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



The Roman-British, Iron-Age settlement of Carvossa, with straight sided banks, now utilised as a field enclosure, topped with mature trees; from the south.



Medieval cross along the A390, known as Nancor Cross; from the south-west



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



Cross shaft along the B3287; from the north-east.



Chapel in St Blazey Gate, Leek Seed Chapel, showing the screening from the hedges; from the west.



Church in St Ewe; from the north



View along the north side of the church in St Ewe, showing the enclosed nature of the churchyard, with mature native and specimen trees; from the north-west.



Wayside Cross at Beacon Cross, set high on the hedgebank; from the north-west.



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



Sticker Methodist Church; from the south-east.



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



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



St Mewan Church; from the south-west.



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



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



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



Gewans Farmhouse, set to the south of St Austell; from the south-east.



The landscape in which St Austell stands, with views over the town and conservation area, towards the turbine's proposed location; from the south-east.



The Gover valley viaduct; from the south-east



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



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



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



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



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



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



Carthew Cottage set amongst the trees; from the south



Carbean Farmhouse; from the north-east.



The Luxulyan valley, the World Heritage Site, dominated by the Treffry viaduct; from the south, south-east



One of the formal entrances into the Menabilly Estate; from the north-west.



View down and along the headland and across the northern parts of the Menabilly Estate; from the north.



The harbour at Charlestown; from the north-east.



View across the conservation area of Tywardreath, showing squat church tower and landscape presence of the settlement; from the south-east.



North-east entrance into Penrice; from the north-east.



Castle Goff, earthwork, subsumed into the fieldwork system; from the south-west.



The Church of St Mary at St Blazey Gate, set in its wooded churchyard; from the south.



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