

LAND at WILTON FARM ST. PINNOCK CORNWALL

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



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Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

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For

Gareth Davies

of

Cleanearth Energy (the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 500Kw wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now belongs to Wilton Farm, but formed part of the Manor of Botelet, and constituted an unnamed tenement in its own right. The turbine would be located on land south-east of Wilton Farm named North Park in the mid 19th century. The geophysical survey that was undertaken identified only lost historic field boundaries.

There are six Grade I and 11 Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 13 Grade II Listed buildings. There are 36 Scheduled Monuments within 10km, 17 of which are barrows found on the high ground to the north-west.*

*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. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least eight of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on the hillfort on Bury Down (**negative/moderate**). Cumulative impact is not currently an issue for this site, but given the number of turbine applications under consideration, it could easily become one.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the introduction of a new visual element in a relatively sensitive historic rural environment. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Wilton Farm
Parish: St. Pinnock
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX18958.61233

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, 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 (77m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed site lies 2.2km south-west of the hamlet of St Pinnock and c.7km from the centre of Liskeard. The proposed turbine would be located in a roughly trapezoidal field on the eastern end of a hill spur flanked by steep valleys to the north and south-east, at c.165m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the slates and siltstones of the Saltash Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The place name *Wilton* contains the elements *tūn* (enclosure, farmstead, estate) and the suffix *win*, presumably referring to either an Anglo-Saxon personal name or *walh/wal*, meaning a slave/Welshman or a wall (Padel 1985; Gover 1948). Wilton Farm formed part of the Agar-Robartes Manor of Trevillis, although the block of fields where the turbine would be located is not shown in the Lanhydrock Atlas as part of that manor.

The field in which the turbine will sit is characterised on the Cornwall Council Historic Landscape Characterisation as *post-medieval enclosed land*, while the land immediately west and north of the site is characterised as *medieval farmland* which falls in to the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL).

Although Wilton farm itself does not appear to be of particularly early date there are several settlements in the surrounding area that have medieval origins. For example Penhole to the north of the site is first recorded in c.1250, and Pelyne to the south is first recorded in 1327.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological investigation has taken place in the immediate area, and all the nearby HER records relate to the cropmarks of lost field boundaries or documentary references. The woods adjacent to the east – Roundpark Wood and Carworrick Wood – bear place-names suggestive of a defended enclosure.

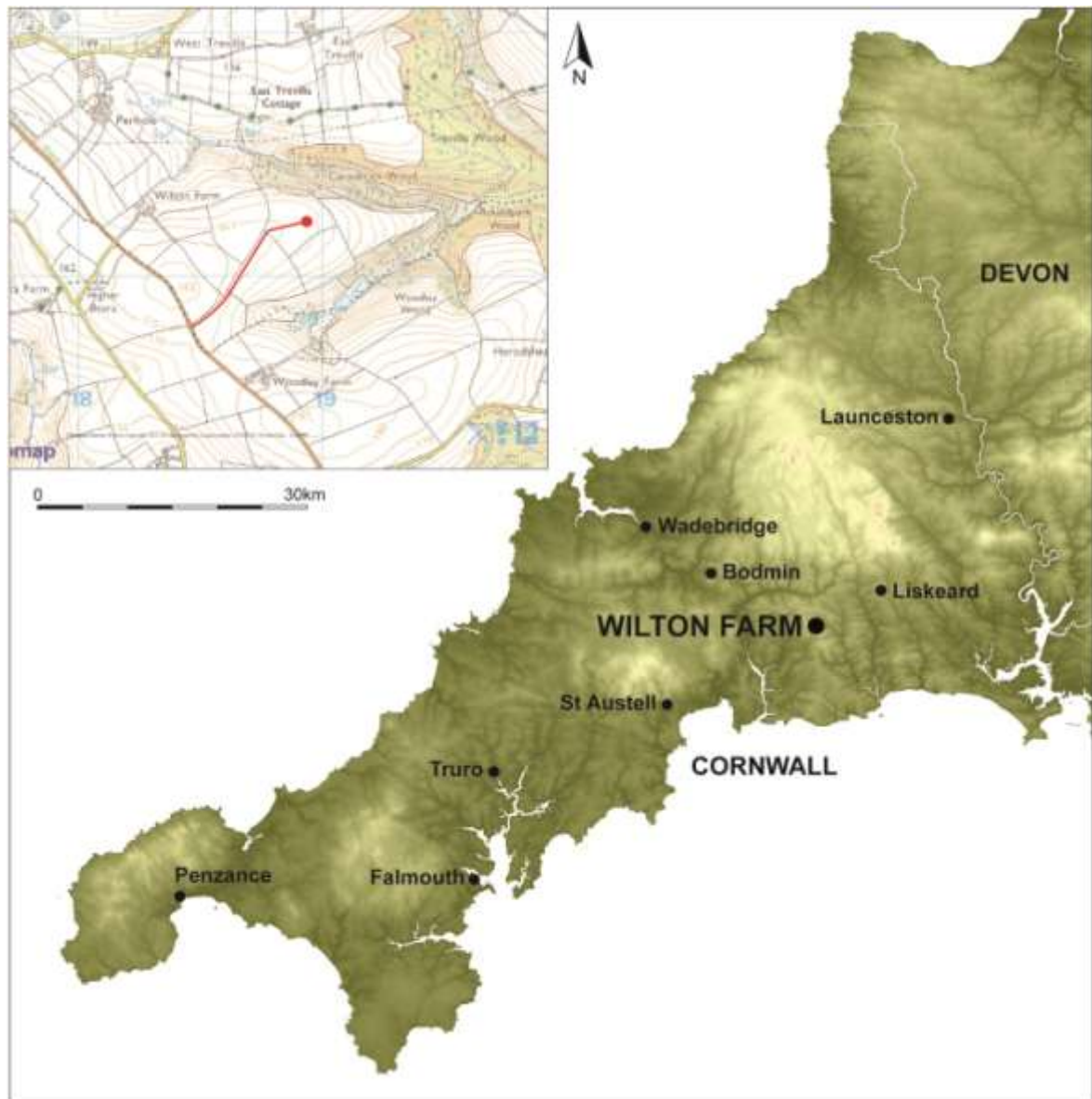


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 2nd edition (Landscape Institute 2002), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The farm at Wilton lies in the parish of St Pinnock, in the hundredth and deanery of West. In 1695 Wilton Farm formed part of the Manor of Trevillis and belonged to the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock; it was still owned by them in 1841. The fields containing the proposed turbine and access track belonged to an adjacent tenement and did not form part of Trevillis. These were owned in 1841 by one of the other principal landowners in the parish, Sir William Lewis Salusbury-Trelawney of Harewood.

The place name *Wilton* contains the elements *tūn* (enclosure, farmstead, estate) and the suffix *win*, presumably referring to either an Anglo-Saxon personal name or *walh/wal*, meaning a slave/Welshman or a wall (Padel 1985; Gover 1948). The local place-names are a mixture of English and Cornish, with no clear topographical or chronological biases, but it is likely *Wilton* is medieval in date. The turbine would be located on an unnamed tenement, formerly attached to the Salusbury-Trelawney manor at Botelet.

2.2 Joel Gascoyne 1699 Map

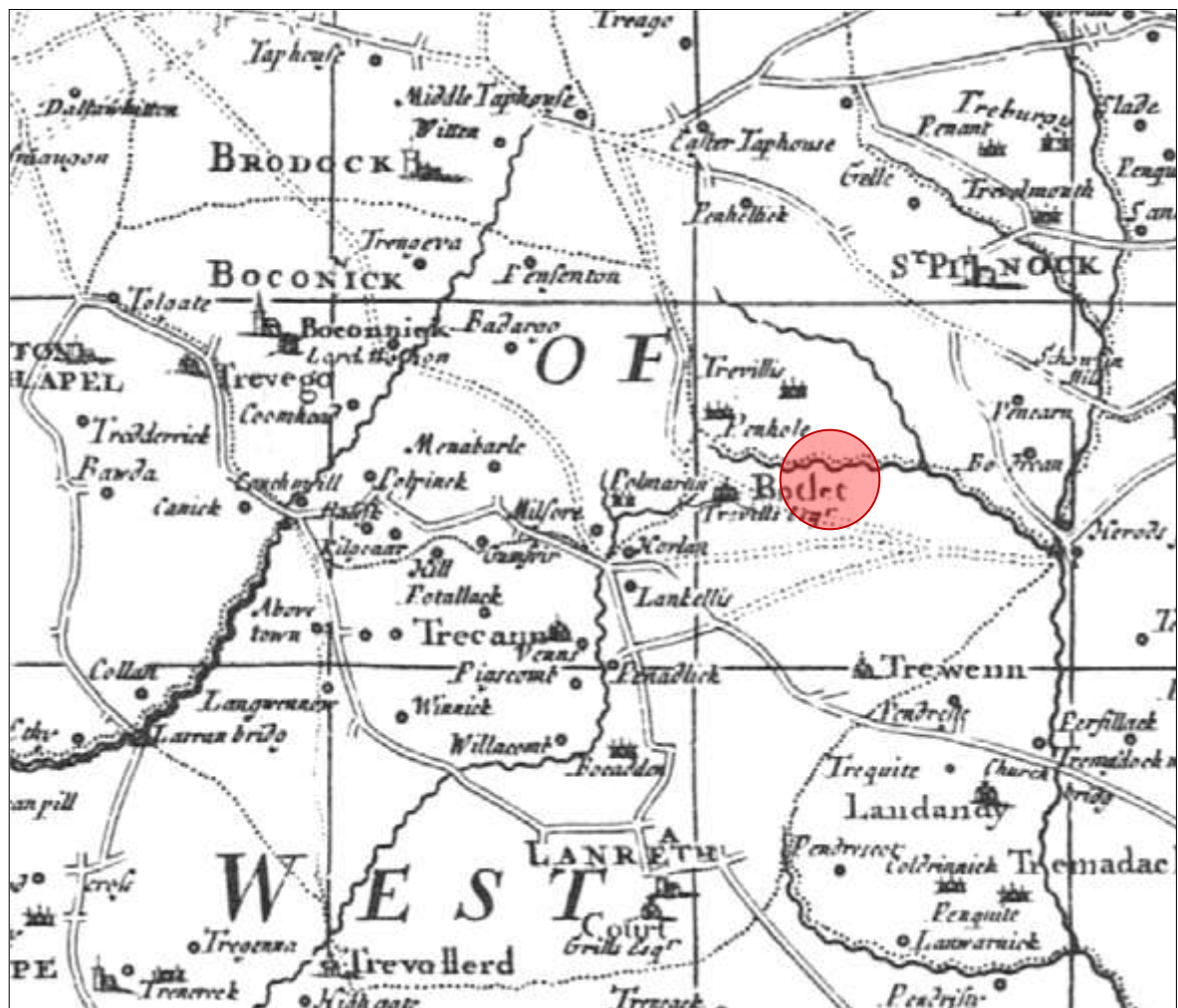


Figure 2: Extract from the Joel Gascoyne Map of Cornwall 1699. The approximate area where the turbine would be located, given the inherent inaccuracies of this map, is indicated.

The 1699 Gascoyne map of Cornwall is not detailed enough to provide much meaningful information; however, it does indicate the roads between Herodsfoot and Botelet/Penhole crossed unenclosed open ground, implying it was open downland at the end of the 17th century.

2.3 Ordnance Survey 1803 Surveyor's Draft Map



Figure 3: Extract from the 1803 OS surveyor's draft map (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

The first map of any real value is the Ordnance Survey surveyors draft map. The depiction of fields on the draft OS maps cannot be relied upon to be accurate, but it does usually distinguish between enclosed and unenclosed land with some accuracy. Thus Wilton Farm can be seen to form part of a band of enclosures stretching from Lankelly in the south-west to Trevillis in the north-east. The fields to the east of Wilton are shown, but they are sketched-in particularly roughly.

2.4 1841 Tithe Map

The 1842 tithe map is the earliest detailed source available to this assessment. The northern half of Wilton Farm appears in the Lanhydrock Atlas, and the fieldscape as depicted in 1695 is exactly the same as that shown on the tithe map, so we may assume some measure of stability in this landscape. The proposed turbine would be located in field 657 North Park, leased by Francis Tamblyn and owned by Sir William Salusbury-Trelawney of Harewood.

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

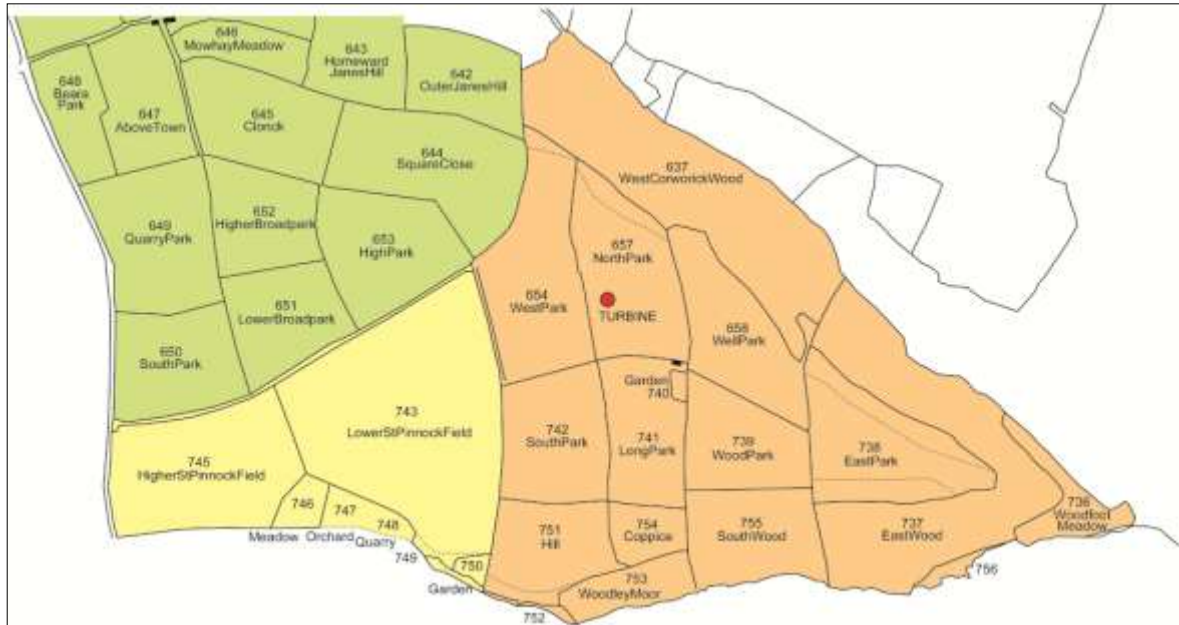


Figure 4: Transcription from the 1841 St Pinnock tithe map (CSL) (the site of the turbine is indicated). The three blocks of land are leased by: Thomas Tamblyn (green), Richard Parsons (yellow), and Francis Tamblyn (orange).

No.	Landowner	Lessee	Field name	State of Cultivation
637	Salisbury-Trelawney	Francis Tamblyn	West Corworick Wood	Oak coppice
642		Thomas Tamblyn	Outer Janes Hill	Arable
643			Homeward Janes Hill	Arable
644			Square Close	Arable
645			Clonck	Arable
646			Mowhay Meadow	Arable
647			Above Town	Arable
648			Beara Park	Arable
649			Quarry Park	Arable
650			South Park	Arable
651			Lower Broad Park	Arable
652			Higher Broad Park	Arable
653			High Park	Arable
654		Francis Tamblyn	West Park	Arable
657			North Park	Arable
658			Well Park	Arable
736			Woodfoot Meadow	Pasture
737			East Wood	Oak coppice
738			East Park	Arable and Brake
739			Wood Park	Arable
740			Garden	Garden
741			Long Park	Arable
742			South Park	Arable
743		Richard Parsons	Lower St. Pinnock Park	Arable
745			Higher St. Pinnock Park	Arable
746			Meadow	Pasture
747			Orchard	Orchard
748			Quarry	Waste
750			Garden	Garden
751		Francis Tamblyn	Hill	Arable
753			Woodley Moor	Arable
754			Coppice	Arable
755			South Wood	Timber coppice

In terms of the morphology of this landscape, the landholdings respect a strong curving field boundary, perhaps a ring-fence boundary, for the medieval farm at Wilton. The fields to the south and east are listed as post-medieval enclosures on the HLC, and this may well be the case given the cartographic evidence considered above. However, the date of enclosure may well be slightly earlier than that, as the geophysical survey (see below) has identified a lost field boundary that corresponds with a kink in the western boundary of North Park. Relatively small fields, and the presence of a garden (no.740) with a building, would imply the presence of a discrete farmstead of probable late medieval date.



Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1st Edition Map 1888 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

2.5 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

There are no major changes between the tithe map and the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Editions.



Figure 6: Extract from the OS 2nd Edition Map 1907 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited on 9th of June 2014 by J. Bampton; the weather was sunny and dry and the site was under pasture.

The field showed no signs of archaeological earthworks, either as undulations or cropmarks. There is a slight semi-circular plateau in the west corner of the field that eventually slopes gently down in all directions as it opens out into the field, before sloping very steeply down to the north and north-east boundaries. Some water was sitting near the gate in the west corner on the plateau, although the rest of the field seemed very dry and firm, perhaps due to substantial drainage aided by the steep slopes down to the surrounding valleys. The topsoil appears relatively shallow and no surface finds were observed during the walkover survey.

The northern and north-eastern boundaries follow the contours of the ridge on which the field sits. The south-eastern boundary bows slightly into the field and the south-west boundary runs down the south-eastern slope of the ridge. The western boundary curves and bows into the field and runs down the northern slope of the ridge. There are entrances into the field in the north-west, west, south and east corners.

The south-western, south-eastern and north-eastern boundaries are all of a similar composition. They are Cornish hedgebanks, c.1m high and 2m wide with occasional stone facing in various states of preservation but generally in very good condition and covered in grass, nettles and brambles with various coppiced trees including oak and horse chestnut and buses of blackthorn and hawthorn. The north-eastern end of the south-eastern boundary was in a particularly good state, with over 20m of stone facing and up to 1.20m high. The two eastern boundaries had near vertical outer faces and a very steep inner face, while the south-western boundary had a near vertical inner face and very steep outer face. Occasional rabbit burrows were observed in each of these boundaries. A post-and-wire fence lined each of these boundaries.

The northern boundary was bounded with a wire fence that separated the field from the extremely steep slope down to the valley to the north. The western boundary was an eroded earth bank with remnants of occasional stone facing and occasional trees, some coppiced. This boundary had spread to c.5m wide and survived to c.0.50m in height as a rounded earth bank. It had sheep-eroded pathways and a now redundant wire fence surviving in patches.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Very little fieldwork has taken place in the wider area, and all of the local HER entries relate to cropmarks or documentary references. It should be noted that woodland in the valley to the east are labelled Roundpark Wood and Carwarrick Wood on the OS maps, and may thus refer to a lost round or similar enclosure.



Figure 7: Nearby HER entries (source CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO42326	Wilton farm – early medieval field system	Cropmark	Field system visible on aerial photos
MCO42283	Woodlay – early medieval field boundary	Extant Structure	Field boundary visible as earthwork bank on aerial photos
MCO42325	East Trevillis – early med field boundary	Cropmark	Field boundary visible on aerial photos
MCO42324	East Trevillis – early med field boundary	Cropmark	Field boundary visible on aerial photos
MCO11594	Trevillis – Early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded in 1086
MCO11595	Trevillis – medieval manor house	Demolished structure	The manor and Barton of Trevillis belonged to the Willington family c.1830
MCO16151	Penhole – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded c.1250
MCO42282	Buckabarrow Downs – early med trackway	Extant structure	Two c.300m long trackways cross on Buckabarrow Downs
MCO42280	Buckabarrow Downs – early med fieldsystem	Cropmark	Field system visible on aerial photos
MCO42284	Herodshead – undated enclosure	Cropmark	Dubious cropmark enclosure
MCO14874	Herodshead – medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Herodshead is first recorded in 1327
MCO23356	Deer Park Wood – medieval deer park	Documentary	Documentary evidence states that a park was in existence at Botelet before 1500 the name "deer park wood" at this location possibly indicates the site of the park
MCO42323	Bodrawl wood – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	Quarry visible on aerial photos
MCO10744	Botelet – medieval house	Extant structure	The present farmhouse at Botelet is adjacent the site of a manor house which belonged to the Botreaux family. The last member of the family died in 1482
MCO13555	Botelet – early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded in 1086

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

3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, on an exposed east-facing slope, is not particularly favourable to settlement. However, similar topographical locations – steep-sided spurs projecting into deep river valleys – have been utilised by small defended settlements elsewhere in this landscape. The geophysical survey (see below) failed to identify any evidence.

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible

loss of any archaeological features that might be present within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, where they penetrate the topsoil levels, will affect any buried cut features.

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

4.0 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH personnel in June 2014 over approximately 2.7ha of pasture around the location of the proposed turbine and access track (see Figure 8). The processing work was undertaken by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH in June 2014. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan *forthcoming*).

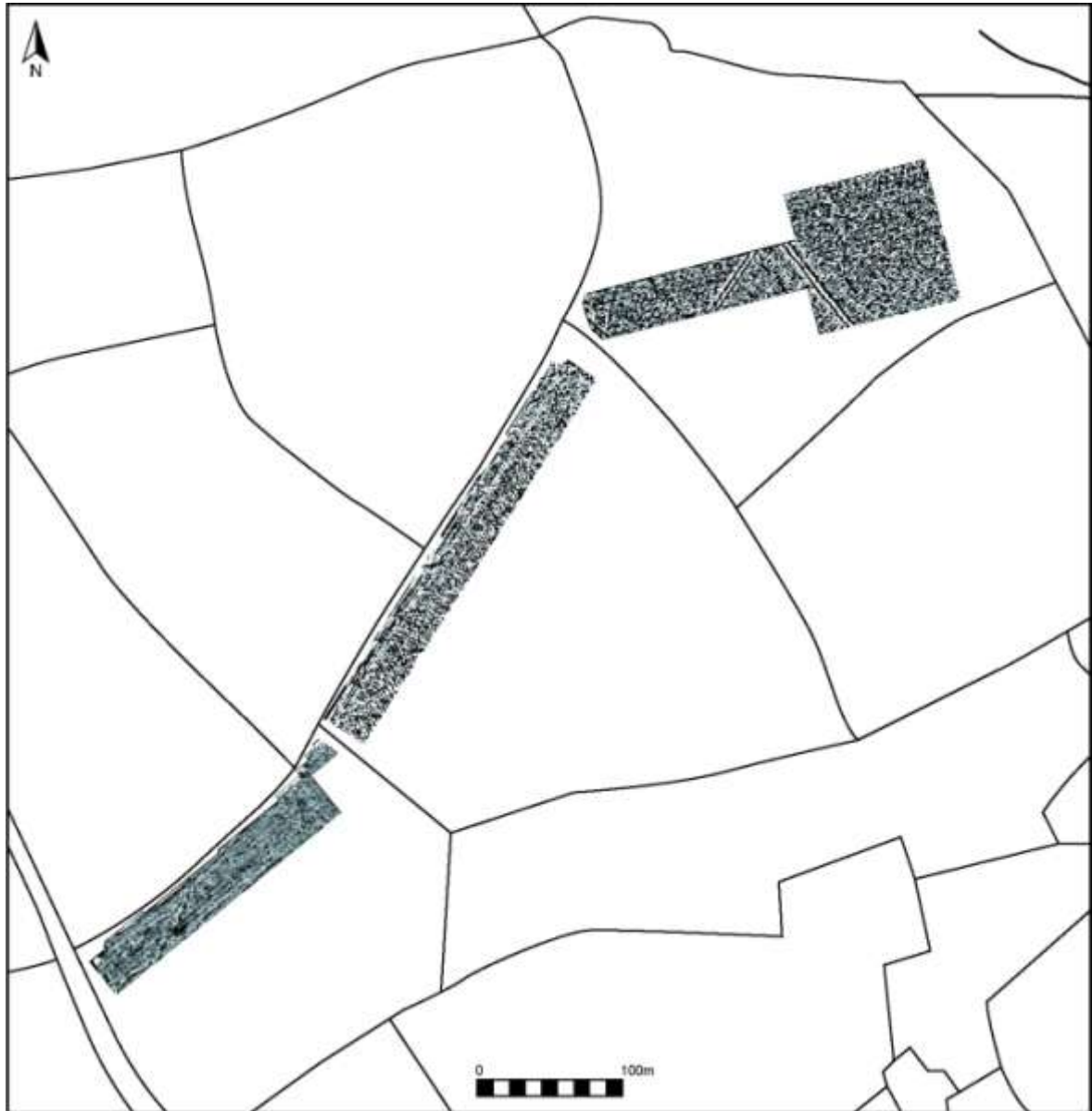


Figure 8: Shade plot of gradiometer data with minimal processing (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

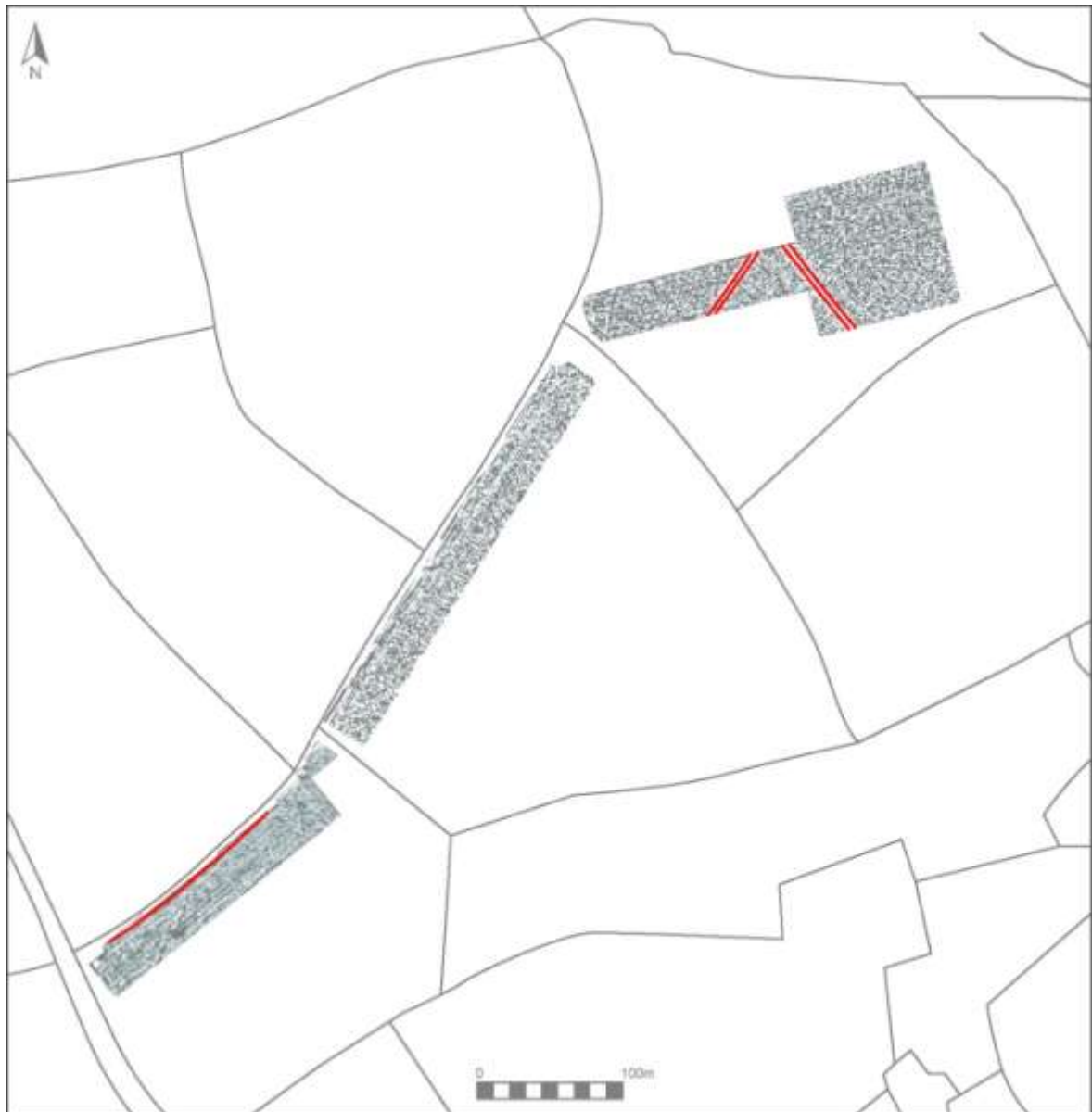


Figure 9: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

4.1 Interpretation and Discussion

The survey identified a number of linear anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and parallel striations indicative of ploughing. All the linear anomalies identified corresponded with historic field boundaries, or are likely to belong to the current fieldscape.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 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.*

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general 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 (49m 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.

5.2.2 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:

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.

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

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

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

Parks and Gardens

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

5.3 Methodology

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

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact: "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 1), 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 2 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

5.3.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

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

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

When 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.

5.3.2 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 (below), 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 2: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

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

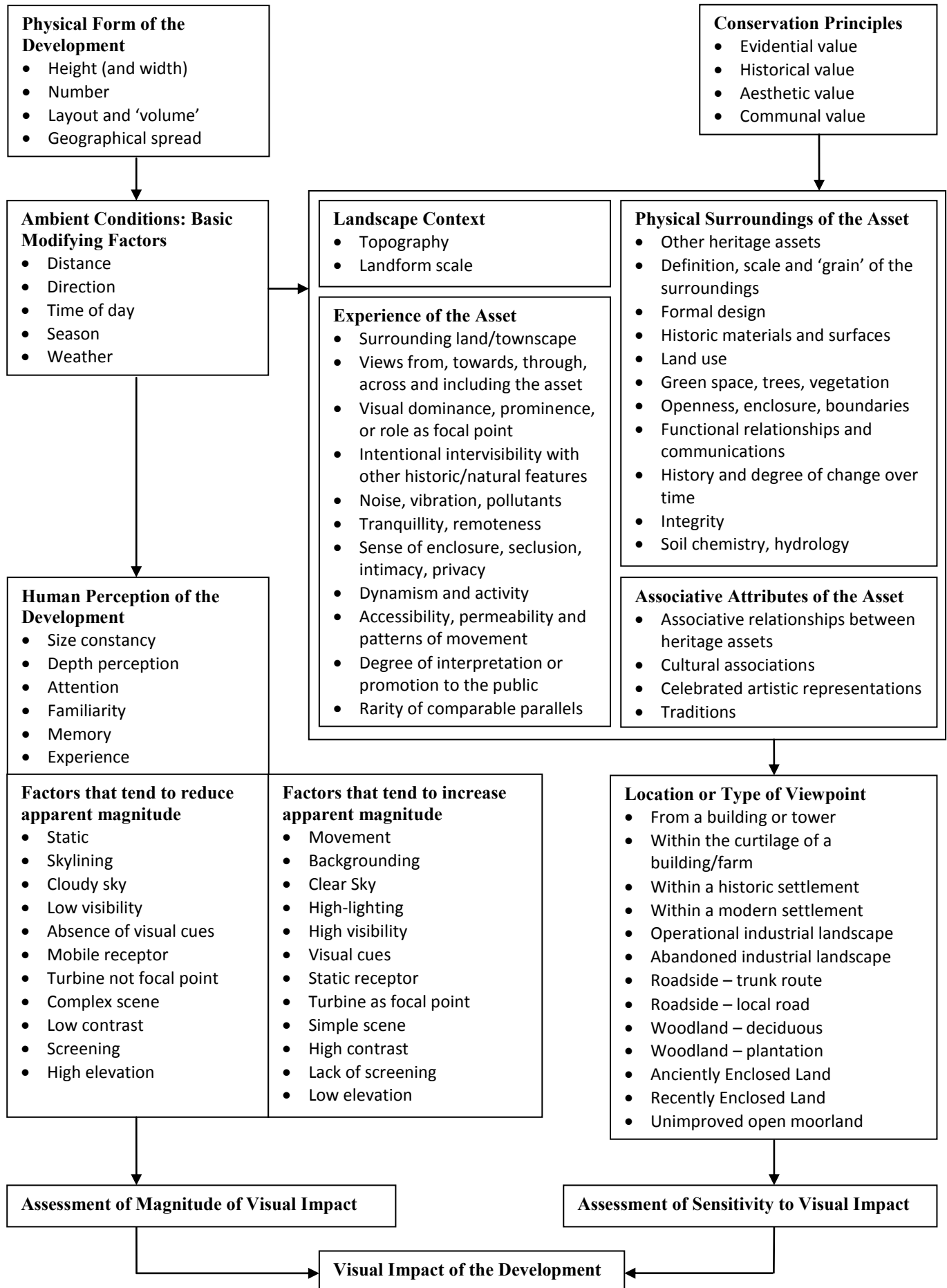


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the *Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011, 19).

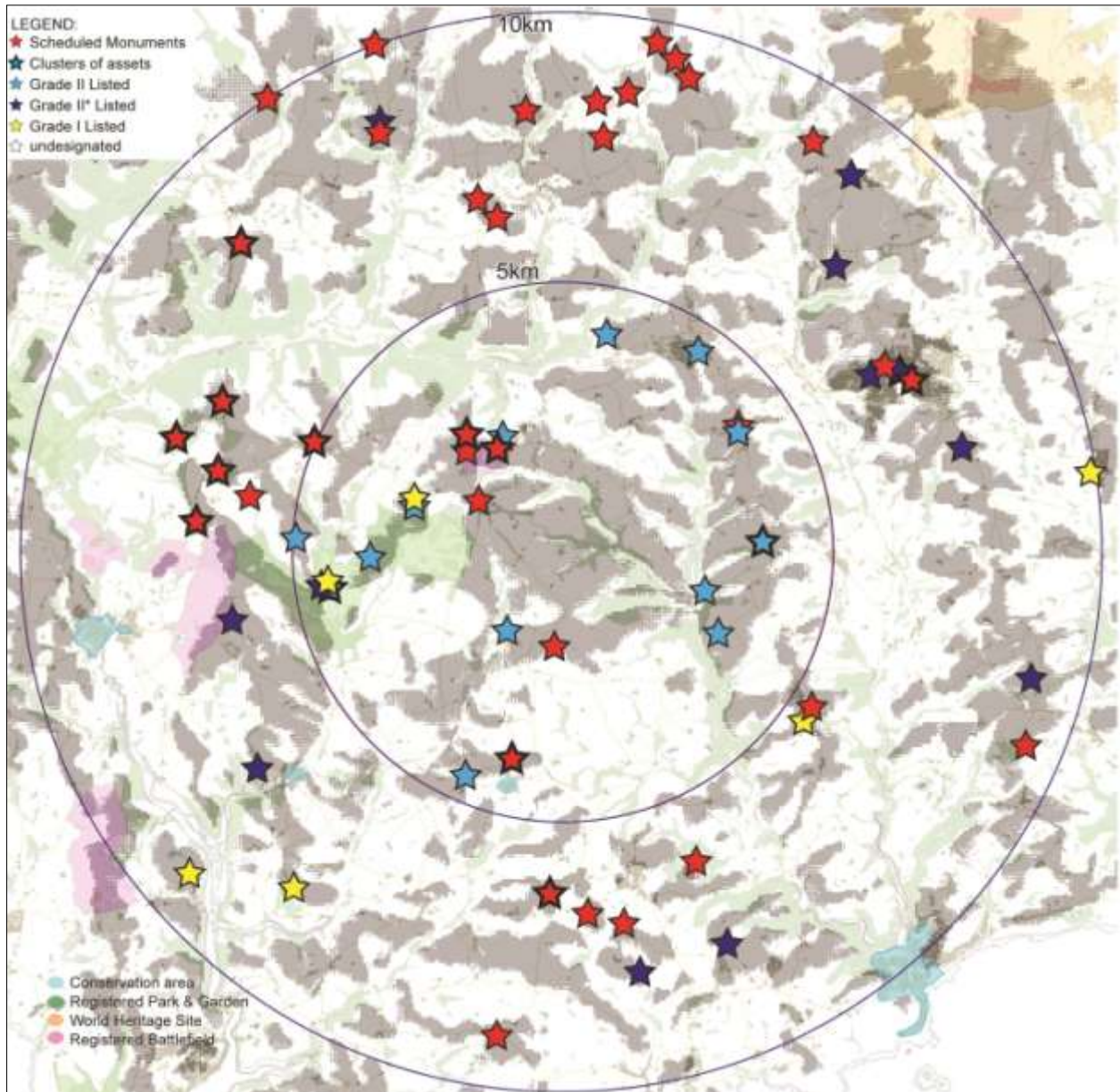


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

5.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be patchy. It will be fairly comprehensive within 2km across the level top of the adjacent ridgeline, but restricted to hilltops beyond that. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 30km 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 the deep valleys which dissect this landscape. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II*, Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered. Beyond

the *dominant* zone (up to 3km), Grade II listed structures were considered collectively by category.

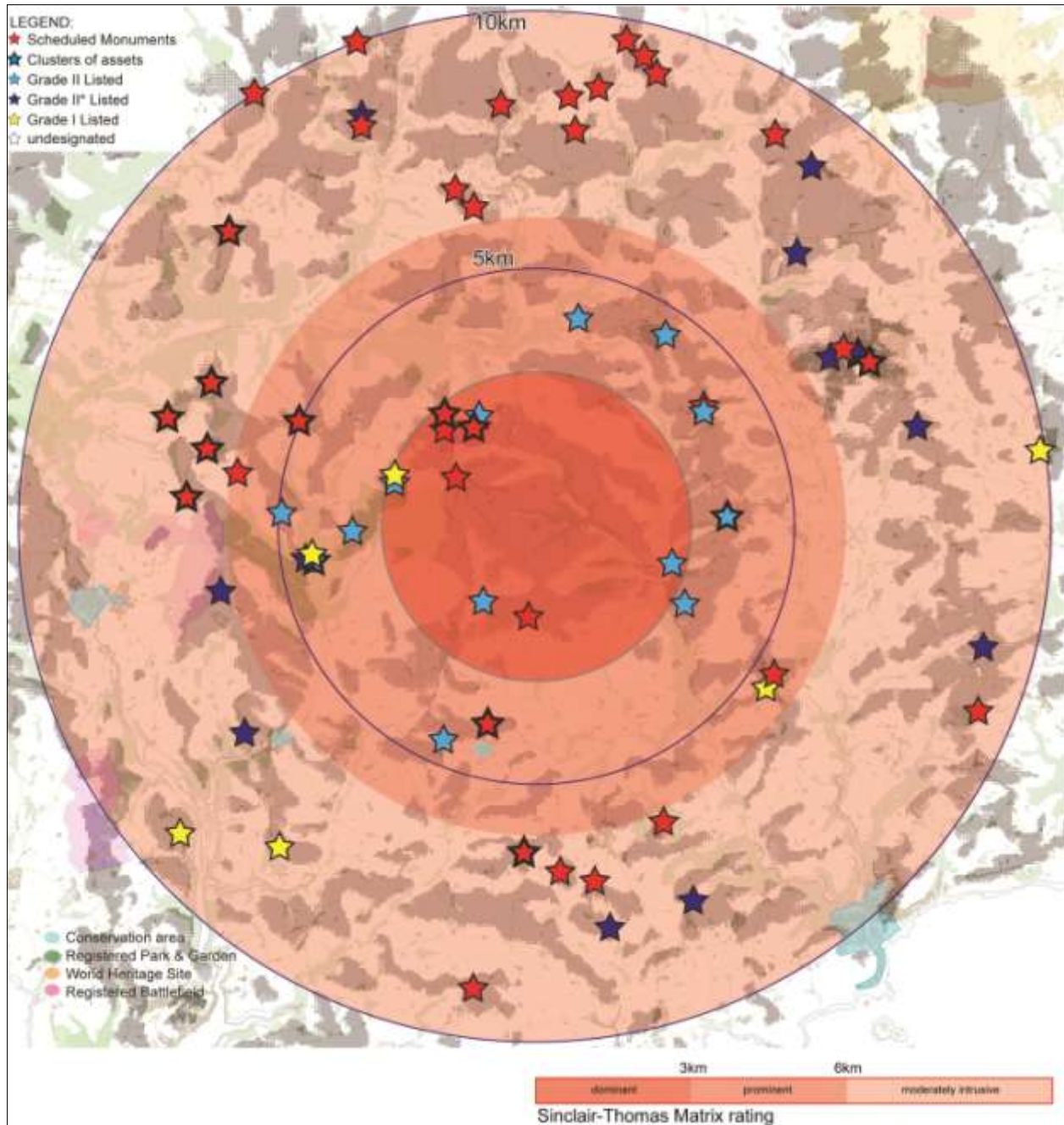


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

5.5 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 and beyond, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. Overall, the ZTV demonstrates

the proposed turbine may be intervisible with 36 Scheduled Monuments or groups of monuments, of which there are 17 barrows or groups of barrows, six Grade I Listed buildings, all churches, 12 Grade II* Listed buildings, and 13 Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings. Most of the Scheduled barrows are located on the hilltops to the north-west, all within recently-enclosed land.

5.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.6.1 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 linhay 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Pelyne Farmhouse and outbuildings adjoining to south, Lanreath; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.7km. 16th century two-room cross-passage house with contemporary roof and early 18th century wing. Set on a narrow spur of land projecting into a valley at the headwaters of Trebant Water, on a slight saddle in that spur; the ground rises to the north and east. Local blocking is provided by other historic stone buildings to the east and north-east, and by mature trees on the north-eastern edge of the farmyard. The proposed turbine does not stand within the landscape context of these assets – defined as the complex narrow valley landform around Pelyne – but would be visible in views to the asset from the south-west. The proposed turbine would influence the complex character of the rural landscape here, in which the farm is situated and experienced; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- There are six Grade II farmhouses/cottages, some with Grade II Listed buildings, within the ZTV at a distance of 3-5km. None of these farmhouses lie within the same landscape context as the proposed turbine, though in most instances views to each asset could include the turbine. The

farmhouses and buildings at Lower Killigorick Farmhouse have been converted into residential/office properties and the functional relationships between the buildings and the land have been lost. Doublebois House, a former gentry residence, is now a holiday park and golf course, and once again the functional relationships between the buildings and the farmland and formal grounds have been lost, the setting of the house having been completely altered. The Outbuildings with Piscina 50m west of Carglonnon Farmhouse, Carglonnon, are still on a working farm, and the Listed structure, being a stone wall incorporated into a later outbuilding, enjoys comprehensive local blocking from modern farm buildings. The former farm cottage near Killigorick Farmhouse is located within enclosures defined by tall stone-faced hedgebanks, mature trees, with further local blocking from other houses and farmhouses within the village. Dawna Farmhouse is set down a long private farm track and could not be accessed, but comprehensive local blocking is anticipated from the woodland of the Boconnoc Estate. Only at The Old House, Killigorick and Lower Killigorick Farmhouse, Doublebois would views to the proposed turbine be possible, if limited. Impact: Cottage west of Killigorick Farmhouse; Outbuildings with piscina at Carglonnon; Dawna Farmhouse **neutral**. The Old House, Killigorick; Lower Killigorick Farmhouse, Doublebois **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Pennellick Farmhouse, Pelynt; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.8km. 14th or 15th century house heavily altered in the 17th century and restored and extended in the 19th and 20th centuries; smoke-blackened roofs survive and good 18th and 19th century interiors, with evidence for an open hall. Set down a long private farm track. Located at the head of a valley that curves south-west before running down to the sea at Polperro, with views east; the ground rising to the north. Wide distant views towards the location of the proposed turbine are possible from higher ground to the west, but the farm is not expected to have such views, with local blocking provided by hedgebanks along the farm track and from the wooded enclosure within which it sits. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, though it might appear as a distant background component in views to the asset from the south. There would be no effect on the important interior features. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably neutral.

5.6.2 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Boconnoc House, Boconnoc Estate; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good to excellent. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. Medieval core with comprehensive 18th century rebuilding, restored in the late 20th century. The principal elevation faces east. The house stands within the valley of the River Lerryn at the heart of its vast park; the land falls away behind the house to the west. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this house, as it would be located on the other side of the range of hills to the east of the estate. Extensive local blocking, principally from woodland, would insulate setting of the house and views both inwards and outwards within the estate, and the house does not fall within the ZTV; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.3 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Caruther Barton and courtyard buildings to north-east, Menheniot; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.7.7km. Late 17th century gentry residence, with fine 17th and 18th century interiors; built on the site of a medieval manor, with extensive early-to-mid 19th century farm buildings and service buildings, forming a cohesive agricultural group of some status. Perched above the head of a tributary of the East Looe, on a north-west facing slope. The house now sits immediately adjacent to the busy A38, which has altered its original setting. Orientated to the south-east and away from the direction of the turbine. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, but there may be some distant views, down the adjacent valley, from the house and gardens. The house and buildings are partly shielded by banks and trees, but appear to sit within landscaped grounds. Some local blocking may be expected between the house and courtyard of buildings. Impact at this distance: **negligible**.
- Polgover, Morval; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.9km. 17th century former farmhouse remodelled and extended in the early 18th century. Some surviving interior 17th and 18th century details such as panelling, fireplaces and stairs. Located on a west-facing slope, on a spur between two arms of a tributary of the East Looe.

The proposed turbine would not be located in the same landscape context as this asset. The general area has wide views to the west, but the house is set within an enclosure with a wind break plantation to the west and south, which would restrict views comprehensively in summer and provide some local blocking even in winter. Views from the road to the east towards the house may include the turbine at a distance, but this is unlikely to affect the experience of the building; impact: **negligible**.

- Trelawne House, Pelynt; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.7.7km. Remains of a large gentry house with 13th century origins but with 15th and early 18th century ranges, rebuilt in the 19th century by St. Aubyn. Some surviving 17th century internal elements and 19th century service interiors to service ranges. It is now a tourist and camping/caravan park, which has substantially altered the original setting of the house. The site lies on a north-north-east facing slope, and the ground rises to the north-west and south-east; the buildings facing down into a coombe which drops to the West Looe River. The proposed turbine would not stand within this landscape context. A long plantation of trees runs up the drive to the north and wraps around the house on the west and north-west side, and is likely to block all views to the turbine. Meaningful views to the property are unlikely to feature the proposed turbine; impact: **neutral**.
- Ethy House, including garden walls, St Winnow; high significance; condition: unknown; Grade II* Listed. Distance to turbine: c.6.7km. An 18th century gentry residence with 19th century additions, formal walled gardens and fine 18th century interiors. Located on the upper slopes and on the northern side of the River Lerryn valley, with principal views to the south-east and south-west across the valley; set down a long private drive with landscaped grounds, open grass pasture and scattered mature trees. The proposed the turbine does not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not appear in views to the asset; it would, however, probably be visible from the asset, but at a distance; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.4 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

There are Conservation Areas at Looe, Lerryn, Lanreath and Lostwithiel. The CAs at Looe and Lerryn are located in deep valleys and fall outside the ZTV of the proposed turbine, at a distance of 10km and 6km respectively. Only the western edge of the Lostwithiel CA falls within the ZTV, at a distance of 9km. It is highly unlikely the proposed turbine would exert any influence over these CAs, given their topographical situation and the distances involved. Lanreath CA is c.5km from the proposed site, in a hilltop location. However, it too falls outside the ZTV and is thus shielded by the topography; it is not considered further here.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- The Rectory at Braddock, stone arch to south of church, lychgate north-west of church; medium significance; all Grade II Listed structures; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.2.8km. The assets within the churchyard are comprehensively shielded by the body of the church and the mature trees that form the hedgebank boundary of the churchyard; impact: **neutral**. The Rectory sits within heavily-wooded mature gardens in an enclosed and intimate setting north-east of the church. The hamlet sits on the upper east-facing slopes of the hill, falling to a valley to the north and north-east. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape setting of these assets, being further along the ridgeline to the south-east. There would not be an effect on the setting of these historic assets, as it they are largely experienced only within their immediate surroundings; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Guildhall, Liskeard; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.7km. 19th century town hall with clock tower, in the heart of the settlement. On an east-facing slope, on the corner of Pike Street and Market Street. Comprehensively local blocking is provided by the surrounding buildings, and its historic urban character would not be affected by the proposed turbine, which would be located outside the landscape context of the Liskeard townscape; impact: **neutral**.
- Clock Tower and Attached Steps, Treworrey; high significance; Grade II* Listed; good condition. Distance to turbine: c.7.2km. An 18th century clock tower with attached terrace and steps, gated entrance with stone piers and ball finials. The tower is unusual as it shows Chinoiserie influence, with a pagoda style upper level and 17th century bell reused in structure. Set on a small estate, down a private drive in wooded grounds. It is located on the west-facing slopes of a shallow valley, a tributary of the East Looe, north of Liskeard. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. Despite potential views down the valley, the setting of the clock tower amid the gardens and grounds of the house would not be affected, and that setting is quite enclosed and specific; views to the asset would not include the proposed turbine. The tower is essentially only experienced within an intimate private setting; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.5 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

In more recent centuries the church building and associated structures functioned as *the* focus for religious devotion in a parish. At the same time, they were also theatres of social interaction,

where parishioners of differing social backgrounds came together and renegotiated their social contract.

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their churchtowns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Broadoak (Braddock); high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.3km. Parish church of Norman origins, rebuilt in the 13th century, with additions in the 15th century and heavily restored in the mid 19th century. A short two-storey tower and a range of important 16th century interior fittings. Set within its small historic churchtown hamlet, on a slight east-facing slope, with the summit of the hill to the west, and with the land dropping away to the north, east and south. A topographically prominent location, but the church is largely concealed within its wooded enclosure, with the parkland woodland of the Boconnoc estate immediately to the south. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this church, the character of the historic rural setting would not be affected by the turbine, and local blocking from trees/shrubs at ground level mean the experience of the church would not be affected either. Some views out to the turbine from the top of the church tower may be possible, and views across the church from higher ground to the west may include the turbine in the background. Impact: (body of the church) **neutral** (tower as landmark) **negligible**.
- Church of All Saints, Herodsfoot, Duloe; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.2.7km. A small one-and-a-half storey 19th century church with arched bell-housing and intact 19th century interior. The church is located close to the base of a valley in the hamlet of Herodsfoot, on a west-facing slope; the steep-sided valleys here are heavily wooded. The church looks out of its wooded enclosure down to the village. The proposed

turbine would not lie within the landscape context of this church, but may be visible from this location, subject to local blocking from intervening woodland. Views to the church, which would be predominantly from the west, would not include the proposed turbine; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Boconnoc Parish Church, Boconnoc; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. Manorial church and parish church within the Boconnoc estate and close to the main house. Largely 14th and 15th century in date, with 16th century additions and heavily restored in the 1870s and again in the 1930s. No tower, but a 19th century bell turret and octagonal turret. The interior is of note as much of the wagon roof survives, with 16th and 17th century individual fittings, some 18th century pews and 19th century restored seating. The church sits on a south and south-west facing slope, looking across and down the valley which drops behind the house. The church is located at the heart of a designed landscape in which the relationship with the main house is paramount. The proposed turbine would not be located within the same landscape context, and views across to the house and down the valley would not be affected. Views back to the church, and its location adjacent to the main house, from the south-east would not be affected, though views across from the north-west may feature the turbine in the background. The church does not fall within the ZTV, and views from the general area would be further obscured by the intervening woodland plantations; impact: **negligible**.
- *Boconnoc Churchyard*: Cross 6m west of church; Chest Tomb 3m from Church; Coffin Rest, gate piers and flanking walls to churchyard and estate buildings; medium significance; all Grade II listed structures; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: 4.5km. All located within the churchyard, itself located within the central valley at the heart of the Boconnoc estate. The proposed turbine would not be located within the same landscape context, with local blocking from the churchyard walls and the extensive parkland woods to the east and north-east; impact: **neutral**.
- Church of St. Cuby, Duloe; various GII Listed monuments; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; monuments of medium significance, Grade II Listed. Distance to turbine c.5.5km. Parish church with 13th century origins, extended and altered in the 15th, then 16th centuries and heavily restored in the 1860s, with the tower reduced and roofed. The interior has received much fine 19th century restoration including a 19th century wagon roof. A 'prominently sited' church of 'exceptional and varied interest' (Beacham & Pevsner 2014), with good architectural features and excellent interior fitments. The church and its hamlet are located on the interfluvial ridge between the East and West Looe rivers. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, and would not appear in views to the church from the north or west. The church stands within an enclosure bounded by mature trees which provide excellent screening to the body of the church and the churchyard, and the tower is not particularly prominent; impact: (body of the church) **negligible** (tower as landmark) **negligible**.
- Church of St. Peter including wall and railings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.4.5km. A 19th century chapel of ease in Dobwalls, now converted into a dwelling, and therefore having lost its intended functional and connection with the wider community. It stands within a large churchyard, and while this is a prominent position, it is surrounded by other houses and it is anticipated that local blocking from adjacent structures would be considerable. Now private property, the former churchyard could not be accessed; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected neutral.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St. Circius and Julitta, St Veep; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good.

Distance to turbine: c.7.75-8km. Parish church with 13th century origins, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1336, with 15th century alterations and extensions, restored in the 1970s. Original wagon roof and 15th and 16th century fittings with some 18th century additions. Set in a wooded churchyard and associated with a possible manor house to the east. On a south- and east-facing slope, with views over the River Fowey estuary and Penpoll Creek. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and is unlikely to be visible from the wooded churchyard. Views from the tower may be possible, but these would have little impact on the church or the landscape in which it is experienced. Views across and through the churchyard would not include the proposed turbine in any meaningful way. Impact: **negligible**.

- Church of St. Sampson, Church Hill; various GII Listed monuments; high significance; Grade I Listed; monuments of medium significance; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.9.2km. A 12th or 13th century chapel rebuilt as a parish church in the later 15th to early 16th century with a full restoration in the 1840s. A fairly low two-stage tower. 17th/18th and 19th century interior fittings survive. The church sits on the upper western slopes of the River Fowey overlooking the estuary, and this strong landform dominates the setting of this church; the proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context, and would not frame views to the church from the east. Some views may be possible across the church from the south-west. Trees to the east provide a measure of local blocking to the body of the church, so the monuments within the churchyard are not affected by the turbine. Impact: (body of the church) **neutral** (tower as landmark) **negligible**.
- Church of St. Lalluw, Menheniot; high significance, Grade I Listed; condition: good. Various GII Listed tombchests; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: varies, mostly fair. Distance to turbine: c.9.8km. A 13th century church, most of the body of the church being 15th century, with the church being extended and restored in the 1860s; retains an original wagon roof and other 19th century fittings. A short tower with spire. Located on ground sloping down from the north, and overlooking a steep-sided valley immediately to the west. On the western side of the village, in an open enclosure surrounded by historic buildings of largely 19th century date. The setting of the church has a historic urban character, and these buildings would provide fairly comprehensive local blocking to the body of the church. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this church, and would not be visible from the church, though it might be visible across and behind the church from suitable vantage points to the north-east. The experience of the church and our understanding of it would not be affected; impact: (body of the church) **neutral** (tower as landmark) **negligible**.
- Parish Church of St. Martin, cross adjacent to south-east corner of the church, Liskeard; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.7km. The parish church in Liskeard, with Norman origins but mostly developed across the 15th century, with several phases of development, repaired in the 17th century then underwent restoration in the 19th century and early 20th century. 15th century interior with 18th century and 19th century additions. The setting of this church is the historic urban townscape of Liskeard, and the proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset. The churchyard is wooded, but is more open to the south where there are wide views across the landscape, and the proposed turbine may be visible in these views. However, the church is defined by its townscape setting and constitutes a landmark within its immediate environment. The proposed turbine is located too far away to have a meaningful effect on that role; impact: **neutral**.
- Church of St. Bartholomew, Warleggan; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Various GII Listed monuments; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.8km. Parish church with 13th origins, early 15th century and later 15th century phases; the tower was repaired/rebuilt in the 18th century and there is an early 19th century restoration. A low two-stage tower. The interior fittings are quite plain but with some good plasterwork, with a 14th century font and 17th and 18th century monuments and fittings. The church sits on the southern slopes of Bodmin Moor in a complex enclosed rural landscape with

substantial relict historic elements. The church is located in the churchtown hamlet, in a churchyard with strong mature hedgebank boundaries with trees that will provide seasonally variable local blocking. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and would not appear in views to the asset; it may, however, be visible from around the church. Impact: **negligible** impact.

5.6.6 Ruined Churches and Pre-Reformation Chapels

Chapels, current, former and ruined

The significance of these Christian sites is very variable. Some chapels were later medieval in date and associated with the homes of the landed gentry; in these instances the chapel will usually lie within the curtilage of other Listed structures and assessed as part of that group. In these instances, the chapel may be elaborate, but it was not the religious and social focus for a parish. Thus the setting is restricted to its immediate surroundings unless it forms part of a wider designed landscape associated with the House. In these instances, the impact on the chapel of a wind turbine would be subsumed within the assessment of the House and its landscape.

Some late medieval chapels were built to address the needs of distant parishioners in large parishes, but remained non-parochial. In these instances, the chapel was subordinate to the parish church, and its architectural pretensions rather more muted. These buildings tend to be simpler and smaller than parish churches, unless they were established in locations that subsequently became populous, whereupon they became parochial and are dealt with elsewhere (above). In most cases, the impact of a wind turbine would be muted.

Some chapels have very early origins, and the location and setting of these chapels is of significance to our understanding of the building, its function, and the development of early Christianity. They could be built in remote coastal or upland locations, and their significance may partly be derived from their relationship with existing Prehistoric or Roman remains. In these instances, the impact of a wind turbine would be severe, as it would be any other intrusive modern element.

Some of these buildings are no longer places of worship: some lie in ruins, others have been turned to other uses. For those that have been converted into dwellings, the original use of the structure has been lost, with a commensurate impact on the significance of the site. For those places that lie in ruins, the impact of a wind turbine can be enhanced, as they may possess the qualities of remoteness and tranquillity. In these instances, the impact of a turbine could be severe.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Chapel of St. Nectans, St Winnow; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.6.2km. Chapel with 13th century origins but largely 15th century in construction, damaged and the tower reduced in the 17th century, enlarged in the 19th century and restored and reduced in size in the 1960s. Some 13th and 15th century fittings survive, such as the font, and sections of original 15th century wagon roof survive. Set within a walled churchyard, the mature trees on the hedgebanks would provide seasonally variable local blocking. On a slight south- and west- facing slope at the head of a deep valley running down to Couch's Mill; the proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset. The absence of a proper tower means the chapel does not really have a landscape presence and the woods of the Boconnoc estate lie on the higher ground to the west, between the asset and the proposed turbine. Views to the asset would not include the proposed turbine; impact: **neutral**. The setting of the churchyard cross (Scheduled Monument) is confined to the churchyard; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.7 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Bible Christian Chapel, St Cleer; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine c.8.75km. A mid 19th century chapel with complete interior of auditorium form, with a gallery. Set to the west of the village on the top of a broad gentle ridge, within a small enclosure. Local blocking is provided by the terraced houses to the south and to the west; impact **neutral**.

5.6.1 Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, War Memorials, Wells and Bridges

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.

Listed (or Scheduled) gravestones/box tombs almost always lie within the graveyard of churches or chapels, and their setting is extremely local in character. Local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, will always play an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

Milestones and Guideposts

The setting of milestones and guideposts, two examples of which fall within the ZTV, are rarely affected by wind turbines. The specificity of function, their roadside location and small size usually mean they are experienced and understood within highly restricted landscape contexts. The impact on these roadside heritage assets is assessed as **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Cross south of Pendean House, Liskeard; high significance; Grade II* Listed, Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.6.5km. The former wayside cross is now enclosed within the gardens of a later house, which lies within the Liskeard townscape. It has lost all of its functional connection to the former route way to which it would have related.

Comprehensive local blocking from adjacent buildings further dissociates it from any landscape context larger than the garden in which it is now found; impact: **neutral**.

- Wayside cross in St. Bartholomew's Churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8.5km. The church and churchyard are surrounded by a strong hedgebank boundary topped with mature trees and these would provide comprehensive local blocking, even in winter, at this distance; impact: **neutral**.
- Culverland Cross and Tencreek Cross in St Martin's Churchyard; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.7.4km. The crosses have been curated to the churchyard, their setting irrevocably altered and their functional relationships to the landscape severed. Their landscape context is not limited to the boundaries of the churchyard enclosure, but the wider landscape setting is limited to the historic urban townscape of Liskeard; impact: **neutral**.
- King Doniert's Stone, accompanying cross shaft and underground chamber; very high significance, small dense concentration of features; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine c.9km. Located within a small semi-circular enclosure, taken in from the roadside waste on the very edge of Bodmin Moor and on the south-facing slopes above St Cleer. The enclosure, defined by stone-faced banks, formalises the group and defined the immediate setting which, while not original, is now how they are now experienced. Very wide views are possible from this location, although the stone-faced banks provide some local blocking, as does the overgrown hedge to the south-south-west. The monuments are of enhanced cultural importance as the Doniert stone may commemorate the last Cornish king d.875. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of these assets, and, at this distance, would not be particularly visible element in the wider landscape; impact: **neutral**.
- Cross 300m to west of Boduel/325m ENE of South Bosend Farm; high significance; Grade II Listed and Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.4km. Set at a crossroads on a grassy bank on a hilltop. The landscape context of this cross is limited to the roadside and the immediate views down the various routeways leading away from the junction. The proposed turbine would not influence the experience of this asset within its setting. Seasonal local blocking will also apply from the hedgebanks. Impact: **neutral**.

5.6.2 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Hobbs Hill tin mine, openwork and lodeback tinwork; high significance; Scheduled Monument;

condition: unknown. Distance to turbine c.8.2km. The site is now contained within a private farm holding, and the fields are bounded by tall hedgebanks which preclude views across. The site is on a south-east facing slope, forming the west side of the twisting Loveny Valley on the southern slopes of Bodmin Moor. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets, and while it might be visible from the general location, it would have no effect on the significance of the site; impact **negative/unknown** but probably neutral.

- Animal pound called Crowpound; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor. Distance to turbine c.6.7km. Set on open rough grazing on the southern slopes of Bodmin Moor west of St Neot, on the edge of an area of unenclosed open moorland called Goonzion Downs. The remains of a rectangular enclosure defined by earth banks and a track can be seen amongst the scrubby gorse and purple moor grass. There are wide views to the landscape below, which would include the proposed turbine. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, which is largely defined by the topography and the extent of unenclosed land in this area, and would not frame views to the monument. The turbine would not affect our understanding of the monument, as an agricultural feature with a specific function, or the relationship between the monument and the extant open ground. The low earthen banks would also enjoy local blocking from the scrub in places; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.3 Hillforts and Earthworks

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

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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Small multivallate hillfort on Bury Down, 530m north-east of South Park; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.1.75km. A multivallate enclosure, not quite heavily-fortified enough to qualify as a hillfort, but in an atypically strong location for a round; the outer enclosure is ploughed-down and much less visible. The asset occupies one end of the summit of a discrete hill, with the ground falling away to the north, east and south.

There are noticeable upstanding earthworks and is a notable feature of the drive along the B3359, drawing the eye up to the hilltop, especially when travelling south. The asset is now contained within agricultural fields, but the hedgebanks are low and well-maintained and the hilltop retains a sense of openness. There would be direct views to the proposed turbine, and the turbine would lie within the wider landscape context of the hillfort. The hillfort would retain a landscape presence, though the turbine would be a clear and obvious feature within its landscape, and may challenge for landscape primacy. The proposed turbine would appear in views to the hillfort from the north and, to a lesser extent, the south. Impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Giant's Hedge linear earthwork; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.4km+. A section of linear earthwork of unknown date but perhaps early medieval, stretching from Lerryn to Looe. The bank and ditch winds its way across the terrain, keeping to a topographically advantageous location below the crest of the hills/ridges, facing north. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset and intermittent local blocking is provided by trees and hedgebanks. Furthermore, the landscape presence of the earthwork has been diminished by its intermittent survival. Impact: **neutral**.
- Earlier Prehistoric hillfort known as Berry Castle, with outwork and outlying stone hut circle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, upstanding earthworks. Distance to turbine c.7.7km. Located on open rough unenclosed ground on the summit of one of the foothills of Bodmin Moor, with panoramic views and a significant landscape presence. Its landscape context comprises the discrete hilltop and flanking slopes running down into the river valleys either side. The proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context, would not compete for landscape primacy, and would not appear in any meaningful view to the monument. However, it would be visible from the hillfort, albeit at some distance; impact: **negligible**.
- Hillfort with outworks called Hall Rings; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown, all on private farmland. Distance to turbine c.6.25km. An enclosure with outwork – now largely ploughed out – terraced into the slope, with what appears to be a crossdyke some distance to the south (probably a continuation of the Giants Hedge, see above). Located on a spur projecting into a tributary of the West Looe River. The field containing the monument is now flanked to the north, north-west and north-east by plantation woodland. Views to the monument are possible from the public roads from the north and east. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, which is comprised of the highly-dissected complex valley landform of the West Looe. The proposed turbine may be visible from the site, but would not appear in any meaningful views to the monument, whose principal importance is now evidential; impact: **negligible**.
- Bake rings later Prehistoric/Romano-British round with attached enclosure and outwork; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to trace. Distance to turbine c.6.3km. Located within a field, and now partly defined by hedge boundaries. On the crest of a hill, in the saddle between two slight summits, with the ground falling away to east and west. Views from the site now appear limited, although slightly better from the western side of the monument where there is a break in slope allowing views out over the hedgebanks. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, which overlooking the valley running down to Pont Pill at Fowey, and would not appear in views to the asset; impact: **negligible**.
- Bury Castle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, upstanding earthworks. Distance to turbine c.10km. The asset lies on the very edge of the ZTV, on the southern fringes of Bodmin. The hillfort occupies the end of a promontory that projects from the west into a steep valley running north-south, with wooded slopes below the monument. The hillfort has been incorporated into the modern fieldscape and is used as an enclosure. This has

fundamentally changed its functional relationship with the landscape, although its prominent position and its good preservation mean it retains its landscape presence within the valley. Its landscape context is defined by its location – the agricultural foothills of Bodmin Moor – and the proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context. It would be too far away to compete for landscape primacy, and would in no way affect the experience of the monument, despite being theoretically visible; impact **negligible** to **neutral**.

5.6.4 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 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- *West Northwood Farm hut circle settlement:* Hut circle village west of West Northwood Farm; Hut circle north of West Northwood Farm; high significance, group value; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.8.5km. Located on Bodmin Moor near Colliford Reservoir, on open unenclosed ground but surrounded by improved farmland. The assets lie within a relict landscape of densely-packed features, and their landscape context is comprised on the valley and the high down. The proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context of these assets, being located at some remove to the south within the 'lowlands'. The assets are quite ephemeral, despite good preservation, and do not possess an overt landscape presence. If the turbine is visible, it would not feature in views to or between the assets; impact: **negligible**.
- Deserted medieval settlement and associated field system on Redhill Downs; high significance; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.9.5km. Located on private farmland but partially visible from the public road and from across the valley. The assets lie within a small area of unenclosed open ground, surrounded by improved farmland. The assets lie on a north-east facing slope, looking down into a valley, which provides the landscape context for this group. The proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context, being located at some remove to the south within the 'lowlands'. The assets are quite ephemeral, despite good preservation, and do not possess an overt landscape presence. If the turbine is visible, it would

not feature in views to or between the assets; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.5 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- *Barrow Cemetery group, Middle Taphouse*: Bowl barrow 230m south-west of Middle Taphouse Farm; Two bowl barrows 70m north-west and 50m south-east of Tor View and Middle Taphouse; Three bowl barrows 215m south-east of Beech Lawn; high significance, group value; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Distance to turbine c.2-3km. The barrows cover quite a large area now divided into multiple individual fields and bisected by the A390, B3359 and another unnamed road. They are located along a ridge of high ground at East Taphouse, on two locally-distinct summits separated by a low saddle. The proposed turbine would not stand within the same landscape context, but would be located at a similar altitude and along the ridgeline to the south-south-east. It would appear in most views to the south-south-east from the location of the barrows, but would not frame views back to the monuments. The original, unenclosed upland setting has, however, been lost, and they now survive within enclosed farmland. Hedgebanks restrict and limit views and provide local blocking; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Bowl barrow 780m east of Penventon; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor but upstanding, seemingly incorporated into a hedgebank and then truncated by the road. Distance to turbine c.1.8km. A possible outlier to the barrow cemetery to the north around Middle Taphouse. It stands on a high ridge, in a saddle between three valleys and on a parish boundary. The proposed turbine would stand to the south-east, on this ridge but down one of its spurs to the north-east, and as such would stand just outside the landscape context of the barrow. The proposed turbine would, however, fall within its wider landscape context. The original setting of the barrow has been thoroughly compromised, and though views to the proposed turbine would be possible, the surviving mound has minimal landscape presence; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Small stone circle at Duloe, 150m south-east of Stonetown Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, upstanding stones. Distance to turbine c.5.5km. A stone circle of eight stones, seven upright and one recumbent, partly an antiquarian reconstruction. The stone circle lies within an enclosed field, on the watershed at the head to two valleys; it can be viewed from the public road and a nearby footpath. Its landscape context is now limited to the field enclosure, with local blocking from tall hedgebanks topped with mature trees. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of these assets, and would not feature in views to the stones; impact: **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows 570m north-east of Trewindle; high significance, group value; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies, fair to good. Distance to turbine c.5km. The three Scheduled

barrows stand among a larger group of undesignated monuments, some which survive only as cropmarks. The barrows all lie along a high ridge west of West Taphouse; the group is set within agricultural fields, this upland area having been enclosed in the 19th century, but most still enjoy views out and across the hedgebanks that enclose these fields and retain something of a sense of openness. The proposed turbine would not be located within the same landscape context, and would not appear in views back to these monuments from the surrounding area. It may, however, feature in views across to the other barrow groups at Middle Taphouse and the Buckabarrow Downs; impact **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Platform cairn on Goonzion Down; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good, upstanding mound. Distance to turbine: c.6.2km. A tumulus within a later rectangular enclosure on an area of open unenclosed rough grazing above St Neot and within the foothills below Bodmin Moor. The cairn is located lies on roughly level ground, below a slight knoll, with the ground falling away to the east. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and local blocking in the form of the tall mature hedgebanks adjacent is fairly comprehensive; impact: **neutral**.
- Round cairn on Draynes Common, 950m SW of Lamelgate Farm; platform cairn with outer bank 825m north-north-west of Higher Draynes Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine c.9.3km. These cairns lies on open rough grazing with some later fenced enclosures, on high ground west of Siblyback Lake. There are wide views out across the lowland landscape down to the coast, but with some local blocking from scrubby vegetation. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of these assets, and would not influence the understanding and experience of these cairns. While it would be technically visible, the turbine would not frame views to the monuments; impact: **negligible**.
- Round barrow on Bin Down; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown, not located. Distance to turbine c.9.2km. Located on the summit of a locally-prominent hill, and now forming part of Looe Golf Club. There are wide views to the north-west towards the proposed turbine, but at a distance, and the turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this monument. Its position on the hilltop – on the southern side of the summit – implies views out to sea were more important than landward ones. The topographical setting may have remained the same, but the cultural elements of the landscape have changed very considerably, having been incorporated into a golf course; overall impact **negligible**.
- *Barrow Cemetery Grouping, Fairy Cross*: Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Downs; Bowl barrow south-west of Fairy Cross Farm: Bowl barrow 145m north-west of Bodmin Lodge; Two bowl barrows 535m east-north-east of Fairy Cross; Three bowl barrows 590m south-west of Bedwindle; Four bowl barrows north of Greymare farm; high significance, a large dispersed group of round barrows; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies. Distance to turbine: c.6-7.5km. These barrows are located on the summit or upper slopes of a series of ridges, formerly unenclosed but now enclosed and improved. The unenclosed upland aspect of these barrows has been lost, although some retain a sense of openness where they are located in open fields; others are wholly enclosed within woodland. Some of the barrows on Bofarnel Downs are quite substantial and do have wide views out of their various enclosures. The woodlands north of Fairy cross and various other small plantations dotted across the landscape limit views back towards the proposed turbine. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets, and would not frame any important views between them and the wider landscape, although it would be visible from some of them. For most, local blocking from hedgebanks and woodland will be extensive; impact: **negligible to neutral**.
- Bowl barrow known as Mabel Barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor. Distance to turbine c.9km. Located on a flat hilltop north-east of Lansallos, overlooking a valley to the north. The remains of the barrow are bisected by a green lane defined by tall

hedgebanks, and it survives only to the east within an agricultural field. The open-ground setting has been lost, as it lies within enclosed farmland, and the monument is very poorly preserved. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and while it might be visible from this location, it would not frame views to the monument; impact: **neutral**.

- Tawna Down round barrows; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good, upstanding shallow mounds. Distance to turbine c.8.25km. Located on a high down south of Cardinham, on open exposed ground at the head of a steep valley that drops down to the south. The Downs are an extensive area of improved rough grazing surrounded by enclosed farmland but retaining a sense of openness; while relatively slight, the barrows retain a considerable landscape presence. Views to the south are panoramic and run out to the sea. The proposed turbine would be visible in those views, but it would not fall within the landscape context of these assets and would not frame meaningful views to the barrows; impact: **negligible**.
- Round barrow cemetery 250m south of Wilton Farm, three bowl barrows 160m west of Little Hendra; high significance; Scheduled Monument groups; condition: varies, mostly fair to trace. Distance to turbine c.6.7-7km. Two groups of barrows either side of a narrow valley, located on sloping ground in areas that would otherwise be dismissed as topographically inappropriate for barrows. The 10+ barrows at Wilton area overploughed and poorly-preserved but form an exceptional group. The proposed turbine would not be located within the same landscape context as these assets, and although it might be visible from the general area, it would not feature in views to the barrows. Local blocking is provided by the hedgebanks of the historic fields in the area; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.6 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Boconnoc; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: 1.75-6km (varies due to the size of the RPG). Boconnoc contains c.10ha of ornamental gardens set around the main house and buildings, within a 17th century deer park of c.340ha, landscaped over two periods in the 18th and 19th centuries. The 19th century camellia and azaleas collection is of especial note, as is the pinetum and some of the veteran parkland trees. The registered gardens and parkland cover a large area, focused on the central valley but including a long narrow valley to the west, and an extensive area of parkland and plantation trees to the east. The main valley runs south-west and contains the house, formal gardens, church and outbuildings. Most of this part of the estate falls outside the ZTV and the woodlands and plantations, a feature of this estate, further shield this area from views back to the proposed turbine. Further to the east, the estate farmland and open high ground will have views back to the turbine, and this includes the eastern edge of the former deer park. There may be views here from some of the long former carriage drives and estate roads; these form part of the 19th century landscaping, and lead to the various farms to the east. None of the key vistas within the gardens, to the obelisk, down to the house, across the east lawns or down the valley to the south would be affected. The principal approaches are from the north-east and the south, and neither approach would be affected, although the return trip via the north-eastern drive would probably expose the visitor to views to the turbine. There are other

entrances to the park, with the one from the west being most likely to include views to the turbine, albeit subject to local blocking from the plantation of trees it runs through. Druid's Hill lies immediately outside the park to the west; now tree-covered, the wayside cross at the summit suggests it was either an eyecatcher or a viewpoint. If so, then views back across the broad valley containing Boconnoc would include the turbine in the background. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of the RPG, but it lies on the edge of the wider landscape setting of the eastern parts of the estate. Operational turbines are already present within this landscape, but the core of the estate is unaffected and we can still understand and experience the estate as intended; impact **negative/minor**.

- *Boconnoc Estate*: Dovecote 120m north of Bonnoc Farmhouse; Bathing pool, bath houses 150m north-west of Boconnoc Farmhouse; Courtyard, estate buildings, and attached gate piers to north of Boconnoc Farmhouse; medium significance, group value with the house and church, but all Grade II Listed buildings; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.4.5km. All these buildings are located close the main house and church within the central valley of the Boconnoc estate. The proposed turbine would stand outside this landscape context, despite the size of this landform, beyond the wider parkland setting. There would be no effect on the key views to the house, church, down the valley or across the parkland. All of the buildings are shielded by the extensive parkland woods to the east and north-east, and principal views to the ensemble would not include the turbine; impact: **neutral**.
- Obelisk and gate piers 70m to north-east and one mile north-east of Broconnoc House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine c.4.25-4.5km. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the wood of the estate for the gate piers; impact: **neutral**. The obelisk, a landscape parkland feature that stands on a high knoll, before the valley to the south and the west. It will be partly shielded by the woods of the estate, but its landscape setting and its context within the estate would not be affected by the proposed turbine, as the key views down the drive to the obelisk as framed among the trees would not be affected; impact: **negligible**.
- Lanhydrock; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine c.8.25-12km. Lanhydrock largely comprises a 17th century deer park, associated with the earlier house, gutted by fire in 1881, with woodlands, which stretches to c.137ha. There are areas of formal and picturesque gardens of 19th and 20th century date around the house of c.8ha. The gatehouse and north wing of the house survive from the 17th century. The gardens at the core of the estate have a collection of camellias, magnolias and rhododendrons of especial note. The landscaped parkland is almost completely surrounded by thick swathes of woodland, planted and designed to enclose and shield the house from outside views. Several large gatehouses serve the entrances to the estate and it is only down the avenues which lead up to these that any real views are gained outwards and naturally these views are very restricted. The main house is orientated to the east, with vistas down a long formal avenue of trees. There are some views south-east down the valley of the River Fowey but these are limited and framed by Great Wood, which provides local blocking. The formal gardens are all contained within walls with a formal garden gatehouse to the east. The ZTV would indicate that the proposed turbine would only be visible from some parts of the open grass pasture of the deer park in the north-eastern corner of the estate, and then at a distance of 10km+. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape setting of this RPG, and other modern impacts such as operational wind turbines and the A30 lie in close proximity to the estate. Impact: **negligible**.

5.6.7 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.

- Battle of Braddock Down, English Civil War, 1643; very high significance; Registered Battlefield; condition: varies, divided as agricultural fields. Distance to turbine 2-3km. While the topographical situation is readily appreciated, the open moorland has been enclosed and divided between agricultural fields. The setting has changed enough to impede understanding, and there is no public access. In addition, the battle was won in the charge, and thus there are no fixed or defended positions from which to reconstruct the ebb and flow of fighting and the use of artillery. The proposed turbine would not be located within the same landscape context, but would be clearly visible from most of the designated battlefield. There would be some local blocking from mature hedgerows and trees, and there are other operational turbines visible to the north and to the north-east. The turbine would not frame views to the battlefield from the south. The proposed turbine would, however, contribute to the cumulative erosion of historic value in the landscape; impact **negative/minor**.
- Battle of Lostwithiel, English Civil War, 1644; very high significance; Registered Battlefield; condition: varies, now farmland. Distance to turbine 6-8km and 9-11km. located on high ground, on a long broad north-south ridge and on the hills around Lostwithiel. The upper parts of the designated battlefield enjoy excellent views across to the east. Plantation woodland, mostly associated with the Boconnoc estate to the east, breaks up views, and hedgerows and trees provide additional local blocking between areas. The focus for this battlefield is Lostwithiel and the valley of the Fowey, and the proposed turbine would be located some distance to the south-east. There are multiple operational turbines in the wider landscape already, and the battlefield is now divided and largely enclosed; impact: **negligible**. The section of the battlefield to the south has more direct visibility to the proposed turbine, and retains a sense of openness, with only neat hedgerows and stone-faced banks to limit views. The turbine would appear in views to the east, but as the principal relationships are with areas to the north and north-west, following the Parliamentary retreat from Lostwithiel and eventual defeat in the Carlyon Bay area, the impact is muted: **negligible**.

5.6.8 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 *South-East Cornwall Plateau* Landscape Character Area, close to the edge of the *Looe River Valleys* LCA (Cornwall Council). The *South-East Cornwall Plateau* is characterised as an extensive sloping plateau dissected by river valleys, often deep and steep-sided, with scattered medieval settlement and relatively few larger settlements, and limited tree cover. The *Looe River Valleys* LCA comprises the steep-sided, often heavily-wooded, incised valley system of the East and West Looe Rivers. Both LCAs are very rural, and dominated by pastoral agricultural. Large areas of unenclosed upland survived into the later 18th century, but most were enclosed or afforested during the 19th century. The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to wind turbine developments varies; for the *South-East Cornwall Plateau*, sensitivity is assessed as *moderate* away from the coastal areas, for the *Looe River Valleys*, sensitivity is assessed as *moderate-high*, though the rolling upper slopes are less sensitive than the dramatic valleys to the south (Cornwall Council 2013b).

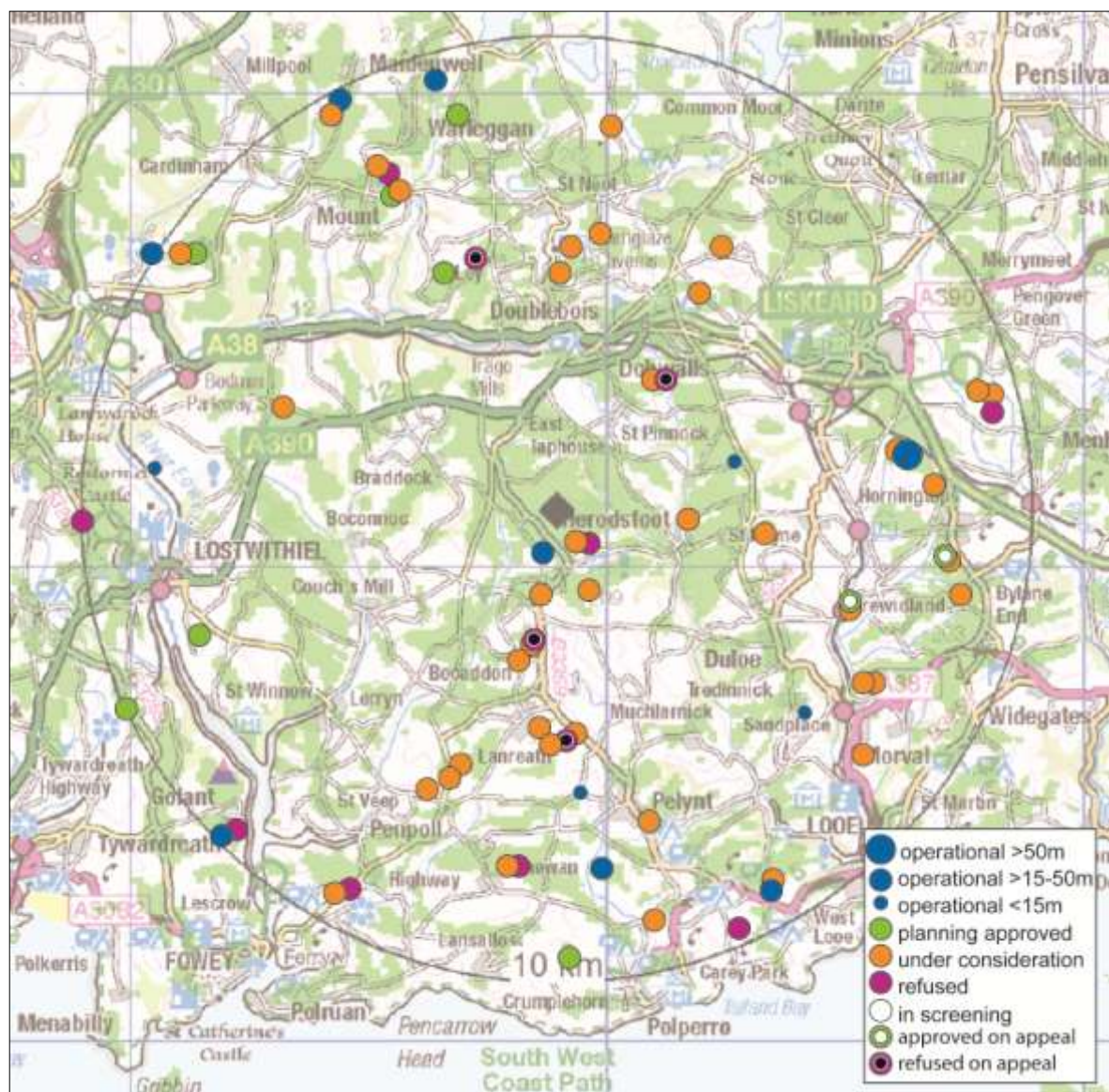


Figure 12: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 25.04.14).

- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. There are only 10 operational turbines within 10km, seven of which are more than 6km away, but a series of proposals are currently under consideration (see Figure 12). In terms of this single turbine, the overall impact on the character of the historic landscape is likely to be **negative/minor**; taking into consideration the potential cumulative impact, that rises to **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.

5.7 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM	CO258	Small multivallate hillfort on Bury Down, 530m NE of South Park	SX1883159480	Negative/Moderate
SAM	CO443	Bowl barrow 230m SW of Middle Taphouse Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1721963147	Negative/minor
SAM	CO421	Two bowl barrows 70m NW and 50m SE of Tor View and Middle Taphouse.	SX1722263410 SX1716463515	Negative/minor
SAM	CO441	Three bowl barrows 215m SE of Beech Lawn, which is part of a larger round barrow cemetery	SX1767763222 SX1760063204 SX1785063134	Negative/minor
SAM	CO442	Bowl barrow 780m east of Penventon	SX1741362174	Negative/minor
SAM	CO422	Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle	SX1447263271	Negative/minor
SAM	CO393	Animal pound called Crowpound	SX1743467747	Neutral
SAM	36033	Hobbs Hill tin mine, openwork and lodeback tinwork 530m E and 160mNE of Chyseger Farm	SX1845269377	Negative/unknown
SAM	CO94	Small stone circle at Duloe, 150m SE of Stonetown Farm	SX2358658309	Neutral
SAM	CO104	Linear boundary called the Giant's Hedge	SX1714957451 SX1802257379 SX1858957329	Neutral
SAM	24252	Bosent cross, 325m ENE of South Bosend Farm	SX2225163559	Neutral
SAM	CO672	Platform cairn on Goonzion Down	SX1776267431	Neutral
SAM	CO392	Earlier Prehistoric hillfort with outwork and outlying stone hut circle known as Berry Castle	SX1972468919	Negligible
SAM	28458	Wayside cross in St Bartholomew's churchyard	SX1563369088	Neutral
SAM	CO956	Hut circle village 300m W of West Northwood Farm [Borderline]	SX1978569563	Negligible
SAM	CO657	Hut circle 150m N of West Northwood Farm	SX2018969752	Negligible
SAM	CO401	Deserted Medieval settlement and part of associated field system on Redhill Downs	SX2060270739	Negligible
SAM	15275	Round cairn on Draynes Common, 950m SW of Lamelgate Farm	SX2106570366	Negligible
SAM	15277	Platform cairn with outer bank 825m NNW of Higher Draynes Farm	SX2130670018	Negligible
SAM	15001	King Doniert's Stone, accompanying cross shaft and underground chamber 650m SW of Common Moor	SX2361968846	Neutral
SAM	CO910	Wayside cross in the grounds of Pendean House	SX2487164614	Neutral
SAM	26257	Culverland Cross in St Martin's Churchyard to the NW of the church	SX2539164418	Neutral
	26256	Tencreek Cross in St Martin's churchyard 3.5m SE of the church	SX2542064381	
SAM	CO231	Round barrow on Bin Down	SX2754157646	Negligible
SAM	CO106	Bowl barrow known as Mabel Barrow	SX1777252275	Neutral
SAM	CO446	Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Downs forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1166163263 SX1181363361	Negligible/neutral

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			SX1184563401 SX1196963510	
SAM	CO450 CO449	Bowl barrow 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	SX1220861865 SX1228061629	Negligible/neutral
SAM	CO488	Two bowl barrows 535m ENE of Fairy Cross forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1317562271	Negligible/neutral
SAM	CO447	Three bowl barrows 590m SW of Bedwindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1262762802 SX1270362723 SX1284262565	Negligible/neutral
SAM	CO445	Four bowl barrows N of Greymare farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1244664041 SX1273364018 SX1292663963 SX1296463950	Negligible/neutral
SAM	CO451	Tawna Down round barrows	SX1308866953 SX1304366935	Negligible
SAM	CO395	Bury Castle	SX1351969621	Negligible/neutral
SAM	CO105	Slight univallate hillfort with outworks called Hall Rings	SX2140255393	Negligible
SAM	CO559	Three bowl barrows 160m W of Little Hendra	SX1946154548	Neutral
SAM	CO409	Round barrow cemetery 250m south of Wilton Farm [Borderline]	SX2003054415	Neutral
SAM	15008	Bake rings later Prehistoric/Romano-British round with attached enclosure and outwork	SX1869354939 SX1879354871	Negligible
SAM	28466	Wayside cross in St Nectans Chapel yard	SX1284659977	Neutral
GI	60533	Church of St. Mary the Virgin	SX1622862114	Negligible
GI	60506	Boconnoc Parish Church	SX1469360593	Negligible
GI	60675	Church of St. Cuby; Various GII Listed monuments	SX2346458095	Negligible
GI	60605	Church of St. Circus and Julitta	SX1400454993	Negligible
GI	70995	Church of St. Sampson; Various GII Listed monuments.	SX1205055156	Negligible
GI	61302	Church of St. Lalluw; Various GII Listed tombchests	SX2878962820	Negligible
GII*	60504	Boconnoc House	SX1463260562	Neutral
GII*	382107	Clock tower and attached steps	SX2403366552	Negligible
GII*	62187	Bible Christian Chapel	SX2432468210	Neutral
GII*	382270	Cross SE of Pendean House	SX2487464614	Neutral
GII*	382198 382155 382158	Guildhall Parish Church of St. Martin Cross adjacent to SE corner of Church of St. Martin	SX2520364561 SX2540564405 SX2542664392	Neutral Neutral Neutral
GII*	61269	Cartuther Barton and courtyard buildings to NE	SX2635663156	Negligible
GII*	60704	Polgover	SX2763158908	Negligible
GII*	61625	Trelawne House	SX2199453953	Neutral
GII*	61620	Pennellick Farmhouse	SX2041553409	Negative/unknown
GII*	60636	Ethy House, including garden walls to N and E	SX1334857231	Negligible
GII*	60628	Chapel of St. Nectans	SX1283559983	Neutral
GII*	62292	Church of St. Bartholomew; Various GII listed monuments	SX1563869095	Negligible
GII	60689	Church of All Saints	SX2158060475	Negligible
GII	60543	Pelyne Farmhouse and outbuildings adjoining on S	SX1792659782	Negative/minor
GII	60599	Milestone, ½ mile SW of Trego farm, East Taphouse	SX1785463357	Neutral
GII	60536 60535 60534	The Rectory Stone arch to S of church Lychgate to NW of church	SX1626162181 SX1621462076 SX1621262138	Neutral Neutral Neutral
GII	61262	Doublebois House	SX1980965271	Neutral
GII	61261	Church of St. Peter including wall and railings to S	SX2140965040	Negative/unknown
GII	60655	Outbuildings with piscina 50m W of Carglonnon Farmhouse	SX2187559708	Neutral
GII	60664 60665 60657	Lower Killigorick Farmhouse The Old House Cottage 50m W of Killigorick Farmhouse	SX2258361389 SX2271561420 SX2273561401	Negligible Negligible Neutral
GII	60540	Guidepost 250m N of Trevalfray Farm	SX1722657099	Neutral
GII	60635	Dawna Farmhouse	SX1437361538	Negative/unknown
GII	60512	Obelisk and 2 gate piers 70m to NE, 1 Mile NE of	SX1541361135	Negligible

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		Broconnoc House		
GII	60510	Dovecote 120m N of Bonnec Farmhouse	SX1464560684	Neutral
	60511	Bathing pool, bath houses 150m NW of Boconnoc Farmhouse	SX1460460629	Neutral
	60505	Courtyard, estate buildings, and attached gate piers to N of Boconnoc Farmhouse	SX1464760626	Neutral
	60508	Cross 6m W of Boconnoc Parish Church	SX1467660594	Neutral
	60507	Chest Tomb 3m from NW corner of N aisle of Boconnoc Parish Church	SX1468960602	Neutral
	60509	Coffin rest, gatepiers and flanking walls to churchyard and estate buildings	SX1474060608	Neutral
GII	61253	Cross 300m to W of Boduel	SX2225263555	Neutral
RPG	1298	Boconnoc	SX1513759469	Negative/minor
RPG	1417	Lanhydrock	SX0944263329	Negligible
BF	6	Battle of Braddock Down 1643	SX1757563008	Negative/minor
BF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 21 August 1644	SX1033161361	Negligible
BF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel 31 st of August- 1 st of September 1644	SX1047555732	Negligible
CA	-	Lanreath	SX1805256890	Negligible
CA	-	Looe	SX2321154393	Neutral
CA	-	Lerryn	SX1394957054	Neutral
CA	-	Lostwithiel	SX1052359800	Neutral
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

Table 4: Summary of impacts; Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now belongs to Wilton Farm, but that constituted a separate but unnamed tenement in 1841; it appears to have formed part of the Manor of Botelet. It came into the possession of the Salusbury-Trelawney family of Harewood, probably in the 18th century. The turbine would be located on land south-east of Wilton Farm, in a field named *North Park* in the mid 19th century. The geophysical survey undertaken identified some lost historic field boundaries, and on balance it seems likely this unnamed tenement was late medieval in origin.

Wilton Farm is located on a broad flat ridge, with a deeply-incised and heavily-wooded valley to the east, and the broad open valley containing Boconnoc to the west. Wilton lies within an anciently enclosed landscape of medieval settlements and fields, but extensive areas were only enclosed in the 19th century. In this landscape, new, tall vertical elements will be highly visible; however, intervisibility is restricted to the plateau areas and the incised valleys will be almost entirely shielded from visual influence.

There are six Grade I and 11 Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 13 Grade II Listed buildings. There are 36 relevant Scheduled Monuments within 10km, 17 of which are Prehistoric round barrows, many located on the higher ground to the north-west. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings, 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. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least eight of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on the hillfort on Bury Down (**negative/moderate**). Cumulative impact is not currently an issue for this site, but given the number of turbine applications under consideration, it could easily become one.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the introduction of a new visual element in a relatively sensitive historic rural environment. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource would be **permanent/irreversible**.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, SITE WALKOVER, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT WILTON FARM, ST. PINNOCK, CORNWALL.

Location: Land at Wilton Farm
Parish: St. Pinnock
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 1895861223
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Construction of one (77m to tip) wind turbine.
Date: 5th June 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and historic visual impact assessment (HVIA) and reporting for land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located approximately 6km north of Lanreath and 3km south of the hamlet of St. Pinnock. The proposed site lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *post-medieval enclosed land*. The land to the north and west is characterised as *medieval farmland* which falls in the category of Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL). The place name *Wilton* contains the elements *tūn* (enclosure, farmstead, estate) and the suffix *win*, referring to either a topographical feature or personal name. Otherwise, only a small number of medieval (cropmark) field boundaries are noted on the HER (MCO42326) (MCO42283) (MCO42325) (MCO11594), together with a number of medieval farmsteads characterised by the early medieval place-name element **tre*.

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 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.
- 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, including views from key features looking toward the development site;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the HVIA;
- 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 County Council Historic Environment Record and examination of readily available cartographic sources.

4.2 Walkover survey:

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:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 2.7ha). 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) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the HVIA.
- 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 Grade II Listed structures and exceptional un-designated assets within a 5km radius, all Grade I and Grade II* Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments within 10km and all Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and

World Heritage Sites within a 15km. 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. 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 outlined in the English Heritage 2012 *Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets*.

5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;
- 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 reference Southwes1-180770

6.0 FURTHER WORK

6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would 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).

7.0 PERSONNEL

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

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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Small multivallate hillfort on Bury Down, 530m NE of South Park

CO258

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, situated close to the summit of a prominent ridge called Bury Down, which forms the watershed between the River Fowey and the West Looe River. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure defined by two widely spaced largely concentric ramparts with outer ditches. The outer rampart measures up to 1m high, and the shallow outer ditch is preserved as a largely buried feature. The inner rampart measures up to 2m high and ditch is up to 2m deep. There is a wide entrance to the west and a narrow entrance to the east. The outer rampart and ditch are crossed by field boundaries to the east and south; these are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SX1883159480

Linear boundary called the Giant's Hedge

CO104

The monument, which falls into seven areas, includes parts of a linear boundary extending between the settlements of Looe to the south east and Lerryn to the west. The linear boundary originally would have measured approximately 15km in length, of which 3km does not survive and 2.8km is protected in differing-sized sections. The survival of the linear boundary is variable, being visible as a ditch cut into the hillside with a bank to the south; as a scarp where the ditch has been silted and the bank rather flattened; or as a bank with a backfilled ditch. At its best preserved, the bank is approximately 3.5m wide and up to 2m high whilst the ditch measures 3m wide and up to 0.8m deep. The whole follows a sinuous course hugging, wherever possible, the position just below the crest of the hillside. It passes through four different parishes and appears to have been constructed to defend the area between the Rivers Looe and Fowey. Although Borlase in the mid-18th century considered it to be a Roman road, it is now believed to be a pre-Norman boundary. Traditionally it is recorded in a local poem 'One day, the Devil, having nothing to do, built a great hedge from Lerryn to Looe'.

SX1714957451, SX1802257379, SX1858957329

Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle

CO422

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.

SX1447263271

Bowl barrow 230m SW of Middle Taphouse Farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery

CO443

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated at the summit of a prominent branching ridge forming the watershed between the Fowey and West Looe Rivers and overlooking the valley of a tributary to the latter river. The barrow survives as a circular, flat-topped mound standing up to 41.5m in diameter and 3.5m high, with a possible berm around the exterior edge which is best preserved to the north. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. Other similar barrows which form part of this extensive cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX1721963147

Two bowl barrows 70m NW and 50m SE of Tor View and Middle Taphouse.

CO421

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated on a prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of the River Fowey to the west of Middle Taphouse. The northern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 18m in diameter and 0.6m high. The southern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 31m in diameter and 3.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditches, from which material to construct the mounds was derived, are preserved as buried features.

SX1722263410, SX1716463515

Three bowl barrows 215m SE of Beech Lawn, which is part of a larger round barrow cemetery

CO441

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge forming the watershed between the West Looe and Fowey Rivers. All three barrows survive as circular mounds with surrounding quarry ditches, from which material to construct the mounds was derived. The ditches are all preserved as buried features. The eastern barrow mound measures 17m in diameter and 0.5m high. The central barrow, standing in the corner of a field, measures approximately 22m in diameter and 2.5m high and has an uneven appearance. It has been partially cut on the east and there is a hollow on the west side. The western barrow mound measures 25m in diameter and up to 1.5m high. Other surviving barrows from the cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX1767763222, SX1760063204, SX1785063134

Bosent cross, 325m ENE of South Bosend Farm

24252

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated at a crossroads and on a parish boundary on an ancient route from Bodmin Moor to the south coast in south-east Cornwall. The Bosent Cross survives as an upright granite cross set in a rectangular granite base. The cross has a head with unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, with its principal faces orientated east-west. The cross stands to a height of 1.7m above its base. The shaft is square in section with chamfered edges 0.09m wide. The shaft tapers from 0.29m wide at the top of the head to 0.34m at the base and has a thickness of 0.25m. The side-arms measure 0.53m across their terminal faces, with chamfered edges except along each terminal face. The upper edges of the side arms emerge 0.22m below the top of the shaft. The surfaces of the cross are not decorated. The shaft is set in the centre of a ground-fast granite base-slab measuring 1.05m by 0.84m along the outer edges and rising 0.1m above ground level. The cross is situated on a hilltop near the centre of a crossroads on an ancient north-south ridge-top route linking southern Bodmin Moor with the south coast near Looe and marked by several other surviving crosses. The other route at the crossroads similarly follows east-west spurs to link Liskeard with St Pinnock village; the cross is also situated on the boundary between the parishes of St Pinnock and Liskeard. An area 2m wide beyond the base of the cross is included in the scheduling to ensure its protection. Within this area the metalled surface of the modern road passing south-east of the cross-base is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SX2225163559

Bowl barrow 780m east of Penventon

CO442

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.

SX1741362174

Platform cairn on Goonzion Down

CO672

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.

SX1776267431

Animal pound called Crowpound

CO393

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

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

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.

SX1743467747

Hobbs Hill tin mine, openwork and lodeback tinwork 530m E and 160m NE of Chyseger Farm 36033

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 Hobbs 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 tinnerns' 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.

SX1845269377

Earlier Prehistoric hillfort with outwork and outlying stone hut circle known as Berry Castle C0392

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.

SX1972468919

Wayside cross in St Bartholomew's churchyard 28458

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated to the south of the church in St Bartholomew's churchyard on the southern edge of Bodmin Moor in south east Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head, standing to an overall height of 1.52m. The principal faces are orientated north-south. The head measures 0.44m high by 0.56m wide and is 0.19m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief Latin cross, the lower limb extending down on to the shaft. On the south face the upper limb has been fractured and is missing. On the north face the cross motif has been badly mutilated; most of the upper limb and one of the side limbs remain. A hole, 0.04m in diameter, has been pierced right through the head, through the upper limb of the cross motif. The north face bears another hole, 0.04m in diameter and 0.12m deep on the lower west side. The shaft measures 1.08m high by 0.37m wide and is 0.22m thick at the base widening slightly to 0.26m at the top. Both principal faces are decorated with the extended lower limb of the cross motif, which terminates in an expanded foot. On the north face near the base of the shaft is a 0.05m diameter hole, 0.08m deep, and on the west face are two more holes: one is 0.05m in diameter and 0.06m deep, the other is 0.04m in diameter and 0.08m deep. These holes are the result of the former reuse of the cross as a gatepost. This wayside cross is located immediately to the south of St Bartholomew's Church. Its original site is not recorded but it was in use as a gatepost at Carburrow, near Treveddow, 1.5km north of St Bartholomew's churchyard. The cross was removed to the churchyard and re-erected in its present position in 1858. The concrete gutter to the east and north of the cross and the metallised surface of the footpath passing to the south and west, where they lie within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. The cross is Listed Grade II.

SX1563369088

Hut circle village 300m W of West Northwood Farm [Borderline] C0956

No information available
SX1978569563

Hut circle 150m N of West Northwood Farm C0657

No information available
SX2018969752

Deserted medieval settlement and part of associated field system on Redhill Downs C0401

The monument includes a deserted medieval settlement and part of its extensive field system, situated on the relatively steep south west-facing slopes of Redhill Downs. The settlement includes up to three medieval longhouses with three ancillary buildings, two smaller structures and some pounds or small garden plots surrounded by contemporary strip fields with ridge and furrow. The longhouses survive as rectangular buildings with coursed walls up to 1.7m wide and 1m high. They range in size from 9m to 12.5m long internally and all are 3m wide. At least two have opposed entrances in the long walls, and two have attached annexes making one of the longhouses T-shaped in plan and all have hood ditches on their upslope sides. The ancillary buildings are all directly associated with the longhouses, although the largest runs along the slope rather than across it. They range in size from 7.4m to 9.7m long and from 2.1m to 3.9m wide internally. One has opposed entrances and two have hood ditches and are exactly parallel to their accompanying longhouses. Further garden plots and small structures defined by low walls are directly associated with the settlement and represent store rooms, tool sheds and other similar features. The ridges of the ridge and furrow survive as earthen banks from 2.4m to 3.2m wide and cover an extensive area.

SX2060270739

Round cairn on Draynes Common, 950m SW of Lamelgate Farm 15275

The monument includes a prehistoric funerary round cairn situated near the western crest of a broad ridge occupied by Draynes Common on southern Bodmin Moor. The cairn survives with a turf-covered circular mound of heaped rubble, up to 9.5m in diameter and 1m high above the thick peat deposits which extend from the edges of the cairn. Near the centre of the mound is a hollow, 2.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep, resulting from an unrecorded antiquarian excavation. Spoil from this excavation forms a slight ridge, up to 0.3m high and extending up to 1.5m from the edges of the hollow on its south and west sides. Beyond the monument, a broadly contemporary platform cairn is located on the highest point of the ridge, 320m to the south-east, while prehistoric hut circle settlements and field systems are situated on the lower slopes bordering the ridge from 1km to the south-west and 1.1km to the north-east.

SX2106570366

Platform cairn with outer bank 825m NNW of Higher Draynes Farm 15277

The monument includes a prehistoric funerary platform cairn with an outer bank situated on the southern crest of a broad ridge largely occupied by Draynes Common on southern Bodmin Moor. The monument also includes a medieval or later worked stone slab re-used as a basal slab in the modern hedgebank passing across the northern side of the cairn. The cairn survives with a turf-covered circular platform of heaped rubble, up to 14m in diameter and 0.25m high. Around the periphery of the platform is an outer bank, up to 2m wide and 0.5m above the surrounding ground level. A post-medieval hedgebank, accompanied along its southern side by a ditch, 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep, crosses the NNE periphery of the cairn such that the cairn's platform now survives to a width of 11.8m NNE-SSW. The basal stone facing-courses of that part of the modern hedgebank contained within the monument include a medieval or later slab bearing a pecked groove around its exposed face. The slab is formed as a cuboid block of granite, its exposed flat face measuring 0.6m square with an irregular projection, 0.1m long, from one lower corner. This face bears a peripheral pecked groove, 3cm wide and 1cm deep, delineating a near-square area measuring 0.45m wide and 0.4m high and 1cm deep. The block extends at

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

least 0.5m into the hedgebank. Beyond the monument, a broadly contemporary round cairn is located on the south-west crest of the ridge, 320m to the north-west, while prehistoric hut circle settlements and field systems are situated on the lower slopes bordering the ridge from 1.1km to the WSW and 1.3km to the NNE.

SX2130670018

The Doniert Stone, accompanying cross shaft and underground chamber 650m SW of Common Moor 15001

The monument includes two erect granite cross shaft fragments, both bearing decoration in later 9th century styles and one bearing an inscribed panel, and an underground passage and chamber terminating beneath the crosses. The cross shafts stand on a N-S axis, centred 2m apart, and are of rectangular section. The northern cross, termed the 'Doniert Stone', stands 1.37m high and is 0.91m by 0.61m at the base. Panels of interlace decoration are carved into its N, W and S faces; the E face bears the carved inscription 'doniert rogavit pro anima' in lower case cursive script. The upper end of this stone is deeply mortised and a plinth surrounds the base. The inscription on this stone has been associated with the local ruler 'Dumgarth/Dwingarth', who is recorded as being drowned c.AD 875. The southern cross, sometimes called the 'Other Half Stone', stands 2.1m high and is 0.61m by 0.43m at the base. It bears a panel of interlace decoration on its E face; its W face is irregularly fractured and a broken mortise slot is visible at its upper end. A plinth occurs shortly above the base, below which the surfaces appear unworked. Exploratory excavation has revealed an underground rock-cut passage starting c.8m SE of the crosses and aligned towards them, becoming a tunnel after c.3.7m, and terminating as a cruciform chamber beneath the crosses. The monument is situated near the side of a road on the W flank of a low hill overlooking the River Fowey, in an area of enclosed pasture bordering the SE edge of Bodmin Moor. The English Heritage information notice, the Cornish hedge bounding the area in care and the granite seat set into that hedge are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath them is included.

SX2361968846

Wayside cross in the grounds of Pendean House

CO910

No information available

SX2487164614

Culverland Cross in St Martin's Churchyard to the NW of the church

26257

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Culverland Cross, situated within St Martin's churchyard at Liskeard, in south east Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite head and shaft set in a roughly shaped granite base. The cross-head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated east-west. The overall height of the monument is 1.34m. The head measures 0.47m wide across the side arms, each of which are 0.24m wide and 0.16m thick. The upper limb is 0.15m high, 0.18m wide and is 0.14m thick. The shaft measures 0.23m wide and 0.14m thick at the base widening slightly to 0.17m thick below the side arms. The shaft has a fracture, with a cement repair 0.67m above the base. There is a 0.03m diameter cement filled hole in the shaft, 0.28m above the base on the west face, possibly the result of the former reuse of the cross as a gatepost. The irregularly shaped granite base measures 0.75m north-south by 0.79m east-west, and is 0.2m high. On the west side is a small brass plaque bearing this inscription: 'This ancient cross probably the original Culverland Cross was found on land at Vensloe, Liskeard the property of Samuel Bone Churchwarden and Mayor of Liskeard and re-erected here by him September 1908'. Culverland is a minor crossroads to the north east of Liskeard, on an early route from the centre of Liskeard to St Cleer. The metalled surface of the footpath passing to the north and west of the cross and the two gravestones to the south are excluded from the scheduling where they fall within the protective margin of the cross, but the ground beneath is included.

SX2539164418

Tencreek Cross in St Martins churchyard 3.5m SE of the church

26256

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Tencreek Cross, situated within St Martin's churchyard at Liskeard, in south east Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite head and shaft set in a rectangular base. The cross-head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated east-west. The overall height of the monument is 2.1m. The head measures 0.68m wide across the side arms, each of which are 0.35m wide and 0.12m thick. The upper limb extends 0.17m high above the side limbs. The shaft is 0.37m wide at the base tapering slightly to 0.34m below the side arms, and 0.21m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.15m below the side arms. On the east face of the head and shaft is an incised cross, starting 0.12m below the top of the upper limb, and extending down the shaft, ending 0.42m above the base. On the west face there is an incised cross on the head only. The side arms are joined to the cross by cement joints. There is a cement filled hole in the head, 0.11m in diameter, which pierced the shaft. Another cement filled hole, 0.05m in diameter, pierced the shaft 0.78m above the base. The rectangular granite base measures 0.94m north-south by 0.9m east-west, and is 0.12m above ground level. The Tencreek Cross is situated on a level grass area within St Martin's churchyard close to the south east corner of the church. It was recorded by the historian Langdon in 1903 in use as a gatepost on Tencreek Farm, Menheniot. Tencreek Farm is 1.37km south east of the church, close to the route of the modern A38. This route was one of the main routes of entry into Cornwall from the ferry crossing over the River Tamar at Saltash, through to the medieval market town of Liskeard. The cross may have marked the way to a chapel at Tencreek, as the historian Henderson mentions that Tencreek was granted a licence for a chapel in 1385. In 1903 the cross was removed to St Martin's churchyard and re-erected in its present position. New side limbs were added, as the original side arms had been removed to facilitate its former reuse as a gatepost.

SX2542064381

Round barrow on Bin Down

CO231

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

SX2754157646

Bowl barrow known as Mabel Barrow

CO106

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated close to the summit of a coastal upland ridge overlooking Lantivet Bay. The barrow survives as a low circular mound which measures up to 28m in diameter and 1m high. It is cut on the western side by a road. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

SX1777252275

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

CO446

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.

SX1166163263, SX1181363361, SX1184563401, SX1196963510

Bowl barrow SW of Fairy Cross Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery

CO450

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge, forming the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 27m in diameter and up to 2m high with a 3m wide sloping berm around the perimeter of the mound. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a largely buried feature. There is a slight central hollow in the mound.

SX1220861865

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

CO449

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'.

SX1228061629

Two bowl barrows 535m ENE of Fairy Cross forming part of a round barrow cemetery

CO488

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a high branching ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Lerryn. Both barrows survive as circular mounds with their surrounding quarry ditches, from which the mound construction material was derived, being preserved as buried features. The western mound measures 29m in diameter and 4.6m high and has a slight central hollow. The eastern mound measures 44m in diameter and 0.8m high. Further surviving barrows in the extensive round barrow cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX1317562271

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

Three bowl barrows 590m SW of Bedwindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery CO447

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent branching ridge forming the watershed between the Rivers Fowey and Lerryn. The barrows are arranged in a north west to south east alignment. The bowl barrows survive as circular mounds with surrounding quarry ditches, from which the mound construction material was derived. The ditches survive as buried features. The northern mound measures 28m in diameter and 2.8m high with a central excavation hollow. The central barrow mound measures 32m in diameter and 2.7m high, with central excavation hollows. It has been partially cut to the north by a track and to the south and east by mine workings. The southern mound is 24m in diameter and 0.4m high. These barrows form part of a large and dispersed round barrow cemetery occupying the prominent branching ridge in this area. Other barrows within the cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX1262762802, SX1270362723, SX1284262565

Four bowl barrows N of Greaymare farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery CO445

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.

SX1244664041, SX1273364018, SX1292663963, SX1296463950

Tawna Down round barrows CO451

No information available

SX1308866953, SX1304366935

Bury Castle

CO395

No information available

SX1351969621

Two round cairns, three enclosed and two open stone hut circle settlements, rectangular enclosure and medieval longhouse to the S of Carburrow Tor CO394

The monument includes two round cairns, three enclosed and two open stone hut circle settlements, a rectangular enclosure and a medieval longhouse situated on the summit and the southern slopes of the prominent hill called Carburrow Tor. The two cairns lie at the summit of the tor and survive as circular stony mounds which measure up to 26m in diameter and 2.2m high. The eastern cairn has two small circular shelters and one rectangular shelter built into it and the western cairn has been disturbed at its base by mineral prospecting trenches. A field boundary crosses the summit close to the cairns. To the SSE of the tor is an enclosed stone hut circle settlement, with up to 16 hut circles. Ten of these are linked together by lengths of boundary wall to form an irregularly-shaped enclosure with six others free standing either within the enclosed area or just outside it. The huts vary in diameter internally from 3.5m to 7.5m and are defined by stone walls. Immediately south east of the settlement is a medieval longhouse which survives as a rectangular building of 14m long and 4.5m wide divided by a cross wall. A door on the east side is marked by two orthostats. To the south west of the long house is a single enclosed stone hut circle measuring up to 17m in diameter and located centrally within a roughly circular enclosure of approximately 40m in diameter, possibly of Iron Age date. To the west of this is a roughly rectangular enclosure with a level interior measuring 32m long by 20m wide with a south entrance and a small structure in the north east corner. Immediately south west of the rectangular enclosure is a third enclosed stone hut circle settlement with up to six circular enclosed huts and two outlying huts associated with an oval enclosure and smaller additional fields. The huts vary in size from 5.3m to 6.7m in diameter. To the north west of this settlement is an open settlement of seven substantially-constructed stone hut circles measuring up to 7.7m in diameter. Further to the north west is a further open settlement of up to eight stone hut circles of between 6m to 9m diameter of far less substantial construction.

SX1543870666

Small stone circle at Duloe, 150m SE of Stonetown Farm CO94

he monument includes a small stone circle situated on the upper slopes of an upland ridge forming the watershed between the West Looe and East Looe Rivers. The stone circle survives as an oval ring of eight stones measuring 11.7m long by 10.2m wide. Seven of the stones are earthfast uprights and one is recumbent and broken. All the stones are of quartz and are very large, varying in height from 1m to 2.4m. The circle was originally bisected by a hedge which was removed in 1858 and in 1863 three stones were re-erected and a Bronze Age ribbon-handled urn, containing cremated human bones, was found at the base of the NNE stone during a vain attempt to raise the broken stone. Later smaller stones have been added although it is unclear when these date to.

SX2358658309

Slight univallate hillfort with outworks called Hall Rings CO105

The monument includes a slight univallate hillfort with outworks, situated on the summit of a hill overlooking the valley of a tributary to the West Looe River. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 120m long by 100m wide internally. It is defined by a rampart and largely buried ditch with an entrance to the south east into a small secondary enclosure measuring approximately 90m long by 60m wide and defined by a bank. To the south west lies an outer rampart and ditch with a third outwork approximately 250m to the south west defined by a 400m long bank and partially buried outer ditch. The earthworks are best preserved to the south west; elsewhere they are preserved largely as buried features. At its highest the inner rampart is 4.3m above the ditch, whilst the second rampart is 1.3m high.

SX2140255393

Three bowl barrows 160m W of Little Hendra CO559

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated close to the summit of a ridge between two tributaries of the unnamed river leading to Polperro. The barrows survive as two circular mounds and one oval mound, surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which the construction material was derived. The northern mound measures 40m in diameter and up to 1.7m high. The southern mound is 38m in diameter and 1.5m high. The eastern mound is oval and measures 40m long by 30m wide and up to 1m high. It is cut on the east side by a farm lane.

SX1946154548

Round barrow cemetery 250m south of Wilton Farm [Borderline] CO409

The monument includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on a prominent ridge overlooking the valley of an unnamed river leading to Polperro, at its confluence with a small tributary. The barrow cemetery includes ten closely clustered bowl barrows which survive as circular or slightly oval mounds which vary in diameter from 22m up to 35m and in height from 0.4m up to 1.4m. The surrounding quarry ditches, from which material to construct the mounds was derived, are preserved as buried features. The cemetery is known by the local name 'Mountain Borrowers'. In 1834 ploughing revealed stone, bone fragments and a spearhead. Local enthusiasts then dug exploratory trenches into four of the barrows in around 1840, finding numerous bone fragments, ashes and a couple of implements. In 1845 further excavation revealed evidence for burning, fragments of an urn of Bronze Age date, a small flint and a cist.

SX2003054415

Bake rings later prehistoric – Roman round with attached enclosure and outwork 15008

The monument of Bake Rings includes a near-circular defended settlement, the round, with a sub-rectangular annexe attached to its eastern side and a curved bank and ditch covering the annexe's SE corner. The round consists of an almost circular internal area, c.55m by 50m, defined by a bank and outer ditch. The bank survives 10m wide and rises to 0.5m above the interior level. The ditch is visible 8m - 15m wide, surviving to a maximum depth of 1m below the external ground surface. The sub-rectangular annexe has an internal area of 85m by 75m, and hence is larger than the round to which it was attached. It is defined by a bank and outer ditch of similar proportions except along its line of abutment with the E side of the round's ditch where its bank is absent. The SE corner of its ditch is truncated by the line of the modern road passing the E side of the monument. To the SE of that road, a limited secondary line of earthworks survives as a curving bank, 1m high, with a largely silted outer ditch. This outwork mirrors the curve of the annexe's SE corner and provides a strengthening of the defences at the site of a possible entrance to the annexe. Rounds were agricultural settlements mostly constructed in the period 2nd century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. Although the Bake Rings round has not been excavated, confirmation of its likely later Prehistoric to Roman date comes from the discovery of a squat beehive quern within the SE sector of the round's defence bank. This monument has been mentioned in antiquarian accounts since the early 19th century, when the ditches still survived to a depth of 3m. The monument occupies a shallow saddle in the summit of a low hill in improved pasture on the deeply dissected terrain 4.5km N of the SE Cornish coast. This monument is divided into two separate constraint areas. The hedges, gates and gate-posts that impinge on the site of the monument are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath them, including the earthen hedge-banks, is included.

SX1869354939, SX1879354871

Wayside cross in St Nectas Chapel yard 28466

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

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.

SX1284659977

Listed Buildings

Church of St. Mary the Virgin

60533

Parish Church. Cruciform church of Norman origins. Early remains in west tower rebuilt in circa C13 with later tracery. North transept restored in mid C19. Nave probably late C13, south aisle circa C15, porch probably late C15 and vestry mid C19 to east of north transept. East end of south aisle rebuilt possibly during mid C19 restoration. Rubble stone with slate roofs. Nave and chancel in one with continuous roof. 5-bay south aisle not quite full length of nave. East window 4 light Perpendicular with hood mould and drips. Similar east window to south aisle. Nave north window, 3-lights with cusped heads in square surround possibly partly reused and reset in C19. Evidence of north door. 4 Perpendicular 3-light windows to south aisle with hood moulds and drips. West window of south aisle 3-light Perpendicular with hood moulds and drips. Gabled south porch. 4-centred arch with roll mould in square surround. Sundial dated 1660 above. 4-centred arch to south door with roll mould and chamfered jambs. North transept, north window C19 with rounded heads to 3 lights. Square headed C19 door on east side. West tower on early stone plinth. Unbuttressed in two stages, battlemented with crocketed finials. Pointed chamfered arch to west door with chamfered jambs. Pointed west window under hood mould with late reticulated tracery, circa mid C14. 2-light rectangular bell openings with louvers. Vestry; C19 shouldered arch to entrance on north and 2-light cusped C19 window on east. Interior; arcade to south aisle, 5 bays with type A (Pevsner) granite piers with elongated bases and octagonal flat capitals. Waggon roof to porch, nave, south aisle and chancel. Restored and partly replaced in 1926. Round headed tower arch. Two 4-centred arches to north transept with heavy moulded piers, circa C16 and renewed capitals. Possibly resited. Nave, south aisle and chancel re-seated in late C19. Earlier seating in north transept. Circa C16 oak bench ends have been incorporated into east side of front benches to nave and south aisle. These include a figure of Father Time, 2 figures of saints and instruments of the passion. Rood screen; circa C16. 2 sections of base remain with 4 panels on north and 6 on south in later surround. Panels divided by twisted engaged columns with castellated capitals. The panels include intertwined renaisance foliage, serpents and heads. Upper part has been used as a parclose screen in Boconnoc Church (q.v. Boconnoc Church). Norman pentewan stone font with renewed granite base. Round shaft and cushion head with carved heads on corners. Tree of life on one face with palmettes on other three. Timber pulpit, circa C16, on renewed stone base. Hexagonal with oak carved panels with rounded arches. Intertwined foliage and heraldic arms. Alabaster reredos depicting Last Supper, presented in 1911. 2 painted Commandment boards on south wall of north transept with Lord's Prayer and Creed on ogee-headed boards on east and west walls. Glass: South aisle; early heraldic glass in upper lights of windows. Arms of Pitt, Fortescue and Ryder families. East window, 1878, in memory of G M Fortescue. Unusual carved screen at west end with beak-head figures at base of muntins. Panels depicting stiff figures including woman with serpent, 3 faces (1 en face, 2 in profile) and 2 figures facing each other. Pevsner compares them with Volkskunst of the C18. Village stocks at west end. Bradoc Churchyard possibly a Lan (oval embanked churchyard).

SX1262862114

Boconnoc Parish Church

60506

Parish and manorial church, dedication unknown. Nave circa C14 with south aisle and short north chancel aisle (family chapel) circa late C15. South porch circa C16. South west turret attributed to George Matthew Fortescue who died in 1877. Restored in 1873. Repaired 1935 by grant from Church Building Society. Nave and chancel with moulded granite plinth and roughly coursed stone. Coursed stone on south aisle with moulded coping to parapet. Rubble stone to north chancel aisle and snecked stone in porch. Rag slate roofs. Nave and chancel under one continuous roof. Chancel projects beyond 2-bay north chancel aisle. 6-bay south aisle projects slightly beyond nave at west. Tracery considerably restored in 1873. East window 3-light C19 Perpendicular tracery. Three 3-light windows with C19 round heads on north side of nave. Mullions, hoods and drips original. Two 3-light and one 2-light Perpendicular C19 windows to north chancel aisle. South aisle east window with 2-light Perpendicular window with C19 cusped heads. Hoods and mullions appear original. Three 3-light C19 Perpendicular windows on south of south aisle. West door in west end of south aisle with Tudor arch with roll moulding. C19 2-light window with intersecting tracery above. Engaged octagonal turret with splayed arched openings, 1 an earlier reset window. Octagonal bell turret above with splayed elliptical arched openings and battlemented parapet above a string course. Gabled porch with pointed arched opening. Sundial inscribed RC DT TG 1716 set at an angle above. Interior: 6-bay arcade with type A (Pevsner) granite piers with octagonal capitals and moulded bases. Identical 2-bay arcade to north chancel aisle. Original waggon roof to nave ceiled with carved arcade plate and bosses. Waggon roof to north chancel aisle restored and partly replaced. Some original bosses with carved arcade plate remaining. Waggon roof to south porch restored. Soissor brace roof, C19, to south aisle. Musicians gallery at west end of south aisle. Furnishings: seating - largely replaced, some in late C19, but earlier benches with fielded panels on south of south aisle. Possibly C18 decorated bench ends with carved naturalistic foliage have been incorporated into the east side of the front benches of the nave and into benches at the east end of the south aisle. Rood screen, circa early C16, possibly taken from Bradoc Church (q.v.) has been used as a parclose screen to the north chancel aisle. Comprises 2 sets of 3 panels divided by arcade pier with Perpendicular tracery on partly restored base with banded quatrefoils and blind arches. Font, circa C15. Stone, on recarved octagonal base. Square with cushioned bowl decorated with cusped decorative patterns in circles. On tall cylindrical shaft with four engaged octagonal capitals to round shafts, one at each corner. Octagonal oak pulpit, 1629, decorated with cherubs holding musical instruments at each corner. Panels of carved naturalistic foliage, slightly cruder than those of reused bench ends. Original timber base. Reredos, erected 1888 reusing carved wood from Boconnoc House. Carved oak altar table with inscription 'Made by me Sir. Raynold Mohun, 1621.' Oak seat to left of altar table '1659 I H'. 14 Chippendale chairs in north chancel aisle. Large plaster royal arms of Charles II, probably by Michael Chuke of Kilkhampton (q.v. Kilkhampton, Launcells and Markam Churches). Monuments: to Penelope Mohun, 1637 on north wall of east end of south aisle. Kneeling figures of woman looking towards altar. In aedicular surround with cherubs in spandrels and wreath of foliage behind figure. Painted, slate and alabaster. At high level above arcade on south of nave are 2 fine carved reliefs. 1 on west of woman kneeling, facing altar. In rectangular surround. That on east with figures of time (with hour glass) and death (skeleton) standing by sleeping figure. Several decorative C17 slate gravestones have been reset into floor of nave and south aisle

SX1469360593

Church of St. Cuby; Various GII Listed monuments

60675

Parish church. Consecrated 1321. Church probably of cruciform plan in C13. Tower circa early to mid C13. Church extended with addition of 4-bay north aisle in C15. 2-bay chantry chapel for Colshull family added at east end of north aisle in late C15. North transept added in C16. Restored in 1860-1 by St Aubyn at cost of £2,700, Patrons, Bewes family. Restoration included part rebuilding of walls to nave, south transept, north aisle and chancel; addition of south porch and re-roofing of church. The tower, originally 3 stages, had begun to incline northwards. In 1861 the top stage was removed and a pyramid roof substituted. Church of snecked ashlar limestone with moulded plinth to nave, south porch, south transept and chancel. Lower plinth to north aisle and north transept. Both probably contemporary with C19 alterations. Moulded plinth to Colshull chapel on north east. Stone rubble tower with set back stone rubble buttresses to lower stage only and with set-offs, renewed on north west and north east corners. C19 slate roofs with nave and chancel in one. Slate pyramid roof to tower. Church comprises nave, chancel, north and south transepts, square tower at south of south transept and south porch. South side of nave with C19 3-light Perpendicular window, probably in original opening. South transept with C19 door with granite arch at angle with nave. South elevation of tower with C19 granite 2-centred arched opening with engaged columns and C19 plank door. Pointed relieving arch above, pierced at apex by later freestone dressed window. Lancets, louvered in second and third stages on west, south and east elevations. East side of transept with 2, probably C19 lancet windows with pointed relieving arches. To east, beyond transept, 2 Perpendicular windows with partly renewed granite tracery beneath 4-centred arches with hoodmoulds. Priests door between with freestone dressed 4-centred arch with hoodmould. Chamfered arch and jambs with stops. 4-light Perpendicular east window beneath 4-centred arch with hoodmould. North east chapel with late C15 unusual east window of high quality of 4- lights beneath 4-centred arch with moulded jambs and mullions and ornate cusped lights. Carved label steps with grotesque figure at apex. The north windows of chapel with original late C15 Perpendicular tracery with moulded mullions, cills and jambs with ornate cusped lights. Rood loft projection to west, contemporary with chapel with quatrefoiled light with cusped light above. A castellated cornice and moulded string course decorated with grotesques and gargoyles continues around the chapel and rood loft projection. North transept with circa C19 door surround on east and C19 4-light Perpendicular north window beneath 4-centred arch. North side of north aisle with 2 original circa C15 3-light Perpendicular windows beneath 4-centred arches. Both with hoodmoulds. Blocked north door between, in rectangular granite surround with inner 4-centred roll moulded arched opening. Incised spandrels with eroded carved label stops. Renewed C19 tracery in west windows of nave and north aisle. C19 south porch, gabled with steeply sloping roof. 2-centred moulded arched opening. with similar arch to south door. C19 south door with cover moulds. Interior C19 waggon roof to nave, north aisle, north and south transept and south porch. Reused carved bosses in C19 waggon roof to chancel. 4-bay north arcade of Pentewan stone; tall shafts with unusual variation of type A (Pevsner) piers with moulding comprising 2 pronounced fillets to right and left of the deep hollow, tall bases slightly masked by raised floor, capitals decoratively carved and moulded 4-centred arcade arches with pronounced crank at springing. 2-bay north east Colshull Chapel with decoratively carved arcade, moulded piers as in north aisle with hollows decoratively carved with heraldic motifs, intertwined foliage, grapes and vine leaves so producing convex moulded shaft carved tall bases with quatrefoils in central panels and moulded 4-centred arcade arches with central hollow chamfer. Ateast end, arcade arch rests on carved corbelled bracket of angels head. South transept arch similar to arcade arches of north aisle. North transept arch, slightly more pointed with heavy moulded arch. Tower arch blocked. C19 furnishings. Oak seats in chancel and Colshull Chapel, from Balliol College, Oxford, donated in 1937. C19 pulpit. Late C19 reredos by Harry Hems of Exeter. Circa C15 octagonal font of granite; octagonal bowl, lead lined and decorated with quatrefoils in square panels. Baptistry with decorated marble pavement laid in 1900. Further font in north aisle, near north transept, known as St Cuby's Font. Circular granite font from holy well (qv St Cubys Well, B 3254). Possibly of pre-Christian origin and possibly carved with figures of griffin and dolphin. Holy water stoup to west of south door. Square in plan with decorated carved panels with bulbous foliage. Possibly late C14. In chancel, piscina with cusped arch with projecting basin carved with quatrefoils. North transept probably added in C16. Reset circa late C15 carved parclose screen, probably part of rood screen. Incorporates symbols of saints and Colshull family arms. 4 bays with first, second and fourth bays with carved 3-light Perpendicular traceried openings. Moulded base with cusped lights below with later panelling. Partly restored in circa C19. Colshull Chapel with circa late C15 carved parclose screen. 4-bays with 3-light Perpendicular traceried openings at junction with north aisle. Elaborately carved with intertwined foliage and decorated with shields. Screen of 3 panels, each of 4-light continues to east in first bay of arcade dividing chantry chapel from chancel. Perpendicular tracery with plain later panels below. Memorials Large number of fine memorials in Colshull Chapel. Vault beneath Colshull Chapel used for burials until 1889. Recumbent effigy of knight in plate armour, Sir John Colshull who died in 1485. Second richest man in Cornwall. Decorated with carved panels with quatrefoils and shields. On west end has relief of crucifixion. Inscription Johe's Colshull 1483 around margin of tablet. Beneath north window table tomb of John Killiow of Westnorth (qv Westnorth Manor), died 1610 and wife Dorothy Trevelyan who died in 1600 and whose arms are impaled with those of her husband on panel above tomb. Strapwork

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

decoration. 3 slate memorials: to Anna Coffyn, died 1592, in Elizabethan dress holding gloves and book. 2 shields in spandrels with skull below: To Maria Arundel, died in 1629, daughter of Thomas Arundel and niece of Sir John Arundel who defended Pendennis Castle, Falmouth. Verse with anagram of name 'Man a dry laurel'. Below east window of chapel, slate with 2 Elizabethan ladies with their families. Well carved. Other memorials include 1 to Henry Bewes by William Adran, 1793, signed 'Adran Fect London'. Well executed with relief of woman with portrait medallion of dead man. Also to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Buller, Bart of Trenant Park (qv Trenant) 1764-1824, sarcophagus with urn and heraldic arms. Also to Jeremiah Miles, 1746; to Isac Miles, rectory St Pinnock, 1766; Johannis Ogilvie, 1839; John Grigg of Bodbrane (qv Bodbrane) died 1792, Martha Nicholas Grigg died 1810; Thomas Bewes, died 1857 and Edward Bewes died 1806. Glass; 2 windows in south wall of chancel in memory of Rev. P Bush, who was responsible for the restoration of church, and his wife. 1893 one of David, St Paul and Isaiah. The other of Faith, Charity and Hope which is signed in the right-hand corner with signature of 3 bees, probably by Percy Bacon and Brothers. Former rector, Rev. Robert Scott, partner with Liddell in production of the Greek Lexicon. Church stands on a lan.
SX2346458095

Church of St. Circus and Julitta 60605

Parish church, church enlarged and partly rebuilt prior to 1336 when rededicated by Bishop Grandisson. Tower, south aisle, porch and south door of this date. North aisle and south chapel probably circa C15. Said to have been cruxiform plan before 1336. Rubblestone with slate roofs with nave and chancel in one with continuous roof. 5 bay south aisle with south chapel under another single roof, not quite full length of chancel. 4 bay south aisle continuing to west end of south chapel. Moulded tower plinth. Differing plinth to south aisle and south porch, to south aisle chapel, to chancel and to north aisle. Octagonal rood stair turret on east end of south aisle. Angle buttress on north-east and north-west corners of north aisle. Much tracery replaced in late C19 and C20 and restored. South aisle west window, replaced 3-light Perpendicular tracery. South aisle with 4 Perpendicular 3-light windows with cusped heads beneath rectangular hood. Window on east of south aisle C19 restoration. South priests door with 4-centred arch with slight cavetto mould. East end of south aisle, 3-light Perpendicular window with tracery partly replaced. Similar to east window. 3-light window to east of north aisle replaced. North aisle with four 3-light Perpendicular windows beneath 4-centred arches. C19 restoration and replacement. Tower of 2 stages with thick stepped angle buttress, battlemented cornice without pinnacles. Staircase projection on north side with small rectangular slit openings. 2-centred arch to west door with moulded jambs stopped on right. Base eroded and partly replaced on left. Hood with round stops. 3-light Perpendicular window above in 2-centred arch with hood and drips. Moulded jambs. Tracery partly restored. 2-light trefoiled belfry openings with slate louvres beneath rectangular hoods on 4 faces. South porch with 2-centred granite arch with moulded jambs with double roll with cavetto between. Hood with carved labels. South door with 2-centred granite arch with double roll mould and cavetto similar but on a slightly smaller scale than outer door. Rounded arch to niche above south door with inscription dated 1773. C18 south door. 5 bay arcade to south aisle with granite piers with 4 demi shafts with 4 sharply keeled minor shafts between. Heavy moulded round capitals and wide 2-centred arches to arcade. To east end, east bay of arcade with 4-centred arch springing from engaged Pevsner type A moulding to east. 4 bay arcade to north aisle with 4 demi shafts with 4 minor shafts between. Capitals more angular with carved faces and 4- centred arches to arcade. Earlier responds. Original waggon roof in porch with ornate reused bosses in porch (cf pulpit). Waggon roof to nave, aisles and chancel plastered. Carved contemporary wall plates on moulded stone wall plate. Tower arch slightly pointed, un moulded. Chamfered tower door with stops. Squint between north aisle and chance. 5 bench ends circa 1520 in south aisle chapel. Nave and chancel reseted. C15 font of elvan stone. Octagonal wall with faces decorated with trefoil and quatrefoils in roundels. Waisted with octagonal base. Simple C18 timber pulpit further ornamented with roof carvings from Oxford Colleges comprising classical foliage festoons, cartouches and crossed keys. Similar to reused bosses in porch. Painted Royal arms of Charles II, 1661 in north wall of chancel and Royal arms of George III c.1780 to east of south door. Restored in 1977. Memorials: above south door in south aisle to Nicholas Courtney, Gent, 1589. Peal of 6 bells cast in 1770 and dedicated to St Veep. Cast by Pennington of Bradford in meadow opposite church yard. Virgin peal, that is they come from the moulds in perfect tune. No other examples in England. Bell frame 1936. Churchyard probably a lan. Advowson attached to manor of Manely at time of conquest.
SX1400454993

Church of St. Sampson; Various GII Listed monuments. 70995

Parish church. The chapel at St Sampson, annexed to the Priory at Tywardreath, is recorded from 1281; extensively rebuilt between about 1450-1500, and consecrated as a separate Church in 1509. Restoration of 1842 included removal of the screen and repairs to the roof. South porch dated 1856 MR, for Martha Rasleigh, probably rebuilt at this time. Tower and west end restored by Hine and Rogers in 1891, dated on cill of south aisle window. Slatestone rubble with granite quoins and dressings; tower of squared granite moorstone with granite dressings. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles, plain ridge tiles to nave. Plan: nave and chancel in one, of one build, with later south aisle and south porch; the nave and chancel probably largely dating from the early C15. Late C15 west tower. Former priest's door in north side of chancel used as entrance for the north vestry of mid C19. Perpendicular style. Nave has 3 windows to north, 2 of 4 lights, with square heads, nave-moulded surround, cusped lights and through mullions; smaller 3-light similar window to west. Between the 2 eastern windows, a rubble buttress with pitched slate top; between the 2 windows to west, early C20 brick flue. The north vestry has gable end to north, with pointed arched window with 2-light casement with Y tracery in wood. The chancel has one window to north, of 4 lights, set high in the wall, as on north side of nave. East gable end has tall C15 4-centred arched window, of 4-lights, with cusped heads and upper Y tracery, hood mould with square stops. No joint visible to the south aisle. The south aisle is of 5 bays, with the porch in the 2nd bay from the west. Three 4- light windows to south, as one the north side of the nave, with some mullions replaced in C19. To the west, 2-light window in Pentewan stone, with trefoil heads to lights, probably a replacement of the 1891 restoration. The west end of the aisle has a tall 4-centred arched 3-light window, with the central light taller, cusped lights, upper tracery and hood mould, probably also of late C19. The east end of the aisle has a C15 granite window, of 4-lights, with 4-centred arch, cusped lights with upper Y tracery and hoodmould. Gabled south porch has raised coped verges and cross finial, limestone date plaque over doorway with inscription: Holiness unto the Lord MR MDCCLVI. 4-centred arched outer doorway with roll mouldings, trefoils in spandrels and square hood mould. To the left side, a roughly hewn segmental granite archway, giving access to the holy well (q.v.). Interior of porch has granite floor and plain wagon roof with moulded ribs, ceiled. Inner tall 4-centred arched roll-moulded doorway, door with raised studded rim and battens, possibly re-made in 1856. 2-stage tower without plinth, with small weathered buttresses at junction between to south aisle and nave. First stage has moulded string course, and rising from this corner pilasters with moulded tops, as vestigial buttresses; to string course and embattled parapet, rebuilt in the late C19. Low west door with 4-centred arch, chamfered, with plain C19 door with hood mould and relieving arch; 3-light window above, rebuilt in late C19, with cusped lights and upper tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould with relieving arch. 2nd stage has 3-light bell-opening to each side with cusped lights and upper tracery, 4-centred arch with hood mould and slate louvres. To south a rectangular chamfered lancet below the bell-opening. Interior Plastered walls and granite floor. Both nave and chancel, and south aisle, retain C15 wagon roof, restored in early C19, with some wall-plates replaced in the wrong order. Nave and chancel in one, with 17-bay roof, unceiled, with moulded ribs and carved bosses; parts of C15 structure remaining, mostly of C19. 7-bay arcade between nave and chancel and south aisle; this has 4-centred arches, with 2 orders of mouldings, Pevsner A-type piers with ring capitals, 2 piers and arches at east end in granite, others in Pentewan stone. The north side of the chancel has a 3-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway, set in a flat-headed surround with wave moulding, C18 door with strap hinges. The south aisle has a 17-bay roof, ceiled, moulded ribs and bosses, more wall-plate remaining than in nave. Tudor arch to south doorway. Granite steps up to tower arch, a tall 4-centred arch with impost mouldings. C19 wooden screen tower arch. West door has heavy flat granite lintel serving as cill for west window. Fittings : Octagonal granite font in south aisle, appears of C19. Pulpit in nave, made from late C15/early C16 bench ends. Reading desk and sanctuary chair also made from bench ends. C18 reredos panelling and communion rail with turned balusters. In south aisle, a carved stone mask corbel. In nave, Royal coat of arms of James II, painted on board, dated 1685. Panelled pews of 1842 in nave and south aisle. Monuments in nave: early C18 slate tablet with incised border and central panel with verses, to Edmund Constable, 1716. In south aisle, a marble sarcophagus on slate ground, with pediment and shield of arms, to Harriot Graham, 1833. Glass: chancel north window has fragments of late C15 stained glass, believed to be figures of St Sampson and St Anthony. Chancel east window of 1898, south aisle east window 1907, other windows some later stained glass and lattice glazing.
SX1205055156

Church of St. Lalluw; Various GII Listed tombchests 61302

Parish church. Consecrated 1293. Tower possibly C13. Main body of Church C15. North aisle circa early C15, extended circa mid C15, possibly contemporary with erection of south aisle and chancel which extended 1 meter to east of south aisle. Chancel further extended in 1865 during restoration. Upper stage of tower and spire late C14 or early C15. Rubblestone with slate roofs. Comprises west tower, spire, 5 bay north aisle with north porch and 5 bay south aisle with south porch, nave and chancel. West tower of 2 stages with set back buttresses to lower stage. Battlements project on corbel table. West door with 3-centred granite arch with roll moulded jambs. Round headed relieving arch. 3-light Perpendicular west window. Tall narrow 1-light belfry openings with pointed heads below rectangular hoods with labels. Slate louvers. Octagonal recessed spire of stone with moulded cap. North aisle; west window, 3-light circa late C16 Perpendicular window with round headed lights. In earlier partly blocked opening. North side with three 3-light Perpendicular windows. 2 to east of porch circa C15 beneath 2-centred arches with labels. Window to west of porch C19 copy. North porch, gabled end with 2-centred arch possibly of Polyphant stone with moulded arch and jambs. Inner north door with 2-centred Polyphant stone arch with deep cavetto mould. Hoods and labels. To east of north side, straight joint indicating extension of north aisle. Further straight joints possibly for rood loft stair projection now removed. To east, mid C15 3-light Perpendicular window with central raised light, similar to windows in south aisle. East windows of north and south aisles similar; 3-light Perpendicular granite tracery beneath 4-centred arches. North window restored. East chancel window, Perpendicular, (-light tracery, circa 1865. South aisle with four 3-light Perpendicular windows. East window original granite tracery. 2 central windows restored. South door partly altered. 2-centred chamfered granite arch. South porch with moulded granite 4-centred arch. Sundial above dated 1702. Inner door 2-centred freestone arch with hood and labels. Blocked Holy Water stoup to right. Interior; Original sealed waggon roofs to nave, north and south aisle. Moulded ribs with carved bosses. Carved timber wall plates on north side of nave and south side of north aisle. Traces of paint and gilding of bosses to north aisle waggon roof. Original waggon roof to south and north arcade with some recarved bosses. 5 bay north arcade with 4-centred moulded arcade arches. Type A (Pevsner) moulded granite piers with moulded bases and banded capitals. South arcade possibly by local masons. Complicated moulded 4-centred arcade arches with type A (Pevsner) moulded granite piers with with cruder moulded bases and banded capitals. C19 furnishings. Pulpit with carved panels by Hems of Exeter. Pulpit with carved panels illustrating Artic voyage of Trelawny Jago's ship, Enterprise, in search of Sir John Franklyn who had been lost at sea. Font of Caen Stone, octagonal shaft on square base with rounded corners. Square bowl with rounded corners. Pyramid oak font cover 1916. No rood screen although evidence of position on arcade piers. Monuments; In south-east corner of south aisle, classical marble monument to Jonathan Trelawny of Coldrennick, died 1653 and wife Philoede, died 1674. Broken pediment above with heraldic arms. Directly below, semi-circular slate memorial possibly top of the slate tomb to I.T. Well carved, possibly late C17. 2 putti with heraldic arms. Black marble slab on north wall of chancel to Lud. Stephens, 1724, vicar of Menheniot for 40 years. At base of pulpit, brass inscription set in floor, circa 1386 to Sir Ralph Carmynow. Reputed to be earliest brass in Cornwall. North side of north wall to Edward Trelawny, Dean of Exeter, died 1726. Classical. Tablet to Lady Charlotte Carr by M. Eames of Exeter. Letter of King Charles to Cornish on north wall over north door. 6 bells, re-hung, first cast in C18. Westher Vane on spire presented by Darell Trelawny, High Sheriff of Cornwall. Fixed in July 1781. William of Wykham was instituted at Menheniot in 1365 In 1965 the dedication reverted from Antoninus to Lalluw.

SX2878962820

Boconnoc House 60504

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

County House, presently unoccupied, C16/17, home of Mohun family, extended after 1719 for Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras, and in 1772 a south (picture gallery) wing added by the amateur owner Thomas Pitt, 1st Baron Camelford in association with Charles Rawlinson (carpenter and joiner, Lostwithiel): reputed to have been repaired by Sir John Soane: C19 additions, C20 alterations including 1772 wing demolished by Corvell, Drewitt & Wheatley, 1971. Rubble stone, formerly stuccoed east front with ashlar dressings and carved and moulded timber, slate roofs and brick stacks. 2 storeys with garrets and part cellars. Former L-shaped plan, now reduced to I-plan consisting of nearly symmetrical 8 window east front with 1 bay C18 symmetrical flanking wings breaking forward. 4 storey C19 block adjoins at north and reduced to 3 storeys in C20, making an 11 window front. Kitchens under south (demolished) wing now filled in under the C18 terrace. C16/17 remodelled main range has thick walls with C18 refronting consisting of regular fenestration, large classical timber frontispiece at entrance doorway in fourth opening from left consisting of entablature with triglyphs and slightly projecting canopy at stone plat band level supported by 2 timber pilasters with Roman Doric caps and bases flanking pair of 3 panel doors with spoked fanlight and broken cornice at door head. Stuccoed plinth and stone cill course with 3 C18 tall sashes each sash plated with internal shutters to right. Eight C19 casement windows with 3-panes per casement and stone cills in corresponding position above floor. All windows have flat stone voissiors and all glazing bars are thin. Moulded cornice and parapet partly hides 5 flat roofed dormers with sashes of 3 panes above 3 panes arranged in an attempt to overcome the asymmetrical entrance position. Flanking wings, without plinth or cill courses each have tripartite timber sash 6 panes above 6 panes in centre and 4 panes above 4 panes under rubble stone segmental voussiors, perhaps of later design than the C18 first floor moulded and carved timber Palladian window. Ionic columns flank remains of barred sashes of uncertain pattern. Garret dormers over as below. C19 north block pair of wood casements, south elevation of barred sashes on each floor under cornice and parapet, C20 return end where picture gallery demolished has replica Palladian window at first floor. Mansard roof of small slates with lead ridge rolls over the whole with hipped ends over wings and hipped over C19 north block. C19 character to newly exposed west side of house partly masked by C20 single storey screen wall. C18 entrance elevation to cellared kitchens remains below west end of terrace. Interior: coved and moulded ceiling to entrance hall with C19 Ionic screen of coupled columns and responds in false work. To right 4 bay room (site of former hall) with good C18 details including elaborate plaster ceiling of perimeter ribs contained by enriched pulvinated and modillion cornice. Aedicules with shell heads below entablature on consoles and break forward below dado, flanking a doorcase set inside a pedimented entablature on Ionic fluted pilasters. Plastered picture frames each side of cast iron grate of circa 1820. Lions heads with floral drops below, between each window architrave. Staircase on left of entrance hall has C19/20 attempt in wood at Imperial staircase with mural painting to walls and ceiling in Edwardian Neo-classical guise. Rooms on south end fitted out in similar style except in picture gallery anteroom where the remaining features and salvaged casing timbers suggest better quality. C18 ground floor north wing panelled full height in billiard room and deep cornice of vine leaves of early C19 character in large smoking room immediately to west. First floor rooms generally C18 panelled to dado level. A park of considerable landscape merit of 1st Baron Camelford's time surrounds the house. The house is sited with similar relationship to Parish Church as Landydrack. Soan's repairs have not been identified. The south projecting wing appears once to have extended further to the east. Garrets, roofs and north block not inspected.

SX1463260562

Clock tower and attached steps

382107

Clock tower. Datestone 1733. Rubble lower stage and slatehanging above; grouted slate roofs with projecting eaves on wooden brackets. Square plan. Chinoiserie detail. 3 stages with pagoda-like upper stage with paired louvred openings and surmounted by a weather-vane. West front has triangular-arched opening with decorative tracery with noisier and boards behind; clockface to stage above has 1 hand only and was made by 'John Belling of Bodmine'. Carved slate sundial of 1777, fitted non-operational to west wall with Connock-Hodge crest and inscribed 'EVERY HOUR/SHORTENS LIFE'. Plain opening to north with old panelled door. The cast bell is inscribed: 'John Connock, His Bell 1620'. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: adjoining south side are wide flight of steps rising to terrace and flanked by dressed granite piers with ball finials.

SX2403366552

Bible Christian chapel

62187

ST CLEER SX 26 NW 10/50 Bible Christian Chapel 21.8.64 GV II* Bible Christian chapel. Dated 1846. Slate rubble, front rendered and lined out, partly slate hung, with rusticated granite dressings. Hipped slate roof with lead rolls to hips and ridge; deep eaves. Plan: single auditorium plan, with entrance to front and ritual east to rear; front entrance leads to lobby, with stair to right and left leading to the gallery at the front and sides, facing the rostrum to rear. Exterior: Tall single-storey, on chamfered granite plinth; central double doors with fanlight and round-arched rusticated granite surround, with datestone above with upper sans serif lettering: BC CHAPEL 1846. Tall round-arched window to right and left, 48 panes each with radial glazing bars, surrounds as the doorway. Right side has 2 round arched windows, set high in the wall, of 20 panes each with radial glazing bars, surrounds as on front. Left side slate-hung at upper level, with 2 windows as on right side. Rear is slate-hung, with 2 larger 48-pane windows with round arches, as on front, without granite surround. Interior: exceptionally well-preserved interior, with gallery and good quality original fittings rare for this date and for completeness, including box pews and leader's pews.

SX2432468210

Cross SE of Pendean House

382270

Preaching cross. Possibly pre-Conquest. Bulbous-headed roughly-hewn granite monolith set in a granite base. Remains of possibly flared cross visible to one face of head

SX2487464614

Guildhall

382198

County court and town hall with clock tower. 1858. By Reeves of Reeves & Butcher. Coursed dressed freestone with granite dressings; hipped slate roof with projecting granite eaves on modillions; axial brick stacks; cast-iron ogee gutters. Corner site plan with 5 bays to Fore Street and 3 bays plus clock tower to Pike Street. Italianate style. 2 storeys plus attic and 3 stages of clock tower above eaves level. Rusticated rock-faced dressings to ground floor and vermiculated rustications to corner piers flanking Fore Street front. 5 windows to Fore Street; 3 windows to Pike Street. Round-arched horned sashes with margin panes within moulded ordered stone architraves on moulded sills linked to plain string and tall keylocks linked to moulded sill band of squat attic storey with deeply recessed windows with margin panes; roundels over corner. Ground floor is open loggia round arcade to Fore Street with original cast-iron gates on left and window with spoked fanlight to similar opening to Pike Street. Clocktower has 2 round-arched lights to each face: 1st stage above roof has cast-iron grilles; 2nd stage has squat engaged columns with rear ionic capitals; moulded string above and clock face to each side under open segmental pediments linked to moulded cornice on paired stone consoles; all surmounted by weather vane. INTERIOR: original open-well open-string staircase with mahogany handrail scrolled over newel; quatrefoil tracery supporting 2nd flight and landing above. Council chamber with panelled ceiling and other features not inspected. A fine and prominent example of its type, by a noteworthy local architect.

SX2520364561

Parish Church of St. Martin

382155

Parish church. Some reused Norman fragments, mostly C15 south chapel from 1428, south chancel aisle of 1430, additions to north from 1477, Norman tower repaired in 1675 of which the doorway and some Norman fragments are incorporated into the present 1903 tower by John Sampson of Liskeard; restored 1879 and 1890. Slatestone rubble walls, some granite ashlar, granite and freestone dressings; dry Delabole slate roofs behind embattled parapets. Large complex plan: 5-bay nave, 3-bay choir chancel, west tower, north aisle with chantry chapel projections south aisle, 3-bay Lady Chapel, north and south porches and two C20 vestries. 3-stage embattled tower with offset corner buttresses has 3-centred arched doorway inscribed 1627, otherwise 1903 with Perpendicular-style features including large west window and paired louvred bell-stage windows with linked hoodmoulds under a machicolated parapet cornice. Overall the church is 8 bays plus tower and except for C19 east windows to chancel and south aisle the windows are C15, most with original outer frame but with mullions and tracery partly or wholly replaced in the C19. There are 13 consecration crosses in various positions to north and south aisles and a sundial to east side of porch dated 1779. South elevation has weathered buttresses dividing the bays with angle buttresses at the corners. 2-storey porch has 4-centred arched doorway with quatrefoils to the spandrels; 2-light cinquefoil-headed window over which is flanked by empty statue niches but has smaller niche with statue above. North elevation is articulated by having alternate projecting bays with 4-light traceried windows to each bay. North porch has 4-centred arched doorway with similar 4-light windows over. INTERIOR: large lofty interior has plastered or lime-washed walls; C15 tall standard A (Pevsner) granite arcades with 4-centred arches: 5 bays flanking the nave; 2 bays flanking the choir and 3 bays between south aisle and the Lady Chapel. Arches to choir and east end of south aisle spring from moulded responds over reset carved Norman heads. C15 stone vaults to chantry chapels and chamfered rear arches to all windows. C19 waggon roofs. Some carved fragments of C15 waggon roofs are displayed in the Lady Chapel. Fittings: Norman font bowl set in E wall as stoup; C15 piscina to S aisle; C16 piscina to N aisle (E end); C16 font with large Gothic-style font cover of 1917; beautifully carved octagonal oak pulpit of 1636 by Peter Short; GR coat of arms 1747; nowy-headed painted panels with names of benefactors to N porch; pine pews of 1856; early C20 Gothic-style choir stalls, memorial parlouse screens 1897; memorial benches with ends carved in C16 style to Lady Chapel; altar by J Sampson with top of oak from Mount Hebron and front panels of olive wood from Gethsemane; freestone reredos with blind traceried panels and memorial windows with coloured glass to E end and to S except for one and to W end. Monuments include: resited chest tomb lid under reredos to Thomas Johnson d.1666 aged 57; monument to Dorothy, wife of Richard Roberts, Mayor of Liskeard, d.1697; marble, slate and freestone aedicule with crest to S wall of Lady Chapel to John Trehawk, d.1710 aged 32 and several wall monuments to chantry chapels including marble by Captain Thomas Byam Martin and officers of HMS Implacable to the memory of Lieutenant Joseph Hawkey, d.1809 aged 23; marble to Sophia Badley, d.1839, by Crocker of Plymouth; marble to John Marke of Woodhill Manor (qv), d.1823 aged 63 and to N wall a marble to Sedly Bastard Marke, son of John Marke, d.1855 aged 19. Except for Truro Cathedral one of the 3 largest churches in Cornwall, distinguished by its many chantry chapels erected at the expense of the various town guilds.

SX2540564405

Cross adjacent to SE corner of Church of St. Martin

382158

Preaching cross. Medieval or possibly pre-Conquest. Tall granite monolith in the shape of a Latin cross, with Latin cross incised to each face, set into a granite base.

SX2542664392

Cartuther Barton and courtyard buildings to NE

61269

Cartuther Barton and courtyard buildings to north east 21.8.64 GV II* House and outbuildings. House late C17, incorporating some earlier features. Partly remodelled in late C18. Built for John Cole. Rubble slatestone. Slate roof with gabled ends. Projecting rear lateral stack incorporated in later outshut and 2 brick stacks on rear north east slope. Single depth plan extended with

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

outshuts to rear. 3 rooms wide with 2 wide cross passages between and 2 staircases in rear projecting wings. 2 storeys, regular 5 window front. Ground floor partly remodelled in late C18 with 4 late C18 15/10 pane sashes without horns. Crown glass. Cut stone segmental arches. First window in wider opening, partly blocked. Third window in blocked entrance. Door between first and second window 6-panelled with fanlight above. Moulded timber hood with flat roof supported on moulded brackets. Rubblestone wall flanking doorway partly rebuilt. Above five 12-pane sashes all without horns and with exposed sash boxes. Heavy early C18 glazing bars with exception of second window. Timber lintels, replaced above second window. Dentilled cornice. Interior; Room on left with late C17 bolection moulded panels and chair rail. Early C18 cyma reversa moulded cornice. C20 fireplace. Niche circa 1750s on north corner with round arched opening and moulded key, panelled pilasters and 4 shaped shelves with shell motif above. Room on far right with circa early C16 large granite fireplace with 4-centred arch, roll moulding and hollow chamfer. Unusual stops of jambs similar to those of inner door at Tencreek. (q.v. Tencreek Farmhouse Menheniot Parish). Circa late C17 staircase in rear projecting wing on north. Closed string with square newels. Turned balusters and heavy, wide moulded rail ramped at corners. Half-newel and rail in relief on opposite wall, repeated as dado balustrade. Bedroom on left with late C17 fielded panels and bolection mouldings. Chair rails and late C17 cornice comprising cyma corona ovolo, cavetto and ovolo. Late C17 chimney piece. Simple bolection moulded chimney piece with possibly original oil-on-wood painting. Rustic scene. Delft tile splay to fireplace. In powder room above ground floor entrance, complete late C17 bolection moulded panels with restored painted panels of formal garden perspectives with tree-lined avenues. Oil-on-timber. Painted surrounds possibly later. Other bedrooms with late C17 fielded panels and bolection mouldings. Late C17 cornices and early C18 cyma-reversa cornices. Doorcases and double bolection moulded doors intact throughout. Roof timbers; 13 bays with heavy principals cranked at feet and resting on wall plate. Chamfered below collars with run-out stops. Halved and pegged collars and trencched purlins. Diagonally set ridge. To rear, courtyard buildings including single storied store, bakehouse and piggery. Erected 1844 by Samuel Kekewich (datestone STK), Rubblestone with slate and galvanised roofs with gabled ends. Central 2 storey bakehouse with 8 rows of dove holes in gable ends. Interior with segmental granite arch to fireplace with hollow chamfer. Bake oven on left-hand side. North-east side of courtyard with reset granite arch in rubblestone wall. Pointed arch with hollow chamfers and pyramid stops. Hood above with diamond- shaped labels stop. Domesday Manor. In c1400 manor was carried by the heiress of the Eling family (who took the name Cartuther) to the estate of the Becketts. Temp. Queen Elizabeth I, seat of Robert Beckett. Mentioned by Richard Symonds in his diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War when (entry for Friday August 2, 1644) it was described as a large old house. In circa mid C17 passed to the Cole family. John Cole, according to C S Gilbert, was responsible for erecting the plain unornamented mansion and for destroying the old house and its chapel. Gilbert also describes the house as being 'easily distinguished through an avenue of stately trees.' (q.v. painted powder room). 1686 William Morshead married sister of J Cole and the property then passed to their son William. Several glass bottles have since been found by the present owner including one with 1762 W marked on side. Morshead Cartuther In 1809 the manor was purchased by Samuel Kekewich. SX2635663156

Polgover

60704

House. Circa C17 remodelled and extended in circa 1700. Stone rubble base with brick front elevation in irregular bonds. Rendered side and rear elevations. Slate roof with hipped ends with regular slate on front elevation and scantle slate to rear. 2 rear lateral chimney stacks with rendered brick shafts to front rooms later incorporated into rear extensions and further rear lateral chimney stack with rendered brick shaft serving rear service room on right. Originally probably 2 room and through passage plan with 2 rooms heated by rear lateral chimney stack. Considerably remodelled in circa 1700 when the facade was refaced with brick, the passage was widened and the 2 front rooms remodelled, a wide stair was placed to the rear of the passage and service rooms added with a dairy on back left and kitchen on back right thus producing a double depth plan. 2 storeys originally symmetrical 7-window front with brick segmental arches to openings. Brick string course above ground floor openings and brick quoin strips and pilaster strips flanking entrance. Several blocked openings. Ground floor with first, third, fifth and seventh openings from left blocked. Second opening with C19 3-light cross window with crown glass and glazing bars with similar window asymmetrically placed in sixth opening. Central C19 panelled door with C20 brick porch with hipped slate roof. First floor with first, third and fifth opening blocked. C19 2-light casements with crown glass and glazing bars in other openings. Heraldic coat of arms, probably of the Mayow family above the entrance. Interior with wide passage with double doors leading into room on left with complete bolection moulded panelling with chair rail and large marble bolection moulded chimney piece with C20 brick grate. Right-hand room with C20 chimney piece. Wide framed stair dividing at landing with second flights left and right to passage behind first floor rooms. Closed string with moulded rail, square newels and turned balusters. Roof replaced in circa mid C19. SX2763158908

Trelawne House

61625

Remains of mansion, now used for holiday accommodation and entertainment. Present structure has circa late C13 origins in the north western stair turret. The entrance tower and hall (later remodelled) probably date from the 1450s, for the Bonville family. The west range, circa 1700 with part remodelling of earlier fabric. Early photographs illustrate similar ranges to the east and south. Documents record a fire in circa 1750 when Edward Trelawny erected a new south east wing. In 1860-1862 J.P. St Aubyn was responsible for much rebuilding for Sir John Trelawny. This included the rebuilding of the chapel on the north east, the south front and the refronting of part of the north elevation. Circa C15 range with north tower with battlemented parapet. Hall range to left with gable ends, heated by rear lateral chimney stack. Renewed battlemented parapets. Stair turret at far end of hall on front elevation. Cross wing on west with hipped ends with 2 axial chimney stacks. To east, chapel with gable ends. East elevation with slate roofs with triple gabled front. Plan complicated with much C19 rebuilding. North range comprises a large entrance tower with stair turret and wide through passage leading to a wide passage between the hall and chapel. Although set further back from front elevation, the C19 chapel retains its original relationship with the hall and passage. Entrance on east side of passage to chapel and on west side to the hall, later the drawing room. Stair turret at outer north west corner of hall although now bearing little relationship. Cross wing at higher end of hall comprises earlier structure, further extended and remodelled in circa 1700. To rear of this cross wing, at junction with rear elevation of hall a stair projection containing a circa 1700 stair serves both ranges. Much of the remaining part of the building was rebuilt and remodelled in 1750 and in 1860-62 by J.P. St Aubyn with C19 kitchen and service wings in the south range completing an overall 'U' shaped plan. The courtyard was then enclosed in the mid C19 on the south side by further service rooms with a lych gate on the west giving access to the courtyard. Front elevation to north; large projecting tower of 3 stages with wide 2-centred freestone C19 arch. Corbelled angel above with heraldic shield. Drip stone above, originally probably cill of mullion window. 4-light mullion and transom window above with 3-light mullion and transom in third stage. Stair turret in north east corner with quatrefoil stair lights. To the left, the north gable end of the chapel with 3-light C19 Perpendicular tracery below a 2-centred arch with hoodmould. To the right, the front wall of the hall, later the drawing room, appears to have rebuilt in circa 1860-62. Ground floor with two 3-light mullion and transom windows. First floor with two 2-light mullion and transom windows. The stair turret to the west has a battlemented parapet. The entrance door has a 2-centred chamfered arch with a single trefoil light above, to right of centre and a clock above. The hipped end of the west cross wing to the right has C20 fenestration on ground and first floor in earlier sash window openings. The 2 storey west wing has been raised at the eaves and the central gabled projection has been remodelled. In circa 1700 this range was remodelled to form a near symmetrical west front elevation of 3:3:3 windows. However, a C20 ballroom now blocks part of the ground floor and much of the first floor fenestration, although retaining the original openings, has been altered in circa 1960s. The 3-storey east elevation comprises an almost regular 4-window front with a double gabled projecting wing on the left and a single projecting wing on the right, all with mullion and transom windows. Between these 2 projecting wings, the earlier 3- storey range with mullion and transom windows has been remodelled in the mid C19. Interior North range; through passage and hall probably remodelled in circa 1700 contemporary with the remodelling and extension of the west wing. Further remodelling in 1860, wide through passage with moulded circa C19 2-centred arches, pointed double entrance door with ovolo-moulded heavy glazing bars, circa 1700 cornice and circa 1700, double fielded panelled door on east. Hall, later drawing room and now bar remodelled in circa 1700, with complete bolection moulded panelling with chair rail and heavy dentilled cornice, decorative plasterwork with moulded ribs and bolection moulded marble fireplace with painted shield above with heraldic quartering of the Trelawny family marriages. Further painted armorial bearings above other doors. West wing; room at inner end of hall with remains of bolection moulded panelling and plasterwork ceiling. Further rooms appear to have plasterwork ceilings with moulded beams. However, full inspection not possible. Open well stair to circa 1700 range with closed string, barley sugar twisted balusters on square bases, moulded rail, ramped at corners and square newels. Remains of fielded panelling below dado of stair hall. Plasterwork ceiling with moulded ribs, cherubs at corners and dentilled cornice. C19 kitchen and service wing with large granite and timber chimney pieces with moulded lintels. Corbelled and shouldered door arches with C19 linenfold panelled doors. Moulded ceiling beams. Chapel now used as linen store. Dedicated in 1701 and rebuilt in 1860 with brick vaults in the basement. Coursed stonework with incised lines. C19 hammer beam roof with painted timber carved angels bearing the instruments of the passion together with stone carved angels on corbels, possibly some reused from earlier chapel. Canopy belonging to Bishop Trelawny originally at west end now removed. East end obscured at time of inspection. Clock tower with stone newel stair. Clock by Dent, Cockspurs, Charing Cross. Bell in clock tower inscribed 1665 B P J Trelawny (Bishop Jonathan Trelawny). Roof structure to north range replaced in circa mid C19 with king post truss roof. Roof structure over west range probably contemporary with the circa 1700 remodelling; principals halved and lap-jointed and pegged at apex with collars lapped on to the face of the principals and pegged. Similar roof structure over the circa 1700 stair projection at the angle of the north and west ranges. Full access to house not possible at time of inspection. Domesday manor held by Rainald de Vautort. Later held by the Cardinans, Chapernouns and Bonvilles. In 1554 the estate was confiscated from Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk and father of Lady Jane Grey. In 1600 Trelawne was sold by Elizabeth I to Sir Jonathan Trelawny. In 1668 the Right Rev Sir Jonathan Trelawny was among the seven bishops brought to trial by James II. (qv Cornish Anthem). Trelawny occupied successively the sees of Bristol, Exeter and Winchester and died at his London Palace in Chelsea in 1721. He is buried in Pelynt Parish Church (qv). SX2199453953

Pennellick Farmhouse

61620

House. Late C14 or early C15, remodelled part demolished and extended C17, modified and extended C19 and C20. Stone rubble front with slate-hung rear and rendered extensions. Front range has slate roof gable ended to left and hipped to right. 2- storey entrance porch with gabled slate roof. Rear wing and small C20 extension to left have asbestos slate roofs, the wing gabled and the extension hipped. Stone front lateral (hall) stack with tapering top just right of porch truncated projecting stone gable stack to right end and a C20 rendered stack at left end gable. Rear wing has rendered squat C17 stack with tapered and extended top on ridge (C17 gable end) and C19 brick stack at far end gable. Extent of late C14 or early C15 plan uncertain, but evidence of 3-bay open hall entered at existing porch position implies 3 (or more) rooms and cross passage plan with lower end (demolished) to left and inner room or parlour to right or on site of existing rear wing. However, an alternative would be an inner room originally divided from the hall only by a low partition. A short stub of wall projecting from gable may possibly indicate further accommodation here at some period. Considerable alteration took place during the C17 when the hall was floored, hall stack and porch built. It could be that the C17 rear wing was added to accommodate kitchen after losing the service end from the original building. Further adaptations were made in the second half of the C19 including partitions, closing of the porch to form a dairy and extension of the rear wing. In the C20 a small addition was made at the left-hand end. 2-storey range. Gabled porch projecting from far left end has entrance under chamfered timber lintel with run-out stops now blocked with 2-light casement window all under continuous slate string course. Above this a 2-light C19 casement of 8 panes per light under chamfered timber lintel with wider slate drip over. Immediately to the right in the angle with the porch, a projecting lateral hall stack which reduces with a drip course near eaves level. A small oven projection is built against right side of stack and beyond this again is ground floor window under chamfered timber lintel with run-out stops and C19 4-pane sash window. Above this a slightly offset C19 4-pane sash window. Rear elevation of this range has an irregular disposition; on ground floor left a large 3-light timber casement and on right a similar 2-light casement. On the first floor a small C19 2-light casement of 6 panes per light and to right a larger C19 2-light casement of 8 panes per light. The front of the rear wing has a 3-light timber casement window and a C19 4-pane sash to the ground floor with a small 2-light timber casement between them above for the C17 portion. Interior Porch now dairy, but inner chamfered and shouldered timber doorframe survives with head removed. Hall ceiling cross beams with chamfers and run-out stops and circa late C19 joists. Fireplace probably exists behind C19/C20 surround. Original hall plan

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now divided to form room beyond with timber partition and plastered ceiling, possibly in C18 or C19 (but see above reference to possible early low partition here). Fireplace probably concealed by C19/C20 surround with C18 alcove cupboard suggesting parlour use at that date. A C16/C17 3-centred arched chamfered timber doorframe under chamfered lintel leads into the back wing. Thick gable chimney breast indicates C17 kitchen fireplace behind C19/C20 surround plastered ceiling. Roofs: the front range is covered by an exceptional and early roof of 3 bays, all smoke-blackened. Embedded in the present low end gable wall is a portion of blackened collar (with partially concealed indications of jointing) surviving from the low end closed truss. 2 open trusses are preserved beneath a late C19 roof. They have thick raised arch braced cruck principals and slowly cranked collars fixed at each joint by a single large peg. The principals reduce above the collar to open mortices intended to carry upper lengths of slighter cantling (now missing). Collars and principals form seating for large clasped square-set purlins now missing. This connection was strengthened by short queen struts jointed into one face of the collars and of this arrangement only the dovetailed lap mortice remains. There is no indication of whether the slighter upper principals supported any form of ridge. All the common rafters have gone but mortices for a single rank of windbraces can be seen. A fine pegged roof of 4 clean trusses survives over the C17 wing. The principal rafters have curved feet and are chamfered. Apices with halving joints and diagonal- set ridge. Cambered collars with halved and lapped joints. Purlins slightly trencched. Porch roof of similar date. The roof at Pennellick is one of the earliest in Cornwall and its quality indicates that this was an important house at the turn of the C14.

SX2041553409

Ethy House, including garden walls to N and E 60636

Country House, C18, mid C19 extension. Classical. rendered with freestone and granite dressings. Slate roof with hipped ends with deep over hanging eaves and shallow C19 gabled projecting wing on west. Rendered brick stacks with 4 C19 octagonal pots to each on south front. Reception rooms arranged around central hallway with staircase to rear. Kitchens and servants quarters in projecting wing on north-east. 2 storeys and basement on east. Symmetrical, 7 window classical south front with rusticated granite quoins and grand order of 2 freestone pilasters flanking central 3 bays with moulded square bases and caps. Cornice renewed. Central C19 6-panelled door with rectangular fanlight, the door set slightly back with panelled reveals and broken segmental pediment above. 4 granite moulded steps lead up to entrance. Six 12-pane sashes to ground floor with 7 similar sashes directly above ground floor openings. All sashes have exposed sash boxes and only 2 sashes on bottom left have horns. On west side, 2 storey front on right with further basement on left. Asymmetrical 4 window front with gabled projection on right-hand side framed by rusticated quoins. Three 12-pane sashes to basement windows. Ground floor with 3 plated sashes in stuccoed surrounds with cornice on consoles above. To right in projecting gable, tripartite sash divided and flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature. Granite balcony on 4 large moulded stone brackets with stone vase balusters and moulded rail. To first floor on left, three 12-pane sashes with stuccoed architrave and 3 windows on right each with 3 round headed plated timber sashes. Interior: open string pine staircase with carved brackets, barley sugar balusters on high square bases, square newels and moulded rail comprising central roll with further mouldings. Ramped at corners. Room to south-west with elaborate plasterwork coved cornice with floral trail. Cornice breaks forward over fireplace. Pine fireplace with brackets supporting architrave. Plasterwork decoration removed. Library on west with coved cornice and elaborate plasterwork centre with curled acanthus leaves possibly early C19. Black marble fireplace with marble consoles supporting a timber marbled mantelpiece. C20 glazed tiled opening. Dining room on south-east with coved cornice and plasterwork ceiling centre ornamented with acanthus leaves and stylized foliage connected by delicate ribs. Marble fireplace with marble consoles supporting timber marbled mantelpiece. Delft tiles surrounding grate. Drawing room on south of first floor with elaborate rococo plasterwork ceiling. Coved cornice with enriched ovolo mould. Ceiling centre and corners with shallow arabesques, swags and delicate ribs. Fireplace with elaborate plasterwork decoration flanked by pilasters. Frieze decorated with paterae in key pattern with enriched ovolo decoration and swags. C19 cast iron grate with arched opening. Roof timbers not inspected. Continuing from rear of topiary garden on north-west, eastwards along rear of house to walled garden enclosures on east, rubblestone walls heightened with brick and brick-capping circa C18 and later. Brickwork curved and stepped to north-east of house. First walled garden enclosure on east with 7 moulded granite steps. Courtyard buildings, incorporate remains of early stonework from earlier manor house. The Courtenays of Ethy Manor are commemorated in the circa 1500 glass of St Winnows Parish Church. The south aisle was built as a chantry for the Lords of Ethy

SX1334857231

Chapel of St. Nectans 60628

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.

SX1283559983

Church of St. Bartholomew; Various GII listed monuments 62292

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, played 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.

SX1563869095

Doublebois House 61262

House. 1883-5 extended in 1896. For Herman family. Datestone in extension with intertwined initials C M H and date 1896. Rock faced snecked slatestone with freestone dressings. Moulded pinth, freestone quoins and parapet copings. Slate roof with gabled ends. 9 rubblestone stacks with freestone dressings. Moulded caps. Quadrangular plan with small central court. Extended on south with gabled rear wing, originally chapel. High Victorian Gothic style. 2 storeys, attic and basement. Nearly symmetrical north entrance front. 2:1:1 windows. Central 2-storey gabled porch with corbelled kneelers with gablets, and corner buttresses with set-offs and gablets. Moulded 2-centred arch doorway with Corinthian capitals and 3-light stone mullion and transom window above. Small lancet in gable. Ground floor to left and right, large stone mullion and transom windows with cusped heads lights and transoms. 1 single-light and two 2-light stone mullion windows to first floor with transoms. West front has similar window types. 1:3:2 bays with flanking gabled bays, the left with crenellated stone first floor oriel supported on buttress shaft flanked by lancets. The centre 3 window recess has stone balcony, the balustrade with shields at intervals, windows with cusped head lights and with 2-light window above. Right-hand gable has similar 5-light ground floor window, centre blind, with 2-light windows above. Wing set back to right of west front with single- storey C20 conservatory in the angle. Much of plasterwork in interior removed with several rotten floors and ceilings. Some panelling remains. Only 2 room of interior inspected. Believed to have contained a fine music room and chapel. Also much stained glass. A late example of High Victorian Gothic style. In 1910, seat of Rev. George Edward Hermon

SX1980965271

Church of St. Peter including wall and railings to S 61261

Chapel of Ease. 1839. Rendered rubblestone, slate hung on north side. Granite dressings. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular plan, without aisles, nave and chancel in one. Porch added on west end. Gothic style. South side parallel to road. Three 3-light, trefoil head windows with moulded timber mullions. Granite hoods and labels. Stepped buttresses between and on corners. Parapet coping on gable ends with small granite bell turret on west end with pyramid cap and weather vane and simple octagonal pinnacle on east end. Porch to left on west and with entrance placed asymmetrically in gable end on south. Large granite 2- centred arch with hollow chamfers. Rectangular hood with labels and incised triangles in spandrels. Double plank doors. 2-light window with cusped heads and granite lintel placed above arch, asymmetrical in gable. Plain barge boards. North side with three 3-light trefoil headed windows, mullions un moulded. Granite lintels. Porch C20 3-light window without glazing bars beneath granite lintel. Small west window, of 3-lights with cusped heads. East window of 3-lights with cusped head. Interior: Vestry to rear of porch divided by timber C19 gothic panelling. C19 west door with gothic panelling. Simple pitch pine benches. Altar table and reredos with gothic panelling. Original glass. Messrs Maw and Co tiles. To south of church, rubblestone retaining wall with mid.C19 wrought iron railings. Above the top rail the stanchions and uprights are decorated with lanterns and spearheads.

SX2140965040

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

Cross 300m to W of Boduel

61253

Cross. Medieval. Granite. Chamfered rectangular shaft with pyramid stops. Short projecting arms and head, chamfered. Stands on rectangular socket stone.
SX225263555

Church of All Saints

60689

Church, 1850. Snecked slatestone with granite dressings and moulded plinth. Granite dressed angle buttresses with stepped buttresses on north, south and west elevations. Painted Bath stone dressings to window openings. Rendered west gable end. Steeply pitched slate roof with small cross on east gable end and stepped, gabled bellcote with 1 bell on west gable end. Steeply pitched slate roof to porch on south west. Comprises nave with west gable end bellcote and chancel with south porch and vestry on north east. Early English style. Ground slopes down to west. South elevation with 2 lancet windows flanking south porch. Pair of lancet windows near centre of elevation and 2 lancet windows to east flanking pointed arch to south priests doors. Plank door with ornate wrought iron hinges. Pair of lancets in west end with central stepped buttress. North elevation with 3 pairs of lancets with buttresses between. Small lancet on east side. Gabled south porch with 3 steps up to 2-centred freestone arch heavily moulded and with 2 orders of shafts with moulded capitals. Carved head in label stops. Side walls of porch pierced by carved trefoiled lights. Steps up to 2-centred inner arch with plank door and ornate wrought iron hinges. Interior Moulded 2-centred chancel arch on engaged clustered piers. Chancel of higher level than nave with 4 steps leading up. C19 furnishings. C14 font brought from ruined chapel of St Martin at Respryn, St Winnow. Round bowl with carved decorated rim with frieze of foliage scrolls, 4 narrow panels decorated with dogtooth pattern and with round shaft and square base.
SX2158060475

Outbuildings with piscina 50m W of Carglonnon Farmhouse

60655

Probable remains of chapel now outbuilding comprising original north wall containing piscina with C20 lean-to extension forming garage to south. Probably late C14 to early C15. Whilst the circa 1300 piscina may have been reset, the limited evidence would appear to indicate that it was probably in situ. The thick stone rubble wall forms the side wall of a garage to the south with a lean-to C20 corrugated plastic roof with a further outbuilding attached on the north side with lean-to roof removed. The piscina, set in the north wall is of fine quality, carved out of 4 pieces of ashlar stone with a trefoiled head and drain hole in base. Carglonnon is reputed to have possessed a chapel and a letter of the 1950s in The County Records Office, Truro refers to the piscina. Information from tenant.
SX2187559708

Pelyne Farmhouse and outbuildings adjoining on S

60543

House and adjoining outbuilding. House possibly C16 with circa early C18 wing to rear and mid C19 outshut in angle formed by 2 wings. Whitewashed rubble stone, partly rendered to rear. Scantle slate roof with gable ends and regular slate roof to outshut. Large projecting stone stack with cloam oven projection on right-hand gable end. Projecting rendered stone stack on rear gable end. Large stone stack on left-hand gable end. C16 range; 2 room with crosspassage later blocked by staircase and rear projecting wing of one room to form 'L' shaped plan. Further room added in junction of 2 wings. 2 storeys, 3 window east front. Ground floor with two 3-light late C19 casements, six panes to each light. Chamfered concrete lintels. Central timber door. First floor with three 2-light casements, 6 panes to each light under timber lintels. Room on north with chamfered cambered timber lintel over fireplace. Cloam oven with door and iron bar for cooking purposes. Chamfered and stopped beams in room on south. Small timber framing with limewashed rubble and cob infil flanking framed staircase and west wall between C16 range and C18 wing. Roof with pegged chamfered collars and principals. 5 bays to main range and 5 to wing. Lower sections of 4 raised cruck trusses (now truncated) in main range with chamfered curved feet visible on third truss. Outbuilding adjoining on left-hand gable end of rubble stone with cob upper walls and corrugated roof with gable ends. Single storey with blocked opening near centre with timber lintel. 2-light mullion window. Right-hand entrance with timber lintel.
SX1792659782

Lower Killigorick Farmhouse

60664

Farmhouse. Circa early to mid C18 remodelled and extended in circa late C19. Rendered stone rubble and cob with bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable end on right and hipped end on left. Projecting stone rubble end chimney stacks. Rag slate roof to rear wing with higher ridge than main range. Probably a 2-room plan house with larger left-hand kitchen and smaller right-hand parlour with central wide stair passage. Extended to rear in circa 1860s with rear projecting 1-room wing forming an overall L-shaped plan. 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with 2 late C19 4-pane sashes, probably in original openings. C20 glazed porch on rendered base, with slate-hung gable end, C19 panelled door with margin glazing bars and glazed door within. First floor with 3 gabled half-dormers with late C19 4-pane sashes. 2 storeys rear wing of stone rubble with brick dressings and granite lintels to openings. Interior Ceiling beams replace. Roof circa mid C18 with lapped and pegged collars. Mid C19 king post truss roof to rear projecting wing.
SX2258361389

The Old House

60665

House. Rebuilt or remodelled in 1627 (datestone) for Richard Bailey. Stone rubble, partly rendered with cement-washed slate roof with gable end to hall on right and hipped end to projecting 2-storey porch on left. Stone rubble end chimney stack to hall. Projecting stone rubble chimney stack with C20 brick shaft in lower side wall on left, now heats rooms formed in wide through passage. Small projecting rendered lateral chimney stack in right-hand side wall of 2-storey porch to heat first floor room of porch. Shaft removed although fireplace remains. Plan; probably remains of much larger house, which has probably been reduced, the lower end demolished and the interior remodelled in the late C19 and mid C20. Large room on right surviving, possibly the hall, with a 2-storey porch to left with a wide through passage. The passage has been converted into a small sitting room with the front and rear doors blocked. A small hall passage has been inserted at the higher side between the passage and hall and a door introduced in the corner of the porch. An early C20 stair has been inserted to the rear of the later hall passage. A turreted stair projection remains to the rear of the hall although the winder stair has been removed. Circa mid C19 outshut to rear. 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front with range at higher end remodelled in mid C19. Main range on right with 16-pane sash with horns with brick segmental arch on ground floor. Remains of moulded string course above ground floor to right of opening which probably continued as a drip mould over the hall window possibly stone mullion window of 3 or 4 lights. Above, two 16-pane sashes with horns with brick segmental arches. 2-storey porch with rollmoulded 3-centred arch in granite surround with hoodmould. Date 1627 incised in spandrels and initials R B carved in square label stops. Above, early C20 3-light casement in rectangular granite surround of mullion window with jambs, lintel and hoodmould retained. Inner door within porch 4-centred granite arch with recessed spandrels with small central balls. Chamfered arch and jambs with ogee stops with balls. Opening now blocked and partly glazed with entrance door to right in angle. In right-hand gable end, chamber over hall is lit by 2-light mullion window with hoodmould. Chamfered mullions with hollow chamfers to inner face. Rear elevation with stair projection partly incorporated in later outshut. First floor with granite jambs and lintel for 2-light mullion window opening. Interior Through passage now blocked. Rear entrance to through passage visible from within rear outshut. It has shallow 4-centred granite arch with chamfered unstopped jambs and arch. Hall on right with heavy chamfered ceiling beams at fairly close centres. Only 1 beam stopped with runout stops. Large fireplace with probably replaced unmoulded granite lintel. Unmoulded granite upright to left and further fireplace opening with further unmoulded granite lintel to left. Cloam oven with door. Stair projection to rear of hall. Segmental-arched opening, now blocked, in side of stair projection. Winder stairs removed. First floor with circa C17 fireplace in room above porch; granite with chamfered jambs, chamfered and stopped lintel and granite hearth stone. C19 nailed collar rafter roof with no evidence of earlier roof. Several pieces of dressed granite in garden with heavy chamfers with ogee stops and bar and ogee stops. To right of house, 2 circa C17 granite columns on square bases with capitals. Found buried in garden and resited. Domesday Manor held prior to 1066 by Uhtred. The Bailey family lived at Killigorick from at least 1620 to 1708. Cornwall County Record Office hold the will of Richard Baley of Duloe, dated 1620, together with an inventory of goods of the said Richard Baley, late of Duloe, taken at Killigorick. Also will of son, Richard Bailey, dated 1683. The datestone and initials on the porch probably refer to the latter. Sources Copies of wills and inventories of the Bailey family held by the present owners. Report of the Old House, Killigorick by Tonkin.
SX2271561420

Cottage 50m W of Killigorick Farmhouse

60657

Farmhouse, now store. Circa early C17. Stone rubble with rag slate roof with gabled end at higher end on left and hipped end at lower end on right. Front stone rubble lateral chimney stack with tall C20 brick chimney shaft. Cloam oven projection. Interior not inspected and plan therefore uncertain. Possibly either a 2-room plan house with a larger right-hand roof, probably the kitchen/hall heated by front lateral stack with an oven or alternatively a 3-room plan house, the lower end demolished, the central room probably the hall with a front lateral stack with an oven and the higher room on the right partly rebuilt. 2 storeys, asymmetrical single-window front with 4 panelled C19 door to left of front lateral chimney stack. Wall to right breaks forward slightly. To right of chimney stack, late C19 2-light casement with timber lintel. First floor with late C19 2-light casement at lower end on right. 3-window regular rear elevation remodelled with entrance in lean-to projection on left. 2 C20 windows without glazing bars to right. 3 C20 windows without glazing bars above ground floor openings. Cottage abuts early C19 farmbuilding with lean-to outshut to barn adjoining lower end of cottage.
SX2273561401

Milestone, ½ mile SW of Trego farm, East Taphouse

60599

Milestone, circa 1760. Cast iron, whitewashed. About 2½ feet in height, rounded top with canted sides. Black upper case serif lettering in relief in semi-circular arrangement: 'Liskeard 5½' and 'Lostwith 6'. Contemporary with turnpike road opened in 1760 between West Taphouse, through Liskeard to Cremyll Ferry (for Plymouth).
SX1785463357

Guidepost 250m N of Trevalfray Farm

60540

Guide post, circa early C19. Whitewashed granite with single black painted band. Square in plan. Simple upper case serif lettering inscribed in slightly recessed panels. On east 'LISK LOOE' on north 'LOS V' and on west 'FOWEY V'. Bench mark.

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

SX1722657099

The Rectory

60536

Former Rectory, now private house, 1806 with extension to south in late C19. Rubble stone with slate roof. Deep overhanging eaves. Hipped at either end with lower roof on south over extension. Rendered brick stacks at ends and at junction of 2 roofs. 2 storeys. West front; earlier part symmetrical with 2 storey porch broken forward. East (garden) front. Earlier part on right symmetrical. Ground floor with 2 tripartite sash windows without horns. First floor three 12-pane timber sashes without horns. Left hand side set back. Ground floor, canted bay window in centre of 5 lights with timber sashes. First floor, 2 narrow 4-pane timber sashes 1 pane wide flanking central double 8-pane sash without horns. Circa early C20 extension on right (north) hipped end. Single storey with hipped end. Canted bay window and glazed door. Interior not inspected.

SX1626162181

Stone arch to S of church

60535

Stone arch, circa C16, reset with rubble flanking walls. This forms an arched gateway to churchyard. 4-centred arch with moulded jambs 2 hollow chamfers with roll and 2 quirks between. SX1621462076

Lychgate to NW of church

60534

Lychgate, probably C18 or early C19, rubble stone and cob walls with stone seats and slate roof with gabled ends. Mounting block on west side. Farm buildings adjoining on east gable end. SX1621262138

Dawna Farmhouse

60635

Farmhouse, circa late C17, partly remodelled and extended to rear, in circa mid C19. Rubble stone with scantle slate roof with gabled ends. Large stone stacks on gable ends. Double depth plan, possibly originally built as 3 room with cross passage plan and later entrance moved from left to centre. 2 storeys, asymmetrical south facade. Ground floor with two 2-light early C20 casements to left of door with blocked opening between. 2 similar windows to right of door. All under slate hoods. Central, partly glazed late C19 door under C20 porch with hipped slate roof on square granite corner posts. Four 2-light early C20 casements above. To right on gable end, single storey rubble stone store with hipped scantle slate roof and early C19 2-light casement with cast iron honeycomb glazing bars. To rear, mid C19 3 window front with 2-light casements with glazing bars. Interior altered. Upper floor not inspected. Manor house site and Domesday Manor.

SX1437361538

Obelisk and 2 gate piers 70m to NE, 1 Mile NE of Boconnoc House

60512

Obelisk and 2 piers to north-east. Obelisk, 1771, for Thomas Pitt, 1st Lord of Camelford. Inscription 'In gratitude and affection to the memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton and to perpetuate that peculiar character of benevolence which rendered him the delight of his own age and worthy the veneration of posterity MDCCLXXI' Ashlar granite blocks with inscribed slate tablets on the north-east face. 123 feet in height. Tall square plinth with cyma reversa and ovolo moulded tall base. Obelisk, square in plan and slightly tapered. Surmounted by pyramidal cap. Stands on grassed square battery. 70 years to north-east are 2 classical shrines which frame the vista when the obelisk is approached along the mile long straight drive from the north-east. Circa 1771 or slightly later. Rusticated ashlar granite and pedimented. Comprising 2 rectangular piers each decorated on north-east and south-west faces with blind round arches with Gibbs surrounds below pediments with recessed tympani.

SX1541361135

Dovecote 120m N of Boconnoc Farmhouse

60510

Dovecote, now store. Circa early C18. Circular snecked stone walls with conical slate roof. Low lantern with conical slate roof over blocked flight holes in pulver, surmounted by a wooden finial. 2 storeys, ground floor possibly utilised for different purpose with dovecote above. Ground floor with two 2 light unglazed timber mullion windows on east and west with door beneath timber lintel on south-east. Entrance to upper storey approached by 6 steps on north side. Pointed panelled timber door. 2 light timber casement window with 4 panes per light on first floor above door on south-east. Interior not inspected.

SX1464560684

Bathing pool, bath houses 150m NW of Boconnoc Farmhouse

60511

Bathing pool and bathing house with enclosing walls, circa early and late C19. Enclosing 2.4 metre high rubble stone walls with rusticated granite coping. Pierced on south side by entrance comprising raised, reset C15/C16 2-centred moulded doorway in south-east corner with quatrefoils in the spandrels. These walls surround the rectangular sunken bathing pool lined with ashlar granite blocks. Stone steps lead down into pool on north-east corner. Fountain on west side with carved stone lions head in moulded stone surround surmounted by decorated curved pediment with volutes. Early C19 bathing house on east side with coursed stone walls and slate pyramid roof with deep eaves. Stone chimney stack on north-east corner. Single storey, almost square in plan. Opposing doors on north and south with ½-glazed door below dressed stone voussairs on west. This door leads directly into pool. Interior with benches in recessed niches on 2 sides. Plain shallow barrel vaulted plaster ceiling. The Pool much overgrown.

SX1460460629

Courtyard, estate buildings, and attached gate piers to N of Boconnoc Farmhouse

60505

Stables and carriage sheds forming courtyard buildings to north of Boconnoc House, now used as garages and offices. Comprising west block with bellcote and clock tower, south-east block, east block continuing north of church, and north- east block containing farm manager's office. Also gate piers on north, south and east. Excluding estates office, block in south-east corner used as garage and rebuilt block on east now used as stables. Circa C18 and mid-C19 with C20 alterations. Rubble stone with rag slate roofs. Buildings together form square around courtyard with block on east with projecting wing. West range: E-shaped plan, 1½ storeys, almost symmetrical. Hipped ends to projecting wings on north and south with gabled central wing surmounted by belfry and clock tower. Ground floor openings consisting of inserted double timber garage doors, circa 1950's. Diocletion windows in north and south wings. Full dormer windows with hipped slate roofs, flanking central wing. Horizontal pivoting C19 timber casements with glazing bars. Further light with pyramid roof in ridge. To rear, slate hung central gabled wing with semi-circular opening on first floor, partly blocked. Gate piers attached on north and south. Rubble stone with granite pyramidal caps. South wing: rubble stone wall with round arched arcade, now blocked with later timber doors inserted. Lean-to structure to rear. East range: comprises two 2 storey blocks with hipped slate roofs. Symmetrical in outline. Round arched openings partly blocked. Casement windows with glazing bars at first floor. Dormer windows near ridge. Between these buildings, pair of rubblestone gate piers with granite pyramidal caps. South block of east range L-shaped and continues eastwards to north of church. On south side, reused medieval arches set in rubble wall. Probably from earlier medieval house at Boconnoc. North side asymmetrical, 2 storeys with 3 partly blocked windows under rubble stone arches on left and two 2 light casements with glazing bars on right. Double doors near centre. Blocked round arched opening in east side

SX1464760626

Cross 6m W of Boconnoc Parish Church

60508

Cross, medieval. Granite shaft and head. Rectangular short shaft measuring 1'1" above the ground with rounded head 1'7" diameter. Raised Greek cross on both faces. Resited. SX1467660594

Chest Tomb 3m from NW corner of N aisle of Boconnoc Parish Church

60507

Chest tomb. Circa C17. Slate stone inscribed Grace Bowen, died 1821. Ashlar stone, rectangular chest with moulded undecorated panels on 4 sides. Moulded lid and plinth. Surmounted by plain slate slab with inscription.

SX1468960602

Coffin rest, Gatepiers and flanking walls to churchyard and estate buildings

60509

Coffin rest C17/18, gate piers C18, forming entrance to churchyard and estate buildings. Rubble stone coffin rest and set of 3 gate piers leading to church on south with ashlar stone piers and plain granite caps, to garden on north with rubblestone piers and to courtyard buildings on west with ashlar piers. Curved rubble walls between enclosing pitched stone paving. The piers may have been reduced in height. Items included for group value with house, church and estate buildings

SX1474060608

Registered Parks and Gardens

Boconnoc

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

1298

In the C14 Boconnoc belonged to the Carminow family, from whom it passed to the Courtenays in the C15. Following the attainder and execution of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter in 1539 the estate was granted to John Russell, later first Earl of Bedford before being sold in 1579 to William Mohun. In 1643 troops loyal to the Crown under Sir Ralph Hopton were encamped in Boconnoc Woods before engaging Colonel Ruthen's Parliamentary force at Braddock, while in 1644 King Charles I made his headquarters at Boconnoc during the campaign against the Earl of Essex and the siege of Fowey. William Mohun's great-grandson, Charles, fifth Lord Mohun died in 1712 as a result of a duel with the Duke of Hamilton which left both men dead. In 1717 Lord Mohun's widow sold Boconnoc to Thomas Pitt (1653-1726), the former Governor of Madras, who had sold the Pitt Diamond, a gem he had acquired in India, to Philippe, Duc d'Orleans and Regent of France, for £125,000. Pitt extended the house, while his grandson, also Thomas (1737-93), who inherited in 1761 and was created first Baron Camelford in 1784, made further additions to the house in 1771 with the advice of Charles Rawlinson of Lostwithiel; Sir John Soane (1753-1837) made repairs and additions in 1786 and 1788 (Stroud 1961). Nephew of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham (1708-78) and friend of Horace Walpole, and an amateur architect of distinction who designed garden buildings at Hagley Hall, Worcestershire (qv), Mount Edgcumbe, Cornwall (qv), Stowe, Buckinghamshire (qv), and Park Place, Berkshire (qv), Lord Camelford developed the park and pleasure grounds at Boconnoc, erecting an obelisk to the memory of his uncle, Sir Richard Lyttleton (d 1770). William Mason (1725-97) visited Boconnoc in the late C18 and is reported to have been impressed by the 'taste and judgment of the owner' in laying out walks through the woods (Polwhele 1806). Gilbert noted (1820) that Lord Camelford had created a 'delightful lawn, of nearly one hundred acres', and a ride some six miles in length giving easy access to every part of the grounds 'from which, the pleasing scenery of nature is viewed in all its different attitudes'. The first Lord Camelford was succeeded in 1793 by his son Thomas (b 1775), who continued the development of the park and pleasure grounds in a Picturesque style. In 1804 the second Lord Camelford died in London as the result of a duel at the age of twenty-nine. Lord Camelford was succeeded by his elder sister Anne, who was married to William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, of Dropmore, Buckinghamshire (qv). Under Lord and Lady Grenville a pinetum was planted at Boconnoc, and massed woodland plantings of rhododendron and other subjects were introduced, similar in style to early C19 developments at Dropmore under Philip Frost (1804-87). Lord Grenville died in 1834, leaving a life interest in Boconnoc to his widow, who in turn died in 1865 when both Boconnoc and Dropmore passed to Lord Grenville's nephew, George Matthew Fortescue, younger son of Earl Fortescue of Castle Hill, Devon (qv). George Fortescue died in 1877, when his son, J B Fortescue (d 1938), inherited the estates. Boconnoc remains in private ownership and is today (2000) subject to a programme of restoration. Boconnoc is situated c 4km east of Lostwithiel to the south of the A390 road. The c 350ha site comprises c 10ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 340ha of parkland, ornamental plantations, and picturesque walks and rides. To the north, south-east, north-east, and west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-west and south the site is bounded by a minor road which leads east from the A390 road to Couch's Mill. A further minor road leading north from Lerryn to East Taphouse forms the eastern boundary of the site. A minor road running south from West Taphouse and Braddock passes through the site c 2km east of the house. The ground is undulating, with the River Lerryn flowing south through a valley immediately west of the house. A tributary stream flows east through another valley, and has its confluence with the River Lerryn c 190m north-west of the house. The ground rises to the west and north-east, allowing wide views across the park and surrounding country. The approach to Boconnoc today (2000) is from the minor road leading south from West Taphouse at a point c 320m south-east of Braddock church. The entrance from this road is marked by Horsepool Lodge, a mid C19 stone structure standing to the south of the drive which leads c 500m west-south-west along the southern edge of Braddockpark Wood, to join the axial north-west drive c 2km north-east of the house. Turning sharply south-west the drive continues on a straight course aligned on the late C18 obelisk c 1.1km north-east of the house; the drive is flanked by wide grass verges and passes through mixed plantations with evergreen underplanting. Ascending a slight incline to approach the obelisk, the drive passes between a pair of rusticated and pedimented stone classical shrines (listed grade II); constructed c 1771 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford the shrines form a group with the obelisk. Placed on an axis with the drive, the obelisk (listed grade II) stands on an approximately square level platform, the corners of which are marked by mature specimen Scots pines. A slate inscription panel is set into the north-east face of the obelisk's pedestal recording that it was erected 'In gratitude and affection to the Memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton'. The obelisk was constructed in 1771 for Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford, presumably by his own design, and was repaired by Sir John Soane after a lightning strike in 1787 (Pevsner 1974); the platform upon which it stands is said to have originated as a mid C17 battery (listed building description; OS). Adjacent to the obelisk the drive sweeps south-south-west and south-west for c 320m, dropping through further mixed plantations and shrubbery to enter the park adjacent to Lawn Lodge, a mid C19 picturesque gabled structure c 720m north-east of the house. Beyond Lawn Lodge, the drive follows a straight course c 550m south-west through the park, dropping gently towards the house and parish church. Some 130m east of the house the drive divides, with one branch ascending north-west to the C18 and C19 stable court (listed grade II) and another sweeping south-east, south, and south-west through the park below the house to form a southern approach. The principal drive continues west, passing through an early C19 white-painted timber gate flanked by mature specimen rhododendrons to enter the pleasure grounds east of the house. The gravel drive divides areas of lawn, that to the north being bounded by a steep rocky slope planted with ornamental shrubs, immediately below the C14 parish church (listed grade I). There is a gravelled carriage turn immediately below the east facade of the house. The north-east drive, leading from the house to an entrance immediately south of Braddock church, was developed in the late C18 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford. A complex network of drives extends throughout the site, with entrances giving access from public roads to the west, south-west, south, and east. A further principal drive approaches the house from the minor road forming the south-west boundary of the site. A simple tall timber gate set in a stone boundary wall gives access to a drive which leads c 80m east through the deer park to join a further drive (today, 2000, a track) which leads south-east through Westparks Wood. The point at which this drive enters the deer park is marked by Park Lodge, a mid C19 gabled stone structure which stands to the north-east of a gate supported by granite piers set in a C19 wrought-iron deer fence. The south-west drive continues to descend gently c 600m south-east through a picturesque valley within the deer park planted with beech and clumps of pines to reach a junction with the south drive which leads to an entrance and early C19 lodge at Couch's Mill. The late C19 or early C20 Taley Lodge, a two-storey stone and half-timbered structure stands in large lawned gardens to the south-west of a pair of C19 rusticated stone gate piers with flat caps which mark the start of the south drive. South of Taley Lodge the south drive runs parallel and to the west of the River Lerryn, which here flows through a picturesque wooded valley. The drive passes picturesque features including a granite drinking trough fed by a small cascade, to reach, after c 500m, Milcombe Bridge (listed grade II), a late C18 triple-arched granite bridge which carries the drive to the east bank of the river. To the north of Taley Lodge, the south-west drive extends north along the west bank of the lake and the River Lerryn for c 320m before turning north-east to cross the river on a single-arched late C18 stone bridge with a parapet ornamented with quartz rubble. From the bridge there are views north along the picturesquely wooded valley of the Lerryn, and south to The Lake; to the north-east the house is visible above a south-facing slope. Beyond the bridge the drive divides, one branch leading north along the Lerryn valley to reach the Stewardry north of the house, the other, principal branch sweeping east and north to join the north-east drive east of the house. The complex system of drives was developed in the late C18 and early C19 by the first and second Lords Camelford. The south and south-west drives with their exploitation of picturesque scenery and features in the Lerryn valley and the deer park are typical of developments made by the second Lord Camelford and Lord Grenville in the early C19. The C18 and C19 drives appear to have replaced a formal approach aligned on the east facade of the house (Mr Fortescue pers comm, 2000); the line of this approach has been partly replanted in the C20 as an avenue. Boconnoc House (listed grade II*) stands on an artificially levelled terrace cut into a south- and west-facing slope above the River Lerryn towards the centre of the site. Constructed in rubble stone under slate, partly Mansard roofs, and comprising two storeys with attics lit by dormer windows, the house was formerly L-shaped on plan with a long south wing extending west of the entrance or east wing. The south wing, which contained a gallery constructed by Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford in 1772, was reduced in 1971, leaving the house approximately I-shaped on plan. The entrance or east facade is nearly symmetrical, with an off-centre doorcase, while to north and south it breaks forward in a pair of bays which are treated identically, with ground-floor tripartite sash windows below first-floor Venetian windows. To the north, and slightly set back, is a three-storey tower which forms the east end of a C19 north wing; this was reduced in height from four storeys in the C20. The west facade which overlooks a gravelled yard is irregular with a projecting central section. To the south is a single-storey range and a C20 screen wall which form remnants of the demolished late C18 gallery wing. The house assumed its present form c 1719 when the C16 or C17 house built by the Mohun family was extended for Thomas Pitt, former Governor of Madras. The south wing was extended westwards in 1772 by Thomas Pitt, first Lord Camelford, working in association with Charles Rawlinson of Lostwithiel. Sir John Soane undertook repairs and improvements to the house in the late C18 (Stroud 1961), and an early C19 engraving shows a north-east wing extending further east than is the case today (Gilbert 1820). Following requisition of the house during the Second World War, serious structural problems became evident in the south wing, which was reduced in 1971-2, since when the house has remained unoccupied. Today (2000) a major programme of restoration is planned. The pleasure grounds are situated to the south and east of the house, with further areas on the higher ground to the north-east, north, and on the west-facing slope of the Lerryn valley to the north-west. To the east of the house is an area of lawn flanking the drive. Stone steps ascend the rocky south-facing bank to the north of the lawn giving access to the parish church. To the north-east of the house and to the north of the carriage turn is a C19 circular stone-kerbed pool which contains a two-tier, cast-iron fountain. A gravel terrace walk returns below the south facade of the house and is retained by a low drystone wall. At the western end of the south wing, on the site of the demolished late C18 gallery, is a partly paved garden and a south-facing loggia, all enclosed behind low stone walls. Below the gravel terrace a grass terrace extends c 50m east beyond the house to be terminated by a double-sided ornamental granite bench seat which is backed by a group of trees. There are extensive views from the terrace and lawns south across the park to The Lake. The grass terrace is retained by a low stone wall, and from it stone steps flanked by low square-section stone piers descend to an area of south-facing sloping lawns planted with groups of rhododendrons and other shrubs. The lawns descend to a C19 metal estate fence separating the pleasure grounds from the park. Some 130m north-east of the house is an approximately triangular-shaped area of pleasure grounds enclosed on each side by stone walls or Cornish hedges which separate the garden from service or secondary drives. Entered through a C19 or early C20 ornamental wrought-iron gate, the garden comprises an area of south-facing sloping lawn planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers. A mown grass walk leads c 80m north to a low flight of stone steps which ascends to a level terrace which is similarly planted with mature specimen trees and shrubs arranged around a circular stone-kerbed pool which contains a two-tier stone fountain. To the north, a rendered brick wall with a central recess aligned with the fountain and steps marks the site of a C19 conservatory; a brick lean-to shed survives against the rear face of the wall. To the north of the site of the conservatory the ground slopes up to a least which forms the northern boundary of the garden. To the north-east a flight of stone steps flanked by quartz-rubble walls ascends to a C19 or early C20 wrought-iron gate leading to a drive which leads north from the stables to Nenawicket. This garden, known as the Dorothy Garden, was developed by the Fortescue family from the mid C19. Beyond the drive is a further area of lawns planted with specimen trees and groups of ornamental shrubs; to the west is a late C20 pond of informal outline. Some 80m north the pleasure grounds are separated from parkland by a C19 metal estate fence which allows views north up the Lerryn valley. A ride lined by mature limes and groups of rhododendrons leads north-north-east parallel to the park boundary, joining further rides which lead north through Brownhill Wood. To the north-west of the C20 pond a mown grass path descends the north-west-facing slope through a belt of mature pines and specimen shrubs to reach a drive, a continuation of the south drive, c 320m north of the house, adjacent to the entrance to the Stewardry. This late C18/C19 two-storey stone house stands in C19 and C20 informal gardens and pleasure grounds comprising lawns planted with specimen trees and groups of ornamental shrubs. To the north of the Stewardry the drive continues to join the network of drives and rides in Brownhill Wood, while to the south it forms the boundary between the pleasure grounds and parkland west of the house, from which it is separated by C19 metal estate fencing; there are picturesque views across the Lerryn valley, and west to Colliershill Wood. Above, and parallel to the drive, a gravel terrace walk extends south from the Stewardry through deciduous woodland underplanted with ornamental shrubs. Some 130m north-west of the house the terrace walk reaches a former quarry with a cascade descending the rock face to the east and an early C19 classical stone bath standing towards the centre of a level area which has been planted with specimen Chusan palms and moisture-loving plants. Below and to the west of the terrace, the stream forms an informal cascade, while a clearing planted with azaleas allows views across the Lerryn valley. Some 50m south of the quarry garden, a flight of rustic stone steps ascends south-east to reach an early C19 bath house and bathing pool (listed grade II) c 50m north-west of the house. The bath house and pool are enclosed within a rectangular enclosure formed by rubble-stone walls c 3m high, with an entrance in the south-east corner formed by a re-set gothic arch and timber door. The pool (dry, 2000) is rectangular on plan and lined with ashlar granite blocks, and is surrounded by a paved walk and narrow borders planted with camellias and rhododendrons. To the west a stone lion's-mask fountain to feed the pool is set on a curved pediment, while to the east the bathing house comprises a stone, square-plan structure under a pyramid slate roof (under repair, 2000). A door on the west facade leads directly to the pool, while further doors in the north and south facades lead to the perimeter walk; a flight of stone steps descends into the pool at its north-east corner. The terrace walk, quarry garden, and bath form part of the early C19 pleasure grounds developed by the second Lord Camelford in the Picturesque taste. There are further detached pleasure grounds to the west and east of the house. To the west a tributary stream of the River Lerryn flows east through a valley which contains a series of early C19 picturesque incidents. A carriage drive runs parallel and to the north-east of the stream, below the steep south-west-facing slope of Colliershill Wood. Some 270m north-west of the house the rim of a former quarry is planted with evergreen shrubs, while to the west rustic stone steps ascend to a series of rocky walks on the hillside above the drive. Adjacent to the mound is the

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entrance to a disused mine, and a rocky cascade. A walk to the south of the stream is carried above the mine entrance on a simple, single-arched stone bridge. The cross, bridge, and cascade form a picturesque group when seen from the carriage drive to the north of the stream. A walk ascends south-west through the woodland on the east-facing slope of the valley, from a point c 220m west-north-west of the house. The walk passes a simple granite bench seat positioned at the base of a veteran beech, the roots of which are deliberately exposed. This seat would have afforded views north-east across the valley to the quarry garden in the pleasure grounds; these are now obscured. At the summit of the hill, adjacent to the boundary of the plantation and the north-west park, the walk reaches the 'Bastion' or 'Cock Pit', an approximately circular feature comprising a central circular area retained by a stone wall and surrounded by a ditch which appears to join further ditches extending north-west and south-east. The area is planted with mature sycamore and beech, and projects south into the park, allowing views towards the deer park. To the north-east an artificially levelled platform is planted with hollies and supports a simple early C19 granite bench seat; views from this seat would have extended up the Lerryn valley, but are now obscured by tree-growth. The 'Bastion' or 'Cock Pit' is said to be derived from a Civil War battery (Mr Fortescue pers comm, 2000). These picturesque features form part of the early C19 improvements undertaken by the second Lord Camelford and completed under Lord and Lady Grenville. Some 670m east of the house, and approached by a ride leading south from the north-east drive, the Pinetum comprises an area of mature conifers underplanted with groups of ornamental shrubs and interspersed with young specimen conifers. This area was developed by Lord and Lady Grenville (Pett 1998) in the early and mid C19, and reflects similar developments at their other seat, Dropmore, Buckinghamshire (qv). The park comprises four areas of open ground to the west, south, east, and north-east of the house, which are divided by ornamental plantations. The park to the south and east of the house is in mixed use, with the south-facing slope below the house being in arable cultivation with scattered specimen trees, the west-facing slopes to the east remaining pasture with scattered trees. Towards the summit of the west-facing slope some 550m south-east of the house, a low granite column stands within a C19 metal-fenced enclosure planted with specimen trees, yew, and other shrubs; the monument commemorates the burial of the Duke of Wellington in 1852 (inscription). In the valley c 430m south of the house, the River Lerryn is dammed to form a lake of irregular outline with an island near its eastern bank. Constructed in the mid C19, The Lake became heavily silted in the C20 and is now subject to a programme of renovation. To the south-east of The Lake, Penrose Wood rises on a north-west-facing slope, joining ornamental trees around the Wellington monument and the Pinetum to the east of the house to form a visual boundary to the south and east of the park. The park to the south and east of the house comprises the area known in the early C19 as the 'lawn' (Gilbert 1820), and formed part of landscape developed by the first and second Lords Camelford in the late C18 and early C19 and completed by Lord Grenville after 1804. The park to the west of the house comprises the valley of the River Lerryn which flows from north to south, and a further area of higher ground to the west separated from the river valley by woodland on the east-facing slope above the river. The river valley remains pasture; a veteran oak pollard is preserved as a picturesque feature in the open valley, standing a mound c 200m north-west of the house. The valley is enclosed to the west by the east-facing slope of Colliershill Wood, to the north by Brownhill Wood, and to the east by the west-facing slope of the wooded pleasure grounds; to the south the vista through the valley is terminated by the late C18 stone bridge carrying the south drive across the River Lerryn. Colliershill Wood and its extension to the south are enclosed by C19 metal estate fencing and deer fences, together with a substantial ditch and mound which runs within the margin of the plantation. The park in the Lerryn valley forms part of the picturesque landscape developed by the second Lord Camelford in the early C19. The park on the higher ground to the west of the Lerryn valley is in arable cultivation (2000). A finger of down-like land which extends c 1km from south-east to north-west is bounded to the south-west by Westpark Wood, and to the north-west by Roughparks Plantation. To the north-east the ground drops into the wooded valley of a tributary stream of the Lerryn. The park drops gently to the north-east, revealing views across the site towards the obelisk and woodland north-east of the house. The north-west park forms part of the late C18 and early C19 landscape developed by the first and second Lords Camelford, and was used as an addition to the deer park to the south; remnants of C19 deer fences survive on the north-east boundary of the park. To the south-east, and separated from the west park by the shallow valley through which the south-west drive passes, the deer park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and pines. To the south the park is bounded by Heronshill Plantation, and to the east by Heronshill Wood, which drops into the Lerryn valley. Some 830m south-west of the house a cricket ground is situated on a bluff of high ground with views north-east across the south park. The cricket ground was established in 1846 (Records of Boconnock Cricket Club). A deer park is first recorded at Boconnock in 1435 (Pett 1998); a park is marked on Saxton's Map of Cornwall (1576), and by 1583 it was a mile in circumference (Shirley 1867). In the late C18 or early C19 the park included land to the north of the south-west drive which today forms part of the west park. The present park (2000) retains a deer herd. The kitchen garden was situated at the Home Farm c 700m east of the house and immediately outside the park. Sections of early C19 buttressed brick walls c 3m high survive, but the site of the kitchen garden is developed with late C20 farm buildings and a concrete yard. The site of the kitchen garden lies outside the site here registered. To the north-east of the park is an extensive area of mixed ornamental plantations, through which the north-east drive passes; this area was developed in the late C18 as a setting for the drive and the first Lord Camelford's obelisk (1771). To the east of this woodland, and to the east of the minor road which passes through the site south-east of Braddock, agricultural enclosures are interspersed by five mixed, irregularly shaped plantations. This area is enclosed to the east and south by a continuous belt of mixed plantations comprising Braddockround Plantation, Withy Piece Plantation, and Clowne Plantation. The woodland planting to the east of Obelisk Plantation forms part of the early and mid C19 picturesque landscape developed by the second Lord Camelford and continued under Lord and Lady Grenville.

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Lanhydrock

1417

In the medieval period Lanhydrock was a grange belonging to the Priory of St Petroc at Bodmin. At the Dissolution the property passed to the Glynn family, and subsequently, through marriage, to the Lyttelton family. In 1577 a further marriage settlement conveyed it to Thomas Trenance, in whose family it remained until 1620 when it was sold to Sir Richard Robartes of Truro. Sir Richard was created Baron Robartes of Truro in 1625, and began to rebuild the monastic grange; this work was completed by his son John, second Lord Robartes, who inherited the estate in 1634. Lord Robartes, who in 1630 married Lucy Rich, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, was active in politics and garrisoned Lanhydrock for Parliament during the Civil War and fought at Edge Hill and Newbury. The house was taken by Royalist forces in 1644, but after 1649 it was recovered by Robartes, who spent much time there in retirement from politics. In 1679 he was created Earl of Radnor and Viscount Bodmin by Charles II. The first Earl's eldest son, Robert, Viscount Bodmin died in 1682, three years before his father; at the first Earl's death the estate passed to his grandson, Charles Bodville Robartes, second Earl of Radnor. Through his wife the second Earl inherited Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire (qv) in 1693; Radnor laid out extensive formal gardens at Wimpole, but in 1710 financial pressures forced him to sell the property. The second Earl died without issue in 1723, and was succeeded as third Earl by his nephew Henry (c 1695-1741). The third Earl also died childless, leaving the title to a distant cousin and the Cornish estates to his sister Mary, the wife of Thomas Hunt of Great Mollington, Cheshire. Their eldest son, George (1720?-98), moved to Lanhydrock and renovated the house which had been empty since 1723. George Hunt, who served as MP for Bodmin from 1753, remained unmarried, and at his death in 1798 left the property to his niece, Anna Maria Hunt. Anna Maria married Charles Agar, youngest son of the first Viscount Clifden in 1804, but her husband died only seven years later, leaving her to manage the estate until their son, Thomas, came of age in 1829. Thomas Agar assumed the additional name of Robartes in 1822, and between 1847 and 1868 served as MP for East Cornwall; he was created Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock and Truro in 1869. At Lanhydrock, Lord Robartes developed the park and surrounding estate with plantations and connecting carriage drives, while the house was altered by George Gilbert Scott (1811-78) in 1857. In 1881 the house was devastated by fire; Lady Robartes died within days from shock, and Lord Robartes died the following year. Their son Thomas, second Baron Robartes rebuilt the house to designs produced by Richard Coad. In 1894 Lord Robartes bought back the Wimpole estate which had been sold in 1710; this was settled on his second son, Gerald, in 1906. On the death of his cousin in 1899, Lord Robartes became sixth Viscount Clifden. Lord Clifden's eldest son was killed during the First World War, and at his death in 1930 Lanhydrock passed to his second son, who sold Wimpole in 1936. The seventh Viscount gave the house, park, and woodlands to the National Trust in 1953, in whose ownership the property remains (2000). Lanhydrock is situated c 2.5km south-east of Bodmin, from which it is separated by the A30 road. The c 145ha site comprises some 8ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 137ha of parkland and associated plantations and carriage drives. The site is bounded to the north-east by a minor road which leads south-east from Bodmin to Respryn Bridge; a further minor road leading from Newton south-west to Maudlin forms the east boundary of the site. To the south-east the boundary follows the east bank of the River Fowey as far as Restormel Manor where it turns west to encompass Restormel Castle (scheduled ancient monument). To the south-west the site adjoins agricultural land, some of which formed part of the mid C17 deer park; archaeological remains of the C17 park boundary survive (LUC 1995) corresponding to the extent of the park shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas of c 1696. The north-west boundary of the site is formed by a further minor road which joins the B3268 road at the western corner of the site. The site is undulating, with a valley extending south-east from the house through the park towards the River Fowey which flows from north to south through a wide valley c 1.4km east of the house. The ground rises to the north, south, and west of the house, affording extensive views from the gardens and north-west park north-east to Bodmin Moor, and east across the Fowey valley. There are also significant views south from the park to Restormel Castle c 2.5km south-east of the house. This medieval castle was exploited as a picturesque feature in views from Lanhydrock in the late C18. Lanhydrock is today (2000) approached from a minor road which crosses the site from east to west, linking the minor roads forming the north-east and north-west boundaries, at a point c 480m north of the house. Simple quadrant walls flank the entrance from the road while to the south-east of the entrance stands a late C20 visitors' centre. The tarmac drive with cobbled gutters extends c 500m south through the park to reach the gatehouse east of the house. An approach on the line of this drive is shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696). The drive extends to the north of the minor road from which the site is now entered, passing c 560m north-east through ornamental woodland to reach the Double Lodges (listed grade II*). The southern end of this section of the north drive has been adapted in the late C20 as a visitors' parking area. The entrance comprises a symmetrical pair of two-storey granite lodges flanking a central gate supported on granite piers with pedestrian gates to each side. Each lodge comprises two blocks, the inner being square on plan under a pyramid roof; the outer blocks are of similar design. The lodges were originally constructed in the C18, and were extended in the mid C19; the north drive is shown in its present form on the 1" OS map of 1813, and the Tithe map of 1843. The principal C17 approach to the house was from the minor road forming the south-east boundary at Newton. The entrance is flanked by a pair of granite piers (listed grade I) dated 1657 and bearing the initials of John and Lucy Robartes (inscription). The piers are surmounted by obelisks with ball finials, and support a single early C20 timber gate. Flanking quadrant walls c 3m high contain a pedestrian arch closed by C20 timber gates each side of the carriage entrance. Within the park and to the south-west of the entrance is a late C19 two-storey stone lodge (listed grade II). Beyond the entrance the tarmac drive extends c 960m west through a double avenue of beech, to reach the gatehouse east of the house. The avenue was originally planted by John, second Baron Robartes in 1648 and comprised a single avenue of sycamore; some specimens from this avenue survive. A double avenue of beech was planted in 1827 (guidebook 1995). There are views south across the park towards Restormel Castle from the avenue and east drive. A mid C19 extension to the principal, east drive extends to the east of the minor road forming the north-east boundary of the site and leads to Bodmin Parkway or Bodmin Road Station. This drive is entered through a single timber carriage gate supported on granite piers and flanked by a pair of single pedestrian gates c 270m east of the Newton gate. A late C19 two-storey stone lodge stands to the south-east of the entrance. The drive, which is today a footpath, leads c 550m north-east through a belt of mixed ornamental planting including many specimen conifers; this planting is bounded to the north-west by a minor road, and to the south-east by the River Fowey, of which there are glimpsed views. Passing south of a late C20 pond, the drive turns south-east to cross the river on a mid C19 single-arched granite bridge. The drive continues south-east for c 200m before passing beneath the railway and turning north-east to approach the station. The Station Drive was constructed c 1860 to connect the house with a proposed private halt on a branch line leading to Bodmin; this line was not constructed and the drive was adapted in 1883 to lead to the station on the main line. The line of the drive is shown on the 1881 OS map, while the lodge and bridge are shown on the map of 1907. A further drive approaches the site from the B3268 road to the west, where the entrance is marked by a single timber carriage gate supported by a pair of granite piers, flanked to each side by a single pedestrian gate. A late C19 two-storey granite lodge with hipped slate roofs, known as Treffry Lodge, stands immediately north-east of the entrance. The tarmac drive extends c 400m along a ridge of high ground running through the north-west park, before sweeping south-east to join the north drive c 270m north of the house. A drive, today surviving in part as a footpath and in part as a public road, connects Lanhydrock to Restormel to the south. A track leads c 960m south-east from the house through Great Wood. Crossing Newton Lane, the track passes through a timber gate supported by a pair of simple granite piers and continues south-east through woodland for c 200m before emerging into agricultural land. The drive extends c 1km south-east above and to the south-west of the River Fowey. The meadows between the drive and the river retain scattered mature specimen trees, while there are views north and south along the river valley, Restormel Castle forming a picturesque feature in views to the south. The drive passes to the north-east of the wooded slope below the Castle before sweeping south to reach Restormel Farm; from this point the drive continues as a public road leading c 1.25km south to Lostwithiel. The Restormel drive was established by 1813 when it and its associated ornamental planting is shown on the 1" OS map. In the late C18 or early C19 Anna Maria Agar took a lease of the Restormel estate from the

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Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1827 the picturesque quality of the valley and Castle was noted by Ackerman (LUC 1995). Lanhydrock (listed grade I) stands on an artificially levelled site partly cut into a north-east-facing slope towards the south-west corner of the site. The house is U-shaped on plan with a courtyard open to the east; a further service court adjoins the house to the south. As originally constructed, the house enclosed a central courtyard but the east wing, which is shown in a view in the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696), was demolished by George Hunt c 1780 (guidebook 1995). The house is approached through a two-storey granite gatehouse (listed grade I) which stands c 80m east of the house. Constructed in 1651 for John and Lucy Robartes, the gatehouse comprises a pair of octagonal towers surmounted by crenellated parapets and obelisks with ball finials, linked by a carriage arch set below an upper room lit by mullion windows. The main house is constructed in granite ashlar and comprises two storeys lit by wide mullion windows under hipped slate roofs set behind crenellated parapets. A two-storey stone porch is placed centrally on the east facade, on an axis with the gatehouse, while the north wing contains in its upper floor the Gallery with important mid C17 plasterwork. The service quarters to the south-west of the main house are constructed in rubble stone with granite dressings. To the south-east and south of the house are a range of mid and late C19 coach houses and service buildings (all listed grade II*), some of which were constructed to the designs of George Gilbert Scott. The present house at Lanhydrock was begun c 1620 by Sir Richard Robartes, replacing a medieval monastic barton which probably stood c 50m north-west. The house remained incomplete at Sir Richard's death in 1634, and was completed by his son John (1606-85), later first Earl of Radnor. Under the third Earl in the early C18, the house was largely unoccupied and neglected, and following his inheritance in 1758, George Hunt undertook a programme of renovation which included the demolition of the east wing. Further improvements were made under the direction of George Gilbert Scott in the mid C19. The house was, with the exception of the north wing containing the Gallery, and the porch, destroyed by fire in 1881. It was rebuilt in 1882-5, largely following the original plan but with the addition of modern facilities and new service quarters to the south-west, under Richard Coad, a local architect who had earlier assisted Scott at Lanhydrock (ibid). Formal garden are situated to the north and east of the house, while informal pleasure grounds extend to the north-west, west, and south-west of the house. The formal gardens comprise a symmetrical terraced parterre of six beds in the Front Court to the east of the house, and lawns and a further parterre to the north of the house. The Front Court is divided by the gravelled drive which extends west from the gatehouse to the carriage court immediately east of the house. Enclosed to the north, west, and south by wings of the house, the carriage court is laid out with a central circular lawn, while the walls of the house are planted with mature evergreen magnolias. The Front Court is enclosed and retained to the north, east, and south by crenellated granite walls which are broken by piers surmounted by obelisks with ball finials (all listed grade II*); the walls were designed by George Gilbert Scott in 1857. Terraced lawns rise in three levels from the gatehouse to the house, with shallow flights of stone steps connecting each level adjacent to the north and south boundary walls. Further steps ascend north and south from the central walk to the eastern pair of lawns. These steps are flanked by a pair of late C17 bronze urns (listed grade II), part of a set of eight similar urns formerly in the gardens at the Chateau de Bagatelle, Paris, which were introduced into the gardens at Lanhydrock by the seventh Viscount Clifden c 1930. Each lawn is laid out with a series of geometric flower beds flanked by four clipped Irish yews. The beds on the middle lawns are centred on a further pair of bronze urns (listed grade II). The formal garden to the east of the house was laid out in 1857 by George Gilbert Scott; the original scheme of geometric beds was simplified in the 1930s. Scott's garden replaced lawns which, in the C18, had taken the place of an enclosed forecourt with a central flagged walk, with a walled garden to the north; these are shown on a C17 view of the house, and in an early C18 sketch by Edmund Prideaux (LUC 1995; Architect Hist 1964; NMR). To the north of the house are two further terraced lawns. The eastern or lower is laid out with a complex geometric box-edged parterre centred on a further bronze urn (listed grade II) and planted with seasonal subjects and enclosed by low yew hedges. The upper or western lawn is laid out with a symmetrical group of five beds planted with seasonal subjects. Stone steps connect the terraces to the north and south, while further stone steps ascend west to a terrace walk extending from north to south below a mixed border retained by a low stone wall and a high crenellated stone wall which retains the churchyard to the west. A gothic-arched stone arbour set into the retaining wall terminates a gravel walk leading west below the north facade of the house, while stone steps ascend west to the parish church of St Hydroc (listed grade I) which stands immediately north-west of the house. The formal garden north of the house was laid out by George Gilbert Scott in 1857 on the site of the C17 bowling green recorded on the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696). A low mid C19 wrought-iron gate leads north from the formal garden to the informal pleasure grounds. To the north and north-east of the house is an area of lawns planted with specimen trees and shrubs, including, adjacent to the tennis lawn north-east of the house, trees planted by Lord Rosebery and W E Gladstone. A gravel walk leads c 50m north-west to a C19 arch-topped wrought-iron gate under an arched overthrow set in a wrought-iron fence with spear-headed rails; this fence was erected c 1860 by Lord Robartes to enclose the pleasure grounds from the park. The gate leads north-west to a network of walks which pass through an area of trees underplanted with specimen magnolias. Laid out c 1860 with walks and serpentine beds on the site of the C17 walled garden (Lanhydrock Atlas, c 1696), this area became overgrown in the early C20; in 1933 the seventh Viscount Clifden began to plant magnolias. To the south a small stream flows from west to east and is planted with moisture-loving plants and a collection of camellias. Some 130m north-west of the house a flight of stone steps ascends to a circular garden enclosed by yew hedges. The garden is divided into quarters by a gravel walk running from east to west, and a grass walk running from north to south. Each quarter is laid out with borders planted with herbaceous subjects. To the north the Herbaceous Circle is overlooked by the south facade of a C19 barn (listed grade II) which incorporates architectural fragments removed from the church in the mid C19. The southern half of the Herbaceous Circle was laid out by Lady Clifden before 1914 while the northern half, which was occupied by a greenhouse and potting shed, was laid out in 1972 (guidebook 1988). To the west of the Herbaceous Circle a gravel walk leads c 30m west to join the Broad Path, a walk which leads c 100m south parallel to the western boundary of the pleasure grounds which is here formed by a stone wall. To the east of the Broad Path is a further glade of specimen magnolias, while c 130m west of the house the walk passes to the south of the Holy Well (listed grade II), a mid C19 gothic, gabled stone structure enclosing a spring. Some 10m south-east of the Holy Well stands Joseph's Cottage (listed grade II), a two-storey stone and cob thatched-roofed gardener's cottage. Of C18 origin, the cottage was remodelled and given picturesque details in the mid C19, and is named after its last occupant, Joseph Berry (d 1885) (guidebook 1995). South of the cottage a walk ascends the north-facing slope through a late C20 wrought-iron tunnel covered by trained magnolias. This walk connects the western end of two terrace walks which traverse the slope, and which converge c 80m south of the house adjacent to a pair of mid C19 wrought-iron gates which lead from the pleasure grounds to the woodland garden. The grass slope between the two terrace walks is planted with mature specimen trees, rhododendrons, and other ornamental shrubs. Adjacent and to the south-west of the gates stands a late C20 cob, timber, and thatch summerhouse. Some 50m south-east of the gates leading to the woodland garden, the Treffry Cross (listed grade II), a pre-Conquest granite wheel-headed cross set on a C19 granite shaft, stands on Scotland Hill, an eminence planted with specimen Irish yews. The cross was placed in its present position in 1890, having previously stood at Treffry crossroads at the western corner of the site (guidebook 1995). A large subterranean reservoir was constructed in this area following the fire of 1881. The Top Path extends c 300m south-east through the mature woodland on the north-facing slope to the south of the house, and joins the drive leading to the kitchen garden and the Restormel drive at a point c 350m south-east of the house; subsidiary walks descend the slope connecting the transverse walks and drives. The predominantly deciduous woodland is interspersed with late C19 specimen conifers, and is underplanted with rhododendrons, camellias, and other ornamental shrubs. The pleasure grounds to the west and south-west of the house were developed from the mid C19 when Lord Robartes enclosed the area to the west and north-west of the house from the park. The Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696) indicates that the C17 gardens were concentrated to the north and north-east of the house, with the park running up to the stables court to the south. The park is situated on undulating ground to the west, north, east, and south-east of the house, and remains pasture with scattered specimen deciduous trees and groups of trees. A valley, known as South Park, descends south-east from the house towards the River Fowey, with The Round, an irregularly shaped plantation containing a pool c 750m south-east of the house. South Park is enclosed to the north by the mid C17 avenue, which separates it from Lower Park on a south- and south-east-facing slope c 400m north-east of the house. Higher Park is situated on a ridge of high ground north-west of the house. To the north-west, north, and north-east the park is bounded by plantations which screen it from adjacent public roads, while a more substantial area of woodland, Great Wood, extends south-east of the house on a north-east-facing slope above the park. Great Wood is separated from the park by a sunk fence, while the Lady's Walk extends south-east within the Wood and parallel to its boundary with the park. Great Wood corresponds to a smaller area of unfenced woodland which is shown within the park on the Lanhydrock Atlas (1696). Some 270m north of the house the boundary plantation known as The Belts corresponds to the late C17 Wilderness which was separated from the gardens by the 'New Orchard' on the south-facing slope north of the house (Lanhydrock Atlas, c 1696). On high ground c 560m north-east of the house the early C20 stables (listed grade II) comprise an approximately U-shaped structure with east and west wings extending from the north wing to enclose part of the stable yard to the south. The yard is enclosed to the south by stone walls, and today has a hard surface for parking. The stables were constructed in 1905 for the sixth Viscount Clifden, and were converted to form offices in the late C20. Two swimming pools are set into the south-east-facing slope some 375m south-east of the stables and separated from them by a plantation. The northern pool is approximately rectangular on plan, and has retaining walls constructed in coursed granite and quartz rubble; it appears to be of early C19 construction. The southern pool is also rectangular on plan; of early C20 construction, it is lined in concrete. The park was first enclosed by John, second Baron Robartes c 1657. This park comprised land to the south of the avenue which had been planted in 1648, including Great Wood and land to the south-west which is today (2000) in agricultural use, together with Brownqueen Wood to the south-east of Newton Lane. By 1696 the park had been reduced in area, with land to the west of the house and to the south-west of Great Wood being enclosed for cultivation; Kitchen's Plan of the County of Cornwall (1749) indicates that Brownqueen Wood had also been disparked. By the end of the C18 deer were no longer kept, and the former deer park was incorporated into the ornamental landscape. In the late C18 George Hunt extended the park to include land to the north of the avenue and to the west of the house, while Lower Park was extended to the north-east and south-east in the mid C19 (Tithe map, 1843). The park had reached its present extent by 1881 (OS), and much of the present plantations in the north, north-west, and north-east areas of the site date from the mid and late C19 when Lord Robartes improved the estate with picturesque woods formed from his 'Lanhydrock mixture' of beech, Scots pine, and silver fir (guidebook 1995). The park and plantations have been subject to a restoration programme by the National Trust following storm damage in 1990. The kitchen garden is situated c 530m south-south-east of the house, and is screened from the house and park by Great Wood. Rectangular on plan, the garden is enclosed by slatestone rubble walls (listed grade II) with slate coping and granite quoins. The garden is divided by a transverse wall running from east to west which is pierced by a brick arch, while a two-storey gardener's cottage is attached to the west wall (listed grade II). The cottage is constructed in granite rubble with brick dressings under a hipped slate roof. A tool shed is built onto the outer side of the north wall, and a brick segmental arch in the north wall closed by timber doors provides access to the garden. A further gateway to the north of the gardener's house is closed by a wrought-iron gate. A yew hedge running south parallel to the west wall divides the northern compartment of the garden which is today (2000) used as a nursery. The kitchen garden was constructed in the mid or late C19 and replaced an earlier kitchen garden to the north-west of the house which is shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas (c 1696). The Cricket Ground c 600m north-east of the house is included in the site here registered. The ground is approximately triangular on plan, and is bounded to the north-west by ornamental planting adjacent to the north drive, and to the north-east by Lodge Plantation. To the south it adjoins the minor road which passes from east to west across the site. A timber pavilion stands on the western side of the ground. The Cricket Ground was laid out in 1901 as a coming of age present for Thomas Agar Robartes (1880(1915).

SX0944263329

Battlefields

Battle of Braddock Down 1643

6

The Civil Wars of the mid seventeenth century were a reflection of profound political, constitutional, religious and social conflict which was expressed in a struggle for control between King and Parliament. At the start of 1643, the Royalist position in Cornwall was threatened by the advance from Devon of two parliamentary armies under the Earl of Stamford and Colonel Ruthin. Sir Ralph Hopton, commanding the Cornish Royalists, decided to strike at Ruthin before he could join forces with Stamford. Hopton found the Parliamentarians deployed on Braddock Down on 19 January 1643. Hopton launched his troops in a charge which swept all before it, Ruthin's men staying to fire barely a single volley at the advancing Royalists. Some 1,250-1,500 Parliamentarians were captured, together with their baggage train and ammunition, and as many as 200 were killed. Cornwall was once more firmly in the hands of the Royalists, and Hopton marched into Devon and blockaded Plymouth. The Battle of Braddock Down had rejuvenated the Cornish Army and confirmed their faith in Hopton's leadership. The battlefield landscape remains dominated by the opposing slopes of Braddock Down and, although later drained and subdivided into smaller fields, the grassy downland over which the battle was fought is easily imagined. Although the appearance of the battlefield has altered significantly since 1643, the topography is still readily appreciable. Access to the battlefield is limited, however, to the roads on its edges.

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

A view can be gained from the southern tip of the battlefield where recent road improvements have left a small informal car parking area. The prehistoric burial mounds of the area add a further dimension to the interest of the landscape. The Caradon Local Park (Draft Version, April 1994) designates the Battlefield Area as part of a Special Area of Great Landscape Value. To the north of the battlefield area is Largin Wood, a Cornwall Nature Conservation Area.

SX1757563008

Battle of Lostwithiel 21 August 1644

DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE There are number of contemporary accounts that largely agree with one another and provide details which help to locate fairly accurately the key positions where the battles took place and help to explain the likely progression of the fighting. On the royalist side these sources include accounts from Sir Edward Walker, the King's Secretary of War, the diary of Richard Symonds, a trooper in the King's Lifeguard of Horse, and Mercurius Aulicus, the royalist news book published in Oxford and London. On the parliamentary side the accounts include a letter from the Earl of Essex to Sir Philip Stapleton dated 3 September 1644 at Plymouth, as well as the Attestations of parliamentary officers serving in Cornwall. The campaign of Lostwithiel involved a number of clashes, including skirmishes throughout August 1644. Two main conflicts have been identified in which formal fighting was engaged. The first of these was on 21 August when the royalists made an organised attack on the high ground around the northern side of Lostwithiel with the aim of either bringing the parliamentarians to battle or making their positions untenable. Both royalist and parliamentary sources agree that this plan was put into execution early in the morning of 21 August when the King's (Oxford) and Prince Maurice's army drew out in battle formation, infantry in the centre and cavalry on the flanks, in the mist onto heathland to the west of the Boconnoc Estate. The Oxford army moved onto Beacon Hill which was at the time a heathland area with field enclosures surrounding it. Prince Maurice positioned his force on a nearby hill. Essex describes this as being to the left of Beacon Hill, which, looking from Lostwithiel, would place him on Druids Hill. Mercurius Aulicus notes that in the course of the day the King 'fastened his army within enclosures on the wings of theirs within musket shot of each other'. Reports indicate that this would have involved the capture of enclosures adjacent to Beacon Hill and across the high ground between this location and Druids Hill (likely to include the hill adjacent to St Nectan's Chapel (Grade II), where a small parliamentary force had already been positioned). It appears that the initial royalist attack met with little resistance from the parliamentary outposts who all quickly fell back from these key positions. However, there are reports of resistance after this initial attack. Essex states that he placed Lieutenant Colonel Ingoldsby and 400 musketeers in the fields at the base of Beacon Hill and positioned his own regiment and more of the parliamentary forces on this same line beneath Prince Maurice's position. This account is corroborated by the Mercurius Aulicus. It seems likely that parliamentarians would have used the enclosures to the west of these hills in between the royalists and Lostwithiel as well as those between Beacon Hill and the modern A390. Symonds recounts that there was constant exchange of fire between Prince Maurice's men and the parliamentarians, and that the houses on the side of the hill north of the A390 where this action took place were set on fire by Essex's units. On the same day as the fighting on the east side of Lostwithiel, further action occurred to the west around Restormel Castle (scheduled monument), and the passage over the Fowey River below. Sir Grenville's royalist army, an advance party of 700 foot according to Symonds, assaulted Colonel Weare's troops, based at Restormel Castle, from the north, taking the castle and the river crossing. The reports indicate that Weare's forces did not put up much resistance. However, Grenville's soldiers were counter-attacked in the afternoon by both parliamentary horse and foot. According to Symonds and Walker, this attack was thrown back by the royalists who were supported by elements of Sir George Vaughan's cavalry regiment. As Vaughan's command was part of the Oxford army it appears Grenville's force had been reinforced from the east. The outcome of this day's fighting was a half-moon cordon of royalist forces to the north and north east of the town. Despite the exchange of fire, the number of casualties from the action on 21 August is judged to have been very low. Grenville had control of Restormel Castle, the nearby passage over the Fowey and the surrounding high ground. Prince Maurice and his men were positioned on the hills, including Druids Hill, to the north east. The Oxford army had set up camp on Beacon Hill and to consolidate their position here they constructed a small redoubt overnight on 22 August, 'between our hedges and the enemy's hedges' according to Symonds, from where the royalists could fire cannon on the Parliamentary positions. From this position the two armies engaged in small-scale skirmishes over the next few days as the King tried to starve out Essex's men. It also seems likely that fighting encroached toward the hedged fields to the west of this high ground, which were held by the parliamentarians, and this may have been an area of skirmishing in the following days as well as a target for the royalist artillery operating on Beacon Hill. Although the area to the north of Lostwithiel has been subject to some changes since the C17, the overall the landscape survives very well with little major development. The first phase of the action occurred on the enclosed hills and heathland that surrounded Lostwithiel to the north and east. Robert Dawson's map of 1805 shows the Fowey Peninsula and this identifies topography which may be similar to that over which the campaign was fought. This historic map shows enclosed fields surrounding Lostwithiel with a curving line of hills surrounding it to the north and east. The map shows an area of heathland stretching across Beacon Hill and continuing north round to Druids Hill which is in keeping with the description of the battle. This area is now almost entirely an enclosed agricultural landscape. Beacon Hill in particular is now covered by enclosed fields. There are two disused silver mines on top of the hill and a timber yard has been built on its western slope. The other major landscape change is the Lostwithiel Golf Course, which has been laid out over the landscape opposite Restormel Castle, along the valley on the east bank of the Fowey and up onto the hillside to the east. The proliferation of small-scale housing development and the expansion of Lostwithiel to the east and north, has also led to an increase in the number of buildings scattered across the landscape. Nevertheless, the landscape within the registered area has been subject to relatively few significant alterations and continues to provide a good appreciation of the terrain over which the battle was fought, particularly in terms of the contours of the ground. **FEATURES** The most prominent features associated with the battle which are still evident are the hills which were taken by the royalist advance, in particular Beacon Hill, Druids Hill and Restormel Castle. The Fowey River which runs through the battlefield is also still a present and important feature in the landscape, this being the communication and access route which the parliamentarians were so bitterly defending. The ruined Restormel Castle still survives and is a visitor attraction, and the on-site interpretation includes reference to the 1644 civil war battle. The castle is a prominent reminder of this defensive position and there is still a crossing point below which is the location of the pass which the royalists fought to secure in order to improve communication between the right and left flanks. On the opposite side of cordon St Nectan's Chapel is also a prominent building associated with the fighting (the tower is understood to have been damaged by parliamentary fire). **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL** A redoubt was constructed on Beacon Hill shortly after it was secured by the royalists on 21 August. This work is mapped on the 1805 Dawson map and on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The site is no longer visible as an earthwork; however, a sub-square mound measuring 23m by 25 m is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs and the feature has been mapped as part of the National Mapping Programme for Cornwall. There has been extensive metal detection survey to the areas to the south of Lostwithiel. These have revealed a high number of musket shots and other small civil war finds. While the area to the north has not been surveyed it is expected that these fields also have the potential for similar finds. **DEFINITION OF AREAS** The registered battlefield is divided into two areas. The first is the high ground around the north and north-east of Lostwithiel, including Beacon Hill, the hill at St Nectan's Chapel, Druids Hill, the area of high ground to the north of the modern A390 and the fields on the slopes to the west and south. The second is Restormel Castle and the fields to the north and south.

SX1033161361

Battle of Lostwithiel 31st of August- 1st of September

There are number of contemporary accounts that largely agree with one another and provide details which help to locate fairly accurately the key positions where the battles took place and aid an understanding of the likely progression of the fighting. On the royalist side these sources include accounts from Sir Edward Walker, King's Secretary of War, the diary of Richard Symonds, a trooper in the King's Lifeguard of Horse, and Mercurius Aulicus, the royalist news book published in Oxford and London. On the parliamentary side the accounts include a letter from the Earl of Essex to Sir Philip Stapleton dated 3 September 1644 at Plymouth as well as the Attestations of parliamentary officers serving in Cornwall. At around 3am on 31 August 1644 Essex ordered Sir William Balfour to take the bulk of the cavalry and use the road to Liskeard to make their escape to Plymouth. This took them through the royalist cordon; however, despite some advance warning, the royalists were not organised enough to make an effective chase and so the cavalry managed to break through and head east. Following the effective execution of this escape the parliamentary foot soldiers put their second phase of escape into action. After plundering the town, including blowing up the parish church, they withdrew to the south in the direction of the town of Fowey. At 7am the royalists, having seen the withdrawal of the parliamentarians from their high position, marched into Lostwithiel. There was a small altercation with parliamentary soldiers who had been left behind to destroy the medieval Lostwithiel Bridge. A royalist advance army set off after the retreating Essex. The conditions underfoot were very poor and the parliamentarians' rear-guard had to abandon some of their heavy weaponry on route. Walker's account indicates that Essex's men drew up in the fields beyond the town before continuing their withdrawal. This formed withdrawal began around high ground to the south of Lostwithiel, with the royalists chasing the parliamentarians for two to three miles, pushing them back hedge to hedge. Symonds notes that 'being come near that narrow neck of ground between Tywardreath Bay and St Veep pass the rebels made a more forcible resistance', the rear-guard, led by Major General Philip Skippon, turned to confront their pursuers, and force the royalists back two or three fields, in order to give Essex time to establish his new line of defence further to the south. At 11am the Queen's troop moved to support the Royalist foot and charged the parliamentarians forces, beating them back to their original line of defence. Captain Brett led this troop and was knighted in the middle of the fighting after incurring a near-fatal wound. It has been suggested that this altercation may have taken place near the modern 109m contour around OS NGR: SX10264 56391. This action probably involved around 2,500 parliamentarians infantry and 200 cavalry of the Plymouth horse and, based on our understanding of similar civil war battles, the parliamentarians would have covered a front of less than 700m. At this point, around midday, the royalist advance halted to await the arrival of the rest of the army and an expected attack to the west across the river par farm St Blazey by Goring with the horse and Basset's infantry brigade, which, according to Walker, occurred at about 2pm. Symonds reported further fighting between the foot for much of the afternoon as the parliamentarians continued their withdrawal, with the royalists steadily gaining ground. At around 4pm the Plymouth horse again attacked the royalist foot, but withdrew on the approach of the King's lifeguard of horse, allowing the royalist foot to advance once more. Symonds notes that eventually the royalist forces got possession of the high hill just in the narrowest passage of land between Tywardreath parish church and the passage over the river, which runs by Lostwithiel (Fowey). This is probably the hill near to Trebathevey Farm around half a mile north of Castle Dore. Here and toward Castle Dore, the B3269 runs along a narrow neck of land, which falls away, to the east and more steeply to the west. This would probably have left most of the parliamentarians' rear-guard regiments to the east of the road. At this point Essex's men attacked and again forced back the royalists before being counter-attacked. There was further fighting to the east of Castle Dore, which resulted in Colonel Weare's and Essex's regiments, positioned on the right flank, deserting their posts which opened up the parliamentary line for the royalists to exploit, allowing them to get behind the position and threaten any further retreat to Fowey, Menabilly or Polkerris. The remnants of the army withdrew to Castle Dore Hillfort (scheduled monument). Reports of fighting in this area may indicate the royalists also have advanced along the lane running through Milltown and Lantyards to the east of the B3269 which eventually joins the Tywardreath-Golant road in order to flank the parliamentarians. Some shooting continued into the night. That evening the King and his troops lay under a hedge in a field near to the parliamentary line. Following a council of war, which agreed the impracticality of trying to withdraw the parliamentary army to the coast, early on the morning of 1 September Essex, Sir John Merrick, the General of the Ordnance, and Lord Roberts escaped by sea. Major General Skippon was left to treat, and surrender terms were agreed on 2 September. These allowed for the parliamentarians to march away once the cannon and the arms and ammunition of the rank and file had been surrendered. From contemporary reports it appears that the action on 31 August resulted in no more than 200 killed and taken prisoner on both sides; however other accounts suggests that the parliamentary losses may have been around 500 men. Royalist losses are likely to have been significantly smaller. The main focus of activity was along the narrow ridge which runs north to south between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The terminus of the ridge is Castle Dore, an Iron Age fort that is still prominent feature in the landscape, where the retreating parliamentarians based their new line of defence. The area around the fort is largely still enclosed field systems, as they would have been in the C17 when the military action was noted for the hedge-to-hedge fighting. Robert Kearsley Dawson's map of 1805 shows that since the early C19 a small number of farms have been built on the ridge and the surrounding land. Despite these small scale developments, the registered landscape this been subject to little major change. In the late C19 a railway line was routed along the north end of the ridge. However, the land within the registered area has undergone remarkably little change. It continues to exist largely as it would have at time of the battle and continues to allow a good appreciation of the terrain over which the battle was fought. The most prominent feature associated with the battle is the long ridge which runs between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The modern road to Fowey, now the B3269, is likely the same route as the historic route to Fowey which would have been used by the retreating army as their route of escape. The ridge rises to the south up to Castle Dore, an Iron Age hill fort (scheduled monument). The hill fort has a modern plaque which relates the history of Castle Dore and includes a description of the use of hill fort as the position of

Land at Wilton Farm, St. Pinnock, Cornwall

the parliamentary defensive line. Records suggest that civil war relics were found during the excavation of Castle Dore Hillfort in the mid-C20, and cannon balls have been found in various parts of the area. The most systematic work undertaken with regard to the Lostwithiel Campaign has been in the form metal detection surveys in recent years to the fields to the south of Lostwithiel. Part of this work has occurred in the fields which run along part of the Castle Dore ridge, and has located a high concentration of shot and other C17 finds on either side of the B3269 around Castle Dore, including the fields to the north and a smaller concentration to the south. The battlefield area is the ridge which runs south to the Iron Age remains at Castle Dore and includes the fields immediately to the west and east of the B3269, continuing south until the road reaches crossroads with the Tywardreath to Golant road.

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Appendix 3 HVIA Supporting Jpegs



View across the proposed turbine field; from the west.



View into proposed turbine field from western entrance; from the south-west.



View into proposed turbine field from the western entrance, showing the condition of the south end of the curved western boundary; from the south.



View along the proposed access track in the field south-west of the turbine field, showing existing wheel ruts; from the north-east.



View along the proposed access track in the field adjacent to the road, showing existing wheel ruts; from the south-west.



As above, but zoomed in to show the wheel ruts.



View from the field adjacent to the road towards Woodlay Farm; from the north-west.



View from the field adjacent to the road towards Woodlay Wood and showing the slopes to the south-west; from the west.



View from the field adjacent to the road towards Roundpark Wood and the valley to the west; from the west-south-west.



View from the field adjacent to the road showing nearby turbines; from the north.



View along the south-eastern boundary of the proposed turbine field (2m scale); from the south-west.



View along the south-eastern boundary of the proposed turbine field (2m scale); from the east.



View of the consolidated stone-lined east end of the south-eastern boundary of the proposed turbine field (2m scale); from the north-east.



View along the eastern boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the south.



View up into the proposed turbine field from the eastern entrance; from the east.



View from the slight plateau near the west side of the proposed turbine field towards eastern slopes; from the west.



View from the slight plateau near the west side of the proposed turbine field towards south-eastern slopes, beyond Woodley Wood; from the north-west.



View along the eastern boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the north-west.



View along the northern boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the east.



View towards Carwarrick Wood and the valley beyond the northern boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the south.



View along the northern boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the west.



View of north-west entrance to the proposed turbine field, showing varying levels of adjacent fields; from the east.



View along curved western boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the north.



Detail of variable condition of the western boundary to the proposed turbine field (2m scale); from the east.



As above, showing detail of eroded stone-faced/Cornish hedgebank (2m scale).



As above; from the north-east



Detail of section of western boundary to the proposed turbine field, showing stone laid in a form of herring-bone pattern; from the east.



Severely eroded section of the western boundary to the proposed turbine field, showing remnant of fence-line and ditch; from the north.



Detail of eroded middle section of the western boundary to the proposed turbine field; from the south.



Detail of eroded middle section of the western boundary to the proposed turbine field, showing sheep paths; from the north.



View across the slight plateau in the proposed turbine field; from the west.



View of sheep on the western boundary of the proposed turbine field, showing adjacent field; from the north-east.



View of the south section of the western boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the north-east



View of the south section of the western boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the south-east



View across the slight plateau in the proposed turbine field, from western entrance showing the slopes to the east; from the west.



View of south-end of the western boundary to the proposed turbine field (2m scale); from the south.



View of south-end of the western boundary to the proposed turbine field; from the south-east.



View across proposed turbine field; from the west



View along the south-western boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the north-west.



View along the south-western boundary of the proposed turbine field; from the south-east.



St Cirius and Julitta, St Veep; from the west.



Driveway to Ethy House, showing the wooded grounds; from the east.



The churchyard at St Veep; from the north-west.



Part of the Prehistoric linear boundary *The Giants Hedge*; from the north-west.



View looking north to where the B3359 bisects *The Giants Hedge*; from the south.



Barrow cemetery near Wilton Farm; from the south-west.



Pennellick Farmhouse, set amongst the trees; from the north.



View down and over Hall Rings showing very slight earthworks within the wider field; from the south.



St Duloe Church and churchyard, with various monuments; from the south-east.



All Saints Church at Herodsfoot; from the south-east.



Lower Killigoric Farmhouse and barns; from the east.



Bosents Cross; from the north-west.



St Peter's Church in Dobwalls; from the south-east.



Crowpound, near St Neot; from the north-east.



Barrow on Goonzion Downs, near St Neot; from the south.



St Bartholomew's Church and churchyard, Warleggan; from the south-east.



The north entrance to the wooded Lanhydrock estate; from the north-west.



Slight barrow mounds on Bofarnel Downs; from the north-west.



Barrow near Graymare Farm; from the south-east.



Barrow near Fairy Cross; from the west.



Bodmin Lodge; one of the many entrances into the wooded Boconnoc Estate; from the north.



Wayside cross in the chapel yard of St Nectans; from the south.



St Nectans Chapel, St Winnow; from the south-east.



View across part of the Lostwithiel Battlefield; from the north-east.



View across a larger section of Lostwithiel Battlefield; from the south-east.



View across part of the Boconnoc estate parkland; from the south-west.



Views across the Boconnoc estate; from the south.



View of the obelisk on the Boconnoc estate; from the south.



View to the north lych gate, Braddock churchyard; from the south.



Braddock Church and churchyard stone arch; from the south-west



View to the Old Rectory at Braddock, showing its wooded grounds; from the south-west.



View of one of the barrows around Middle Taphouse, within the wider barrow cemetery; from the north-west.



Another barrow around Middle Taphouse, less well preserved, shallow mound; form the east.



View across the Braddock Down Battlefield site; from the south-west.



View of the multivallate hillfort on Bury Down, near the wind turbine; from the north.



Pelyne Farmhouse and barns; from the east.



View across to Doublebois House, shielded in the trees and now surrounded/obscured by wood cabins; from the east.



Bible Christian Chapel in St Cleer; from the north-west.



King Doniert's stone and associated monuments/stones; from the north.



Landscape view of Redhill Downs and the shallow settlement features, from the valley; from the south-east.



View of earthworks within fields near Lamelgate farm; from the south.



Landscape view to Bury Castle showing its significant landscape presence; from the west.



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