

LAND at CALLYBARRETT FARM CARDINHAM CORNWALL

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



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For

Gareth Davies

of

Cleanearth (the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 500kW wind turbine (67m to tip).

The proposed turbine would supersede a 225kW (45m to tip) turbine, for which planning permission has already been granted. On that basis issues relating to cumulative and aggregate impact are rendered somewhat moot and it is arguable that the erection of a larger turbine would lead to greater visual harmony, in that it would be similar to, and rotate at the same rate as, the nearby Callywith turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belongs to Callybarrett Farm, within an area enclosed during the early 19th century from open ground or wood pasture. It formed part of the Manor of Cardinham, which passed from the Domesday magnate Richard Fitz Tuold via the Dinham and Arundell families to the Vivians of Glynn. The walkover survey and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of archaeological significance.

*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. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 30 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible to negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on Castle Canyke, Bury Castle, the Church at Cardinham and Gilberts Monument (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor to negative/moderate**). There is also an issue of cumulative impact, relating to the operational turbines at Callywith and Deviock.*

*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**.*

Contents

	Page No.
Summary	3
List of Figures	6
List of Tables	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 Project Background	7
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	7
1.3 Historical Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	7
1.5 Methodology	7
2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis	9
2.1 Historical Background	9
2.2 Cartographic Resource	9
3.0 Site Inspection, Archaeological Background and Geophysical Survey	14
3.1 Site Inspection	14
3.2 Archaeological Background	16
3.3 Geophysical Survey	18
3.3.1 Introduction	18
3.3.2 Methodology	18
3.3.3 Results	19
3.3.4 Discussion	20
3.4 Assessment of Impact	21
4.0 Visual Impact Assessment	22
4.1 National Policy	22
4.2 Setting and Views	22
4.2.1 Evidential Value	23
4.2.2 Historical Value	24
4.2.3 Aesthetic Value	24
4.2.4 Communal Value	25
4.2.5 Summary	25
4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development	25
4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact	25
4.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact	26

4.3.3	Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets	27
4.4	Methodology	29
4.4.1	Assessment and Landscape Context	30
4.4.2	The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix	30
4.5	Results of the Viewshed Analysis	33
4.6	Field Verification of ZTV	34
4.7	The Structure of Assessment	36
4.8	Impact by Class of Monument or Structure	36
4.8.1	Farmhouse and Farm Buildings	36
4.8.2	Grand Residences	40
4.8.3	Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements	48
4.8.4	Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels	56
4.8.5	Nonconformist Chapels	64
4.8.6	Memorials, Crosses and Inscribed Stones	65
4.8.7	Bridges	78
4.8.8	Institutional Buildings	79
4.8.9	Prehistoric Settlements	80
4.8.10	Hillforts and Earthworks	82
4.8.11	Roman Forts	86
4.8.12	Medieval Castles and Moated Sites	88
4.8.13	Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments	89
4.8.14	Playing Places and Preaching Pits	95
4.8.15	Industrial Buildings and Infrastructure	96
4.8.16	Historic Landscape	98
4.8.17	World Heritage Site	99
4.8.1	Registered Battlefields	100
4.8.2	Registered Parks and Gardens	102
4.8.3	Aggregate Impact	105
4.8.4	Cumulative Impact	106
4.9	Summary of the Evidence	107
5.0	Conclusions	111
5.1	Discussion and Conclusion	111
6.0	Bibliography & References	112

List of Figures

Cover plate: View of the proposed turbine location, from the north-west.

Figure 1: Site location.	8
Figure 2: Extract from the 1699 Gascoyne map of Cornwall.	10
Figure 3: Extract from the Lanhydrock Atlas showing the lands of the adjacent Callywith Farm.	10
Figure 4: Extract from the 1805 OS Surveyor's Draft map.	11
Figure 5: Extract from the 1840 Cardinham tithe map, with field-names shown.	12
Figure 6: Extract from the 1888 1 st Edition OS map (surveyed 1879-81).	13
Figure 7: Extract from the 1908 1 st Edition OS map.	13
Figure 8: View from the western gateway into the field.	14
Figure 9: Nearby HER entries.	15
Figure 10: Topographical image based on TELLUS LiDAR data.	15
Figure 11: Shade plot of gradiometer survey.	20
Figure 12: Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.	21
Figure 13: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV.	33
Figure 14: ZTV showing the difference between the ZTV for the approved and proposed turbine.	34
Figure 15: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV out to 15km.	35
Figure 16: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines.	107

List of Tables

Table 1: Extract from the tithe apportionment for Cardinham.	11
Table 2: Local HER records.	18
Table 3: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.	19
Table 3: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix.	31
Table 4: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment.	32
Table 5: Summary of impacts.	110

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	113
Appendix 2: Key Heritage Assets	115
Appendix 3: Geophysical Survey- Additional Figures	140
Appendix 4: HVIA Baseline Photographs	145

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Callybarrett Farm
Parish:	Cardinham
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX0986367990

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a walkover survey, desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham in Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies 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 (67m to tip). The proposed development would supersede an existing permission relating to the erection of a 225kW turbine (45m to tip), approved on appeal.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located on a hill spur above the deeply-incised valley the Cardinham Water at an altitude of c.170m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Manod Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the slates and siltstones of the Trevoise Slate and Rosenum Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

The site is located between the town of Bodmin to the south-west and the village of Cardinham to the north-east, in the Hundred and Deanery of West. Both Cardinham and Callybarrett have medieval origins. In 1086 Richard Fitz Turold (Thorold) held a castle at Cardinham, and Cardinham was one of only three feudal Baronys in Cornwall during the medieval period. Callybarrett, situated just north west of the site, is first mentioned in 1565. The place name is Cornish and contains the elements *kelli* meaning 'grove, small wood' and *perveth* meaning 'middle' (Padel 1985).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The turbine would be situated in an area characterised as *post-medieval enclosed land* on the Cornwall and Scilly HLC, flanked to the north, east and south by deciduous woodland. There has been little formal archaeological investigation in the immediate area, but the cropmark of a univallate Iron Age or Romano-British round has been identified on the eastern side of the same field (MCO41562).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment follows the guidelines presented in: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014).

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), *English Heritage Good Practice Advice on Setting and Decision-Taking* (2014), *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).



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

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Historical Background

The proposed site is located on the western edge of the ancient parish of Cardinham, in the Hundred and Deanery of West. The adjacent settlement of Callywith was first documented in 1276 as *Souz (south) Kellewyth*, meaning grove/wood + trees, implying (presumably) it fell within an area of woodland or perhaps open wood pasture. The fact that the settlement is described as *South* Callywith implies the presence of a *North* Callywith, and Callybarrett (first attested in 1565) is derived from the Cornish *kelli + perveth*, meaning grove/wood + middle. This would indicate the existence of a larger estate or, more probably, an area of wood pasture colonised later in the medieval period.

In 1840, Callybarrett was owned by Lord Vivian of Glynn Manor, implying it formed part of that manor. However, before the 19th century at least part of Callybarrett was held by the Arundells of Lanherne, as several leases in the Cornwall Record Office [CRO: AR/4/1641-5] attest. These refer to ¼ of a tenement called *Killabarrett* 'part of Cardinham Manor', and also part of a coppice called *Killabarrett Wood*. The first reference to Callybarrett appears in an Arundell rental of 1565, where John Stanwey and Joan Garrowe, by copy dated 1544, each held ½ a close of land and wood pasture (*pastur' bosc*) at *Kellybarrett* (Fox & Padel 2000, 186-7).

The Manor of Cardinham has a very complex descent. Part of the manor came to the Arundells on the marriage of Catherine Dinham, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Dinham, to Sir Thomas Arundell in the later 15th century. Subsequently, by inheritance and purchase, seven-eighths of the manor came into the hands of the Arundells. It was sold in c.1800 to E.J. Glynn or Glynn Manor, whereupon it was reunited with the final portion that had descended through the Wrey family. By 1840, Glynn was owned by Richard Hussey Vivian, Bart.

Cardinham, presumably either a tautological compound as both *ker and *dynan (both mean round/fort) or derived from a personal name, is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, and probably fell within the two hide estate named Trezance located just outside the churchtown. This was an extensive estate, containing land for 12 ploughs, pasture three leagues long and two leagues wide, and woodland one league long and half a league wide. It is highly likely Callybarrett lay within the extensive pasture and/or woodland cited in this Domesday entry.

This land was held from the Count of Mortain by Richard Fitz Tuold (Thorold), and was the head of an Honour of the same name with extensive lands in Devon and Cornwall. Richard Fitz Tuold or an immediate successor established a castle at Cardinham, the remains of which are still visible (SAM, see below). Robert de Cardinan inherited the estate through marriage to Fitz Tuold's granddaughter, and it passed by marriage to Oliver Dinant in the later 13th century. Lysons (1814) speculates the Dinant family (variously referred to as Dynam or Dinham) may have been related to the Cardinans, and it remained in that family until the death of Sir John Dinham in 1501, whereupon their landed estates were divided between four co-heiresses, including Catherine Dinham.

2.2 Cartographic Resource

The earliest cartographic sources to show this area are the late 17th century maps of Joel Gascoyne. The 1699 Map of Cornwall lacks detail, but labels Calliwith, and indicates much of the land to the north was then unenclosed (labelled Bodmin Down). The extract from the 1695 Lanhydrock Atlas only shows the adjoining tenement of Callywith, and shows the upper (north-

west) side of the farm as enclosed, with an extensive area of woodland to the south-east. Callywith was a possession of Bodmin Priory, and the lands of the Priory and Cardinham Manor were separated by 'the Great Ditch' (*Gretediche, Greedetch*). This boundary ditch was investigated during the construction of the Bodmin Bypass (see Irwin 1976) and was found to be a 2.9m wide rock-cut ditch 1.5m deep. Curiously, the customs of the Manor of Cardinham included two yearly courts held at Grett Dyche 'because the court of the fee of Cardinham is kept there' (Fox & Padel 2000, 186). This sort of open-air meeting place is akin to a hundredal site, and may hint at earlier origins.



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



Figure 3: Extract from the Lanhydrock Atlas showing the lands of the adjacent Callywith Farm (Holden et. al 2010). The approximate location of the proposed turbine, relative to this estate map, is shown.

The tithe map shows the area in much greater detail. The landscape is much as it is today, and was presumably enclosed during the period 1805-1840, as the regularity of the field boundaries would suggest. The field names are wholly prosaic and straightforward, and the state of cultivation is listed in most instances as arable. The fact that the tenement is referred to as 'Cardynham Lodge' would imply the road that runs through the landholding was indeed seen as part of the approach to Cardinham.



Figure 5: Extract from the 1840 Cardinham tithe map, with field-names shown; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

The subsequent OS maps indicate very little change in this landscape, although the latter part of the 20th century and the early part of the 21st century has seen the construction of two radio masts in *Way Field*, and two wind turbines.

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall



Figure 6: Extract from the 1888 1st Edition OS map (surveyed 1879-81); the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

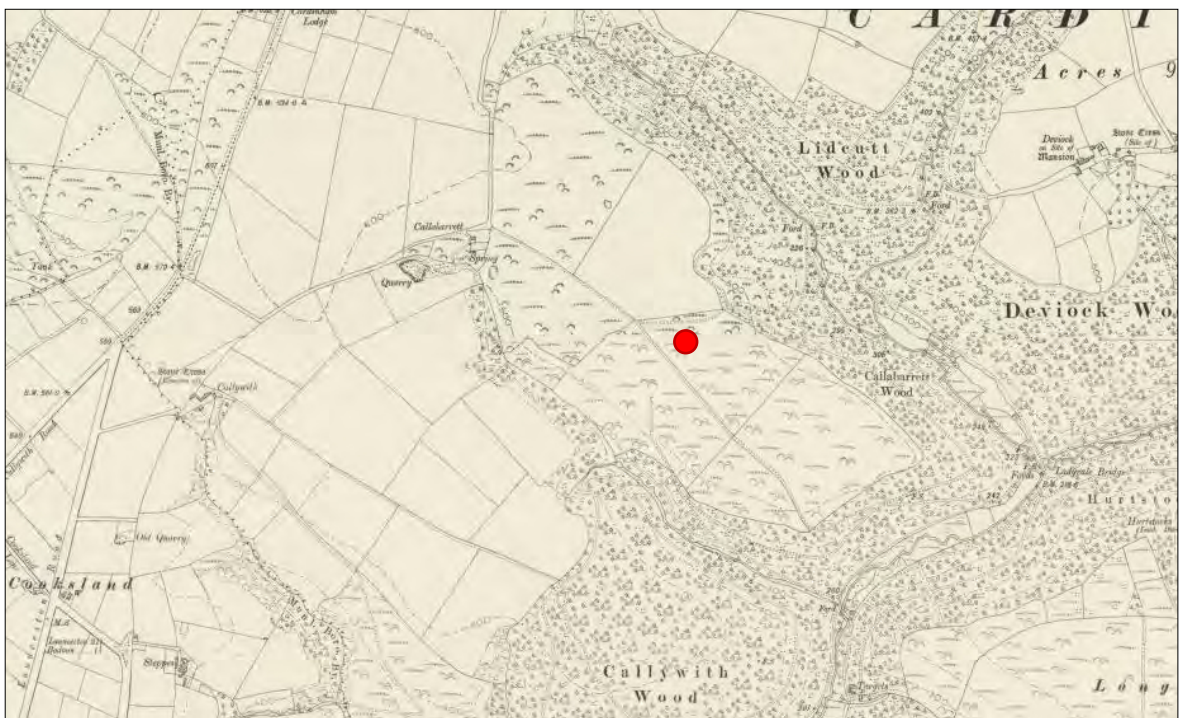


Figure 7: Extract from the 1908 1st Edition OS map; the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

3.0 Site Inspection, Archaeological Background and Geophysical Survey

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited by J. Bampton on Wednesday 18th February during the geophysical survey. Any archaeological earthworks were noted and the potential for below-ground remains assessed.

The proposed turbine would be located within a pasture field on a ridge of land between two deep wooded valleys. The field boundaries were comprised of well-kept Cornish stone-faced hedgebanks topped with low/maintained hedge shrubs, with post-and-wire fencing. Slight linear parallel ridging was noted perpendicular to the slope, but probably relates to relatively recent cultivation. A metalled track ran to the south of the southern hedgebank, and a recent (1950s+) concrete-framed shed lay in the field immediately to the west. The gateway into the field has recently been widened, and the gateways here have thin granite gateposts.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.



Figure 8: View from the western gateway into the field; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

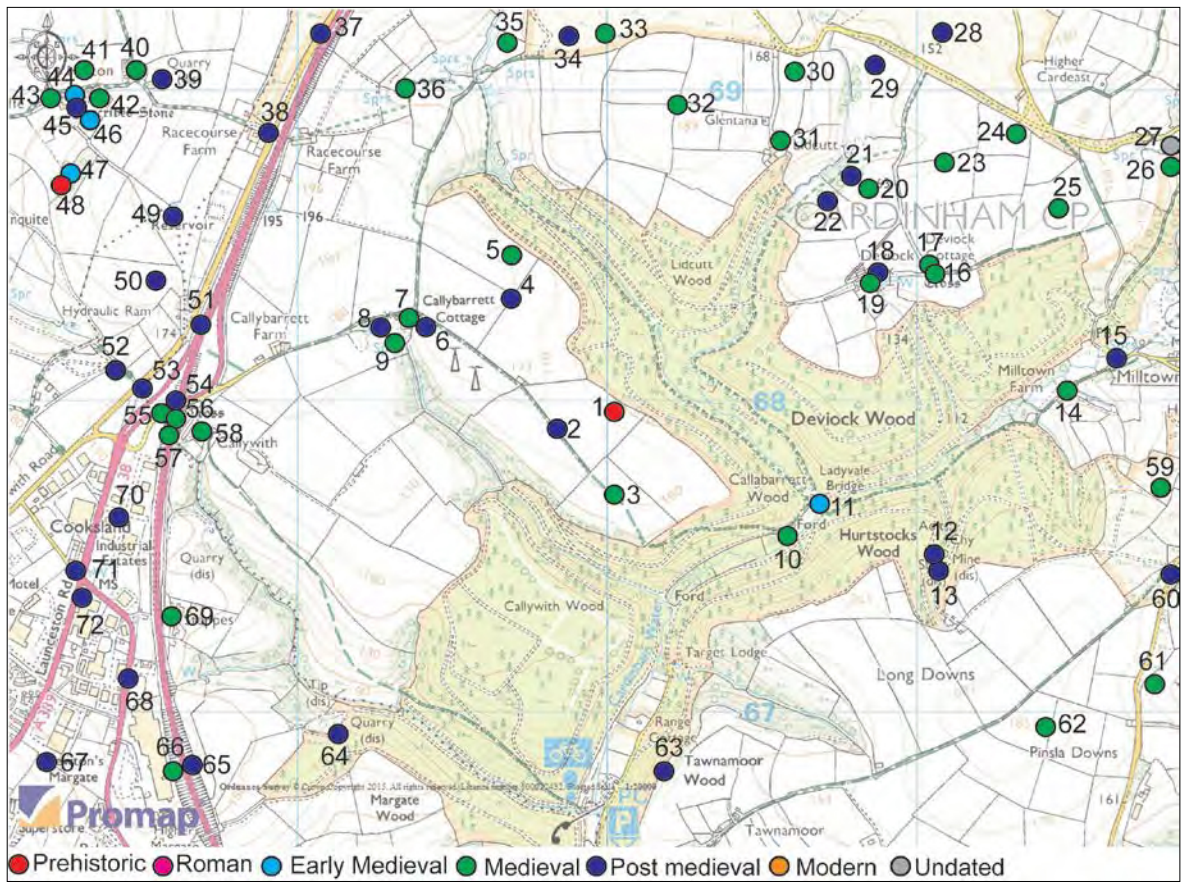


Figure 9: Nearby HER entries (source CHES); the location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

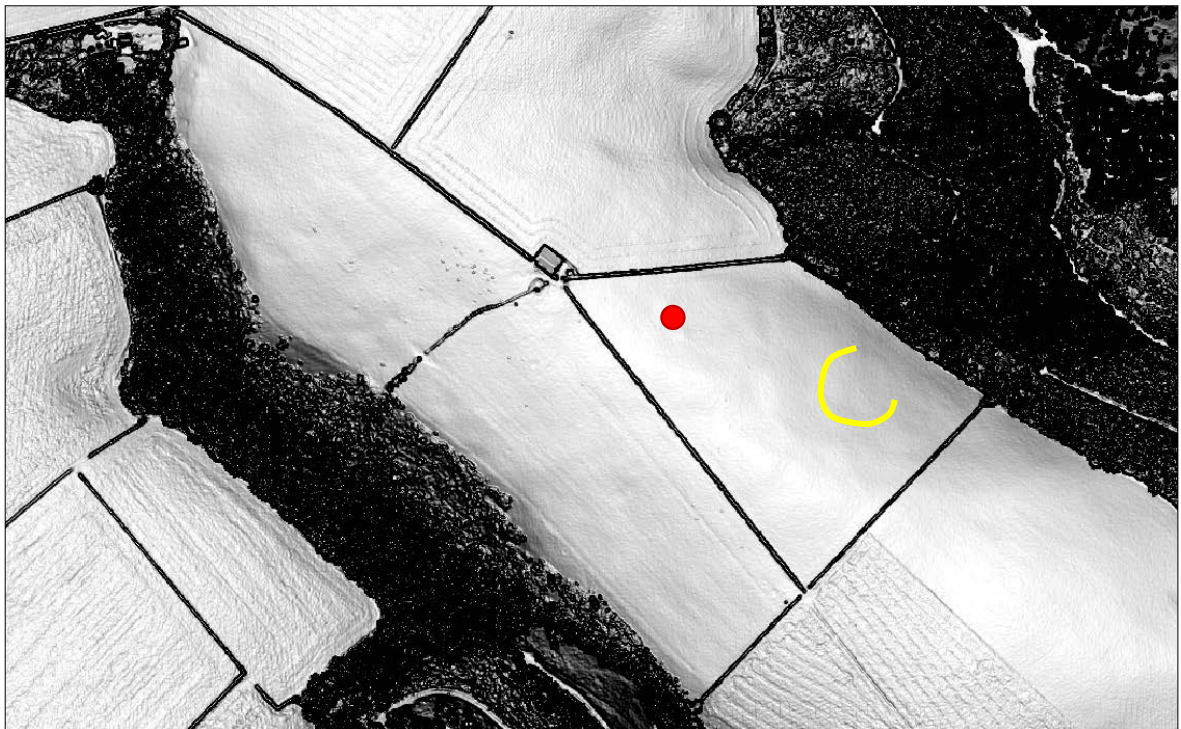


Figure 10: Topographical image generated through QGIS>slope using LiDAR DSM data from the Tellus Project [Contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey); ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey)]. The location of the proposed turbine is shown in red, the cropmark of the posited enclosure (MCO41562) in yellow.

The LiDAR data for the site gives no indication of any substantial standing earthworks in these fields; the cropmark round identified in the eastern part of the turbine field is not at all apparent.

3.2 Archaeological Background

The immediate area has seen relatively little active fieldwork, although archaeological assessments have been undertaken for a proposed turbine development at Callywith Quarry (CAU 2013) and the proposed St Tudy to North Bodmin industrial 33KV/11KV reinforcement scheme (AC Archaeology 2005). Some works took place in advance of the construction of the A30 Bodmin bypass (Irwin 1976), and identified the fragmentary remains of a second stone cross close to the Scheduled cross at Callywith junction, and a section was excavated through the 'great ditch' that delineated the land owned by Bodmin Priory.

	ID	Name	Record	Description
1	MCO41562	Callabarrett Wood – Iron Age Round Romano British round	Cropmark	Cropmark remains of a possible curvilinear ditched enclosure approx 70m in diameter
2	MCO41469	Callabarrett – post medieval extractive pit	Extant structure	An extractive pit is visible on air photos (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.
3	MCO41561	Callabarret Wood – Medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos
4	MCO41485	Callybarret – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
5	MCO41583	Lidcutt Wood – Medieval Ridge and Furrow	Cropmark	The remains of a ridge and furrow field system are visible on air photo, The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
6	MCO41486	Callybarrett – Post medieval extractive pit	Extant structure	An extractive pit is visible on air photos
7	MCO13702	Callybarrett – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement at Callybarrett si first recorded in 1565
8	MCO41187	Callybarret – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos, The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
9	MCO41488	Callybarrett – Medieval field boundary	Extant structure	A field boundary is visible in air photos. The boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.
10	MCO9848	Cardinham- Medieval chapel	Demolished structure	The chapel of St. Mary de Valle is first recorded in 1200
11	MCO9600	Ladyvale Bridge – Early medieval bridge	Extant structure	Bridge over cardinham water, close to the chapel of st mary `de valle
12	MCO12192	Hurtstocks Mine – post medieval mine	Extant structure	Hurststock mine, also known as Wheal Glynn, was worked for silver lead and tin in the 1850's
13	MCO52663	Hurtstock – post medieval engine house	Extant structure	Engine house situated on the site of Hurtstocks, which had a pumping engine
14	MCO15738	Milltown – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Milltown is first recorded in 1550
15	MCO22681	Langsmill – Post medieval corn mill	Extant structure	Langsmill is recorded on the first edition OS
16	MCO5237	Deviock – medieval cross	Demolished structure	The former position in the north west angle of the lane junction, of a cross at Deviock
17	MCO3236	Deviock – Medieval Cross	Extant structure	A well preserved wheel headed cross standing ti its original location at a lane junction east of Deviock
18	MCO10630	Deviock – post medieval farmhouse	Extant structure	Early C19 farmhouse with later C19 and C20 alterations
19	MCO14259	Deviock – Medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	Settlement of Deviock first recorded in 1260
20	MCO41570	Deviock – Medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
21	MCO41568	Deviock – post medieval extractive pit	Extant structure	An extractive pit is visible on air photos
22	MOC41569	Deviock – post t medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos. The quarry is marked as 'Old' on 1880 OS 1st edition 6-inch mapping.
23	MCO51471	Deviock – medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
24	MCO5606	Deviock – Medieval Cross	Documentary evidence	The field name 'Outer Cross park' suggests the site of a cross but there are no remains
25	MCO9893	Deviock – Medieval chapel	Documentary evidence	The field name church park suggests the site of a chapel but there are no remains
26	MCO9894	Church Park – medieval chapel	Documentary evidence	The field name church park suggests the site of a chapel but there are no remains
27	MCO41576	Cardinham – undated enclosure	Cropmark	A curvilinear banked enclosure is visible on aerial

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

				photographs
28	MCO41572	Cardinham Downs – post medieval cultivation marks	Cropmark	A series of criss-crossing ditches, running NW-SE and NW-SE, are visible on aerial photographs. They are likely to be the remains of a post-medieval drainage system.
29	MCO41587	Lidcutt – Post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photographs
30	MCO41566	Lidcutt – medieval field boundary	Cropmark	A field boundary is visible in air photos the boundary is in an area of anciently enclosed land and is likely to form part of a medieval field system
31	MCO15419	Lidcutt – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Lidcutt is first recorded in 1201
32	MCO41564	Ludcutt – medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
33	MCO41480	Lemar Farm – medieval field boundary	Extant structure	A field boundary is visible in air photos the boundary is in an area of anciently enclosed land and is likely to form part of a medieval field system
34	MCO41484	Lemar farm – post medieval building platform	Cropmark	The remains of a probable building are visible on air photos. The feature is 10m wide and 14m long approx.
35	MCO41483	Lemar Farm – medieval field boundary	Extant structure	A field boundary is visible in air photos the boundary is in an area of anciently enclosed land and is likely to form part of a medieval field system
36	MCO15379	Lemar – medieval settlement	Documentary sources	The settlement of Lemar is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt 'Lanmark'
37	MCO41468	Racecourse Downs – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
38	MCO55323	Racecourse Farm – post medieval milestone	Documentary evidence	A milestone, Bodmin 2, is recorded at this location to the NE of Racecourse on what was the old A 30
39	MCO41458	Holton – Post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
40	MCO15022	Holton – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Holton is first recorded in 1325
41	MCO41457	Lancarffe – medieval ridge and furrow	Cropmark	The remains of a ridge and furrow field system are visible on air photos. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
42	MCO5422	Lancarffe – medieval cross	Extant structure	A restored cross, consisting of a probable C15 lantern head on a modern shaft
43	MCO46521	Lancarffe – medieval cross	Extant structure	A cross base which was the formal pedestal on which the Lantern cross at Lancarffe once stood
44	MCO11208	Lancarffe – early medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Lancarffe is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086
45	MCO10848	Landcarffe – post medieval house	Extant structure	The present house at Lancarffe is largely C18 but with an earlier core
46	MCO71749	Landcarffe – early medieval inscribed stone	Extant structure	An inscribed stone 1.9m long found at Lancarffe C18 but with an earlier core
47	MCO22999	Landcarffe – Early medieval pound	Documentary evidence	Maclean records that there was a pound at Lancarffe. The present owner suggests that it may have been the semi-circular enclosure 200m south of the settlement. The boundary of this enclosure is a low bank 0.4M - 0.5M high and approx 1.5 To 2.0M wide. A boundary running nne from the enclosure is an extremely substantial bank
48	MCO2993	Landcarffe – Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary evidence	The field name barrow field suggests the site of a barrow but no remains are recorded
49	MCO41455	Callywith – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos
50	MCO41444	Callywith – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos
51	MCO41467	Callywith – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos
52	MCO41443	Callywith – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos
53	MCO52590	Callywith – post medieval toll house	Extant structure	The site of a toll house is recorded at this location on the tithe map, it was part of the Bodmin turnpike trust
54	MCO41466	Callwith – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos
55	MCO5071	Callywith – medieval cross	Documentary evidence	The fragment of a Latin cross found during construction of the Bodmin bypass
56	MCO5072	Callywith – Medieval cross	Demolished structure	The former position of the Callywith cross prior to its removal in 1975 before construction of the Bodmin bypass
57	MCO22997	Great Ditch – medieval linear earthwork	Demolished structure	The place name describes the great ditch which divided Cardinham Manor's moors from the Priory of Bodmin's fields at Callywith
58	MCO13703	Callywith – medieval settlement	Documentary sources	The settlement of Callywith is first recorded in 1276 when it is spelt 'Souz Kellegyth'
59	MCO41578	Milltown – medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos. The remains are sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land and are likely to be medieval in origin.
60	MCO53209	Milltown – post medieval signpost	Extant structure	A C18 stone fingerpost survives on the modern site of an unclassified crossroads to the south of Milltown
61	MCO41526	Pinsla Downs – medieval field boundary	Extant structure	A field boundary is visible in air photos. The boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

62	MCO41506	Pinsla Downs – medieval field boundary	Extant structure	A field boundary is visible in air photos. The boundary is sited within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land, and is likely to form part of a medieval field system.
63	MCO41499	Tawnamoor – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
64	MCO41433	Margate Wood – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
65	MCO41431	Newtons Margate – post medieval field boundary	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos. The remains are sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and are likely to be of post-medieval origin.
66	MCO10084	Newtons Margate – Medieval chapel	Demolished structure	A chapel dedicated to St. Margaret is recorded in 1284, 1302 and 1337 cut granite was found in a field wall during road construction in 1975
67	MCO41432	Barnpark – post medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos. The remains are sited within an area of Recently Enclosed Land and are likely to be of post-medieval origin.
68	MCO41434	Stepps – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
69	MCO16894	Steppes – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Steppes is first recorded in 1539
70	MCO41437	Bodmin – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on RAF air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
71	MCO41436	Bodmin – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on RAF air photos. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st edition 6" mapping.
71	MCO55324	Cooksland – post medieval milestone	Documentary evidence	A milestone is recorded on the NW side of the A389 at Cooksland on the side of Bodmin

Table 2: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

3.3 Geophysical Survey

Type of survey: Gradiometer

Date of survey: 18.02.2015

Area surveyed: 1.21ha

3.3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise any identified anomalies. The survey took place in February 2015 by SWARCH personnel in sunny conditions. The field was being used for sheep pasture. It contained short grass. The site was near the top of an east facing slope. The land sloped gradually steeper towards the east and a ridge, aligned NNW-SSE, was visible at the top of the slope in the west half of the site.

The survey identified two groups of anomalies; Group 1 anomalies are probably the result of ploughing; Group 2 are indicative of ferrous objects. No geophysical anomalies representative of significant probable archaeological features or deposits were present.

3.3.2 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological

potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey, IfA, 2011).

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

The survey was carried out using two twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30x30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by -2 intervals; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 1.21ha surveyed; Max. 102.99nT, Min. -100.37nT; Standard Deviation 7.51nT, mean 0.31nT, median 0.02nT.

3.3.3 Results

Figure 10 and Figure 11, with the accompanying Table 1, show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be seen in Appendix 3.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological characterisation	Comments
1	Weak positive and negative, probable	Linear	Plough scars	-
2	Strong dipolar, probable	Oval	Ferrous objects	-

Table 3: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.



Figure 11: Shade plot of gradiometer survey results red-greyscale-blue, gradiated shading, band weight equalised (see Appendix 3).

3.3.4 Discussion

The survey identified two groups of anomalies; Group 1 were probably the result of ploughing; Group 2 were indicative of ferrous objects. An area of slight weak magnetic variation can be seen south east of Group 2, but is an area where the perpendicular linear anomalies of Group 1 meet and is probably the result of modern and shallow agricultural processes.

No geophysical anomalies representative of significant probable archaeological features or deposits were present.

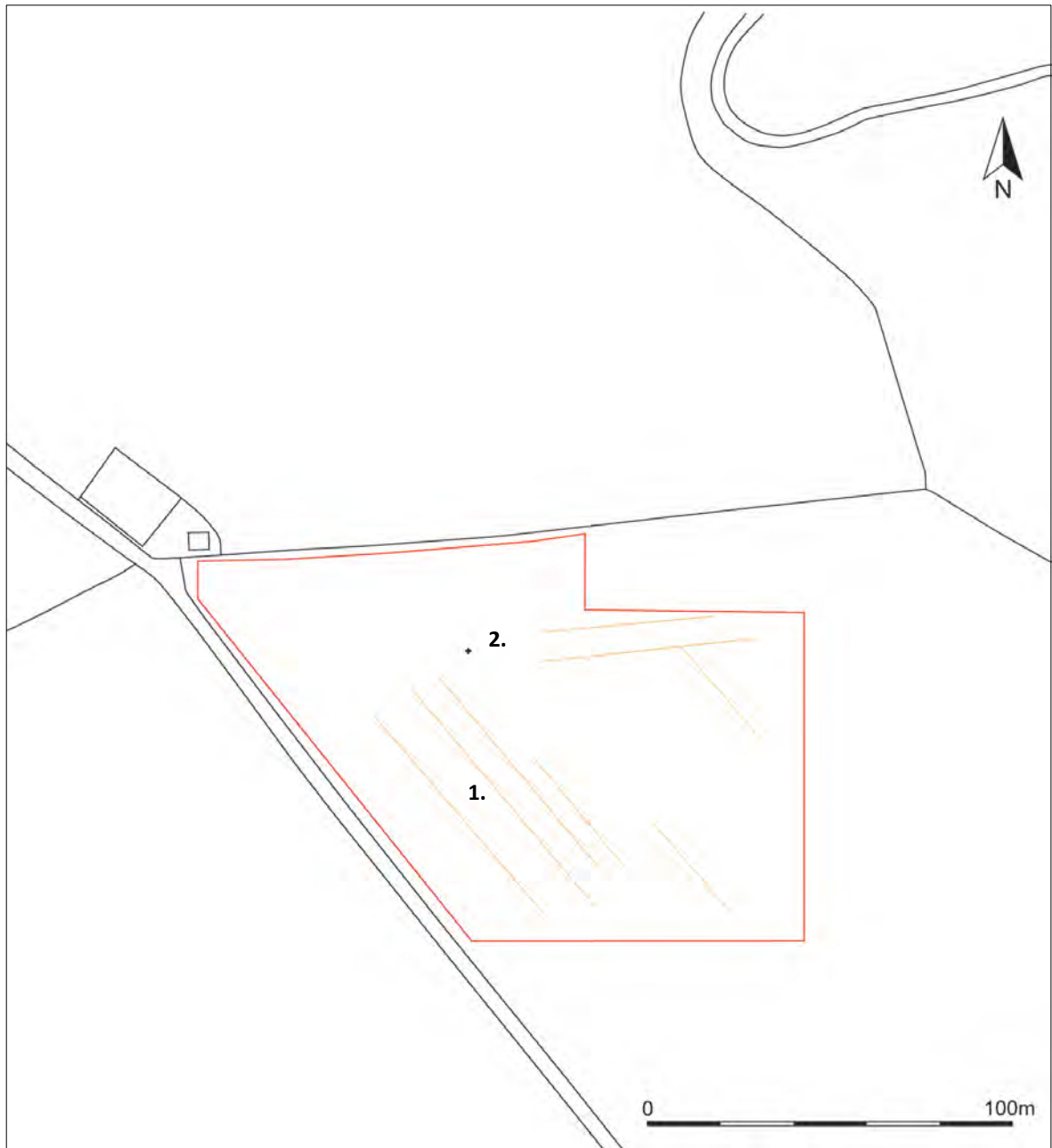


Figure 12: Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

3.4 Assessment of Impact

The proposed turbine would be located within *recently-enclosed land*, and while archaeological sites and features have been noted in the area (e.g. the round at MCO41562), the geophysical survey would suggest archaeological features are absent or, if present, heavily plough-damaged.

4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

4.2 Setting and Views

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.1 Evidential Value

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

4.2.2 Historical Value

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.4 Communal Value

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 Summary

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

4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of the masts (67m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the area's landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.
- Cumulative Impact – a single wind turbine will have a visual impact, but a second and a third turbine in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single turbine. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.
- Aggregate Impact – a single turbine will usually affect multiple individual heritage assets. In this assessment, the term aggregate impact is used to distinguish this from cumulative impact. In essence, this is the impact on the designated parts of the historic environment as a whole.

4.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

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

4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 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).

4.4 Methodology

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

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

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

4.4.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

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

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

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

4.4.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

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

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

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

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

Descriptors	Zone	Height to tip (m)			
		41-45	52-55	70	95
		Approximate Distance Range (km)			
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 4: 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.

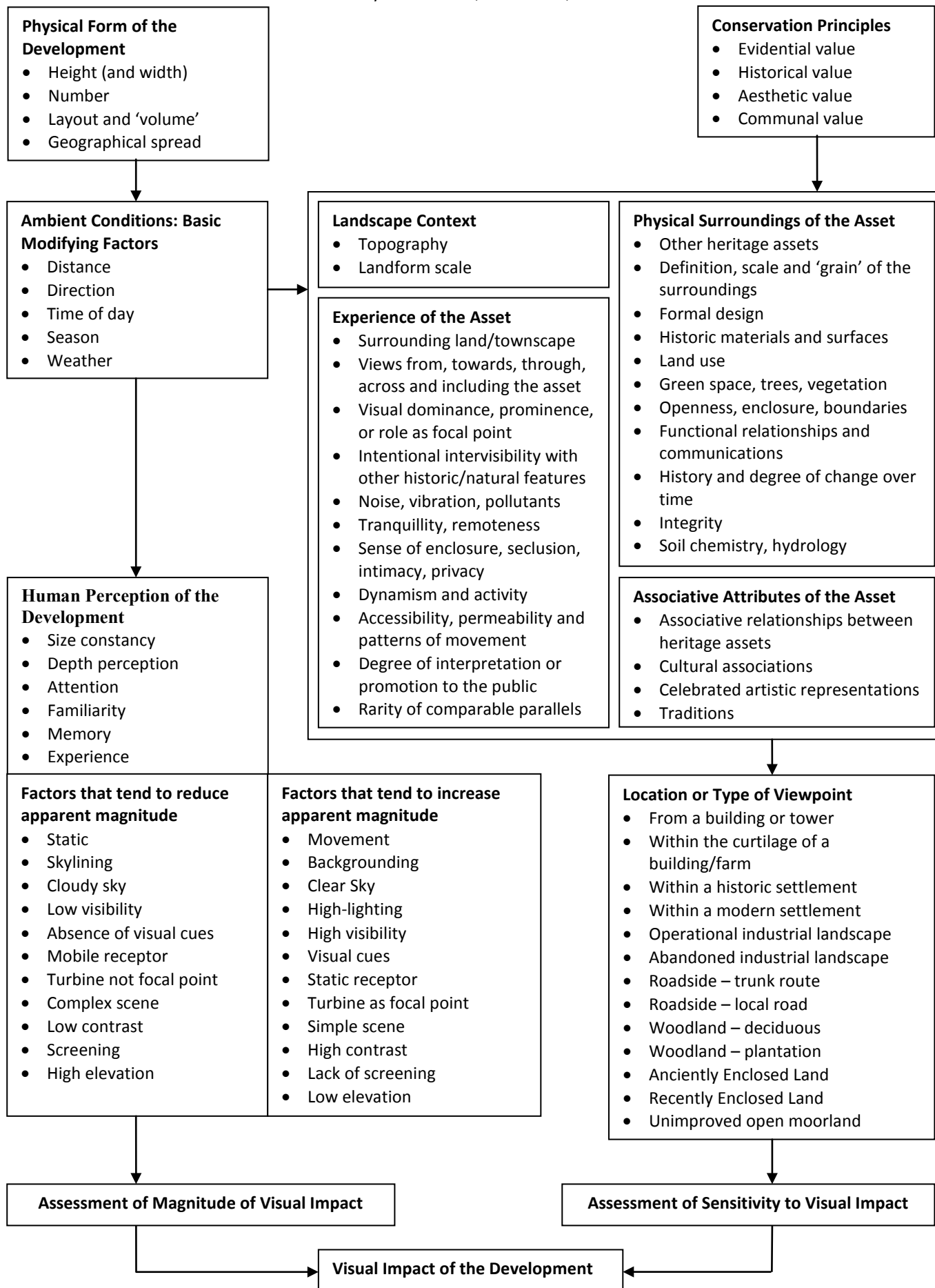


Table 5: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011a, 19).

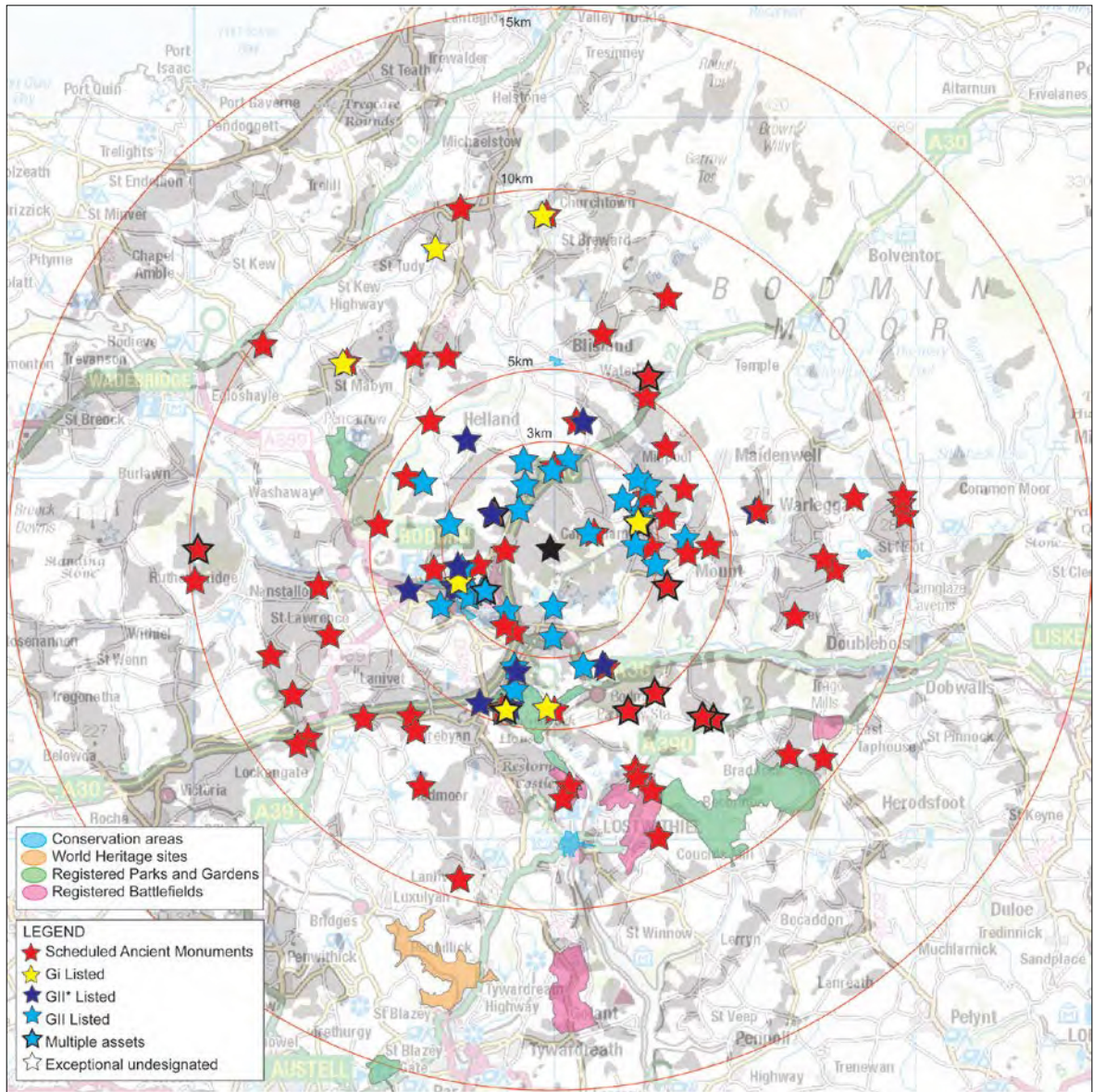


Figure 13: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy) (© English Heritage 2015. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be relatively restricted within 10km, reflecting the rolling nature of this terrain. Facing ridges will enjoy intervisibility with the turbine, but the deep valleys will not, and much of Bodmin Moor will be screened by the hills along its western and southern littoral. Within 3km coverage (visibility to tip) will be fairly comprehensive.

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly to the north-east. Up to 3km Listed Buildings (of all grades) and Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) were considered, whether they fall within the ZTV or not; at 3-5km, all SAMs, GI and GII* buildings were considered, as well as GII

buildings where they fell within the ZTV. At 5-10km GI and GII* buildings and SAMs were considered where they fell within the ZTV. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, relevant Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites were considered out to 15km.

It should be noted that ZTV for the proposed 500kW turbine (67m to tip) differs only slightly from that of the approved 225kW turbine (45m to tip) (see Figure 14), with the principal extension to potential intervisibility being to the north, around St Mabyn and St Tudy, and beyond 5km.

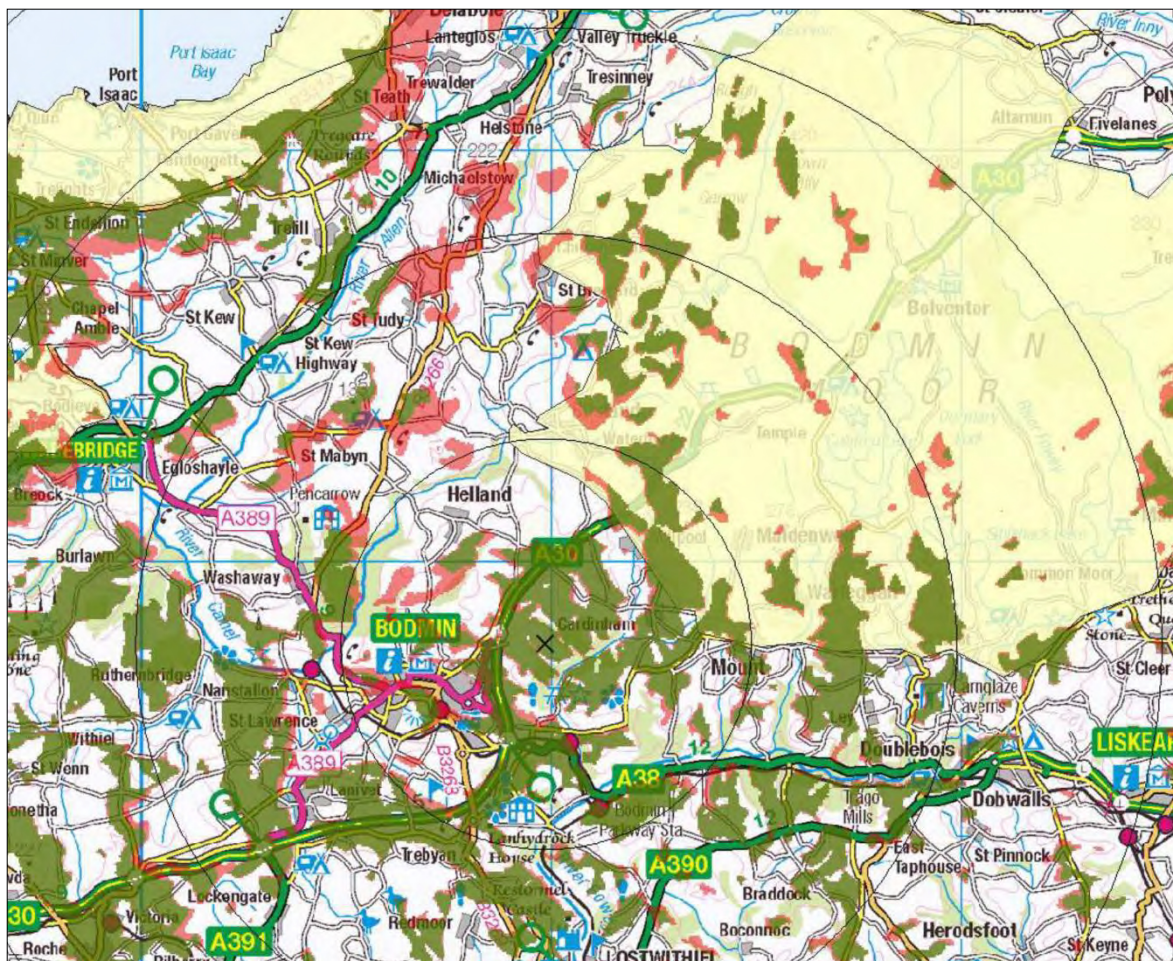


Figure 14: Revised ZTV showing the difference between the ZTV for the approved 225kW turbine (in green) and the proposed 500kW turbine (in red). This ZTV was prepared and supplied by Cleanearth Energy.

4.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km 10km, and then 15km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. An operational turbine stands within the immediate setting of the proposed so we can quite accurately judge the likely impact of the turbine and the accuracy of the ZTV. The extant turbine is, however, located 1km to the west, is approximately 10m taller and set at a slightly higher elevation, so was used as a guide to the worse-case scenario.

Within 2km of the turbine there are four Grade II Listed structures, one Grade II* Listed building and three Scheduled Monuments. These include Lancarffe House, three medieval wayside crosses, three farmhouses and a milestone. The village of Cardinham, with its Grade I Listed

church lies within 3km to the east of the turbine and most of the Bodmin Conservation Area (including 68 Grade II Listed buildings) lies within 3km to the west. The ZTV showed general visibility for most areas of Bodmin town, but within the confines of the historic settlement itself many historic assets were screened by the adjacent buildings and structures within the town and are not therefore included within the impact assessment (though see below).

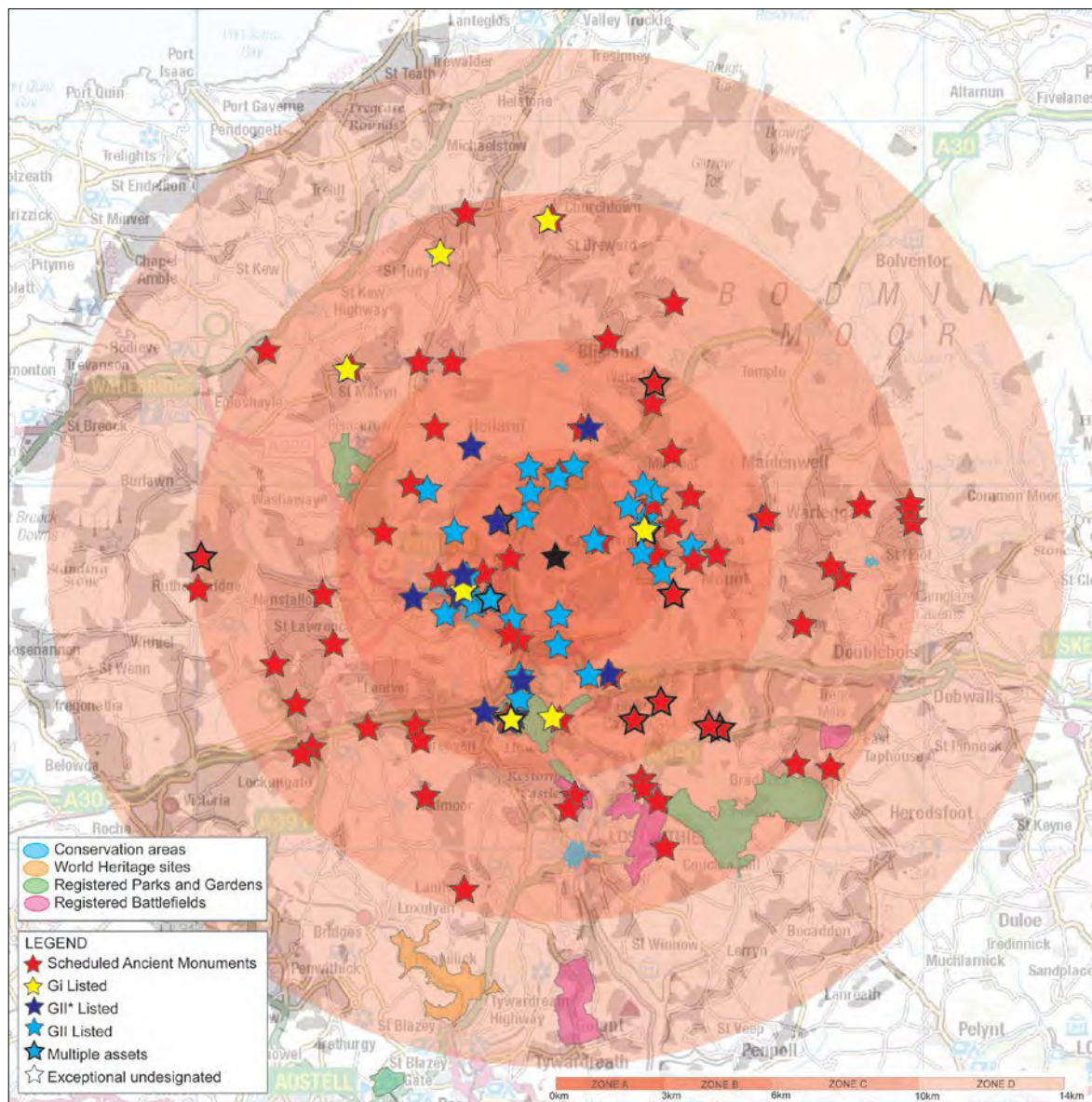


Figure 15: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 15km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

Within 2-3km there are eight further Scheduled Monuments: a hillfort, a medieval motte and bailey castle, a large individual barrow mound, and five medieval wayside crosses, churchyard crosses or memorial stones. There are five Grade I Listed churches within 10km and within the ZTV and six Grade II* Listed structures or buildings. Within 3-6km there are four Registered Parks and Gardens to be considered, the closest at Lanhydrock, and three battlefield sites, at Braddock Down and Lostwithiel. Of the Scheduled Monuments within the 10km zone, there are 57 Scheduled Monument assets or groups of assets; including six hillforts, two medieval motte and

bailey castles and two roman forts. Important Conservation Areas to consider are those of Bodmin, St Tudy, Blisland, Berry Tower, Lostwithiel and St Neot. The western and south-western slopes of Bodmin Moor, with its Prehistoric settlements and landscapes, lies 3-5km from the proposed turbine.

There would be some limited impact on, and intervisibility with, many of these assets, particularly on the valley of the River Fowey and the assets along its length. However, most assets are screened by hedgebanks, buildings and trees, positioned within historic settlements or are set at some distance. The landscape here is very complex, of mixed character containing modern and historic industrial landscapes, mining, relict ritual and funerary landscapes on Bodmin Moor, historic and modern urban townscapes in Bodmin and Lostwithiel, and rural agricultural and parkland landscapes. The turbine here can be introduced with much more ease than in other single phase or simple character landscapes.

4.7 The Structure of Assessment

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

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

4.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

4.8.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Deviock Farmhouse		
Parish: Cardinham		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.1.2km
Description: Early 19 th century farmhouse, with later 19 th century additions and 20 th century alterations. Double-depth plan, with principal rooms to the left and right. Two storey symmetrical three-window front range.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on the upper south-south-east facing slopes of a high ridge/promontory, forming the north side of the Cardinham Water valley, at the confluence with a tributary valley.		
Setting: The farmhouse sits within its fields/landholding, on a large farmstead of modern and historic buildings.		
Principal Views: Important views are between the buildings on the farmstead and to and from the surrounding fields.		
Landscape Presence: The farmstead, as a whole, is a visible feature amongst the agricultural fields within its landscape context, but holds no individual landscape presence.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The farmhouse was built for a specific agricultural function, and the architectural value of the building would not be affected by a change in views. A large operational turbine is already situated on this farmstead.		
Magnitude of Impact: The operational turbine dominates the visual setting of this asset. The proposed turbine is unlikely to be visible from the farm due to screening from trees to the south-west. Views across the farmstead are possible from the north-east, and would include all local turbines.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

Asset Name: Holton Farmhouse		
Parish: Bodmin		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.1.7km
Description: Mid 19 th century farmhouse, with few later alterations; of two storeys and three-window symmetrical front range. Double-depth plan, with central entrance and symmetrical principal rooms front, left and right. Shallow rear service rooms and a central one-room service wing to rear.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on the shallow upper western-facing slopes of the Clerkenwater Leat valley.		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Setting:</i> Located within a small sub-circular enclosure, bounded by hedgebanks, with a large courtyard of barns across the road to the west. The house sits at the end of the driveway to Lancarffe, a large country house.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are between the farm and its courtyard of barns, spread over the narrow parish road. There are also important views to Lancarffe and its gardens to the south-west and to the surrounding fields.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The area is dominated by the adjacent A30 road and associated landscaping, both visually and aurally. Lancarffe House also carries the eye away from the farm in its immediate setting.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> There are several turbines already visible in the setting and along the A30, a quarry and development site or road maintenance depot stand to the south across the fields. All reduce the sensitivity of the farm.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be directly visible across the A30, joining the operational turbine. There may be an issue of cumulative impact. Despite these views there is no direct effect on the setting of the farmhouse.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor

Asset Name: Cardest Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair to good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 2.5km
<i>Description:</i> Early 19 th century farmhouse with later additions/alterations. Painted stone rubble with a slate roof, gable end stacks with brick shafts. Symmetrical three-window front, facing south.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on an east-facing slope above the valley of the Cardinham Water.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmstead is set around the farmhouse to the south, and the hedgebanks here are topped with mature deciduous trees that provide additional screening. The wider setting encompasses the field enclosures around the farm.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south from the farmhouse.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The trees that wrap around the farmstead mean its landscape presence is restricted.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is an early 19 th century and largely functional structure. The presentation (south) elevation is best viewed from the farmyard or nearby, and the turbine would not feature in that view.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible in views across the farmstead from higher ground to the north, but at that distance the farmhouse would not be readily intelligible as a distinct asset in its own right.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible.		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Treffery Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanhydrock		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.7km
<i>Description:</i> Early 18 th century farmhouse, slate-hung front elevation, of two storeys with basement, and of three bays width. Rectangular double-pile plan, with principal frontage to south. An 18 th /19 th century outbuilding is attached to the west, a small lean-to to the north, and a small single-storey extension is attached to the north-east. The central entrance is approached by three granite steps, and sheltered by a late 19 th century timber porch. The house retains an unusually-complete early 18 th century interior.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located high on a very slight north-facing slope, truncated		

by the A30.
<i>Setting:</i> Enclosed within lawned gardens adjacent to a farmyard bounded by hedgebanks, the farmstead enclosure is divided by later hedges, with modern farmhouses built to the east and south-west. Almost immediately to the north is the A30 trunk route, with associated landscaping.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are quite enclosed due to the mature hedgebanks and modern farm buildings. There are some views to the south, across the road, to the fields. Wider landscape views are screened by estate woodlands, known as 'The Belts' and 'Great Wood', or the A30 landscaping/tree planting.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead as a whole is a visible feature within the fields. No wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosed setting of the farmhouse and 20 th /21 st century development within the farmyard, as well as the truncation of the farm-holding by the A30 road, all reduce the sensitivity of this asset.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be glimpsed over the tops of trees to the north-east, within the winter months when foliage is reduced. This would have no effect on views to the fields to the south or setting.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i>

Asset Name: Penhargard farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Helland	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 4km
<i>Description:</i> Mid 19 th century farmhouse, incorporating earlier remains, with few later alterations. Of two storeys, with a symmetrical three-window front. Double-depth plan, with central entrance and principal rooms to front left and right, each heated from a gable end stack. To rear right the kitchen forms a rear wing, with stack to the right, and a small unheated room at the end. The kitchen wing represents the remains of an earlier 17 th century building.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the eastern upper slopes of the River Camel valley, on a slight north-west facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a farm track, accessed via footpath, the farm stands amongst its fields in a large farmyard.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the upper slopes of the surrounding valley landform. There would be important views within the farmyard, to and from the farmhouse, and across its fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is a visible feature amongst the fields; the focus of its land holding, but the farmhouse holds no separate landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse was not built with views in mind but for a specific agricultural function.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible slightly to the south-east. It would have no effect on valley views, or the setting in the farmyard. Numerous operational turbines can be seen from the general setting of the asset on the high ground, looking south and west.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible to negative/minor</i>		

Asset Name: Lower Haygrove Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.2km
<i>Description:</i> Late 17 th /early 18 th century farmhouse. Later probably 18 th century additions and alterations. Of two-room plan, with central entrance to a possible cross passage; each room heated from a gable end stack, with parlour to left and kitchen to right. Single-storey unheated outshut at the left end.		

<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the shallow upper west-facing slopes of a wooded tributary valley, which drops down to Cardinham Water.
<i>Setting:</i> Located north of the minor road, within a wedge-shaped enclosure lined by hedgebanks, on a working farmstead with modern farm buildings and converted stone barns to the west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are within the enclosure, to the barns and building on the lower slopes. There are some views across and along the valley, although these views are broken up by the mature hedgebanks. Views to the farmstead in its setting are mainly from the south-west.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is visible as part of the rural settlement/agricultural landscape pattern in this area but does not have wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a specific agricultural function which relates to its landholding and was not built with views in mind.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible across the valley, to the south-west, and would frame valley views. There would be no direct effect on the setting of the farmhouse.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor

4.8.2 Grand Residences

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

The great houses are examples of regional if not national architectural value, and may be located on sites with a long history of high-status occupation (evidential). They may conform to a particular style (e.g. Gothic, Palladian) and some were highly influential locally or nationally; surviving examples are often well-maintained and preserved (historical/illustrative). They were

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Lancarffe, Stable 35m W of Lancarffe		
Parish: Helland		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII*	Condition: Good	Distance to turbine: 1.9km
<p><i>Description:</i> House: 17th century house, remodelled c.1680, some later alterations. Symmetrical south-facing range created in c.1680, with central entrance, and original, fine and very rare 40-pane sash windows. Interior retains an unusually complete set of bolection-moulded panelled rooms. 17th trusses over the main range. Stable: late 17th/early 18th century stable of coursed slatestone rubble with hipped slate roof. Symmetrical three-bay front on a plinth with a central pedimental gable. Central granite doorway with segmental arch and chamfered granite windows (may be re-used). No surviving stalls on ground floor.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located within a farmstead on the upper slopes of a steep combe dropping down to Clerkenwater Leat, on a west-north-west facing slope.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Immediate setting defined by the heavily-wooded gardens that wrap around the house, particularly to the east. Lawns to the south and east, surrounded by mature deciduous garden trees. The wider setting is comprised of agricultural fields.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> To the south and west, from the house, and along the approach to the house from the east. Views are likely to be heavily impeded by the trees around the house.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> A relatively secluded locale, not readily visible from areas with public access and largely concealed behind its garden trees.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets would be sensitive to changes within their immediate landscape context, and to new elements within the principal views.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Limited. Not within the ZTV, with a restricted landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral to negligible.</p>		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Barn Park, Garden Wall, Shippon, Well House, Barn and trough, Gate piers and walls		
Parish: Bodmin		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII	Condition: Fair to good	Distance to turbine: 2.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> Small country house, early-mid 19th century in date on an older site. Incised stucco on rubble with granite ashlar plinth, slate roofs with projecting eaves on shaped wooden brackets. L-shaped plan with 2-room garden front, largely unaltered period interior. Within its curtilage is a contemporary Listed bank barn with integral carriage house, good surviving doors and windows and interior. Also, a shippon with garden wall and well-house, and gate piers. The house lies within private grounds and is screened from the public road by a copse.</p>		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> At the eastern end of the broad valley that contains Bodmin town, on a south-facing slope.
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a sub-rectangular enclosure defined by hedgebanks topped with some mature deciduous trees, with open fields to the north and east, a supermarket to the south and main road and housing to the west. The immediate setting of the house is now largely restricted to its gardens.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The approach along the short drive from the west; possibly views back from Castle Canyke to the east.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Restricted by the modern developments within the area, and the mature deciduous trees in and around the garden.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Limited, given its location in relation to the outer edge of Bodmin town. The listing reflects its group value and unaltered interiors.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views to the turbine would be restricted by the terrain and mature trees; in landscape views across the valley the house and associated structures are unlikely to feature in any meaningful way.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Probably neutral to negligible

Asset Name: Glynn House		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.3km
<i>Description:</i> Mid- to late 18 th century house on an earlier site. Rebuilt 1805, fire 1819, alterations in 1833 and in the 20 th century. Stone rubble with ashlar dressing, slate roofs and axial stacks. L-shaped main house, with service rooms to east and north. Symmetrical south (entrance) elevation with projecting porch on Doric columns; west elevation with pediment and four Doric columns. Interior extensively remodelled following subdivision in late 20 th century but good period fittings survive. Always associated with fairly prominent Cornish gentry families, in the 19 th century was home to a county Sheriff, and Lord Vivian.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> In the valley of the River Fowey south of Cardinham, on a south-east facing slope, tucked in under the steeper slopes of the valley side. A narrow combe runs back to the north just east of the house.		
<i>Setting:</i> Tucked back in under the hillside, with parkland and former parkland to the south and west, backing onto deciduous and coniferous woodland to the north, forming something of a seamless transition. The park formerly extended some distance to the east and west along the base of the valley. The immediate setting of the house can be defined through its relationship to the woodlands beyond, but its wider setting takes in much of the valley floor here.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Clearly to and from the house across the valley to the south and south-west, also presumably the approach along drive to the house from the south-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Set down within the valley, and thus restricted to that landform (i.e. within 1km). However, within that valley the house has a commanding presence, overlooking the A38 and railway line.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> While located on an earlier (Domesday) manorial site, there is some theatre to the location and presentation of building. It is probable the A38 (post-1811 turnpike) was routed south of the river at this point to avoid the house and its parkland while simultaneously providing a continuous prospect of the house and gardens.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views from the house would not be affected, being blocked by rising ground and woodland to the rear (north) of the house. Views across the valley to the house in its grounds from higher ground to the south could be affected, mitigated by the intervening woodland.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor		

Asset Name: Trewardale		
Parish: Blisland		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GII*	Condition: Good	Distance to turbine: 3.7km
<p><i>Description:</i> Mostly late 18th-early 19th century house on an earlier site. Imposing 11-window stucco front with a central two-storey range of seven bays flanked by two-storey pavilions. Fine and complete period interior. Recently renovated and re-gentrified. With GII Listed Carriage House, Stables, Ha-Ha and gateway.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in the upper part of a branching valley dropping down to the River Camel, on a south-south-west facing slope.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located within a series of enclosures, the hedgebanks topped with mature deciduous trees, including specimen garden trees. A sheltered location, with an expanded garden on parkland trees in the valley to the south and south-east. Its wider setting takes in the adjacent agricultural fields.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> From the house from the south, and to the location from the south and south-west. Also, from the approach to the house along the avenue to the east.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a substantial dwelling, visible from the south through the trees, but the constraints of the landform (a short curving valley) mean it does not enjoy a wider landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> It would be sensitive to changes to the principal view south from the house, but it is insulated by the small scale of the landform.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The house does not fall within the ZTV, and views to the house would be from the south and thus could not include the proposed turbine (which would be located behind the viewer).</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>		

Asset Name: Pair of Lodges with attached wall at N entrance of Lanhydrock Park		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII*	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.3.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Pair of late 18th century lodges with attached flanking walls, enlarged in the early-mid 19th century, with few later alterations. Granite ashlar and slatestone rubble. Originally a symmetrical pair of one-room plan lodges, with a gateway between. In c.1840 they were extended by one room, to the outer side of each lodge, also heated from a stack at the outer side. The flanking walls are swept forward a short distance with terminal piers.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On a very slight north-west slope, the ground peaking within Bazley's Plantation to the north-east. The driveway runs away from the lodges down a south-west slope.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The lodges are set north of the house on the parkland boundary, along the minor road leading to Respryn Bridge. The entrance is set within Lodge Plantation, framed to the north by Bazleys Plantation and to the east by Roundhill Plantation and Walter Plantation.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The landscape views are completely enclosed within the plantations. There is an important view between the lodges along the driveway, leading into, and out of the estate. There is also the streetscape view along the road, which includes the entrance and lodges.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The lodges are dominant along the road to Respryn, within their immediate environment but hold no wider landscape presence due to the trees.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The lack of outward landscape views means these assets are not sensitive to wider changes, and they are very effectively concealed from wider view by the trees.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the lodges, or stand within the important driveway views. There would be no effect on the estate plantation setting.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>		

Asset Name: Lanhydrock House		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: No
Designation: GI	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.4.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Large 17th century house on a symmetrical U-shaped plan (east range demolished c.1784 to manufacture this symmetry), one of the largest and most elaborate houses of that period to survive in Cornwall, built for the Robartes family. In front, a gatehouse with octagonal towers, originally a lodge from which to survey the park below. A range of associated structures (see below).</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The house is located at the eastern end of a shallow combe facing down into the valley of the River Fowey. To the north, west and south, the sides of the combe rise up sharply to contain the site.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The narrow end of the combe contains the house and a large number of related assets. The house is hemmed-in by the plantations that cloak the steep slopes of the combe to the west, and direct the eye towards the house from the east.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are across the parkland to and from the house, most notably to and from the east, but also down the Fowey to Restormel Castle, which was adopted as an eye-catcher.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house, within the RPG, is largely hidden from view within the folds of the hillside, and further concealed by parkland trees and woodland.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This is a highly-sensitive asset within a high-value landscape. Views to and from the main house were important and designed into the associated landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The house and associated assets are set down within a narrow combe and surrounded by extensive parkland woods. The house does not fall within the ZTV, and principal views across the parkland are to and from the east and down the Fowey to the south-east. The proposed turbine would be located away to the north-north-east and is unlikely to intrude on any of these principal views.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor</p>		

Asset Name: Stables and attached Front walls, at Lanhydrock		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good/excellent	Distance to turbine: 4km
<p><i>Description:</i> Estate stables of 1905, with 20th century alterations. The stables form an overall U-plan; there is a central block, symmetrical, of two storeys. Lower single storey wings to right and left, and the wings return at the sides to enclose the stable yard. Walls extend from the wings, approx 1.5m high, with chamfered granite coping and enclose the front of the yard with a central wide gateway, framed by square plan granite ashlar piers, on a plinth with pyramidal caps, and a pedestrian gateway to right.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a shallow upper south-south-east facing slope.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Within Lower Park, separated from the service yards and house by the main drive, which runs immediately to the west. The stables are framed to the east, north and west by the plantations of the estate.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are principal views from the main north drive and along the dedicated driveway to the stables, framed by an avenue of trees. Views out of the stable yard are more restricted, as it is screened by parkland trees.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The stables were designed to be a feature within the northern parkland, along the driveway, accessed via their own formal route. They have no wider presence however, screened from wider visibility by trees.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a complex of service buildings within a landscaped parkland, the assets do not relate to the wider countryside.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible due to screening by parkland woodlands.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral</p>		

Asset Name: Garage in the estate yard; Barn in the estate yard with attached wall and Cart shed		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.4.4km
<p><i>Description:</i> Garage, c.1900, formerly with workshops above at first floor, now converted to living accommodation. Rectangular plan, with brick stack to gable end and axial stack built into the bank at the rear. Asymmetrical two-storey front, with two double doorways, with granite segmental arches to right, single door to left. Single-storey lean-to at right and wall attached to left, which encloses the rear estate yard.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located above Lanhydrock House at the top of the east-south-east facing slope which leads down to the valley that runs down to the River Fowey.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located within the rear estate yard of Lanhydrock House. Enclosed within Higher Park, north of the formal gardens, screened by mature parkland trees and framed to the north and west by the various plantations known as 'The Belts'.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are important views to and from the estate yard along the service driveway which adjoins the main drive to the north-east of Lanhydrock House.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The estate yard is secluded purposely behind mature parkland trees, the central portion of the estate completely enclosed within the woodland boundary, with no interaction with the wider landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The woodland boundary of the estate and inward focus, as well as the service function of these buildings, makes the asset less sensitive to landscape changes.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible, screened by the woodlands of the estate.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>		

Asset Name: Gateway and flanking walls at E entrance to Lanhydrock at Newton		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: 4.5km
Designation: GI	Condition: Good	Distance to turbine: 4.4km
<p><i>Description:</i> Gateway and flanking walls, built c.1657. Granite and slate stone rubble with granite dressings; 20th century wooden gates. Principal gateway is flanked by two pedestrian gates.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Close to the base of the valley of the River Fowey, on the lower east-facing slopes above Respryn Bridge. Combes sweep back to the west, north and south, leaving the gateway on a small spur.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The gateway is located at the entrance to the park on the eastern side, with mature deciduous trees flanking the roads here, restricting the sense of place.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> To the gateway from the approach, and along the avenue to the west.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Largely concealed within trees, with limited landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to change in its immediate setting, less so to changes in the wider landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Not in the ZTV, and largely concealed from vantage points where both the proposed turbine and the gateway would be visible.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>		

Asset Name: Wall and gates enclosing the garden to the E of Lanhydrock		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV:
Designation: GII*	Condition:	Distance to turbine: 4.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Wall with gates enclosing the garden to the north and east of the House, dated 1857. Granite ashlar with cast iron gates. Embattled, with piers at intervals surmounted by obelisks with ball finials. Includes steps up to the church and an ornamental seat.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The garden is located at the eastern end of a shallow combe facing down into the valley of the River Fowey. To the north, west and south, the sides of the combe rise up sharply to contain the site.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The narrow end of the combe contains the church, the House and a large number of related assets. The location is hemmed-in by the plantations that cloak the steep slopes of the combe to the west, and direct the eye towards the house from the east.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> From around the gardens and the House, and from the park adjoining.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Part of a visual ensemble with the House and gatehouse, but no distinct separate visual presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes to its immediate setting, but less so to changes in the wider landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minimal. Not in the ZTV, and always viewed with the house as part of an integral whole.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral</p>		

Asset Name: Urn in the Higher garden; Josephs Cottage; Holy Well 15m SW of Josephs cottage		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.4.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Urn in Higher Garden – Late 18th century bronze urn, set on a moulded granite plinth. One of a group, others seen to the east of Lanhydrock House. Josephs Cottage – an 18th century gardener's cottage. Remodelled as a 'cottage orne' in the mid 19th century. Two-room plan with entrance off-centre to right, a large heated room with stack to the left, small unheated room to the right, all internal partitions have been removed. Holy Well – of dubious authenticity, probably built as a garden feature, of mid 19th century date. Rectangular plan wellhouse of squared granite rubble with granite dressings.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Within the gardens above Lanhydrock House at the top of an east-south-east facing slope which leads down to the tributary valley that runs down to the River Fowey.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Urn and Holy Well – both in the Higher Garden, part of the formal gardens between the house and estate yard, framed by mature trees to the west, south and east, by the house to the south-east and the estate yards to the north. Joseph's Cottage – contained within the Higher Garden, in the south-west corner, included as a picturesque feature, 'a cottage orne', screened by mature trees from the house.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted for all assets within the Higher Garden enclosure, enclosed by mature trees. Views are generally focused along the gravelled walkways, through the garden.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> None of the assets have landscape presence; they are ornamental garden features.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Due to their enclosed setting and specific form/function, these assets are not as sensitive to changes in the wider landscape outside of the estate.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from any of these assets and would have no effect</p>		

on setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Service building in stable yard 10m S of Lanhydrock House; Coach house with attached screen walls			
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII*	Condition: Good	Distance to turbine: 4.6km	
<p><i>Description:</i> Coach House: Built 1857, designed by George Gilbert Scott. Of granite ashlar with slate roofs, with two carriage entrances facing onto the service yard and a loft over. Service Building: Built c.1882 as groom's accommodation and tack room. Granite ashlar with slate roofs, gable end stacks with embattled cornices.</p>			
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The narrow end of the combe contains the church, the house and a large number of related assets. The location is hemmed-in by the plantations that cloak the steep slopes of the combe to the west, and direct the eye towards the house from the east.</p>			
<p><i>Setting:</i> These buildings form part of a high-value group that would be highly sensitive to visual intrusion. While concealed and, to some extent, dwarfed by the mass of the house.</p>			
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Along the adjacent coach roads, and to and from the house, but despite their pretensions these are service buildings and are tucked away around the side of the main house</p>			
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> A visible building within the park, forming part of an ensemble with the House and gatehouse, but nonetheless as service buildings they would not have been intended to form a particularly prominent element of the within the park.</p>			
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> These buildings form part of a high-value group that would be sensitive to visual intrusion.</p>			
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The setting of the buildings would not be affected, and the local blocking provided by the parkland woodland trees would screen the proposed turbine from view.</p>			
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible			

Asset Name: Kitchen garden walls and attached gardeners house			
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.4.9km	
<p><i>Description:</i> Later 19th century kitchen garden walls and attached gardener's cottage. The walls enclose a roughly rectangular garden, with one east-west cross wall giving an additional south-facing wall. There is a gardener's shed attached to the north wall. The gardener's house is set into the west walls. The house is of double-depth plan, built into the bank at the rear, with two storeys on the garden side, with an entrance at the right and the front facing into the garden, with a rear service range.</p>			
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The gardens lie on an east-facing slope, above the River Fowey valley.</p>			
<p><i>Setting:</i> The kitchen gardens and gardener's house are enclosed to the north and east by Great Wood and to the south and west by agricultural fields. The complex stands on the south-east side of the Lanhydrock Estate.</p>			
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are completely enclosed within the walls of the garden. From the general setting there are views south across the fields. There will be some limited views along the adjacent footpath to the kitchen gardens, where they appear framed by the estate woodlands. Views to the gardens from the east and south are unlikely to be affected.</p>			
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is a functional feature of the Lanhydrock Estate; it has no wider landscape</p>			

presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is by its nature inward-looking and unaffected by outward landscape changes, of a specific estate/service function.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible, the Great Wood wholly blocking all views.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral

Asset Name: Lodge with front wall and railings at the SW entrance to Glynn House			
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.3.4km	
<i>Description:</i> Estate lodge, now house, c.1830, with 20 th century alterations. Single-storey, two-room plan, each room heated from back-to-back fireplaces from the axial stack; polygonal bay attached to the former symmetrical front, on the road facade, with 20 th century porch attached to the side. The front wall encloses the garden at the front and sides, the railings on the wall have principal stanchions with urn finials and 4 plain rails. Pair of gate piers, framed the garden gateway, approx 1m high, of square plan with pyramidal caps, set off-centre to right.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located near the base of the steep east-facing slope on the western side of the River Fowey valley.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located adjacent to the A38 road to Liskeard, terraced into the slope below the road, the lodge sits at the entrance to the estate, within a small enclosure surrounded by parkland trees.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along the roadscape and along the driveway, otherwise enclosed by the valley and trees.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is a small building alongside the road, within the valley and has no wider presence.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The nature of the asset as an estate feature, the valley location and woodland setting reduces sensitivity to change in the wider landscape.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would possibly be visible up the valley to the north, framing distant views over the tops of the trees. This may have a minor effect on the roadscape views/experience, although an operational turbine already stands in these views so the impact could be a cumulative one.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor			

4.8.3 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 bungalowoid 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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Lower Margate			
Parish: Bodmin		Within the ZTV: NO (borderline)	
Designation: GII	Condition: unknown (fair to good?)	Distance to turbine: 1.6km	
Description: A small 19 th century house of stone rubble with slate roof and rendered gable stacks; double-depth plan with extension to the rear. Symmetrical three-window frontage, facing south. Original windows and period internal fittings.			
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located near the base of the valley of Cardinham Water, close to where a tributary valley joins the main valley. On an east-south-east facing slope.			
Setting: Located within a sub-rectangular enclosure with deciduous woodland to the north and east, and hedgebanks topped with mature deciduous trees to the west and south. Approached from the south by a tree-lined lane, opening onto an open drive up to the front of the building. The immediate setting is bounded by these trees.			
Principal Views: Up the drive to the house, and possibly across the tops of the trees to the south (not verified).			
Landscape Presence: A small house on the edge of woodland, this dwelling is not distinct on a landscape			

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

scale.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A small 19 th century dwelling, its sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape is low.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine could be visible behind the trees behind the house (not verified).
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/unknown , probably negligible to negative/minor

Asset Name: Bodmin		
<i>Parish:</i> Bodmin		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.5-4.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> The name Bodmin comes from archaic Cornish, "bod", meaning a dwelling; and a contraction of "menegh", meaning 'monk' or 'church land'. The "monks' dwelling" may refer to an early monastic settlement instituted by St. Guron. St Petroc founded a monastery in Bodmin in the sixth century. The monastery held eighteen manors at the time of Domesday, and was, in fact, the only large Cornish settlement to be recorded in the Domesday book. There was also a successful market in the town and Bodmin was the commercial focus for the tin mining industry on Bodmin Moor. In 1136 St Petroc's monastery was rebuilt/re-established and enlarged as the Augustinian Priory of St Mary the Virgin and St Petroc. In the 13th century an order of Franciscans also developed a Friary in the town. Borough status was confirmed by Edward I in 1285. In the 15th century the Norman church of St Petroc was largely rebuilt and stands as one of the largest churches in Cornwall. In 1497 Perkin Warbeck was crowned as King Richard IV in the town during the uprising against Henry VII. The town essentially developed into an important medieval monastic town and remained that way until the 19th century, with very little later development, until for a short period it became the county town, before being superseded by Truro. Many of the significant official buildings in the town, such as the Shire Hall, were developed at this time. Bodmin Jail is of significant note, built in the late 18th century, the first British prison to hold prisoners in separate cells rather than communally. Victoria Barracks, formerly depot of the now defunct Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Bodmin Lunatic Asylum, St Lawrence Hospital and the Workhouse also date from this period.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The Conservation Area occupies a tributary valley to the River Camel, an important strategic position, and runs in a rough-east-west alignment along the base and lower slopes of the valley. A long arm of the Conservation Area extends up the south side of the valley onto the upper slopes and crests the hill along the B3268.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The Conservation Area occupies the historic core of the town, in the base of the valley, a long arm running up the slopes to the south of the parish church.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are principal streetscapes along St Leonards, Higher Bore Street and Fore Street, the latter to and from the church. There are enclosed but important views along Chapel Lane, Market Street, Turf Street, Crockwell Street, Bree Shute Lane, Mill Street, Pool Lane and Town Arms Passage, Berry Lane. Townscape views into the valley are achieved down Beacon Hill and Crinnicks Hill, looking north. Castle Street, Priory Road and St Nicholas Street, run away from the parish church. In the heart of the town, where the roads converge south of the parish church, in Church Square, there are important views between buildings such as Shire Hall, Shire House, Market House, Turret House, Carlton House and the parish church.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Bodmin 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.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The Conservation Area is sensitive to changes within, which would disrupt the historic streetscapes and vistas, or change the appearance of one of the Listed buildings. It is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the valley, in which the historic Conservation Areas are focused. Streetscapes in the town are enclosed by tall buildings and there are no wider landscape views. Long views across the townscape, from St Leonards may find the turbine included but the complex streetscapes at ground level should be capable of distracting from a distant kinetic skyline profile, so the impact is debateable.</p>		

Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible to negative/minor

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: St Petroc's Well, Bodmin		
<i>Parish:</i> Bodmin		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 2.2km
<i>Description:</i> Holy well, possibly medieval, built into a bank; with a square opening with granite moulded jambs and cambered lintel.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> At the eastern end of the broad valley that contains Bodmin town, on a gentle south-facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> On the edge of a series of playing fields, adjacent to a housing estate and a culverted watercourse.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Limited, views from the general location across the playing fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> As a largely subterranean structure, its landscape presence is very limited.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a largely subterranean structure, its sensitivity to development in the wider landscape is very limited.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minimal; meaningful views that included both the asset and the proposed turbine would be very limited.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i>		

Asset Name: Penycumcwyke		
<i>Parish:</i> Milltown, Cardinham		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.4km
<i>Description:</i> Late 18 th century house, with some 20 th century alterations. Two-room plan with central entrance, each room heated from a gable end stack. There is a 20 th century addition to rear. There is a central plank door in the front range, with semi-circular timber hood on wooden posts.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the north face of Bunny's Hill, on a steep north-east facing gradient, on the mid to lower slopes leading down into the steep-sided valley to the north.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the edge of a narrow minor road, between Milltown and Cardinham, within a steep-sided valley, a tributary to Cardinham Water. The house is set down to the north of the road, terraced into the slope. It is framed to the north by Parsonage Wood.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along the roadscape; other views are impeded by the trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The wooded valley setting of the asset precludes any wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosed setting in the valley, within woodlands, means the asset is not particularly sensitive to wide landscape changes, only those within its immediate setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible and there would be no affect on views, experience or setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i>		

Asset Name: St. Meubrids Cottage		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.6km
<i>Description:</i> Early 19 th century house, with few later alterations. Two-room plan, with central entrance;		

room to left heated from gable end stack and small unheated room to right. Two-storey, three-window symmetrical front range.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a north-facing slope. The village stands on the upper east side of the Cardinham Water valley.
<i>Setting:</i> The house is built into the churchyard at the rear (south), within the heart of the churchtown, with other cottages immediately to the north-west and the road to the north and east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views to the cottage are south, along the village roadscape, towards the cottage, where the church tower frames the view. The cottage itself has some views north across the fields which surround the village but these are restricted to the first floor windows by the opposing hedgebanks along the road.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cottage is a key visible feature along the village roadscape as it is set into the churchyard. It is a small structure and has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset's setting is enclosed within the village; it would be sensitive to changes in the principal views toward and within the village. It is not affected by wider landscape changes.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The cottages to the west/north-west and the wooded churchyard would screen all views to the turbine. There would be no effect on the setting.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i>

Asset Name: The Old Vicarage			
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.4.7km	
<i>Description:</i> Vicarage of c.1845, with 20 th century alterations. Double-depth plan with principal room to left and right. Large two-storey service wing to rear left. Two storey, symmetrical three window front range. Built after Lanhydrock was made into a "regular" parish by Bishop Philpotts of Exeter in 1844, for the Reverend Charles Grylls.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper, very shallow south-south-west facing slopes of a tributary valley of the River Fowey, set at the head of the valley on its eastern side.			
<i>Setting:</i> Set against the western edge of the Lanhydrock parkland, in a rectangular enclosure bounded by hedgebanks and mature trees with double entrances off the B3268 road, to Lostwithiel. Associated outbuildings stand to the north-east of the house, which sits to the east of the enclosure, away from the road.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are focused east, south, south-east and south-west across the agricultural landscape, wholly enclosed to the north-north-east by estate woodlands, 'The Belts' and 'Great Wood'.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a visible feature on the edge of the parkland and along the road but is quite enclosed by trees so does not hold landscape presence.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be very sensitive to changes in its views across the fields, with consideration for views shown in its design. Indeed, several turbines and a solar farm have appeared in these views in recent years.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the asset or appear within any key landscape views.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i>			

Asset Name: Lanhydrock war memorial club			
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.4.9km	

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Description:</i> 1920s slatestone and rubble building, with granite dressings, with single-storey symmetrical gabled front, with central porch and stone mullioned and transomed windows. Plan, with central entrance leading to lateral corridor, with main hall to centre rear, heated by rear lateral stack. Two rooms to each gabled wing, to the front an unheated room, to the rear, a room heated by a side stack.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a south-south-west slope, at the head of a valley which runs away to the south-east, towards the River Fowey.
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a walled yard, on the northern side of the B3268 to Lostwithiel, just west of the Old Vicarage, on the edge of the Lanhydrock Estate.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are east, north and west across the surrounding fields, as well as along the roadscape and to the north-east to the Lanhydrock estate woodlands.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The club has very definite presence along the roadscape, on approach to Lanhydrock.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a very specific community function unrelated to views, making it less sensitive to landscape changes.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The upper part of the turbine may be visible over the tops of the trees associated with the A30 and across the northern edge of the woodlands of the Lanhydrock Estate, but at almost 5km distance.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

Asset Name: Trethorne			
<i>Parish:</i> Blisland		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.6km	
<i>Description:</i> Late 17 th century house, two-room plan with larger room, possible hall, on the higher side to right, heated by an end stack.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid west-facing slopes of a steep valley, which runs down to Blisland.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located along a minor road linking the A30 road to Blisland. The house stands in a long narrow enclosure, framed by hedgebanks and mature trees. The valley which the house overlooks is overgrown. To the east, the higher open ground of the moorland stretches away across Trehudreth Downs.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are generally wide views across the moorland from the setting, but the views from the house itself are restricted by the mature hedgebanks of the enclosure.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence, largely screened by the hedgebanks.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house has some wide moorland views so would be sensitive to changes in the views towards Trehudreth Downs.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in the landscape across the A30, but at a distance over almost 5km and restricted by the associated road landscaping.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor			

Asset Name: West Penstroda and garden walls to the front			
<i>Parish:</i> Blisland		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> poor/fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.7km	
<i>Description:</i> Early 17 th century house, with front garden walls, possibly with earlier origins. House of granite ashlar and stone rubble, original plan uncertain, with a central element of two-room plan and cross passage. Slate roof with gable ends, with a moulded granite parapet coping on the right hand gable end with moulded granite end stack.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the shallow upper west-facing slopes of a valley,			

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

on the west side of Trehudreth Downs.
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a track, west of the road, with a number of outbuildings and barns surrounding the house to the south and west. Within an irregular enclosure of stone-faced banks within large irregular fields.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the moorland to Trehudreth Downs and views up the valley towards Blisland; views to the south are more limited by the landscaping associated with the A30 road. Views to the house would be from across the valley to the west-south-west and would not be affected.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is visible as part of the moorland agricultural fringe but does not hold wide landscape presence outside of its enclosure.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets wide views/open setting makes it sensitive to additions within the moorland landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would stand to the west, at almost 5km, but would not intrude on valley views or views east to the moorland.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor

Asset Name: Blisland		
<i>Parish:</i> Blisland	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> fair overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.2-5.5km
<i>Description:</i> The derivation of the placename is unclear; 'Bleselonde' was recorded in 1284. In the Domesday Book, the manor is entered as 'Gluston'. On Manor Common is the Prehistoric stone circle known as the Trippet Stones. Blisland Manor House is 16 th century; Blisland Manor was held by the family of Billing; they were also landowners at St Breward. The Grade I Listed parish church, of Norman origins, is dedicated to Saints Hyacinth and Protus. There are approx. 25/26 Listed buildings/structures within the village, one of which, the Mansion House, is Grade II* Listed.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south-facing slopes of a valley tributary of the River Camel, between two high ridges.		
<i>Setting:</i> Blisland lies on the south-western fringes of Bodmin, on the edge of Trehudreth Downs, east of the River Camel valley. The village is framed by Manor Commons to the north-west. To the south the landscape wooded grounds of Lavethan wrap around the village in a steep tributary valley. Anciently-enclosed land surrounds the village immediately to the north and east, showing evidence of surviving medieval strip-field systems.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key streetscape views are along Tregenna Road, Manor Close and Church Close. Important views are through and across the village green, shaded by trees; all roads and houses focus around this central feature.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village as a whole is a key visual element in the agricultural fringe of Bodmin Moor; the Conservation Area does not have distinct separate presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views are inwardly focused within the Conservation Area around the village green.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible, and would not feature in views to the village, save perhaps those directly from the north.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: St. Tudy		
<i>Parish:</i> St. Tudy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> good overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.8-9.1km
<i>Description:</i> The village is a classic example of a radial settlement pattern, focused around the sub-oval		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<p>church enclosure holding the Grade I Listed parish church of 15th century date, Perpendicular style, with Norman origins. The settlement is believed to have early medieval origins with a Breton missionary, later a saint, 'Tudy', establishing a religious site here in the 6th century. There was supposedly a medieval manor nearby at Tinten and in the 18th century, the village is recorded as having an annual cattle fair. Key buildings are the Church, 'The Clink' built into the walls of the churchyard, a church house later used as school room, the Village Pump and Trough and Smithy, which all frame the square to the north of the church. To the northern part of the village along Hengar Lane is the Methodist Church and school room, form the 19th century. There are over 40 Listed building in the village.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The village stands on a high ridge between the River Allen to the west and River Camel to the east. The village itself stands on a watershed between two steep tributary valleys to the river Allen, which run away to the south-west.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The village is framed by an agricultural landscape of fields; the two valleys to the west and south are wooded. To the east of the settlement, leading to Longstone, narrower elongated fields lie perpendicular to the road, hinting at earlier medieval strip-fields.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are the narrow streetscape views within the village, along Hengar Road, Redvale Road, Church Road, Chapel Road and Wadebridge Road towards the church and across/within the village centre. Within the village green, immediately north of the church, there are important views between the Clink, Smithy and village pump, and war memorial, as well as the village pub.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village as a whole is a key visual element in the agricultural landscape and the church tower holds landscape primacy as a <i>landmark asset</i>. The Conservation Area does not have a distinct separate presence.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views are inwardly focused within the Conservation Area towards the church and narrow streetscape views are enclosed by rows of attached historic cottages and outbuildings.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible within the Conservation Area and would not affect the experiential value of the settlement.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>

Asset Name: Lostwithiel		
<i>Parish:</i> Lostwithiel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (partly)
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.8-8.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> The name is now thought to come from the Old Cornish Lost Gwydhyel meaning "tail-end of the woodland", although there have been many other theories. The town is an ancient borough and manor, with Restormel Castle standing just to the north. The town grew up around the important river crossing and became an important stannary town in the medieval period, with a fine 14th century bridge, remains of the Stannary Court and Coinage House and Guildhall all stand within the town. St Bartholomew's Church is Grade I Listed. There are over 70 Listed buildings in the town.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the western wide of the valley of the River Fowey, on the mid-to-lower slopes, at a strategic crossing of the river before it widens into the estuary.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Lostwithiel occupies the western banks of the river, Bridgend, its sister settlement, occupies the east bank. Two steep wooded tributary valleys run down off the high downs into the town from the west. To the north, the town is abutted by the landscaped estate of Restormel Castle and to the south by agricultural land.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are within and across the valley, to the north towards Restormel Castle and south towards Fowey estuary. There are important streetscape views along North Street, Fore Street, South Street, Bodmin Hill, Duke Street, Shute Hill, Quay Street, Church Lane and Grenville Road.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Lostwithiel is visually dominant at this point within the River Fowey valley. It has no wider landscape presence outside of the valley and the Conservation Area does not have a separate profile.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views are inwardly focussed within the Conservation Area towards the church; it is</p>		

sensitive to changes which would disrupt the historic streetscapes and vistas, or change the appearance of one of the Listed buildings. It is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible standing north, within the valley views. There would be no effect on the Conservation Areas vistas and little effect on specific setting
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor

Asset Name: St. Neot		
<i>Parish:</i> St. Neot	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.6-8.9km
<i>Description:</i> There are 15 Listed buildings in the village, including the Grade I Listed, Church of St Anietus. The manor of St Neot was recorded in the Domesday Book, recorded as held by Robert, Count of Mortain. The village grew up around a river crossing and is of rural character. A small monastery was developed on the site of the church in the 11 th century. The village developed further in the 18 th and 19 th centuries due to the quarrying of slate at nearby Carnglaze and mineral extraction on Bodmin Moor.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The village is set in the River Neot (Loveny) valley and straddling the slopes either side.		
<i>Setting:</i> The village is set down in the river valley, framed by the moorland to the north and the agricultural landscape to the east, south and west. To the west the village crowds around the end of the bridge and the river bank, to the east the houses stretch up the slope along the main road. The church is terraced into the mid slopes on the eastern side of the valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The key views are north/south along the river and across the valley from the east/west. Streetscape views down into the village and across the bridge are important. Principal views are from the bridge crossing to and from the church.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village is dominant in the valley at this point but has no wider landscape presence due to the inverted nature of the valley location.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Due to its valley location the village is not that sensitive to change in the wider landscape; the Conservation Area would be sensitive to changes within streetscape views and to Listed buildings.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible from the Conservation Area or the valley setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

4.8.4 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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Church of St. Meubred; various GII Listed monuments	
Parish: Cardinham	Within the ZTV: YES

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Designation:</i> GI/GII monuments	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.6km
<i>Description:</i> 15 th century parish church. Extensively restored and extended in the late 19 th century. Nave and chancel in one, with north and south aisles, a south porch and west tower. The tower is of three stages on a moulded plinth; with narrow set back weathered buttresses, clasping pinnacles at each stage, an embattled parapet, with octagonal pinnacles and crocketed spirelets. Some fine Perpendicular windows. 15 th century waggon roofs, to interior of north and south aisles.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a very slight north and west facing slope. At the north-east end of a promontory which projects west into the Cardinham Water valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a raised churchyard, bounded by stone-faced banks and walls. The churchyard is open to the village on the north, east and south sides, enclosed by trees to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views within the village, to and from the church. Wide landscape views to the church tower, e.g. back along the parish road to the north. There are principal views across the Brighton Water valley to and from Cardinham Castle. Views across to the church in its landscape at a distance of 2.5km+ from the west and south-west could be affected, dependant on the viewpoint.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower is a <i>landmark asset</i> . The body of the church is enclosed by the village.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church tower is sensitive to challenges to its skyline profile and additions to the landscape in which the tower was once dominant.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible from the church tower and within wider landscape views. The body of the church and setting are screened by the trees to the west of the churchyard. The turbine would be in addition to several operational turbines in this landscape which already compete for landscape primacy with the church tower.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/moderate		

Asset Name: Gateways Steps and walls along the E and N side of the Churchyard of St. Meubred		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.6km
<i>Description:</i> Two 19 th century gateways, with steps and flanking walls, south-east and north of the churchyard. Slatestone rubble dry stone walls, with granite slab steps and granite monolith gate piers, with wooden gates.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a very slight north and west facing slope. At the north-east end of a promontory which projects west into the Cardinham Water valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> The assets frame the churchyard, located along the main road within the village, to the north and south-east of the church building.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views within the village, to and from the church and churchyard.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The churchyard features have no wider landscape presence, being enclosed within the village.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets boundary/churchyard function is unrelated to outward landscape views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from these assets and there will be no affect on setting, which is largely restricted to the churchyard.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Berry Tower; Berry Tower Conservation Area		
<i>Parish:</i> Bodmin	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII/CA	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.7km
<i>Description:</i> Former chapel tower, now ruined, surviving from the Chapel of the Holy Rood (1501-14). Built of coursed dressed stone with granite window dressings. The roofless tower is of three stages, with dividing string courses, of square plan, with an enclosed internal stair turret in the north-west corner.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on top of a narrow ridge, on a slight south-south-west facing slope overlooking the valley occupied by Bodmin town. The ground rises to the north-west within an extension to the cemetery, within which the asset is enclosed.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within the 19 th century landscaped cemetery along Cross Lane on the northern fringes of Bodmin.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across the valley to and from Bodmin, to the top of the tower. Outward views at ground level are restricted by tree planting within the cemetery. There are key views to the top		

of the tower, rising above the trees, along Cross Lane from the east and west.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The tower is a visible vertical feature on the edge of the town, but does not hold landscape primacy.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to challenges to its skyline profile and setting within the cemetery.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible across Bodmin. It would not affect views along Cross Lane, within the cemetery, or the setting in the cemetery.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor

Asset Name: Church of St Petroc, ruins of the Chapel of St Thomas Becket, Bodmin		
<i>Parish:</i> Bodmin		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GI and GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 2.7km
<i>Description:</i> Church: Late 15 th century church, earliest Cornish Perpendicular with high parallel aisles running the length of the building, massive north tower (Norman to third storey), heavy 19 th century restoration to west front. 19 th century roofs except south chancel aisle, with an exceptional range of medieval interior monuments. Chapel: crypt and walls with some window details survive.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> In the base of the valley containing Bodmin town, at the base of the north slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> The townscape of central Bodmin, with roads running to the south, housing but also a garage opposite. Open to the south, but hemmed in by buildings to the west, and by mature deciduous trees in the churchyard to the east and north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Across to the town to the south from the churchyard and porch, and back to the church from the south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> A large and imposing structure, awkwardly located close to the edge of the historic town and thus caught within the ambit of some unsympathetic developments and the principal road in and out of the town. It dominates its immediate townscape, but has restricted landscape presence beyond that.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Highly sensitive to changes to its immediate environment, less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Neither building falls within the ZTV, and views across the town in which the proposed turbine might feature would be at a distance where the church is less readily-discernible as a distinct separate structure.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral to negligible		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Church of St Helena		
<i>Parish:</i> Helland		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.8km
<i>Description:</i> 13 th century cruciform church, extended in 15/16 th and 17 th century, substantially rebuilt in the 1870s, west tower rebuilt 1888 by Silvanus Trevail, of two stages, embattled with pinnacles “but lacking the presence and originality of his tower at Temple” (Beacham & Pevsner 2014, 243).		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located, with its churchtown, in a very slight combe on the higher slopes above the River Camel, on a north-west facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set within an enclosure bounded with mature deciduous trees with agricultural fields to the south, west and north, the buildings of its churchtown to the east. The setting is notable for being at once rather intimate, with regard to its relationship to the churchtown and the scale of its structure, and		

sweeping, with the vistas possible to the north-west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Where possible, views from the churchyard are to the north-west, where a sweeping vista across Pencarrow and St Mabyn is possible. Views from the body of the church to the east are blocked by the buildings of the churchtown. Views back to the church from the north-west are possible.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is not particularly distinctive on a landscape scale.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Highly sensitive to changes within its immediate and local landscape, but not, in this instance, particularly sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, due to the scale of the church and its tower, the intimacy of its churchtown setting, and the loss of evidential value in the 19 th century.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Limited. Not within the ZTV, and views across to the asset from the north-west that would also potentially include the proposed turbine would be at distances of 5km+, where the church fades to a component part of the landscape rather than a distinctive landmark.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible.

Asset Name: Church of St Hydroc		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanhydrock		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 4.5km
<i>Description:</i> A small 15 th century church heavily restored if not rebuilt in 1886-8. Some early memorials but mainly 19 th interior. Three-stage offset west tower. In the shadow of Lanhydrock House.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located at the eastern end of a shallow combe facing down into the valley of the River Fowey. To the north, west and south, the sides of the combe rise up sharply to contain the site.		
<i>Setting:</i> The narrow end of the combe contains the church, the House and a large number of related assets. The location is hemmed-in by the plantations that cloak the steep slopes of the combe to the west, and direct the eye towards the house from the east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> From the gardens around the house, and along the garden path with yew trees that runs up to the chancel. The tower may have functioned as an eye-catcher within the wider park.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> A reasonably-prominent building within the park, forming part of a visual ensemble with the House and gatehouse.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church forms part of a high-value group that would be highly sensitive to visual intrusion. While concealed and, to some extent, dwarfed by the mass of the House, the tower is another visual anchor within the park, despite its late date.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The church only just falls within the ZTV, and the extensive plantations around and throughout the wider park would provide comprehensive local blocking.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible.		

Asset Name: Church of St Bartholomew, Warleggan		
<i>Parish:</i> Warleggan		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GI*	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.9km
<i>Description:</i> 13 th century parish church with significant additions in the early and late 15 th century. Nave and chancel in one; with the addition of an early 15 th century west tower and a later 15 th century south aisle with south porch. The tower was repaired in the 18 th century and again in 1818, when the spire collapsed onto the church.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south-facing slopes of the south-western fringes of Bodmin Moor.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a small heavily-wooded churchyard, of sub-circular shape, enclosed by stone-faced banks. The church is located up a track off the parish road, north-east of the wooded landscape gardens of a large house		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views across the churchyard and up the track to the church from the parish		

road. There is also an important view along a narrow path to the church from the east. Otherwise the church is quite enclosed and screened by the trees. Views to the church are from across the valley to the south.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church does not have landscape presence due to screening by the mature trees of the adjacent landscape gardens. The church does form part of a visible group, framed by the trees.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape as it is screened by trees and does not have a distinctive skyline profile.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the church and there would be no effect on its setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: St. Bellamins Chapel, on St Bellarmin's Tor		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.3km
<i>Description:</i> Located close to the rifle range. Historically-documented chapel site but without significant remains. Traditionally believed to be on the summit, another possible building has been previously noted at the southern foot of the Tor, but is contested as a chapel site.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The rocky outcrop occupies the southern terminus of a high north-south ridge on the western extremity of the National Park boundary, on Bodmin Moor.		
<i>Setting:</i> The supposed chapel site stands on the peak of the rocky tor. Footpaths run nearby but do not access the summit. The site has a liminal quality, within the bleak exposed moorland, often associated with early chapels.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are expected to be vast moorland views from the summit, however the A30 trunk route and the use of the area as a rifle range has introduced 20 th century features to the landscape.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The tor itself is a key visual element across the moorland landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The tenuous nature of this monument and lack of confirmed physical remains means it is difficult to assess sensitivity, as it appears to feature largely in documentary sources.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would undoubtedly be visible from the summit of the tor, under 5km.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/unknown, neutral?		

Asset Name: Trezance holy well and chapel enclosure		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> poor/fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.1km
<i>Description:</i> A holy well and rectangular enclosure. The holy well survives as a small granite structure built into the bank; constructed of large blocks of granite forming a wall to either side of the entrance, with a flat roof of granite slabs, forming a rectangular well chamber. The uneven granite floor of the well chamber forms the well basin. The rectangular enclosure above the well contains the chapel site. This enclosure survives as a stone and earth bank enclosing an area approximately 30m by 15m, terraced into the hillside to form a level platform.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a south-south-west facing slope, above the valley of Cardinham Water to the west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a boggy overgrown wooded copse, accessed via a track off the parish road, south of Trezance Farm, surrounded by fields. The chapel enclosure is wholly overgrown.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are completely restricted due to the undergrowth.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small building has no landscape presence, and is completely enclosed within the undergrowth. The banks of the enclosure are now subsumed into the hedgebank field system.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are not sensitive to wider landscape changes as they relate specifically to the spring. It has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be generally visible in the landscape at just over 3km.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Church of St. Mabena	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mabyrn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.7km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church with possible Norman origins, mostly dating to the late 15 th century. Significantly altered in 1818 and restored in the 1880s. Plan of nave and chancel in one, with additions of the late 15 th century north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. Tall three-stage unbuttressed west tower, with embattled parapet and crocketed finials. The upper stage of the tower has four niches with carved figures. Original 15 th century waggon roofs to nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with carved wall plates and decorative bosses.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the fairly level summit of a ridge of ground orientated roughly north-east to south-west, south of the River Allen valley, above a steep combe dropping down to the north, with a less abrupt combe to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a walled churchyard in the heart of the village, with houses to the north, east and west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide landscape views to and from the church tower; the body of the church is enclosed within the village. There are principal village views along the roadscapes to and from the church.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is a <i>landmark asset</i> , but has already been compromised by an operational turbine to the south-west of the village.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church tower is sensitive to challenges to its skyline profile. There is already a large turbine immediately south-west of the village which challenges the church tower.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be distantly visible at almost 8km. It would not be visually intrusive at this distance and there would be very little further impact on the church.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

Asset Name: Church of St Uda		
<i>Parish:</i> St Tudy	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.9km
<i>Description:</i> 15 th century parish church, with possible Norman origins. There is a surviving font and pre-Norman coped stone in the churchyard. Restored in the 1870s by St Aubyn with various later phases of alteration and repair in the 1880s-1930s. Nave and chancel in one, of unknown date, with 15 th century north and south aisles and west tower. Later 15 th century or 16 th century south porch. Three-storey west tower, with integral stair turret, with embattled parapet and crocketed finials.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the level summit of a promontory, a watershed between two narrow steep tributary valleys of the River Allen		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands in a walled sub-oval churchyard within the heart of the village. The churchyard is framed by mature trees.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are key views between the church and village and there are wide views to the church tower within the surrounding landscape.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower is a <i>landmark asset</i> , but the rest of the church has significant presence as the focus of the village but no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church tower is sensitive to challenges to its skyline profile and additions to the landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be very distantly visible at almost 9km. It would not be visually intrusive at this distance and there will be no effect on setting. There are several operational turbines in the immediate landscape.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

Asset Name: Church of St Bruerdus		
<i>Parish:</i> St Breward	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.5km
<i>Description:</i> 13 th century parish church, with Norman origins, Significant survival of work undertaken during 1224-1245, by William Briwere, Bishop of Exeter and dedicated in 1278. Restored and partially rebuilt in the 1860s by St Aubyn. The Norman church is of cruciform shape, with a long 6-bay north aisle, with Norman piers surviving. This plan was altered in the 13 th century and windows added, the south aisle being added in the 15 th century, possibly at the same time as the south porch and west tower. Unbuttressed three-stage west tower, with moulded plinth, strings and battlemented parapet with		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

crocketed finials.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the break of a south-facing slope, on a promontory above the valley of the River Camel, on the western fringes of Bodmin Moor.
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands in a walled churchyard with a 19 th century cemetery to the south; it has a small churchtown north of the main village.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are vast views from the church tower west across the moorland fringes and the Camel Valley. There are views between the churchyard and cemetery and key views to and from the church within the village.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower is a <i>landmark asset</i> within the moorland fringe landscape, with wide landscape primacy.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is sensitive to challenges to its landscape primacy and skyline profile.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There are many operational turbines visible in this landscape already, but the proposed turbine is almost 10km away and would not be visually intrusive.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Church of St. Mary the Virgin		
Parish: Braddock/Broad oak	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: GI	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.8.6km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church, of cruciform plan with Norman origins, largely rebuilt in the 13 th century. Significant additions of 15 th century date and extensive 19 th century restoration. Nave and chancel in one, under a continuous roof, north transept and south aisle with gabled south porch. West tower on earlier stone plinth, unbuttressed, of two stages, embattled, with crocketed finials.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the south-east edge of a broad hilltop, with a steep valley to the north and more gentle valleys to the south and south-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a churchyard enclosed by stone-faced hedgebanks. The church stands on the edge of the Boconnoc Estate and is framed by parkland woodlands to the south and west, adjacent to the Old Rectory, in a small churchtown.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The banks of the churchyard are topped with mature trees to the west and it is framed by hedges and landscape gardens to the east, restricting views to and from the church.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower can just be seen over the trees, but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is less sensitive to landscape changes as it is screened from wide landscape views and has no distinctive skyline profile.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will not be visible from the church, and at 8.6km there would be limited effect on the setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral to negligible		

Asset Name: Church of St. Nectans, chapel		
Parish: Lostwithiel/Boconnoc	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: GII*	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.8.5km
<i>Description:</i> Chapel site, dating from 1281. Parish church of the 15 th century, damaged in 1644 during the Battle of Lostwithiel, when the tower was reduced in height. Enlarged and repaired in the 1820s and 1860s and restored in the 1960s. A pyramid slate roof tops the one-and-a-half stage tower with a slate-hung bellcote. The plan of the church/chapel comprises nave, south porch and west tower.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a very slight south-east slope, above a slight combe to the east, the ground rising to the west to a shallow eminence.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands in a small wooded churchyard framed by stone-faced banks, located up a track on the western side of the Boconnoc estate. The churchyard stands in a larger sub-rectangular enclosure, bounded by hedgebanks within the field system.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views to the surrounding countryside to the east, where the tree-lined boundary of the churchyard is less well defined; otherwise views are restricted to the churchyard.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has no landscape presence as it is completely screened by trees.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape due to its wooded churchyard.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible from the asset and would have limited		

impact on an appreciation of its wider setting.

Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible
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4.8.5 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).

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Cardinham Methodist Chapel		
Parish: Cardinham		Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)
Designation: GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: 2.7km
<i>Description:</i> Rectangular building of roughly-dressed granite rubble with granite quoins and brick dressings, with a slate roof and terracotta ridge tiles. Extension to east for Sunday School. Windows are horned sashes with Y-traceried heads and two-centred arches. The interior retains some period fixtures and fittings.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the west-facing slopes of Cardinham Water, above part of the village but on a level with the church.		
<i>Setting:</i> The churchtown settlement lies immediately to the south, dropping down into a slight combe. The rear (north) side of the chapel is open to the adjacent farmland, but the front (south) is slightly screened by a hedge and trees.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the building would be from across the valley to the west, views from the chapel are slightly restricted by the hedge/trees, but otherwise fairly uninterrupted. A designed view across to the parish church may have been a factor in its location.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The structure has no individual landscape presence, although as a component part of Cardinham churchtown it contributes to a settlement that does have a wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Limited; the chapel is a good example to the local vernacular, but has no wider landscape presence and was not conceived with views in mind.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The proposed turbine might be visible from the chapel, but would not feature in views to the structure in its landscape context, as those views would largely be from the west and south-west.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible.		

4.8.6 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).

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Wayside cross 120m NW of Callywith		
Parish: Bodmin/Cardinham boundary	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.1.3km
Description: The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a length of granite shaft, c.1.8m high. It is rather worn, but decorated with a flared Greek cross in relief on both faces with a small hole at the centre.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Moved to this position during the Bodmin Bypass, the cross now stands on a slight south-facing slope, at the head of a combe, which runs south.		
Setting: Located on the side of a road, adjacent to the slip road off the A30 trunk route; the cross stands south of a small road junction.		
Principal Views: There are wide views to the south and east from the location, views being enclosed to the west and north by the landscaping associated with the road.		
Landscape Presence: The asset holds no landscape presence in what is now a busy and complex transport environment adjacent to an industrial park and at the junction of several major roads.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset has been moved and is not in its intended location, making it less sensitive to further changes in the landscape.		
Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would be visible and located nearby, and there would be a cumulative impact. However, the original setting of the cross has been heavily compromised and it thoroughly modern.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

Asset Name: Cross near Deviock Cottage		
Parish: Cardinham		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.1.3km
<i>Description:</i> Wheel-head cross with roughly-hewn chamfered shaft, c.2m high. Decorated with a raised carving of a Latin cross and there is an irregular line of raised carving down the shaft. Set on a roughly-hewn square granite plinth. Possible Anglo-Saxon origin, pre-Conquest.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south-south-east facing slopes of a high ridge/promontory, forming the north side of the Cardinham Water valley, at the confluence with a tributary valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at the junction of a farm track and green lane, unadopted but accessible via a public footpath. The former routeways are lined by mature hedgebanks. Deviock Cottage stands immediately to the north, within a garden enclosed by hedges.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are largely along the routeways, tracks and lanes and to some extent to the surrounding fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a visible feature along the routeways, but does not have any wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of specific spiritual function and is associated specifically with the routeway.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> A large turbine already stands in this landscape, next to the adjacent farmstead and this visually dominates the setting of this asset. The proposed turbine is likely to be screened by intervening woodland.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Lantern cross 60m NE of Lanrcarffe; an early Christian memorial stone at Lanrcarffe		
Parish: Helland		Within the ZTV:
Designation: SAM & GII	Condition: Fair	Distance to turbine: 1.8km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval (15 th century) lantern cross head mounted on a modern shaft and base, c.2m high. Each face is decorated with a figure in relief beneath an ogee-arched canopy. These are: the Virgin and child, a crucifixion scene, a bishop, and an indistinct (weathered) figure. The original base is located outside the barn here, but the lantern head was moved in 1850 to Tredethy, and back in 1946. Early medieval (5 th -8 th century) memorial stone, 1.88m long. Inscribed 'DVNO ATI HIC IACIT FILI ME CAGNI' (here lies the body of Duno(c)atus son of Me(s)cagnus). Found in 1912 in a streambed nearby, taken to Bodmin, but later returned and built into a wall, now a summerhouse.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The two stones are located within a farmstead on the upper slopes of a steep combe dropping down to Clerkenwater Leat, on a west-north-west facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Both stones are located within the heavily-wooded grounds of Lanrcarffe Manor, within the garden enclosure.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the monuments are highly restricted, even in winter, by the trees in and around the garden. Views are limited to those immediately in and around the house and its drive.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The two monuments have no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Neither stone would be particularly sensitive to changes in the wider landscape. One, if not both, stones are no longer in their original position, and function more as garden features.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minimal, given the degree of local blocking from trees.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Medieval wayside cross at Castle Hill 74m N of Bodmin parish church	
Parish: Bodmin	Within the ZTV: YES

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2km
<i>Description:</i> The wayside cross is of wheel-head form, surviving with an upright granite shaft, measuring c.2.3m high, set into a modern base. The wheel-head is decorated with an equal-limbed cross in relief. The north face of the wheel-head has a narrow raised peripheral bead.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the lower to mid slopes of a long south-west facing slope. To the north a steep combe drops to the west, carrying a tributary into the River Camel valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the ancient routeway between Bodmin and Launceston, called Old Callywith Road, where it meets Roselands Road. The cross stands on the small triangle of grass at the road junction.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The principal views to and from the asset are along the roadscape. Landscape views are largely restricted by the mature hedges/hedgebanks that line both roads.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a significant feature of the road junction and roadscape, but it has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has specific visual/spiritual functions.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the asset and there would be no effect on its setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Carminow Cross, SE of Bodmin		
<i>Parish:</i> Bodmin	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.5km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as a medieval wheel-head cross, with upper shaft, set (cemented) onto a modern lower shaft, the whole on a modern double-stepped base. c.3.6m high, the original head and upper shaft are approximately 1.2m high. Of supposed 10 th century date. The wheel-head is pierced with holes, forming an equal-limbed cross with widely splayed arms, enclosed within an outer ring. Decorated on both sides, the wheel-head has a double bead on the outer ring, to the north-east face with five raised round bosses, one at the intersection of the cross-motif's limbs and a smaller boss on each limb. The south-west face has a large central round boss and the arms are pitted by small hollows.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on an artificially level site, a roundabout within the slip roads off the A30/A38, originally on the lower-to-mid south-east facing slopes of a notable promontory, occupied by Castle Canyke hillfort.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a large grassed roundabout at the intersection of slip-roads linking the A30 and A38 trunk roads on the outskirts of Bodmin.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to the roundabout and the short sections of the adjacent roads and slip roads, due to tree planting and landscaping associated with the road network.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a prominent feature of the roundabout but has no wider landscape presence; the scale of the landscaping here tends to diminish even its immediate presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was originally situated on the boundary of Bodmin, Cardinham and Lanhydrock parishes, along a historic route. It was moved in the later 19 th century and then again in the 1970s, when the A30 and A38 roads were developed. It therefore no longer stands in its intended position within the landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be glimpsed over the trees/landscaping, but the setting of the cross has already been heavily compromised.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Churchyard cross in Cardinham churchyard, 5m S of the church; Early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross 10m E of the church		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.6km
<i>Description:</i> The churchyard cross survives as a granite shaft with a wheel-head, the whole standing 2.6m high. The wheel-head is pierced by four holes creating an equal-limbed cross with widely splayed arms, linked by an outer ring. Both principal faces are decorated, with the limbs of the crosses decorated with an interlaced knot. Memorial stone, with a Latin inscription in two parallel lines running down the shaft, and a wheel-		

head cross head above. Early medieval script derived from Roman capitals reads 'Rancori fili Mesgi', translated as 'Rancorus son of Mesgus'. The formula and style of the lettering suggest a late 6th-7th century date.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church stands on the north-east end of the summit of a high south-west to north-east ridge, on a promontory which projects into the Cardinham Water valley to the west. The church stands on the break of slope, as it falls north-east and east.
<i>Setting:</i> Located within the churchyard at Cardinham, south-east of the church building, framed by stone-faced banks, in the heart of the village.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the village and, due to the height of the crosses, views out of the churchyard to the surrounding fields over the roofs of the cottages and houses of the village.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The crosses are visually prominent along the immediate roadscape within the village and within the churchyard, but have no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets have specific visual/memorial/spiritual functions, and are likely to have been curated to the churchyard.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible from the village itself, but is not expected to be directly visible from either cross and there would be no effect on the churchyard setting.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral to negligible

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Berrycombe Cross, at the junction of Berrycombe Road and Cardell Road		
Parish: Bodmin	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: Good	Distance to turbine: 3.3km
<i>Description:</i> Upright wheel-head cross on a shaft, 2.87m high overall, set into a modern granite base with a 19 th century horse trough attached. The principal faces are decorated with an equal-limbed cross in relief, with a narrow bead around the edges. Possibly brought 1km from the manorial boundary with Bodiniel, erected at a road junction c.1850, broken by a lorry in 1968 and re-erected in 1973 at its present location.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> In the valley occupied by Bodmin town, towards the western end, where a valley opens out to the north.		
<i>Setting:</i> Roadside setting, constrained by mature largely deciduous trees and adjacent buildings.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Restricted to views along the adjacent roads.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited, no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Not in its original location, and insensitive to changes in the wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minimal. Not in the ZTV, and views across could not include the proposed turbine.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Ornamented cross shaft at Glynn		
Parish: Cardinham	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: SAM	Condition: Unknown	Distance to turbine: 3.4km
<i>Description:</i> Richly-decorated but mutilated granite cross shaft, rounded corners with vine-scroll ornament on the broad face. Moved from the north end of the pool west of the main house in 1964 to its current position, but was actually founded in the ruins of a house in Warleggan in 1925.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the south-facing slopes of the valley of the River Fowey.		
<i>Setting:</i> The terraced gardens of Glynn House, overlooked by the south elevation of the house, and overlooking the valley to the south and south-west. The whole framed by deciduous trees to the east and west.		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Principal Views:</i> Back to the house and across the terraces to the valley beyond. Not a visible feature in views back to the house from elsewhere.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Minimal.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Essentially a garden feature, with minimal sensitivity to changes in the wider landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> None. Not in the ZTV, and not visible in views back to the house.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral

Asset Name: Treslea Cross, 750m ENE of Cardinham Church		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.4km
<i>Description:</i> The cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a circular wheel-head. On both principal faces a cross with flared arms is enclosed by the perimeter of the head, formed by four shallow pecked hollows radiating from near the centre. The shaft is c.1.1m and is of a tapering rectangular section.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located close to the summit of a hill, on the upper north-east and east-facing slopes.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at a road junction on a triangular piece of grass where three roads meet, with trees and hedges framing all three routeways. A small farmstead also frames the crossroads to the south.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal roadscape views along the routeways and some limited views to the surrounding fields.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross has a strong visual presence at the crossroads, but it does not hold any wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has specific visual/spiritual and associated roadside functions.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible due to screening by trees, hedgebanks and the small farmhouse and barns.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

Asset Name: Two wayside crosses in the Trewardale		
<i>Parish:</i> Blisland	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.7km
<i>Description:</i> Two wheel-head crosses, both decorated with the Maltese Cross in relief. One cross (known as the Whit-ee Cross) came from Whitecross and was moved here in the 19 th century. The other cross was formerly located on the roadside in St Breward parish and moved here in 1860.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in the upper part of a branching valley dropping down to the River Camel, on a south-south-west facing slope.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within the garden of Trewardale, defined by the hedgebanks topped with mature deciduous trees, including specimen garden trees. A sheltered location, with an expanded garden on parkland trees in the valley to the south and south-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> To the south, across the valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The two crosses are not in their original locations, and are used as garden ornaments. They have no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The two crosses are essentially garden ornaments, and would be sensitive to changes that affected the garden, but not changes in the wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> None. Not in ZTV, not in original location.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Two early Christian memorial stones 195m N of Welltown		
Parish: Cardinham		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.3.8km
<p><i>Description:</i> Two early Christian memorial stones, situated at a crossroads. The first stone is c.1.5m high, a rough granite block, with four modern holes. The inscription reads 'VAILATHI FILI VROCHANI'. The second stone is a pillar, split lengthwise, c.1.7m high. The inscription reads 'ORATE PRO EP iScopus Titus', noting a 'Bisho Titus', possibly with a crucifix marking above.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a south-south-east facing slope, above a forked wooded combe which runs south down into the Fowey valley.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located at a crossroads. Both stones were moved here in the 20th century, one from Welltown Farm, the second formerly used as a gatepost along Tawna Lane. They are set into the north side of the crossroads, on the bank, partly within the hedge.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are important views across the crossroads to the fields to the south; principal views are the roadscape views.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The stones are highly visible at the crossroads but have no wider landscape presence</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The stones have both been moved from their original(?) locations and both have a specific memorial function.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be directly visible from these assets, and there would be no effect on the current crossroads setting.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>		

Asset Name: Treslea Downs Cross 300m W of Mount		
Parish: Cardinham		Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)
Designation: SAM	Condition: Fair	Distance to turbine: 4.4km
<p><i>Description:</i> A short (0.73m) stone cross comprised of a circular head on a short shaft. Each principal face has four triangular panels defining a diagonally-set cross. The cross has been moved, but remains close to its original site at a road junction.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Below Treslea Downs at the head of a valley that extends to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> A roadside setting defined by fairly low hedgebanks, with houses with gardens to the north.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Along the road and across the hedgebank to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Minimal. A diminutive stone cross.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross would be sensitive to changes in its immediate environment, but not those within the wider landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minimal, local blocking is likely to conceal the proposed turbine from view.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>		

Asset Name: Churchyard cross in Lanhydrock churchyard		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.4.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with its head in the shape of an equal-limbed cross with widely-splayed ends to the limbs. The cross measures 2.47m in height.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep east-south-east facing slope above a shallow combe that drops to the south-east.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The cross is located south-east of the church, within the walled churchyard at Lanhydrock; the church stands immediately north-west of Lanhydrock House, adjacent to the walled pleasure gardens.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Generally, there are key views within the church enclosure and views across the house and gardens. Views to and from the cross along the gravel path.</p>		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a dominant visual feature within the churchyard, but is visually overwhelmed by the complex and high-status historic visuals of the elaborated church building and Lanhydrock House.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross has a specific churchyard visual/religious function and does not relate to the wider landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible due to screening from the parkland woods. There would be no effect on setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Stone cross in cemetery immediately W of Berry Tower		
<i>Parish:</i> Bodmin	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.6km
<i>Description:</i> Granite monolith with wheel-head with flared Greek cross in relief, possibly of Saxon, pre-Conquest date, a former preaching cross.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on an upper south, south-west facing slope, overlooking part of the wide shallow valley, occupied by the town.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within the cemetery, along Cross Lane, within the northern fringe of Bodmin town. The cemetery is scattered with small native trees and larger specimen trees and is within stone walls.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views within the cemetery, to and from the asset, and limited outward views through the trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross has no landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was not built with outward views in mind and is enclosed within a manmade landscape, the cemetery.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible from the cross due to the tree coverage within the cemetery, restricting wider views.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Churchyard cross in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, Warleggan		
<i>Parish:</i> Warleggan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.9km
<i>Description:</i> Medieval cross with a granite shaft and wheel-head, with raised carved Maltese cross to front and rear of head; c.1.5m high.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep south-facing slope, on the upper slopes on the south edge of Bodmin Moor.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within the churchyard at Warleggan, within the stone-faced banks and walls of the churchyard and fringed by mature trees.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to the churchyard by the trees.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross has no visual presence outside of its immediate setting.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross is a specific churchyard feature.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from this asset and there would be no effect on the setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Wayside cross known as Peverells cross		
<i>Parish:</i> Blisland/Cardinham boundary	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.5.1km
<i>Description:</i> A wayside cross on Trehudreth Downs. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-headed cross on a long shaft set into a hedge. The cross stands to a height of 1.7m and the head is decorated on both faces with an equal-armed cross in relief.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The cross stands on a west-facing slope, on the western side of Trehudreth Downs near the level summit of downs. The local topography has been significantly altered by landscaping associated with the A30.		
<i>Setting:</i> Now adjacent to the A30 trunk route, the cross stands on the edge of the open moorland, just north of a fence which sits atop the landscaped bank associated with the road.		

<i>Principal Views:</i> There are sweeping views north across the moorland to and from the cross; views south are restricted by the road landscaping.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross does not have landscape presence and is further compromised by the complex visuals of the modern trunk routeway, landscaping and signage.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was raised as an ancient routeway feature.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is not expected to be visible directly from the cross, but would be visible from the general setting, for example the nearby lay-by. The setting is already compromised by the A30 trunk route so a distant turbine is unlikely to have any further effect.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Gilberts monument		
<i>Parish:</i> Bodmin	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.5km
<i>Description:</i> Monument, a granite ashlar obelisk, 144 feet high, on a moulded pedestal base, with inscription to each side. Dated 1856, in memory of Lt Gen Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the summit of a discrete hill south of Bodmin town.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a parkland enclosure, with public access framed by rectangular banks and accessed via gravelled paths.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are sweeping 360° views from the monument itself, although the park is hemmed in to the north, east and north-west by housing developments. There are good views along the valley to the south-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is a dominant visual feature, even from within the complex townscape of Bodmin; it also carries the eye in the wider landscape, with significant general landscape presence. It is a <i>landmark asset</i> .		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to challenges to its visual dominance/skyline profile from the townscape and within the wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would compete with the monument for landscape primacy. The operational turbines already in this landscape means there would be a cumulative impact.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: St. Ingunger Cross 240m SE of Ingunger farm		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 6km
<i>Description:</i> The St Ingunger Cross survives as an upright granite cross set in a large groundfast granite boulder. The cross is of wheel-head form, the head is decorated on both principal faces by a low-relief cross with widely expanded arms meeting the outer edges of the head.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid slopes of a long north-facing slope, above the A30 road which now truncates the wide shallow valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set into a hedgebank, south of a T-junction, on an important ancient routeway, the cross is framed to east and west by the hedgebanks, a road running uphill to the south and fields framing the junction to the north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are sweeping views to the north from this sloping site; the cross, set into the bank, is framed by these views. There are also key roadscape views east, west and south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a visual component of the road junction setting but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross has a key roadside spiritual/visual function.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible at a distance of 6km; it is unlikely to be particularly intrusive at this distance. There are already numerous extant turbines in this landscape. There would be		

no effect on its immediate setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Cross head N of Tregony farm		
Parish: Blisland	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: unknown	Distance to turbine: c.6.2km
Description: No details are held.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on a north-west facing slope, the farmstead on the mid slopes, the ground rising to the summit of the hill to the south-east.		
Setting: Located on a farm holding, south of a road between Longstone and Blisland.		
Principal Views: The site was not accessed and the exact setting/views of this monument cannot be accurately established. Views would be expected to be enclosed within the fields, due to tall mature Cornish hedgebanks.		
Landscape Presence: The asset would be a small ground level feature and would not hold landscape presence.		
Sensitivity of Asset: Crosses were raised as religious symbols.		
Magnitude of Impact: No impact expected.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Prehistoric standing stone medieval wayside cross and cross base and post medieval guidepost at Longstone		
Parish: St Mabyn/Blisland boundary	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair overall	Distance to turbine: c.6.6km
Description: The standing stone, known as the Longstone, was a large granite monolith, moved and split to form gateposts in the 19 th century, part of which was reset in this position in the 1970s. The wayside cross is of wheel-head form, with a surviving length of upper shaft set on a modern lower shaft and base. The west face of the cross head bears a raised relief carving of an equal-limbed cross, the limbs having widely expanded ends, with a round raised boss to the centre. To the east face there is a 'fleur-de-lis' motif, often associated with the Virgin Mary and in this context probably with Bodmin Priory, a major local medieval landowner. The cross base is a large granite rectangular slab with a rectangular mortise for the missing shaft. The guidepost is of late 18 th or early 19 th century date, a granite slab with another flat slab on top with incised sides, with the directions, the whole held together with an iron bar.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The assets stand on a shallow south and south-west facing slope, on a ridge between valleys to the north-west, south-west and south-east.		
Setting: Located at a junction, within the hamlet of Longstone, where the ancient routeway between Bodmin and Camelford is crossed by the road linking St Mabyn and Blisland. The assets stand in a group, south-east of the junction on a grassy area, with a hedgebank to the east.		
Principal Views: Principal views are along the roadscapes to the north and south and to the west.		
Landscape Presence: The assets form a key visual grouping, a <i>local landmark</i> at the crossroads and along the B3266 roadscape; however they hold no wider landscape presence.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The assets all hold specific roadside functions, either as a waymarker or as a spiritual/religious artefact.		
Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would not be visible due to screening of the views by trees, a hedgebank and several houses.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Wayside cross at Bodwannick		
Parish: Lanivet	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.6.5km
Description: The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head and shaft set into a modern base. It is decorated on both sides of the head with a Greek cross in relief and with incised lines down one side of the shaft.		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on an east-facing slope, on the western side of a tributary to the River Camel.
<i>Setting:</i> The cross stands in a garden, framed on the front lawn by hedges to the north, east and south and by the house to the west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The setting is enclosed, the mature hedge wrapping around the location and the road and associated hedgebanks further restricting views. There are views to and from the asset along the road, to a certain extent.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross holds no landscape presence, now enclosed within the garden.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was moved to the garden in the 1930s.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be generally visible within the landscape at over 6km, at which distance it is less visually prominent. Screening from the trees would mean no direct intervisibility and limited effect on its current setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral to negligible

Asset Name: Reperry cross, 550m ENE of Reperry Manor farm		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.6.9km
<i>Description:</i> The cross survives as an upright granite shaft of c.1m high, with a round wheel-head, the shaft set firmly in the ground. Each face of the wheel-head bears a relief equal-limbed upright cross with slightly expanded limbs. On the south face, the head has a narrow bead moulding to the edge.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid slopes of a long north-facing slope, above the A30 trunk road.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located along the ancient routeway between Padstow and Fowey, at an important road junction to the south-east of Lanivet. Set into a hedgebank, to the north of the junction, the cross sits on a high bank. It is partially obscured by overgrowth.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are important views east and west, north-east and south along the main routeways which converge immediately in front of the cross at the junction.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a small feature set on the bank so is only visible at the road junction itself, with no wider visibility or presence		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a specific roadside/spiritual function.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible, and there would be a cumulative issue, as a number of operational turbines already feature in this landscape; However, the proposed turbine would be almost 7kl away and is unlikely to be particularly visually intrusive.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Fenton pits Cross, 210m WSW of Penburthen Farm		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.6.2km
<i>Description:</i> The cross survives as a granite shaft, with a round wheel-head, set into a granite boulder. The two faces of the head each have an equal-limbed cross with expanded limbs, projecting into a perimeter bead moulding.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The cross is set on a very shallow south-facing slope, in a saddle between two very notable hilltop peaks to the east and west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located just north of a junction between three roads, immediately south of St Inunger Cross, within the same road network. The cross is located on an ancient route across the Cornish peninsula from Padstow to Fowey. It is set into the hedgebank, on the east side of the road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The principal views are those to and from the cross to the road junction and along the roadscape to the north.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a highly visual feature along the roadscape, but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a roadside/spiritual function, it was raised as a visual feature to be viewed from the road junction, and along the routeway.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is unlikely to be visible from the general location or the asset, due to topography and screening by the hedgebank.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Medieval wayside cross in St Mabyn Churchyard		
Parish: St Mabyn		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM/GII	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.7.7km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as a wheel-head cross set on a modern granite shaft and base. Both faces of the cross head bear a raised carving of an equal-limbed cross, the cross on the west face having splayed ends to the limbs.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the end of a high ridge, on an undulating slight south-west slope, the ground rising to the east and north-east. The village is framed by valleys to the north, south and south-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the walled churchyard, amongst the other monuments east of the church, in the centre of the historic village.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The key views are to and from the cross and the church building, and between the cross and the other monuments.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a highly visual feature, amongst other monuments in the churchyard, but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was removed from its original location and built into a wall; in 1885 removed and reset on the modern base within the churchyard. The asset is therefore no longer in its intended setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the asset due to screening from the trees around the churchyard and the buildings of the village.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Tredinnick Cross, 450m E of Great Tredinnick		
Parish: St Neot		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.7.1km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as an upright granite shaft, set on a modern granite base, with a Latin cross-head (with unenclosed arms). The north and south faces each have a Latin cross, carved in relief, the lower limb extending down the length of the shaft. On the south face an incised Latin cross has been carved into the cross motif.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the level top of a promontory that lies between the Warleggan river to the north-west and the River Fowey valley to the south		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the north side of the road, on a bend and set against a hedgebank, located on a routeway from St Neot down to Drawbridge, in the River Fowey valley. The cross stands immediately east of a small Methodist Chapel.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views along the roadscape to and from the cross, the cross framed in views west by the Methodist Chapel.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a visual feature along the roadscape but holds no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a specific religious and roadside function.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in distant landscape views to the north-west, although not directly visible from the cross, screened by the hedgebanks and the chapel yard walls. There would be no effect on its current setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Wayside cross 330m NNW of Higher Woodley		
Parish: Lanivet		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.8.3km
<i>Description:</i> Small wayside cross 1m high, a wheel-head with a short section of shaft. The wheel-head is decorated on both sides, with an equal-armed cross with slightly extended arms, carved in relief. Carved beading surrounds the head and continues down the shaft of the cross on both sides.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The cross is located on a level hilltop, just south-west of the summit. The ground falls away steeply to the north and east.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set into a hedgebank on the east side of a road at a crossroads called Tremore Cross. This is on		

an important routeway between Ruthernbridge, Innis Downs, Tremore and Bodmin, and marking a route to Lanivet church.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are focused along the routeways; the cross is set at ground level, screened by the hedgebanks completely. There are wide views north from the general location.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a small ground-level feature and although visible at the crossroads the asset does not have any wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a roadside/spiritual function; it was raised as a visual feature to be viewed from the road junction.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be no intervisibility with the asset, and no expected effect on the setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Woodley Cross opposite Fernside farm		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.2km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as an upright granite shaft, with a wheel-head, set into a modern double-stepped base. The north and south faces of the wheel-head are decorated with an equal-limbed cross, whose quadrants between the limbs are defined by a slightly raised triangular boss, outlined by a shallow groove.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a level summit of a hill, just on the edge of the break of the slope, the ground falling away gently to the east-north-east.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the south side of a wide road, formerly the main route through Cornwall. This cross is 1km west of Lanivet.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are important roadscape views to the east and west, and landscape views to the south-east, in which the asset is framed, looking towards Lanivet.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a key visual presence alongside the road, on the approach to the valley occupied by Lanivet; it does not however have wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a roadside/spiritual function; it marks the way to Lanivet Church, but as this is an enclosure road the cross is likely to have been moved to its present location.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible directly along the road, to the east, visible in views towards Bodmin. There are a significant number of operational turbines already standing in these views, so there would be a cumulative issue, but at 8km the proposed turbine would not be particularly visually intrusive. There is an operational turbine immediately to the north-west of the cross.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible to negative/minor		

Asset Name: Wayside cross called Killboy Cross		
<i>Parish:</i> Broad Oak	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 8.7km
<i>Description:</i> Decorated Latin-shaped cross with damaged head and chamfered angles to the arms and shaft, 1.1m high, set in a modern base. Noted as missing in 1896, re-erected by 1906 as a gatepost, moved to its current location in 1914. Originally located on Braddock Down		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set down in a narrow combe north-east of Braddock Church; the valley drops down to the north-east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The cross is set down in a narrow valley, the base of which is either wooded, or lined with hedgebanks topped with mature trees, mostly deciduous. The visual range of this setting is very restricted.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views along the adjacent footpath/green lane; wider landscape views are not possible.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> It is largely concealed within woodland/trees, with no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Minimal, the stone would not be particularly sensitive to changes in its wider landscape, given it has been moved several times and placed in a deliberately secluded location.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minimal, given the distances involved.		

Overall Impact Assessment: **Neutral**.

Asset Name: Medieval churchyard cross 20m S of the church of St. Bruerdus		
Parish: St Breward	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.9.4km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as a round wheel-head cross of medieval date set on a modern shaft. The wheel-head is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal-limbed cross with widely-splayed arms, linked by an outer ring. Each limb has a narrow bead around its outer edges, and the upper and side limbs are decorated with trequetra knots. The lower limb on each face is plain. On the west principal face at the intersection of the limbs is a central round boss.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper shallow south-facing slopes of a high ridge, running roughly north-north-east to south-south-west, on the eastern side of the valley of the River Camel.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the walled cemetery, within the churchtown of St Breward. Originally a churchyard cross, it was moved in the 19 th century to the school in the village, before being moved to the cemetery.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are key general views across the churchtown settlement and along the main central path, leading to the church; these are recent manufactured views. Wider views are restricted by trees, village houses and the church.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is a visible feature as part of the cemetery; it has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross has a specific visual function within the cemetery, but no wider landscape significance.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from this asset and there would be no effect on its setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Trevenning cross and post-medieval guide post		
Parish: Michaelstow	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.9.8km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as an upright granite shaft with a wheel-head, set into a square base stone. Each principal face of the wheel-head bears a low-relief equal-limbed cross, its limbs slightly splayed at their ends. The monument also includes a post-medieval granite guide-post at the junction, south of the cross.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a level high ridge of ground, running north-north-east, on a slight east and south-facing slope, the summit of the hill to the north-west.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the eastern side of the B3266, set into the hedgebank, at a junction on the Bodmin to Camelford road and on the parish boundary of Michaelstow and St Tudy. The cross head is set down into the bank, at a low level.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along the roadscape; the hedgebanks that line the road restrict wider views.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross is not very visible, even at the junction, and has no landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has a specific roadside/spiritual visual function and relates only to its immediate setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the asset and there would be no impact on setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

Asset Name: Wayside cross 200m NW of Trethew		
Parish: Lanlivery	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: unknown	Distance to turbine: c.9.5km
<i>Description:</i> A granite round wheel-head cross with a short section of shaft set on a round granite base, with an overall height of 0.74m. The principal faces bear in relief an equal-limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs with a small raised circle at the intersection. Re-erected several times, the cross head was found in 1900 by the local vicar. Located on the church path between Lanlivery and Luxulyan.		

<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a steep south-east facing slope above a narrow forked valley.
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a field along a green lane, once an ancient routeway in and out of the village of Lanlivery. The open fields upslope to the north are now planted with trees.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the surrounding fields from the general setting and along the track/routeway
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross has no wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was not built for outward views in mind but for its specific roadside/religious function on a church path.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible and there would be no effect on setting.
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral

Asset Name: Wayside cross on Druids Hill 350m SE of Bodmin Lodge		
<i>Parish:</i> Boconnoc	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.3km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as a short granite shaft, with a decorated wheel-head set onto a tall modern shaft with a stepped modern plinth. Both principal faces of the wheel-head are decorated with an equal-armed cross in relief and a central boss.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the top of a prominent ridge, known as Druid's Hill; between tributaries of the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn.		
<i>Setting:</i> Historic APs appear to indicate the cross stands within a small clearing in a heavily-wooded area. The asset is wholly enclosed by the trees and lies within the private parkland at the Boconnoc Estate. The ground is also part of the Lostwithiel Registered Battle Field.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are expected to be completely enclosed and restricted by the dense tree coverage within the woodland. It may once have functioned as an eye-catcher to Boconnoc Park, but this is no longer apparent.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cross has no landscape presence, enclosed within the woodland		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its enclosed setting ensures the asset is not affected by wider landscape change. Even if the trees were removed the setting would not be affected by a proposed turbine at over 7km distance.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will have no impact on the woodland setting of this asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral		

4.8.7 Bridges

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

What is important and why

Bridges can be medieval in origin, but have often been rebuilt, particularly the parapet (evidential). They usually form part of the transport infrastructure and early examples may relate to a nearby high-status property; they are commonly adopted into paintings as foreground eyecatchers (historical/associational). They are deliberate constructions, usually built in a single phase and repaired thereafter, and usually conform to limited number of functional types; early examples are usually seen as visually pleasing why views from up- or down-river (aesthetic/design). They can have symbolic value, given the role of water to separate territories, but otherwise lack communal value.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Helland Bridge		
<i>Parish:</i> Helland	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> GI/SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 4.8km

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Description:</i> Early 15 th century, local slate stone rubble with granite dressings, four-pointed dressed stone arches with double-rings of slate voussoirs, large cutwaters that extend up to form refuges, “one of the best medieval bridges in Cornwall” (Beacham & Pevsner 2014, 243).
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of a valley, spanning the River Camel.
<i>Setting:</i> An intimate setting at the base of the valley, hemmed in by deciduous trees and a small hamlet of rubble stone buildings north and south of the crossing.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the bridge are very restricted by the trees around the site.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Very restricted, limited to its immediate surroundings.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Limited. The asset might be sensitive to changes to the view from the bridge, upstream or downstream, and views to the bridge. However, the degree of local blocking means these concerns are moot.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Not in the ZTV, and the bridge is wholly concealed by trees.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral

Asset Name: Multi-span bridge known as Respryn Bridge		
<i>Parish:</i> Lanhydrock/St Winnow	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 4.4km
<i>Description:</i> A 15 th century bridge with later alterations, of granite moorstone blocks and slate stone repairs. Five arches of differing size and date, the central arch being the oldest. Four cutwaters with refuges to the north, two to the south. “One of the most beautiful medieval bridges in Cornwall” (Beacham & Pevsner 2014, 275).		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> At the base of the valley of the River Fowey east of Lanhydrock. A steep-sided valley with a tributary to the Fowey is located to the east-south-east, but otherwise the ground rises steadily to either side.		
<i>Setting:</i> The base of the valley, with mature deciduous trees running up to the bridge along the roadsides, but otherwise fairly open to the adjoining countryside to the north and south.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Along the bridge, and to and from the bridge from the open fields to the north and south.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Visible from along the valley floor and higher ground to the north-east. Otherwise largely screened by deciduous trees.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to developments that might detract from its riverside setting and along the base of the river valley, but would be less sensitive to developments in the wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minimal. Not in the ZTV, and key views are along the base of the river valley.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

4.8.8 Institutional Buildings

Range of structures, usually exhibiting elements of formal planning, often with a view to aesthetics

A wide range structures relating to formal governance or care, built and/or maintained by local, county or national authorities. This category covers structures built for a specific purpose and includes: work/poor houses, hospitals, asylums, schools, council offices or other facilities. Some of these buildings are 18th century in date, but most are 19th century or later. The earlier structures that fall into this category – principally almshouses – may have been privately built and supported. These structures betray a high degree of formal planning, within which aesthetics, setting and long views could play an important part. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

What is important and why

Some of these structures are good examples of institutional architecture, and may retain period fittings (evidential). They are likely to conform to a particular architectural template, and may be associated with an architect of note; they may or may not retain their original function, which will have a bearing on associational value (historical/associational). There is usually a clear aesthetic/design value, with form following function but ameliorated by design philosophy. The exteriors are more likely to retain authentic period features, as the interiors will have been subject to repeated adaptation and redevelopment. There may be some regard to the layout of associated gardens and the position of buildings within a historical settlement (aesthetic/design). The level of communal value will depend on continuity of function – older structures redeveloped as residential flats will lose the original social value.

Asset Name: Former St. Lawrence's Hospital		
Parish: Bodmin		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII*	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.4.1km
<p><i>Description:</i> Early 19th century hospital, c.1818, by architect John Foulston. Extended in c.1838 by George Wightwick and in later again 19th century. Of large panoptical plan with six original radial wings all with later 19th century additions. Between the front wings is a tapered entrance addition with segmental ends to the front part linked to flanking quadrant walls. The entrance block has a symmetrical 1:3:1 window range, with granite plinth and stucco pilasters to round-arched ground-floor openings and moulded architraves to segmental-arched first-floor openings with moulded sills on brackets and moulded eaves entablature. This is a notable and relatively unaltered example of an early 19th century hospital built on the panoptical plan. The associated psychiatric hospital and buildings have been demolished.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the ridge to the south of Bodmin town centre, , with wide and extensive landscape views.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> A substantial complex of institutional stone and brick buildings dominating the high ridge south-west of the town. To the east and north of this, further institutional sites frame views, all in parkland or designed spaces with lawns and hedges. The parkland-style grounds are a feature of the site, but much is now converted to a housing development and, to the north, a science park is being developed.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The hospital was designed with inward views in mind, built for status, and with extravagant architectural detailing. The main hospital is of intentionally unusual design, with a central hub and radiating wings like the spokes of a wheel. The buildings all have large sash windows which give wide landscape views. The historic buildings are now enclosed to the south by the modern hospital buildings.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The hospital was designed to be dominant on the ridge but several of the historic buildings have been demolished. The housing estate, modern hospital buildings and developing science park also screen and complicate the visuals of the site, reducing its landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The modern hospital development, the science park development and the demolition of the psychiatric hospital reduce the sensitivity of this asset to further changes.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible from some upper floors, back across the town from the eastern elevations of the building; the main facades are oriented to the west, or south, as are the main views.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>		

4.8.9 Prehistoric Settlements

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall and, to a lesser extent, in Devon, where they are often referred to as hillslope enclosures. These settlements date to the

Iron Age and Romano-British periods, most being abandoned by the sixth century AD. Formerly regarded as the primary settlement form of the period, it is now clear that unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

These monuments are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements. Such is the density of these earthwork and cropmark enclosures in Cornwall (close to one every 1km²), it is difficult to argue that any one example – and particularly those that survive only as a cropmarks – is of more than local importance, even if it happens to be Scheduled.

Prehistoric farmsteads – i.e. hut circles – tend to be inward-looking and focused on the relationship between the individual structures and the surrounding fieldsystems, where they survive. The setting of these monuments does contribute to their wider significance, but that setting is generally quite localised; the relevance of distance prospects and wider views has not been explored for these classes of monument, and it is thus difficult to assess the impact of a wind turbine at some distance removed.

What is important and why

Smaller Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain structural and artefactual information, and represent a time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they may also be subject to reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). 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 their earthworks, but many no longer exist in an appreciable form.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Hut circle village W Northwood farm		
Parish: St Neot		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.9.8km
Description: The monument includes a large number of hut circles and associated annexes and a fieldsystem. Single hut circles stand as outliers to a small village of four hut circles to the west.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The settlement lies on a south and south-east facing slope above a combe which falls east into a tributary valley of the River Fowey.		
Setting: Located on Muttons Downs, adjacent to Berry Downs, an area of open upland rough grassland, dominated by scrub and gorse framed by the agricultural field pattern on the lower slopes.		
Principal Views: Views across the high downs to the north and south, east and south-east down the tributary river valley and some wider views west, to the River Loveny valley. Views to the site from the high downs are framed within the shallow valley between the downs and the combe which runs east, enclosing the settlement.		
Landscape Presence: The settlement has no wider landscape presence outside of its immediate setting.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset was not positioned for views, although views across the settlement and field system are important for our understanding of their interrelationships.		
Magnitude of Impact: The turbine is not expected to be visible from the asset or frame the key views from the high downs.		

Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible
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4.8.10 Hillforts and Earthworks

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Large multivallate hillfort known as Castle Canyke 375m SSW of Castle Cankye farmhouse		
Parish: Bodmin		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.2.3-2.6km
Description: A large oval enclosure of c.8ha. Two concentric ramparts, with ditches, enclose the hillfort. The outer ditch and rampart are best preserved on the south-west side. The rampart up to 3m high in places. The inner rampart and ditch are preserved as largely buried features.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Situated on the summit of a prominent hill forming the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Camel and Fowey.		

<i>Setting:</i> The monument stands on a hilltop. The field pattern has developed around and incorporates the monument, which has itself been divided into four small fields. It is abutted to the north-west by a minor road, Canyke Road. To the west and south-west industrial estates and housing are encroaching on the monument. The A30 Bodmin Bypass and associated infrastructure skirt around the site immediately to the east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are some landscape views from various parts of the monument, complicated by the modern townscape. Otherwise, views are restricted by the tall hedgebanks and the asset is enclosed on the south-west side by trees and buildings.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Designed to be visually dominant, the asset has been subsumed within the later agricultural field system and the complex visuals of the suburbs and industrial sites, which reduces its landscape presence further.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Originally intended to be highly visible, enjoying good views, and located at an important watershed relating to a historic route through Cornwall. However, the asset now lies on the edge of the large and expanding town and its setting and landscape presence have been fundamentally altered by 20 th and 21 st century developments.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be directly visible and would join an operational turbine in views to the north-east and north, with a cumulative effect.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/moderate

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Slight univallate hillfort In Dunmere wood 235m WNW of Crabbs Pool		
<i>Parish:</i> Washaway		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.7-4.8km
<i>Description:</i> The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure, c.180×135m. The enclosure is defined by a single rampart c.3m high. The outer ditch is cut into the rock bedrock of the slope, up to 2m deep with near vertical sides. There is a slightly in-turned causewayed entrance to the north west. Within the interior, two slight hollows may indicate terracing for dwellings or charcoal burning platforms. Marked on the OS map of 1813 as Dunmere Camp.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south-east facing slopes of a spur (Mount Charles), on the break of slope where it drops steeply down to the river, on the west side of the valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within Dunmere Wood, on the west side of the River Camel valley, on the Pencarrow Estate.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> All views are enclosed within the mature native-species woodland.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> There is no wider landscape presence, as the hillfort is wholly enclosed within the wood.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The sensitivity is reduced by the lack of landscape presence and the current setting within the trees.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible and would not affect the woodland setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Bury Castle		
<i>Parish:</i> Cardinham		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (borderline)
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4-4.1km
<i>Description:</i> A multivallate hillfort, a sub-oval enclosure of c.1.5ha with an entrance on the eastern side. The rampart stands 3m high, two outer banks guard the damaged entranceway. The level approach to the		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

fort from the north was defined by two further banks and ditches. Further north, a 1.6m high stone revetted bank with slight outer ditch may have formed a third line of defence.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located just over the break of slope, on a south-south-east-facing slope, running down from Fore Downs into a steep wooded tributary valley.
<i>Setting:</i> Located within an area of irregular (assarted) enclosure on the edge of open ground. The hedgebanks of the fields run up to and incorporate the banks of the hillfort.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are general outward landscape views from the site into the valley and to the south down to Treslea Downs. Otherwise the asset is largely enclosed by hedgebanks that restrict views most outward views. Those views would originally have been very important, as would views to the hillfort from the south-west, south and south-east.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Intended to be highly visible, the current state of the monument – subsumed into the hedgebank boundaries – the asset has essentially lost its landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Despite its much-reduced landscape presence, the importance of visibility to the original purpose of the monument makes it sensitive to significant modern additions to its immediate landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the south-west. There would be no effect on the current setting of the monument amongst the fields, and limited effect on the valley below. The proposed turbine would not feature in most views to the monument from adjacent high ground to the south and south-east. Views from the south-west would also contend with the operational turbines and the aural and visual impact of the A30.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor to negative/moderate

Asset Name: Iron Age defended settlement called Penhargard Castle			
Parish: Helland		Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: SAM	Condition: not accessible	Distance to turbine: 4.5km	
<i>Description:</i> A roughly-circular univallate enclosure 90m across, with a second ditch and rampart on the southern side. The best-preserved section of rampart is up to 2.3m high. The interior has been levelled to create two distinct platforms.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the eastern slopes of the Camel valley, where a narrow combe cuts back into the hillside to the east.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located within deciduous woodland, on the edge of open fields to the south and east.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Formerly across to the tributary valley to the west, and down the Camel valley to the south. Now swathed in trees and wider views would not be possible.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Minimal in its current setting.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Formerly sensitive to change within its visual environment, as this defensive settlement would have been located with visibility in mind. However, it is now covered with trees.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Not in the ZTV, and not visible within the landscape.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral			

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Earlier prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system on Helman tor			
Parish: Luxulyan		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: poor/fair	Distance to turbine: c.7.1-7.5km	
<i>Description:</i> The earlier prehistoric hillfort survives as a single complete rampart, linking outcrops of rock and enclosing the whole top of the tor. An additional, partial outer rampart to the west extends			

<p>southwards. Within the enclosure the settlement on the summit of the tor includes at least 19 flat areas, terraced for occupation. On the lower western slope of the hill is a stone hut circle settlement which includes one substantially-built hut circle with at least two associated smaller hut platforms. These lie within a field system surviving as substantial lynchets, areas of cleared stone and clearance cairns concentrated on large earthfast boulders.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying the summit and slopes of the prominent hill, Helman Tor.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located within the steep wooded slopes or summit of Helman Tor, some assets within the open level summit of the monument but others completely enclosed within the trees on its lower slopes.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are sweeping landscape views to Helman Tor. There are no outward views possible from the wooded slopes or open grassed summit, where it is also wholly enclosed by trees.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monuments have no landscape presence due to their woodland or woodland copse settings.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosure within trees and restriction of views limits the sensitivity of the monuments.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible from part of the monument, and may have an effect on possible relationships with contemporary monuments on Bodmin Moor. However, there are operational turbines in that specific field of view, and at a distance of 7km an additional turbine is unlikely to have a particularly pronounced effect.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor</p>

Asset Name: Killibury Castle later Prehistoric hill fort		
<i>Parish:</i> Egloshayle		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> poor/fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.7km
<p><i>Description:</i> The hillfort comprises a neat semi-circular area of 1.17ha, defined by two ramparts with ditches. The sites of the original entrances are to the west and east-north-east, where the ditches stop short and an early road, now a farm track, passes through. Most of the southern and eastern parts of the site has been ploughed down and survives only as buried features or shallow scarps/earthworks.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the summit of a north-east to south-west ridge above the valley of the River Allen.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Situated within the field system, with hedgebanks running up to the monument. The enclosure is truncated by a farm track/road and a large modern farmstead of metal-framed buildings is set into it on the south-western side.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views north, towards Chapel Amble and St Kew and views south-east towards Bodmin, views west and south-west are restricted by the farmstead.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The hillfort is visible from the surrounding fields and the adjacent A39; however, as the monument has been subsumed into the historic fieldscape the visible banks of the hillfort can wrongly be identified as hedgebanks, and as a result the monument no longer holds the landscape primacy of a hillfort on open ground.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to additions to the ridge and to challenges to its skyline profile and setting. It is also sensitive to significant changes in wider landscape views.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible from the eastern banks of the monument, but at a distance of nearly 10km.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>		

Asset Name: Earlier Prehistoric hillfort with outwork and outlying stone hut circle known as Berry Castle		
Parish: St Neot		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.9.9km
<p><i>Description:</i> Berry Castle is recorded as early as 1440. It appears on the 1813 OS map and its existence is noted by several 19th century and early 20th century histories. It is an enclosed settlement located just below the summit of Berry Down. An annexe, with an outwork below it, is lower on the south facing, boulder-strewn hillside. Within the principal hilltop enclosure are the remains of possibly nine hut circles, and just outside it to the north, is a tenth.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located off the south-east edge of the summit of a prominent hilltop known as Berry Down, on a slope that runs down to the River Fowey valley.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Set on the summit of a hill (Berry Down) within open upland grassland. Small irregular (assarted) fields wrap around the open ground. The summit is dominated by gorse and moorland scrub.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the south, east and west from the general area, but the scrub and gorse limits the views directly from the monument. There are wide views towards the hilltop and earthworks from the river valleys below and the adjacent areas of high ground to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The earthwork banks can be seen from within the open moorland but are not clearly visible from the public roads or adjacent enclosed farmland due to the hedgebanks that run up to the downs.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes within the open moorland and in views to the two river valleys.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be distantly visible (c.9.9km) but there would be minimal effect on setting.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>		

4.8.11 Roman Forts

The Roman military built temporary fortifications (marching camps) as well as permanent military bases, and Roman forts are found across the whole of the former Empire. The early forts tended to be fairly simple rectangular or square enclosures with rounded corners, while later forts were much more elaborate, often masonry, affairs. Where the conquest was relatively swift, the 'permanent' forts might have been occupied for 20-30 years. In other areas they were occupied for the whole of the Roman period, and could go on to become important post-Roman centres in their own right. In both instances the military commanders would have been very important local patrons within the local area.

What is important and why

The value of Roman forts – like much of the buried legacy of the Roman Period – is often limited to evidential, as so little survives above ground. While the places they occupied can still be appreciated as strategic nodes within a militarised landscape, those qualities are inherent to the place and not to the monument.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Roman fortlet 440m S of Restormel Farm		
Parish: Lostwithiel/Restormel		Within the ZTV: Borderline
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.6.7-7km
<p><i>Description:</i> The fort survives as a central square earthwork enclosure with rounded corners, defined by a rampart bank, preserved as a scarp, with an entrance to the south. It is surrounded on the south, north and west, by a middle rampart located some 20m from the inner rampart, with a southern in-turned</p>		

<p>entrance. A further length of outer rampart is located some 50m to the west with a flanking turn to the north. The accompanying ditches are preserved as buried features. The fortlet continued in use from the 1st to 4th centuries AD and was linked to a second fort or fortlet at nearby Nanstallon.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> situated on the summit of a prominent spur, overlooking the steep valley of the River Fowey.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The fort is now framed by plantations of conifer trees and is subsumed into the later agricultural landscape.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are important views north and south along the river Fowey, including Lostwithiel to the south. Views along the upper slopes are more restricted by the hedgebanks of the fields.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Subsumed into the field system and framed by conifer plantations the banks of the fort are visible but do not hold landscape presence.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to changes on the western banks of the valley and to changes in views within and along the village itself. However, the value of the monument is now largely evidential, despite the clear strategic reasoning behind the location of the site. It does not hold the same aesthetic (romantic) appeal of the built elements of Restormel Castle immediately to the north.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the north-north-east, but there would be no effect on the setting of the fortlet.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</i></p>

Asset Name: Roman fort called 'Nanstallon Roman fort'			
<i>Parish:</i> Lanivet		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.6.5km	
<p><i>Description:</i> A rectangular earthwork enclosure. The north, west and south ramparts are fossilised into the existing field boundary banks. The eastern vallum is traceable on the ground as a slight scarp and other structures and deposits are preserved as buried features. Although rather small in size, this auxiliary fort probably housed a detachment responsible for supervising lead and silver extraction. The fort contained a <i>principia</i> of unusual plan which was very wide in proportion to its depth and had long halls present at either side of a courtyard with a recessed entrance and a portico.</p>			
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Situated on a slight spur projecting into the valley of the River Camel, where a tributary valley empties into the river above a natural fording point. On the south side of the valley.</p>			
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on a hilltop in the River Camel valley, now subsumed within the later agricultural field system of hedgebanks.</p>			
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted from within the fort by the ramparts, now used as hedgebanks, there are general wide views from the setting, along and across the Camel valley and views back to Bodmin.</p>			
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Subsumed into the hedgebank boundaries of the later field system the fort has lost its visual dominance on the hilltop.</p>			
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The enclosure and division of the setting into fields has reduced the sensitivity of the asset but it would still be affected by additions/changes in the wider valley landform, the fort positioned for strategic purposes.</p>			
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will frame views to Bodmin, in addition to the extant turbine.</p>			
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</i></p>			

4.8.12 Medieval Castles and Moated Sites

Masonry castles, motte & bailey castles, moated sites, manorial sites

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated earthworks that were built during the medieval period (c.1050-1500). These structures were built with defense in mind, and were often constructed in highly prominent locations. They were also expressions of status and power, and thus highly visible statements about the wealth and power of their owners. Minor and major castles proliferated in certain areas due to the chronic insecurity (e.g. due to the Anarchy, for instance). 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. High status manorial sites could also be enclosed and 'defendable', both types of monument could be associated with deer parks, gardens or pleasure grounds.

What is important and why

Other than churches, castles – ruined or otherwise – are often the most substantial medieval structures to survive in the landscape, and associated with extensive buried remains (evidential). The larger and better-preserved examples are iconic and grandiose expressions of political power and status. Most can be associated with notable families and some have been the scene of important historical events, represented in literature, art and film (historical/associational). All were originally designed structures, located within a landscape manipulated for maximum strategic and visual advantage (aesthetic/design). The passage of time has reduced some to ruins and others to shallow earthwork; some survived as great houses. All have been subject to the rigours of time, so the current visual state can best be described as a fortuitous development. Communal value is limited, although the ones open to the public are heritage venues, and the larger ruined examples retain a grandeur that borders on the spiritual/romantic. In the past there would have been a strong communal element. They may or may not retain a curtilage of associated buildings, and may or may not retain an associated landscape park or deerpark.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Motte and Bailey Castle called Cardinham Castle		
Parish: Cardinham		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.2.7-2.8km
<p><i>Description:</i> Cardinham Castle was the seat of the most powerful barons in Cornwall after the Norman Conquest (see DBA, above). The asset survives as a motte and bailey castle. The motte survives as a partly mutilated circular steep-sided mound 4m high. It is surrounded by a partially-infilled outer ditch. The bailey lies to the south-east and is in much better condition. It is roughly rectangular in plan, c.80x60m internally, defined by a bank and ditch. A counterscarp bank surrounds much of the perimeter.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a spur projecting from an east-west ridge, on the southern side of a steep-sided valley overlooking a tributary of Cardinham Water.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The castle site is now contained within the hedgebanks of the later field system and surrounded by woodlands to the north, north-east, and north-west. A house and gardens abut the castle site to the south-east.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the site are now enclosed by trees and hedges, but should have been important to its original function. However, the castle is situated fairly low down in a valley which curves out of sight to the north and south; this implies views <i>to</i> the site were more important than landscape views <i>from</i> the site, and most views to the castle would not include the proposed turbine. A hedgebank divides the outer enclosure, breaking up views across the monument itself. The mound is not accessible but can be viewed from a nearby road/footpath. Views to and from the church would have been important.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset was designed to be dominant in the valley at this point, it has however been enclosed within woodland and hedgebanks, reducing the visibility and presence almost completely.</p>		

<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The sensitivity of the asset is currently reduced due to the setting amongst the trees. There are some key views across the valley from the southern ridge above the castle, to the church tower in Cardinham and the asset is sensitive to landscape additions into, or which frame those views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be located to the east, alongside two operational turbines, and would appear in views across the monument from the east. There would, however, be little effect on the immediate setting of the asset, views now screened by trees.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor

Asset Name: Restormel Castle: motte and bailey shell and keep		
<i>Parish:</i> Lostwithiel/Restormel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.6.5-6.6km
<i>Description:</i> Norman motte and bailey castle, with later shell keep of c.1200. The motte rises c.6m from the base of the surrounding flat-bottomed ditch. The ditch is 15m wide by 4m deep, and encircled externally by a flat-topped bank. The rectangular bailey is sited on the gently-sloping land extending west-south-west, from the motte. A north-west boundary is still marked by a surviving earth bank running along a scarp edge. The defined area contains remains of stone buildings which may represent a hall, chapel, kitchen and offices mentioned in a 14 th century survey of the castle. The shell keep comprises a curtain wall, butted against an earlier gate tower; the battlemented parapet is also extensively intact.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on an east-facing slope, on a terraced projecting spur into the River Fowey valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located at an important strategic point of the river valley, on an exposed site, which projects into the river valley. Modern plantations now spread up the slopes below the castle to the west and south. To the north the landscape has been partially landscaped to provide views to the castle from Lanhydrock Estate to the north-west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are important views north-west and south along the river valley, to and from the castle, including Lostwithiel to the south. The castle is a key feature in long landscape views from the upper east side of the valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The castle is visually dominant at this point within the valley, and is a <i>landmark asset</i> .		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The significance and presence of the asset makes it very sensitive to additions to the river valley and any changes in views along the Fowey. Views up to the proposed site, beyond Lanhydrock, would be possible, but may be obscured by the terrain and intervening tree planting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would stand appear in views to the north, towards, Bodmin Moor. There would be no direct effect on the setting of the castle, or views to the castle from the surrounding countryside. However, this is a very high value asset, and the assessment reflects this.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

4.8.13 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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Bowl barrow known as Council Barrow			
Parish: Helland		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to turbine: c.2.4km	
<i>Description:</i> The barrow survives as a circular mound 16m in diameter and 2m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the summit of an upland ridge on the end of Bodmin Moor.			
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the edge of unenclosed land, part of Cardinham Downs and north-east of Racecourse Downs, both being areas of upland open rough grassland. The A30 runs immediately to the east, cutting the unenclosed land in two. The visual and aural impact of the A30 is immediately apparent.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> The edges of the enclosure are dominated by gorse bushes; a mature hedgebank runs along the northern boundary, screening views. There are wide views to the west and south-west, as well as along the roadscape of the A30.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The gorse within the enclosure overwhelms the barrow mound in the landscape.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The A30 road has changed the landscape and significantly altered the setting of the barrow. The barrow was designed to be a visible feature on open ground, its sensitivity reduced by enclosure by hedgebanks.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may just be visible over the landscaped banks and tree-planting of the A30 road.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor			

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Tawna Downs round barrows			
Parish: Cardinham		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: c.3.4km	
<i>Description:</i> Two large barrows on the summit of Tawna Downs, c.17m in diameter and 1m high. One barrow has a stone revetment, as revealed by animal erosion.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The barrows stand on the summit of a prominent hill on the edge of Bodmin Moor.			

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

<i>Setting:</i> Located on a large area of open upland rough grassland, known as Tawna Downs.
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide landscape views to the north, east and south. Views to the west are partly blocked by mature hedgebanks that run flank a parish road that runs along the western side of the downs.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrows are visible features in an open exposed setting; despite their size the large level open space they inhabit serves to diminish their visual presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets have retained their intended open ground setting. They would be very sensitive to additions within the open downs, which challenged their visual profile.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the north-north-east, over the top of the hedgebanks. There would be no effect on the setting or visual profile of the barrows, on the downs.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</i>

Asset Name: Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Downs forming part of a round barrow cemetery; Four round barrows north of Greymare Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery			
<i>Parish:</i> St Winnow		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.4.7-5.4km	
<i>Description:</i> The barrows form part of a much larger dispersed round barrow cemetery. Bofarnel Downs: The barrows are arranged in a south-west to north-east alignment. All survive as circular mounds with individual surrounding quarry ditches. Greymare Farm: The barrows form a linear east-west arrangement. All four survive as circular mounds with buried quarry ditches.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on two adjacent hilltops east of Bodmin Parkway railway station. The ground falls away steeply to the north and south.			
<i>Setting:</i> Bofarnel Downs: Spread across a number of field enclosures divided by wire fences. A minor road runs to the north and is bounded by an extensive modern conifer plantation and to the south the ground drops away to a valley, occupied by further conifer plantations. Greymare Farm: Located on open grassed downs divided by low stone-faced banks, Greymare Plantations to the south and west; to the north, on the lower slopes is Newbridge Wood.			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Bofarnel Downs: There are wide views across the tributary valley and down to the River Fowey. Views to the north, south and east are screened by plantations of conifer trees. Greymare Farm: There are wide views to the north and east, the ground is more level to the west and the eastern group of barrows have views blocked by hedgebanks along the parish road that crosses the downs.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrows have landscape presence on the ridge, but due to the complex landscape and 19 th and 20 th century plantations, they no longer hold primacy.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Built as important visual memorials, and sited on the ridge for maximum visibility, the barrows are very sensitive to additions to the ridge skyline profile. Less so changes to the wider landscape.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Bofarnel Downs: Views north towards the turbine are blocked by the modern plantations, with no effect on the setting. Greymare Farm: Operational turbines are visible across the wider landscape, including the turbine at Callybarrett Farm. The proposed turbine would be in addition to this, but there would be no direct effect on setting. The turbine would, through cumulative impact, further interrupt the views back from the barrows across to the important Prehistoric landscapes of Bodmin Moor.			
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</i>			

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately-Intrusive

Asset Name: Bowl barrow 430m SW of Fairy Cross Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery; Bowl barrow 145m NW of Bodmin Lodge forming part of a round barrow cemetery		
Parish: Broadoak		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/good overall	Distance to turbine: c.6.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Fairy Cross barrow: The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 18m in diameter and 2.5m high with the surrounding quarry ditch preserved as a buried feature. It is known locally as 'Moiles Barrow'. The barrow forms part of a wider round barrow cemetery. Bodmin Lodge barrow: The barrow survives as a circular mound, surrounded by a buried quarry ditch.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Both barrows occupy the summit of a prominent branching ridge, forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Fairy Cross barrow: It stands in a small irregular field, on a block of land between the A390 and two minor roads. The field is bounded by tall mature hedgebanks and a strip plantation frames it on the west and north-west sides alongside one of the minor roads. Bodmin Lodge barrow: It lies within a small enclosure at a junction of two roads. The surrounding land was enclosed and turned into a plantation by 1907.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted within the fields by the surrounding plantations and mature hedgebanks, but from the barrow at Fairy Cross there would be some views east along the A390 road. The barrow within the plantation is wholly enclosed by the trees.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Neither barrow has much landscape presence outside of their immediate setting due to the plantations of trees which break up views across the high ridge.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are sensitive to changes within their immediate environment but the plantations and field boundaries do reduce susceptibility to changes to wider views.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from either asset, screened by conifer plantations.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</p>		

Asset Name: Five bowl barrows 550m N of Trewindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery; Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle		
Parish: Broadoak		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/good overall	Distance to turbine: c.6.1-6.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> A group of five Scheduled barrows and other non-Scheduled barrow, aligned on a roughly north-west to south-east line. All five SAMs survive as circular mounds with individual surrounding quarry ditches, surviving as buried features. The three barrows lie in a west-to-east alignment. They survive as circular mounds, with their surrounding quarry ditches surviving as buried features.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying one of the summits of a prominent branching ridge that forms the watershed between the rivers Lerryn and Fowey, running east along the ridge to the west of West Taphouse.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The barrows area spread across a number of adjoining fields, enclosed in the 19th century. The fields are bounded by tall mature hedgebanks. Despite this, the location retains a sense of openness.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are within the barrow group, despite the hedgebanks, as most of the barrows are large well-preserved mounds. Wider views to and from the rest of the barrow cemetery are now restricted by plantations. Other views are to the river valleys to the north. A key view to the barrow is now from the road to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrows are significant visible features in their immediate surroundings as some</p>		

are large mounds; they are compromised by hedgebanks/enclosure, and the plantations in the wider landscape limit their wider landscape presence.

Sensitivity of Asset: The assets are sensitive to additions to the ridge which would affect their skyline profile.

Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would be clearly visible across the valleys. It would not affect the setting or internal group views between barrows. It would interrupt views, through cumulative effect, from the barrows back across to the important Prehistoric landscapes of Bodmin Moor, but at a distance of 6km.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible to negative/minor**

Asset Name: Large regular stone circle called Trippet stones		
<i>Parish:</i> Blisland		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.7km
<i>Description:</i> The stone circle survives as a 33m diameter ring of twelve stones, eight of which are upright. Originally believed to have had 26 stones. The upright stones vary in height from 1.2m to 1.4m, and some are leaning. A stone near the centre is inscribed with the letter 'C' and is a more recent boundary stone.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying an upland ridge on Manor Common overlooking the small valley of a tributary to the De Lank River.		
<i>Setting:</i> Occupying the summit of the ridge called Manor Common, on open rough grasslands.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across the upland landscape, across to Hawks Tor, up the valley to the De Lank river and back across Manor Common.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The stone circle has a visible presence only within its setting, but due to the complex visuals across this upland landscape it does not enjoy a wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be very sensitive to any changes or additions, within the upland landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may just distantly be visible, and it would join a number operational turbines in the sweeping views possible from the high downs.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor		

Asset Name: Platform Cairn on Goonzion Downs		
<i>Parish:</i> St Neot		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.7.9km
<i>Description:</i> The cairn survives as a circular platform of up to 21m in diameter with a slight peripheral bank. There is a central mound c.13m in diameter and 1.2m high; the quarry ditch survives as a buried feature.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the summit of a north-south ridge on the edge of Bodmin Moor. The cairn is located on the south-east edge of the hilltop.		
<i>Setting:</i> The monument stands on the open rough grassland of the Downs, which is scattered with scrub and gorse bushes.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are limited by the moorland scrub and high mature hedgebanks that divide it from the enclosed farmland around. There are views to the cairn from the surrounding track and minor roads that cross the downs.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The cairn is a visible feature of the downs landscape but holds no wider presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its open downs setting and in its immediate views.		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would be visible to the south-west from the Downs, but there would be limited impact on the cairn itself due to screening from the gorse and shrubs.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible**

Asset Name: Bowl barrow 270m SW of Castle Hill farm		
<i>Parish:</i> Roche/Victoria		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.8.8km
<i>Description:</i> The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 15m in diameter and 1.4m high with the surrounding quarry ditch being preserved as a buried feature.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper shallow west slopes, just off the summit of the prominent ridge called Innis Downs.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within an irregular wedge-shaped field, surrounded by mature stone-faced banks with some hedging. To the north is large open area of rough grassland.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are now limited to some extent by the hedgebanks. There may have been important designed views to and from the nearby henge.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrow is visible, but it has no wider landscape presence now it is enclosed.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The overlaying of the later agricultural field pattern has reduced the sensitivity and views of this asset by completely altering its intended open ground setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be very distantly visible but it has no quantifiable effect on the setting or relevant views.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

Asset Name: Bowl barrow 780m E of Penventon		
<i>Parish:</i> Broadoak		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> poor/fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.9.5km
<i>Description:</i> A bowl barrow 25m in diameter and 3.2m high. This and another barrow, to the north-east, form a small group which is an outlier of the large barrow group at Middle Taphouse.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On the upper shallow north-facing slopes of the summit of a hilltop		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in a large field enclosure, set against the hedgebank to the east, adjacent to a minor road. A large proportion of the barrow appears to have been truncated by the road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views north and north-west across the surrounding fields. The ground rises to the south, and to the east views are enclosed, first by the hedgebank and road, then by conifer plantations.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrow is visible within the field enclosure but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The truncation of the barrow and its inclusion within the field system has diminished its sensitivity.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Views to the turbine are likely to be blocked by the conifer plantations around Greymare Farm and the woodlands of the Boconnoc Estate. There would be no impact on the current setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: Bowl barrow called Tregawne barrow		
Parish: Withiel		Within the ZTV:
Designation: SAM	Condition:	Distance to turbine: c.9.8km
<i>Description:</i> The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 24m in diameter and 1.3m high. The surrounding quarry ditch is preserved as a buried feature.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying the summit of a prominent ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries to the River Camel.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within a field, bounded by hedgebanks, on the top of a hill.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views to the east, west and south. There is a turbine in the adjacent field, which interrupts views to the north.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The mound is visible within the field but has no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The sensitivity of the asset has been diminished by the operational turbine in the adjacent field.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be visible at almost 10km to the east-north-east, but is unlikely to have any pronounced impact.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

Asset Name: Round barrow cemetery on Hustyn Downs		
Parish: St Breock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/unknown	Distance to turbine: c.9.7-10km
<i>Description:</i> The barrows survive as circular mounds; two have peripheral stones suggestive of kerbs. One has been partly cut by a field boundary, and one has a central excavation hollow and an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar set onto it. The largest barrow is known locally as 'Hustyn Barrow' or the 'Great Barrow of Hustyn'.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the summit of the east-west ridge known as the Hustyns Downs, south and west of the valley of the River Camel.		
<i>Setting:</i> The downs are framed to the north, east and west by extensive conifer plantations. The barrows themselves are located within recently-enclosed land on private grassland.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views west up onto the St Breock Downs and north-east across the Camel valley. Views to the east are impeded by a conifer plantation.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrows are shallow mounds enclosed within a later agricultural landscape, which has reduced their sensitivity.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets would be sensitive to additions or changes within their upland ridge setting. There is a large wind farm to the west and further turbines to the south-west and north, all visible from these assets.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible as it is anticipated the conifer plantation will screen views.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

4.8.14 Playing Places and Preaching Pits

Medieval religious theatres and Nonconformist venues

A distinctive feature of the Cornish religious landscape was the playing place (*plen an gwary*) and the preaching pit: both were sunken theatres, usually circular, with raised banks provided with seating. The playing places were constructed to function as open-air theatres for the performance

of Cornish miracle plays, religious dramas which lasted over a period of two or three days, describing biblical events or possibly the life of a saint (Lyon 2003, 2). They could be bespoke or re-use an existing structure or monument. Preaching pits could re-use existing playing places or be constructed *de novo* (e.g. Gwennap Pit). In terms of setting, the emphasis of these sites is on the drama or sermon taking place in the centre of the pit, not on the wider landscape location. Visibility within the landscape does not seem to have been a particular issue, save where an earlier monument was adopted, and thus retains with prior landscape presence.

What is important and why

Both forms of retain important structural information, although modern excavations have been limited in extent and results (evidential). Some have very clear historical associations with saints (e.g. St Piran's Round) and Nonconformist preachers (e.g. Gwennap Pit and John Wesley) (historical/associational). There is a design aesthetic, but as they tend to re-use existing structures, it is more often a case of fortuitous development than conscious design (aesthetic/fortuitous). They once possessed clear communal value, in some cases retained into the modern day today (e.g. St. Piran's Round) but this is now more symbolic and social than spiritual.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: A henge reused as a medieval playing place			
Parish: Roche/Victoria		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition: poor/fair	Distance to turbine: c.8.5km	
<i>Description:</i> The henge survives as an oval enclosure with a level interior measuring 48.8m long by 29.6m wide. It is defined by a bank c.1.4m high with an inner ditch c.1.7m deep. The bank has been partly cut by a hedge, and the ditch is largely preserved as a buried feature. There are two entrances to the north and south.			
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying the summit of a relatively low rise called Castle Hill within Innis Downs, close to the source of the Luxulyan River.			
<i>Setting:</i> Now enclosed within a field or waste enclosure, surrounded by hedges, with the raised landscaping banks of the A391 road to the north and east, fields to the west and a farmstead to the south-west. Part of the banks of the henge have been subsumed into the hedgebanks of the field system			
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the asset are now enclosed to the east and south, but there are some views north to and from the asset, from the large road junction of the A30.			
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no wider landscape presence; it is not even fully visible, screened by the hedges.			
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Due to its current setting, the sensitivity of the asset to changes in the wider landscape has been completely reduced.			
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the asset or affect its setting.			
Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral			

4.8.15 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: Animal Pound called Crowpound		
Parish: St Neot		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: poor/fair	Distance to turbine: c.7.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> The pound survives as a rectangular enclosure measuring 50×38m. It is internally defined by a sharply-profiled earth and stone bank with rounded corners. There are also partly-buried outer and inner ditches. There are simple entrance gaps on the north and south sides. Centrally placed within the enclosure is a circular feature measuring 8m in diameter. This has a slightly raised interior and is defined by a bank with a northern entrance. The central feature has been variously interpreted as a stone hut circle, a robbed cairn, the base of a mining horse whim and a possible goose house or shelter</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying the eastern part of the level summit of a prominent ridge called Goonzion Downs.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The asset sits immediately south-west of a crossroads on the summit of the open exposed downland landscape. The area is dominated by gorse and scrub. The interior and exterior area surrounding the pound has been disturbed by mining activity, and there are a number of C20 military slit trenches within the pound itself.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Wide landscape views to the moorland and back to the farming landscape from Goonzion Downs. Views from the asset are limited by scrub and gorse. There is an important view from the crossroads to the asset. However, this is a functional rather than a deliberately aesthetic structure.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is visible only within its immediate setting, with no wider landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset had a specific agricultural function unrelated to views, it is sensitive only to changes in its upland downland setting.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the south-west, from the general setting of Goonzion Downs, but not directly from the pound due to screening by gorse and shrubs.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</p>		

Asset Name: Hobbs Hill tin mine openwork and lodeback tinwork			
Parish: St Neot		Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: SAM	Condition:	Distance to turbine: c.8.5-9km	
<p><i>Description:</i> The monument includes a 19th century and early 20th century water-powered tin mine and openwork, together with an early post-medieval lodeback tinwork. Of particular significance is the deepest pit, which may have contained a waterwheel fed by a leat for pumping or lifting gear. This is the only instance in the South West where archaeological evidence has been found to support the use of waterwheels in a 16th century tinwork. The comprehensive range of surviving structures and buildings associated with the mine provide a clear insight into the character of a small water-powered tin mine. The survival of a small hydro-electric power station built to serve the final period of working is almost certainly unique and enhances the significance of an already important complex.</p>			
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-south-west facing slope, on the western side of the River St Neot/Loveny, on Hobbs Hill, south of Penkester Moor.</p>			
<p><i>Setting:</i> A series of buildings, ruins, an adit and pits stand on the slope, amongst fields, bounded by hedgebanks.</p>			
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across the fields and along the valley but the hedgebanks impede views for much of the site.</p>			
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The mine remains are ground-level features and do not have a wider landscape presence.</p>			
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its immediate environment, being of specific semi-industrial/mining function and not positioned/created for views or to relate to the wider landscape.</p>			
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible from the high downs above the mine site, but not from the site itself.</p>			
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>			

4.8.16 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 *Camel and Allen Valleys* Landscape

Character Area (LCA), overlooking the *Fowey Valley* LCA. The Camel and Allen Valleys LCA can be characterised as an undulating plateau dissected by deep, often steep-sided and wooded valleys. The upper parts of the plateau, especially where it runs up to Bodmin Moor, can be relatively simple landscapes of late enclosure, but often feature complex irregular fieldscapes characteristic of assarting and associated with dispersed settlement. The Fowey Valley LCA is restricted to the deeply-incised valley of the River Fowey and its tributaries. The steep valley sides are often wooded, and settlement relatively restricted. The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to wind turbine developments is assessed as *moderate* and *moderate-to-high* (Cornwall Council 2013b).

- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. Two operational turbines are located just to the west, around Callywith Farm. In other LCAs turbines serve to erode their relative distinctiveness. On that basis, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

4.8.17 World Heritage Site

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

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

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

Asset Name: Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, Luxulyan		
Parish: Luxulyan		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: WHS	Condition: good overall	Distance to turbine: 10.5-13.1km
<p><i>Description:</i> Mainly confined to a steep wooded valley running south from Luxulyan village. Contains extensive water management systems associated with the mining landscape and building remains. The valley is dominated by the Treffry viaduct a railway viaduct and aqueduct, a Grade II* Listed building, which served the Fowey Consols Mine.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Very steep-sided boulder-strewn river valley/gorge, which drops to Tywardreath and Par. The valley is heavily wooded, with a narrow level base occupied by the river and the mining remains.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The valley is deeply incised into the surrounding rolling plateau, east and south-east of Luxulyan, and opens out to the south into the Tywardreath valley. The railway line to Par runs down through the valley.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are contained within the valley, due to its depth and the steepness of the slopes to either side, but there are wide landscape views across the top of the valley including the Treffry viaduct. There are also general views from the head of the valley down to the south. More specific views are largely restricted by the trees that dominate the area.</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</p>		

to peaked hilltops.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to change but is by its very nature wholly enclosed. The only asset within the valley with wider landscape presence and sensitivity to change in the wider landscape is the Treffry viaduct.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would technically be visible from some areas, framing some views north within the valley but due to the dense tree coverage and steep sides, as well as the visual interruption of the viaduct, screening ensures those views would be almost completely restricted.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

4.8.1 Registered Battlefields

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Battle of Lostwithiel 21 August 1644		
<i>Parish:</i> Lostwithiel		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)
<i>Designation:</i> RBF	<i>Condition:</i> mixed, fair/poor	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.6.-9.3km
<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 21 st August and were successful; the Earl fled back to Fowey, his cavalry breaking out and abandoning the army and fleeing to Plymouth. The infantry fought a fighting retreat along the ridge terminating at Castle Dore, and down and through Par. The Lostwithiel battles were the last major successes for the Royalist army in the West Country.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Two locations, on the high downs, to the west and south-east of the Fowey valley, around Lostwithiel.		
<i>Setting:</i> These are landscape-level designations of tens of square miles. As such, the setting for these assets is the wider topographical context of these upland areas.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> For the northern areas, far-reaching views across to Lostwithiel along the River Fowey valley, and further views up towards Restormel also down across towards the Lerryn valley, to the south and down to the mouth of Fowey river. From the western site there are wide views across the landscape parklands of the Lanhydrock and Boconnoc Estates.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The western area abuts the later developed landscape parkland of Boconnoc, which is characterised by areas of woodland, and the battlefield is much interrupted by tall hedgebanks. The eastern area can partially be appreciated as a fairly open upland area, but is again much interrupted by tall hedgebanks. The landscape presence of such large areas of what was and is farmland and, for the most part, lacking significant above-ground remains to indicate historical importance, are hard to quantify.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views across and through the battlefield sites are sensitive to visual interruption, as a sense of the ebb and flow of the battle can still be achieved. The sensitivity of both the southern and northern battlefield is somewhat reduced as both are divided into separate enclosures within an agricultural landscape that has developed in later centuries.		

Magnitude of Impact: The impact of a further additional turbine at over 6km distance, in a landscape becoming characterised by wind turbines, is debateable. The turbine would certainly be clearly visible from much of the western site; however a large solar farm occupies much of this high ridge alongside the battlefield site. The eastern site is more enclosed and the woodlands/plantations along Bofarnel Downs would be expected to interrupt views to some extent.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negative/minor**

Asset Name: Battle of Braddock Down

Parish: Boconnoc/Broadoak *Within the ZTV:* Mostly no, partly to western edge

Designation: RBF *Condition:* fair, mixed *Distance to turbine:* c.8.6-9.5km

Description: The Royalist position in Cornwall in 1643 was threatened by the advance of two parliamentary armies under the Earl of Stamford and Colonel Ruthin, from Devon. Sir Ralph Hopton, commander of the Cornish Royalists, decided to strike before Ruthin could join forces with Stamford. Hopton caught up with the Parliamentary army on Braddock Down on 19 January 1643. Hopton launched his troops in a successful attack: Ruthin's defence collapsed and they retreated. Some 1,250-1,500 Parliamentarians were captured, together with the baggage train, and as many as 200 were killed. Hopton marched into Devon and blockaded Plymouth. The Battle of Braddock Down rejuvenated the Cornish Army and confirmed Hopton's leadership, marking a turning point on the western fronts.

Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The battlefield site is to be found on the high ground of Braddock Down, where a steep tributary valley is incised east-west, running east into the Looe river valley. The battlefield site occupies the opposing south- and north-facing slopes of this steep valley as well as the high ridge to the north and the narrow ridge to the south-east.

Setting: 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.

Principal Views: Views across the east-west ridge to the north of the site and wide views south down the slopes to the shallow valley, interrupted by mature hedgebanks.

Landscape Presence: 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.

Sensitivity of Asset: Views across and through the battlefield sites are sensitive to visual interruption, as a sense of the ebb and flow of the battle can be achieved.

Magnitude of Impact: The impact of an additional single wind turbine, in an already compromised landscape, at the distances involved (8+km) is debateable; cumulative impact may be a consideration. The turbine would only be visible from the northern ridge of the site.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible**

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

Asset Name: Battle of Lostwithiel 31 August 1644

Parish: Lostwithiel/Fowey *Within the ZTV:* YES (partly)

Designation: RBF *Condition:* fair/poor mixed *Distance to turbine:* c.11-13.5km

Description: Fought between the Royalist army, led by King Charles I against the Parliamentary army, led by the Earl of Essex. The Royalists had pursued the Parliamentarians west from Launceston. The Parliamentarians held Fowey port and were waiting for the Earl of Warwick's supplies and recruits. Having lost the battle on the 21st August, at around 3am on the 31 August, Essex ordered Sir William Balfour to take the bulk of the cavalry and use the road to Liskeard to make their escape to Plymouth. 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 Parliamentarian soldiers at 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. The Royalists chased the withdrawing army for two to three miles, pushing them back hedge to hedge. 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. 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. 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. 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 Parliamentarian army withdrew to Castle Dore Hillfort. Some shooting continued into the night. That evening the King and his troops lay under a hedge in a field near to the Parliamentarian line. Following a council of war, which agreed the impracticality of trying to withdraw the Parliamentarian 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. The Lostwithiel battles were the last major successes for the Royalist army in the West Country.

Topographical Location & Landscape Context: To the south, along a long broad ridge with extensive views to the east and west, on the Gribbin Peninsula.

Setting: 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.

Principal Views: 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.

Landscape Presence: Elements of the southern battlefield site 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.

Sensitivity of Asset: Views across and through the battlefield sites 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.

Magnitude of Impact: The impact of a single wind turbine at the distances involved (11+km) is debatable; a running battle was conducted along this north-south ridge, with a stand at Castle Dore, views are therefore orientated north-south. The proposed turbine would appear in these views, but would not be particularly intrusive.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible**

4.8.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

What is important and why

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Pencarrow		
Parish: Washaway		Within the ZTV: YES (partly)
Designation: RPG	Condition: good/excellent	Distance to turbine: c.5.7-7km
<p><i>Description:</i> The site is of 70ha, 12ha of which are formal pleasure gardens around the house, the rest 19th century woodland gardens and 18th century parkland. The parkland is large, planted with stands of mature parkland trees and ornamental plantations. The house and inner gardens are set in a valley, which runs north-south through the estate, the house standing at its northern end. The stream which occupies this valley has been dammed to form a lake. Within the formal gardens and pleasure grounds there is a granite rockery, a sunken Italianate garden and camellia collection.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The estate occupies high ground, incised by a tributary valley which runs north-south, the Camel river valley wrapping around the estate, from the east to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The estate stands in an agricultural landscape on the fringes of the Camel valley, south of the village of St Mabyn. The estate is framed to the south by the A389, between Bodmin and Wadebridge and to the east by the B3266, Bodmin to Camelford road.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Banks of trees frame the parkland fringes to the south and east. There is an inwards focus on the house, with plantations designed to conceal and then frame views, from the high ridges of ground to the east and west of the main valley. There are principal views between the house and formal grounds and to and from the lake, as well as along the main driveways.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The wooded estate boundaries to the south and east announce the presence of the parkland in the landscape and a number of formal entrances with lodge houses and gateways form a definitive boundary. The valley itself at the heart of the parkland is by its nature inverted and does not hold wider landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The woodland estate boundary reduces the sensitivity of the estate by restricting outward views, to the central valley and Registered Park and Garden.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible within the wider 18th century parkland in some views south-east across the Camel valley, looking towards Bodmin. These views do not define the Registered Park and Garden as those are inwardly focused towards the house, at the heart of the estate.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor to some wider parkland views, otherwise negligible impact overall</p>		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

Asset Name: Lanhydrock		
Parish: Lanhydrock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: RPG	Condition: excellent	Distance to turbine: c.3.4-6.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> 17th century deer park and woodlands of 137ha. 8Ha of 19th century formal gardens and early 20th century woodland gardens focused around the house. Known for its collection of camellias, magnolias and rhododendrons. Lanhydrock was a medieval monastic grange rebuilt and developed as a private house and parkland in the early 17th century.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on an undulating site on the upper slopes of the western side of the River Fowey valley. Two tributary valleys run south-east away from the heart of the estate, into the river.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The parkland stands approximately 2.5km south of Bodmin, with the A30 trunk route in between. The estate is bounded by minor roads to Respryn Bridge to the north and east, framed by the River Fowey valley to the east and south-east, by the B3268 between Bodmin and Lostwithiel to the west. The landscaped parkland at its centre is completely surrounded by thick swathes of woodland, planted and designed to enclose and shield the house and gardens.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The house is orientated facing east, enclosed within walls and with an attached gatehouse. There is a designed approach from the east down a formal avenue of trees, with views running east/west along this avenue. A valley to the south-east of the house carries views down to the Fowey river and from the park there are important designed views to Restormel Castle, the extant structure used within the <i>picturesque</i> 19th century re-landscaping of the park, as a key focal feature upon the carriage drives/rides.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The dominant woodland boundaries and formal gateways bounded by lodges announce the estate in the landscape, creating a definitive boundary.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The woodland estate boundary reduces the sensitivity of the estate by restricting outward views. There is marked sensitivity within the eastern and southern parts of the wider parkland, where there are key designed views down the River Fowey valley; these views are affected by any additions and changes to the valley, especially those interrupting any views to Restormel Castle.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the north-east from some of the higher eastern points within the undulating parkland. It would not frame any of the key views along the eastern avenue or down the Fowey valley.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor effect on the wider parkland and estate as a whole, negligible effect on the house and inner gardens.</p>		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Boconnoc		
Parish: Boconnoc		Within the ZTV: Mostly No, partly to east edge
Designation: RPG	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.7.3-10.1km
<p><i>Description:</i> Boconnoc has approximately 10 hectares of ornamental gardens set around the main house and buildings, within a 17th century deer park of 340 hectares, landscaped over two periods in the 18th, then 19th centuries. The 19th century camellia and azaleas collection is of special note, as is the pinetum and some of the veteran parkland trees.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The estate occupies the confluence and upper slopes of two tributary valleys and the upper River Lerryn valley, to the east of the River Fowey.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The registered gardens and parkland lie to the western parts of the estate, dominated by the main valley which runs south-west and contains the house, formal gardens, church and outbuildings. Woodlands and plantations, a feature of this estate, shield this part from any views.</p>		

<i>Principal Views:</i> Key vistas within the gardens are north-east up to the obelisk, down to the house, to the south-west as one approaches along the main drive, across the east lawns and down the valley to the south, towards the River Fowey and the estuary.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The strong woodland fringes of the estate announce its presence definitively within the wider landscape and preclude inward and outward views.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The woodland estate boundary reduces the sensitivity of the estate by restricting outward views, to the central valley and the Registered Park and Garden.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the protected areas of the estate and there would be no effect on key views or setting.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to neutral

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

Asset Name: Tregrehan		
<i>Parish:</i> St Blaise		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> RPG	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.14.8-16km
<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 located just west of St Blazey Gate. It is slowly being encroached upon to the east by the advancing suburbs of St Austell. The small village of Tregrehan Mills stands on the north-west edge of the estate. 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 surviving part of the former carriage drive that ran up to the south front of the house. There are some sweeping views across the open parkland south of the house.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The modern development of the area has reduced the landscape presence of the estate due to the complex character of its mixed surroundings. The main entrance, however, with stone wall and gate piers, does still hold visual dominance on the main road between St Blazey and St Austell, the A390.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A planned landscape with wide parkland vistas is inherently sensitive to changes which may alter irrevocably the experience of that landscape. The strong wooded boundary developed for this estate reduces its sensitivity, enclosing views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The core part of the parkland and gardens are completely shielded by the woodlands that run across the northern boundary. The experiential and aesthetic value of the estate would not be affected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

4.8.3 Aggregate Impact

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

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect includes a fair number of designated heritage assets. The assessment for 29 assets or groups of assets is rated as negligible-to-negative/minor or negative/minor. The impact on a further five assets or group of assets; is rated as negative/moderate or negative/minor to negative/moderate. However, given that the proposed turbine will not affect the immediate setting of any of these assets, and that the higher impact levels are largely due to proximity rather than its effect on the inherent significance of setting to the value of these assets, the aggregate impact is taken to be **negative/moderate**.

It should be noted that the approved 225kW turbine would probably have a similar impact on a similar number of designated heritage assets. In addition, the erection of a 500kW turbine of similar size and design to the existing Callywith turbine, and with a similar rotor speed, would be more visually harmonious.

4.8.4 Cumulative Impact

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

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

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

GLVIA 2013, 123

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

In terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, the proposed turbine would be located close to the two operational turbines at Callywith and at Deviock Farm, with a cluster of proposed turbines for the immediate area. On balance, however, this is a relatively complex historic landscape with deeply-incised and often wooded valleys, which would serve to diminish the visual impact of the proposed development. However, the cumulative impact is a concern, and for that reason is assessed as **negative/moderate**.

It should be noted, however, that planning permission has already been granted for a 225kW turbine at this location, rendering the issue of cumulative impact somewhat moot.

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall



Figure 16: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 30.01.15).

4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Distance	Assessment
All SAM's, GI, GII* up to 5km					
SAM	31853	Lantern cross 60m NE of Lanearcffe also GII listed	SX0829168986	1.8km	Neutral
	31852	An early Christian memorial stone at Lanearcffe	SX0826969848		
SAM	CO 887	Wayside cross 120m NW of Callywith also GII Listed	SX0856567941	1.3km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 165	Cross near Deviock Cottage also GII Listed	SX1104868406	1.3km	Negligible
SAM	24287	Medieval wayside cross at Castle Hill 74m N of Bodmin parish church also GII* Listed	SX0785467539	2km	Neutral
SAM	CO326	Medieval chapel of St. Thomas Becket 45m east of the Bodmin Church, also GII* Listed	SX0736267025	2.6km	See under St Petros
SAM	CO184	Large multivallate hillfort known as Castle Canyke 375m SSW of Castle Cankye farmhouse	SX0855665854	2.3-2.6km	Negative/moderate
SAM	24301	Carminow Cross, SE of Bodmin also GII* listed	SX0884065689	2.5km	Neutral
SAM	CO 455	Motte and bailey Castle called Cardinham Castle	SX1260768025	2.7-2.8km	Negative/minor
SAM	28446	Churchyard cross in Cardinham churchyard, 5m S of the church Also GII* Listed	SX1230068683	2.6km	Neutral to negligible
	28447	Early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross 10m E of the church	SX1232968691		

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

SAM	CO340	Bowl barrow known as council barrow	SX0995070272	2.4km	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	CO915	Two wayside crosses in the Trewardale	SX1030771589	3.7km	Neutral
SAM	30435	Berrycombe cross at the junction of Berrycombe Road and Cardell Road	SX0660967416	3.3km	Neutral
SAM	CO155	Ornamented cross shaft at Glynn	SX1138364904	3.4km	Neutral
SAM	CO451	Tawna Downs round barrows	SX1308866953	3.4km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO152	Two early Christian memorial stones 195m N of Welltown	SX1360867853	3.8km	Neutral
SAM	24255	Treslea cross, 750m ENE of Cardinham Church also GII* Listed	SX1305268861	3.4km	Negligible
SAM	31826	Treznace holy well and chapel enclosure	SX1247569415	3.1km	Negligible
SAM	15578	Helland bridge also GI Listed	SX0651571512	4.8km	Neutral
SAM	CO430	Iron Age defended settlement called Penhargard Castle	SX0584669954	4.54km	Neutral
SAM	CO429	Slight univallate hillfort In Dunmere wood 235m WNW of Crabbs Pool	SX0507068650	4.7-4.8KM	Neutral
SAM	28443	Churchyard cross in Lanhydrock churchyard	SX0851563612	4.5km	Neutral
SAM	CO63	Multi- span bridge known as Respryn Bridge	SX0993563493	4.4km	Neutral
SAM	CO446	Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Downs forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1166163263	4.9-5km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO445	Four round barrows north of Greymare Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1244664041	4.7-5.4km	Negative/minor
SAM	24288	Treslea Downs Cross 300m W of mount	SX1426068059	4.4km	Negligible
SAM	CO395	Bury Castle	SX1351969621	4-4.1km	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
SAM	CO453	St. Bellamins Chapel, on St Bellarmin's Tor (near the rifle range danger area).	SX1301570803	4.3km	Negligible
GI	67515	Church of St. Meubred, Cardinham; Various GII Listed monuments	SX1230768697	2.6km	Negative/moderate
GII	67522	Gateways Steps and walls along the E and N side of the Churchyard of St. Meubred	SX1231968730	2.6km	Neutral
GI	368037	Church of St. Petroc, Bodmin town	SX0731367033	2.7km	Neutral to negligible
GI	67554	Church of St Hydroc, at Lanhydrock House	SX0851263625	4.5km	Negligible
GI	67548 67552	Lanhydrock house Gatehouse 40m E of Lanhydrock House	SX0853463603 SX0863663602	4.5km	Negligible to Negative/minor
GI	67658	Gateway and flanking walls at E entrance to Lanhydrock at Newton	SX0957063567	4.4km	Neutral
GII*	67550 67549	Service building in stable yard 10m S of Lanydrock house Coach house with attached screen walls	SX0859063561	4.6km	Negligible
GII*	67551	Walls and gates enclosing garden to the E at Lanhydrock	SX0864063627	4.5km	Neutral
GII*	67566	Pair of Lodges with attached wall at N entrance of Lanhydrock Park	SX0883964621	3.5km	Neutral
GII*	67529 67530	Lancarffe Stable 35m W of Lancarffe	SX0825268948 SX0818568963	1.9km	Neutral to negligible
GII*	367965	Stone cross in cemetery immediately W of Berry Tower	SX0724067468	2.6km	Neutral
GII*	368033	Shire Hall	SX0716366930	2.8km	See under Bodmin
GII*	368034	Shire house	SX0720366911	2.8km	See under Bodmin
GII*	67323	Trewardale	SX1034971611	3.7km	Neutral
GII*	37537	Church of St. Helena, at Helland	SX0754171014	3.8km	Negligible
GII*	67498	Glynn House	SX1134164944	3.3km	Negligible to negative/minor
GII*	368051	Former St. Lawrence's Hospital	SX0592066879	4.1km	Negligible
GII*	67545	Treffery Farmhouse	SX0785363717	4.7km	Negligible
All GII up to 3km					
GII	37495	Devioc Farmhouse	SX1086468420	1.2km	Negative/minor
GII	507019	Milestone	SX0914269784	1.9km	-
GII	67528	Holton Farmhouse	SX0848969064	1.7km	Negative/minor
GII	368028	Lower Margate	SX0985266421	1.6km	Negative/unknown
GII	507022	Milestone at Blosland Junction	SX1030470462	2.6km	-
GII	507027	Milestone 130m SW OF Council Barrow	SX0989570151	2.3km	-
GII	506685	Guidestone 275m SE of Broads Cottages	SX0908570431	2.6km	-
GII	507024	Milestone 150m SW of Clerkenwater house	SX0701968674	2.9km	-
GII	367964	Berry Tower in the conservation area of Berry Tower	SX0725067467	2.7km	Negligible to negative/minor
GII	-	There are 90 GII Listed buildings in the conservation area of Bodmin 68 are within 3km of the turbine	-	-	See CA description
GII	368043	Guidepost at junc. of Priory Road and Launceston Road	SX0763766778	2.5km	-
GII	469158	St. Petrocs Well, in Bodmin	SX0757266702	2.6km	Neutral

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

GII	368017 368019 368018 368020	Barn Park Garden wall, shippin, and well house N of Barn Park Barn attached wall horse trough NE of Barn Park Gate piers and screen walls to the W of Barn Park	SX0798166781 SX0798766809 SX0800166814 SX0789366785	2.2km	Neutral to negligible
GII	504619	Milestone S of Chy-Praze	SX0862966282	2.1km	-
GII	504618	Milestone	SX0990165566	2.4km	-
GII	67504	Milestone	SX1274467553	2.9km	-
GII	67514	Penycumcwyke, near Cardinham	SX1219868092	2.4km	Neutral
GII	67523	St. Meubrids Cottage, in Cardinham	SX1229268729	2.6km	Negligible
GII	27524	Cardinham Methodist church, attached Sunday school	SX1229468987	2.7km	Negligible
GII	67493	Cardeast Farmhouse	SX1181869395	2.5km	Negligible
GII Within ZTV up to 5km					
GII	37534	Penhargard farmhouse [Borderline]	SX0629969830	4km	Negligible to negative/minor
GII	37943	Gilberts monument (Bodmin Beacon)	SX0676866379	3.5km	Negative/moderate
GII	428373	Guidepost	SX0881364731	3.4km	-
GII	67565	Stables and attached Front walls, at Lanhydrock	SX0886264067	4km	Neutral
GII	67502	Lodge with front wall and railings at the SW entrance to Glynn House	SX1072864753	3.4km	Negative/minor
GII	428371	Guidepost	SX1355068271	3.7km	-
GII	67503	Guide post	SX1252769693	3.3km	-
GII	67507	Lower Haygrove Farmhouse	SX1222769906	3.2km	Negligible to negative/minor
GII	67563 67562	Garage in the estate yard Barn in the estate yard with attached wall and Cart shed	SX0844363764 SX0843663747	4.4km	Neutral
GII	67558 67560 67561	Urn in the Higher garden Josephs Cottage Holy Well 15m SW of Josephs cottage	SX0843763695 SX0839963658 SX0838863651	4.5km	Neutral
GII	67542	The Old Vicarage	SX0813363506	4.7km	Negligible
GII	6769	Lanhydrock war memorial club	SX0798463360	4.9km	Negligible
GII	67564	Kitchen garden walls and attached gardeners house	SX0875563152	4.9km	Neutral
GII		Milestone near Higher Bofarnel	SX1162863474	4.7km	-
GII	428327	Guidestone	SX1441268105	4.6km	-
GII	67322	Trethorne	SX1220072013	4.6km	Negligible to negative/minor
GII	67333	West Penstroda And garden walls to the front	SX1174472417		Negative/minor
GI, GII* and SAM's within ZTV up to 10km					
SAM	24260	St. Ingunger Cross 240m SE of Ingunger farm	SX0596863347	6km	Negligible
SAM	28458	Churchyard cross in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, Warleggan	SX1563369088	5.9km	Neutral
SAM	CO203	Wayside cross known as Peverells cross	SX1250472230	5.1km	Negligible
SAM	CO916	Barrow group on Greenbarrow Downs (6 assets)	SX1256972814	5.5-6km	Neutral to negligible
SAM	CO917	Hut circle group and enclosure NE of Carwen	SX1127473989	6.2km	Negligible
SAM	CO630	Cross head N of Tregony farm	SX0699173373	6.2km	Neutral
SAM	26242	Prehistoric standing stone medieval wayside cross and cross base and post medieval guidepost at Longstone	SX0607573376	6.6km	Neutral
SAM	CO1097	Roman fort called 'Nanstallon Roman fort'	SX0342366988	6.5km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO206	Wayside cross at Bodwannick [borderline]	SX0371165614	6.5km	Neutral to negligible
SAM	24302	Reperry cross, 550m ENE of Reperry Manor farm	SX0463863307	6.9km	Negligible
SAM	24299	Fenton pits Cross, 210m WSW of Penburthen Farm [Borderline]	SX0610762969	6.2km	Neutral
SAM	15004	Restormel Castle: motte and bailey shell and keep	SX1039161415	6.5-6.6km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO936	Roman fortlet 440m S of Restormel Farm	SX1021061056	6.7-7km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO450	Bowl barrow 430m SW of Fairy cross farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1220861865	6.5km	Neutral
SAM	CO449	Bowl barrow 145m NW of Bodmin Lodge forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1228061629	6.8km	Neutral
SAM	CO444	Five bowl barrows 550m N of Trewindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1377763384	6.1-6.4km	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	CO422	Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle	SX1436063280	6.4-6.6km	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	CO126	Large regular stone circle called Trippet stones	SX1310875015	7.7km	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	26254	Medieval wayside cross in St Mabyn Churchyard	SX0419873195	7.7km	Neutral
SAM	CO991	Earlier prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system on Helman tor [Borderline]	SX0615861632	7.1-7.5km	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	CO252	Wayside cross on Druids Hill 350m SE of Bodmin Lodge	SX1265561286	7.3km	Neutral
SAM	30442	Tredinnick Cross, 450m E of Great Tredinnick	SX1661666145	7.1km	Negligible
SAM	CO672	Platform Cairn on Goonzion Downs	SX1776267431	7.9km	Negligible
SAM	CO393	Animal Pound called Crowpound	SX1743467747	7.6km	Negligible

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

SAM	CO204	Wayside cross 330m NNW of Higher Woodley	SX0207865059	8.3km	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	24300	Woodley Cross opposite Fernside farm	SX0271163951	8.2km	Neutral
SAM	CO110	A henge re used as a medieval playing place at Innis Downs	SX0311162755	8.5km	Neutral
SAM	CO907	Bowl barrow 270m SW of Castle Hill farm	SX0283562578	8.8km	Negligible
SAM	28466	Wayside cross in St Nectans Chapel Yard	SX1284659977	8.5km	Negligible
SAM	CO247	Wayside cross called Killboy Cross	SX1648262281	8.7km	Neutral
SAM	36033	Hobbs Hill tin mine openwork and lodeback tinwork	SX1845269377	8.5-9km	Negligible
SAM	28432	Medieval churchyard cross 20m S of the church of St. Bruerdus	SX0974477320	9.4km	Neutral
SAM	24274	Trevenning cross and post medieval guide post	SX0736977475	9.8km	Neutral
SAM	15011	Killbury Castle later prehistoric hill fort	SX0181673707	9.7-9.7km	Negligible
SAM	CO 843	Round barrow cemetery on Hustyn Downs (no public access)	SX0008268013	9.7-10km	Neutral
SAM	CO842	Bowl barrow called Tregawne barrow	SW9996367138	9.8km	Negligible
SAM	31841	Wayside cross 200m NW of Trethew [borderline]	SX0733858814	9.5km	Neutral
SAM	CO442	Bowl barrow 780m E of Penventon	SX1741362174	9.5km	Neutral
SAM	CO392	Earlier prehistoric hillfort with outwork and outlying stone hut circle known as Berry Castle	SX1972468919	9.9km	Negligible
SAM	CO956	Hit circle village W Northwood farm [Borderline]	SX1958869276	9.8km	Negligible
GI	67752	Church of St. Mabena, St Mabyn	SX0417473201	7.7km	Negligible
GI	67804	Church of St Uda, St Tudy [Borderline]	SX0661776302	8.9km	Negligible
GI	67459	Church of St Bruerdus, St Breward	SX0972877346	9.5km	Negligible
GI	60533	Church of St. Mary the Virgin	SX1622862114	8.6km	Neutral to negligible
GII*	62292	Church of St Bartholomew, Warleggan	SX1563869095	5.9km	Neutral
GII*	60628	Church of St. Nectans, chapel on hill east of Lostwithiel	SX1283559983	8.5km	Negligible
All CA, up to 10km all RPG, RBF, WHS up to 15km					
CA	-	Berry Tower	SX0731267477	2.4-2.6km	Negligible to negative/minor
CA	-	Bomin	SX0713065695	2.5-4.2km	Negligible to negative/minor
CA	-	Bisland	SX1000273240	5.2-5.5km	Neutral
CA	-	St. Tudy	SX0692276384	8.8-9.1km	Negligible
CA	-	Lostwithiel	SX1010259832	7.8-8.6km	Negative/minor
CA	-	St. Neot	SX1858867823	8.6-8.9km	Neutral
RPG	1643	Pencarrow	SX0423269886	5.7-7km	Negative/minor to negligible
RPG	1417	Lanhydrock	SX0944263329	3.4-6.6km	Negative/minor to negligible
RPG	1298	Boconnoc	SX1513759469	7.3-10.1km	Neutral to negligible
RPG	1530	Tregrehan	SX0519253547	14.8-16km	Neutral
RBF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 21 August 1644	SX1033161361	6-9.3km	Negative/minor
RBF	-	Battle of Braddock Down	SX1757563008	8.6-9.5km	Negligible
RBF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 31 August 1644	SX1047555732	11-13.5km	Negligible
WHS	17	Cornwall and west Devon Mining Landscape, Luxulyan	SX0670355418	10.5-13.1km	Negligible
-	-	Historic Landscape	-	-	Negative/moderate
-	-	Cumulative Impact	-	-	Negative/moderate
-	-	Aggregate Impact	-	-	Negative/moderate

Table 6: Summary of impacts, characterized by Sinclair-Thomas zone: **RED** dominant zone, **ORANGE** prominent zone, **YELLOW** moderately intrusive zone, **GREEN** visible zone. Type in grey for sites that are excluded from the assessment, largely guideposts and milestones.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belongs to Callybarrett Farm, within an area enclosed during the early 19th century from open ground or wood pasture. It formed part of the Manor of Cardinham, which passed from the Domesday magnate Richard Fitz Turoid via the Dinham and Arundell families to the Vivians of Glynn. The walkover survey and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of archaeological significance.

There are six Grade I and seven Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 26 individual or clusters of Grade II Listed buildings within 5km (including 78 in Bodmin alone, only seven of which fall within the ZTV). There are 140 individual Scheduled Monuments within 10km, of which 74 fall within the ZTV; most of these are stone crosses or individual round barrows that fall within cemeteries. 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. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 30 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible** to **negative/minor**), and have a more serious impact on Castle Canyke, Bury Castle, the Church at Cardinham and Gilberts Monument (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**). There is also an issue of cumulative impact, relating to the operational turbines at Callywith and Deviock.

It should be noted that planning permission is already in place for a 225kW (45m to tip) at this location, and on that basis issues relating to cumulative and aggregate impact are rendered moot. In addition, it is arguable that the erection of a larger turbine would lead to greater visual harmony, in that it would be similar to, and rotate at the same rate as, the operational Callywith turbine.

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

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, WALKOVER SURVEY AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT CALLYBARRETT FARM, CARDINHAM, CORNWALL

Location: Callybarrett Farm
Parish: Cardinham
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX0982768023
Planning Application ref: Pre Planning
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: Pre-planning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is situated approximately 3km north east of the town of Bodmin and 2.5km south west from the village of Cardinham. The turbine will be situated on an area which is characterised on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation as post medieval enclosed land and is surrounded on the north, east and south sides by deciduous woodland. There has been little archaeological investigation within the area surrounding the proposed site but the Cornwall Historic Environment Record notes evidence of early settlement within its immediate vicinity. A cropmark suggests the possible location of an Iron Age/ Romano British round (MCO41562) in the same field as the proposed turbine. There is also a lot of evidence to suggest that this landscape was well worked in the medieval period. The HER notes the presence of a number of medieval field systems (MCO41561, MCO41563) and medieval settlements, for example Deviock (MCO14259), Callybarrett (MCO13702) and Callywith (MCO13703).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 To observe and identify archaeological features through geophysical survey.
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Walkover survey:

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

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

4.3.1 The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.1.5 hectares, covering the fields in which the proposed development would be located. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.4 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.4.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.4.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.4.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.4.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

5.0 REPORT

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

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number southwes1-204539.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**
- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under an accession number.
- 7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL**
The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Lantern cross 60m NE of Lanrcarffe also GII listed

SX0829168986

The monument includes a medieval lantern cross-head mounted on a modern shaft and base, situated 60m to the north east of the house at Lanrcarffe. The cross, which is Listed Grade II, is 2.05m high, survives as a rectangular cross-head (the rectangular shape resembling that of a lantern), mounted on an octagonal shaft. The cross-head measures 0.56m high by 0.25m wide and 0.25m thick, with principal faces orientated north-south. Each face is decorated with a figure in relief beneath an ogee arched canopy: the north face bears a figure of the Virgin and Child; the south face displays a crucifixion scene; the east face bears a figure wearing a pointed hat, possibly a bishop; and the figure on the west face is very worn and indistinct. The cross-head is mounted on a modern square plinth, 0.25m square and 0.05m thick. This is mounted on top of a modern octagonal granite shaft, which measures 1.25m high by 0.14m wide and 0.14m thick. The shaft is mounted in a modern two stepped base. The upper base stone measures 0.3m square by 0.1m high, the lower step measures 0.77m square by 0.09m high. The lower step is surrounded by large slabs of granite forming a low platform around the cross-base measuring 2.36m square. Lanrcarffe was originally owned by Bodmin Priory, and the cross-head was originally found here. Later the Hext family owned the estate and removed the cross from Lanrcarffe in 1850 to another of their houses, Tredethy, St Mabyn in north Cornwall. It was recorded at Tredethy as mounted on an octagonal base stone. In 1946 the cross was returned to Lanrcarffe and set up on a modern shaft and base. The octagonal base stone is also at Lanrcarffe, located outside a barn. This elaborately carved cross-head is a late example of a wayside cross and probably dates to the 15th century.

An early Christian memorial stone at Lanrcarffe

SX0826969848

The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone, at Lanrcarffe which survives as a granite shaft 1.88m long by 0.23m wide, built horizontally into the wall of a summer house. The inscription is incised deeply into the stone and is clearly visible. It runs along the stone in two lines reading 'DVNO ATI HIC IACIT FILI ME CAGNI', ('here lies the body of Duno(c)atus son of Me(s)cagnus'). Mescagnus is an early Irish name, and Dunocatus early Welsh or Cornish. The use of an early Irish name, the style of the lettering, and the form of the inscription dates the this stone to the fifth to eighth centuries AD. This memorial stone was discovered in a stream bed in 1912 by Mr Dunn of Lanrcarffe. In 1928 it was moved to Bodmin, but later returned to Lanrcarffe and incorporated into a new garden wall. Towards the western end of the stone there is a fracture right through the stone, the break cemented together.

Wayside cross 120m NW of Callywith also GII Listed

SX0856567941

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated close to a slip road of the A38 trunk road. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a length of shaft and stands to a height of approximately 1.8m. It is rather worn, but decorated with a flared Greek cross in relief on both faces with a small hole at the centre. It is first recorded in 1613 as 'Greedetch Cross', so named because it then marked the parish boundaries of Bodmin and Cardinham at their junction with the Great Ditch which bounded land owned by Bodmin Priory. It was moved during road construction work to its current location in the 1970's. Langdon suggested its rather worn condition was a result of the time honoured custom of beating the bounds. It is also known locally as Callywith Cross.

Cross near Deviock Cottage also GII Listed

SX1104868406

CARDINHAM SX 16 NW 6/4 Deviock Cross 6.6.69 II Cross. Probably pre-Conquest. Granite. Wheelhead cross with roughly hewn shaft with an irregular chamfer, about 2 metres high. The wheelhead has a Latin cross in raised carving and there is an irregular line in raised carving down the shaft. Rear the same as the front. Set on a roughly hewn square granite plinth.

Medieval wayside cross at Castle Hill 74m N of Bodmin parish church also GII* Listed

SX0785467539

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross surrounded by a 2m protective margin, set beside the Old Callywith Road, at Castle Hill, Bodmin, by the former main route linking Bodmin with Launceston in mid Cornwall. The cross is Listed Grade II*. The wayside cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a round 'wheel' head, set in a hexagonal modern base stone, measuring 2.3m in overall height. The head measures 0.56m high by 0.61m wide and 0.25m thick. The head is decorated on each principal face with a light relief equal-limbed cross, the limbs having slightly expanded ends. The north face has a narrow raised peripheral bead. A small curved portion of the head's eastern edge has fractured away. The rectangular-section shaft measures 1.16m high and is 0.38m wide by 0.23m thick. The shaft is set in a modern granite base stone of flattened hexagonal shape in plan, measuring 1.02m east-west by 0.56m north-south and 0.58m thick. The wayside cross is situated on a verge at the centre of a minor junction on the Old Callywith Road, formerly called Castle Street Hill. This was originally the main route linking the two major medieval administrative, ecclesiastical and market centres of Bodmin and Launceston. It also formed one of the main routes into Cornwall from the rest of England, marked at intervals by other medieval wayside crosses; this route remains of importance to the present as the A30 trunk road, albeit following a markedly altered course. This cross formerly stood by the same road as today but 110m to the south west of its present location. In 1827, it was dismantled when a new boundary was built and the cross was taken to cover a well in an adjoining meadow. It remained there until 1925 when it was re-erected in the modern base stone in its present location. The surface of the modern metalled road south of the cross-base is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Medieval chapel of St. Thomas Becket 45m east of the church also GII* Listed

SX0736267025

The monument includes a medieval chantry chapel, situated on the north eastern side of Bodmin, between the church and the Vicarage. The chapel survives as a rectangular, roofless building of granite with freestone dressings. It stands to eaves height and measuring 13.7m long by 5.5m wide internally with a vaulted crypt and a porch at the south west end. The crypt runs for the entire length of the chapel and measures 12.2m long by 4.2m wide and is spanned by a segmental vault relieved by four arches with its entrance beneath the porch. The porch has a segmental-arched doorway to the front and a similar inner doorway with steps to the left-hand side. The south wall has two pointed-arched windows with hoodmoulds and four small crypt windows with flat heads and relieving arches. To the north are two pointed-arched windows, similar to those to the south. The east wall has a large, three-light late Decorated window with unusual tracery which is transitional towards Perpendicular. Internally there is a sedilia with cinquefoil arches within pointed hoodmoulds, all under a square hoodmould, with a ogee-

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

headed cinquefoil aumbry to left. The chantry chapel was licensed and built in 1377 and Dissolved at the Reformation. It served as a grammar school from 1566 to 1853. The crypt beneath the chapel was used as a chanel house. The chapel is Listed Grade II* (368042).

Large multivallate hillfort known as Castle Canyke 375m SSW of Castle Cankye farmhouse SX085665854

The monument includes a large multivallate hillfort, situated on the summit of a prominent hill forming the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Camel and Fowey. The hillfort survives as a large oval enclosure of approximately 8ha defined by two closely concentric ramparts with ditches. The outer ditch measures up to 1m deep, the rampart up to 3m high and both are best preserved in the south western quadrant. The inner rampart and ditch are preserved as largely buried features or scarp slopes of up to 0.4m high. The hillfort lay in open moorland when first recorded in 1813, but had been enclosed and divided by field boundaries by 1849, and even then the inner rampart survived only as a low bank. A geophysical survey in the 1980's revealed interior features and traces of the inner rampart and ditch. The outer defences underlie modern field boundaries which also cross the centre of the hillfort dividing it into quarters with a 19th century field barn and a later water tank at the centre. It is also cut by a road to the north-west.

Carminow Cross, SE of Bodmin also GII* listed SX0884065689

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Carminow Cross, situated on a large roundabout at the intersection of slip-roads linking the A30T and A38T trunk roads and the nearby town of Bodmin in mid-Cornwall. The Carminow Cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives with a medieval round 'wheel' head and upper shaft cemented on a modern lower shaft and double-stepped base. The cross measures 3.65m in overall height. The head and original upper portion of shaft measure 1.22m high. The head measures 0.9m in diameter and is fully pierced by four triangular holes creating an equal-limbed cross with widely-splayed arms enclosed within an outer ring. The head is decorated on both principal faces. Each face bears a double bead on the outer ring. The north east face also bears five raised round bosses, one at the intersection of the cross-motif's limbs and a smaller boss on each limb. The south west face has a large central round boss and the arms are decorated with many small shallow pits. A study of the unusual pitted decoration has indicated an early 10th century date for the design. Immediately below the head, the neck has a relatively small pointed projection on each side. The original rectangular-section upper shaft is 0.32m high, 0.28m thick and tapers in width from 0.48m at its junction with the modern lower shaft to 0.45m at the neck. The modern shaft is 2.01m high, tapering to merge with the upper shaft from 0.51m wide by 0.37m thick at the base. A raised bead runs the length of the shaft beside all four corners. On both principal faces below the head, the original upper shaft bears a double incised line along each side, curving inwards at the top, accompanied by further shallow pitting. The shaft is set in a modern double-stepped granite base. The upper step measures 1m long by 0.78m wide and is 0.24m high. The lower step is 1.6m long by 1.35m wide and 0.14m high. The medieval upper part of the Carminow Cross was originally situated 100m south of its present location where it marked the junction of the three parishes of Bodmin, Lanhydrock and Cardinham. The cross was named as a bound stone, 'Carmynow's Crosse', on an account (called a terrier) of the bounds of the parish of Cardinham dated AD 1613. The cross also marked an adjacent junction on the main early ridge-top road linking St Austell to the south with the principal route through the Cornish peninsula as it approaches western Bodmin Moor. The historian Langdon recorded the upper part of the cross in its present form in 1890 while still in its former position. In 1894 it was re-erected on its modern shaft and base almost at its present location, where a major road junction developed between the St Austell route and the road linking Bodmin with Liskeard along the River Fowey valley, eventually the A38 trunk road. The junction rose further in prominence when, in 1975, the principal route through the peninsula, the A30 trunk road, by-passed Bodmin along a line close to the east of the cross. The junction containing the cross was converted into a large roundabout to serve this new meeting point of two of the three trunk roads in the Cornish peninsula. During the construction of the roundabout, the cross was moved 2m to the south west to stand at its present position a little east of the centre of the roundabout.

Motte and bailey Castle called Cardinham Castle SX1260768025

The monument includes a motte and bailey castle, situated on the summit of a step ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Fowey. The motte survives as a circular steep sided mound standing up to 4m high with an irregular profile. It is surrounded by a partially buried outer ditch. The bailey lies to the south east and is roughly rectangular in plan. It measures approximately 80m by 60m internally and is defined by a rampart bank and ditch. Beyond this, a counterscarp bank surrounds much of the perimeter. Cardinham Castle was the seat of the most powerful barons in Cornwall after the Norman Conquest. The 'Honour of Cardinham' comprised 71 Knights fees, scattered throughout Cornwall with Cardinham near the geographical centre of these lands. There are no known early documents regarding the castle, only later traditions and histories. Therefore it is uncertain if it was built in the 11th century by Richard Fitz Tuold, steward and tenant-in-chief of Robert of Mortain (the Count of Mortain between 1066 and 1086) and first holder of the 'Honour', or by William Fitz Richard, his son, or by Robert De Cardinham, the first of Richard's descendents to adopt the name 'de Cardinham' in around 1180. The de Cardinham line died out in 1256 with Andrew de Cardinham, and the castle may have been abandoned at this time. The first partial unrecorded excavation was in about 1870. A lime-mortared stone wall was revealed when stone was being quarried from the south side of the motte. Built into the wall were bones, shell, pottery and pieces of dressed stone. Human remains in graves were found when digging for stone on another part of the castle. Henderson, in the 1920's considered that the motte had been used as a quarry for centuries. Although he saw no masonry, he noted plenty of building stone and the odd piece of dressed Pentewan stone. Part of the rim of a cooking pot of 12th or 13th century date was found on the surface in 1938.

Churchyard cross in Cardinham churchyard, 5m S of the church Also GII* Listed SX1230068683

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated to the south of Cardinham church on the southern edge of Bodmin Moor in south east Cornwall. The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head, measuring 2.6m in overall height. The head measures 0.91m in diameter, it is 0.23m thick, and is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal limbed cross with widely splayed arms linked by an outer ring. The principal faces are orientated north-south. Both principal faces are decorated. Each limb of the cross is decorated with an interlaced knot, these are linked to each other around a central boss. This decoration has been eroded away on the lower and east limb on the south face. The edges of the limbs are outlined with a single bead. The upper limbs extend slightly beyond the ring, and the ends of the two side limbs are decorated with a panel of interlace design. A raised bead or rib decorates the outer edge of the ring. The head is joined to the shaft by cement. The shaft measures 1.72m high by 0.61m wide at the base, tapering to 0.45m at the neck, and is 0.37m thick at the base tapering to 0.22m at the neck. The top of the shaft has been fractured and is missing. The shaft has a 0.08m wide bead on all four corners, and all four faces are decorated. The south principal face is divided into three panels, the top panel bearing the lower part of an

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

inscription incised in an early medieval form of script derived from Roman style capitals. The inscription reads 'arthi' or 'arahi'. Below the inscription is a small incised equal limbed cross. The middle panel bears an interlaced knot, and the long bottom panel is decorated with an interlaced design. The north principal face bears a continuous panel of scroll work. The east side is decorated with a continuous panel of interlace design and the west side has an upper panel of square key pattern and the longer lower panel bears an interlaced design. This churchyard cross was built into the east wall of the chancel during the 15th century, the head was positioned below the window and the shaft was lower down, towards the south side of the wall. The church was restored in 1872 and the cross head and shaft were removed from the wall, reunited and re-erected in their present position south of the church. The inscription and the interlace designs on the shaft suggest that this cross dates to the early to mid tenth century. The drain with its iron grill and concrete surround to the south of the cross but within its protective margin are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. This cross is Listed Grade II*.

Early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross 10m E of the church SX1232968691

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross mounted on an early Christian memorial stone situated within the churchyard at Cardinham on the southern edge of Bodmin Moor in south east Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as a round or wheel head and upper section of shaft or 'foot'. The cross head measures 0.86m high by 0.69m wide and is 0.23m thick. The principal faces are orientated east-west. Each principal face displays a relief equal limbed cross with slightly splayed ends to the limbs. There is a wide bead around the outer edge of the head on both faces. There are three rectangular projections on the head, one on each side and one on the top. At the neck are two rounded and slightly recessed supports for the head. Below these supports are two projections on either side of the neck. The rectangular shaft or 'foot' measures 0.23m thick and is wider than the head. The historian Langdon in 1896 believed that this cross was used as a gravestone as there was only a short length of shaft or a 'foot' surviving. The shaft is joined to the early Christian memorial stone by cement. This granite memorial stone measures 1.98m high by 0.41m wide at the base tapering to 0.32m at the top, and is 0.46m thick at the base tapering to 0.31m. The top 0.44m of the stone on the west face has been fractured. The memorial stone bears a Latin inscription incised in two parallel lines running down the shaft. The inscription is in an early medieval form of script derived from Roman style capitals and has been read as 'Rancori fili Mesgi' which translates as 'Rancorus son of Mesgus'. The formula employed in the Latin inscription and the style of the lettering combine to suggest a late sixth century to early seventh century date for this memorial stone. This inscription is very worn and only a few letters are still visible, Langdon in 1906 only recorded 'ORH'. The cross head was built into the east wall of the chancel probably during the 15th century, and was removed in 1872 when the church was restored. The early Christian memorial stone was found leaning against the churchyard wall near the south east corner of the churchyard. In 1896 the memorial stone was moved into the churchyard and erected in its present position and the cross head was mounted on it. It was not until 1901 that the inscription was noted and recorded.

Bowl barrow known as council barrow SX0995070272

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated at the summit of an upland ridge known as Racecourse Downs. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 16m in diameter and 2m high with hollows, caused by early excavation or robbing, to the centre and south side. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

Two wayside crosses in the Trewardale SX1030771589

Arch. 1680 (datestone). For William and Honour Browne. Granite. Round-headed arch with hollow chamfer and ball and run-out stops; initials WB and HB (William and Honour Browne) in spandrels; placed over the arch a later urn. Flanked by 2 large piers of dressed granite surmounted by granite curved necks and ball finials. Datestone 1680 on piers. Curved stone rubble garden wall to right. The gateway is situated to the west of Trewardale (qv). The house was rebuilt by the Robyn family in the C17 and again by the Brownes who bought Trewardale in the late C17. Existing house 1763 and later. The gateway incorporates C17 material probably from the C17 build of the house. Maclean, Sir J Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1875 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition 1970.

Berrycombe cross at the junction of Berrycombe Road and Cardell Road SX0660967416

Preaching cross. Possibly pre-Conquest or medieval. Fairly tall, repaired tapered granite monolith with wheel-head with Greek cross in relief. C19 D-plan granite trough in front.

Ornamented cross shaft at Glynn SX1138364904

Preaching cross. Possibly pre-Conquest or medieval. Fairly tall, repaired tapered granite monolith with wheel-head with Greek cross in relief. C19 D-plan granite trough in front.

Tawna Downs round barrows SX1308866953

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Two early Christian memorial stones 195m N of Welltown SX1360867853

The monument includes two early Christian memorial stones, situated at a crossroads of minor roads leading to Mount and Cardinham. The first stone measures approximately 1.5m high, 0.3m wide and 0.3m thick. It is of roughly hewn granite and has four modern drilled holes. It bears an inscription in two lines of capital letters which reads 'VAILATHI FILI VROCHANI'. The stone was moved to its current location from Welltown where it stood beside an outbuilding. The second stone survives as an earthfast pillar which has been split lengthwise. It measures approximately 1.7m high, 0.3m wide and 0.2m thick. This stone bears the inscription 'ORATE PRO EP IScopus Titus', as recorded by Macalister, who also noted a possible crucifix inscribed above. No documentary trace of a Bishop Titus has yet been found, and only some of the letters are now clearly visible. This stone was moved to its current location from Tawna Lane where it was being used as a gatepost. Both stones were first recorded by Langdon in 1906 and relocated to their current locations in 1932.

Treslea cross, 750m ENE of Cardinham Church also GII* Listed

SX1305268861

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, the Treslea Cross, situated at a junction on an early routeway near Cardinham on southern Bodmin Moor. The Treslea Cross, which is also grade II* listed building, survives with an upright granite shaft and a circular 'wheel' head, situated on a triangular grass verge at the intersection of three roads. The cross head measures 0.44m high by 0.56m wide and 0.22m thick. On both of its flat principal faces, a cross motif with flared arms enclosed by the circular perimeter of the head is formed by four shallow, pecked hollows radiating from near the centre of the face towards the top left and right and the bottom left and right. Three small rounded bosses project 0.04m from the edges of the head, one at each side and one on top. The cross shaft rises 1.1m from the ground to the base of the head. It is of rectangular section, tapering from 0.43m wide and 0.18m thick at the base to 0.35m wide and 0.2m thick at the head. The shaft has edge-chamfers, 0.07m wide, and a raised midrib, 0.09m wide, extending the length of the shaft on both principal faces. The Treslea Cross stands at the junction of two roads near Cardinham village; one road forms an early east-west route skirting the southern edge of Bodmin Moor from which the other road branches to the north-west. The cross is also situated on one of several main routes to the parish church in Cardinham parish. Two other medieval crosses are located in Cardinham churchyard, while in the same parish, the broadly contemporary Trezance Holy Well is located 800m to the north-west of this monument. An area 2m wide beyond the cross is included in the scheduling to ensure its protection. Within this area the modern signpost to the north-west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Trezance holy well and chapel enclosure

SX1247569415

The monument includes a medieval holy well with an enclosure containing the site of a chapel at Trezance, on the south west edge of Bodmin Moor. The holy well survives as a small granite structure built into the bank on the southern edge of the enclosure. The well house measures 2.03m east-west by 1.85m high. The facade is constructed of large blocks of granite forming a wall to either side of the entrance which is a simple rectangular doorway with two iron hinges on the east side, originally holding a wooden door. The large, rectangular well chamber is constructed of large granite blocks. The walls are approximately 0.68m thick and the well chamber measures 2.07m north-south by 1.66m east-west. The roof is flat and consists of large slabs of granite. The uneven granite floor of the well chamber forms the well basin where the water varies in depth from 0.05m to 0.22m. Water seeps out through the well entrance to join a nearby stream. The well has never been known to run dry. The holy well at Trezance is one of the largest in Cornwall and was an important site of pilgrimage in the medieval period. Up to the mid-19th century water was taken from the well to be used in baptisms. The rectangular enclosure above the well contains the site of the chapel. This enclosure survives as a stone and earth bank enclosing an area approximately 30m east-west by 15m north-south, which has been levelled into the hillside to form a level platform. To the north, east and west it survives as a low bank. To the south, it forms a substantial bank approximately 2m high as the ground slopes away downhill and the bank has been built up. Substantial remains of the chapel were still standing in the early 19th century, after which stone was reused as building stone in the farmhouse and outbuildings at Trezance and at another farm nearby. By the late 19th century the chapel had been demolished and the site planted with trees. The post and wire fence around the chapel enclosure, the pipe taking water from the well and the metalled drive to the north of the enclosure are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

Helland bridge also GI Listed

SX0651571512

No Details Held

Iron Age defended settlement called Penhargard Castle

SX0584669954

The monument includes an Iron Age defended settlement, situated on a prominent ridge above the steep southern valley side of a tributary to the River Camel. The settlement survives as a roughly-circular enclosed area of up to 89m in diameter. It is defined by a single rampart and partially-buried outer ditch on all except the southern side, where there is a second closely spaced outer rampart and ditch. A simple entrance through both ramparts lies to the south west. The inner rampart is best preserved on the southern side where it stands to a height of 2.3m above the ditch. To the north it is a scarp of up to 1.6m high. The interior of the enclosure has been levelled to form two distinct platforms.

Slight univallate hillfort In Dunmere wood 235m WNW of Crabbs Pool

SX0507068650

The monument includes a slight univallate hillfort, situated on the upper south eastern slopes of a prominent hill, and at the top of the steep western valley side of the River Camel. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 180m long by 135m wide defined by a single rampart bank of steep profile and up to 3m high and a rock cut outer ditch of up to 2m deep with near vertical sides in several places. There is a slightly inturned causewayed entrance to the north west. Within the interior, two slight hollows to the SSE may be terraces for houses or charcoal burning platforms. Known locally as 'Dunmere Camp', it was marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1813 and first recorded by Maclauchlan in 1849. It belonged to the Priory of Bodmin in the medieval period and was already covered in woodland at that time. The placename 'Dun' means fort.

Churchyard cross in Lanhydrock churchyard

SX0851563612

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated to the south east of the church in Lanhydrock churchyard, in southern central Cornwall. The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with its head in the shape of an equal limbed cross with widely splayed ends to the limbs. The cross measures 2.47m in overall height. The head measures 0.62m high by 0.75m wide and is 0.17m thick. The limbs of the cross head were originally linked by an outer ring which would have formed a four holed cross, the spaces between the limbs forming the holes. Traces of this outer ring survive on the sides of the limbs. Each principal face bears a circular raised boss at the intersection of the limbs, that on the west face has a double bead around the base of the boss, that on the east face, a single bead. The limbs are plain, their original decoration having eroded away. The head is joined to the shaft by a wide band of cement, up to 0.07m thick. The shaft measures 0.4m wide at the base tapering to 0.32m at the neck, and is 0.22m thick at the base widening slightly to 0.25m at the neck. The shaft has a 0.1m wide bead on all four corners. The west face bears a continuous panel of figure of eight interlaced knots down the length of the shaft, the east face displays a continuous panel of scroll work decoration. The north and south sides bear traces of interlace decoration. This churchyard cross at some period in the past was thrown down and left lying around for many years. During this time, the outer ring was removed from the head and the head and shaft fractured. Prior to 1850 the cross was repaired and re-erected in its present position in Lanhydrock churchyard. The historian Langdon

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

in 1896 dated the cross to the 13th century by the style of the scrollwork decoration on the shaft. More recent studies of churchyard crosses suggest that this cross is of tenth century date, and may have been erected before the mid tenth century. The gravel footpath passing to the east, south and west of the cross but within its protective margin is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. This cross is Listed Grade II.

Multi- span bridge known as Respryn Bridge

SX0993563493

The monument includes a multi-span bridge, crossing the River Fowey to the east of Lanhydrock House. The bridge survives as five-arched structure with the arches being of differing sizes, shapes and dates. The eastern arch is round-headed and dates to the 16th or 17th century; the second, of similar date, is wider and segmental. The central arch appears to be 15th century and is asymmetrical whilst the fourth and fifth arches are wider, constructed of coursed and dressed stone, and date to the 19th century. The bridge has four triangular refuges above the cutwaters on the upstream side, whilst on the downstream side there are only two refuges with cutwaters. The parapet walls are low with chamfered granite coping. The bridge measures approximately 40m long and 3m wide. The pass at Respryn was one of the most strategically important in Cornwall and the name 'Res' refers to a ford which presumably predated the bridge itself. The earliest reference to a bridge here was in 1300, and there are charters of the 12th century which refer to the Chapel of St Martin standing at 'Richbrene'. Chapels were commonly associated with bridges as a means to collect taxes to pay for the upkeep of the bridge. Respryn Bridge was guarded by Royalists at the outbreak of the Civil War and played an important part in the Siege of Lostwithiel in 1644. The bridge is Listed Grade II* (60642 and 67543). It lies within the registered park of Lanhydrock (1417).

Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Downs forming part of a round barrow cemetery

SX1166163263

The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes four bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent ridge called Bofarnel Downs, which forms the watershed between the River Fowey and one of its tributaries. The barrows are arranged in a south west to north east alignment. All survive as circular mounds with individual surrounding quarry ditches, which provided the original construction material, preserved as buried features. The western mound measures 20m in diameter and 0.9m high and is cut by a modern fence on the western side. The centre western mound is 15m in diameter and 0.6m high. The centre eastern mound is 14m in diameter and 0.8m high. The eastern mound is 23m in diameter, 0.3m high and has a central hollow as a result of early partial excavation or robbing. The modern fence is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. The four barrows form part of a much larger dispersed round barrow cemetery and others within it are the subject of separate schedulings.

Four round barrows north of Greymare Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery

SX1244664041

The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes four bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn and directly overlooking the valley of the former river. The barrows form a linear arrangement. All four survive as circular mounds with individual buried surrounding quarry ditches from which the mound material was sourced. The western mound measures 15m in diameter and 1.7m high. The centre west barrow is 16m in diameter and 1.5m high. The centre east barrow is 14m in diameter and 1.2m high, and the easternmost mound measures 19m in diameter and 1.6m high. This group of barrows forms part of a large round barrow cemetery. The other barrows within the group are the subject of separate schedulings.

Treslea Downs Cross 300m W of mount

SX1426068059

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Treslea Downs Cross, surrounded by a 2m protective margin, situated at a minor road junction near the Treslea Downs on the southern edge of Bodmin Moor in south east Cornwall. The Treslea Downs Cross survives with a rectangular head and a short shaft set in a large triangular base-stone, measuring 0.73m in overall height. The head measures 0.32m high, 0.41m wide and 0.13m thick, is rectangular in shape and slightly off-centre on the shaft, projecting further beyond the shaft on the south east side than it does to the north west. Each principal face on the head bears four triangular sinkings defining a diagonally-set cross, more worn on the north east face than on the south west. The rectangular-section shaft rises 0.23m high from the base-stone to the neck and is 0.26m wide, tapering in thickness from 0.17m at the base to 0.13m at the neck. The shaft is cemented into a large sub-triangular granite base-stone, 1.05m long by 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep. The base has a larger socket to receive the shaft than the size of the present shaft that occupies it, extending 0.12m beyond the north west edge of the shaft. The Treslea Downs Cross is situated beside the junction of two minor roads near the southern edge of Bodmin Moor. The ENE-WSW road at this junction was of importance in the medieval period as the main east-west route skirting the southern edge of Bodmin Moor, marked by several other medieval wayside crosses and including broadly contemporary bridges along its course. Two early medieval inscribed stones are located 0.66km to the WSW, beside the next junction along the route. Although now located within enclosed land a little south of the Treslea Downs, the position of this cross was formerly at the southern edge of the unenclosed Downs, marking the point along that edge and the east-west route where a track ran south towards the River Fowey valley; this track, now the other minor road at the junction, is also marked by a medieval wayside cross. Earlier records confirm the presence of this cross beside this junction, but in 1932 the cross was relocated from the south west corner of the junction to a point 3m east of its present position on the north side. It was removed in 1989 and re-erected the short distance west to its present position in May 1991. The surfaces of the modern metalled road south of the cross and the modern metalled drive east of the cross are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

Bury Castle

SX1351969621

No Details Held

St. Bellamins Chapel

SX1301570803

No Details Held

Church of St. Meubred; Various GII Listed monuments

SX1230768697

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

Parish church. C15 ; sundial dated 1739, boss in porch dated 1830. Restoration and addition of vestry in late C19, Incorporated Church Building Society board dated 1896. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings ; porch and tower in granite ashlar. Slate roofs with ridge tiles, crested ridge tiles on nave and chancel, with raised coped verges in granite and cross finials to east. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, the chancel restored in C19 with the addition of a north vestry ; north aisle, south aisle with south porch ; west tower. Exterior: The nave is concealed by the aisles. The chancel has 3-light east window with Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. 2-light south window and lancet to north, 2-light window to north with 4-centred arched lights. Single storey north vestry with gable ends and cross finial, north door with pointed arch and 2-light east window with cusped lights. South aisle is on a chamfered plinth, of 6 bays with long and short granite quoins. All windows to south are 3-light, with cusped lights, Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Similar 4-light east window with Y tracery, and similar 3-light west window. Slate tablet attached to south, to Nicholas Saunders, 1776. At the west end, both the south and north aisles have their gable ends cut back for the tower. The south porch is gabled, on a chamfered plinth, not continuous with the plinth to the aisle. Outer 4-centred arch doorway with colonnettes. Slate sundial set over, with gnomon, inscribed I. Batte and W. Coppin, Wardens, 1739. Interior of porch has granite paved floor, granite benches to sides. C15 wagon roof with carved principals, wall-plates and bosses, one central boss replaced and inscribed Thos. Smith 1830. Inner 4-centred arched doorway with wave mouldings ; C19 door with cover strips and studs, the inner side of the door with re-used fleur de lys strap hinges and a wooden case lock. The north aisle is on a chamfered plinth, of 4 bays, east and west windows as on south aisle ; the north windows are 3-light, with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould ; 3 C19 door with studs. Slate tablet attached to north, to William Coppin, 1774. West tower in 3 stages on a moulded plinth, with narrow set back weathered buttresses, with clasping pinnacles at each stage rising from the buttresses. Embattled parapet with octagonal pinnacles with crocketed spirelets. 4-centred arched west doorway with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels with carved leaves, C19 door with cover strips and studs ; square hood mould with label stops. 4-light west window with Y-tracery, 4-centred arch with hood mould and label stops ; the cill of the window has panel with carved granite quatrefoils and stars and central shield; each side of the door jamb have large similar carved panel. Clock at second stage to north and lancets to north for the tower stair. Third stage has 3-light bell- openings with Perpendicular tracery and 4-centred arch. Interior: Slate paved floor and plastered walls. Nave and chancel have C19 scissors truss roof. North and south aisles have C15 wagon roof with carved ribs, bosses and wall-plates. Nave has 5-bay north arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers, 4-centred arches with hollow-chamfered mouldings ; similar 6-bay south arcade. Tall tower arch with Pevsner A-type piers, 4-centred arch and early C19 wooden screen across with engaged Ionic columns. Tower has hollow-chamfered 4-centred arched north door to stair, door with strap hinges. Chancel has triple sedilia with carved latin lettering, trefoil-arched piscina and 4-centred arched aumbry. Tomb recess with chamfered 4-centred arch and colonnettes to sides, with trefoil moulded niche over and carved granite ledger stone. South aisle has piscina. Fittings: stone font in south aisle, a square bowl with blank arcade to sides, carved with trefoils and stars. C17 stocks in porch. In the tower, the weights of a clock are visible, given by the parishioners in 1920 ; C19 painted Gothic boards with Bible verses. In the chancel are painted Gothic candlesticks and wooden piers forming a reredos in the same style. Nave and aisles have benches with C15 carved bench ends. C19 wooden pulpit in nave. North aisle has carved C17 wooden sideboard, with panels of the Coronation of the Virgin and saints, given in 1967 from Carblake, Cardinham. Over the north door, a letter of thanks from Charles I at Sudely Castle, 1643, oil on board with nowy head. Warden's wand mounted on wall below the board. C18 stone baluster font with lid in north aisle, and a stone carved with 2 crosses. In north aisle, a fine plaster coat of arms, of Charles II, 1661, very well modelled, with no paint. Monuments in chancel : brass to Thomas Awmarle, Rector, circa 1400. In south aisle, the Glynn family monument, a convex oval tablet with swags, Corinthian columns and entablature, inclined shield of arms and freestanding putti, painted, with putti set as corbels below the plinth and scrolled supporters ; erected by Dennys Glynn, 1699 ; remains of slate tablet to William Glynn, C17 ; marble monument on slate ground, to Thomas Grylls, 1845 ; marble monument on slate ground, to John Bate, 1856. In north aisle, 3 slate ledgers, on dated 1608 ; slate tablet to Elizabeth Coppin, 1788 ; metal tablet with nowy head, to Henry Bennett, 1777. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England : Cornwall 1970.

Church of St. Petroc

SX0731367033

Chapel, now roofless. Licensed 1377. Local rubble with granite and freestone dressings. Rectangular plan with porch south of west end. Single storey over crypt, 5-bay buttressed south wall with porch on the left. Porch has segmental-arched opening at the front and similar inner doorway; entrance up steps into left-hand side. 2 pointed-arched south windows with hoodmoulds and 4 small crypt windows with flat heads and relieving arches. North wall has 2 pointed windows similar to south windows, all grooved for glazing. East wall has large 3-light late Decorated window with unusual tracery which is transitional towards Perpendicular. INTERIOR: pointed rere-arches, the east window with moulded arch carried on octagonal nook shafts; sedilia to south wall of east end with 3 cinquefoil arches within pointed hoodmoulds under a square hoodmould; ogee-headed cinquefoil aumbry on its left. Many carved fragments lying about including probable piscina; vaulted crypt. A rare C14 building in Cornwall and the decorated window tracery is of particular interest and rarity for Cornwall. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N and Radcliffe E: Cornwall: 1970:- 43).

Church of St Hydroc

SX0851263625

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated to the south east of the church in Lanhydrock churchyard, in southern central Cornwall. The churchyard cross is visible as an upright granite shaft with its head in the shape of an equal limbed cross with widely splayed ends to the limbs. The cross measures 2.47m in overall height. The head measures 0.62m high by 0.75m wide and is 0.17m thick. The limbs of the cross head were originally linked by an outer ring which would have formed a four holed cross, the spaces between the limbs forming the holes. Traces of this outer ring survive on the sides of the limbs. Each principal face bears a circular raised boss at the intersection of the limbs, that on the west face has a double bead around the base of the boss, that on the east face, a single bead. The limbs are plain, their original decoration having eroded away. The head is joined to the shaft by a wide band of cement, up to 0.07m thick. The shaft measures 0.4m wide at the base tapering to 0.32m at the neck, and is 0.22m thick at the base widening slightly to 0.25m at the neck. The shaft has a 0.1m wide bead on all four corners. The west face bears a continuous panel of figure of eight interlaced knots down the length of the shaft, the east face displays a continuous panel of scroll work decoration. The north and south sides bear traces of interlace decoration. This churchyard cross at some period in the past was thrown down and left lying around for many years. During this time, the outer ring was removed from the head and the head and shaft fractured. Prior to 1850 the cross was repaired and re-erected in its present position in Lanhydrock churchyard. The historian Langdon in 1896 dated the cross to the 13th century by the style of the scrollwork decoration on the shaft. More recent studies of churchyard crosses suggest that this cross is of tenth century date, and may have been erected before the mid tenth century. The gravel footpath passing to the east, south and west of the cross but within its protective margin is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. This cross is Listed Grade II.

Lanhydrock house

SX0853463603

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

Country house. C17 on earlier foundation ; the north range dated 1636 ILR, for Lord John Robartes. The house was mostly gutted by fire in 1881 ; rebuilt 1882, with only the north range and part of the porch remaining from the original house. Granite ashlar with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends ; embattled parapet with obelisks with ball finials. Axial stacks in granite ashlar with embattled cornices. Plan: Of the original house, only the north range survives ; this is a wing of one build, added in 1636, as a first floor hall with barrel-vaulted ceiling to the hall, and heated from 2 lateral stacks on the inner side of the range. The house would have formed a U-plan front, with central porch in the central range, which survives. The house was rebuilt in the same U-plan form, with an extensive service block to rear left. Detailed description of the plan of the C19 house in sources. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical front ; the west range has central 2-storey porch, the north range projecting to right and the south range, a mirror-image, projecting to left. Central symmetrical 4 bays with central porch tower. The porch has string courses, embattled parapet with obelisks ; ground floor doorway with 4-centred arch, roll-moulded, with recessed spandrels, hood mould with label stops ; fine door with carved panels. Carved stone shield of arms inset above, with hood mould. First floor has 2-light chamfered granite window with hood mould continued as string course. Two 6-light granite mullioned windows to right and left at ground and first floor. The north range is 2-storey, with three 4-centred arched doorways, roll-moulded, with carved spandrels and hood moulds, the one to left dated 1636, with panelled studded doors to all. Four C19 granite mullioned windows at ground floor. First floor has three 6-light C17 granite mullioned windows with king mullions, continuous hood moulds and embattled parapet. The front gable end is concealed by the parapet ; ground floor has C19 4-light chamfered granite window with king mullion. First floor has similar C17 6-light window with stained glass of C17. The outer side of the wing has 4 similar windows at first floor. Ground floor has C19 4-light windows, and 2 smaller 4-light windows which are possibly of C17. To end right, a 4-centred arched roll-moulded doorway with recessed spandrels, hood mould with label stops ; fine door, the upper part with carved arched panels. Similar small 4-light granite window to right. To rear left, the service ranges, of 2 storeys with attic ; all windows are in granite with mullions. Gabled dormers with scrolled kneelers. To rear, the service range is in squared rubble with granite dressings. Interior: The north range The rooms at ground floor have been altered in C19 and C20. At first floor is the gallery, running the whole length of the range. The plaster barrel ceiling was probably completed by 1642, and has 24 panels showing scenes from the Old Testament ; almost certainly attributed to the Abbot family of Frithelstock near Bideford. There are 2 granite fireplaces, contemporary, with basket arches, roll-moulded with vestigial ogees and carved mantels, with plaster overmantels. Panelling of C17, largely removed in C19 for bookcases. In the roof over the barrel vault, the original trusses remain ; these are of the same date as the plasterwork, the range having been built as a first floor hall. The trusses are not chamfered, and have halved and pegged principal rafters with threaded purlins ; straight collars and tie-beams, also halved and pegged. The principal rooms in the C19 building have panelling, granite fireplaces and plaster ceilings in Jacobean style. There is an unusually complete range of service rooms ; for further information see sources. Sources: Trinick, M.: Lanhydrock House 1986. Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Country Life: December 19th, 1903; Hellyer, A.G.L. March 5th 1970 and Cornforth, J. February 23rd, 1978. Vernacular Buildings Survey, National Trust, Lanhydrock.

Gatehouse 40m E of Lanhydrock House

SX0863663602

Gatehouse. Dated ILR 1651, for John and Lucy Robartes. Granite ashlar. Lead roof behind parapet. Plan: Rectangular plan gatehouse with octagonal tower to each side. There is a central open passage at ground floor. The tower to right has a guard room at ground floor and small unheated chamber above. The tower to left contains the stair and closets. At first floor there is a central chamber, heated from a stack at the right side which is concealed within the parapet. The gatehouse was originally attached to the main house, which had an east range and forecourt walls ; those were demolished circa 1780, leaving the gatehouse freestanding. In 1857, the gatehouse was again attached to the house by the low garden walls, designed by George Gilbert Scott (q.v.). Exterior: Symmetrical 2-storey gatehouse, with octagonal tower at each side, all on moulded plinth with embattled parapet with obelisks with ball finials ; at the main angles each die has a freestanding Doric column set in front of ramped supporters. Central archway has a round arch with engaged columns and hood mould ; this outer arch partly supports the first floor chamber, which is jettied over the outer gateway. Inner rounded arched gateway with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels, hood mould with label stops. Round-arched niche with corbel to each side and cross loop below. Pintles remain from the early gate, which is replaced by a cast iron gate with brattished top panel, designed by George Gilbert Scott in 1857. There are 4 blank panels above the outer archway, and a 4-light chamfered granite window with king mullion, engaged columns to sides and blank panel to each side ; hood mould which is continued around the towers to right and left. The tower to right has blind windows at ground floor with 4-centred arches, hollow-chamfered, with roundels in the spandrels and an engaged column between the windows ; a cross-loop below each. Similar windows at first floor. At the left side, the gatehouse has a 4-light chamfered granite window at first floor, with king mullion and hood mould ; similar 4- light blind window at the right side. At the rear, a central 4-centred arched gateway with engaged shafts with carved capitals at the sides, recessed spandrels and square hood mould. String course and 5 panels over, recessed, the central panel a diamond and the others cusped. The first floor chamber has 4-light window as at front, with a recessed cusped panel to each side. Embattled parapet with obelisks. The interior of the archway over the passage is ceiled, with plain moulded cornice. To right is a door to the guard room, C20 replacement plank door. To left is a panelled and studded C17 door with strap hinges. Both doorways are set in the angle to front, with granite surrounds with 4-centred arches, with recessed spandrels with roundels and cushion stops. Interior: The stair in the tower to left is a winder ; at ground floor there is a panelled C17 door, and a similar C17 panelled and studded door to the closet. The first floor chamber has a granite fireplace, with basket arch, roll-moulded with recessed spandrels. The doorway to the tower chamber is in granite, with 4-centred hollow-chamfered arch, with roundels in the spandrels. The windows to the central chamber have the king mullions with a moulding internally which is the same as the moulded king mullions in the gallery in Lanhydrock House (q.v.). On the roof there is a bellcote with bell dated 1811.

Gateway and flanking walls at E entrance

SX0957063567

Gateway and flanking walls. Dated 1657 ILR, for John and Lucy Robartes. Granite and slatestone rubble with granite dressings ; C20 wooden gates. Plan: Central wide gateway, with piers, and flanking walls swept forward about 15 metres to terminal piers. At each side of the central gateway a pedestrian gateway. Exterior: The central gateway has a pair of large square plan granite piers, with roll-mouldings, undercut at the inner angle, with cornice; surmounted by obelisk with ball finial. About 4 metres high overall. C20 wooden gate. The flanking walls are in rubble, swept forward in a quadrant, about 3 metres high, increasing in height with the slope of the ground towards the front. Square plan granite ashlar terminal piers, surmounted by obelisks with ball finials. To each side of the main gateway, a pedestrian arch with round slatestone arch, each with C20 wooden gate.

Lancarffe

SX0825268948

House. Probably C17 ; extended and re-oriented circa 1680 ; alterations of early C19 and some C20 alterations and additions. Coursed slatestone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles ; the early range has gable ends, with gable end stacks and rear lateral stack, all with rubble shafts ;

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

the 1680 range has hipped roof, with scantle slates on the front slope and lead roll to ridge, sharing the gable end stack to rear left and with stack to rear right. Plan: The plan of the original house is uncertain, but what survives of it has a 3- room plan, with 2 outer rooms heated from gable end stacks ; the rear lateral stack of the central room is probably a later addition. The house was oriented north/south, facing west. Circa 1680, the house was re-oriented, east/west, and a new range was built at the right end, forming a crosswing, the right side becoming the entrance front, facing south. This is of 2-room plan, forming a symmetrical front. There is a central entrance to a passage, with a room to right and left, forming the front principal rooms, with the room to right now used as a kitchen. Behind this range, and in the angle to the main range, a stair tower was added, also of circa 1680, with large open-well stair. At the original front, the 1680 range projects beyond the main range and another short wing was added at the original left end, so that the original front has a symmetrical U-plan form. A short wing was added to rear left of the original range. Circa 1930, a range of single storey service rooms was added to the rear, behind the kitchen, and a porch added behind the stair tower, which was extended to form an entrance hall at the rear. Exterior: The original west front of the house forms the garden front. This is 2- storey, a symmetrical 5-bay front on plinth, with projecting shallow 2-storey wing to each end, with a hipped roof over each wing, and 3 central bays. The central bays have C19 16-pane sashes with cambered stone arches at first floor, ground floor has central early C20 French windows and C19 20-pane sash with cambered arch to each side. Wing to left has 24-pane sash at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor. The right side is the 1680 south entrance front. This is a symmetrical 5-bay 2- storey front, all windows are circa 1680 40-pane sashes with very small panes, thick glazing bars which are bolection-moulded on the inside and flat-faced outside, with segmental stone arches. Central double C19 half-glazed doors with segmental hood. Three S-shaped ties. Attached to right is the single storey service range, with C20 window and 30-pane sash with thick glazing bars. Above the windows are 3 pointed arched recesses with slate cills ; these seem to be too small for beebbles, but are south-facing. To right, a pointed arched doorway through a screen wall. The left side of the main range has C19 8-pane sash at first floor to right ; similar sash at ground and first floor in the front wing. At the rear, there is a small 2-storey wing to right, with C19 12-pane sash at ground and first floor ; at the inner side, the first floor level is slate-hung, with 2-light C20 window, small 12-pane sash at ground floor. The rear of the main range has 2 windows, ground floor has 2 C19 24- pane sashes with cambered arches, first floor has two 20-pane sashes with cambered arches. Small 12-pane sash at ground floor to left and external stack. The rear stair tower is in 2 builds, with a straight joint between. The stair tower has 12- pane sash at first floor. The rear part has gabled porch with re-used granite doorway with hollow-chamfered segmental arch (removed from the stable) and C20 door ; C20 window to left. At first floor a 2-light 6-pane casement with L hinges, and small 12-pane sash at attic level. The stair tower has a hipped roof. Interior: The interior retains an unusually complete set of bolection-moulded panelled rooms. In the 1680 range, the room to front left has complete bolection- moulded panelling, with moulded plaster cornice ; the panelling is brought forward over the windows. Bolection-moulded chimneypiece with pulvinated frieze and moulded mantel. The passage has bolection-moulded panelling ; originally with door symmetrically placed to right and left, each with bolection-moulded surround and 2-panelled door ; the doorway to right has been moved to left, and is now the entrance to the kitchen. Most of the doors are the original, others are C19 copies. The stair hall has an open-well stair, with twisted balusters, and scroll carved string with carved flowers ramped dado panelling with pilasters. Over the stair hall there is a coved plaster cornice with acanthus and flowers. On the half-handing, a doorcase to rear with broken pediment with cherub. At first floor, the panelling is probably of C19, copied from the original, one doorcase retaining an early carved cherub's head with folded wings. In the 1680 range, there are two rooms with complete bolection-moulded panelling and chimneypiece, with 2 small dressing-rooms at the right end ; the windows have segmental arches with key blocks, and the panelling is slightly varied over the chimneypiece. All bolection-moulded doorcases with 2- panelled doors. These rooms were originally interconnected, now blocked with copied panelling. Over the original range, there is one small room to front which also has bolection-moulded panelling, and chimneypiece. In the main range, the ground floor room to left was originally the lower end kitchen, with an oven in the gable end fireplace, now removed. Over the main range, the roof retains the trusses from late C17, with principal rafters halved and pegged at the apex, cambered collars halved and pegged to the principals ; trenched purlins. This house is unusual in retaining a fine set of rooms with panelling, and the complete set of late C17 sashes on the south front are unusually fine and very rare.

Stable 35m W of Lancarffe

SX0818568963

Stable. Late C17 or early C18, with few later alterations. Coursed slatestone rubble. Hipped slate roof with crested ridge tiles. Plan: Rectangular plan stable with central entrance and integral outshut to rear ; attached at the left side, a short range of C19 stables, largely rebuilt in C20. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-bay front on plinth, with central pedimental gable. Ground floor has central granite doorway with segmental arch, chamfered granite window with casements to right and left at ground and first floor. First floor has central loading door, 9-panelled studded C19 door in granite surround. The granite doorframes and mullion windows may be re-used. Right side has a blocked door. Left side has a skewed doorway, concealed by the single storey addition at the left side. Rear has 2 C20 windows in the outshut, and central blocked doorway. Interior: the stable has no stalls remaining at ground floor. Loft above, with 7-bay roof, principal rafters halved and pegged at the apex, chambered, chamfered collars halved and pegged to the principals ; trenched purlins.

Stone cross in cemetery immediately W of Berry Tower

SX0724067468

Preaching cross. Possibly pre-Conquest. Granite monolith with wheel-head with flared Greek cross in relief to each face and a roll-moulding to the corners.

Shire Hall

SX0716366930

Assize Court. 1837-1838. By Henry Burt of Launceston. MATERIALS: granite ashlar with channelled rustication to basement over plinth, mid-floor and impost string, moulded eared architraves and moulded hoods to side bays, side elevations also ashlar; rubble at rear; with granite quoins and parapet string; dry Delabole roof behind parapet with moulded parapet and central triangular pediment; granite ashlar axial stacks with moulded cornice. PLAN: overall rectangular plan: central entrance hall with imperial main stair plus smaller stair halls on either side of front with pair of full-height courtrooms behind. Classical style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys over basement, symmetrical 2:3:2-bay front with central bays broken forward. Original hornless sashes with glazing bars; 3 central windows over 3 round-arched openings with stepped keyblocks. Original pairs of wrought-iron gates with cast-iron spearhead finials, C20 screen behind. Rear is 2:3:2-bays. 3 windows to each side elevation; all original sashes. INTERIOR: complete and virtually unaltered. Principal features include loggia with 3 round arches on granite piers and responds all with iron gates, the central arch leading to a wide cantilevered granite staircase with the landing carried on granite corbel brackets, also in loggia 2 round-arched side entrances leading to secondary staircases. Behind the smaller staircases a pair of identical full-height courtrooms with U-plan galleries at the front (rear of each court). Courtrooms are complete with original architectural features and fittings including judges' benches, jurors' benches and other benches set on 4 deep granite steps. The principal benches are panelled and enclosed like box pews, the rear benches are simple seats with back rails. Courtrooms and front chamber have moulded plaster ceilings and courtrooms have central roses

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

with acanthus leaves. Beside each courtroom, behind central staircase are 2 judges' dressing rooms. The basement is approached by a central granite staircase and 2 staircases lead from the cells to the courtrooms (now blocked off) and 30 small cupboard-like cells with ventilated doors; at the front end of the passage between the cells is a closet with a heated washing trough. Behind the cells on the right is a cavity wall to provide ventilation. This court building was until 1988 the County Court and is an unusually complete and elegant example of its type, and groups with the Judges' Lodgings, Shire House (qv). (Colvin H: A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840: London: 1978-: 969).

Shire house

SX0720366911

Judges' lodgings. c1840. By Joseph Pascoe of Bodmin. MATERIALS: rusticated granite ashlar on plinth to ground floor; stucco above with giant Tuscan pilasters; paired pilasters clasping the corners and pilasters flanking the central bays; stepped eaves entablature; rag slate hipped roof with deep projecting eaves on widely-spaced brackets; brick end and axial stacks with louvered clay pots. PLAN: large square plan with central stair hall. Classical style. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys over basement; 2 nearly identical symmetrical 5-window fronts facing west and north, both with central doorways. Original hornless sashes with glazing bars throughout, those to upper floors with margin panes; very tall 1st-floor windows. West front has C20 glazed porch standing on original moulded granite steps; tripartite inner doorway with original segmental-arched fanlight. North front has original overlight with margin panes over C20 door approached by C20 ramp on the right. East front is 3 bays and similarly detailed; large C20 ground-floor extension. INTERIOR: moulded plaster ceiling cornices to the principal rooms and stair hall (some to ground floor concealed by false ceilings) some with central roses with acanthus leaves; open-well staircase with open string, Vitruvian scroll detail and mahogany handrail scrolled over newel, service stair with ramped handrail; panelled doors and window shutters and at least 2 chimneypieces. An elegant and complete example, which forms a group with Shire Hall (qv). (Colvin H: A Bibliographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840: London: 1978-: 622).

Trewardale

SX1034971611

House. 1773 extended in 1839 and in later C19. Stuccoed stone rubble with rusticated granite string. Slate roof with hipped ends and hipped ends to pavillion wings to right and left. Rendered end stacks to main range. Plan: Central range of 1773 of 2 room and cross passage plan with wide entrance hall and stair in projection to rear. Circa early C19 kitchen range added on right; 1 room plan heated by axial stack shared with right hand room of earlier range. Further kitchen range added to rear in later C19: The 1 room plan range added on left of the late C18 house was rebuilt in 1932, contemporary with the rebuilding of the dining room to rear. Exterior: Imposing 3:7:2 window front with late C18 central range flanked by 2 pavillions. Central range of 2 storeys with symmetrical 7 window front. Rusticated quoins and string course and parapet with central C19 timber porch with flat roof and moulded cornice and early C19 12-pane hornless sashes with crown glass. To left, wing rebuilt in 1930s; 2 storeys with 1:2 window front and horned sashes. To right C19 range of 2 storeys with 2 window front; two 12-pane sashes on ground floor and C20 PVC window and 3 over 6 pane sash to right on first. Interior: Particularly complete interior with late C18 and mid C19 fittings. Wide central entrance hall with late C18 open-well stair with ramped and wreathed rail and stick balusters. Kitchen to front right with complete C19 fittings, range manufactured by Martyn of Wadebridge. Chamfered axial ceiling beam possibly reused from earlier building. Ornate plaster cornice in left hand room of earlier range with Prince of Wales feathers in corners. Painted glass in front window with Robyn Coat of Arms. Dining room partly rebuilt in 1932 with ornate plasterwork. Former seat of Robyn family. Purchased by William Browne who married Honour Spry and settled here in 1680 (qv datestone in gateway in garden to west of Trewardale).

Church of St. Helena

SX0754171014

Parish church. C14, late C15 addition ; north transept and re-roofing circa 1820 for Rev. F. Hext. Major restoration and rebuilding of late C19, said to be by J.P. St Aubyn, Incorporated Society for Buildings and Churches dated 1878. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles ; north transept with scantle slate roof with lead roll to ridge. Plan: Nave and chancel in one ; north transept probably originally of late C14 - early C15, and substantially rebuilt circa 1820 as a school room. South aisle added circa late C15 with south porch added to the south side of the nave. West tower probably originally of circa C14, and substantially rebuilt in C19. Circa 1820, the nave and chancel and south aisle appear to have been re-roofed ; the east ends of the chancel and aisle and the north gable end of the transept all have raised coped verges in granite with scrolled kneelers. Exterior: The nave is mostly concealed by the aisle and transept ; on the south side a 2-light C15 window with cusped lights, square head and hood mould ; on the north side one C15 window of 2 cusped lights in greenstone ; buttress to west. Chancel has late C19 Perpendicular windows, 3-light to east, and 2 similar 3-light windows to north ; stone cross finial. North transept has C19 west door, with hollow-chamfered segmental arch ; two tall 3- light windows to east with cusped lights. Long and short granite quoins, and a circular stone stack at the gable end. South aisle of 4 bays, all windows are 3-light C19 Perpendicular ; to south a priest's door with 4-centred hollow-chamfered arch, C19 door with strap hinges. Over the door a slate sundial, with nowy head, carved primitive face of the sun with rays, dated 1778. South porch is gabled, of C19, with 4-centred arched doorway and double doors. Interior has pitched slate floor, common rafter roof and inner 4-centred arched doorway, C19 door with strap hinges. West tower in 2 stages, with embattled parapet with pinnacles. West doorway replaced by C19 2-light window. At second stage, all single C19 bell-openings with louvres. Interior: Slate floor in tower ; C19 polychromatic tiled floor in chancel. Plastered walls. C19 wagon roof continuous in the nave and chancel ; same roof in the south aisle, retaining at the east end the wall-plates, purlins and bosses, all carved, of the late C15 roof. Tall rounded tower arch with imposts. Nave has a 4-centred arch with imposts, formerly leading to the north transept, blocked and with a C19 pointed arched door inserted. 4-bay south arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers with the capitals carved with fleurons, 4-centred moulded arches. South aisle has piscina with ogee head. North transept is ceiled and may retain some early roof structure ; gable end fireplace blocked. Fittings: Circular stone bowl font on convex stem, possibly C13, in nave. Late C19 wooden benches and pulpit. Monument in south aisle ; ledger stone with figure of a man and inscription around the border, to Humphrey Calwodley, early C16 ; marble monument on slate ground in chancel, to Francis Hext, 1842. Fragments of medeival glass in the tracery of the east window in the south aisle, showing the arms of Gifford of Helland. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Maclean, Sir J.: History of Helland 1873.

Pair of Lodges with attached wall at N entrance of Lanhydrock Park

SX0883964621

Pair of lodges with attached flanking walls. Probably late C18, enlarged circa early-mid C19 with few later alterations. Granite ashlar and slatestone rubble. Hipped slate roofs. Stacks at the outer sides with rubble shafts. Plan: Originally a symmetrical pair of one-room plan lodges, with a gateway between; each lodge heated from a stack at the outer side, with the entrance at the inner side. In circa 1840, and addition of one-room plan was made to the outer side of each lodge, also heated from a stack at the outer side. The flanking walls are swept forward a short distance with terminal piers. Exterior: Each lodge is 2-storey, a symmetrical pair ; plinth and large recessed blind arch, with pilasters and

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

imposts ; the pilasters and spandrels of the arch in ashlar, the rear in rubble masonry. At ground and first floor a 2-light casement with 4-centred arch, the casements with Y-tracery and relieving arch. Set back to each side, the smaller 2-storey additions, with similar 2-light casement at ground and first floor. The central gateway has engaged square plan granite pier at each side, inner pair of square granite piers with panels and pyramidal caps, about 1½ metres high. This forms a central carriage gateway, with a pedestrian gateway to each side with C20 wooden gates. At the outer side of each lodge, a short section of rubble wall is swept forward, with granite coping and square plan terminal piers in granite ashlar with pyramidal caps. The inner side of each lodge has 4-centred arched doorway with plank door and relieving arch ; first floor blind 4-centred arched window. At the rear, each lodge has the same 2-light casement at ground and first floor and 4-centred arched plank door. At the outer side of each lodge, a small single storey addition for service room, probably of late C19. Interior: Not inspected.

Glynn House SX1134164944

House, now the Glynn Research Institute. Probably mid-late C18, on the foundation of an earlier house ; rebuilt and refronted for Edmund John Glynn, High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1805 ; damaged by fire in 1819, with alterations and addition of circa 1833 for Sir Richard Hussey Vivian. C20 alterations. Stone rubble, faced to south and west in ashlar with granite dressings. Slate roof with gable ends and axial stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: The main house is arranged in an L-plan, with principal rooms along the south (entrance) and west (garden) fronts. Service rooms are to north and east, and there is a double depth arrangement to south and west, including a stair hall in the inner west range. Along the south front, the C19 arrangement of rooms was from the left: large drawing room, library, entrance hall (to centre) study and smoking room. Along the west front from the left a suite of three interconnecting rooms, the dining room, small drawing room, and the large drawing room, which is the front left corner room. To rear left was a conservatory and an ornamental temple/dairy. The list of service rooms included a butler's pantry, lamp room, boot hall, billiard room (now demolished), a bachelor's bathroom, game larders, pastry room, gun room, still room, kitchen and scullery. Exterior: Entrance front to south of 2 storeys, a symmetrical front on moulded plinth, with deep eaves with stone brackets which were probably an alteration of the 1830s ; central bay slightly broken forward with 1830s portico ; 2 bays to right and left with pavilion at each end with pediment, also slightly broken forward. At first floor all windows are 9-pane sashes, ground floor windows are 12-pane sashes with thin glazing bars and stone voussoirs. The portico has 4 Doric columns, with shallow pediment, inner double half-glazed doors and fanlight with radial glazing bars. Band course across the central 5 bays, with rusticated quoins to the central bay. The outer pavilions have at ground floor a 12-pane sash with sidelights, with slender Doric columns and recessed stone arch over with attached central urn ; the window in the pavilion to left is a dummy. At first floor a 12-pane sash and a raised blind oval in the tympanum of the pediment. To left of the portico is a cellar window. The garden front to west is of 2 storeys and 9 bays, the 3 central bays broken forward with a pediment ; the stone ashlar facing is not the same as the entrance front ; moulded plinth and similar bracketed eaves. Ground floor windows are all 15-pane sashes with stone voussoirs and granite keystones. The three centre bays have 4 attached granite Doric columns, possibly added after the fire damage of 1819 : supporting entablature and pediment with raised oval. Central ground floor window lengthened as a French window. Attached to left, the remains of the conservatory, with 4 bays divided by square granite piers. To end left, the octagonal temple, on a plinth, with engaged Doric columns at the angles, cornice and panelled blocking course with acroterial ornaments ; no windows or roof remain. At the right side, the end of the main range is blind ; the return of this range has pediment and 12-pane sash at first floor overlooking the service courtyard. The entrance to the courtyard has a pair of square granite ashlar piers with plain flat caps. 2 storey range to right with 3 plate-glass sashes at first floor and half-glazed door with hood and two 9-pane sashes at ground floor. Straight joint to a block to end right, which may be of mid C18 ; this has a hipped roof, with axial stack ; 12-pane sash at ground floor and 12-pane sash at first floor with thick glazing bars. Granite quoins and at the rear, 2 C20 doors and 12-pane sash at ground floor, three 9-pane sashes at first floor. At the rear, the end of the west range is blind with a pediment. Rear of service range has random fenestration, all sashes, with bellcote and bell on roof. Over the stair hall is a cupola. Interior: In the 1950s, the house suffered from extensive dry rot, and few internal features remain. In the large drawing room there is a marble chimneypiece with Ionic columns, and in the dining room a marble chimneypiece with fluted columns. Cornices and shutters to windows are repaired. In the west range are four ceilings with plasterwork ; these are copies of Sir Hussey Vivian's medals from the Peninsular War. The stair hall retains the upper landing level of the staircase, with turned balusters and moulded handrail. On the first floor there are plain marble chimneypieces. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Mitchell, Dr P.: A Short History of Glynn 1986.

Former St. Lawrence's Hospital SX0592066879

Former Hospital. 1818. By John Foulston. Extended c1838 by George Wightwick and in later C19. MATERIALS: squared pink stone to front of later entrance wing, otherwise rubble walls with plinth, mid-floor string and segmental arches; coursed stone to late C19 additions at ends of wings; dry slate roof to front wing, otherwise mostly rag slate: central polygonal roof with central brick stack and radiating wings with hipped returns at ends and axial brick stacks; small octagonal roof, presumably for parapet stairs, fronting the rear wing. PLAN: large panoptical plan with 6 original deep radial wings all with later C19 additions at the ends; between the front wings is a tapered entrance addition with segmental ends to the front part linked to flanking quadrant walls. EXTERIOR: original hornless sashes with glazing bars except for original latticed oriels to central block between wings or flanking the central block and some later sashes to additions. Symmetrical 1:3:1-window range entrance block has granite plinth and stucco pilasters to round-arched ground-floor openings, moulded architraves to segmental-arched 1st-floor openings with moulded sills on brackets and moulded eaves entablature; moulded cast-iron gutters. 3 linked sashes over tripartite loggia fronting central 4-panel door and spoked fanlight flanked by sashes with fanlight heads. Some of the wings have last 3 bays surmounted by a triangular pediment. Between most of the wings survive the original symmetrical 2-window fronts of the central building, with 1st-floor oriels and central doorways flanked by wide sashes. INTERIOR: not inspected. A notable and relatively unaltered example of an early C19 hospital built on the panoptical plan.

Treffery Farmhouse SX0785363717

MATERIALS: local stone rubble and granite, exposed at basement level. The front elevation is slate hung; the rear and side elevations are pebble-dashed. The hipped roof is currently hung with artificial slate, with ridge tiles; the side stacks are of brick. There are two C20 inserted roof-lights; the common rafters have been replaced together with the roof covering, and if the attic was once lit by dormer windows no indication of this is thought to remain. The basement windows have brick arches. On the front elevation the window openings hold early-C19 nine-over-nine sash frames with a good proportion of old glass remaining. To rear, eight-over-eight frames, with horned sashes at ground-floor level. The basement window openings hold C20 casements. PLAN: rectangular double pile plan, with principal frontage to south. There is a later, C18 or C19 outbuilding attached to the west, with a further small lean-to building adjoining to the north, and a small single-storey extension attached to the north-east corner. The site slopes downwards to the north, the basement being approached at ground level. EXTERIOR: the house is of two storeys with basement, and is three bays wide, with a window above the central entrance; the original window openings are markedly tall and narrow. The entrance has its original door, with raised and fielded panels, the upper two panels now glazed. The

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

door is approached by three granite steps, and sheltered by a late-C19 timber porch with margin-glazed lights containing etched and coloured glass. The east elevation is blind; the blind western elevation is partially obscured by the attached agricultural building. In the rear elevation, the window openings are wider; the ground-floor windows have segmental arches. Centrally, beneath the eaves, is a small casement window, lighting the upper landing. The rear entrance, slightly off-centre to east, is reached by a flight of semi-circular steps, incorporating a mounting or loading block to left. The two-panelled plank door with original furniture has an inserted glazed light. Projecting above the entrance is a C20 bathroom extension, resting on iron posts. The basement is entered through a doorway to east. INTERIOR: the house retains an unusually complete early-C18 interior. The front door leads to a hall, from which the four rooms open, the stair being at the far end. The tight open-well stair is wide, and is of the open-string type, with three turned balusters to each tread (two of these have been replaced) and turned newel posts; the brackets are carved with a flower and scroll design, noted as being similar to that embellishing the stair at nearby Lancarffe in Helland parish. In the hall, the doors and frames are original, each door with six raised fielded panels; except in that to the western front room, the panels are fielded on the outer face only. The doors have been stripped of their original finish. The hall has a moulded cornice, and skirting board. The eastern front room has complete fielded panelling, the door forming part of the scheme, with panelled window embrasures; there is a dentil cornice, and dado rail. This panelling is a remarkable survival, particularly in that it retains what appears to be its original high-quality wood-graining, the softwood being grained to resemble oak. The grained chimneypiece is thought to be C20. The door to this room retains what may be the original lock-case and handle. The western front room is smaller, and is without surviving historic features. The western back room retains panelling to dado level on the back wall, with a window seat incorporated; this panelling, with recessed panels, is later than that found in the eastern front room, dating from the later C18 or early C19. This back room also contains a fixed corner cupboard, the H-hinges having decorative ends. The fireplace has been removed, though the hearth remains. The eastern back room now contains a modern kitchen, and is thought not to retain features of interest. On the first floor are five rooms, there being a small central room to the front. The rooms open symmetrically from the square landing; the doors and frames are original, as on the ground floor. The rooms contain few features of note: fireplaces have been removed, and cornices and skirtings have been replaced or added, though the cornice to the western front room is thought to be original. The staircase continues to the attic storey in the same form as at the lower levels. The attic has plain two-panelled C18 doors with some original door furniture. The roof structure is designed to accommodate the attic rooms, which have sloping walls, in which the principal rafters are visible; the ceiling is inserted at purlin level. Above the ceiling, the roof trusses are formed of collars with king posts morticed and tenoned and pegged at the ridge. The common rafters have been replaced. The basement is reached by an enclosed straight stair accessed from the rear western room. The original layout of the basement has been altered: a portion has been taken from the eastern front room to gain a window for the central room, and a bathroom has been inserted to the rear; there are other partitions, and lowered ceilings. The large western back room, formerly the kitchen, contains a fireplace with re-used granite surround, having a tall lintel and stop-chamfered jamb; the fireplace has been reduced in width to left, the left-hand jamb being removed or obscured. There is an oven to the rear of the fireplace. A door with slit vents leads from the kitchen to the western front room, which has slate window sills and a slate bench. The basement also contains a C18 two-panelled plank door with its original latch. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: to west, a single-storey rubble stone agricultural building, added in the later C18 or early C19, and much altered. The wide opening to the south indicates that this was originally a cartshed; the opening has twice been reduced in width, and converted to a window. Other openings in the building have also been altered; the northern doorway has been widened with a single granite jamb inserted. The roof has been replaced. A flue rises against the west wall of the house, thought to be the result of the building being converted to use as a back kitchen. Attached to this building to north, a later lean-to structure, also of stone, and probably of C19 date, with double doors opening towards the house. The north-west corner of this building follows the curve of the road, with a low doorway to the road to north. A window in the north wall has been reduced. The single-storey lean-to structure to the north-east corner of the house is thought to be C19, with a new mono-pitch roof. The approach to the house from the south is marked by a pair of granite gate piers with segmental-arched tops.

Service building in stable yard 10m S of Lanydrock house

SX0856763548

Service building in the stable yard, originally designed as grooms' accommodation, tack room and hay loft. Circa 1882, probably by Richard Coad. Granite ashlar. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges. Gable end stacks with embattled cornices. Plan: The accommodation is at the left end, of 2-room plan, heated from the gable and stack to left. To right, there are storage rooms at ground floor and a hayloft over; at the rear is a single storey integral outshut. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front. To right a 4 light chamfered granite window, with hood mould, door and double doors with hood moulds; first floor loading door. Off-centre to left is a ramped access to a plank door with hood mould; 2-light chamfered granite window to left; a first floor 2 gabled dormers, each with 2-light chamfered granite window with dripstone. The left end has double doors with segmental arch at cellar level. Ground floor to left a single window with hood mould. Right end has two 2-light casements at first floor. At the rear there is a single storey lean-to along the whole of the ground floor; single light at first floor and small gabled dormer with 2-light chamfered granite window. Interior: Not inspected.

Coach house with attached screen walls

SX0859063561

Coach house, with attached screen walls and retaining walls to the service yard. The coach house was built in 1857, designed in the office of George Gilbert Scott, for Thomas James Agar; the screen walls with gateways and the retaining walls to the service yard were probably added in 1882 after the fire at Lanydrock House, probably built by Richard Coad. The coach house is in granite ashlar; slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, which have raised coped verges with scrolled kneelers. The screen walls are in granite ashlar. The retaining walls are in stone rubble with granite dressings. Plan: The coach house is a rectangular building, symmetrical, with 2 carriage entrances facing the service yard and with a loft over; canted bay to rear. The screen wall is between the coach house and Lanydrock House, with 2 gateways, the wall forming an L-plan with a gateway in each range. On the other side of the coach house is a further wall with gateway into the service yard, and the retaining walls are attached to this, enclosing the service yard along the south and west sides. The coach house is a symmetrical 2-storey front; central pair of carriage entrances with segmental arches, gable over with scrolled kneelers, loading door and clock. To each side of the carriage doors, a single door and mullion and transom window. Left end has chamfered granite mullion and transom window, string course and breather above. Right end has 2-light chamfered granite window with string course and breather. At the rear, central canted bay, with mullion and transom window to front, external stack to the side; 3 ventilation slits to right and left. Embattled parapet along the whole of the rear. Interior: Not inspected. The screen wall forms a right angle, each range about 6 metres long and about 4 metres high, with embattled parapet and weathered buttresses. Two tall gateways, each with rounded arch, roll-moulded with hood mould and string course. Both have large panelled studded doors. Attached to the south end of the coach house is a low embattled wall, with a gateway with pair of square granite piers with plinth and cornice, obelisks with ball finials. Pedestrian gateway at the side; both gateways with C20 wooden gates. The retaining walls are tall and battered, in rubble, with granite ashlar embattled parapet, piers with obelisks with ball finials. The wall is continued around the rear of

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

Lanhydrock House. At the south west corner, there is a flight of granite steps with ramped granite coping, leading to the upper garden and the Church of St Hydroc. Attached to south is a single storey range of outhouses, with lean-to roof, with double doors and ventilators.

Walls and gates enclosing garden to the E

SX0864063627

Walls and gates, enclosing the garden to east and north. Dated 1857. By Sir George Gilbert Scott; the work probably carried out by R. Coad of Liskeard, Scott's pupil; for Thomas James Agar, who was later created Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock in 1869. Walls in granite ashlar, the lower part on the outer side in stone rubble. Cast iron gates. Plan: The walls enclose the garden to east and north of Lanhydrock House, and join the Gatehouse to the House, attached at the south to the coach house. In the range at the west side of the north garden, the walls have a flight of steps ramped up over an ornamental seat ; these steps lead up to the Church of St Hydroc. All gates are in cast iron, in a Gothic design by George Gilbert Scott. The walls are low, with embattled parapet, stepped with the levels of the terracing of the garden, with piers at intervals, which are surmounted by obelisks with ball finials. The south range has a single cast iron gate, and is about 40 metres long. The east range joins the gatehouse, and is continuous along the front of the garden. Returned in the north range for about 40 metres, with piers with obelisks at the corners. The wall is continue to enclose the north garden, which is about 30 metres by 50 metres, with a gateway with cast iron gate in the north range. In the west range is a flight of granite steps ramped up over an ornamental seat ; this has 4- centred arch and a granite bench, embattled parapet over and piers with obelisks and ball finials.

Devioc Farmhouse

SX1086468420

Farmhouse. Early C19, with additions of later C19 and some C20 alterations. Stone rubble, slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right ; rear central stair hall, and shallower service rooms to rear, the kitchen to left and the dairy, which is unheated, to right. Attached to rear in later C19, a single storey parallel block for a farm kitchen, with gable ends and a gable end stack to right, now removed. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front, all windows are C19 sashes. First floor has 16-pane sashes, ground floor has 16-pane sash to right and 20-pane sash to left. Central gabled open-fronted porch with inner half-glazed C19 door. At the right side a shuttered window at ground floor to right to the dairy. Left side has external stack ; 12-pane sash at ground floor to right, 9-pane sash at first floor right. Rear is slate-hung at first floor level. At first floor, 2 C20 windows to left, central 16-pane sash lighting the stair and 2-light casement to right. Similar 2-light casement at ground floor to right and left. Central-single storey addition with C20 casement to rear and inserted window at right side, with door at the right of the window. Stack removed. Interior: The front left room has shutters to window. At first floor, the room to left and right have plain chimneypieces with cast iron basket grates. The rear kitchen has a fireplace with granite lintel and mantel with gun rack over. The dairy has slate floor and slate shelves and central table ; larder set in the thickness of the outer wall with internal and external shutters. The rear kitchen addition has a fireplace with granite lintel and oven with cast iron door.

Milestone

SX0914269784

HISTORY The lane upon which this milestone stands was formerly the main route between Bodmin and West Cornwall; between 1677 and 1722 it was used as the post route. Although the date of the milestone has not been confirmed, it is likely that the mile post was erected during this period. If so then the stone may pre-date the 1769 Act of Parliament that set up the Bodmin Turnpike Trust (9 Geo III, c.59 (local and personal)) which required milestones and direction posts to be erected along the road. The route was later superseded by a more direct line over Tregoss Moor and was dropped as a turnpike route by 1786. The milestone is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

Holton Farmhouse

SX0848969064

Farmhouse. Mid C19, with few later alterations. Stone rubble, rendered and lined out. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends ; gable end stacks with brick shafts, rear lateral stack with rubble shaft. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and principal room of equal size to front left and right. Shallow rear service rooms, and a central one-room plan service wing to rear, heated from a stack at the junction with the main range. Lean-to at the left side of the wing. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front ; all windows are C19 16-pane sashes. Central C20 half-glazed door. Left side has 4-pane sash at ground floor to right and 16-pane sash at first floor to left. Interior: Not inspected.

Lower Margate

SX0985266421

Small house. Early C19. Local rubble walls with flat arches over the openings; rag slate hipped roof; rendered end stacks. Double-depth plan plus small later wing at rear left. 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-window front. Original 16-pane hornless sashes. Central doorway with top-glazed panelled door within early C19 glazed gable-ended porch with glazing bars. Rear has original sashes and casements. INTERIOR: not inspected but said to retain many original features.

Milestone at Blosland Junction

SX1030470462

GV II A milestone, dating from c1769, in stone. The milestone is rectangular with a cambered head, and stands approximately 1m high. The milestone is inscribed with seriphs: Blisland/2/B/3; the lettering is picked out in black paint. HISTORY The milestone stands at a junction on the former main route between Bodmin and Launceston. The 1769 Act of Parliament that set up the Bodmin Turnpike Trust (9 Geo III, c. 59 (local and personal)) required milestones and direction posts to be erected along the road. The milestone is of a standard shape commonly employed by the Bodmin Turnpike Trust at that time. The route was later improved to avoid the steep gradient out of Bodmin at Castle Street, and a later triangular three-mile stone can be found about half a mile away on the re-aligned section. The earlier milestone survived in situ and is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

Milestone 130m SW OF Council Barrow

SX0989570151

GV II A milestone, of c1835, in stone. The milestone is triangular in section with a sloping top, and stands approximately 0.75m high. The milestone is inscribed in a script with seriphs: left; L/XIX; right;B/3. The lettering is picked out in black paint. HISTORY The milestone stands on the A30 east of Helland Junction. The turnpike route was established following the 1769 Act of Parliament that set up the Bodmin Turnpike Trust. In 1835 the route was improved to avoid the steep gradient out of Bodmin at Castle Street, and as a result a new three-mile marker stone

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

was required on the re-aligned route. Following the practice of the times this replacement stone is triangular in section, rather than round headed. The earlier milestone on the old road survives in situ about half a mile away (listed Grade II). The replacement stone is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

Guidestone 275m SE of Broads Cottages

SX0908570431

II Guidepost. Early C18. MATERIAL: Granite. It has a tall rectangular-section shaft, approximately 1.2m high, which is surmounted by a square capstone with a slightly domed top. Directions to BODMIN; LISKEARD; CAMELFORD; and WADEBRIDGE are incised on the four faces of the cap. HISTORY: In 1697, following parliamentary acts, Justices in the Highways Sessions were authorised to require Surveyors of Highways to set up 'direction stones or posts at cross highways'. Guideposts such as this one were probably erected to aid travellers using such routes. It is one of a number of roadside markers in North Cornwall, located on the roads between Bodmin and Camelford, which employ this design.

Milestone 150m SW of Clerkenwater house

SX0701968674

GV II A milestone, dating from c1769, of stone (probably granite), now painted. The milestone is rectangular with a cambered head, and stands approximately 0.5m high. The milestone is inscribed with capital letters: B/1; the lettering is picked out in black paint. There is a metal pin in the top of the stone next to an inscribed benchmark. HISTORY The milestone stands on the former turnpike road between Bodmin and Helland Bridge. The 1769 Act of Parliament that set up the Bodmin Turnpike Trust (9 Geo III, c.59 (local and personal)) required milestones and direction posts to be erected along the road, operated by the Trust: this one stood on the road from Bodmin to Helland Bridge. Annual income from the Trusts toll gates were recorded (PHIL/A/28 Royal Institution of Cornwall, Courtney Library) and show that while most gates returned hundreds of pounds each during the early C19, Clerkenwater Gate on the Hellandbridge Road yielded between twenty and thirty pounds annually. Despite this, the road continued to be part of the Trusts portfolio. This milestone is the last of only three that were erected along this three mile stretch of rural road. The milestone is of a standard shape commonly employed by the Bodmin Turnpike Trust at that time, and is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

Berry Tower in the conservation area of Berry Tower

SX0725067467

Ruined tower surviving from Chapel of the Holy Rood. 1501-14. Coursed squared local stone with granite window dressings, roofless. Square on plan with enclosed internal stair turret to NW corner. 3-stage tower with strings dividing stages. Lower stage has springing of relieving arch of west doorway and hoodmould over pointed window above. 2nd stage has sill, right-hand jamb and part of 5-foil head of right-hand light of former 2-light window. Upper stage has remains of similar window to each side, the north, east and south windows with hoodmoulds, 2 cinquefoil heads to east window, half-head to north and south windows and part of hoodmould to west window. Stair ventilators/windows near NW corner; some unblocked putlog holes.

Guidepost at junction of priory road and Launceton Road

SX0763766778

Guide post. Probably early C19. Triangular-on-plan granite monolith with pyramidal cap with 2 inscribed sides: LANSON and LISKEARD. Later inscription on shaft: TO STATION. All incised inscriptions, the original ones with pronounced serifs.

St. Petrocs Wells

SX0757266702

Holy well. Possibly Medieval origin; probably built from material from Bodmin Priory, dissolved in 1539. Granite. Built into bank with square opening with moulded granite jambs and slightly cambered moulded granite lintel. Stone rubble interior walls with tablet set into rear wall.

Gate piers and screen walls to the W of Barn Park

SX0789366785

Gate piers and screen walls. Early/mid C19. Local freestone ashlar with apexed granite copings and granite monolithic gate piers with pyramidal heads. Serpentine-on-plan walls flanking a central gateway set at an angle to the road. Old wooden gate.

Barn Park

SX0798166781

Small country house. Early/mid C19, on an older site, slightly remodelled mid/late C19. MATERIALS: incised stucco on rubble with granite ashlar plinth; rag slate hipped roofs with projecting eaves on shaped wooden brackets; stuccoed end stacks and 1 surviving lateral stack to left of entrance front. PLAN: L-shaped plan with 2-room-plan garden front, kitchen/living room on left of entrance front, large entrance/stair hall between lean-to study behind stair hall and pantry at far left of entrance front with service stair behind. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys plus attics; 2-window-range entrance front. 3 original hornless sashes with glazing bars and 1 horned copy to ground floor left, all windows under shallow segmental arches and left-of-central round-arched doorway with 2-spoked fanlight and glazed and panelled door with flush bottom panels; later C19 lean-to glazed porch with fairly small panes and original glazed door to its right-hand return; cast-iron door high up on right. 1:2-bay garden front with left-hand bay broken forward; paired round-arched 2-pane horned sashes on left, otherwise segmental arches over 4-pane horned sashes; C20 conservatory on the right. Rear has original hornless sashes with glazing bars and round-arched horned stair sash. In the angle is a narrow hipped roof over small chamber with single-storey lean-to on its right; 2 raking roof dormers with original 6-pane hornless sashes. INTERIOR: virtually unaltered since the early/mid C19: open-well staircase with open string, scrolled brackets, stick balusters and handrail scrolled over newels; moulded plaster ceiling cornices to entrance hall and reception rooms; panelled shutters and reveals; some mid C19 chimneypieces with iron grates; slate floor to pantry and steep service staircase. Barn Park stands in a mature garden and is part of a planned group of structures including garden wall, shippon and well house, barn with carriage houses and gate piers and screen walls.

Garden wall, shippon, and well house N of Barn Park

SX0798766809

Garden wall, shippon and well house. Probably early/mid C19. Local rubble with 1 granite monolith to front of shippon; rag slate roofs: pyramidal roof to well house, lean-to roof, against garden wall, to shippon. Garden wall forms screen between house (qv) and farm buildings and as a climbing surface for old pear plantings trained along it; shippon on north side, well house at east end and water tank high up on the wall to its west. Tall garden wall has central doorway with flat rubble arch. Shippon has wide central opening and infilled opening on its left;

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

pair of ledged doors on the right. Well house has its original roof structure, a slate-flagged floor and its original pump with lead pipe and shaped wrought-iron handle with lead ball end. These structures are part of a planned group relating to Barn Park.

Barn attached wall horse trough NE of Barn Park

SX0800166814

Bank barn with integral carriage houses and later partly as apple loft. Early/mid C19. Local rubble with dressed granite lintels; weatherboard to fronts of carriage houses; rag slate roof sweeping as outshuts to carriage houses. Rectangular plan with central barn and flanking carriage houses. 2 storeys; nearly symmetrical front with 2 first-floor slit ventilators flanking a wide central loading/threshing/winnowing doorway over wider waggon doorway with 2-pane hornless sash on right, stable doorways at far left and right of barn and wide carriage doorways to flanking outshuts. Original ledged doors and windows, including 3 doors to front and rear of threshing floor, except for C20 doors to left-hand carriage house and waggon doorway. Rear has central bank with slate steps up to doorway; shuttered 2-light windows at left and right of barn; loading doorway left of barn and original 12-pane 2-light casement at far left. INTERIOR: said to be virtually unaltered and retaining fireplaces for drying carriages. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: granite horse trough and rubble wall on the left.

Milestone S of Chy-Praze

SX0862966282

GV II The milestone, dated 1834, is triangular in plan with two dressed faces and a flat faintly sloping top. It stands approximately 65cm high. Large deeply incised lettering on two faces gives the distance to Bodmin and Liskeard. The inscription reads: 'L 11 1/2 : B1' It stands approximately 65cm high. HISTORY The milestone is one of a series erected by the Bodmin Turnpike Trust which was established by an Act of Parliament in 1769. In 1834 the Trust set about improving its route from Bodmin to Liskeard and erected a number of milestones over the new nine mile route along the Glyn valley. This example, close to the tollhouse, is the first of a series of eight. The milestone on the A38 100m SE of the Fourways Tollhouse is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: It is one of a number of milestones erected by the Bodmin Turnpike Trust in 1834 and is close to the nearby Tollhouse. * It stands in its original location, and is intact. * It is a good example of an early C19 milestone, illustrating the standardisation of roads and the introduction of turnpikes to facilitate the transport needs of the increasingly industrial landscape of C19 Cornwall.

Milestone

SX0990165566

The milestone, c1834, is triangular in plan with two dressed faces and a flat faintly sloping top. It stands approximately 60cm high. Large deeply incised lettering on two faces gives the distance to Bodmin and Liskeard; there is slight damage to front corner. The inscription reads: left face: L 10 1/2; right face: / B 2'. A later bench mark has been inscribed on the left face above the L.

Milestone

SX1274467553

Guidepost. Late C19. Cast iron. Polygonal shaft with finial to top ; cast iron collar hold a cast iron sign plate with raised lettering in upper case : CARDINHAM BRIDLEWAY 3/4.

Penycumcwyke

SX1219868092

House. Late C18, with some C20 alterations. Granite and slatestone rubble. Left side rendered. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rubble shafts, rendered to left. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, each room heated from a gable end stack. There is a C20 addition to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window front, all windows C20 replacement 16-pane sashes, at ground floor with cambered stone arches with keystones. Central plank door with semi-circular hood on wooden posts. Left side blind. Right side has C20 garage attached. Interior: Not inspected.

Gateways Steps and walls along the E and N side of the Churchyard of St. Meubred

SX1231968730

Churchyard gateways, steps and walls. C19. Slatestone rubble drystone walls, with granite steps and gateways, with wooden gates. The walls are drystone rubble retaining walls enclosing the churchyard on the east and north sides. To south east, there is a flight of 10 granite steps, with a low rubble wall at the left side, with stepped granite coping. At the top of the steps are low flanking walls with chamfered coping, and pair of plain granite monolith piers with rounded tops, about one metre high. Wooden gate with pointed arch and cast iron banding. At the north side of the churchyard is a similar gateway, with flanking walls, piers and gate.

St. Meubrids Cottage

SX1229268729

House. Early C19 with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite quoins and dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to left with brick shaft. Plan: 2-room plan, with central entrance ; one room to left heated from the gable end stack and small unheated room to right. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front ; all windows are C19 2-light casements with margin glazing, and with granite lintels at ground floor. Ground floor window to right is an early C20 2-light casement. Central plank door with corrugated iron gabled porch. The house is built into the churchyard at the rear. Interior: Not inspected. Included for group value.

Cardinham Methodist church, attached Sunday school

SX1229468987

The Methodist church and Sunday school at Cardinham was built between 1900 and 1902. It succeeded a Wesleyan Methodist chapel located to the north-west of the village which was out of use by the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (1908). The Trustees' Minutes for the Cardinham Methodists note that the congregation moved from the Wesleyan chapel, in use from 1837 to 1902, to the new church in the north of Cardinham in 1902. It appears on the 2nd Ordnance Survey map (1908) with a church, Sunday school room and trap house; the plan and room arrangement have not changed. Internally parts of the floorboards were replaced in the 1950s and a plasterboard ceiling, with taped joints, was inserted in 1970s. In 2011 listed building consent was granted to convert the church to residential use and in accordance with this most of the pews were removed with the exception of the side timber panels, most of the timber floor, two pews at the rear of the hall, the rostrum,

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

associated ramp and attached front pews. MATERIAL: squared granite rubble with granite quoins and brick dressings, all under a slate roof with courses of scalloped slates, terracotta ridge tiles and finials. PLAN: single auditorium plan with an attached wing on the east side. EXTERIOR: the building sits on a dressed granite plinth. The south end has a central porch with a small arch window and a set of double doors under a chamfered lintel on the east side. Two windows flank the porch on either side. The windows, in common with all the glazing in the main church, are horned sashes with Y-traceried heads topped by a two-centred arch with dressed granite keystones and quoins, brick voussoirs and splayed glazing bars. A moulded string course runs over the top of the south end and is raised in a trefoil shape. The west elevation has two pairs of sashes and one pair on the east side. At the rear is a single-storey rubble lean-to consisting of a trap house with cobbled floor and timber partition, a pair of toilets and storage area. The Sunday school room, projecting from the east side of the church, has two square eight-pane sashes and central double doors with eight-pane overlight on the south elevation. There are two similar windows on the north side and a blind rendered east gable end. INTERIOR: a moulded string course runs around the walls and is raised over three pointed-arched recesses in the north end. The paired windows are decorated with a trefoil in the spandrels. Most of the seating has been removed. Two pitch-pine pews have been retained at the rear of the hall, as has the rostrum, associated ramp and attached front pews in the north-east corner. The panelling along around the side of the hall has also been kept. The Sunday school is divided from the church by a timber screen with folding entrance door to the right and detachable timber wall panels. The auditorium has an 'A' frame roof and a plasterboard ceiling with taped joints. The undersides of the principal trusses are decorated with applied timber with chamfer and cusp detailing. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: two sets of granite gate piers and iron gates to the south and east; the main piers to the south have cruciform-heads.

Cardeast farmhouse

SX1181869395

Farmhouse. Early C19, with later C19 and some C20 alterations. Painted stone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with central entrance ; the room to right is larger, smaller room and entrance to left ; each room heated from a gable end stack. Central one-room plan service wing to rear, heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front, all windows C19 16-pane sashes in exposed boxes. Central gabled and glazed late C19 porch with stained glass margin glazing to sides, half-glazed margin-glazed door and finial above. Inner C20 half-glazed door. Right side has single storey lean-to with 4-pane light to front and door to side. At the rear, the service wing is 2-storey, 2-light 8-pane casement with L-hinges at first floor ; C20 lean-to at the right side with door and window. Left side blind. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain good features, such as staircase, chimneypieces and joinery.

Penhargard farmhouse [Borderline]

SX0629969830

Farmhouse. Circa 1850, incorporating part of an earlier building ; few later alterations. Slatestone rubble ; the front slate-hung. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rubble shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left and right, each heated from a gable end stack. To rear centre is the stair hall, shallow service room to rear left. To rear right the kitchen forms a rear wing, with a small unheated room at the end of the wing ; the kitchen is heated from a stack at the right side ; this may be part of an earlier C17 building, refronted on a different axis in mid C19. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front, all windows are early C20 2-light casements of 8 panes each, larger at ground floor. Central gabled and glazed porch, with inset stained glass with shield of arms, dated 1632. Inner panelled door. Right side blind ; left side rendered. The rear wing has a stack with curved oven at the base at the right side. At the left (inner) side is a C20 porch, and this wall has inset stone carved with three trefoils; sash windows. The rear of the main range has 2 windows at ground floor and at first floor a small 2-light casement with L hinges to right and 12-pane sash to left. Interior: Not fully inspected. The kitchen in the rear wing has an unusually high ceiling ; the fireplace is blocked. Slate floor. The wall between the kitchen and the main front range is unusually thick and may be part of an earlier house.

Gilberts monument

SX0676866379

Monument. 1856. In memory of Lt Gen Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert. Granite ashlar obelisk, 144 feet high standing on a moulded pedestal base with inscription to each side; steel reinforcing straps at intervals up the shaft. South side inscribed "To Memory of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Lieutenant General of the Bengal Army who, after sharing as Subaltern in the campaigns of 1803 and 1804 under Lord Lake, greatly distinguished himself in 1845 and 1846 as Major-General commanding the 2nd Division of the Army in the Battles of MOODKEE, FEROSHAN and SOBRAON on the SUTLEJE and subsequently in 1849 in those of CHILLIANWALA and GOOJERAT in the PUNJAB. And having eventually compelled the Sikh Chiefs to surrender themselves to him in RAWAL PINDEE with their whole force of 16,000 men and 41 guns, drove their Afghan allies across the Indus at Attock and thus brought the WAR to a triumphant conclusion. For which distinguished services the Queen conferred on him the dignity of a Baronet, and the Grand Cross of the Order of Bath. The Houses of Parliament twice voted him thanks. The Court of Directors appointed him to the Supreme Council in India AND THIS MONUMENT raised on this spot at the earnest request of his fellow townsmen of BODMIN has been erected by Companions in Arms and private friends in testimony of their admiration of his eminent Public Services as a Soldier and of their regard and respect for his Estimable Personal Qualities." Other inscriptions "1856 and 1857 E Gilbert Hamley, Mayor; Walter Raleigh Gilbert, BORN March 1785; DIED 10 May 1853."

Guidepost

SX0881364731

Guidepost. Late C19. Cast iron. Circular plan shaft with spike finial; 4 cast iron collars, each holding a cast iron signplate arm, with raised upper case lettering. First Bodmin, 13/4; RESPRYN 1: LOSTWITHIEL 4 FOWEY 10; LISKEARD 12 LAUNCESTON 23.

Stables and attached front walls

SX0886264067

Stables with attached front walls ; now offices. 1905, with C20 alterations. Snecked slatestone rubble with granite dressings and quoins. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends ; the central gable raised coped verges with scrolled kneelers, an weathervane. Stacks with rubble shafts to gable ends and in axial positions. Walls in stone rubble granite coping and granite piers. Plan: The stables form an overall U-plan; there is a central block, with lower wing to right and left, the wings returned at the sides to enclose the sides of the stable yard. The walls extend from the wings and enclose the front of the yard with a central wide gateway and pedestrian gateway to right. Exterior: The central block is 2-storey, symmetrical ; ground and first floor have 4-pane sash to right and left, central C20 plank door with overlight. Clock in the gable with granite surround. All windows with granite lintels. Single storey wing to right and left, each with three 6-pane sashes. The returns have central plank door with overlight, 6-pane sash to right and left. Each front gable end of the wings have a 6-pane sash with a breather over. The front walls are

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

about 1½ metres high, with chamfered granite coping ; central pair of square plan granite ashlar piers on plinth with pyramidal caps. C20 wooden and wrought iron gates. Similar single gate to right. At the right side, the wing extends to rear beyond the main range, and has 10 similar 6-pane sashes and C20 door. The left side has six 6-pane sashes. At the rear the central block has two 4-pane sashes at first floor; all other windows are C20 casements and there is a single storey lean-to along the rear. Interior: Not inspected.

Lodge with front wall and railings at the SW entrance to Glynn House

SX1072864753

Lodge, now house, with front wall and railings. Circa 1830, with C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite quoins and brick dressings. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles and large axial stack with 4 diagonal brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, each room heated from back-to-back fireplaces from the axial stack; polygonal bay on the road front with C20 porch attached to front. Later C19 addition of one-room plan in a polygonal bay on the right side. 2 small C20 lean-to's at the rear. The front wall encloses the garden at the front and sides, with front garden gateway. Exterior: Single storey, originally with a symmetrical front. Central polygonal bay with 2-light casements, both with polygonal leaded glazing and cambered brick arches ; central half-glazed door with polygonal glazing, now concealed within a C20 porch. Blind wall to each side. The left side has similar 2-light casement to right. Right side has the end polygonal bay with 3 sides, central similar half-glazed door, and similar 2-light casement to right and left. The rear left. The garden is enclosed by a rubble wall with granite coping. The railings on the wall have principal stanchions with urn finials and 4 plain rails. Pair of gate piers about one metre high, of square plan with pyramidal caps, with a railing gate, set off-centre to right. Interior: Not inspected.

Guidepost

SX1355068271

Guidepost. Late C19. Granite monolith, roughly hewn, of square plan, about one metre high. Replace the original iron shaft at the top, a cast iron collar to top, with wrought iron brackets supporting C20 wooden sign boards, with painted lettering in lower case : Mount and Warleggan, Maidenwell, Cardinham and Bodmin.

Guide post

SX1252769693

Guidepost. Late C19. Main shaft in cast iron of circular plan, with raised upper case lettering arranged vertically : CORNWALL. Cast iron collar to top with cast iron sign plate with raised lettering : CARDINHAM 3/4. Finial to top.

Lower Haygrove Farmhouse

SX1222769906

Farmhouse. Late C17 - early C18, with additions probably of C18 or few later alterations. Painted stone rubble. Scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with large rubble shafts, weathered and with shaped tops. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance to passage, possibly originally a cross passage ; each room heated from a gable end stack, with parlour to left and kitchen to right. Single storey unheated outshut at the left end. Circa early C19, a straight stair was inserted in the passage and the rooms partitioned at first floor. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window front. First floor has two 2-light 6-pane casements ; ground floor has central C20 half-glazed door with C19 12-pane sash to right and left. The lean-to to left has C20 door in C20 porch ; corrugated asbestos roof and 3 C20 windows at the left side. Right side blind. At the rear, at first floor to left is a small C18 2-light 6-pane casement, central early C19 large 12-pane sash lighting the stair ; similar 2-light casement with L hinges to right. To right a single storey lean-to with slate roof and C20 French window. To rear of the outshut is a C20 addition. Interior: The room to left has fireplace with granite lintel, cloam oven inserted to rear right ; room to right has fireplace with granite lintel, cloam oven to rear left with granite cill and lintel. On the first floor all walls are stud partitions ; the room to left has C19 cast iron dog-gate with pilasters.

St. Ingunger Cross 240m SE of Ingunger farm

SX0596863347

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, the St Ingunger Cross, and a 2m protective margin, situated beside a road junction in central Cornwall, on an ancient route across mid-Cornwall linking Padstow on the north coast with Fowey on the south coast. The St Ingunger Cross survives as an upright granite cross set in a large groundfast granite boulder. The cross has a round or 'wheel' head, 0.49m in diameter and 0.12m thick. The head is decorated on both principal faces by a low-relief cross with widely expanded arms meeting the outer edges of the head. The head and shaft were originally formed from a single block but due to a subsequent break, the head has been cemented to the shaft at the neck, a repair that had been made prior to 1896 when the antiquary A G Langdon recorded the cross. The shaft is plain, undecorated and rectangular in section, measuring 0.28m across its north and south faces by 0.2m thick. The shaft rises to a height of 0.81m from its emergence at the centre of the base-slab: a large, roughly shaped, sub-rectangular granite boulder measuring 1m east-west by 0.73m north-south, and rising 0.27m above ground level. The cross is situated on the northern side of a road junction on a major ancient route across central Cornwall linking the Camel and Fowey estuaries. This route, the usage of which is considered to extend back into the prehistoric period, is marked by several other surviving medieval wayside crosses, reflecting a medieval function as a pilgrimage route for travellers from Ireland and Wales to holy sites on the Continent. The St Ingunger Cross is also situated 300m south-east of the broadly contemporary St Congar's Well, and marks one of several thoroughfares within the parish to the church at Lanivet. The surface of the metalled road passing south of the cross and the footpath guidepost, also to the south of the cross, are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.

Churchyard cross in St. Bartholmews Churchyard

SX163369088

WARLEGGAN WARLEGGAN SX 16 NE 9/154 Cross in the churchyard about 2 - metres south of south aisle of Church of St Bartholomew GV II Churchyard cross. Medieval. Granite monolith, about 1 1/2 metres high. Roughly hewn shaft, with wheelhead, with raised carved Maltese cross to front and rear of head. Partly mutilated head, appears to have been used as a gate pier.

Wayside cross known as Perverells cross

SX1250472230

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated on the north side of the A30 on Trehudreth Downs, at the boundary between the parishes of Blisland and Cardinham. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-headed cross on a long shaft set into a hedge. The cross stands to a height of 1.7m and the head is decorated on both faces with an equal armed cross in relief. The letter 'G' is incised into the lower limb of the cross and relates to its use as a boundary marker in the past when it also indicated the manor boundaries of Trehudreth and Barlandew. Peverell's Cross

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

is said to have been named after the Peverell family of Park in Egoshayle who died out in the early 15th century. Hals (1655 - 1737) mentions two crosses set up by this family in Blisland. Henderson notes a bound stone called 'White Cross' in a document of 1613 which may be this cross. Although originally in open common Langdon noted in 1896 that following recent enclosure of the moor it had been incorporated into a hedge, although it originally had marked the point of a crossing between two ancient tracks. The cross appears to survive in its original location.

Barrow group on Greenbarrow Downs (6 assets)

SX1256972814

No Details Held.

Hut circle group and enclosure NE of Carwen

SX1127473989

No Details Held.

Cross head N of Tregony farm

SX0699173373

No Details Held.

Prehistoric standing stone medieval wayside cross and cross base and post medieval guidepost at Longstone

SX0607573376

The monument includes a prehistoric standing stone, a medieval wayside cross and cross base, a post-medieval turnpike road guide post and a protective margin around them, situated by a junction at Longstone where the main route from Bodmin to Camelford is crossed by the road linking the parishes of St Mabyn and Blisland in north Cornwall. The four items included in this monument form a group on the verge in the south east angle of the crossroads. The standing stone is located 5.6m WSW of the wayside cross; the guide post is located 10.8m north east of the cross and the cross base is 5m SSE of the guide post. The prehistoric standing stone is known as the Longstone and has given its name to the adjacent modern hamlet. It survives as a roughly fractured upright granite slab, sub-rectangular in shape, standing 1.5m high and measuring 0.53m wide by 0.19m thick at the base, and 0.65m wide by 0.1m thick at the top. It is set in a modern stone and cement base, 0.1m high and measuring 1.05m north-south by 0.92m east-west, with a slate plaque against its northern side. The Longstone standing stone was recorded by 19th century antiquaries as a 'tall unhewn monumental pillar' standing at this hamlet until c.1850, when it was removed by a local farmer and split to make gateposts. The fragment contained within the monument is a portion identified as part of the former standing stone which was erected at its present location in June 1975 by the Wadebridge Old Cornwall Society. This event is marked by an inscribed modern slate plaque affixed to the northern side of the stone's base. The medieval wayside cross survives with a medieval granite round 'wheel' cross head and upper shaft, mounted on a modern granite lower shaft and base stone. The head and shaft rise 1.84m high above the base. The head measures 0.42m in diameter and is 0.14m thick. Both principal faces are decorated. The west principal face bears a relief equal limbed cross, the limbs having widely expanded ends, with a round raised boss, 0.1m in diameter, at the centre of the cross motif. A narrow perimeter bead extends between the limbs of the cross motif. The east principal face bears a relief 'Fleur de Lys' motif within a narrow bead around the outer edge of the head. The Fleur de Lys motif was a symbol of the Virgin Mary. The medieval upper shaft, integral with the head, is 0.23m high and 0.33m wide by 0.14m thick. The shaft is cemented onto the top of a modern lower shaft, measuring 1.19m high and 0.36m wide by 0.22m thick, which in turn is set into the modern granite base stone, measuring 1.83m north-south by 1.2m east-west and set flush with the ground. The cross is situated beside the crossroads on the main route linking the towns of Bodmin and Camelford, both important administrative and market centres in the medieval period. The junction marks the crossing of the route within the parish from the east to the church at St Mabyn and the road to the neighbouring parish of Blisland. In 1896, the historian Langdon records that the cross head in this monument was fixed to the top of a wall at Penwine Farm, 550m ENE of its present location. About 1956 the cross was moved from the wall to the garden at Penwine Farm and in 1969 it was erected in its present location on the modern lower shaft and base. The head is one of only two bearing the fleur de lys motif, the other being located 4km to the south-west at Washaway. This unusual motif is considered to have been the chosen emblem of Bodmin priory, which was a major landowner in the vicinity during the medieval period. The medieval cross base survives as a roughly shaped rectangular granite slab measuring 0.97m NNE-SSW by 0.83m WNW-ESE, lying flat on the ground from which it rises up to 0.16m high. At the centre is a rectangular mortice to receive the missing shaft; the mortice measures 0.27m NNE-SSW by 0.16m WNW-ESE. This cross base was formerly located approximately 25m to the WSW, immediately beside the crossroads, in its original position where it had once supported a wayside cross marking this significant junction. In 1947, the base was moved and built into a nearby hedgebank; subsequently it was moved to its present position lying flat on the rough verge. The post-medieval granite guide-post is situated 10.8m north east of the wayside cross. It is visible as a square-section granite shaft, 1.4m high, with sides 0.2m-0.22m wide, surmounted by a flat, square, granite slab whose sides are 0.46m long and 0.19m thick. The side faces of the slab are incised with the destinations along the four roads they face, as follows: to the north: 'Camelford'; to the east: 'Blisland' and 'Liskeard'; to the south: 'Bodmin', and to the west: 'St Mabyn' and 'Wadebridge'. A short iron stud with a corroded thread on its tip projects vertically from the centre of the slab's upper face. The guide post is situated 20m east of the crossroads itself, beside the road to Blisland. This is one of a distinctive group of later 18th and early 19th century guide posts of this design which occur on former turnpike roads in north Cornwall and around the periphery of Bodmin Moor. The metallised surface of the modern road passing north of the guide-post but within the area of the protective margin, is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. Both the medieval cross and the guide-post are also Listed Grade II.

Roman fort called 'Nanstellon Roman fort'

SX0342366988

The monument includes a Roman fort, situated on slightly raised ground beside a natural ford over the River Camel. The fort survives as a rectangular earthwork enclosure the north, west and south ramparts are fossilised into the existing field boundary banks. The eastern vallum is traceable on the ground as a slight scarp and other structures and deposits are preserved as buried features. First recorded in the 19th century as a Roman fort, it was described then as having wide double ramparts and chance finds of many Roman objects indicated its date. Partial excavations were carried out from 1965 to 1969 and revealed a fort with turf-revetted ramparts, timber angle towers, metallised roads and extremely rare double gates. Although, rather small in size, this auxiliary fort probably housed a detachment responsible for supervising lead and silver extraction. The fort contained a principia of unusual plan which was very wide in proportion to its depth and had long halls present at either side of a courtyard with a recessed entrance and a portico. Four rectangular-plan barrack blocks had no projecting officer's quarters or verandas, although larger rooms were present at the end of each block. The compound which adjoined the praetorium was fenced with timber, metallised and contained lean-to sheds. This has been identified as a possible ablutions block. The interior also contained latrines and the Commander's House. Occupation from approximately AD 65 to 79 was confirmed through pottery finds. There was also evidence for the

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

orderly dismantling of the fort. Flints of possible Neolithic and later date were also recovered during the excavations indicating that there has been considerable use of the landscape throughout time.

Wayside cross at Bodwannick [borderline]

SX0371165614

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

Reperry cross, 550m ENE of Reperry Manor Farm

SX0463863307

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Reperry Cross, and a protective margin around it, situated at a road junction to the south east of Lanivet in mid-Cornwall, on an ancient route across the Cornish peninsula from Padstow on the north coast to Fowey on the south coast. The Reperry Cross is also Listed Grade II. The Reperry Cross survives as an upright granite cross 1.04m high with a round 'wheel' head, the shaft set firmly in the ground. The cross head measures 0.45m high by 0.48m wide and is 0.25m thick. Each principal face bears a relief equal-limbed upright cross with slightly expanded limbs, 0.43m from tip to tip. On the south face, the perimeter of the head has a narrow bead 0.03m wide. The shaft measures 0.59m from the turf to the base of the head, tapering upwards to the neck from 0.42m wide at ground level to 0.32m at the neck, and from 0.26m thick at ground level to 0.2m at the neck. Both principal faces of the shaft are decorated with a relief central panel running the length of the shaft, tapering slightly from 0.28m wide at ground level to 0.24m at the neck. The shaft has been fractured in the past and repaired; the cemented joint is 0.36m above ground level. The shaft is recorded as being set in a modern base, now completely covered by turf. The Reperry Cross is situated on a low bank at the south east side of a junction of six roads on a major ancient route across central Cornwall linking the Camel and Fowey estuaries. This route, whose usage is considered to extend back into the prehistoric period, is marked by other surviving medieval wayside crosses, reflecting its prominence as a medieval pilgrimage route for travellers from Ireland and Wales to the south Cornish ports en route to holy sites on the Continent. This route is now commemorated by a long distance footpath, the Saint's Way, which passes by this cross. This is also one of several surviving crosses marking routes within the parish to the church at Lanivet. The Reperry Cross marks an early direct route from Bodmin to St Austell, both important administrative centres and market towns during the medieval period. The Reperry Cross is recorded as in its original location, but for many years it was missing, having been built into a hedge. The historian Langdon in 1896 records the cross as missing but with the base remaining in situ. About 1926 it was rediscovered by the historian Charles Henderson and it was replaced in its former location on a new base; a small plaque in the hedge below the cross records this event by the inscription 'Reperry Cross restored by Robert Edgcombe'. The metalled surface of the modern roads passing by the cross but within the area of the protective margin is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Fenton pits Cross, 210m WSW of Penburthen Farm [Borderline]

SX0610762969

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

Restormel Castle: motte and bailey shell and keep

SX1039161415

The monument includes a motte and bailey castle of the Norman period and a shell keep dating to c.1200. The motte, built c.1100, was extensively re-modelled during construction of the shell keep but remains as a circular mound c.52m diameter at its base, and rising 6m from the base of the surrounding flat-bottomed ditch. The ditch is 15m wide and 4m deep, and encircled externally by a flat-topped bank crowning the summit of the hill. A further bank is visible below the scarp edge to the N and NE of the castle. The lower part of the stone gate-tower, set into the WSW side of the motte, is considered to be contemporary with the initial construction of the motte. The rectangular bailey is sited on the gently sloping land extending WSW from the motte. Much of its NW boundary is still marked by a surviving earth bank running WSW-ENE along a scarp edge; the course of the bank along its SW and S sides can be considered to have followed the course of the modern field boundaries in those areas. The area thus defined contains earthworks traces of stone building foundations, confirmed by discoveries made during tree-planting in this area, which indicate the siting in the bailey of a hall, chapel, kitchen and offices mentioned in a 14th century survey of the castle. The circular shell keep is sited on the earlier motte. It comprises a curtain wall 38m diameter, 2.4m thick, butted against the earlier gate tower, and surviving to the full height of the wall walk 7.6m above the courtyard at ground level; the battlemented parapet is also extensively intact. A series of quarries visible in the scarp face NE of the castle are considered to have provided the slate for the keep's construction. The visible internal structures of the keep date to later in the 13th century. The keep contains an inner courtyard bounded by a circular wall concentric with the curtain wall; the castle's domestic buildings were formed by the radical subdivision of the space between the courtyard and the curtain walls. These domestic buildings have been identified as including: guardhouses to each side of the gate tower; the kitchen; the great hall; the solar; the ante-chamber; the bed-chamber and the guest chamber. The chapel is also a 13th century addition

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

projecting beyond the curtain wall on the NE side. It has a blocked window and related alterations considered to be the site of a Civil War gun emplacement. No formal excavations are recorded at this monument, but limited ground disturbance has been noted in the area of the bailey. The monument stands on the summit of a spur projecting into the W side of the River Fowey valley, c.1.5 miles N of its present tidal limit and above the valley's lowest bridging point in the 12th century. The spur has a steep scarp to the immediate N of the castle, with less severe slopes to its E and S. The gentle slope on the W runs to a saddle linking the spur to the rising land to the W of the valley. All of the modern signs, fittings, fences and service trenches, the admission kiosk and worksheds, and the concrete base and barbeque near the N corner of the bailey area are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath them is included.

Roman fortlet 440m S of Restormel Farm SX1021061056

The monument includes a Roman fortlet, situated on the summit of a prominent spur, overlooking the steep valley of the River Fowey. The fort survives as a central square enclosure with rounded corners defined by a rampart bank, preserved as a scarp of between 0.6m to 1.6m high with an entrance to the south. It is surrounded on all except the east side by a middle rampart located some 20m from the inner rampart. This is up to 1.7m high and also has a southern inturned entrance. A further length of outer rampart is located some 50m to the west with a flanking turn to the north. The accompanying ditches are preserved as buried features. Chance finds of Samian ware, red glazed pottery and a rotary quern attest to its Roman origins. Recent geophysical surveys conducted by the Cornwall Archaeological Society confirmed its identity as a Roman fortlet which was probably occupying the site of an earlier Iron Age round or hillfort. The fortlet continued in use from the 1st to 4th centuries AD and was linked to a second fort or fortlet at nearby Nanstallon. The fortlet at Restormel was of sufficient size to hold two centuries whilst Nanstallon held between two and three and probably contained the Principia buildings. Together they controlled established trade links through Cornwall.

Bowl barrow 430m SW of Fairy cross farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery SX1220861865

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge, forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn. It lies within a small enclosure at a junction of two roads. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 18m in diameter and 2.5m high with the surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, preserved as a buried feature. Across the centre is an excavation trench. The barrow was partially excavated by the Cambrian Society in the 19th century. It was first recorded in 1606 and the surrounding land was enclosed and turned into a plantation by 1907. It is known locally as 'Moiles Barrow'. The barrow forms part of an extensive round barrow cemetery, and other barrows within it are the subject of separate schedulings.

Bowl barrow 145m NW of Bodmin Lodge forming part of a round barrow cemetery SX1228061629

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge, forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn. It lies within a small enclosure at a junction of two roads. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 18m in diameter and 2.5m high with the surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, preserved as a buried feature. Across the centre is an excavation trench. The barrow was partially excavated by the Cambrian Society in the 19th century. It was first recorded in 1606 and the surrounding land was enclosed and turned into a plantation by 1907. It is known locally as 'Moiles Barrow'. The barrow forms part of an extensive round barrow cemetery, and other barrows within it are the subject of separate schedulings.

Five bowl barrows 550m N of Trewindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery SX1377763384

The monument, which falls into five areas of protection, includes five bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge, which forms the watershed between the Rivers Lerryn and Fowey. The five barrows, which have a roughly north west to south east alignment, include four closely-spaced barrows with a single outlier to the west. All five survive as circular mounds with individual surrounding quarry ditches, from which construction material was derived, being preserved as buried features. The single barrow mound measures approximately 12m in diameter and 1.4m high. Of the group of four, the western barrow mound is 22m in diameter and 2.9m high with an early excavation trench crossing the mound from north to south. The centre western barrow is a 24m diameter and 0.4m high mound with a central hollow. The centre eastern mound measures 16m in diameter and 2.3m high with an excavation trench crossing the mound from north to south. The eastern barrow is 15m in diameter and 2.1m high with a central excavation hollow.

Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle SX1436063280

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge, overlooking the River Fowey to the north west of West Taphouse. The three barrows lie in a west to east alignment. They survive as circular mounds, with their surrounding quarry ditches, from which material to construct the mounds was derived, preserved as buried features. The western mound measures 28m in diameter and 0.5m high. The central mound measures 27m in diameter and 0.5m high with a slight central depression. The eastern barrow measures 17m in diameter and 0.4m high, also with a slight central depression.

Large regular stone circle called Trippet stones SX1310875015

The monument includes a large, regular stone circle situated on an upland ridge on Manor Common overlooking the small valley of a tributary to the De Lank River. The stone circle survives as a 33m diameter ring of twelve stones, eight of which are upright with the rest recumbent. The upright stones vary in height from 1.2m to 1.4m, and some are leaning. Originally the stone circle contained 26 stones. A stone near the centre is inscribed with the letter 'C' and is a more recent boundary stone. Four flint flakes were recovered in a partial excavation by Gray in 1905. In 2005 a stone, which fell since sometime in the 1970's, was re-erected and some consolidation work was undertaken to ensure the preservation of the monument.

Medieval wayside cross in St Mabyn Churchyard SX0419873195

The wayside cross survives as a round, 'wheel' head set on a modern shaft and base. The overall height of the monument is 1.93m. The granite head measures 0.49m high by 0.56m wide and is 0.13m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross, the cross on the west face having splayed ends to the limbs. The cross on the east face has slightly splayed ends to the limbs and a marked inclination to the left. There are

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

eroded remains of a narrow bead around the edge of both principal faces. The head is attached to the shaft by cement. The modern granite shaft measures 1.09m high, and is chamfered on all four corners with a 0.11m wide chamfer. The shaft is 0.32m wide and 0.22m thick. The top of the shaft on the west face is also chamfered. The chamfer on the left side of the east face has been fractured at the top, and is narrower. There is a 0.04m diameter hole in the east face, 0.31m above the base. The base of the shaft is square, and the chamfers extend out to form rounded mouldings at each of its corners. There is an extensive cement repair to the lower 0.2m of the shaft and the top of the cross-base on the east face. The shaft is cemented into the base. The almost square granite base measures 0.78m north-south by 0.76m east-west and is 0.35m high. The top edges are chamfered and slope down to meet the outer edges of the base. The cross is located in the churchyard at St Mabyn, 5.4m east of the church. The historian Maclean illustrated this cross head and half a cross base stone built into a wall in 1876. This wall was along the road from St Mabyn to Longstone, and is known as Lane End. It links St Mabyn with the main road between Bodmin and Camelford, an important early route across Cornwall. Around 1885 the cross-head was removed from the wall and re-erected on the modern shaft and base in St Mabyn churchyard. The gravestone to the south of the cross falls within the area of its protective margin and is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. The cross is Listed Grade II.

Earlier prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system on Helman tor [Borderline]

SX0615861632

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

Wayside cross on Druids Hill 350m SE of Bodmin Lodge

SX1265561286

The monument includes a wayside cross situated on a prominent ridge, known as Druid's Hill, which is the watershed between tributaries of the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn and formed part of the parkland at Boconnoc. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a small section of shaft set onto a tall modern shaft with stepped plinth. Both sides of the head are decorated with an equal-armed cross in relief and a central boss. The cross was moved from Lanlivery and set up on the modern shaft and base in 1846. An inscription on the base commemorates this. The cross was first recorded by Blight and later by Langdon in 1896.

Tredinnick Cross, 450m E of Great Tredinnick

SX1661666145

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as Tredinnick Cross, situated by the roadside on a minor route from St Neot to Halfway House in the River Fowey valley. Tredinnick Cross survives as an upright granite head and shaft set on a modern granite base. The head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated north-south. The overall height of the monument is 1.88m. The head measures 0.51m across the side arms, and is 0.17m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief Latin cross, the lower limb extending down the length of the shaft. On the south face an incised Latin cross has been carved on the relief cross motif. The shaft measures 0.31m wide by 0.19m thick. A hole on the east side of the shaft is evidence of its former reuse as a gatepost. The cross has been fractured below the side arms, and the shaft is cemented into a modern base, a roughly triangular slab of granite, measuring 1.55m east-west by 1.05m north-south, and 0.14m high. There is a small metal plaque on the base recording the discovery and re-erection of the cross. It reads 'This ancient cross was discovered buried on this site in 1958. Restored and re-erected by Mr L.J.Rowe and Mr J.W.P.Coggin on behalf of the Liskeard Old Cornwall Society in 1960'. Tredinnick Cross was found in 1958 by Mr Rowe when widening a gateway; the head had been built into a hedge and the shaft had been reused as a gatepost. The original location of the cross is not known but was probably close to its present position as the fields around the cross were named Cross Park in the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1842. It has been suggested that the cross dates to the early 15th century, and may have been associated with the manor at Luna, 750m north of its present location.

Platform Cairn on Goonzion Downs

SX1776267431

The monument includes a platform cairn, situated on the south eastern upper slopes of Goonzion Downs. The cairn survives as a circular platform of up to 21m in diameter with a slight peripheral bank; a 2m wide and 0.6m high berm; a central mound of approximately 13m in diameter and 1.2m high; and a surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, which survives as a buried feature. The top of the mound has been cut by three trenches and a square hollow to the east, west and across the centre from north to south disturbing the original profile. These are probably the result of early excavation, although no further details are known.

Animal Pound called Crowpound

SX1743467747

The monument includes an animal pound, situated at the summit of a prominent ridge called Goonzion Downs. The pound survives as a rectangular enclosure measuring 50m long by 38m wide. It is internally defined by a sharply-profiled earth and stone bank with rounded corners of 2.5m wide and 1m high, with partially buried outer and inner ditches of 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep. There are simple entrance gaps on the north and south sides. Centrally placed within the enclosure is a circular feature measuring 8m in diameter. This has a slightly raised interior and is defined by a bank which is 2m wide and 0.7m high, with a northern entrance. The central feature has been variously interpreted as a stone hut circle, a robbed cairn, the base of a mining horse whim and a possible goose house or shelter although without excavation it is difficult to confirm any of these interpretations. The interior and exterior area surrounding the pound has been disturbed by mining activity, and there are a number of C20 military slit trenches within the pound itself.

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

Wayside cross 330m NNW of Higher Woodley

SX0207865059

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

Woodley Cross opposite fernside farm

SX0271163951

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

A henge reused as a medieval playing place

SX0311162755

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

Bowl barrow 270m SW of Castle Hill farm

SX0283562578

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

Wayside cross in St Nectans Chapel Yard

SX1284659977

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated to the south east of the church in St Nectan's chapel yard, also known as St Nighton's churchyard, in south east Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head set on a modern rectangular base. The overall height of the monument is 1.34m. The principal faces are orientated north-south. The granite head measures 0.54m in diameter by 0.19m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross: that on the south face has more widely splayed ends to the limbs than that on the north face. The cross on the north face is also inclined to the left. A narrow bead 0.06m wide runs around the edge of each face. The rectangular-section shaft measures 0.58m high by 0.26m wide and 0.18m thick. Each of the four corners of the shaft has a narrow bead. There is a fracture across the shaft 0.08m above the base. The modern granite base measures 0.99m east-west by 0.77m north-south and is 0.2m high. This wayside cross is of red granite. It was found in 1903, at Higher Coombe 0.5km south east of St Nectan's chapel yard. It has been suggested that its original site is Ethy Cross approximately 2km to the south of St Nectan's chapel yard. This cross is Listed Grade II.

Wayside cross called killboy cross

SX1648262281

The monument includes a wayside cross situated in the small valley of a tributary to the River Lerryn. The cross survives as a 1.1m high decorated Latin-shaped cross with a damaged head and chamfered angles to the arms and shaft. It is set into a modern circular base. The cross is decorated on each face with an incised Latin cross. It once stood on Braddock Down, marking a path to the church. It was recorded as missing by Langdon in 1896. By 1906 the rector of Braddock informed the Ordnance Survey that it had been dug up and re-erected. It is shown on the map of 1907 when it was in use as a gatepost before Miss Fortescue had it moved to its current location in 1914.

Hobbs Hill tin mine openwork and lodeback tinwork

SX1845269377

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

Hobbs Hill tin mine, openwork and lodeback tinwork 530m east and 160m north east of Chyseger Farm survive very well and together they contain a wide variety of information concerning the character of early mining technology. The comprehensive range of surviving structures and buildings associated with the mine provide a clear insight into the character of a small water-powered C19 tin mine. The dressing floors are intact and will contain important information concerning the efficiency and character of the processes employed. The openwork is unusually late in date, is impressive in character and has a series of well preserved stopes. The survival of a small hydro-electric power station built to serve the final period of working is almost certainly unique and certainly enhances the significance of an already important complex. The lodeback tinwork at Hobbs Hill was the first of its type to be recognised and archaeologically recorded in detail. Of particular significance is the contemporary relationship between a leat and the deepest pit which suggests that a wheel once rotated above the pit. This wheel could have been used to either power lifting or pumping machinery. Wheels of this type are known from C16 German literature, but this is the only instance in the South West of England where archaeological evidence has been found to support their use in a C16 tinwork. The monument includes a C19 and early-C20 water powered tin mine and openwork, together with an early post-medieval lodeback tinwork situated on the east and south-facing slopes of Hobbs Hill, overlooking the valley of the St Neot River or River Loveny. The C19 Hobbs Hill tin mine was established in 1844 and by 1846 an adit, together with a 36 fathom deep shaft, had been excavated. Adverse geological conditions meant that the mine was abandoned in 1849 and it is not known whether any tin was produced. Many of the surviving buildings and structures date to this abortive operation. The substantial adit complete with dumps and associated shaft survive to the south and south west of the processing floors and other mine buildings. The stamping machinery, associated wheelpits, dressing floor and various ancillary buildings are situated on terraces cut into the steep east-facing slope and are reached by a series of trackways. The stamps were powered by water wheels situated over 40m to the north with the power being transferred using flat rods. The surviving stamps probably date to the later C19 period of working, but are likely to be on the site of the original machinery. The dressing floor is situated immediately downslope of the stamps and includes at least three circular buddles and several bases upon which timber dressing apparatus once sat. Scattered around the edges of the dressing floors are a series of drystone built structures which represent the site of buildings associated with the mine. The mine re-opened in 1872, but this time a mineralised elvan dyke north of the processing area was exploited using an opencast quarry known as an openwork. There are at least seven separate stopes (or steps) within this openwork, each represented by a steep cliff. Between 1872 and 1874 a total of 15 tons of black tin was produced. The stamps, dressing floors and many of the buildings would have been refurbished during this extraction period and the settling pit adjacent to the earlier adit may have been built at this time. A small building situated some 80m north of the openwork adjacent to the mine leat probably represents the remains of the magazine house in which explosives used in the openwork were stored. The final phase of activity at the mine was in the early part of the C20 when a total of 13 miners were employed by Kingsway Syndicate Ltd. The small hydro-electric power station built next to the Loveny River probably dates to this period. Water was carried to the turbine in a pipe from a small triangular concrete reservoir. The line of this pipeline can still be traced where it cut through a dump from the earlier openwork and was carried on a raised platform and finally where it was supported above the ground on stone built piers. Electricity from the power station would have been used to power crushing and dressing machinery. West of the later mine are the remains of a much earlier lodeback tinwork which may be identified as Hobbys Worke which was in existence by at least 1516. A series of pits excavated onto the back of a lode represent the remains of early shallow shaft mining. Further lines of smaller holes are the remains of prospecting pits. Two small rectangular buildings, one of which is excavated within an earlier pit represent tinner's shelters. Of particular significance is the survival of a contemporary leat carrying water towards the deepest lodeback pit. The height of the leat relative to the pit strongly suggests that a wheel similar in character to those depicted in 16th century German engravings existed at this site. It is therefore possible that pumping and or lifting machinery may have been employed at this tinwork. Low rubble walls surviving within the monument represent the remains of a probable prehistoric field system and a large leat leading between the C19 openwork and the lodeback tinwork was originally cut in 1846 to carry water from West Colliford to Wheal Friendship on Goonzion Downs.

Medieval churchyard cross 20m S of the church of St. Bruerdus SX0974477320

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated in the cemetery to the south of the church at Churchtown, St Breward, in north Cornwall. The churchyard cross survives as a round or 'wheel' head set on a modern shaft. The overall height of the monument is 2.19m. The granite head measures 0.77m in diameter and is up to 0.23m thick. The head is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal limbed cross with widely splayed arms linked by an outer ring. Each of these holes have three rounded ribs running through them, one on the side of each limb and one on the ring forming the holes into a trefoil shape. Both principal faces are decorated. Each limb has a narrow bead around its outer edges, and the upper and side limbs are decorated with trequetra knots. The lower limb is plain. On the west principal face at the intersection of the limbs is a central round boss 0.12m in diameter. The head has been fractured across the top of the lower limb and across the lower sections of the outer ring, and the lower part of one side limb on the east face. A modern lower limb with a bead around its edge has replaced the original, and the outer ring and side limb have been repaired with cement. The head is set on a modern granite shaft measuring 1.42m high by 0.47m wide at the base, widening to 0.51m at the centre and narrowing to 0.36m at the top. The shaft is 0.19m thick, and has a narrow chamfer on each corner. The cross-head is believed to be part of the original churchyard cross. Before 1853 it was set on top of the churchyard wall. In 1853 it was placed on a low wall between the girls' and boys' playgrounds at St Breward school, where it was illustrated by the historians Langdon and Blight. During the 1890s the cross head was restored, set on a modern shaft and re-erected in its present location in the cemetery to the south of the church. The historian Hencken in 1932 dated the cross to the 13th century, but more recent studies date this cross to the tenth century. There is a fragment of decorated cross shaft outside the public house in St Breward, 60m south west of the present position of the cross, which may be another fragment of the churchyard cross. The graves with their headstones and kerb surrounds to the east, north east, south, west, and north west, where they fall within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included.

Trevenning cross and post medieval guide post SX0736977475

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, the Trevenning Cross and a 2m protective margin, situated at a junction on the Bodmin to Camelford road and on the parish boundary of Michaelstow and St Tudy in North Cornwall. Within the protective margins, the monument includes a post-medieval granite guide-post at the junction, south of the cross. The Trevenning Cross survives with an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head set into a square base stone, measuring 0.86m in overall height. The head is 0.56m in diameter and 0.13m thick but its upper edge has been irregularly fractured away. Each principal face of the head bears a low-relief equal-limbed cross, its limbs slightly splayed at their ends which project 0.03m beyond the sides of the head. The lowermost limb extends slightly onto the shaft. The head is perforated by four holes, 0.08m in diameter, marking the angles where the limbs of the relief cross meet and creating a distinct ring linking the limbs; one upper hole has been bisected by the upper edge fracture. The rectangular-section shaft is 0.26m high, 0.33m wide and 0.15m thick, set into a groundfast rectangular base-stone measuring 1.07m north-south by 0.54m east-west and rising 0.15m above ground level. The head and shaft of the Trevenning Cross and shaft were found during the 19th century in the hedgebank immediately behind its present location on the verge

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

by the base of the hedgebank. A number of Cornish wayside crosses were similarly removed and buried at their original locations during the Reformation (c.1540). The historian Langdon records in 1896 that the head and shaft were initially erected without a base. Due to its being frequently knocked over and damaged, it was later given further protection by being set into a cross base found near Tregawn Gate, to the north near Michaelstow. The Trevenning Cross is situated beside the main Bodmin to Camelford road, at the western side of a road junction with a minor road to Michaelstow and St Teath. Although the cross is also situated on the boundary between Michaelstow and St Tudy parishes, it is felt to be unusually elaborate merely to have been a wayside and boundary cross and is considered to have formed a preaching cross on the route between the two ecclesiastical centres at Bodmin and St Teath. The post-medieval guide post is located 0.95m south of the Trevenning Cross. It survives with a tall, slightly tapered, slender granite pillar, 1.70m high and 0.30m diameter at the base. The pillar is surmounted by a flat rectangular granite slab measuring 0.54m east-west by 0.74m north-south and 0.12m thick. Neatly incised capital letters along the three edges facing roads at the junction mark the destinations of each route: St Teath to the north, Camelford to the east and Bodmin to the south. The west side is not marked as it faces the hedge. This is one of a distinctive group of early post-medieval guide posts which employ this design found along the periphery of Bodmin Moor. The modern roadside bollard south of the guide post and the metalled surface of the road passing along the eastern side of the monument are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Killbury Castle later prehistoric hill fort

SX0181673707

The monument includes a small, circular, later prehistoric hillfort with two earth and rubble ramparts and ditches, and a sub-rectangular outwork covering the W entrance. The hillfort comprises a near-circular interior area, 127m by 117m (1.17ha), defined by a massive rampart, 10m wide and 2m high max., and outer ditch 10m wide and 2m deep max. An outer rampart and ditch of similar proportions runs concentric with the inner defences, with a featureless gap 9-18m wide between the inner defensive ditch and the outer rampart. The NNE sector of the outer rampart has been levelled. Breaks in these defences occur at the W and ENE sides, considered to be the sites of original entrances, where the ditches stop short and an early road, now a farm track, passes through. A break also occurs at the NNW side, though there the outer ditch of the outer defensive line continues across the break. The W entrance is protected by the surviving N half of a sub-rectangular outwork comprising a rampart 10m wide and 0.5m high, extending 40m W from the outermost ditch and returning 25m S to the track. The bank has an outer ditch 15m wide and 0.5m deep. The surface features of the SE quarter of the monument have been much reduced by recent ploughing but the line of the former rampart remains clearly visible as a surface undulation, while former surface traces of another outwork covering the ENE entrance, beyond the protected area, have been completely destroyed. Considerable information regarding the high quality and nature of sub-surface features of this monument comes from recent excavations in the hillfort's SW quarter, beyond the protected area of the monument, prior to its destruction by the erection of an extended farm building complex. These revealed extensive surviving structural features and occupation debris dating to the later Bronze Age and throughout the Iron Age, with evidence for re-occupation in the early post-Roman period. An old land surface preserved beneath the ramparts revealed Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation debris. It is considered that similar evidence survives throughout the area of the monument which is continuous with the excavated areas beyond. This hillfort has been identified by several authors with the 'kelliwic' referred to in early medieval Welsh literature; direct references to the hillfort date back to place-name evidence from the early 12th century and its earliest description dates to 1478; it recurs in most 19th century antiquarian references to Cornish antiquities, and for its archaeological importance and possible early historical connections, in most detailed reviews of Cornwall's history and monuments. Killbury Castle occupies the summit of a low hill in the rolling coastal belt between the River Camel estuary and Bodmin Moor. It has gentle slopes on all sides, dropping to the River Allen at the SE side. It is 3.75km E of the head of the Camel estuary and is close to the crossing point of two major cross-country routes: NW-SE across Cornwall using the Camel and Fowey valleys, and the NE-SW route along north Cornwall avoiding the high ground of Bodmin Moor. All modern hedges, the dumped rubble and building materials, the modern bridge for the track over the ditches, and the service trench carrying the water-pipe through the western outwork are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included. This monument is divided into two separate constraint areas.

Round barrow cemetery on hustyn Downs

SX0008268013

The monument, which falls into six areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of the prominent hill known as Hustyn Downs. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which the construction material was derived. They vary in size from 15m to 27m in diameter and from 0.6m to 3.6m high. Two have peripheral stones indicative of retaining kerbs. One has been partially cut by a field boundary, and one has a central excavation hollow and an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar set onto it. The pillar and hedge are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath these features is included. The largest barrow is known locally as 'Hustyn Barrow' or the 'Great Barrow of Hustyn' and although reputedly partially excavated no finds were reported.

Bowl barrow called Tregawne barrow

SX996367138

No Details Held.

Wayside cross 200m NW of Trethew [borderline]

SX31841

No Details Held

Bowl barrow 780m E of Penventon

SX1741362174

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated at the summit of a ridge forming the watershed between the valleys of a tributary to the River Fowey and a tributary to the West Looe River. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 25m in diameter and 3.2m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. There is a central hollow caused by early partial excavation or robbing. The barrow is on the parish boundary between St Pinnock and Braddock. It is known locally as 'Red Barrow'. This barrow is an outlier to a larger round barrow cemetery situated on a branching ridge. The other barrows within the cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings.

Earlier prehistoric hillfort with outwork and outlying stone hut circle known as Berry Castle

SX1972468919

Land at Callybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall

The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort with an outwork and outlying stone hut circle, situated close to the summit of the prominent hill Berry Down. The hillfort survives as a roughly-rectangular enclosure measuring 110m long by 82m wide. It is defined by a single rampart of stone and earth measuring up to 1.5m high which incorporates rock outcrops and utilises a natural rocky scarp to the south to form a second line of defence, with a single inturned entrance. To the south east a curving outwork, defined by a rampart bank of up to 1m high and enclosing a rough boulder strewn slope, is attached to the hillfort at the eastern end and runs into boulders and apparently terminates to the west. A hollow way leads from the inner entrance and cuts the outer rampart. Within the interior are at least nine stone hut circles or possible cairns measuring between 8m to 14m in diameter. A further stone hut circle lies outside the rampart to the north. Between the ramparts a small natural platform used for commemorative bonfires has been exposed revealing flooring of small stones with a quantity of 13th-14th century pottery sherds. The whole area of the hillfort has been subject to surface quarrying for granite and tin prospecting.

Hut circle village W Northwood farm [Borderline]

SX1958869276

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Church of St. Mabena

SX0417493201

No Details Held.

Church of St Uda [Borderline]

SX0661776302

Parish Church. Dedicated to St Uda. Norman origins with font surviving and pre-Norman Coped Stone found in Churchyard. C15 north and south aisles and tower. Restored in 1873-4 by J. P. St Aubyn and in 1888, 1892 and 1932. North wall of nave and east wall of chancel of slatestone rubble. North aisle of roughly coursed slatestone and south aisle of roughly coursed ashlar slatestone with moulded base and wall plate. Granite ashlar south porch. Slate roofs. Plan and Development: The font suggests the Church has Norman origins. Pre-Norman coped stone found in churchyard. In circa C15 a 6 bay south aisle and 3 bay north east aisle were added, probably at the same time as the west tower. The south porch was added shortly after. Restored in 1873-4. In 1888 the tower was repaired and in 1932 the sanctuary was altered. Exterior: Tall unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials. Integral stair in north west corner. 4-centred granite moulded arch to west door with hood mould and C19 door. Circa C15 west window, partly restored. 3-light belfry openings with slate louvers. 3-light Perpendicular tracery in nave, north and south aisles, partly restored in the late C19. Blocked C15 north door with 4-centred moulded arch and rood-loft projection to north aisle. West window of north aisle with C19 Perpendicular tracery and 4-light chancel window with C15 surround and tracery, the mullion renewed in the C20. Rain-water hoppers dated 1829. South porch with 2-centred circa C15 arch with hood mould. Interior: Walls unplastered. Nave and chancel in one. 4-centred tower arch of ashlar granite. Nave, north and south aisles with original C15 waggon roofs; moulded ribs, carved wallplates and bosses with carved ribs in north aisle. Circa C19 chancel roof. 6-bay south aisle and 3-bay north aisle with type A (Pevsner) piers, moulded capitals and bases and 4-centred granite moulded arcade arches. Late C19 and C20 furnishings, pulpit and screens. Piscina. Norman font; of table-top type; square bowl which has chamfered corners and is decorated with blind arcading on sides, round shaft partly restored with renewed base. Rood-loft stair intact. Royal coat of arms above south door and 2 funeral hatchments in south aisle; one displaying Michell and Hervey impaled and the other Sarel and Hervey. Pre-Norman 'Coped Stone' in south porch; is like a coffin lid with a hog-back shaped top carved with interlacing and foliage scrolls and having blind arcading on the sides. Memorials: Humfridi Nicholl (1597) with effigies of parents and children in shallow relief and inscriptions in Latin and English; Antony Nicholl (1658) in marble and stone, erected in 1681 by wife Amy; Granite stone of Margery Lower (1686); Phillippa Silly of Trevelver 1669, daughter of Humphry Nicholl; memorial with 4 figures carved in shallow relief with shields above, probably in memory of Alice, wife of William Reskymer who died circa 1563-4. C19 and C20 memorials to Onslow family (qv Hengar). On exterior of south aisle resited headstone of Charles Bligh (1770) of Tinten (qv). Individual photographs of men of parish who served in the forces in First World War. Glass: East window of chancel to John P. and E. A. Moyse-Magor (1879) of Lamellen (qv). Remains of earlier glass in top lights of east windows. Kelly's Directory of Cornwall, 1935. Maclean Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, 1876 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall, 2nd edition 1970 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of The County of Cornwall, 1873 reprinted 1974 Illustration of Coped Stone by A G Langdon in The Builder 1889

Church of St Brueredus

SX0972877346

Parish Church. Dedicated to St Brueredus. Norman origins, with later work associated with William Briuere, Bishop of Exeter, 1224-1245. Dedicated in 1278. Restored 1863-64 by J P St Aubyn. Granite ashlar south porch and south aisle. Stone rubble north wall and ashlar north transept with straight joint possibly suggesting a widening to the north. Stone rubble east wall to chancel with a distinct batter. Granite ashlar west tower. Plan: Norman church possibly of cruciform plan with 6-bay north aisle, the probably Norman piers extant. Partly altered by William Briuere, Bishop of Exeter. 1224-1245 when the fenestration was altered. 5-bay south aisle added in C15, possibly contemporary with south porch and west tower. Restored in 1864 by J P Aubyn when the north aisle was partly rebuilt (Maclean). Exterior: Unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with moulded plinth, strings and battlemented parapet with crocketed finials. Recessed west door with 2-centred arched opening with carved heads forming stops. Renewed C19 Perpendicular west window. 3-light belfry openings with slate fenestration. North aisle has circa C13 2-light windows with cusped heads with circa C13 window to north transept. Chancel window replaced by J P Aubyn. Complete circa C15 Perpendicular tracery to south aisle. South porch with 2-centred arched entrance with sundial above dated and signed 1792 T Symons. Interior: C19 arch braced roofs to nave, chancel and north aisle and original circa C15 waggon roof to south aisle. 6-bay north arcade with 5 restored Norman piers of varying size and design in granite and Caen stone. 5-bay south arcade with type A (Pevsner) piers and engaged western pier with multiple moulded shaft. Font constructed of Norman fragments with square base, round shaft and unusual shaped font bowl. Originally had cluster of 4 shafts around central shaft. Remains of circa C15 carved bench ends. Remains of circa C15 rood loft or parclose screen forming parclose screen between chancel and north aisle and part also reused at west end of north aisle. Painted Royal Coat of Arms, 1700WR. Memorials include remains of slate tombchest of Christian Rogers, 1609 with two kneeling figures in relief: William Billing of Lanke, 1654 (of Higher Lank Farmhouse): John Adams, 1609. The interior of St Breward Church was illustrated by Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827) in a cartoon of Dr Syntax in Search of the Picturesque Rowlandson based his cartoon figure on Rev Ralph Baron and stayed at Hengar (in St Tudy parish) on his visits between 1780 and 1812. Copies of the drawings are displayed in the church, the original is in the British Museum. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, 1875 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall, 2nd Edition 1970 Polsue, J Lakes Parochial History of The County of Cornwall 1867, reprinted 1974. Notes and guide in Church.

Church of St Bartholomew

SX1563869095

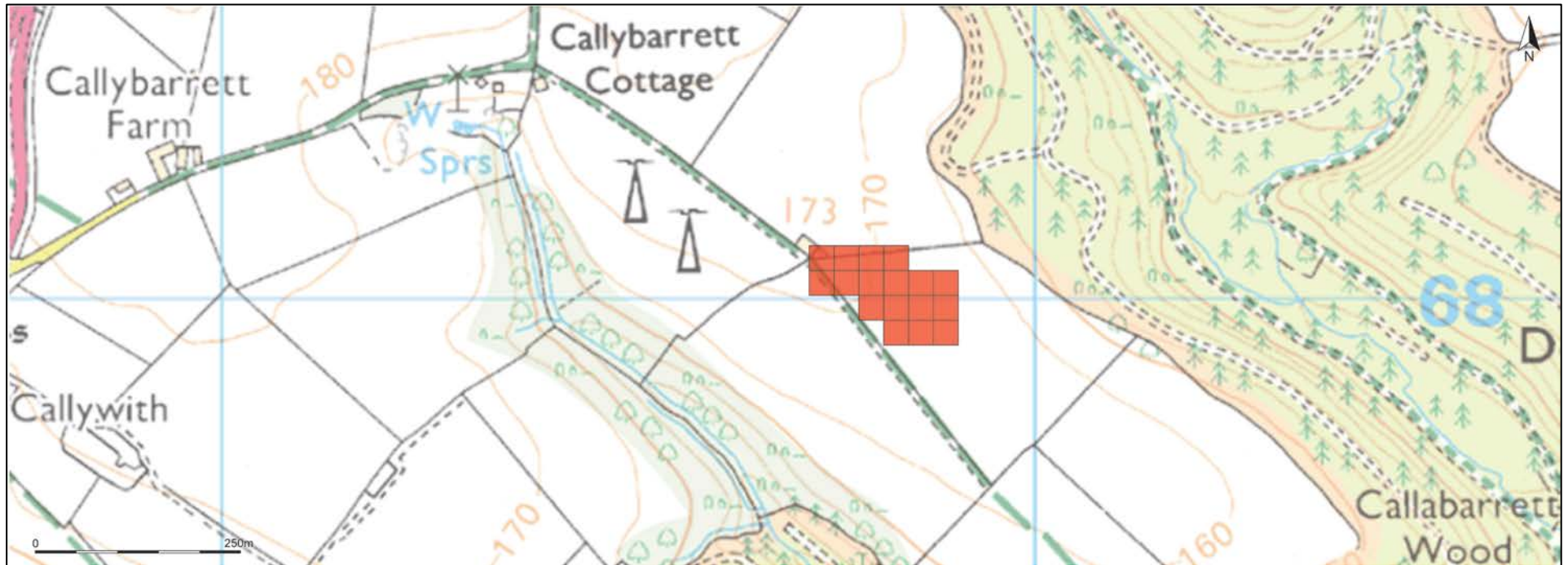
Parish church. C13, early C15 and later C15; tower repaired 1754, further repairs after 1818, when the spire collapsed. Nave and chancel in slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings; nave retains scantle slate roof with some hand-made crested ridge tiles remaining; C19 slate roof to chancel, with ridge tiles. Tower, south aisle and south porch in granite ashlar with granite dressings, scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and raised coped verges to south aisle. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, of C13; probably in the early C15, the west tower was built. In later C15, the south aisle with south porch. In 1753, the tower was repaired, and in 1818 the spire fell on the body of the church; the roof over the nave and probably south aisle are of this date, possibly also the tower parapet and pinnacles. Perpendicular style. Nave and chancel in one, with plinth; north side has two 2-light windows with recessed surrounds and chamfered mullions; buttress of inter date and one single C13 cusped light to nave; relieving arch remaining from former north door to nave. Chancel has 3-light east window, of 3 cusped lights with relieving arch. Tower: in 2 stages, on chamfered plinth, each stage set back, with embattled parapet and pinnacles; projecting stair tower with lancets to north. West door has 4-centred arch, hollow moulded, with relieving arch with keystone, west window above is 3- light, with ogee lights, hood mould and relieving arch with keystone. Second stage all sides a 2-light bell-opening with ogee lights and pierced slate louvres. South aisle: of 5 bays, on hollow-chamfered plinth, with 4 windows to south, all 3- light with cusped lights and square hood mould, similar west window which was formerly taller, the lower part infilled with the jambs remaining. East end has similar 4-light window. Gabled south porch in second bay from west, with chamfered 4-centred arched doorway set in hollow-chamfered surround with stops; inner doorway has narrow roll-moulding with step stops and rounded head; C19 door. Interior: Ceiled waggon roofs, plastered walls and slate floors. Tall 4-centred tower arch with impost mouldings. 5-bay south arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers, 4-centred arches: all abaci carved with geometric and natural designs, one with carving of a clan with a spear, and a hare with her young. Fittings: Font in south aisle, probably C14, octagonal stone bowl in octagonal shaft with ring moulding, splayed at the base. C18 baluster alms box in south aisle. Fine plasterwork Royal coat of arms in nave, with colour, dated 1664. Slate tablet in tower recording repair of the tower in 1754 by the churchwardens. Monuments in south aisle: slate ledger stone, with shield of arms, inscription with strapwork, to Richard Bere, 1618; marble tablet on slate ground, with shield of arms on apron, to Mary Angove, 1805. Sources: Radcliffe, E: Buildings of England Cornwall 1970.

Church of St. Nectans

SX1283559983

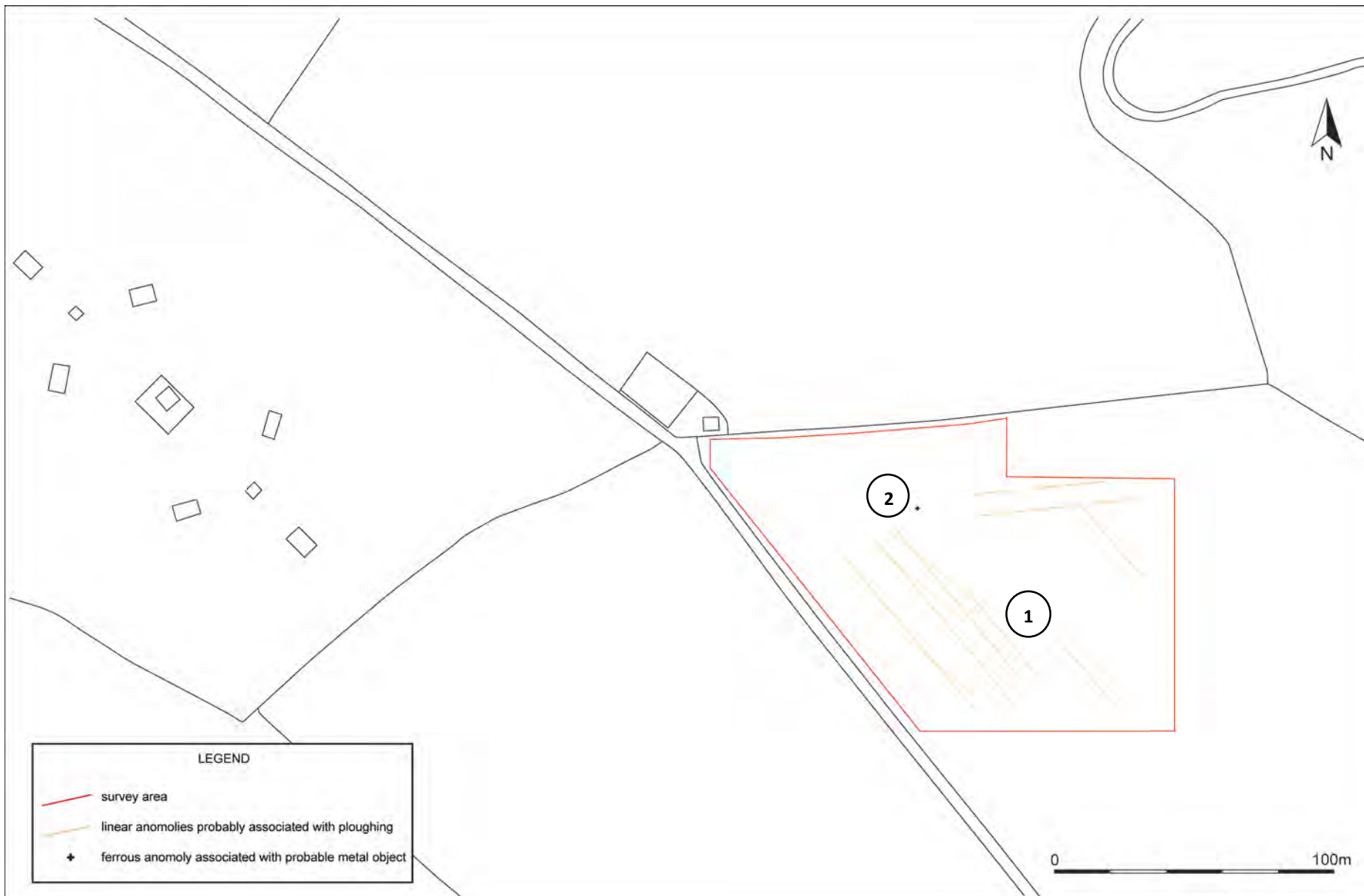
Chapel, dating from 1281. Present structure circa C15, although considerably restored. Chapel damaged in 1644 during Civil War when tower reduced to its present height. In 1825 and 1864 the building was enlarged. In 1962, after a period of disuse the chapel was restored and reduced to its present size. Rubblestone, rendered on north side. Slate roofs with gabled end. Pyramid slate roof to tower with slate hung bellcote. Chapel comprises nave, south porch and tower. East window, 3-light C19 Perpendicular window under 2-centred arch with hoods and drips. South side with 2- light Perpendicular window, partly restored to west of south porch. Cusped heads below rectangular hood. To east of porch two 3-light Perpendicular windows with cusped heads below rectangular hood moulds with drips. West window circa C15 with east window probably C19 copy. North side with three 3-light C19 windows with cusped heads beneath rectangular hoods with drips. Tower of 1½ stages with angle buttresses with moulded plinth and continuous string. Buttresses removed on north side when church was enlarged. West door blocked. West window, 3 light Perpendicular with continuous hood mould. Gabled south porch with sundial, massive granite quoins and 4-centred moulded C15 doorway with hood mould, restored in part. South door with slightly moulded granite arch in rectangular frame with hood mould and drips. Plastered waggon roof to nave with moulded centre rib with instruments of the Passion in shields on arcade plate. Original waggon roof to south porch with moulded rail, carved bosses and carved arcade plate. Tower arch, moulded 3-centred arch with engaged shafts of Type A (Pevsner) profile. Octagonal engaged capitals. Font possibly C13 on square granite base with later octagonal shaft. Bowl with corner ribs. Reseated. Remains of piscina to rear of church removed when church was reduced in size. Painted board above south door, signed by Robert Walker, Vicar, describes enlargement of church in 1825. Pinnacles of tower have been scattered over the surrounding area. One pinnacle has been used in a fountain in the gardens of Boconnoc, and another serves as a gatepost with other pieces reused stone at the entrance to the churchyard. One bell of 1770. Source: Kelly's Directory of Cornwall, 1889.

Appendix 3
Geophysical Survey – Additional Figures



Map showing the location of the survey grids.

Land at Calleybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall



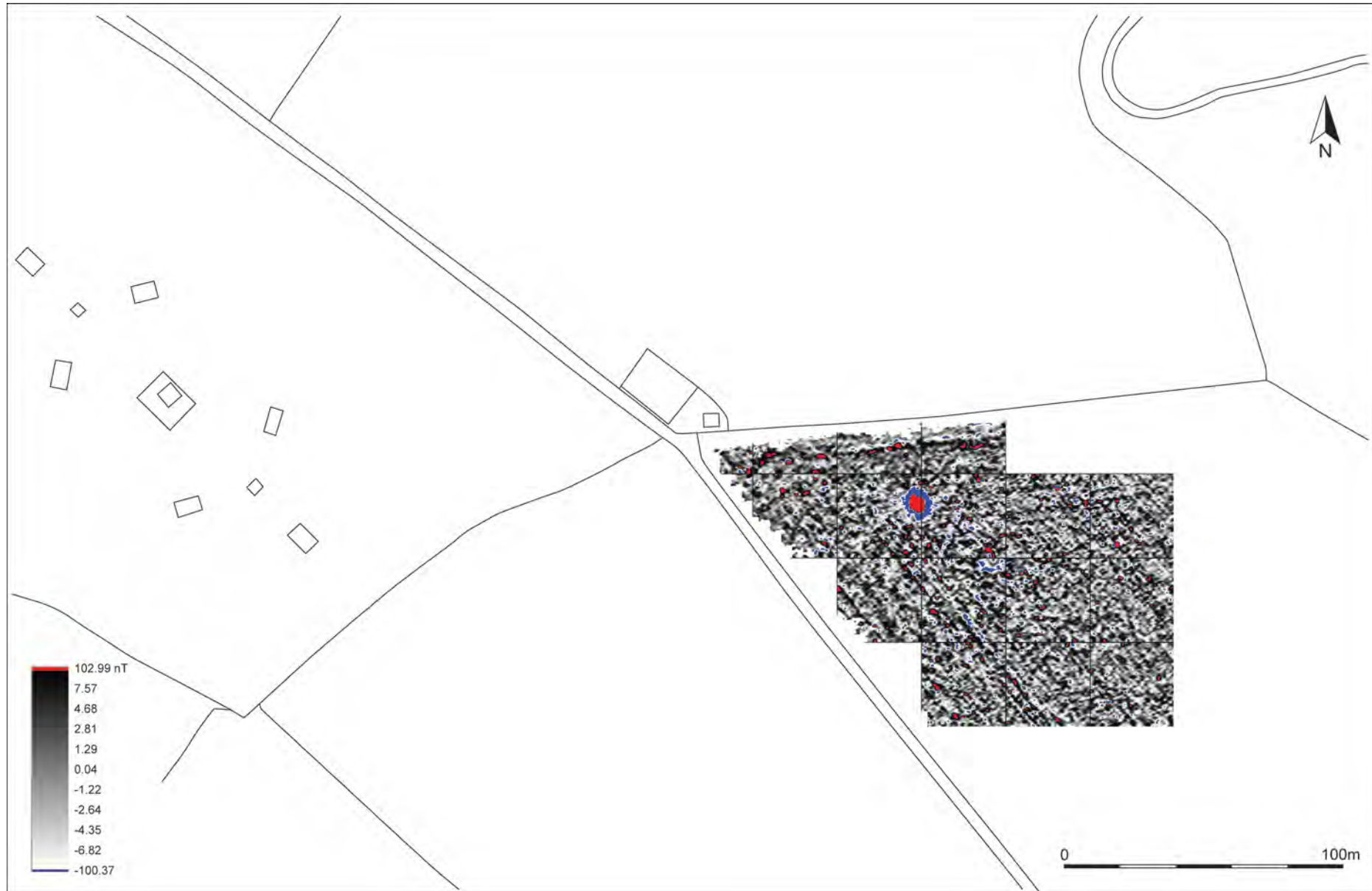
Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

Land at Calleybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall



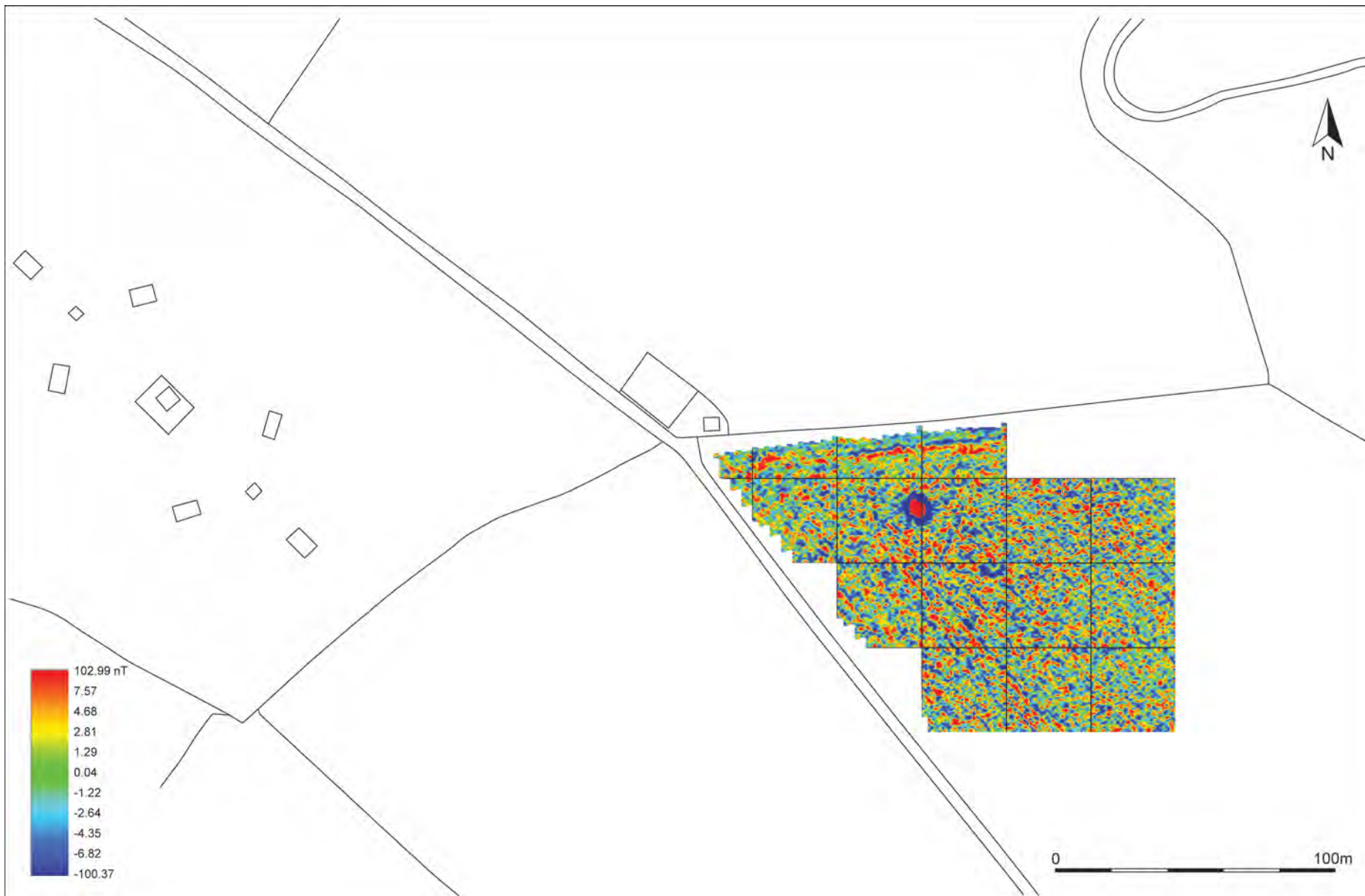
Shade plot of gradiometer survey results, greyscale gradiated shading.

Land at Calleybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall



Shade plot of gradiometer survey results red-greyscale-blue, gradiated shading, band-weight equalised.

Land at Calleybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall



Shade plot of gradiometer survey results red-blue-green 2, gradiated shading, band-weight equalised

Appendix 4
HIVA Baseline Photographs

Walkover



View from the western gateway into the field, looking south-south-east.



View from the western gateway into the field, looking east.



View of the western gateway into the field, from the south-east.



View along the extant track running past the site, viewed from the north-west.

HVIA



Killibury Castle; from the west.



Woodley Cross, set into the hedgebank at a crossroads; from the west.



Wayside Cross near Fernside Farm, on a route to Lanivet Church; from the south-east.



Crowpound on Goonzion Downs; from the north-east, view from the crossroads.



The large funerary monument on Goonzion Downs; from the south.



Warleggan Church within its wooded churchyard; from the south-south-east.



Barrow on Bofarnel Downs; from the north-east.



A view across the battlefield site of Braddock Down; from the south-east.



Cross within the yard of St Nectan's Chapel; from the south.



An entrance lodge into the wooded parkland of Boconnoc; from the north-north-west.



View across the Boconnoc Estate parkland; from the west.



St Mary the Virgin Church, Braddock, or Broadoak; from the south.



The historic hospital in Bodmin, main building; from the south.



View past one of the hospital wings to the modern housing estate; from the south-south-west.



Gilberts Monument in Bodmin, from the park; from the north-east.



Carminnow Cross, Bodmin, on the roundabout between the sliproads of A30 and A38; from the west.



Luxulyan Valley (WHS) with the Treffry viaduct; from the south-south-east.



View of an outlying barrow and across to the plantations that screen the barrow cemetery on Hustyn Downs; from the west.



Peverells Cross, a wayside cross on Bodmin Moor, now adjacent to the A30; from the west.



View up to the hut circle settlement at Carwen, showing the slight landscape presence of the assets and their summit setting; south-east.



Trezance holy well; from the south-west.



The banks of the chapel enclosure above the holy well; from the west-south-west.



The churchyard cross, gates and steps of Cardinham Church, St Meubred; from the north-east.



View of St Meubred's Cottage, framed by the church tower behind; from the north.



Lower Haygrove Farm, Cardinham, visible between the trees and showing its views across the valley; from the east-north-east.



Treslea Cross at the junction of three roads, screened by the small farmstead to the south-south-west; from the west.



Landscape view of Cardinham church with the extant turbine on Callybarrett Farm in the background; from the east-north-east.

Land at Calleybarrett Farm, Cardinham, Cornwall



Pennycumcwyke within a steep wooded valley; from the north-east.



Cardinham Castle, outer banks/bailey, set within fields, bounded by hedgebanks; from the south-west.



View along the valley towards the site of the proposed turbine over the site of Cardinham Castle, enclosed within trees; from the east.



Memorial stones at Welltown; from the south-east.



View of the barrows on Tawna Downs; from the west.



View of one of the barrows on Greymare Farm; from the east.



View of another of the barrows on Greymare Farm; from the west.



View to some of the barrows on Bofarnel Downs, showing their visibility but lack of landscape presence or primacy; from the east-north-east.



View of another of the large barrows on Bofarnel Downs; from the north-north-east.



View of the milestone on Bofarnel Downs, set within the wooded section of road; from the east-north-east.



View of the barrows at Trewindle, set within fields on the high down; from the south-west.



View of the large barrow near Fairy Cross; from the south.



Views across the Lostwithiel Battlefield site on the eastern banks of the River Fowey; from the east-south-east.



View across the Battlefield at Lostwithiel; from the south.



View of St Nectans Chapel, with its reduced tower; from the south-east.



View over Lostwithiel town, within the valley of the River Fowey, showing the setting of the Conservation Area; from the south-east.



View of the banks and scarps associated with the roman fortlet near Restormel Castle; from the north-north-east.



View of the lodges north of Lanhydrock, flanking the entrance from the road to Respryn, set within the parkland plantations; from the north.



Treffry Farm near the Lanhydrock Estate; from the south.



View of the Old Vicarage at Lanhydrock, set amongst the trees with some views over the fields; from the west.



View of the War Memorial Club at Lanhydrock; from the east.



Landscape views across to Bodmin, showing the landscape primacy of the obelisk, the monument; from the south.



St Inguner's Cross, set into the bank of the hedge at the road junction; from the south.



Fenton Pits Cross, set into the hedgebank at the side of the road, north of the road junction; from the south-south-west.



Resperry Cross, set onto a bank at the road junction; from the north-west.



Bodwannick Manor, with front lawn surrounded by hedges, containing the medieval wayside cross, just glimpsed; from the south-east.



View across to Nanstallon; from the south.



View of the cross on Old Callywith Road, at the road junction; from the south-west.



View of Berry Tower and showing the setting of the small wayside cross; from the south-east.



View across Bodmin Conservation Area, showing the local blocking between buildings and the valley setting; from the north-north-east.



View of the ramparts at Castle Canyke; from the north-east.



View of the hedgebanks of the fields that enclose Castle Canyke and block some views; from the south-west.



Holton Farmhouse, now adjacent to the A30 road; from the east-south-east.



View of one of the entrances in the Pencarrow Estate; from the west.



View up the main valley on the Pencarrow Estate, showing the setting of the house and service buildings; from the north-west.



View of St Mabyn, showing the dominance of the church tower; from the west.



View of the churchyard cross in St Mabyn churchyard; from the west.



St Bellarmins Tor, on Bodmin Moor, reputed site of an early chapel; from the west.



Restormel Castle, within the River Fowey valley; from the south-east.



Landscape view of the parkland at Lanhydrock, with the house visible amongst the trees; from the east-south-east.



View of the lodge to Glynn, alongside the A38; from the south.



View of the collection of assets at Longstone, the wayside cross, standing stone and guidepost; from the west.



Trevenning Cross, set into the hedge at the road junction; from the west-north-west.



View of St Tudy church, within the village, showing the setting and Conservation Area; from the north-east.



The guidepost at Trevenning; from the west.



St Breward Church; from the north-west.



The churchyard cross at St Brewards, now standing above the other monuments within the 19th century cemetery below the church; from the north-west.



Houses in Blisland, a Conservation Area, set around the central green; from the east-south-east.



The church and other cottages in Blisland; from the north.



Trethorne Farm, framed by hedgebanks and a wooded enclosure; from the south-east.



Ruined barns in the wooded enclosure at Trethorne; from the north-west.



West Penstroda Farm and ruined barns; from the east-north-east.

DRAFT



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