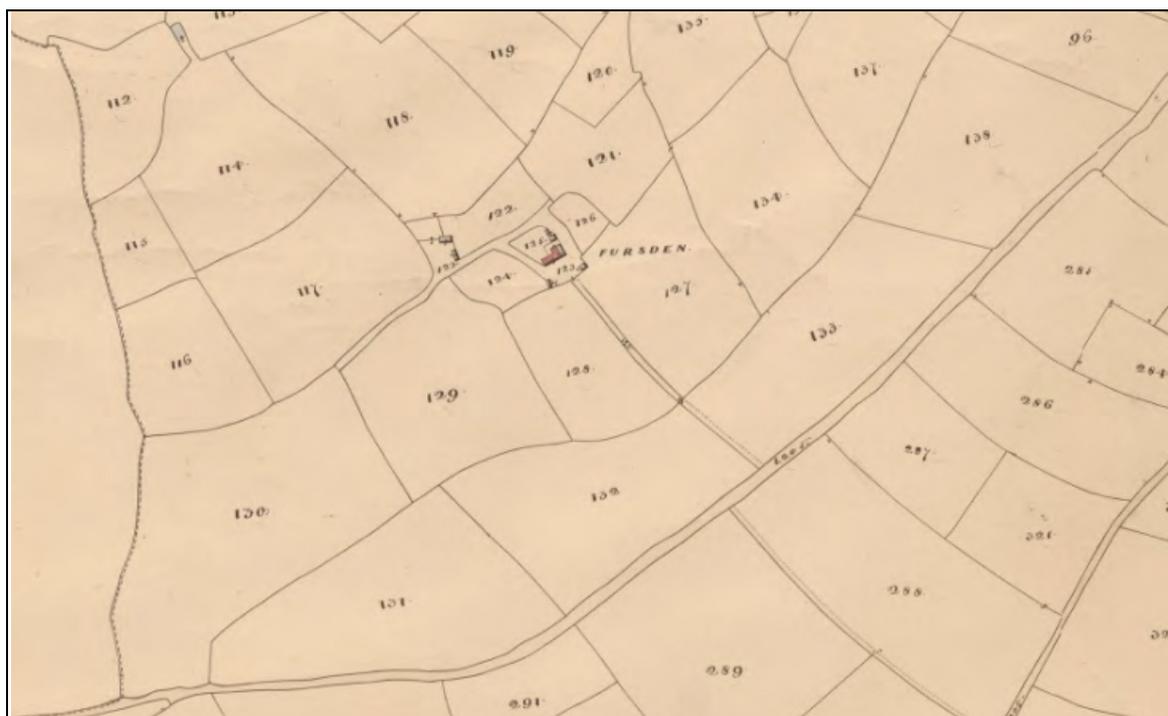


LAND at FURZEDOWN FARM LANREATH CORNWALL

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



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**Land at Furzedown Farm,
Lanreath, Cornwall**

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

For

Bryony Fowler

of

Cleanearth Energy (the Client)

By



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Planning Application Ref: Pre-planning

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July 2014

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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 Furzedown Farm, Lanreath Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 500kW wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belongs to Furzedown Farm, a settlement with probable late medieval origins that had enclosed former open rough ground. The geophysical survey undertaken identified removed historic field boundaries and fragments of an earlier field system seemingly based on Medieval strip fields.

There are nine Grade I and six Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 34 Grade II Listed buildings. There are 20 relevant Scheduled Monuments within 10km, many of which are Prehistoric round barrows, many located on the higher ground to the north. 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 thirteen of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on the Church of St. Manarck & St. Dunstan and Ethy House (**negative/moderate**). Cumulative impact is not currently a major 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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 The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Furzedown Farm
Parish:	Lanreath
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX1631655466

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 Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Bryony Fowler of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of a 500kW wind turbine (77m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed site lies 2km south-west of the hamlet of Lanreath and c.6km from the centre of Lostwithiel. The proposed turbine would be located in a field on just south of Furzedown Farm on the western side of a gentle slope which leads down to Trebant Water to the west, at c.85 m AOD.

Well drained fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Denbigh 2 association (SSEW 1983), which overlies slate, siltstone and sandstone of the Meadfoot group (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The place name *Furzedown* is self-explanatory meaning gorse covered rough ground (Dudley 2011; Gover 1948; Padel 1985). The settlement of *Furze* is first recorded in 1427, but this may not relate to the location of the present farm. The nearby farm of *Treire* is of early medieval origin as probably is *Carwen*, the latter including the Cornish elements **Ker* meaning fort or round and **guyn* meaning white (Padel 1985).

The field in which the turbine will sit is characterised on the Cornwall Council Historic Landscape Characterisation as *modern enclosed land*, while the land immediately surrounding the site all characterised as *medieval farmland* which falls in to the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Although the field is characterised as modern enclosure, the field across the road to the east of the proposal site is also categorised as modern enclosure but contains a known round Carwen Bury (UID: 25133) and aerial photographs have also shown up two removed field boundaries (UID: 57587) which are suggestive of former medieval strip fields within this same field.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological investigation has taken place in the immediate area, with the exception of the archaeological assessment and geophysical survey carried out in advance of a proposed wind turbine located on AEL land at Tresawson Farm, Pelynt (Fleming 2013). The geophysical survey identified a large number of linear anomalies, many of which may have related to earlier

enclosures of multiple phases. A geophysical survey and limited archaeological investigations have also been undertaken on the scheduled Iron Age hillfort at Bury Down (Preston-Jones 1996).

Many of the nearby HER records relate to cropmarks of probable prehistoric and or Romano-British origin (see section 4.0 below).



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

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

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 Furzedown lies in the parish of Lanreath, in the hundred and deanery of West. The place name *Furzedown* means gorse covered rough ground, suggesting at some point that this was an area of uncultivated rough land. There is a settlement recorded at Furze in 1427 but this may not relate to the location of the present farm. There are a number of medieval and early medieval farmsteads and settlements within close proximity of the proposed turbine location, for example the nearby farm of *Treire* is of early medieval origin which contains the elements **tre* meaning 'estate, farmstead' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin) and **yar* meaning 'hen' (Padel 1985). *Carwen*, is also likely of medieval origin as it includes the Cornish elements *Ker* meaning fort or round and **guyn* meaning white (Padel 1985). Furzedown may therefore have been a small area of rough ground between these two medieval settlements.

2.2 Early Maps

The 1749 Thomas Martyn map of Cornwall is not detailed enough to provide much meaningful information and Furzedown is not indicated. Despite this many of the settlements surrounding the farm today, for example Castlemawgen and St Veep, are indicated and a number of the present roads take the same approximate routes. Carwen is noted on the map and there is a small diagram of the farm indicating its approximate location. There is also a small drawing of a building on the west side of the road opposite Carwen which could indicate Furzedown or perhaps Triere Farm. Either way, it is very likely that the land of the proposed turbine location would have been worked in the 18th century by the farm depicted on this map.

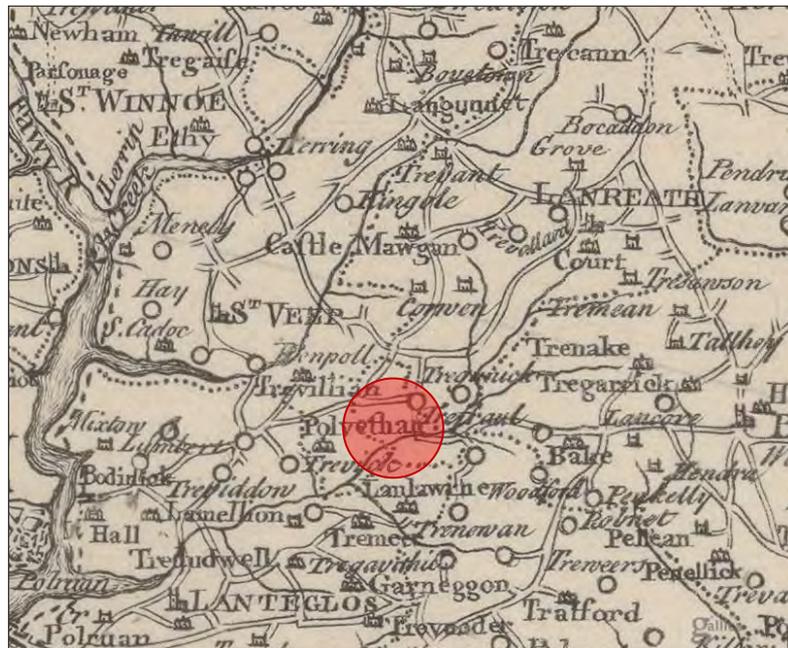


Figure 2: Extract from the Thomas Martyn Map of Cornwall 1749. The approximate area where the turbine would be located, given the inherent inaccuracies of this map, is indicated.

The first cartographic source which shows *Furzedown* is the Ordnance Survey Old Series Map of c.1809 (Figure 3). Although this map lacks detail it seemingly shows two groups of buildings at Furzedown.



Figure 3: Extract from the OS First series map c.1809, approximate location of the turbine is indicated.

2.3 1842 Tithe Map

The 1842 tithe map for Lanreath is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this assessment. The proposed turbine would be located in fields numbered 130 and 131, Lower Down and Higher Down, both arable, owned and occupied by William Willcock. This map displays the large scale removal of field boundaries which occurred during the 20th century to make bigger and more regular fields; today many of the field boundaries which are present on this map have been removed. The fields on the opposite side of the road to Furzedown display the characteristics of land enclosed in the medieval period, with many of the fields long and thin with curving boundaries.

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

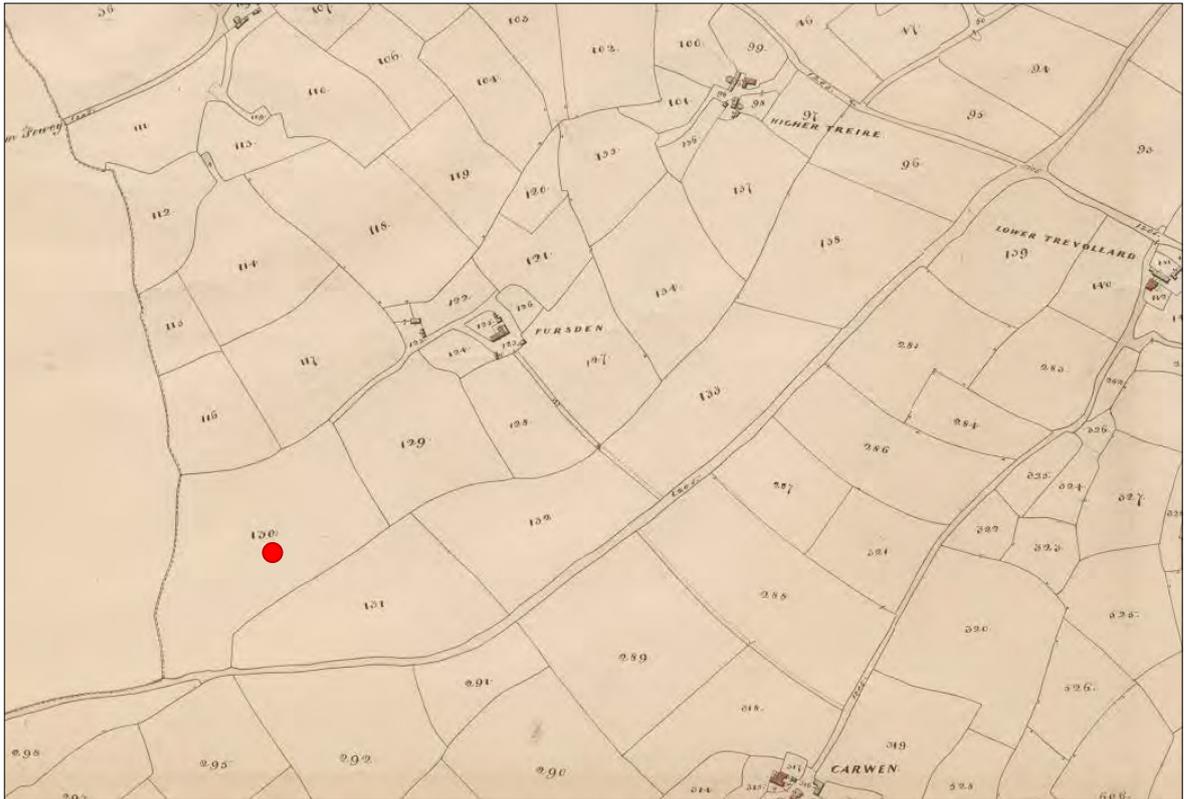


Figure 4: Lanreath Tithe map of 1842 approximate location of the turbine is indicated

No	Landowner	Occupier	Field name	State of Cultivation
Carwen				
290	John Lean	George Leach	Broda Park	Arable
291			High Park	Arable
292			Outer Berry Park	Arable
295			Higher Westlands	Arable
288			Stray land	Arable
289			Inner Berry Park	Arable
318			Above Town	Arable
320			Higher Goose Park	Arable
Fursden				
112	William Willcock	Himself	Fursden Moor	Pasture
114			Road Park	Arable
115			Bodlay Meadow	Arable
116			Bodlay Park	Arable
117			Bee Park	Arable
121			Well Meadow	Arable
122			Mowhay Orchard	Orchard
123			Homestead	Arable
124			Little Meadow	Arable
125			Garden	Garden
126			Shoot Orchard	Orchard
127			Abovetown	Arable
128			Above Rich	Arable
129			Above Barn	Arable
130			Lower Down	Arable
131			Higher Down	Arable
132			Crows House	Arable
133	Homer Broad Park	Arable		
138	Outer Broad Park	Arable		
Lower Triere				

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

102	William Willcock	William Searle	Menafield	Arable
104			Lower Tray Meadow	Arable
106			Old Orchard and Moor	Arable
110			Under Town and Moor	Pasture
111			Holland	Arable
113			Orchard	Orchard
118			Fursden Park	Arable
119			Covey Moor	Arable
Higher Triere				
97	Catherine Searle	Herself	Meadow	Arable
99			Calves Meadow	Pasture
100			Back Orchard	Orchard
101			Garden	Garden and orchard
134			Lower Wheat Park	Arable
135			Well Meadow	Arable
136			Orchard	Orchard
137			Higher Wheat Park	Arable
120			Under Moor	Pasture

Table 1: Extracts from the 1842 tithe apportionment; fields containing the turbine are highlighted.

2.4 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

There are no major changes between the first and second edition OS maps, and the Tithe map of 1842. A quarry is shown to the south-east of Furzedown on OS maps, but may have simply been a detail omitted from the tithe.

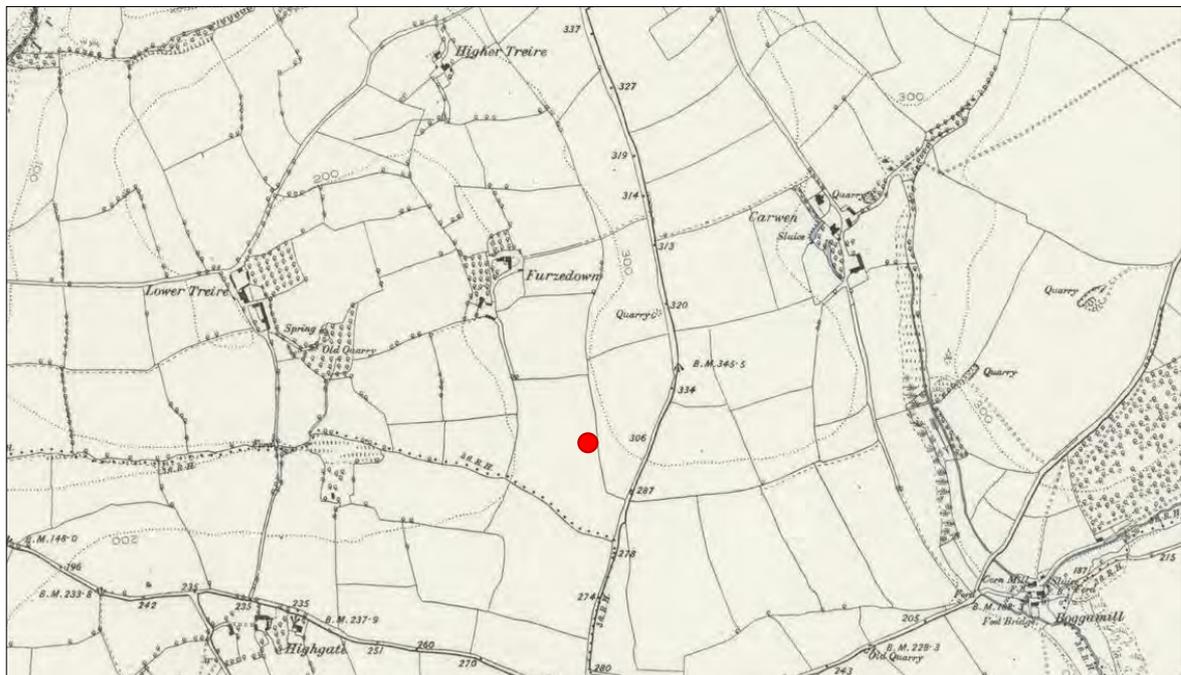


Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1st Edition Map 1888 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated in red).

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

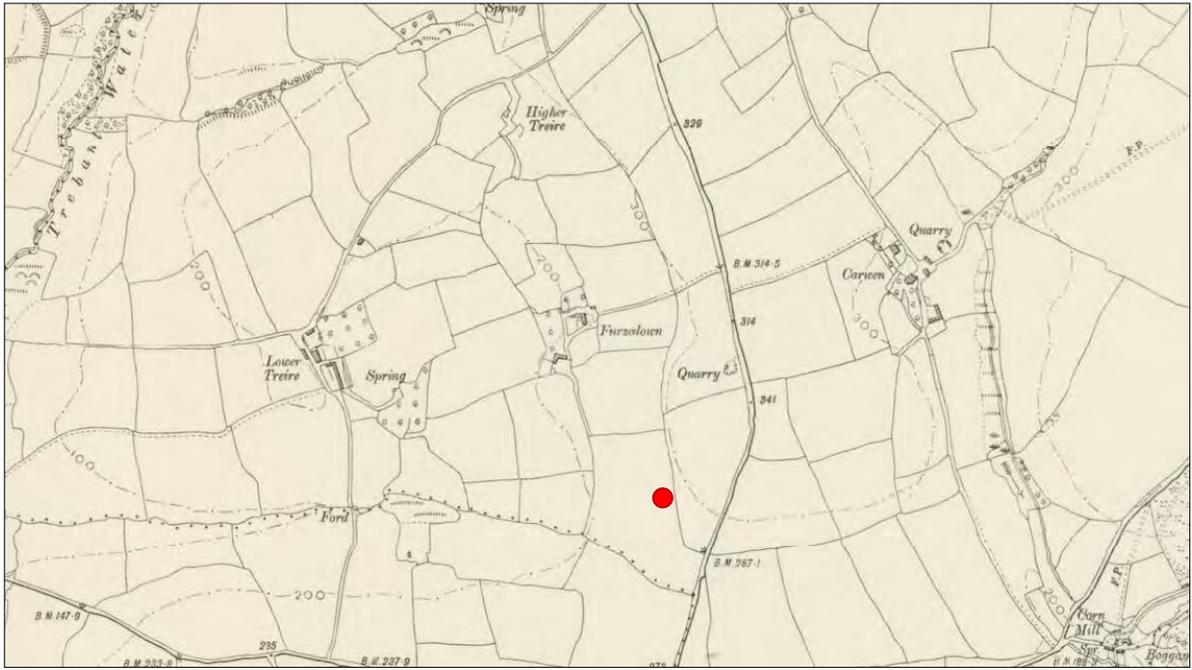


Figure 6: Extract from the Second Edition OS map 1908 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited on 23rd July 2014 by J. Bampton; the site had been recently harvested.

The field sits on the plateau of a ridge between valleys, its eastern boundary running along the road. The field is fairly level for the first c.40m from the eastern hedgebank, but then slopes steeply towards the west, and slightly to the south. The field dips towards its centre, like a saddle, but the field showed no signs of archaeological earthworks, either as undulations or cropmarks.

The field was covered in corn crop that was half stubble, half ripe. There were no clear features visible in the crop at ground level. The crop was riper and slightly darker in one area towards the bottom of the slope, but this was dismissed as this would logically be the area in which water would collect as it runs down the slope of the field.

The field is bounded by Cornish hedgebanks, all in good repair and c.1.5m tall. They are not stone lined all the way around and in places there is barbed wire fencing along the bottom. They are covered in stinging nettles, bracken, and various coppiced trees, including chestnut. They are well maintained and trimmed.

The soil is a dark yellow-brown silt-clay with quartz and other stone inclusions; and has clearly been ploughed in its recent past; but no finds were noted.

3.2 Archaeological Background

The local HER entries primarily relate to cropmarks or documentary references. There are a reasonable number of identified prehistoric and or Romano-British earthworks and findspots within the immediate vicinity of the site, most significantly of which is the round (UID: 40082) in the field to the immediate east of the proposal site (see Figure 7 and Table 2).

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

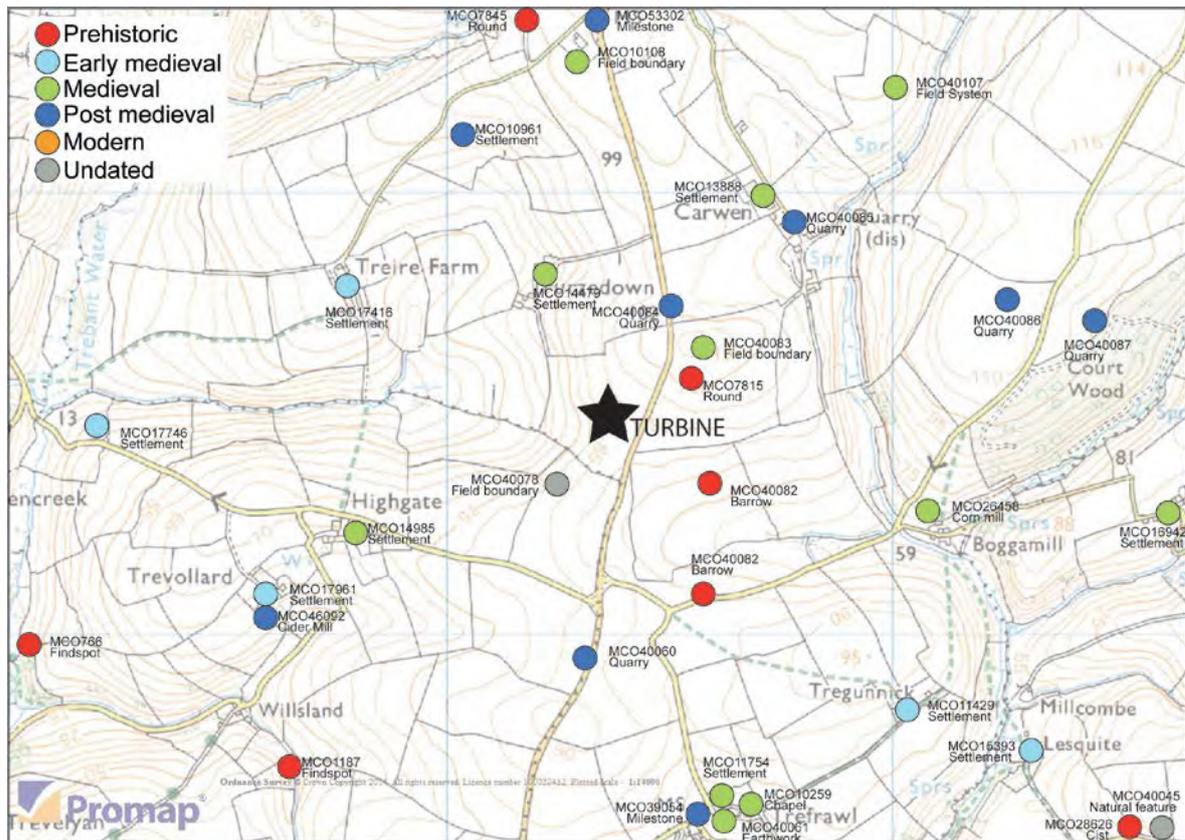


Figure 7: Nearby HER entries (source CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO17416	Triere – Early Medieval Settlement / Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Triere is first recorded in 1284
MCO14479	Furze – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Furze is first recorded in 1427
MCO40084	Furzedown – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant Structure	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.
MCO13888	Carwen – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Carwen is first recorded in 1520
MCO40085	Carwen – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant Structure	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.
MCO40108	Higher Treire – Medieval Field Boundary	Cropmark	A section of curved linear bank visible as cropmark on aerial photos
MCO14961	Higher Treire – Post Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Higher Treire, a sub-division of Lower Treire is recorded on the OS maps of 1813 and 1888
MCO40083	Carwen Bury – Medieval Field Boundary	Cropmark	Two parallel linear ditches, probably field boundaries, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs
MCO7815	Carwen Bury – Iron Age / Romano British Round	Extant Structure	Remains of an enclosure, 90m across, defined by a bank with outer ditch and south-east facing entrance. A second enclosure, 50m by 39m, lies inside.
MCO7845	Castlemawagan – Iron Age Round, Iron Age Hillfort/ Romano British Hillfort, Romano British Round	Documentary	The place-name Castlemawagan suggests the site of a hillfort or round.
MCO50032	Lower Trevollard – Post medieval Milestone	Extant Structure	An C18 stone milestone survives on the west corner of a crossroads to the SW of Lower Trevollard
MCO40107	Trevollard – Medieval Field System	Cropmark	The extant field system in the vicinity of Trevollard is considered to be AEL of medieval or earlier origin
MCO40082	Boggamill- Bronze Age Barrow	Cropmark	Four circular mounds, visible on aerial photographs
MCO40080	Trefrawl – Bronze Age Barrow	Cropmark	Probable Bronze Age barrow visible on aerial photos
MCO40078	Highgate – Undated Field Boundary	Cropmark	Three curved ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photos
MCO14985	Highgate – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Highgate is first recorded in 1593
MCO26458	Boggamill – Medieval Corn Mill	Documentary	Boggamill is first recorded in 1476
MCO40060	Trefrawl – Post Medieval Quarry	Extant Structure	Two quarries are marked on the OS 1st edition map.
MCO11429	Tregunnick- Early Medieval Settlement	Documentary	Tregunnick is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086
MCO11754	Trefrawl – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trefrawle is first recorded in 1284
MCO10259	Trefrawl – Medieval Chapel	Documentary	A licence for a private chapel at Trefrawl is recorded in 1405.
MCO40061	Trefrawl – Medieval Lann/ Medieval Earthwork	Extant Structure	A wide ditch, 56m long, probably part of the lann enclosure associated with the medieval chapel site at Trefrawl
MCO39054	Trefrawl – Post Medieval Milestone	Extant Structure	Early C19 survives at on the north side of an unclassified road
MCO1187	Polglaze – Romano British Findspot	Findspot	A I copper coin of Constantinus Junior as Caesar (AD 317-337)
MCO17961	Trevollard – Early Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trevollard is first recorded in 1236
MCO46092	Trevollard – Post medieval Cider Mill	Extant structure	Remains of a cider press
MCO766	Highgate – Neolithic Findspot	Findspot	A neolithic axe found at highgate is in truro museum
MCO40086	Carwen – Post Medieval Quarry	Documentary	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.
MCO40087	Lanreath – Post Medieval Quarry	Cropmark	The possible site of a post medieval extractive pit or quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs
MCO16942	Talvan – Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Talvan is first recorded in 1430
MCO15393	Lesquite – Early Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Lesquite is first recorded in 1199
MCO28626	Headland Farm – Bronze Age Cist	Find	A cist containing a pot was found when ploughing in 1972
MCO40044	Headland Cottage – Undated Natural Feature	Extant Structure	Two curvilinear ditches, possibly natural features, visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.
MCO17746	Tretallow – Early Medieval Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tretallow is first recorded in 1542

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

3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, on a fairly steep west-facing slope, is not particularly favourable to settlement. However, there is a known round on the high ground to the east, and this is likely to have had an associated field system. The geophysical survey has suggested that this field system continues over part of the site, see section 4.0 below.

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 July 2014 over approximately 1.4ha 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 July 2014. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan *forthcoming*).

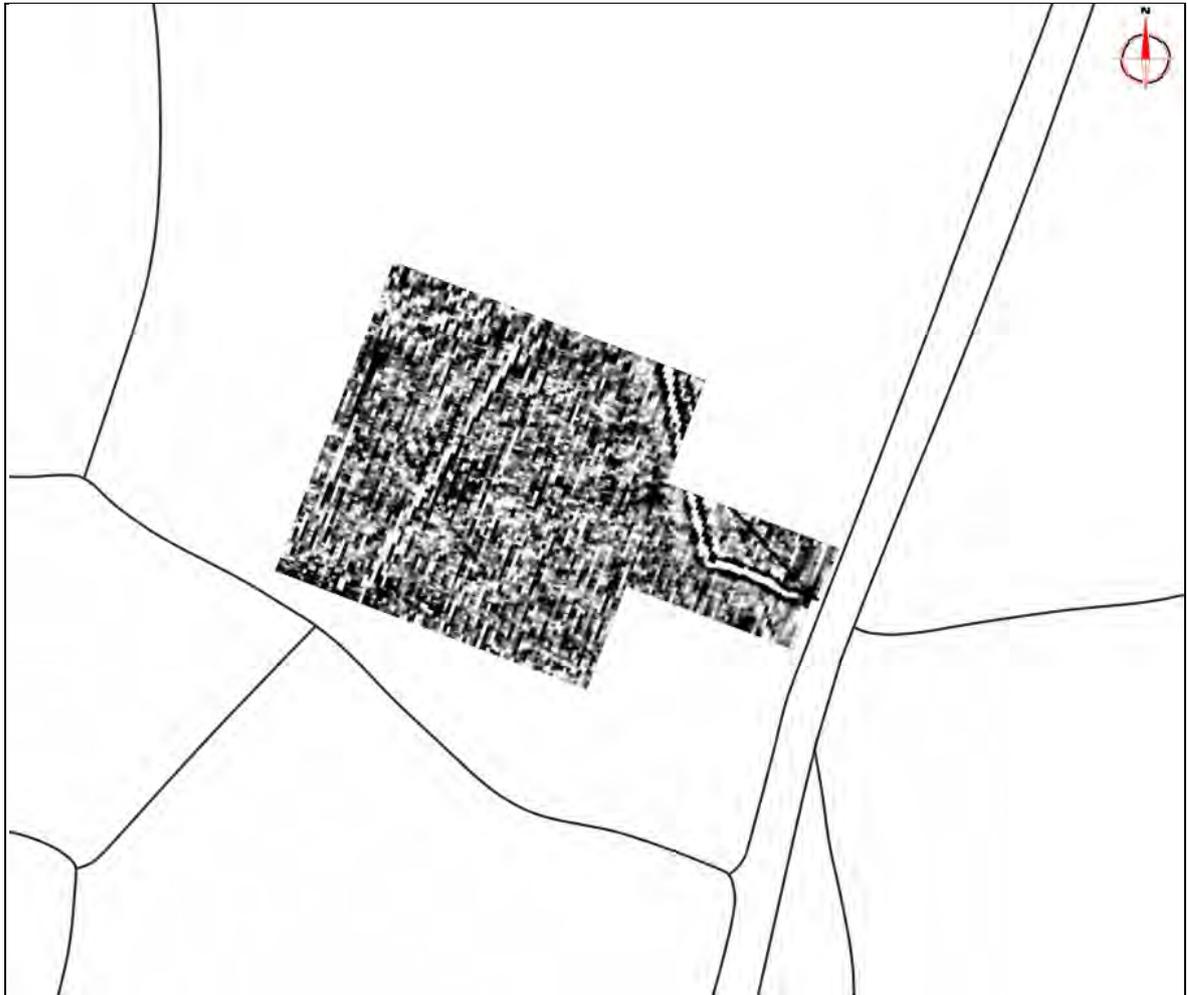


Figure 8: Shade plot of gradiometer data with minimal processing (Stratascan *forthcoming*).



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

4.1 Interpretation and Discussion

The survey identified one probable former field boundary (Anomaly 1 on Figure 9), which shows on the historic mapping including the tithe map (see above). There is also a probable removed field boundary (Anomaly 2 on Figure 9) which is not shown on available cartographic sources.

In addition there are a series of possible archaeological anomalies of unknown origin. Anomaly Number 3 appears to respect Anomaly 2, so most likely is a contemporary field boundary or agricultural feature (such as a field drain). Anomaly 5 aligns on a field boundary to the south, and would fit within a pattern of long thin fields with slightly curving boundaries, enclosures based on medieval strip-fields, which are partially traceable as cropmarks and extant boundaries to the east of the road running along the sites boundary (see Figure 10). The fact that this feature appears to be cut by Anomaly 1 and the road supports an earlier date.



Figure 10: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies overlain with cropmarks shown on the Cornwall HER.

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.

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

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 3: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

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

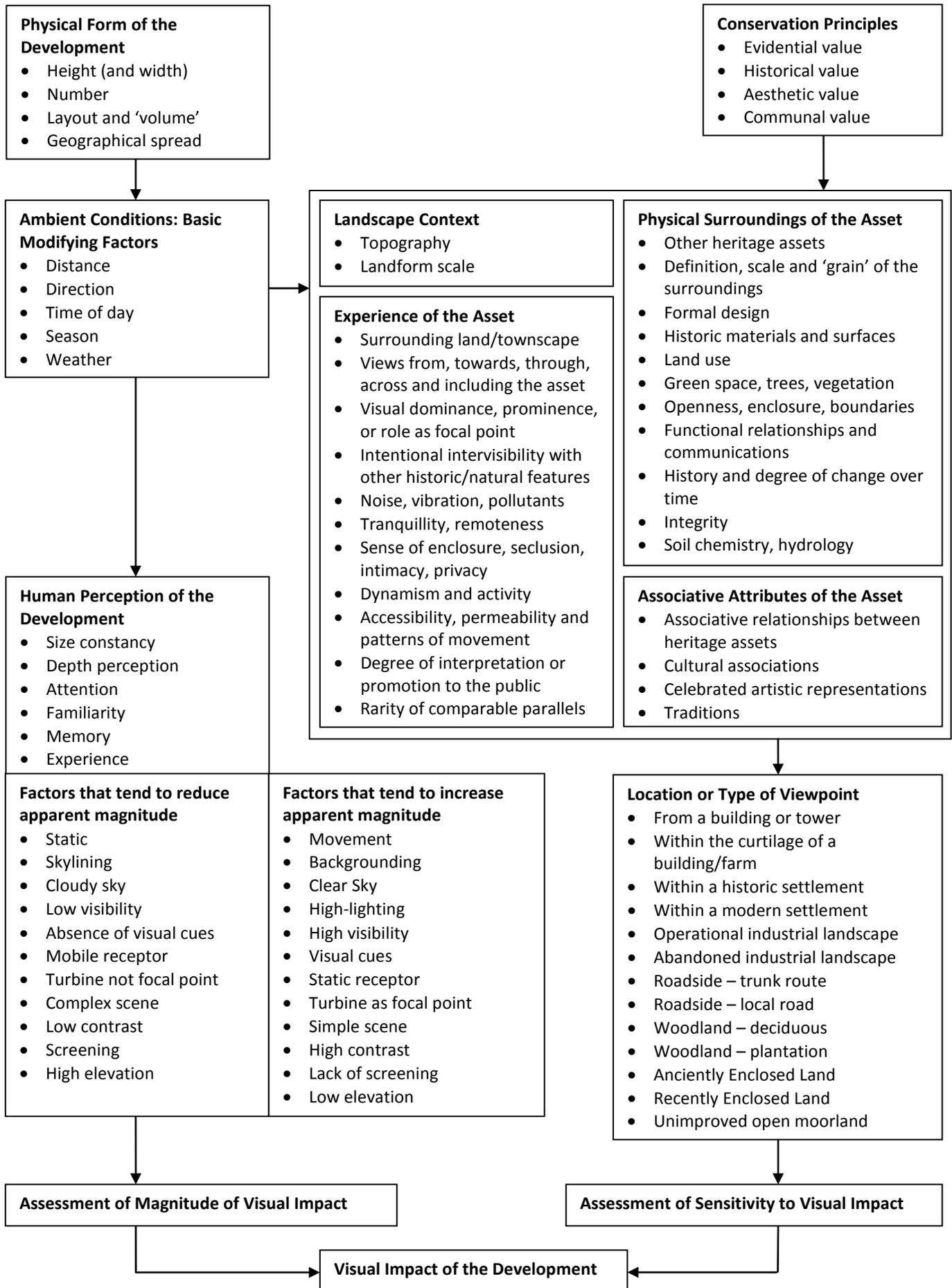


Table 4: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the *Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011, 19).

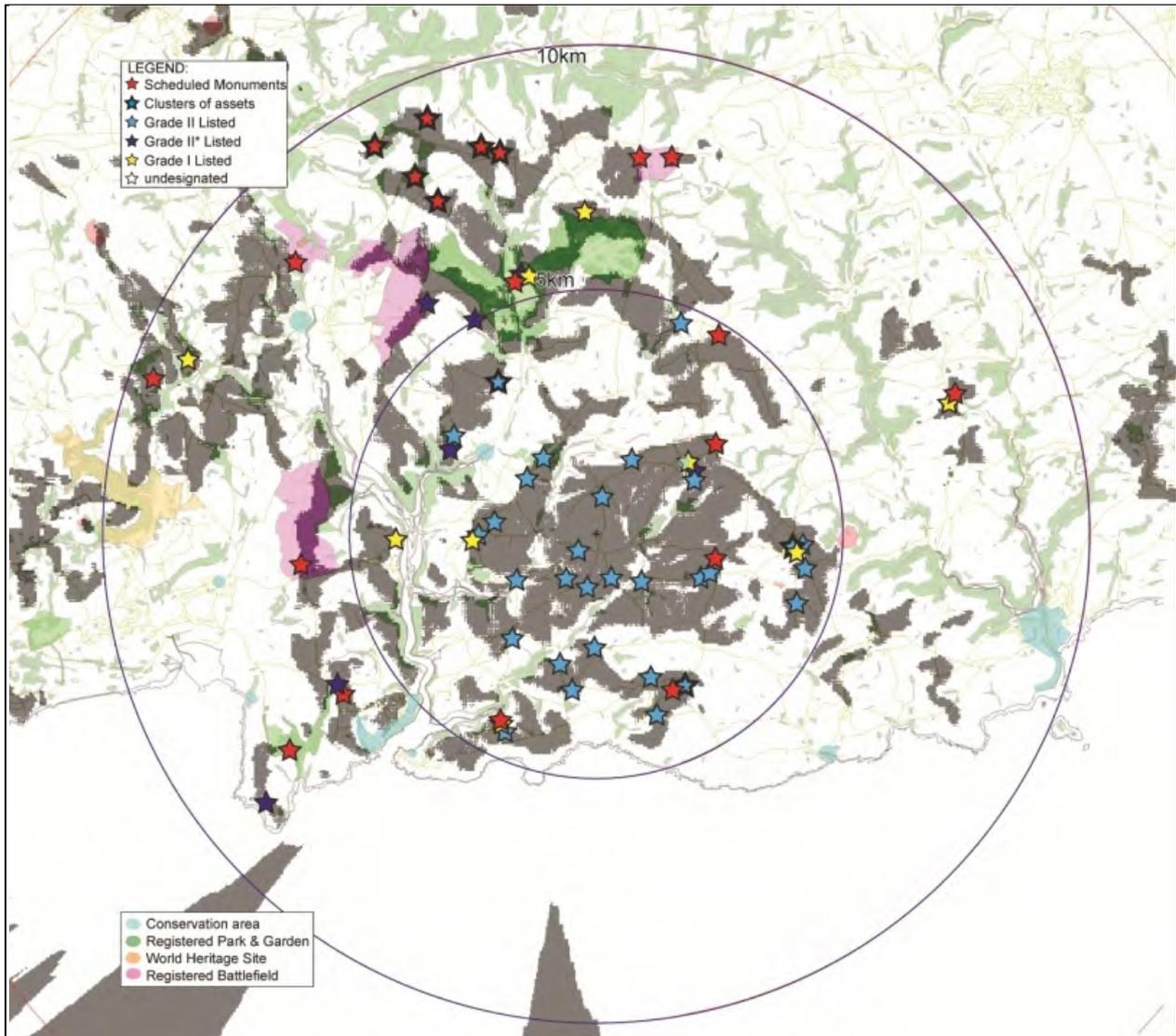


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in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

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 3km across except within the incised valleys. Beyond this distance visibility is largely restricted to hilltops and highground. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Cleaneart 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 conservation areas, 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.

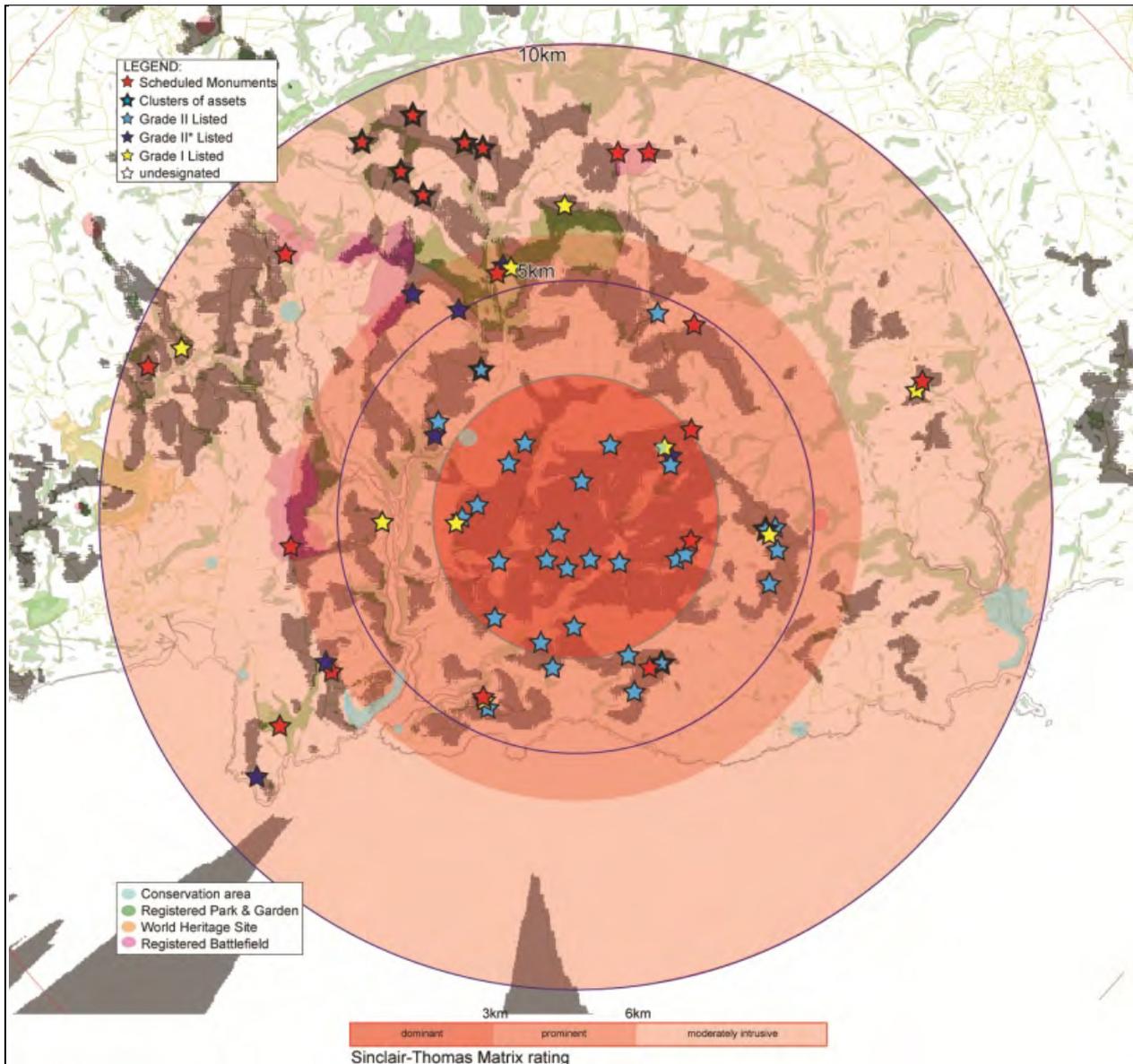


Figure 12: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

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 10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The high rolling downs and narrow valleys of this area with the landscape being largely open downland means that local blocking is effective. There are five Grade I Listed churches and five Scheduled Monuments. There are four more Grade I Listed churches within the 5-10km radius and one Grade II* Listed chapel. There are six other Grade II* Listed buildings within the 5-10km. There are fifteen other Scheduled Monuments in the 5-10km zone, and sixty-nine heritage assets are considered as having intervisibility. These include two Registered Parks and Gardens at Menabilly and Boconnoc and three areas of Registered Battlefield, set around Lostwithiel, dating to the English Civil War.

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

- Granary and pigeon loft 8m west of Tremeer Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.2.25km. Set down a long private drive lined by trees the farm can only be glimpsed from the public road. It appears to stand in a wooded enclosure but may be more open to the fields to the north. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of this asset, over the high ridge to the north and beyond another valley, but the general wider landscape setting does include the turbine; impact: **negative/unknown** is applied but negative/minor expected.
- Trethake Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.2.75km. Set in a wooded enclosure the farm is expected to be locally blocked by the large modern buildings to the north, as well as the historic courtyard of barns. The lane which runs to the east and north-east of the farmyard is lined with mature hedgebanks and trees which will reduce views further. The turbine would have a minimal effect on the wider setting of the farm, but the turbine does not stand within its landscape context and there is probably no inter-visibility; impact: **negligible**.
- Trevedda Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c. 2.8km. Set in a narrow enclosure with hedgebanks with outbuildings to the north, between a parish road and a track. The farmhouse is quite a tall building and is expected to have views across to the turbine to the north-east. The turbine does not stand within the same landscape context and the main views from the farm are to the south and south-west to its landholding. There is a general effect on the wider landscape setting of the farm, but there are other turbines in this landscape already which reduces this; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Trevollard; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine

c.0.5km. A 17th century farmhouse, now divided into two dwellings. Set on the north side of a combe which drops to the south and the west into the Trebant Water Valley, leading into Penpoll Creek. On a south-west facing slope, located down a farm track, with mature hedgebanks and trees. The road which runs along the high ground to the north also has tall mature hedgebank boundaries and there is a large modern farm complex to the north-east which may further reduce views. The turbine can be expected to completely dominate the area around the farm, although it does not stand within the landscape context of the combe in which the asset is set, but it is directly within its landscape setting; impact: **negative/unknown** is applied but negative/minor expected.

- Trevellayn including garage, outbuildings, and garden walls; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c. 1.2km. A possible 16th century house remodeled in the 19th century. Located on high ground east of Penpoll Creek, the house faces south, with barns and garden walls enclosing it on the north side and a road junction immediately to the north. There will be some views from the first floor windows to the turbine but these are limited. The views south from the house and the views within the enclosed farmyard to the east will not be affected. The wider landscape setting of the house would be affected and the turbine will appear in views from the landholding surrounding the farm; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Bake Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c. 2.2km. A 17th century house, now farmhouse, set down a wooded drive. The farm is in a wooded enclosure with barns to the west. Set to the north-east of a combe, which runs south-west down into a valley further west. The turbine stands to the north-west and it is expected the house will be locally blocked by trees and hedgebanks from any significant views, however the turbine will be within the farms wider landscape setting; impact: **negative/unknown** applied expected but negative/minor expected.
- Polgreen Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.2km. A 17th century farmhouse set on the north side of a combe, which runs east down into the valley of Trebant Water. The house is on a south-east facing slope, with generally wide views to the south and the east, towards the turbine. The house will be shielded to some extent by hedgebanks and is a working farm with modern farm buildings to the east, which will provide some further local blocking. The turbine will appear in views east down the combe and across the valley, but it will stand outside of this landscape context; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Court Barton Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.2.5km. A 17th century farmhouse, with a later 17th century wing, heavily restored in the 1880s. Set south of the village of Lanreath, on a south-facing slope looking down a valley to the south-west to East Court and Court Woods. The house stands to the south of its extensive farmbuildings, and is still a working agricultural business. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context in this particular valley but it does stand in the wider landscape setting and will be visible from within the valley, standing to the west on high ground beyond the next valley. The farmhouse has some protection with mature trees and hedgebanks immediately to its west but there will be some views and inter-visibility to the turbine and it will appear in views out to the landholding. The views between the farmhouse and its barns will not be impacted upon and the views back to the village and to the church to the north-east will also not be affected; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Rabbit warren walls south of Court Barton; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c. 2.25km. The 18th century rabbit warren is set within the valley below Court Barton farmhouse and is not visible from the public road or footpath. It is expected that it will be locally blocked by the hedgebanks of the field system in this area; views or glimpses down the valley to the turbine may be possible. It is unclear what effect this will really have on the setting of the walls within the landholding, having a very specific historic function; impact: **negative/unknown** applied but negligible expected.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- There are 6 farmhouses, some with additional farm buildings, within that fall within the ZTV at a distance of 3-6km. All medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good. None of these farmhouses lie within the same landscape context as the turbine, though in most instances views to each asset could include the turbine. Churchtown Farmhouse and outbuildings, Lansallos Barton, Hall Barton, Collon Farmhouse and outbuildings are still working farms, and enjoy comprehensive local blocking from modern farm buildings and historic buildings within the farmyard. Churchtown Farmhouse and outbuildings, Windsor House, Hall Barton, Pelyne Farmhouse and outbuildings are also located within enclosures defined by tall stone-faced hedgebanks topped by mature trees which offer further local blocked; impact: **negligible** or **neutral** for all assets.

5.6.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Tredudwell Manor; medium significance; Grade II listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.3.2km. Set in a wooded enclosure on a south-facing slope, facing south down into a valley. The manor will be locally blocked by trees and plantation which wrap around it to the north, east and west. The valley is the landscape context in which this asset is experienced. Although views to the north, looking over the house will include the turbine this does not have a particularly significant effect as the valley views will remain unaffected. The house does not have wider landscape presence for which the turbine can compete; impact: **negligible**.
- Boconnoc House; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good to excellent; distance to turbine c.5.7km. The house lies at the heart of its vast estate, within a valley, with the land falling away to the west behind the house, which faces east. The turbine stands outside of the valley landscape context and the wider landscape setting of the estate. Extensive local blocking will protect the setting of the house and views both inwards and outwards within the estate. There is a slight chance of glimpses of the turbine down the valley to the south, however views back to the house from this valley and within the valley itself to the turbine will not be possible; impact: **negligible**.
- Ethy House, including garden walls, St Winnow; high significance; condition: unknown; Grade II* Listed; distance to turbine c.3.5km. An 18th century gentry residence, with 19th century additions and formal walled gardens. Set on the upper slopes of the north side of the River Lerryn Valley, the turbine will not stand within the valley context or wider landscape setting of this asset. Set down a long private drive with landscaped grounds and scattered mature trees. The house is orientated south-west to the estuary, away from the turbine, and key views are in this direction. There may be some views over Lerryn, which would be framed by the distant turbine to the south-east and it will certainly appear in distant views to Lanreath. Views back

to the house from the south side of the valley and views back and across the grounds will not include the turbine; impact: **negative/moderate**.

- Trevego; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5km. Late 16th century house, formerly the Dower House to the Boconnoc Estate, now a farmhouse. Set on the very edge of the Registered Parkland of the Boconnoc Estate, this farm is now set down a long private drive, on a steep south-west facing slope looking down into a valley. The turbine stands outside of the wider setting. It is expected that views, if possible, will be very minimal; impact: **negative/unknown** applied but negligible expected.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Menabilly House; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent; distance to turbine c.8.6km. A grand 17th century country house, rebuilt extensively in the early 18th century. House built around a central courtyard with a grand garden front of six bays with the central three broken forwards and pedimented. Extensive intact early 18th century interiors with original joinery, plaster ceilings and stair. Set in its own valley, facing down to the coast and Polridmouth Bay, the house will be comprehensively blocked by the wooded estate to the north and the steep valleys. Its key views are south and south-east into the cove and there is no effect from the turbine on the setting or our views and experience of the house. From Gribin Headland, looking north-west over the whole estate the turbine may appear within the wider landscape as a small distant feature, but there are other turbines already extant in this landscape, some in much closer proximity, and it is arguable whether this has any real effect; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.3 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

There are Conservation Areas at Looe, Lerryn, Lanreath, Lostwithiel, Polperro, Fowey, Polruan, Polkerris, Tywardreath. The CAs at Looe, Polperro, Tywardreath and Polkerris are topographically shielded and fall outside the ZTV of the proposed turbine, at a distance of c.9km, c.7km, c.8km and c.8km respectively. Lostwithiel, Fowey, Polruan and Lerryn CAs also fall in locations which appear to lie outside of the ZTV, despite being in closer proximity at distances of c.7.5km, c.6km, c.7km and 2.8km. It is highly unlikely the proposed turbine would exert any influence over these CAs, given their topographical situations. These CAs are not considered further here, but Lanreath CA is considered at a distance of c.2.4km as it falls within the ZTV.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- *Lanreath Conservation Area*: high significance; including nine Grade II Listed structures, one Grade I Listed Church and the Grade II* Listed Court Barton Farmhouse (the Church and Barton are discussed separately below); conditions: good; distance to turbine c.2.2-2.5km. The village sits on high ground between two high knolls, one to the north-east and one to the south-west. The southern part of the village frames the north end of a shallow combe which drops to a valley to the south, which runs south-west down towards the proposed turbine site. A second steep valley also runs south-west from the west side of the village, both giving wide views to the west and south-west. The turbine will be visible from areas within the village, particularly the western outskirts and the high ground to the north-west. Within the conservation area itself local blocking will apply, limiting all views at ground level, from where the conservation area is experienced. The main approach to the village along the B3359 from the north and north-east will have direct views to the turbine across the conservation area and village, the turbine framing the views; impact: **negative/minor**, but for the individual Grade II Listed buildings and structures; impact: **negligible to neutral**.
- The Close; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c. 2.5km. Early 19th century former rectory, now a house. Set in heavily wooded private grounds this was viewed from the churchyard and across the fields. It is expected that the house will be locally blocked quite substantially by the mature specimen and native trees within its gardens, however the boundary appears to be more sparse on the east side so views across the valley to the turbine may be possible. The views back to the church will be intact and its landscape context within the settlement of St. Veep will remain unaffected. The house, being built with large windows and of some status could be considered more sensitive to a significant modern impact appearing within its views; impact: **negative/unknown** applied but negative/minor expected.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- The Old School House and Pelynt House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.4km. Set at a junction, adjacent to the church in the center of the village the Old School is still used as a community building, with the new school built behind. The landscape context of the asset and that of Pelynt House, set back from the main street, is that of the village, the wider landscape setting being the high down on which the village is set. The turbine stands outside of both. The Gothic 19th century school building is quite tall and may have distant views to the turbine over the roofs of modern housing to the west. These distant views will however have little effect on the asset and our experience of it; impact: **negligible**. Pelynt House is expected to be completely protected by local blocking; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St. Circius and Julitta, St Veep; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.2.5km. Parish church with 13th century origins, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1336, with 15th century alterations and extensions, restored in the 1970s. Set in a wooded churchyard associated with a possible manor house to the east. Located on a south and east facing slope, with views over the River Fowey and Penpoll Creek but also views east to the Trebant Water Valley and Ten creek. The turbine stands outside of the river valley context of this asset but on the fringe of its wider landscape setting. The turbine will be directly visible from the tower of the church, but the body of the building and the churchyard are protected by local blocking. When approaching St Veep along the main road from the north, the turbine may appear to the east, to the side and draw the eye away; however it will not directly compete for landscape presence with the church tower, which will still hold primacy to the west and south; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Manark and St Dunstan, Lanreath; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.2.4km. Parish church with Norman origins, significant rebuilding

and remodelling in the 15th century, when the tall battlemented tower of three stages was built. Located to the south-east of the rest of the village, the church sits with hedgebanks to the north and south and a wall with gate piers to the west. It is surrounded by houses on its west side, but is still quite open, facing an open parking area. The church has a tall tower which will have wide and direct views to the turbine. The turbine will not stand within the landscape context of the church but is within the wider landscape setting. When approaching the village from the north down the B3359 the turbine will frame all views to the church and is close enough that it may also compete for landscape primacy and carry the eye away from the tower. It will also interrupt views to the church from Lansallos and St Veep. The setting within the churchyard and the experience of the church within the village is protected by local blocking from the houses; impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St. Sampson, St. Sampson including various Grade II Listed monuments and well; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.4km. A 12th or 13th century chapel rebuilt as a parish church in the later 15th/early 16th century and restored in the 1840s. The church sits on the west side of the River Fowey and the proposed turbine is located outside of the valley and its wider setting. Views out to the east across the valley from the small squat tower and views over the church from the higher slopes to the west may, at a distance, include the turbine. The setting is not affected and our experience of the asset is not affected. The lower slopes to the east are wooded, which locally block the churchyard, so the monuments within the churchyard are not affected by the turbine; impact: **negligible** for the church, **neutral** for the monuments and well.
- Boconnoc Parish Church, Boconnoc; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5.5km. Manorial and parish church within the Boconnoc Estate, of largely 14th and 15th century date with 16th century additions and 1870s and 1930s restoration. Church has a 19th century octagonal bell turret and no tower. The church sits on a south and south-west facing slope, looking across and down the valley which drops behind the house. The turbine will stand outside of the landscape setting of this asset, and views back to the house and church from the open grass parkland are unaffected. There may be glimpses down the valley to the south but the woodlands of the estate are expected to significantly reduce these and there is no tall tower from which to take wider views; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St Nonna, Pelynt; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.4km. Parish church with possible 14th century origins, but largely remodelled in the 15th century. Set on the main street in the settlement with houses wrapping around it to the south, west, north and north-east, the church sits at a road junction and is approached from either the north or south-east along the main road into Pelynt. Approaching the village down the hill from the north there will be views to the turbine to the south-east and it may frame some views to the church. The turbine will also be directly visible from the tower of the church, although it will not stand within the landscape context or setting of the church and will not compete for primacy with the tower in the landscape; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Willow, Lanteglos-by-Fowey; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.4.5km. A parish church with Norman origins, wholly reconstructed in the 14th century incorporating the earlier fabric, with later 15th century additions, restored in the 19th century. The church is set in a large churchyard with mature hedgebank boundaries, which will block the body of the church. The woodlands to the north and east also provide some local blocking, although on lower ground. There is no effect on our experience of the church within the small settlement or within its churchyard. The tall tower will have views out of the churchyard to the turbine to the north-east, but the turbine is too far away to directly compete with the tower. The proposed turbine will be visible when viewing the church on the high ground from the road from Polruan, and it will interrupt views back to Lanreath church from the tower; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Chapel of St. Nectans, St Winnow; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5.75km. A chapel with 13th century origins but largely 15th century in construction, damaged in the 17th century, enlarged in the 19th century and restored and reduced in size in the 1960s. Set in a walled churchyard with mature trees on the hedgebanks which will provide seasonal local blocking. On a slight south and west facing slope, the turbine stands outside of this landscape context. The lack of a tower reduces the landscape presence of the building, the woods of the Boconnoc estate lie on the higher slopes to the west, between the asset and the turbine and it is expected they will block all views; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Broadoak (Braddock); high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c. 6.6km. Parish church of Norman origins, rebuilt in the 13th century, with additions in the 15th century and heavy restoration in the 19th century. Set within the small historic churchtown hamlet, on a slight east-facing slope, with a peak of a hill to the west. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context and setting of this church. The turbine, will not intrude on views in the immediate surroundings, or our ground level experience of the church, due to local blocking. There may be some views out to the turbine from the top of the church tower and views from the higher ground to the west and north, back over the church, may include the turbine in the background, at a distance but it is too far away to directly compete for landscape primacy; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St. Cuby, Duloe; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.7.75km. Parish church with 13th century origins, extended and altered in the 15th and 16th centuries and heavily restored in the 1860s, with the tower reduced. The church stands in a wooded churchyard with mature trees on its hedgebank boundary, which will provide local blocking to the body of the church and churchyard. The village sits on a high ridge of ground with valley combs falling away to the north-west, south-west and to the east. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of this asset. There will certainly be general views to the turbine, looking south-west from the church tower. The turbine is however too far away to make any direct impact on the church, or to frame any inward views to the church; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St Brevita; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.9km. Parish Church of the late 14th century, with a 15th century tower and heavily restored in the 19th century. Set in a heavily wooded churchyard, in a steep valley, in the heart of the village, which itself is set amongst trees, in an intimate and enclosed setting. The landscape context of the church is limited to the valley, and the turbine stands far outside of this and the wider landscape setting in which it is experienced. The turbine stands too far away to have any direct effect on the church, but there is a chance it would be distantly visible from the tower. Visibility will have no effect on the setting or views of the church from the area in which the tower holds landscape primacy; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.5 Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, 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, six 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 on this occasion is assessed as **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- The Tristan Stone; high significance; Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.6km. Inscribed stone, set alongside the B3415, one of the main routes in Fowey, on a south-east facing slope, within the roadside 'waste', bounded by hedgebanks of the field system to the east. The stone stands tall with wide views out of its immediate surroundings to the valley and landscape across the estuary. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context for this asset and outside of the wider landscape setting. The turbine will be one of several visible in the wider landscape, including several to the north which are in closer proximity. The intended setting of the stone, alongside the historic (and modern) routeway is unchanged; impact: **negligible**.
- Churchyard cross north east of Boconnoc church; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5.5km. The churchyard sits on a south and south-west facing slope, looking across and down the valley which drops behind the house. Local blocking by the church and churchyard boundary and no views of the turbine possible; impact: **neutral**.
- Two wayside crosses in a park surrounding Menabilly; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: unknown; distance to turbine c. 4.75km. The crosses are set in the estate woodlands within the wide parkland at Menabilly, this is a private estate and the crosses could not be viewed. They appear to be set in the valley system north of the house which is dominated by woodlands and it is expected they are both comprehensively locally blocked by the trees in their immediate surroundings; impact: **negative/unknown** but neutral impact expected.
- Memorial to J. Couch 30m west of Chy Chapel; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.3.6km. This monument is enclosed within the grounds of the chapel which will locally block all views outwards to the turbine, the landscape context of the asset, in which it is experienced is limited to these chapel grounds, it has no landscape presence and does not relate to any wider setting; impact: **neutral**.
- Pair of gate piers NE of Ethy House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.3.5km. Set alongside a road leading past the entrance to Ethy House these gate piers will be locally blocked by the tall hedgebanks which frame the road, with the ground rising to the north and east. There will be no inter-visibility with the turbine from the assets and the main views in which they are experienced are to the west. When approaching the gate from the north-east and looking down the drive, the view will not include the turbine, which stands outside of their landscape context and setting; impact: **neutral**.
- Two Medieval churchyard crosses in Lanteglos by Fowey Churchyard, high significance; Scheduled Monuments and Grade II* and Grade II Listed; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.4.5km. The churchyard is bounded with mature hedgebank boundaries, which will block any views out of the churchyard, with woodlands to the north and east also provide further local blocking; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Wayside cross 200m north-west of Trethew; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.9.5km. Set in the field system above a footpath the cross will be locally blocked by the mature hedgebanks of the fields and its landscape context and wider setting is not affected by the turbine. We can still understand this asset as a former wayside feature on a historic route to Lanlivery, which is now merely a track; it has retained its immediate landscape setting and intended wayside location; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.6 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 A: Dominant

- Lower Penpoll Mill and two footbridges; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.1.7km. A 19th century watermill set on the west side of the valley above Penpoll Creek, with views east. The mill is a tall building but the setting here is quite wooded and restricted; the houses and the woods of the eastern slope are expected to screen the mill. The turbine would have no effect on the mill or bridges, with the views down into the valley to the mill and up the creek to the mill unaffected, despite the proximity; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.7 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

- Linear boundary called the Giant's Hedge; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c.1.5-3km. The most visible part of the monument stands on a high knoll of ground, now bisected by the B3359, the land falling away to the south-east, east and north-west. The turbine does not stand within the same landscape context as the earthwork but it does lie within its wider landscape setting. There would be clear inter-visibility with the turbine from the monument and its immediate surroundings, although the section which drops into the valley to the west and again to the south-east will be locally blocked by the hedgebanks of the field systems into which it has now been completely subsumed. The monument itself will, in places, be locally blocked to some extent by the modern banking associated with the road, which bisects it at its northern end. The experience of the monument is affected by its enclosure into the field system as it is now hard to distinguish from later field boundaries; we understand it differently than if it had been enclosing open ground on top of the hilltop as intended. This change in setting has reduced its landscape presence and the turbine cannot impact it to any great extent; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Small multivallate hillfort on Bury Down; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.4.75km. The asset occupies the western edge of Bury Down, on the peak of the sloping western side. The ground falling away sharply to the north, west and south, with a steep valley further to the west, which it is now divided from by the B3359. The asset has upstanding earthworks and is a noticeable feature along the B3359 road, drawing the eye to the hilltop, especially when travelling south. The asset is now contained within agricultural fields but the hill top has been left open, so some semblance of its intended setting remains. It is devoid of local blocking, rising above all the hedgebanks. There will be direct views to the turbine, however, views of the turbine are not expected to provide much impact alone, merely being a visible landscape feature in the wider viewshed. There are 360 degree views from the asset and there are a large number of small individual farm turbines being constructed or operational within this landscape. The landscape context of the asset is the hilltop; the wider setting includes the valleys to either side. The turbine stands outside of both the landscape context and setting of the monument. The turbine will not directly compete for landscape presence with the asset, as it will retain its prominent position and all the immediate views to the surrounding landscape. The turbine will appear in views towards Lanreath and to some extent to the south and south-east. The issue of cumulative impact on such a visually prominent monument with such a wide viewshed must be considered, and the increase in the number of turbines will have an inherently negative effect; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Small Multivallate hillfort called Castle Dore; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.6km. Now enclosed in a large agricultural field this monument has lost its intended open hilltop setting, although as it is wholly contained within one enclosure it does give an impression of its retained setting. The field slopes to the east, the asset being at the head of a steep combe which runs down to the Fowey Estuary. The hedgebanks of the field are on much lower ground, down the slope, so do not provide blocking

to the east. The earthworks are upstanding and have considerable immediate landscape presence within the field and landscape presence within the fields to the east, although none to the west. There will be direct views to the turbine, one of many modern landscape features, including several visible turbines, some at closer proximity. The turbine stands far outside of the valley landscape context and even the wider River Fowey estuary setting. Views back to Lostwithiel are not interrupted, but there would be a cumulative effect; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.

- Roman fortlet 440m south west of Restormel Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.8.25km. The turbine stands outside of the river valley landscape context of this asset, the fort being on the upper west slopes of the valley. The turbine will also stand outside of the wider landscape setting of the asset. There may be some views to the turbine, although these are expected to be partially limited by Churchpark Wood to the south. The experience of the asset is unlikely to be significantly affected by distant views, and there are other modern impacts, especially turbines, in closer proximity, to the east and north-east, and several photovoltaic units to the north-east near Sweetshouse; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.8 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 than unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Bake Rings round with attached enclosure and outwork; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.2.5km. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the rings, as they look down and across the valley to the west, but it does however stand within its wider landscape context. Set within an agricultural field these earthworks and crop marks lie on fairly level ground before the ground falls to a steep valley to the west. No longer located on open unenclosed ground the earthworks have lost their landscape presence within the valley and their functional relationship to the surrounding landscape. Views are slightly wider from the west side of the monument on the break of the

slope, with views over the hedgebanks, but even so they are still quite limited. The visibility of the turbine may have some affect on experience, drawing ones eye away across the valley; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.9 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 B: Prominent

- Bowl barrow called 'Mabel Barrow', 400m south of Higher Polgassic; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.3.5km. The remains of a barrow bisected by a green lane, with tall hedgebanks; survives only to the east side with any significant height. Now set within an agricultural field, its former open ground setting lost, the barrow has lost its functional relationship with the landscape; its condition and the nature of the truncation further affect this. The landscape context is a slight north-facing slope, before a steep valley to the north, although the barrow is now divided from this by a road and hedgebanks. Local blocking is expected to apply from the hedgebanks, further reducing any impact. There are quite wide views from the general vicinity and there will be inter-visibility with the turbine. The turbine is too far away to compete for landscape presence or primacy with the barrow, not that the barrow retains much. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of the high down, but it may be considered to stand within the wider landscape setting of the valley systems running down to the coastal fringes. The turbine's visibility from the high ground may affect the wider views from the barrow and the experience of the site, although no direct impact on the barrow; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- *Barrow Cemetery at Taphouse*: Bowl barrow 230m SW of Middle Taphouse Farm; Three bowl barrows SE of Beech Lawn; very high significance; all Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to poor; distance to turbine c.7.7-8km. The barrows cover quite a large area, on a high ridge of ground which runs roughly east-west, divided by multiple field boundaries, tall mature hedgebanks and the A390, B3359 and a parish road. The setting has been compromised by the division of the hedgebanks and roads, restricting and limiting views and providing local blocking. To the north of the site the barrows cluster on the east facing slopes of a high knoll, facing across the shallow head of a valley to another grouping of barrows to the west. The valley steepens to the east and south, with another group of barrows to the north, looking back towards Middle Taphouse. The proposed turbine stands far outside of the landscape context and outside of their landscape setting. There are also extant wind turbines in the wider area already. The barrows were positioned carefully as a cohesive group with visual links across and between them. The turbine will certainly appear as a distant feature in views to the south, but is too far away to break any surviving visual links between the various barrow groups within the relict landscape; impact: **negligible**.
- Two bowl barrows 535m ENE of Fairy Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monuments, part of a

wider relict landscape and barrow cemetery; conditions: good and unknown; distance to turbine c.7.5km. One large upstanding mound within a rough grazing agricultural field immediately adjacent to the A390, and another within Ironmine Plantation, which could not be viewed and is completely locally blocked. The barrow adjacent to the A390 has some views to the east, towards the barrow cemetery on the same high ridges, near Middle Taphouse. It has however lost its wider landscape presence and will be locally blocked by the woodland which occupies Druids Hill to the south and will block views towards the proposed turbine at Lanreath; impact: **neutral**.

- *Bowl Barrow Group at Trewindle*: Five bowl barrows 550m N of Trewindle; Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle; very high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to poor; distance to turbine c.8-8.2km. The two scheduled barrow groups stand among a larger group of undesignated monuments, some of which are only cropmarks, within a relict landscape of a barrow cemetery. The group are now set within agricultural fields, having lost their intended open ground setting and their functional relationship to the landscape around them. The barrows all lie on a high ridge on the slight southern slopes and there will be some views out of the field enclosures for some of the barrows. The landscape context of the barrows is the high ridge and the valleys to the north and south, in which the turbine does not stand. It may be visible as a distant feature on high ground to the south-south-east, but it is expected that the extensive woodland of the Boconnoc Estate will reduce or possibly block these views; impact: **negligible**.
- *Bofarnel Downs, barrow cemetery*: Four bowl barrows north of Greymare farm; Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Downs; Three bowl barrows 590m SW of Bewindle; very high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.8.0-9.2km. These barrows are set in agricultural fields, on a series of high ridges, to the east of the Lostwithiel valley. The barrows have lost their intended open ground setting, now enclosed within hedgebanks and have therefore largely lost their functional connection to the wider landscape. Some of the barrows on Bofarnel Downs are quite substantial and do have wide views out of their various enclosures. However the woodlands of the Boconnoc Estate lie on a similar contour and are expected to provide a significant screening effect, if not complete local blocking; especially some of the smaller conifer plantations and sections of woodland north of the A390, such as Grey Mares Copse and Ironmine Plantation. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of these barrows and does not frame any important views, with intact views to the east towards the barrow cemetery around Middle Taphouse, linking the cemeteries and wider relict prehistoric ritual landscape. The majority of the barrows will be extensively locally blocked by hedgebanks; impact: **negligible**.
- Small stone circle at Duloe; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.7.75km. The stone circle is now enclosed within a field, but can be viewed from the road and a nearby footpath. The landscape context is now limited to the field enclosure as the circle is locally blocked by the tall hedgebanks with mature trees; impact: **neutral**.

5.6.10 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 B: Prominent

- Boconnoc; very high significance; registered park and garden; condition: excellent; distance to

turbine c.4.2-7km. Boconnoc has approximately 10 hectares of ornamental gardens set around the main house and buildings, within a 17th century deer park of 340 hectares, landscaped over two periods in the 18th, then 19th centuries. The 19th century camelia and azaleas collection is of special note, as is the pinetum and some of the veteran parkland trees. The registered gardens and parkland lie to the western parts of the estate, dominated by the main valley which runs south-west and contains the house, formal gardens, church and outbuildings. Woodlands and plantations, a feature of this estate, shield this part from any views. Further to the east the estate farmland and open high ground will have distant views to the turbine. There may be views from some of the long former carriage drives and estate roads, part of the larger 19th century landscaping. There may also be some views down the main valley which runs south and joins the River Fowey valley, although there are not expected to be views within the valley itself, only from the head of the valley. The turbine stands slightly to the south-east however so the wooded slopes of the valley and parkland woods to the east may reduce this likelihood. If the turbine was visible to the south-east, within the important views out to the estuary it would have a negative effect on one of the key vistas within the estate. Although key vistas within the gardens, to the obelisk, down to the house, across the east lawns would not be affected. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the estate as a whole and other turbines already stand within this landscape and may be visible from certain areas within the wider park. The core of the estate is unaffected and we can still understand and experience the estate as intended, especially the registered gardens, although effects on the wider parkland may be more significant; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Menabilly; registered park and garden; condition: good; distance to turbine c.6-8km. The estate has pleasure grounds and gardens of fifteen hectares, surrounded by 18th century parkland of fifty hectares. The estate is set around a valley, which runs down to the coast at Polridmouth. Visibility to the turbine will be very limited from the estate, with only the north-east corner near Newtown, where there is an estate entrance, and along the upper east slopes, on the high ridge to the west, near Hambland and Tregaminion possibly having views. The majority of the estate, set within the wooded valley will not have any views and there is further local blocking from the woodlands of the estate, on the upper slopes of the valley. The key views are down the valley to the coast, the cove and the sea, as well as across and up the valley and around the house, all of these views are away from the turbine or are sheltered by plantations of trees or vast tracts of woodland; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.11 Registered Battlefields

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Battle of Lostwithiel, 31ST of August – 1st of September, 1644; very high significance; registered battlefield; condition: good to poor; distance to turbine c.5.2-6km. Set high on the ridge of ground which forms the west side of the River Fowey. The battlefield site is now divided by hedgebanks, enclosed within agricultural fields and the once open ground has been completely subsumed into the rural agricultural landscape, any sense of understanding of the

original setting for this historic event has therefore been lost and the experience of the battlefield site irrevocably altered. The battlefield is now also divided by the busy B3269 road. The fields to the west slope in that direction and will be comprehensively blocked from views back to the turbine. The upper slopes, before the valley steepens will have views across to the turbine, but also views back to Lostwithiel and across to the other battle sites to the north and north-east. The turbine will have an inherently negative effect on the battlefield site as another modern impact in a landscape which is constantly changing, and making the relict historic landscape harder to appreciate in this location; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Battle of Braddock Down; very high significance; registered battlefield; condition: good to poor; distance to turbine c.7.4-8km. Set high on the downs this site has lost all sense of its historic setting, now divided and improved agricultural fields. The important views and topography essential for understanding the battlefield site is obscured. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context and setting of this asset. There are other extant turbines visible to the north and to the north-east. The setting has changed so much here we cannot really understand the battlefield site and it cannot be properly experienced. The turbine may be visible from the furthest part of the site, on the high ridge of ground near Middle Taphouse, however for the majority of the site which drops into the valley to the south the local blocking from hedgebanks and the plantations to the south-west will reduce all views. The addition of the turbine however will have a further cumulative effect on the setting and views across this landscape; impact: **negligible**.
- Battle of Lostwithiel, English Civil War, 21st August, 1644; very high significance; registered battlefield; condition: good to poor; distance to turbine c.5.8-7km and 8-9km respectively. The larger site is located to the north-east and east of Lostwithiel on high ground, largely on a long shallow west-facing slope. Far reaching views west across the valley from its western edges. There are areas of plantation, associated with Boconnoc estate to the east, which break up views and the hedge-banks and trees provide additional local blocking on the upper slopes. A small industrial site has been built to the southern end and the battlefield site is now populated with farms and houses. The landscape context of this battlefield is the valley and Lostwithiel, the turbine stands outside of this. There are multiple turbines visible in the wider landscape. The battlefield is now divided, no longer retaining the context in which the important historical events occurred, it is therefore irrevocably changed; impact: **negligible**. The smaller battlefield is to be found on the western side of the valley to the north of Lostwithiel and has more direct visibility to the turbine location across the valley, looking east-south-east, with only neat hedge-banks and stone-faced banks limiting views. It is also on the highest ridge of ground, and there is more of a sense of openness here, despite the enclosure of the land, one can gain an understanding of the reasons for the battle being fought here in a clearly defensible location. To the south and west an extensive photovoltaic unit site is being installed in close proximity. The turbine may appear in views to the south-east, behind the other Lostwithiel battle site, this can affect the visual connections across this valley and provides cumulative impact to the relict historic landscape which is being subsumed by modern impacts; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.6.12 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 (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. *South-East Cornwall Plateau* is very rural, and dominated by pastoral agriculture. 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 this LCA to wind turbine development is assessed as *moderate* away from the coastal areas (Cornwall Council 2013b).
- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. There are only eleven operational turbines within 10km, six of which are more than 6km away, but there are a large number of proposals currently under consideration (see Figure 13). 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.

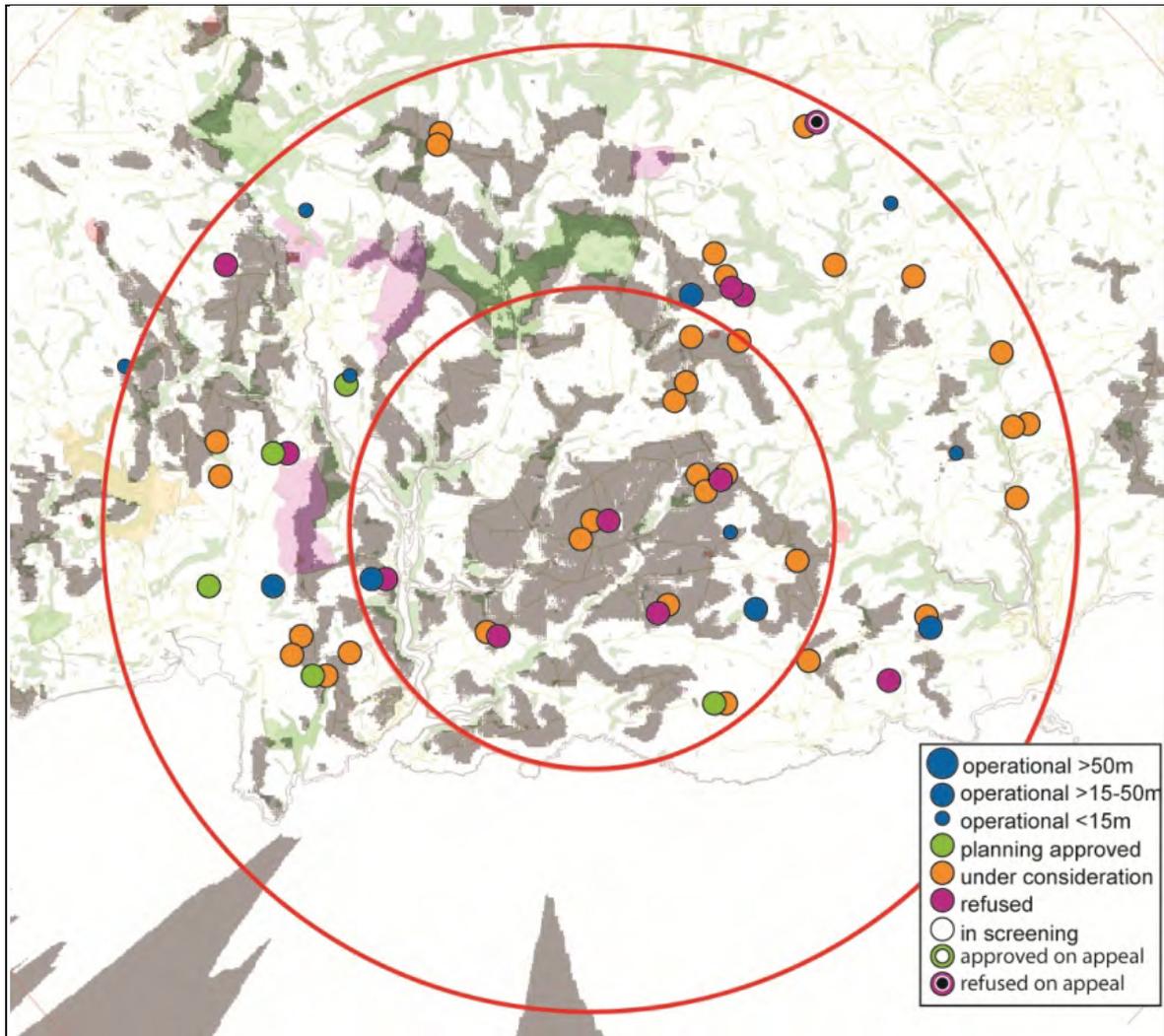


Figure 13: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy and data from Cornwall Council, as of 01.07.14).

5.7 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM	CO104	Linear boundary called the Giant's Hedge	SX1858957329	Negligible
SAM	15008	Bake rings later Prehistoric – Roman round	SX1869354939	Negative/minor
SAM	CO106	Bowl barrow called 'Mabel Barrow'	SX1777252275	Negligible
SAM	CO258	Small multivallate hillfort on Bury Down	SX1883159480	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM, GII*	30401	The Tristan Stone	SX1122852128	Negligible
SAM	CO122	Small Multivallate hillfort called Castle Dore	SX1035254831	Negligible to negative/minor
SAM	CO936	Roman fortlet 440m south west of Restormel Farm	SX1021061056	Negligible
SAM	31873	Churchyard cross north east of parish church	SX1468060601	Neutral
SAM	CO488	Two bowl barrows near Fairy Cross	SX1317562271	Neutral
SAM	CO142	Two wayside crosses in a park surrounding Menabilly	SX1007050985	Negative/unknown
SAM	31841	Wayside cross 200m north west of Trethew	SX0733858814	Neutral
SAM	CO144	Five bowl barrows 550m N of Trewindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1377763384 SX1398463375 SX1402063372 SX1405663353 SX1408863325	Negligible
SAM	CO422	Three bowl barrows 570m NE of Trewindle	SX1431663286 SX1436063280 SX1447263261	Negligible

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SAM	CO445	Four bowl barrows north of Greymare farm, forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1244664041 SX1273364018 SX1292663963 SX1296463950	Negligible
SAM	CO446	Four bowl barrows on Bofarnel Downs forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1196963510 SX1184563401 SX1181363361 SX1166163263	Negligible
SAM	CO447	Three bowl barrows 590m SW of Bewindle forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1262762802 SX1270362723 SX1284262565	Negligible
SAM	CO94	Small stone circle at Duloe	SX2358658309	Neutral
SAM	CO441	Three bowl barrows 215m SE of Beech Lawn	SX1785063134	Negligible
SAM	CO443	Bowl barrow 230m SW of Middle Taphouse Farm	SX1721963147	Negligible
SAM	28436	Medieval churchyard cross	SX1447051510	Neutral
GI	60605	Church of St. Circus and Julitta	SX1400454993	Negative/minor
GI	70994	Church of St. Sampson;	SX1205655163	Negligible
GI	60545	Church of St. Manarck and St. Dunstan	SX1811556911	Negative/moderate
GI	61634	Church of St. Nonna;	SX2031655055	Negative/minor
GI	70776	Church of St. Brevita	SX0799159046	Negligible
GI	60506	Boconnoc Parish Church	SX1469360593	Negligible
GI	60533	Church of St. Mary the Virgin	SX1622862114	Negligible
GI	60675	Church of St. Cuby	SX2346458095	Negligible
GI	60551	Church of St. Willow	SX1446951523	Negative/minor
GII*	60547	Court Barton Farmhouse	SX1815656795	Negative/minor
GII*	60636	Ethy House including garden walls to north and east	SX1334857231	Negative/moderate
GII*	60628	Chapel of St. Nectans	SX1283559983	Neutral
GII*	60646	Trevego	SX1383259863	Negative/unknown
GII*	60504	Boconnoc House	SX1463260562	Negligible
GII*	395125	Menabilly House	SX1002751171	Negligible
GII	506697	Milestone on western side of lower Trevollard crossroads	SX1632456420	Neutral
GII	60542	Milestone 100m west of Trefawl Farmhouse	SX1654854569	Neutral
GII	60618	Trevollard	SX1563055104	Negative/unknown
GII	60617	Trevellayn incl garage outbuildings and garden walls	SX1524954529	Negative/minor
GII	505803	Guidestone 140m south of Polgalze	SX1578354351	Neutral
GII	61473	Milestone 400m NE of Tresquite Mill	SX1717054404	Neutral
GII	61612	Bake Farmhouse	SX1847254515	Negative/unknown
GII	508368	Milestone approx 320m NE of Bake Farm	SX1873154661	Neutral
GII	60562	Granary and pigeon loft	SX1637852952	Negative/unknown
GII	60625	Lower Penpoll mill and 2 footbridges	SX1468154471	Neutral
GII	61472	Milestone 250m south of Tregavithich Farm	SX1739552388	Neutral
GII	61471	Memorial to J. Couch 30m west of Chy Chapel	SX1776252199	Neutral
GII	61467	Guidepost 80m to SE of Mabel Barrow	SX1781252218	Neutral
GII	61509	Lansallos Barton farmhouse	SX1747151723	Negligible to neutral
GII	60563	Tredudwell Manor	SX1560952214	Negligible
GII	60564	Trethake Farmhouse [Borderline]	SX1559252735	Negligible
GII	60569	Trevedda Farmhouse	SX1452353266	Negative/minor
GII	60608	The Close	SX1404055000	Negative/unknown
GII	60615	Polgreen Farmhouse	SX1422455340	Negative/minor
GII	60610	Guidepost ½ mile south of Kingole farm	SX1466556183	Neutral
GII	60609	Guidepost ¼ mile north of Kingole farm	SX1508156911	Neutral
GII	60540	Guidepost 250m north of Trevalfry farm	SX1722657099	Neutral
GII	60653	Rabbit warren walls south of Court Barton	SX1824956736	Negative/unknown
GII	61653	Hall Barton Farmhouse	SX2047155152	Negligible to neutral
GII	61654	The Old School house	SX2031955114	Neutral
GII	61649	Pelynt House	SX2031254971	Neutral
GII	61651	Windsor House	SX2061854717	Negligible to neutral
GII	61618	Milestone 400m north of Meadow View	SX2034154064	Neutral
GII	60637	Pair of gate piers NE of Ethy House	SX1344357367	Neutral
GII	60607	Ha Ha 35m to the south of Collon Farmhouse	SX1401357723	Negligible to neutral
GII	60606	Collon Farmhouse	SX1401557765	Negligible to neutral
GII	60543	Pelyne Farmhouse and outbuilding to S	SX1792659782	Negligible to neutral

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GII	60553 60555 60554	Cross, by entrance to churchyard of St. Wyllow Farmbuildings adjoining Church Town farmhouse Church Town Farmhouse	SX1448951504 SX1450051470 SX1451951460	Neutral Neutral Negligible to neutral
RPG	1298	Boconnoc	SX1513759469	Negligible to negative/minor
RPG	1642	Menabilly	SX1027850909	Negligible
BF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel – 31 st August – 1 st September, 1644	SX1047555732	Negative/minor
BF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel – 21 st of August, 1644	SX1033161361	Negligible
BF	-	Battle of Lostwithiel – 21 st of August, 1644	SX1033161361	Negligible
CA	-	Lanreath	SX1861686272	Negative/minor
CA	-	Lerryn	SX1408757149	Neutral
CA	-	Fowey	SX1216151666	Neutral
CA	-	Polruan	SX1263950877	Neutral
CA	-	Looe	SX2499553601	Neutral
CA	-	Polperro	SX2139451924	Neutral
CA	-	Lostwithiel	SX1010259832	Neutral
CA	-	Polkerris	SX0944652358	Neutral
CA	-	Tywardreath	SX0852354330	Neutral
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

Table 5: 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 belongs to Furzedown Farm, a settlement with probable late medieval origins that had enclosed former open rough ground. The geophysical survey undertaken identified removed historic field boundaries and fragments of an earlier field system seemingly based on Medieval strip fields.

Furzedown lies within an anciently enclosed landscape of medieval settlements and fields, but the proposal site is characterised as *modern enclosed land*. In this landscape, a new, tall vertical element 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 nine Grade I and six Grade II* Listed buildings or groups of buildings within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 34 Grade II Listed buildings. There are 20 relevant Scheduled Monuments within 10km, many of which are Prehistoric round barrows, many located on the higher ground to the north. 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 thirteen of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on the Church of St. Manarck & St. Dunstan and Ethy House (**negative/moderate**). Cumulative impact is not currently a major 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 APPRAISAL, WALKOVER SURVEY, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT FURZEDOWN FARM, LANREATH, CORNWALL

Location: Furzedown Farm
Parish: Lanreath
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX16316 55466
Planning Application ref: Pre Planning
Proposal: 500kw (77 to tip) wind turbine
Date: Pre-planning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This is a landscape of high archaeological potential. The field immediately to the east contains an Iron Age/Romano-British round (MCO14479) and a number of 10-12m diameter mounds, which are probable Bronze Age round barrows, extending to the south (MCO40080). A geophysical survey undertaken in this field confirms the presence of a round, and a number of associated enclosures. North of the site, c.200m away, a number of possible Prehistoric enclosures are visible as cropmarks (MCO40114) and (MCO40111) and the place-name Castlemawagan contains the element *castell*, meaning 'castle, village or tor'. The name possibly, but not certainly, implies the site of a Prehistoric fortification (MCO7845). The HER also notes a number of medieval and early medieval sites in the immediate area.

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 through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.4 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 1.4ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 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

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3rd Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the *Setting of Heritage Assets*.

5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under a record number to be obtained.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). This work would be subject to a separate Project Design.

7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under an accession number.

7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by 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).

Dr. Bryn Morris

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Appendix 2

Listed assets on ZTV

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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'.

SX1858957329

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

Bowl barrow called 'Mabel Barrow', 400m south of Higher Polgassic

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

Small multivallate hillfort on Bury Down, 530m north east 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

The Tristan Stone, early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross

30401

The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross known variously as the Longstone, Castle Dore Stone, Cunomorus Stone, or more commonly, the Tristan Stone, situated beside the A3082, the main route into Fowey, on the south coast of mid-Cornwall. The Tristan Stone survives as an upright granite shaft, 2.67m high set in a modern, two stepped circular base. The rectangular-section shaft tapers from base to top, the broader faces oriented to the north east and south west. The south west face bears an incised inscription which characterises the origin of the Tristan Stone as an early Christian memorial stone. The inscription is carved in two parallel lines running down the shaft. The inscription is in Latin, incised in an early medieval insular form of script derived from Roman style capitals, and has been read as 'DRVSTANVS HIC IACIT CVNORMORI FILIVS' which translates as 'Drustanus lies here, son of Cunomorus'. It has been suggested that Drustanus and Cunomorus are Tristan and King Mark from the Arthurian legend of Tristan and Iseult, and that Castle Dore was the site of Mark's castle. Research also suggests that the inscription dates from between the fifth or sixth centuries to the 11th century AD. On the upper part of the north east face is a relief 'T' shape or Tau cross, an early Christian symbol, while inserted into the top of the memorial stone is a mortice, designed to receive a cross head. Early Christian memorials were free standing slabs, lacking a distinct or separate carved head. The insertion of a mortice for the head on this slab reflects a later adaption of the stone for a wayside cross. The inscription on this cross has attracted frequent reference by most of the antiquaries describing monuments in Cornwall from the mid-16th century onwards and due to its unusual combination of features, it receives mention in both national and regional studies of early Christian memorial stones. The stone is Listed Grade II*. The stone and cement footpath passing to the south east of the early Christian memorial stone is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SX1122852128

Small Multivallate hillfort called Castle Dore

CO122

The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, situated on a prominent ridge overlooking at least two tributaries to the River Fowey. The hillfort survives as a roughly circular central area defined by a well-constructed inner rampart and ditch with a further, mainly concentric, outer rampart and partially-buried outer ditch which diverge from the inner rampart only on the east to form a more complex entrance annexe. The interior was partially excavated between 1936 and 1937 by CA Raleigh-Radford and more recent re-interpretation of the results indicates the hillfort was constructed during the 5th - 4th centuries BC based on ceramic evidence. A later phase followed a period of abandonment when the entrance area was remodelled probably in the 4th - 3rd centuries BC. The interior contained a number of four- to six-post structures and the remains of some round houses, defined by stake holes indicating a complex building sequence with frequent replacements of structures over a prolonged period. Two oval structures may also represent Romano-British or later occupation, although the pottery assemblage seems to indicate abandonment before the Roman period. Other finds included Iron Age imported glass bracelets and a glass bead. Castle Dore was first mentioned by William Worcester in 1470. It was reputedly linked to 'Lancien', the palace of King Mark (Mark Cynawr or Marcus Cunomorus) who appears in Arthurian tales and whose son Drustans (Tristan) is commemorated on a nearby pillar. The district is also associated with the romance of Tristan and Iseult. Excavated evidence also revealed the presence of finds relating to the skirmish between Charles I and the Earl of Essex, fought at Castle Dore during the Civil War when in 1644 Parliamentarian forces retreated into the earthworks and held the position until dark.

SX1035254831

Roman fortlet 440m south west of Restormel Farm

CO936

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

SX1021061056

Churchyard cross north east of parish church

31873

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated to the north west of the Parish Church at Boconnoc in south east Cornwall. The cross is Listed Grade II. The cross, which is 0.72m high, survives as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head which measures 0.47m high by 0.48m wide and 0.16m thick. The principal faces are orientated north-south and both display a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs. On the north face, at the bottom of the head, is a small rectangular slot. The shaft measures 0.35m wide by 0.15m thick. The cross was found built into the church when the organ chamber was rebuilt in 1886. It was then erected in the churchyard. It has been suggested that this may be the original churchyard cross. The gravel surface of the footpath to the west of the cross is excluded from the scheduling where it falls within the monument's 2m protective margin, although the ground beneath it is included.

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

SX1468060601

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

Two wayside crosses in a park surrounding Menabilly

CO142

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two wayside crosses, both situated in the parkland surrounding Menabilly. The southern cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a length of shaft and measures approximately 1m high. The head is decorated on both faces with a St Andrew's-shaped cross in relief, and on the shaft is a T-shaped ornament on one face. It is plain on the other face. The cross originally served as a boundary stone between the parishes of Golant and Lanlivery and was moved to Menabilly in the early-19th century. The northern cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a fragment of shaft and stands approximately 0.6m high. The head is decorated with an equal-armed cross in relief on both faces. The cross was brought to Menabilly from a field in Methrose in Luxulyan parish in 1890.

SX1007050985

Wayside cross 200m north west of Tretzew

31841

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated by the side of a church path to the south west of Lanlivery. The wayside cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives as a granite round 'wheel' head with a short section of shaft set into a round granite base. The overall height of the monument is 0.74m. The principal faces are orientated east-west and both bear a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs with a small raised circle at their intersection. The head and shaft measure 0.67m high, the head is 0.58m wide and 0.19m thick. The shaft measures 0.37m wide and is cemented into a circular base. This base measures 1.19m in diameter and 0.07m high. This cross is located by the side of a church path between Luxulyan to the south west and Lanlivery to the north east, in a field which was called 'Cross Mould' on the 1841 Tithe Apportionment Map. The cross head was found in 1900 by the Vicar of Lanlivery. The cross base has remained close to its original location. In 1941 the head was mounted on the base, but since then the head was knocked over and set on the base rather insecurely. In 1988 the cross was re-erected and cemented onto the base. The post and wire fence to the south of the cross, where it falls within the monument's protective margin, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SX0733858814

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

CO144

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

SX1377763384

SX1398463375, SX1402063372, SX1405663353, SX1408863325

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.

SX1431663286, SX1436063280, SX1447263261

Four bowl barrows north of Greymare 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

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.

SX1196963510, SX1184563401, SX1181363361, SX1166163263

Three bowl barrows 590m SW of Bewindle 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

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

CO94

The 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

Three bowl barrows 215m SE of Beech Lawn, which form 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.

SX1785063134

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

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

CO443

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.

SX1721963147

Medieval churchyard cross in Lanteglos by Fowey Churchyard, 20m SE of the church

28436

The Lanteglos by Fowey churchyard cross survives as a granite lantern head (so called because the shape of the rectangular head is of a similar shape to a lantern), on an octagonal shaft set on a round, millstone base. The cross is 3m high and the principal faces are orientated north west-south east. The head is elaborately decorated with sculpted figures, those on the sides set within canopies topped with pointed arches, those on the principal faces set below two ornately arched holes which completely pierce the head. The top of the head forms a low roof shape with fractured pinnacles at each corner. On the north west face there is a crucifixion scene, a figure of Christ hanging from the cross; on the south west face are the virgin and child. There is a figure on each side of the head, both of whom are probably saints, possibly St Peter and St Paul. The four corners of the head form moulded edges to the canopies on each side. The head is cemented onto an octagonal-section granite shaft. The shaft measures 2.52m high. Four of the octagonal sides measure 0.23m wide at the base tapering to 0.15m at the top; the other four sides measure 0.16m wide at the base tapering to 0.12m at the top. The four narrow sides are decorated at intervals with various motifs, such as wheels, the space between motifs being recessed. The north, east, south and west sides of the shaft slope out above the base, to form the square section moulded foot. The shaft is set in a large circular mill wheel measuring 1.1m north east-south west by 1.12m north west-south east and 0.2m high. The top of this mill wheel has incised grooves radiating out from its centre. This lantern cross is situated to the south of the church porch at Lanteglos by Fowey. The cross was found in 1838 buried in a trench at the west end of the church. It was left lying on the ground for two or three years before being re-erected in its present position on a millstone base. The cross head was probably part of the original churchyard cross, and the shaft may be part of a different cross though they are of a similar date, the 14th-15th centuries.

SX1447051510

Listed Buildings

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. Sqaunt between north aisle and chancel. 5 bench ends circa 1520 in south aisle chapel. Nave and chancel reset. C15 font of elvan stone. Octagonal with faces decorated with trefoil and quatrefoils in rounds. 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]

70994

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 MDCCCLVI. 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.

SX120565516

Church of St. Manarck and St. Dunstan

60545

Parish Church of Norman origins. Early remains in north transept and north wall of nave. Evidence of part rebuilding of north wall of nave circa C15 indicated in north-west corner of north transept. West tower circa early C15 and south aisle added circa late C15. South porch circa C16. Chancel rebuilt in 1721. North transept and south chancel patronised by Lords of Manors of Lanreath and Botlet. (qv Court Barton and Botelet Cottage). Restored by Bodley in 1887. Coursed stone to tower with plinth and granite string. Coursed stone in south aisle and south porch with differing plinth to tower. Rubble stone chancel, north transept and nave. Slate roofs. Nave and chancel in one with continuous roof. 5-bay south aisle not quite full length of nave. East window C19 5-light Perpendicular tracery under 2-centred arch. C19 4-light window under rectangular hood to north of chancel. 2-light, foiled, rectangular window in east of north transept partly recarved and reset. North window of north transept 3-light window with rounded heads under 3-centred arch, restored and reset. Pointed relieving arch above. Two 4-light Perpendicular windows under 4-centred arches to nave with blocked north door. C19 chimney with octagonal stack. South aisle: east window, 4-light Perpendicular tracery under 4-centred arch; west window 3-light Perpendicular under wide 2-centred arch with hood and drips. 3-light window to west of porch in 4-centred arch with tracery, partly replaced and 3 wide 2-centred arches to east of porch with late reticulated tracery. Hoods and drips. South door low with wide 2-centred arch with chamfered jambs. Gabled south porch with slate roof and 4-centred arch. Sundial at angle above, 1828. Above south door, empty niche under 3-centred arch with 2 corbelled brackets for saints flanking. 4-centred granite arch to south door with roll moulded frame

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

and rectangular surround with incised spandrels. Pointed panelled timber door. West tower of 3 stages with thin set-back buttresses. Battlemented with crocketed finials on octagonal pinnacles. Moulded granite strings. Granite west door in rectangular surround with plain hood, wide 2-centred arch with quatrefoils in spandrels and roll mould. Similar mouldings to type A piers (Pevsner) used for arcade. West window above of 3 lights with Perpendicular tracery under 4-centred arch. Partly recarved. 2-light bell opening under pointed arches. Interior: 5-bay arcade to south aisle with type A (Pevsner) granite piers with tall moulded bases and carved engaged octagonal capitals. 4-centred granite arches. Original waggon roofs to porch, nave, chancel, south aisle and north transept. Unusual star shaped bosses to nave. South aisle roof boarded and painted with initials IHS in roundels. Roof to north transept restored. Tower arch almost horse-shoe and heavily moulded. Almost same height as waggon roof. Floor beams in belfry chamfered and stopped. Nave and south aisle largely reset. Bench ends to east beneath on south aisle circa early C17. At east end of nave in crossing, 2 oak stalls, decorated with heraldic shields of Gryles and Beres families and with carved bearded heads circa C16. Incorporated into later work. Chancel choir stalls with similar heraldic shields and figures with renaissance type foliage and fleurs de lis. Benches in Lady Chapel partly recarved. Also with heraldic shields. Rood screen restored by T R Kitsell in 1905. Of 10 bays continuing across chancel and south aisle. Open Perpendicular tracery of 4 lights per bay on panelled carved base. Remains of painted figures of saints, c1520 (Pevsner) in south aisle. Top decorated with carved foliage with renewed coping. Rood screen stairs in north transept east wall Norman carved font of Catacluse stone. Cup shaped bowl decorated with palmettes on round base with platted rope band around waist. Elaborate zig-zag decoration on base. Carved oak cover, C17. Octagonal and decorated with carved renaissance stylised foliage. Monuments; on south wall of chancel monument to Charles Gryles died 1611 and wife and eight sons and daughters. Erected by John Gryles in 1623. Painted timber imitating stonework. Base with atlantes at corners. Kneeling figures of Charles Gryles and wife above flanking inscription and heraldic arms. Corinthian capitals supporting entablature with heraldic arms, cherubs and cartouches. Monument on south wall of Lady Chapel above south door. Recently repainted. In memory of John Gryles, died 1649 and Lady Grace his wife, died 1653. Erected in 1666 and repaired in 1794. Inscription around frame and in roundels. Heraldic arms in centre surmounted by hedgehog. Commandments, Creed and Lord's Prayer on painted boards in chancel. Letter from Charles Rex to Cornish on south aisle. Painted Royal arms, 1660 CR. On board on north wall of nave painted board with Prince of Wales feathers and inscription 16 35 ich dien C P. Glass in chancel north window erected in 1884 in memory of Rector Richard Buller. Font recorded in F A Paley Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts 1844. C Henderson The Cornish Church Guide, 1925 rp.1964 Kellys Directory of Cornwall, 1889. N Pevsner and E Radcliffe The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition 1970.

SK1811556911

Church of St. Nonna; Various GII listed headstones and memorials

61634

Parish church dedicated to St Nonna. West tower possibly C14, partly remodelled in C15. 4-bay nave, chancel, north aisle and south transept probably rebuilt in C15. Arcade of north aisle remodelled in circa 1680. Church restored by J P St Aubyn in 1879-83 when much of south transept rebuilt, masonry of the nave was restored, tracery partly replaced or restored, south porch rebuilt and vestry to south of chancel added. West tower of coursed stone with moulded granite plinth and angle buttresses with set-offs. Much of nave and east wall of chancel restored coursed stone with moulded plinth. Stone rubble masonry to north aisle with lower moulded plinth. West wall of north aisle rebuilt. Slate roofs with nave and chancel in one. Vestry to south of chancel beneath leaf-to roof, continuing slope of chancel roof. Much of tracery restored or replaced in C19. South elevation with C19 3-light rectangular window to west of south porch. South transept with C19 6-light mullion window and C19 door on east beneath C19 2-centred arch. Vestry with 2 C19 3-light mullion windows with cusped heads. Chancel with 3-light Perpendicular tracery with restored hoodmould and east end of north aisle with restored 3-light Perpendicular tracery. North aisle with circa C15 Perpendicular tracery comprising four 3-light windows beneath 2-centred arches. West tower of 3 stages with battlemented parapet with octagonal turrets and finials surmounted by balls. Carved panels at base of angle buttresses. West door with 3-centred outer arch and 4-centred cavetto moulded inner arch. Late C19 double plank doors. Above, 3-light uncusped Perpendicular tracery. Opening on east side in second stage with C14 ogee headed light with rectangular hoodmould. Above, 3-light belfry openings with Perpendicular tracery beneath 4-centred arches, and with slate louvres. C19 south porch with 2-centred arched opening. South, entrance with C19 2-centred arch with C19 plank door. Interior Waggon roof to nave and chancel. Ceiled in circa 1810. Stained original carved bosses of high quality. Plastered moulded arcade and wallplate. North aisle and south transept with circa C19 boarded waggon roof with reused and C19 carved bosses. Dated boss in north aisle 1879 and in south transept 1882. 4-bay arcade with medieval piers replaced in circa 1680, probably by Bishop Jonathan Trelawney. 4 elliptical arches with large plain keystone and plain soffits on classical cylindrical granite monolithic piers of Tuscan order. Tower arch slightly higher than nave roof. 2-centred moulded arch on moulded corbels. Furnishings late C19 and C20. Octagonal font of Pentewan stone decorated with quatrefoils. Lead-lined round bowl. South transept comprises the Trelawney aisle containing the family vault which was opened in 1833 to reveal velvet covered coffins, silver nails and gilt plates together with trophies of gauntlets, helmets and escutcheons. On display in the transept are the gilded staff carried at Bishop Jonathan Trelawney's (1650-1721) funeral, the Bishops chair (possibly that from Trelawne which was constructed by J P St Aubyn from pieces of the Bishops chair from Winchester) and a helmet and gauntlets which belonged to the Trelawney family. Fine selection of monuments of high quality. In chancel, on north wall slate tombchest surmounted by elaborate back plate with painted and gilded figures. Buller of Tregarrick (qv Barn 80m to north west of Tregarrick Farmhouse). Depicts Francis Buller and wife Thomasine kneeling at prayer desk with carved figures of eight daughters and 4 sons below in flat relief. Strapwork decoration on tombchest with base partly obscured by raised chancel floor: Third panel of chest fixed to east wall. Heraldic arms. Plaques recording repair of monument by John Francis Buller in c1726 and by John Buller of Downes, 1816. Latter signed by Sander-Cock, sculptor. Part of the dismantled tombchest of William Achym (1589) is attached to the south wall of the chancel. Formerly in the Achym aisle, now the vestry. Probably by Peter Crocker. Suggested that curious expression on face of figure carved in high relief depicts that of Achym who died of a stroke. South side of chancel, monument to Edward Trelawney who lived at Bake. (qv) Died 1630 and signed by Robert Wills, 1639. Inscription 'Here lies an honest lawyer, wot ye what. A thing for all the world to wonder at'. Other monuments to William Harden, 1704; Richard William and Hanna Sawdy, 1663-1677, signed W.S. 1678; Classical monument of Richard Robert of Liskeard and Mary, wife and daughter of Richard Buller of Tregarrick. Signed IS ; GALT FT Classical monument of William Hill of Lancare, 1801 and ledger stone of Elizabeth Pope, 1654. Strapwork decoration. Further monuments to the Trelawney family, above the family vault in the south transept. These included the plate taken from Bishop Jonathan Trelawneys coffin below; monument erected to John Trelawney Baronet died 1756 erected by widow Agnes; brass plaque to Edward Trelawney Governor of Jamaica 1738-1752; slate slab to Cordelia Trelawnia anagram 'O, illa Credita vrnae'. Flanked by 2 heraldic shields and surmounted by a floral trail. Signed by Anthonius Collie, 1634; classical monument to Elizabeth, daughter of John Vivyan depicting woman reclining on couch with hand resting on a skull, 1640; Painted monument of Mary, daughter of Jonah Trelawney, Bishop of Exeter, born and died on same in September 1700. Decorated with putti, flowers and angels head on scull. Six bells. Earliest surviving dated 1613. Two others 1683 and 1773. Further bell of 1683 recast in 1910 when others restored. One was marked Jonathan Trelawney, U.B., T.G., I.M.P. 1683. Church probably stands on a Lan.

SK2031655055

Church of St. Brevita

70776

Parish church. Late C14, with alterations, south aisle, porch and tower of mid C15; C19 restoration, C20 alterations. Granite rubble and ashlar, asbestos slate roofs with crested ridge tiles. Nave and chancel in one, with north transept; these are in granite rubble with granite dressings. Probably in the first half of the C15, the south aisle and south porch were added, and the east wall of the chancel was rebuilt. The tower is of later C15, and at the same time as the tower was built to west, the north wall of the nave was rebuilt, on similar plinth. The north transept is used as an organ chamber and vestry. C19 restoration included work to the south arcade, tower arch and windows. Perpendicular style. Nave and chancel in one; there are 3 bays of the nave on the north side, to the west of the transept. These are in granite ashlar, on a plinth with a hollow-chamfered moulding, with moulded eaves cornice, 3 Perpendicular style windows with 4-centred arches, all 3-light, with cusped heads and upper tracery and hood mould. The 2 north bays of the chancel are in rubble, without plinth, with central blocked priest's door with 2-centred arch. To left and right, a 4-centred arched 3-light window, with the centre light taller with 2-centred arch, with hood mould. The east gable end of the chancel has 4-light window, with 4-centred arch and hood mould, cusped lights and upper tracery. The north transept is a single bay, in random rubble, the north gable end has a Decorated style window of 3 lights with 4-centred arch, cusped lights and intersecting Y tracery; weathered buttress to west and pointed arch C19 door to east, also a 3-light window, as on the north side of the chancel but smaller. The rood stair turret is set in the angle between the transept and the nave, with 1 blocked lancet. The south aisle is of 6 bays on chamfered plinth, in granite ashlar, with the porch in the 2nd bay from the west. All the south windows are of 3 lights, in Perpendicular style, with cusped lights and upper tracery, 4-centred arches and hood mould; eaves cornice. The east gable end has raised coped verges and cross finial, with 4-light window with cusped lights and Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould; straight joint to chancel. The west gable end also has raised coped verges and cross finial, 3-light window in Decorated style as on north transept, possibly re-used. Parapet wall built up to conceal valley to nave. 2 slate headstone set on wall, to Hugh Littleton, 1740 and Thomas Littleton, 1769, with carved cherub. The south porch is gabled, with raised coped verges and cross finial, on plinth with eaves cornice. 4-centred arched doorway with recessed spandrels and hood mould, wave-moulded surround with C20 double doors. Slate sundial set on gable, with gnomon, dated 1755. The porch plinth is continuous with the plinth of the south aisle. The west tower is in granite ashlar, of 3 stages on hollow-chamfered. plinth, with setback buttresses rising through 2 stages, stopped by corbels set under the string course, with carved masks, lions, angels and figures holding a head. The string course at the top of the 3rd stage has gargoyles, embattled parapet with embattled corner turrets with crocketed pinnacles and cross finials. C19 4-centred arched west doorway with quatrefoils in spandrels and hood mould, plain double door. 4-light window above with cusped heads, Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould, 2 courses of relieving arch. Bell-openings at 3rd stage, 4-light to west and other sides 3-light, with mullions, 4-centred arch and slate louvres, 3-light openings have cusped heads. To east, the string course at first stage is stepped over the gable end of the nave, with a 2-light 4-centred arched window above, with slate ventilators, hood mould and relieving arch. The stair tower is set within the tower, pierced quatrefoils and lancets to north. Interior : Tall pointed tower arch, with arch of 3 wave-moulded orders, rebuilt in C19, with 5 clustered granite piers to each side with moulded abaci; pointed arched doorway to north west to tower stair. The nave and chancel have ceiled waggon roof. 6-bay south arcade with 2 bays to chancel and 4 bays to nave, of 4-centred arches with Cornish standard piers with quatrefoils on abaci and 2 hollow-chamfered orders to arches. Slate floor to nave and aisle, plastered walls. Window reveals rebuilt in C19. South aisle has 12 bays remaining of C15 waggon roof, to east, other timberwork removed. Moulded ribs and bosses, wall-plate partially re-carved in C19; fine bosses including a green man and a grotesque mask. The south porch has a waggon roof with moulded ribs and bosses, of C19 reconstruction. Granite floor with stone benches to sides, holy water stoup to right of door. 4-centred arched granite doorway with step stops, studded door, which is a refacing of an early door, with strap hinges to inner side and wooden lock with decorative iron facing. The north transept is entered through a 4-centred arch, as in the arcade, but with different mouldings to abaci. Blocked squint to chancel and 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered door to rood stair, lower part of stone newel stair remaining. Ceiled waggon roof and blocked fireplace to northwest. Early roof may remain under plasterwork in nave and north transept. Fittings : Large octagonal granite font in south aisle on octagonal stem with quatrefoil panels and shields to sides. Late C19 wooden pews and pulpit in nave and aisle. C18 panelled chest in nave. In north transept, a hatchment painted with a letter of thanks from Charles I "given at our camp at Sudely Castle" 10th September 1643, with nowy head and initials CR, with finials. In the tower, a hatchment dated 1811, with verses on the laws of bellringing and primitive painting of Bellringers. Monuments in nave : limestone tablet with pinnacles, frieze and cornice, to Nicholas Kendall, 1844; in chancel, a heart-shaped tablet with bay leaf surround, cornice and shield of arms above, to Walter Kendall, 1696, monument erected 1703 by his relict; marble tablet on slate ground with cornice, scrolled pediment and acroterial ornaments, to Anne Wynter, 1835. In south aisle, a slate tablet with pediment on plinth, with moulded corbels, central shield with ancient colour remaining, to Nicholas Kendall, 1739; slate tablet set low on wall, with arcade of 3 arches, with carved borders. There is a shield of arms in the arch to left, inscription in arch to right, central arch has raised carved female kneeling at a prie-dieu, with a pennant from her lips with the words: my spirit doth heaven inherit. To Jane Kendall, 1643. Marble tablet on slate ground, to T W Kendall, 1798. Fine baroque monument, with slate inscription panel, on moulded base with scrolled supports, apron has skull with crossed bones and bat wings, modillion cornice and entablature, broken pediment with central shield and obelisk finials; to Joan Kendall, 1675. Marble tablet with drapery, to Penelope Kendall, 1687. Marble classical monument with Ionic columns in coloured marble, cornice and entablature, broken pediment with central urn; to Mary Fletcher, died 1754, monument erected 1753. Marble tablet on slate ground, to Mary Collins, 1781. Chancel windows, and windows in south aisle, with stained glass of late C19. Chancel east window incorporates small coat of arms of medieval glass, 1 north window in nave has fragment of medieval blue glass. Sources : Radcliffe, E : Buildings of England : Cornwall 1970.

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

SX0799159046

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 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. 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 louvres. 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 reset 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 renaissance 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).

SX1622862114

Church of St. Cuby

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 slatestone 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 quatrefoil 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 steps. 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. At east 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 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 Pennennis 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 Isaac Miles, rectory St Pinnock, 1766; Johann 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

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

Church of St. Willow

60551

Parish Church with Norman origins. Traces of Norman work in tower arches and in jambs on south doorway. A XP stone built into main doorway was dated by Pevsner to be C8 at latest. Church reconstructed at end of C14 with tower, nave and north arcade. South arcade circa C15. Porch possibly rebuilt in C17. Church restored by E H Sedding in 1904-5. Rubblestone with granite dressings. Slate roof with nave and chancel in one under continuous roof. North and south aisles continue to west end of chancel. Single buttress on south aisle and 3 buttresses on north, 2 stepped and 1 heightened with chimney. South aisle west window, 3-light Perpendicular with C19 restoration. Wide 2-centred arch with hood and drips. To west of porch, two 3-light Perpendicular windows with rectangular hoods and drips ornamented with shields. To east of porch, 3 perpendicular windows in 4-centred arches. 2 to west of 4-lights, and window to east of 3. Two 2-light perpendicular windows with slight ogee headed trefoils to east windows of north and south aisles. East window, C19, decorated tracery with hood and drips. East window of north aisle, 3-light rectangular with trefoil heads. Possibly reset. To north aisle. Three 4-light Perpendicular windows under 4-centred arches with hoods. North door with pointed, chamfered, granite arch. 3-light rectangular Perpendicular window with hood and drips decorated with shields in partly blocked opening to west of north door. Unbuttressed tower of four stages with battlemented cornice with crocheted finials. West window with C19 decorated tracery of 3 lights. 3-light cusped belfry openings with slate louvres in rectangular surround with hood. Pointed relieving arches. South porch gabled with 2-centred chamfered arch. Sundial above. Round-headed holy water stoup in east wall. South door with chamfered jambs. On jambs three distinct crosses, two on east jamb and one on west. 5-bay arcade of octagonal piers of Pentewan stone to north and south aisles. North arcade circa C14 with octagonal piers on square bases with simple octagonal slightly cushioned capitals. Almost round arches. South arcade circa C15 with moulded bases on square plinths with moulded octagonal capitals. Tall tower arch, of simple double chamfered section, opening into nave and aisles. Large engaged piers on east side of tower arch opening to north and south aisles. Original unceiled waggon roofs throughout with chamfered ribs in north aisle and moulded to nave and south aisle. Elaborated bench ends circa 1500. Circa C13 font with Pentewan stone bowl with stiff leaf carving. Purbeck marble detached shafts on rounded bases with heavy simple caps. Bowl hollowed octagonally inside (only example in Cornwall). Roof loft stairs in south aisle. Carved oak altar table, gift of Baronet Mohun to Parish in 1634. Altar table in Lady Chapel designed by Sedding. Alabaster panel depicting martyrdom of St Lawrence fixed to wall above. Found during restoration. 2-centred arch to piscina in Lady Chapel and rounded arch to piscina in south wall of chancel. Chancel aisle probably Mohun Chapel. Tomb chest in canopied recess in south chancel aisle built for Thomas Mohun who supervised its construction. Late C15. Originally with painting of resurrection on wall above tomb. Dividing panels of round arches on decorated pilasters with foliage bands at sides and heraldic arms in centres. Partly painted. 2 watercolours at west end of Church illustrate church interior prior to restoration with box pews insitu. Signed Jane M Perceval, 1903. Fragments of early glass in east window of south aisle with heraldic shields and figures of nativity and the annunciation. Fragments in windows in north aisle. North and south chancel windows by Kemp with figures of Saints Prisca, Agnes, Sebastian and Kabiam. South aisle west window by Kempe and Tower. Stocks at west end of Church.

SX1446951523

Court Barton Farmhouse

60547

Farmhouse. Circa 1612 with later C17 wing to rear. Restored in 1899. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Rendered south-west gable end. Slate roof with gabled ends. Stone rubble stacks, 3 with moulded granite caps. Plan of original range, 2 rooms with axial stack (to former service rooms at lower end, right) which backs onto through-passage near centre with 2 storey gabled porch at front. Gable end stack and rear lateral stack to former hall at higher end left of through-passage. These 3 stacks have moulded granite caps. 2 rear wings forming U-shaped plan. Short wing at rear of former kitchen and service rooms, containing staircase, and extended further with gable end. Later C17 wing to rear of former hall, containing later kitchen interior remodelled in late C19 and with gabled 2 storey porch on outer (east) side. 2 storeys. Regular, 3-window range to front. Central gabled 2 storey porch with 4-centred arch with roll mould. Rectangular surround with hood moulds and drips and carved trefoils in spandrels. Inner door with wide 2-centred arch with roll mould. Rectangular frame with cavetto moulded jambs. Fenestration on left of porch higher than that on right. Window on ground floor of left-hand side partly restored with 6-light mullioned window with chamfered King mullions dividing the diamond leaded lights into pairs. Other mullions with cavetto mouldings. Hood mould and drips. To right of porch, ground floor 6-light mullioned window with chamfered King mullions. Hood mould and drips. Diamond leaded lights. Above, to left of porch, partly restored, 4-light mullioned window with central chamfered King mullion and diamond leads. Hood and drips. To right of porch wide 2-light mullioned window (central King mullion) with diamond leads. Hood and drips. On first floor of porch 2-light mullioned window with chamfered jambs and diamond leads, hoods and drips. Narrow 1-light window in right-hand side. East rear wing, north-east elevation with 2 storey porch supported by 2 large round granite columns with round capitals and bases and square plinth with double 2-light mullioned window with 2-light mullions on sides. Below porch, 3-centred chamfered arch with 2-light mullioned window to left and above. To right of porch, 2-light mullion windows on ground and first floor and 3-light mullion windows to left on ground and first floor. South-west elevations of west wing with scattered fenestration with four 2-light mullion windows, including a restored (C19) window on the ground floor. South-east gable ends of 2 wings with blocked entrance in left-hand wing and large projecting stepped stack on right-hand wing. Courtyard enclosed by rubble wall linking 2 rear wings with reused 3-centred chamfered arch. Rear of main range has elliptical arch to rear of cross passage with 2-light mullion window and 3-light mullion window above. Short rear projecting wing under gable roof on south has chamfered corner and 2-light mullion windows on ground and first floor. Cellar to south-east with lower eaves and 3-centred chamfered arched opening on right. 3-square windows with granite surrounds renewed. Rear wall of kitchen wing partly rebuilt with slight projection to base of stack. 3-centred chamfered arch on ground floor. Scattered fenestration with three 2-light mullion windows. Interior: through passage and floor of porch with pebbled floor. Step up to room on left, probably originally the hall. Large granite fireplace on south-east wall with granite shallow elliptical arch with granite lintel with moulded triangle above, cavetto moulded jambs. On right of through passage, 2 wide doorways with moulded timber frames. Wide framed staircase to rear. C17 parlour on first floor partly restored in 1899. Fireplace with restored 4-centred granite arch flanked by elaborate carved oak herms supporting a decoratively carved overmantle with lunettes, 3 round arches with carved pilasters and decorated spandrels with elaborate heraldic shields within the arches. C17 oak panelling continues around the room, divided by ionic pilasters and surmounted by elaborately carved panels with rectangular surrounds enclosing decorated round arches on carved pilasters. Frieze continuing around room has floral trail with heraldic shields of the Grylls family. Panels flanking the 2 mullion windows with herms and elaborate carving. 6 panel door with heraldic arms and 'C S 1879'. Later timber band at cornice level and plain ceiling. Upper rooms and roof space not inspected. Originally the seat of the Grylls. Monuments to Grylls family in Lanreath Church (qv Lanreath Church).

SX1815656795

Ethy House including garden walls to north and east

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 centre 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 entablature. Granite balcony on 4 large moulded stone brackets with stone vasebalusters 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 shall 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 china C18 and later. Brickwork curved and stepped to north-east of house. First walled garden enclosure on east with 7 moulded granite step 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 (q.v. Church of St Winnows).

SX1334857231

Inscribed stone

70754

FOWEY 1. FOUR TURNINGS 1584A Inscribed Stone (Castle Dor Stone) SX 15 SW 11/177 13.3.51.

SX1123152120

Chapel of St. Nactans

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

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

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

Trevego

60646

Dower house, now farmhouse built in late C16 for widow of Sir William Mohun who purchased Boconnoc in 1579. Rubblestone with roof of C19 slates with gabled ends with asymmetrical gable end to front projecting wing. Massive stone square stacks on gable ends and projecting wing to rear. Plan altered to form 3 room with cross passage and staircase in projecting wing to rear. Later staircase added and house extended to rear in mid-C19. 2 storeys and attic, asymmetrical 4 window east front with projecting wing to right and centre part set slightly forward. Straight joint towards left-hand gable end. Ground floor with C20 3-light casement with glazing bars to right of early C20 plank door. 2- and 3-light C20 casement to right. Entrance door at junction with projecting gabled wing with C20 porch with plank door and hipped roof. 3-light C20 casement in projecting wing. Above four 3-light C20 casements with glazing bars. Interior ground floor rooms altered. Doorcases flanking staircase on north side with ovolo moulded frame and scroll stops with small pyramids at bases. Large fireplace on left-hand (south) gable end, partly blocked. Continues across full length of gable end. Room on north originally panelled with fine plasterwork. Framed staircase from ground to first floor. First to attic, mid to late C17 oak staircase with closed string, ovolo moulded and stopped square newels with flat bun finials, vase turned balusters and heavy moulded handrail. In first floor rooms on south, elaborately plastered ceiling, circa early C17 divided by plasterboard partition. Ribbed layout with figures in deep relief holding garlands of flowers and surrounded by ovals of foliage. Simple bolection moulded fireplace with panelled upper section continuing up to cornice and framing a painted board with text 'strive for the truth unto death, and defend justice for thy life, and the Lord God shall fight for thee against thine enemies'. Central first floor room now partly divided. C17 doorcase with ovolo moulded frame and scroll stops. 2 panelled door. Coved plasterwork frieze with intertwined foliage and shells, circa C17. Fireplace surmounted by plasterwork heraldic arms of Hawkey family who were granted arms in 1656. (Possibly slightly pre-dates granting). In first floor room on north, small deep niche on rear wall with painted head and granite shelf. Roof of 10 bays with cambered chamfered collars, side pegged and pegged at apex. Roof timbers to projecting gable end to front covered over. House passed from Mohun family to Knapman family and then by marriage to Hawkeys. Barton Farm Information from tenant. Plasterwork and staircase illustrated in H Lander, House and Cottage Interiors, 1982 p.62 and 83.

SX1383259863

Boconnoc House

60504

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/C17 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 voissiors, 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 celled 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

Menabilly House

395125

Country house. c1600 for the Rasleighs, mostly rebuilt c1710-1715 for Philip Rashleigh. South front of coursed Pentewan stone; slate hipped roofs behind parapet with moulded cornice. Large plan built around a central courtyard. 2 storeys; 6-bay front with central 3 bays broken forward. Old sashes with glazing bars. Central pilastered doorway surmounted by a broken pediment. INTERIOR: good quality staircase, plaster ceilings and panelled rooms of the 1715 period and probably many other features of interest not inspected particularly in the principal S and E ranges.

SX1002751171

Milestone on western side of lower Trevollard crossroads

506697

C18 milestone, square in section, with a projecting cap and approximately one meter in height. There are panels of dressed stone to the top of each side on which the inscriptions are carved, but the body below this is roughly hewn. The stone stands to the western side of the cross roads at Lower Trevollard and is painted white and inscribed in Sans Serif capitals: 'FOY / IV' 'LISK / XI' 'LOS / V'. The lettering is picked out in black paint and there is a band of black paint below. HISTORY In 1697, under Acts of Parliament (8 & 9 Will C/16), Justices in Highway Sessions were authorised to require Surveyors of Highways to set up 'direction stones or posts' at 'cross highways'. The milestone at Trevollard was created as a result of this Act. To the South of Liskeard, between Looe and Fowey, there is a unique collection of milestones and guidestones at road junctions on what are now quiet country lanes. The milestone is marked in this same position on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1880.

SX1632456420

Milestone 100m west of Trefawl Farmhouse

60542

Milestone, circa early C19. Whitewashed granite post with single black painted band. Square in plan. Simple upper case serif lettering inscribed on slightly recessed panel; to west, 'FOY III', to south 'PELYNT II LOOE VI' and to east 'LOST VI LANTH II'.

SX1654854569

Trevollard

60618

Farmhouse, now divided into 2 houses, circa C17. Circa mid C19 dairy in extension to rear on south and circa mid C20 extension to rear on east. Rubblestone with asbestos slate roof with hipped projecting wings to front and gabled rear wing. Large projecting stone stacks with lateral stack in centre on front and stack in left hipped end, both with stone drip courses. Right-hand stack now removed. Comprises U-shape plan of single depth with further projecting gabled staircase wing in centre to rear. Probably hall and cross passage with left-hand parlour wing and right hand service wing which has now been altered. Mid C19 dairy in south corner on rear. 2 storeys, regular 4 window north-west front with 2 projecting flanking wings and large projecting lateral stone stack in centre of main range. Flanking stack, 2 light late C19 casements with glazing bars on left and panelled circa mid C19 door to right in opening of reduced width with timber lintel. In flanking wings, on left pair of wood French windows circa early C20 with cement lintel, and on right, 2 light casement with glazing bars. Above 2 early C19 2 light casements 8 panes each light flanked by early C20 2-light casement in left-hand wing and late C19/C20 4 pane sash on right. All with timber lintels. To rear, placed asymmetrically in gabled staircase projecting wing a 3-light C17 timber mullioned window with ovolo moulded frame and stanchion bars. Lapped and leaded glass inscribed with later dates and initials. Large chamfered timber lintel. Fireplaces blocked with later additions and all roof timbers replaced in right hand part. The cross passage may have been blocked on left and a door inserted on right of lateral stack.

SX1563055104

Trevellayn including garage to the north outbuildings to the west and garden walls

60617

House, circa C16 remodelled and extended in 1815. Rendered south front. Early drawing indicates use of ashlar stone. Rubblestone wing to rear. Scantle slate roof with gable ends and moulded brick stacks in south front gable ends. Small slates to steeply pitched roof on north wing including a step in the east pitch slope with gabled ends. Large projecting stone stack on north gable end partly covered by cart shed. Comprises early C19 south front and circa C16 north wing forming L-shaped plan. North wing probably part of much larger building with possible remains of hall and evidence of cross passage extant. When extended and remodelled in 1815 the added south wing comprised a kitchen and parlour with vestibule between and staircase projection to rear. The north wing was remodelled to form the cellar, dairy and back kitchen with a carthouse added on the rear gable end to the north. In mid C19 a dairy was added to an outshut to the north-west corner of the south range. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3 window south front. Central rendered gabled porch with C20 glazed doors with glazing bars. 16-pane sash to right and left with horns. 3 sashes above of 20 panes (8 in top sash) all with horns. Rear of south range with dairy in outshut continuing to right of staircase projection. Timber door to ground floor on right and staircase window to left on first floor, 24 pane sash. Dove holes continue along elevation. West front of north wing, 2 storeys, asymmetrical. Ground floor with 3-light square window with early glass roundel to right. Door with C15/C16 granite 4-centred arch in rectangular surround with heavy roll mould placed near junction with staircase wing projection. Above 3-light C20

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

casements 8 panes each under timber lintels and small square window above door. Evidence of blocked openings. East front at north wing, 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3 window front. Ground floor; left-hand window 2 light casement with glazing bars adjoining further 2 light window in blocked entrance, opposite entrance on west side. Slight indication of chamfer and stops to timber lintel. Gabled porch in shallow projection with plank door and splayed dairy window to right under brick segmental arch. Above, 3 and 2 light casements. Centre window in altered opening. Blocked opening in gable end. Interior remodelled and roof timbers partly replaced. Rubble stone store on north gable end, originally cartshed now garage. Partly glazed door with timber lintel on east side. Double doors in rendered gable end. To west single storey outbuildings of rubblestone with scantle slate roofs with gabled ends. Buildings and garden enclosed on north, south and west with rubblestone walls with reused stone in gate posts. Roof not inspected. Domesday manor held by Alric prior to 1066.

SX1524954529

Guidestone 140m south of Polgalze

505803

early-C18 date standing in its original location. The stone is square in plan, has a flat top, chamfered corners and four dressed faces all of which originally carried inscriptions. Three faces have surviving inscriptions. The northern face reads "LOOe", the eastern face has a simplified pointed hand above "St VEEP" and the southern face bears an abbreviated form of Liskeard which reads "LISK" with a lower case "d" directly above the "K". The fourth face, which has been defaced, probably originally read "FOWEY" and now carries an Ordnance Survey bench mark with metal pin above. The lower part of the stone and the individual letters are painted black.

SX1578354351

Milestone 400m NE of Tresquite Mill

61473

Circa early C19. Granite post, square in section with incised black painted upper case lettering with serifs. Directions and distances indicated; RRO LOOE FOWE Y POLPE 6 3 111

SX1717054404

Bake Farmhouse

61612

House now farmhouse. Circa 1610. Probably built for Edward Trelawney. Trelawney coat of arms with datestone 1610 above. Stone rubble, rendered on front elevation. Stone rubble and cob on higher end of cross wing. Bituminous coated and cement-washed scantle slate roof with hipped lower end, gable to front projection of cross wing and hipped rear end of cross wing. 2 projecting stone rubble lateral chimney stacks flanking front entrance of main range. Shaft removed from lower, right-hand chimney stack. Chimney stack with rendered brick shaft in front gable end of cross wing. Main range of 2 rooms with central through passage blocked to rear and C19 stair inserted. Both rooms heated by front lateral chimney stacks. Cross wing at higher end projects to front and rear forming overall "T" shape plan. Central blocked doorway on higher side wall of cross wing leads to a wide passage now a dairy. 2 storeys asymmetrical 3-window front with gable ended cross wing to left. All C19 casements with glazing bars and crown glass. Ground floor 3-lights, right-hand C20 replacement, first floor 2-lights. Passage doorway to right of centre with C19 panelled door flanked by lateral stacks, the right-hand stack truncated. Inner face of cross wing to left has one 3-light ground floor casement and two 2-light first floor casement. Elevation of higher side of cross wing. 2 storeys asymmetrical 2-window front. Ground floor with plank door on left, 2-light casement dairy window with timber lintel, blocked door opening with C19 2-light casement and timber lintel. Slate plaque containing Trelawney coat of arms and datestone above. Slate string above ground floor. Stone rubble lean-to porch to right and 2-light casement. Above 2 C19 2-light casements. Interior with ceilings plastered and C20 chimney pieces. Wallpapered lath and plaster screens flanking through passage. C19 stair in through passage and C19 back stair in cross wing. Feet of principals boxed-in. Roof structure not inspected entirely. Memorial to Edward Trelawney, 1630 in Pelynt Parish Church (qv). Inscription "Here lies an honest lawyer, wot ye what. A thing for all the world to wonder at".

SX1847254515

Milestone approx 320m NE of Bake Farm

508368

II DESCRIPTION: Milestone, erected in the early C18, removed in 1940 and re-erected in 2008. The granite stone is square on plan, has a flat-top, chamfered corners and stands 0.79 metres high by 0.3 metres wide. It is painted white with black lettering, the northern face is inscribed LANREATH / II; the eastern face is inscribed LOOE / V and the western face is inscribed FOWEY / IV. The southern face is inscribed with the incorrect spelling of Polperro and reads POLPERO / III. An Ordnance Survey benchmark has been carved on the northern face.

SX1873154661

Granary and pigeon loft 8m west of Tremeer Farmhouse

60562

Granary and pigeon loft, circa early C18. Rubble stone with scantle slate roof with half-hipped ends. Rectangular in plan. 2 storeys. Ground floor west front with plank door with timber lintel to granary. 6 square pigeon holes under eaves. 6-pane casement window on first floor of south front. Interior not inspected.

SX1637852952

Lower Penpoll mill and 2 footbridges

60625

Water Mill, circa early C19. Rubble stone with metal sheeting in gable end. Corrugated roof with gabled ends. Rectangular in plan extended on south west under outshut to provide further 2 storey store. 3 storeys and attic, asymmetrical gable ended south east front with roof continued down on left in catslide over store. Gable end of south-east front with 3 timber stable plank doors to ground, first and second floors, one above the other. Timber lintels. Blocked opening in attic. Ground floor window to right in partly blocked opening with 18-pane fixed single light. In lean-to on left, ground floor entrance blocked with timber stable door above and blocked opening in metal sheeting. Remains of hybrid wheel on right hand side with mill leat surviving, flowing into creek under 2 small rubble stone footbridges. On left hand side (south west) 2 storey symmetrical 3 window front to store with large quoins on south corner. Central timber door with 2 flanking partly blocked openings with shutters and small window. 3 openings with timber shutters above. Believed to contain complete original machinery. Interior not inspected. Earlier Mill cottage to rear in ruins.

SX1468154471

Milestone 250m south of Tregavithick Farm

61472

3/8 Milestone 250m to south to Tregavithick Farm - II Milestone. Circa early C19. Granite post, square in section with narrow black painted band. Inscribed with painted, incised upper case lettering indicating directions and distances on 2 faces. 'LOOE FOWE Y' 6 3 Bench mark above.

SX1739552388

Memorial to J. Couch 30m west of Chy Chapel

61471

Churchyard memorial. 1870. In memory of Jonathan Couch FLS and also wife, Jane Quiller who died in 1857. Granite obelisk on tall plinth with moulded cornice and square base. Jonathan Couch (1789-1870), celebrated Cornish naturalist, doctor, apothecary, classical scholar, zoologist, botanist, ichthyologist and archaeologist. Contributed much to scientific knowledge in the C19 publishing works which included; Cornish Fauna, 1838, The History of the British Isles 4 vols, 1862-1865 and a Calendar of Natural History observed at Polperro 1842. In 1871 his son, Thomas Quiller Couch published his father's notes on The History of Polperro. See also Couch's House, Lansallos Street, Polperro. Couch, Bertha The life of Jonathan Couch 1891 Couch, J The History of Polperro 1871 de Buriel, S Portrait of Polperro 1977 Lanyon, A The Rooks of Trelawne 1976

SX1776252199

Guidepost 80m to SE of Mabel Barrow

61467

Circa early C19. Low granite post, square in section with black painted and incised lettering: in upper case. Denoting directions to Lansallos, Polperro, Looe and Pelynt.

SX1781252218

Lansallos Barton farmhouse

61509

Probably C17. Stone rubble, painted on ground floor of front elevation and slate-hung on front above ground floor. Slate roof with gable ends, catslide over rear outshut. Stone rubble end chimney stacks. Brick shaft on right-hand lower gable end. Projecting chimney stack on higher left-hand gable end. 2-room plan with central passage hall containing stairs. The larger left-hand room being the kitchen hall and the smaller right-hand room a heated parlour. Later smaller service rooms added to rear in outshut. 2 storeys, regular 3-window front. Ground floor with two 3-light casements with glazing bars flanking stone rubble gabled porch to right of centre. C20 part glazed door within. First floor with three 2-light casements with glazing bars above ground floor openings. Right-hand lower gable end with window to right of fireplace on ground floor. Interior Hall room on left with fairly heavy chamfered ceiling beams. C20 chimney piece in gable end. Upper floor not inspected.

SX1747151723

Tredudwell Manor

60563

Manor House, circa C17, remodelled in late C18. Rubble stone with slate roof with hipped ends and rear projecting wings. Large rendered stacks on the north and south slopes of the projecting wings. U shaped plan with rear wings, central passage and staircase in centre on rear. 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical 4 window west front with crown glass. Ground floor with four 12-pane timber sashes without horns extending from floor to ceiling. Central partly glazed door with C20 porch with rendered walls and hipped slate roof. First floor windows three square 16-pane sashes without horns. Modillion eaves cornice. 3 full dormers under hipped slate roofs with sashes, centre wide dormer of 4 lights. All windows have crown glass. Almost symmetrical 3 window

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

east front. Rising from ground floor to attic in centre, tall and narrow staircase window with round arched head and glazing bars continuing above eaves under slate sloping roof. Hipped roof above. In symmetrically flanking rear wings which project forward, ground floor left hand wing with 12-pane sash and right hand wing 16-pane sash in partly blocked opening with brick dressings and segmental arch. First floor left with 12-pane sash and right 16-pane sash. 2 full dormers under hipped slate roofs with sashes. Large buttress on left of south wing with later buttress on left of north wing. Lean-to on north end under catslide roof. Circa early to mid C17 staircase, closed string with square newel, moulded rail and turned balusters. Doorcases flanking staircase hall with moulded frames. Other doorcases and plasterwork on ground floor mainly late C18 and later. Upper floors not inspected. Seat of Trevanions, Eveleighs and . later Canon Howell. Described as a 'commodious and genteel residence, surrounded with well-cultivated lands'. Joseph Polsue Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall Vol III. 1867- 73 rp. 1974. SX1560952214

Trethake Farmhouse [Borderline]

60564

Farmhouse, possibly early C18, extensively remodelled in circa 1840's. Rubble stone with rubbed brick arches to openings on front. Slate roof with gabled ends. 2 brick stacks in left-hand gable end with projecting breasts. Brick stack on right-hand gable end. Originally 2 rooms with cross passage, extended with kitchen range to rear under raised roof. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3 window front. Ground floor with two 16-pane sashes without horns flanking panelled door with top panels glazed, slightly set back. Two 16-pane sashes above with 12-pane timber sash in centre. All without horns and with crown glass. Circa early C19 pegged roof. Domesday manor "Trethac" Barton site. Ed John Morris Domesday Book, Cornwall 1086 rp1979 SX1559252735

Trevedda Farmhouse

60569

Farmhouse, probably of C17 origins remodelled in mid C19. Rubble stone, partly slate hung and rendered on front. Slate roof with hipped ends to projecting wings on south front, gabled end to central projecting wing and gabled lower roof to rear projecting wing. Brick and rendered stacks on projecting side wings. Stone lateral stack on north west of rear wing. Almost symmetrical E-shaped plan. Main range comprises large hall living room largely unaltered and probably remains of C17 hall. Dairy situated in projecting wing on south-west. Wing projecting on south-east comprises 2 rooms remodelled in C19. Central wing of E entered from inside hall by wide segmental arch to anteroom lined with C19 timber panelling and 2 doors enclosing pair of flanking C19 framed staircases leading to upper rooms. 2-storeys, asymmetrical 5-window south front with ground rising to left (west). Large timber lintel to blocked opening on right hand side wall of left projecting wing. Central range with 4-pane casement under stone arch on left and wide panelled door on right of central projecting wing with double 4-pane sash in centre. 4-pane sash on right hand projecting wing. First floor : 2-light centre hung casement (each 2 pane) under stone arch on left, C19/20 2-pane sash and 4-pane casement flanking double 4-pane sashes in centre and C19/20 4-pane sash in right hand wing. Timber lintels to openings on rear wing. Interior: an almost completely unaltered mid-C19 farmhouse interior with very large central living room similar to traditional hall plan but with unusual arrangement on the front with 2 staircases rising from it. The 2 mid-C19 staircases and joinery including hall benches and chimney pieces are remarkably intact. Roof not inspected.

SX1452353266

The Close

60608

Vicarage, now private house, circa 1820s with later alterations in late C19 and mid C20. Rubblestone with slate roof with hipped ends to projecting bays on front. Rendered brick stack on ridge on left and brick stack in projecting rear right-hand wing with 5 classical pots in all. Double depth plan. The house has been divided into 2 and the rear (north) part and the former service wing to the rear left (north west) is now a separate house known as The Old Rectory and this is not included in the listing. 2 storeys, symmetrical south front. Central projecting rubblestone porch, almost certainly later porch on granite plinth rendered on front and flanked by pilasters with granite bases and caps. Central timber door below hipped slate roof. Flanked by projecting 2 storey wings with full height shallow canted ends and 2 tall original sashes, 6 panes each sash under flat voussiors on ground floor. On first floor 2 smaller sash, 6 panes each, with exposed sash boxes in central recess. Windows with crown glass. West side with single storey extension. 5 window front, the 3 windows to the left are the Old Rectory. East front with 2 sashes 6 panes per sash on ground and first floor and 2 single light 4 pane casements between.

SX1404055000

Polgreen Farmhouse

60615

Farmhouse circa C17 with circa late C18 wing to rear and remodelled in late C19. Rubble stone and cob, partly rendered. Slate hung on left hand gable end. Large projecting stepped stone stack on right hand gable end. Brick stack on left hand gable end and on projecting wing to rear. Projecting stack on rear gable end. Slurried scantle slate roof with gabled ends. Plan altered and lean-to added in junction on rear. 2 storeys asymmetrical, 3-window front with left hand side set slightly forward. Late C19 gabled rubble rendered porch with slate roof and segmental arch. Partly glazed door. Late C19 fenestration with 4-pane sash to left, tripartite sash to right and three 4-pane sashes above.

SX1422455340

Guidepost ½ mile south of Kingole farm

60610

Guide post, circa early C19. Whitewashed granite with 2 thin black painted bands at top and bottom. Square in plan with flat top. Simple upper case serif lettering, inscribed 'LISKD', 'LOSTW', 'LOOE', and 'FOY ST VEEP'

SX1466556183

Guidepost ¼ mile north of Kingole farm

60609

Guide post circa early C19. Granite, partly whitewashed with black painted band near centre. Square in plan with flat top. Simple upper case serif lettering inscribed with 'ST VEEP' and 'FOWEY' on north side with painted crude arrow denoting direction. On west, 'LOSTL' with painted hand pointing to right and 'LISKD' with painted hand pointing to left

SX1508156911

Guidepost 250m north of Trevalry 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'.

SX1722657099

Rabbit warren walls south of Court Barton

60653

C18 or earlier. Roughly coursed slatestone, with original capping having slate course cantilevered out to prevent the rabbits from escaping. Enclose an area of approximately 105 m x 65 m.

SX1824956736

Hall Barton Farmhouse

61653

Farmhouse. Possibly with C18 origins extended and remodelled in mid C19. Stone rubble with some reused dressed granite from earlier house. Stone rubble plinth on front elevation. Front elevation slate-hung above base. Cement-washed scantle slate roof with gable ends. At least 2 early crested ridge tiles. Projecting stone rubble chimney stacks on gable ends with further projecting stone rubble kitchen chimney stack on rear slope of lower left-hand gable end. Double depth plan with principal room on either side of central entrance hall. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with 2 tripartite sash windows flanking C20 central glazed porch on brick base and with hipped slate roof. C19 panelled inner door with panelled reveals within. First floor with 2 tripartite sashes flanking central 16-pane sash. Rear elevation asymmetrical with C19 2-light casements beneath brick segmental arches. Rear entrance in outshut projecting from lower kitchen end. Much dressed granite from earlier manor house, known as La Halle, in surrounding outbuildings and in yard. Manor and advowson of Pelynt given to the monastic house of Newenham in 1247. As Dissolution threatened, La Halle was granted by the monks to William Achym. Grigson, G Freedom of the Parish 1954 rp 1982.

SX2047155152

The Old School house

61654

School and school house, now disused. 1842, extended in 1908. By George Wightwick. Snecked stone rubble, partly rendered with granite dressings and 2 span slate roof with coped gable ends with corbelled kneelers. Brick chimney stacks on gable ends. Original rectangular plan with school house on ground floor and large single school room at first floor level. Stair projection to rear incorporated into parallel range added to rear forming overall 'L' shape plan. Lean-to in outshut in angle formed by the 2 ranges with entrance within, in gable end of rear range. Projecting cross wing added in 1908 to right of main range containing further school room. Tudor style. 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with two 3-light hollow chamfered granite mullioned windows with hoodmoulds flanking similar 2-light window in centre. Granite string course above. First floor with two 3-light hollow-chamfered granite mullioned windows with central canted oriel on moulded corbel with 4- light mullioned window. Gable above surmounted by gabled bellcote with bell. Entrance in gable end of rear wing with granite chamfered arch. Circa 1908 crossing of single storey; stone rubble with brick dressings; 3 tall segmentally headed windows in gable end. Interior: Original staircase in painted softwood. C19 chimney pieces. Schoolmaster's rooms on ground floor and single school room on first. This building has a well arranged and detailed front and is important for its contribution to the street scene, particularly in the approach from the south. See also rectory in Tudor style, circa 1841. by George Wightwick. (qv Pelynt House). Pearson A. Wightwick's Architectural Works in Cornwall.

SX2031955114

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

Pelynt House

61649

Rectory, now private house. 1841 by George Wightwick for Rev. J.B. Kitson. Stuccoed stone rubble with slate roof with gable ends to garden front and gable ends to offset parallel range to rear with gabled rear cross wing. Rendered brick chimney stacks on gable ends. Stack at left-hand gable end of garden front, corbelled above ground floor. Double depth plan with rear wing containing kitchen range, further extended by outshuts containing dairy and other service rooms. Tudor style. 2 storeys, regular 3-window garden front. Ground floor with canted bay window to left and double sash to right beneath hoodmould. First floor with 3 half-dormers with raking roofs with 2 double sashes and central single sash. Entrance front comprising right-hand gable end of garden range and rear gabled cross wing with entrance in angle. Stuccoed porch with 4-centred arched opening with panelled door within. Double 6-pane sash in gabled end of garden range to left, below corbelled chimney stack. Similar window to right of porch in cross wing. First floor of cross wing with 2 double sashes in half-dormers with raking roofs. Rear wing with gabled 2-storey porch near centre with 4-centred arch and panelled door within. 4-pane sash with hoodmould above. Interior largely intact with original stair, panelling and doorcases. SX2031254971

Windsor House

61651

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate-hung on front elevation. Slate roof with gable ends and projecting stone rubble chimney stacks with brick shafts on front slope of roof at gable ends. Lateral stone rubble chimney stack to kitchen at rear on left. Double depth plan with wide central stair hall. Front rooms heated by end stacks. Kitchen at rear on left heated by lateral chimney stack. Pitch of roof altered and height of ridge increased to incorporate extension. 2 storeys symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with 2 double 4-pane sashes flanking central stone rubble entrance porch with slate lean-to roof. 6-panel door. First floor with 2 double 4-pane sashes flanking central single 4-pane sash. Interior original chimney pieces and staircase. SX2061854717

Milestone 400m north of Meadow View

61618

irca early C19. Granite post, square in section inscribed on 4 faces with black painted upper case lettering denoting distances and directions to LOOE POLPERRO FOWEY PELYNT III II V I Set into bank and lettering on fourth face giving direction to Polperro obscured. The letter N of Pelynt is reversed. SX2034154064

Pair of gate piers NE of Ethy House

60637

Pair of gate piers C18. Large granite ashlar blocks with moulded granite plinth on 3 sides, surmounted by square caps and large granite ball finials. SX1344357367

Ha Ha 35m to the south of Collon Farmhouse

60607

Ha-ha, circa C18, slate rubblestone wall with ditch to north, extending across the prospect in front of house (q.v. Collon Farmhouse). Slatestone laid vertically with rubblestone repairs. Rubblestone steps now removed. SX1401357723

Collon Farmhouse

60606

Farmhouse, mid C18 to before 1770 with rear extensions late C19. Partly remodelled and restored in 1970s. Rubblestone patched stucco to gable front. Low pitch slate roof with gable ends and slightly lower lean-to roofs to flanking wings. Large brick central stack on ridge. Plan much altered. 2 storeys and attic storey with 2 storey flanking wings and basement throughout. Symmetrical south gable front with centre part of 3 storeys set slightly forward with flat bands at first floor cill and attic cill, largely masked by creeper. Lower wings continuing gable with break in roof levels. Ground floor with two 12-pane sashes without horns flanked by inserted C20 part glazed door in wing on left under C20 gabled porch. Similar barred wood sash with horns in right-hand wing under slightly arched head and exposed sash box. First floor with two 12 pane sashes flanked by 2 circular lights opening about a centre mullion with angled glazing bars. Refenestrated following earlier pattern although glazing bars altered. In attic two 6 pane wood sashes, one with a Crown bulls-eye pane. Circa mid C19 barge boards in gable end. On left-hand side, set back, mid C19 extension under catslide roof with later C20 extension. On right-hand side ground floor extended with 2 late C20 bay windows. Above three 4 pane sashes. Rear originally had circular windows, now removed. Interior staircase with heavy moulded rail and square newels with moulded cap. Turned balusters on square bases. Imperial stair to attic. Ground floor with 4 panel doors with wide heavy moulded doorcases. Fireplaces largely replaced. Late C18 King post truss roof. Barton Farm for Boconnoc Estate. Illustration of "Plan of Barton of Collon" belonging to Thomas Pitt, 1770 by James Blackmore in possession of owners. Illustrates front elevation of Collon Farmhouse with close similarities to existing elevation with following exceptions; pediment in place of barge board in gable end, the roundels are not quite level and there is a further window above the door on the left. The amateur Thomas Pitt, 1st Baron Camelford (1737 - 93 q.v. Boconnoc House, Boconnoc parish) seems more likely to have had a hand in this farmhouse than his father, another Thomas (d.1761). Colvin says he patronised Soane and designed for Walpole. The farmbuildings in the courtyard marked on the map have been partly rebuilt. The north and south walls of a kitchen garden remain to the west of the house. SX1401557765

Pelyne Farmhouse

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

Cross, 3m N of SE entrance to churchyard of St. Wyllow

60553

Wayside Cross, probably of C14/C15 date. Restored. It is carved from Pentewan stone. The cross-head has slightly-splayed arms - a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated north west-south east. All three upper limbs are chamfered giving them an octagonal section. The chamfered and pyramid-stopped shaft rises to form an octagon, and is 0.95m high. There is a fracture across the shaft below the side arms, joined by a cement repair. The overall height of the monument is 1.58m. It stands on a square, granite base of three steps that is later in date. SX1448951504

Farmbuildings adjoining to NW of Church Town farmhouse

60555

Farm buildings comprising bank barn originally with shippen and stables on ground floor and hay loft and threshing floor above. Now used for garages and livestock. Circa early C19. Rubble stone with large quoins on right hand gable end. Slate roof with gable ends. Building projects forward (north) from right hand gable end of Church Town Farmhouse (q.v.) 2 storeys asymmetrical front. Ground floor with 2 garage doors on left with 2 windows, stairs up to loft and garage beyond. On first floor, 3 windows with glazing bars with 2 double doors between. Set back on gable end further small 2 storey building with door on ground floor and window above. Included for group value. SX1450051470

Church Town Farmhouse

60554

Farmhouse, datestone 1659 in upper room Wing continuing elevation to east probably mid-C18 remodelled in circa mid-C19. Rubblestone with timber lintels to all openings. Slate roof with gable ends. Left-hand side slightly lower than right. Brick stacks on left-hand gable end and at junction of 2 ranges. C17 range originally 3 rooms with cross passage. Remodelled, possibly in mid C19 to form large room on left, removing cross passage, and retaining dairy on right. Main entrance in C18 range at left (east). Outshut to rear of C17 range. Farmbuilding adjoining on right hand gable end (qv). 2 storeys with attic in C17 range. Ground rises to rear. Symmetrical 2 window front to C18 range (left) with scattered fenestration in longer C17 range (right). C18 range with central panelled door. Windows tripartite sash with glazing bars to right and left with ovolo moulded timber lintels with scroll stops possibly C19. Similar windows above. Right-hand C17 range, slightly extended on right-hand side. Ground floor: left-hand tripartite sash window with ovolo moulded lintel with scroll stops, possibly restored. In centre blocked entrance 16-pane timber sash with moulded ovolo lintel. Right-hand window to dairy. 4 sash windows on first floor with 3 to right with ovolo moulded lintels. Above in attic, small 2-light timber ovolo moulded mullion window. To rear of C18 range mid-C19 stair window with margin glazing bars. Interior: large fireplace on left-hand gable end of C17 range with ovolo moulded timber lintel with scroll stops. Cloam oven with iron door. Chamfered ceiling beams with plain stops. Late C19 scissor brace roof with earlier wall plate surviving. Churchtown was probably the demesne of the manor of Lanteglos during the 17th century. N A Ackland and R M Druce 1978. Lanteglos-by-Fowey with Polruan and Bodinnick, the Story of a Parish SX1451951460

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall

Registered Parks and Gardens

Boconnoc

1298

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. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES 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 to 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, Millcombe 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 picturesque 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. PRINCIPAL BUILDING 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. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS 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 level 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 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). PARK 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

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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 Heronhill Plantation, and to the east by Heronhill 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 Boconnoc Cricket Club). A deer park is first recorded at Boconnoc 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. KITCHEN GARDEN 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. OTHER LAND 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. SX1513759469

Menabilly

1642

Menabilly is situated c 2km west of Fowey and c 0.5 km south-east of the village of Polkerris. The c 65ha site comprises some 15ha of pleasure grounds and c 50ha of parkland and ornamental plantations adjoining a network of carriage drives. To the north, north-west, east, and south-west the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the west the boundary is formed by a minor road which runs south from Polkerris to Menabilly Farm. The northern boundary to Ash Wood and Menabilly Wood is formed by a sunk fence, as is the south-east boundary of Tregear's Wood. To the south the site adjoins the beach at Polridmouth. The site comprises level ground to the north-west, which drops away steeply to the east and south-east where a valley extends south-south-west through the site from East Lodge to Polridmouth. A stream flowing through this valley is dammed to form a chain of pools. There are significant views south from the pleasure grounds to the coast at Polridmouth and south-west to the Gribbin Tower, a navigation marker on Gribbin Head. A view west from West Lodge to St Austell Bay is today (2000) obscured by vegetation. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Menabilly is approached from the minor road which forms the western boundary of the site at a point c 400m south of Menabilly chapel. The entrance comprises a pair of square-section granite piers surmounted by ball finials which support an early C19 metal gate. The gate piers are flanked by low granite quadrant walls which support white-painted railings (replaced late C20), which in turn terminate in a further pair of square-section piers. Within the site and to the east of the entrance stands West Lodge (listed grade II), a picturesque two-storey structure built in granite ashlar with a single-storey pentagonal verandah to the south affording views across the park. West Lodge is probably of C18 origin but was rebuilt in its present form in the early C19 by William Rashleigh I. From West Lodge the tarmac west drive leads c 400m south-east through the park before joining the east drive and sweeping c 240m east-south-east to reach the carriage turn below the south facade of the house. The stables, today (2000) known as Rashleigh Cottage, are situated c 30m south-west of the house adjacent to a service drive which passes c 300m west from the stables along the southern boundary of the park to reach the minor road on the western boundary of the site. This drive is today (2000) a track. The east drive enters the site from the junction of the A3082 road and the B3269 Passage Lane c 1.5km north-east of the house. The entrance is marked by East Lodge, a picturesque two-storey structure of early C19 origin (altered late C20). Beyond the Lodge the drive, today (2000) a track, passes c 1.4km south-west through Menabilly Wood, a mixed plantation underplanted with specimen rhododendrons. The drive follows a stream which flows south-west through the valley, and passes over a footpath on a C19 stone bridge c 400m south-west of East Lodge. The drive crosses the stream on C19 stone bridges at two points c 1km and 1.6km south-west of East Lodge. Beyond the second bridge the drive passes immediately south of South Cot and sweeps north-north-west for 400m before entering the park and sweeping south-west for c 350m to join the west drive c 190m west-north-west of the house. The east drive appears to have been developed by Philip Rashleigh III or William Rashleigh in the late C18 or early C19; the ornamental planting in Menabilly Wood formed part of the early and late C19 improvements made by William Rashleigh and Jonathan Rashleigh. A further drive leads south-east and south through the pleasure grounds from Rashleigh Cottage to Polridmouth. This drive is today (2000) a track. PRINCIPAL BUILDING Menabilly (listed grade II*) stands on a spur of level ground from which the land drops away to the north-east and east. The house comprises four ranges built around a central courtyard, with a further L-shaped wing extending to the north-east and a balancing L-shaped range of service quarters to the north-west of the main house. The two-storey south or entrance facade is constructed in coursed stone under a hipped roof which is partly concealed behind a moulded cornice and parapet. It is lit by tall sash windows, while a centrally placed door has a pilastered doorcase with a broken pediment. The east or garden facade is of similar design, while the north-east range comprises two storeys above a basement; it also has hipped slate roofs and tall sash windows. Menabilly was originally built in the late C16 or early C17 for John Rashleigh II. This house was severely damaged during the Civil War, and was rebuilt to its present courtyard plan in 1710-15. Further extensive alterations were made for William Rashleigh in 1821, while the north-east and north-west ranges were built in the mid C19. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The informal pleasure grounds and woodland gardens are situated to the north, east, and south of the house and comprise areas of level ground immediately adjacent to the house, and the valley to the north-east, east, and south-east of the house. In addition, Menabilly Wood to the north-east of the house includes ornamental trees and conifers which are underplanted with C19 specimen shrubs. A lawn bordered to east and west by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs extends c 160m south from the house to a walk or drive which leads south-east to Hooker's Grove. Adjacent to the drive stands a granite cross (listed grade II). To the south-west of the drive is a further area of lawns and ornamental planting. The lawns return below the east and north facades of the house and are similarly bordered by mixed ornamental trees and shrubs. A series of curvilinear walks lead through the informal pleasure grounds on the north-east- and south-west-facing slopes of the valley to the north-east of the house; these continue south into the valley south-east of the house. Here, further ornamental trees and conifers are underplanted with a collection of C19 rhododendrons and other ornamental shrubs. This area is known as Hooker's Grove, commemorating William Rashleigh's friendship with Sir Joseph Hooker and the supply of plants to Menabilly from Kew in the mid C19. In the valley below Hooker's Grove a stream is dammed to form a chain of three pools, the southern and most extensive being retained by a concrete dam above Polridmouth beach. Some 720m south-east of the house are the ruins of a late C18 grotto (listed grade II). Octagonal on plan, the grotto is constructed from rounded quartz boulders with joints necked with sea shells; each wall is surmounted by a small gable. The pyramidal roof no longer survives, and the interior was formerly ornamented with a collection of shells and minerals gathered by Philip Rashleigh III in the mid and late C18, together with a circular table composed of polished Cornish granites. The grotto was in poor condition by 1940 (Pett 1998). Constructed for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18, an early C19 watercolour (in Pett 1998) shows the grotto linked to a wall surmounted by rocks and pierced by a gothic arch flanked by whale bones. To the east of the remains of the grotto stands Polridmouth Cottage, a two-storey stone structure of early C19 origin which overlooks the lower pool and the beach. In the late C18 Philip Rashleigh III and his advisor, Thomas Gray, removed formal gardens associated with the early C18 house, laying out lawns, shrubberies, and plantations. Sir Colman Rashleigh described traces of formal gardens showing in the lawns during dry weather (c 1845), and commented that Gray was 'all for shaving the lawn and dotting it with clumps and confining it with a belt' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's pleasure grounds extended through the valley south-east of the house to include the grotto and foreshore at Polridmouth. Philip Rashleigh undertook extensive planting in the pleasure grounds, some plants probably being obtained from William Townsend Aiton (1766/1849) at Kew as well as local nurseries (DD/R 5685/1, CRO). Sir Colman Rashleigh commented (c 1845) that 'Mr Rashleigh has indeed relieved the monotony and tameness [of the grounds] by the groups of shrubs which he has planted and scattered throughout the Pleasure Ground' (Memoirs, CRO). Philip Rashleigh's improvements were continued by William Rashleigh who inherited Menabilly in 1811; he was responsible for sustaining and the developing the plant collections (Pett 1998). Further development of the plant collections took place under Jonathan Rashleigh V and Jonathan Rashleigh VI in the late C19 and early C20; this included the formation of an important collection of bamboos, and the expansion of the early and mid C19 collection of rhododendrons (DD/R 5688, CRO). Late C19 correspondence refers to an avenue of *Dracaenas* in the pleasure grounds (location unknown), the bamboo collection, and groups of alternate blue and pink hydrangeas planted around the edges of the main lawns (FS/3/1190, CRO). PARK The park is situated on a gentle east-facing slope c 80m west of the house, and remains (2000) pasture with scattered specimen trees and conifers. It is crossed from north-west to south-east by the west drive, from which there are views east across the park to Ash Wood c 200m north-east. To the north-west the park adjoins Cocklehorn Plantation, a mixed wood through which a walk passes to emerge into a meadow which it crosses to reach Menabilly Chapel c 880m north-west of the house. The Chapel, which stands in a walled enclosure planted with C19 specimen trees, conifers, and shrubs, was built by William Rashleigh c 1814 (Lysons 1814). The agricultural land to the north of the park and to the south of the Chapel preserves ornamental clumps of mature pines, while there is further, similar ornamental planting in the agricultural land to the east of the park, and on the west-facing slope above and to the east of Ash Wood (all outside the site here registered). The park appears to have assumed its present form as part of the improvements undertaken by Thomas Gray for Philip Rashleigh III in the late C18; the planting was developed in the early and mid C19 for William Rashleigh. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated on a south-facing slope c 200m south-west of the house. Approximately rhomboid-shaped on plan, the garden is enclosed by stone walls c 3m high. It is no longer in cultivation (2000) and is in an overgrown condition. SX1027850909

Battlefields

Battle of Lostwithiel 31st August – 1 September 1644

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 parliamentarian side the accounts include a letter

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from the Earl of Essex to Sir Philip Stapleton dated 3 September 1644 at Plymouth as well as the Attestations of parliamentarian 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 parliamentarian foot soldiers put their second phase of escape into action. After plundering the town, including blowing up the parish church, they withdrew to the south in the direction of the town of Fowey. At 7am the royalists, having seen the withdrawal of the parliamentarians from their high position, marched into Lostwithiel. There was a small altercation with parliamentarian soldiers who had been left behind to destroy the medieval Lostwithiel Bridge. A royalist advance army set off after the retreating Essex. The conditions underfoot were very poor and the parliamentarians' rear-guard had to abandon some of their heavy weaponry on route. Walker's account indicates that Essex's men drew up in the fields beyond the town before continuing their withdrawal. This formed withdrawal began around high ground to the south of Lostwithiel, with the royalists chasing the parliamentarians for two to three miles, pushing them back hedge to hedge. Symonds notes that 'being come near that narrow neck of ground between Tywardreath Bay and St Veep pass the rebels made a more forcible resistance', the rear-guard, led by Major General Philip Skippon, turned to confront their pursuers, and force the royalists back two or three fields, in order to give Essex time to establish his new line of defence further to the south. At 11am the Queen's troop moved to support the Royalist foot and charged the parliamentarians forces, beating them back to their original line of defence. Captain Brett led this troop and was knighted in the middle of the fighting after incurring a near-fatal wound. It has been suggested that this altercation may have taken place near the modern 109m contour around OS NGR: SX10264 56391. This action probably involved around 2,500 parliamentarians infantry and 200 cavalry of the Plymouth horse and, based on our understanding of similar civil war battles, the parliamentarians would have covered a front of less than 700m. At this point, around midday, the royalist advance halted to await the arrival of the rest of the army and an expected attack to the west across the river par form St Blazey by Goring with the horse and Basset's infantry brigade, which, according to Walker, occurred at about 2pm. Symonds reported further fighting between the foot for much of the afternoon as the parliamentarians continued their withdrawal, with the royalists steadily gaining ground. At around 4pm the Plymouth horse again attacked the royalist foot, but withdrew on the approach of the King's lifeguard of horse, allowing the royalist foot to advance once more. Symonds notes that eventually the royalist forces got possession of the high hill just in the narrowest passage of land between Tywardreath parish church and the passage over the river, which runs by Lostwithiel (Fowey). This is probably the hill near to Trebathevey Farm around half a mile north of Castle Dore. Here and toward Castle Dore, the B3269 runs along a narrow neck of land, which falls away, to the east and more steeply to the west. This would probably have left most of the parliamentarians' rear-guard regiments to the east of the road. At this point Essex's men attacked and again forced back the royalists before being counter-attacked. There was further fighting to the east of Castle Dore, which resulted in Colonel Weare's and Essex's regiments, positioned on the right flank, deserting their posts which opened up the parliamentarian 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 Lantysars 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 parliamentarian army to the coast, early on the morning of 1 September Essex, Sir John Merrick, the General of the Ordnance, and Lord Roberts escaped by sea. Major General Skippon was left to treat, and surrender terms were agreed on 2 September. 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. TOPOGRAPHY The main focus of activity was along the narrow ridge which runs north to south between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The terminus of the ridge is Castle Dore, an Iron Age fort that is still prominent feature in the landscape, where the retreating parliamentarians based their new line of defence. The area around the fort is largely still enclosed field systems, as they would have been in the C17 when the military action was noted for the hedge-to-hedge fighting. Robert Kearsley Dawson's map of 1805 shows that since the early C19 a small number of farms have been built on the ridge and the surrounding land. Despite these small scale developments, the registered landscape this been subject to little major change. In the late C19 a railway line was routed along the north end of the ridge. However, the land within the registered area has undergone remarkably little change. It continues to exist largely as it would have at time of the battle and continues to allow a good appreciation of the terrain over which the battle was fought. FEATURES The most prominent feature associated with the battle is the long ridge which runs between the villages of Tywardreath and Golant. The modern road to Fowey, now the B3269, is likely the same route as the historic route to Fowey which would have been used by the retreating army as their route of escape. The ridge rises to the south up to Castle Dore, an Iron Age hill fort (scheduled monument). The hill fort has a modern plaque which relates the history of Castle Dore and includes a description of the use of hill fort as the position of the parliamentarian defensive line. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL Records suggest that civil war relics were found during the excavation of Castle Dore Hillfort in the mid-C20, and cannon balls have been found in various parts of the area. The most systematic work undertaken with regard to the Lostwithiel Campaign has been in the form metal detection surveys in recent years to the fields to the south of Lostwithiel. Part of this work has occurred in the fields which run along part of the Castle Dore ridge, and has located a high concentration of shot and other C17 finds on either side of the B3269 around Castle Dore, including the fields to the north and a smaller concentration to the south. DEFINITION OF AREA The battlefield area is the ridge which runs south to the Iron Age remains at Castle Dore and includes the fields immediately to the west and east of the B3269, continuing south until the road reaches crossroads with the Tywardreath to Golant road.

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Battle of Lostwithiel 21st August 1644

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 parliamentarian 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 parliamentarian 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 parliamentarian 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 parliamentarian force had already been positioned). It appears that the initial royalist attack met with little resistance from the parliamentarian 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 parliamentarian 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 parliamentarian 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. TOPOGRAPHY 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 parliamentarian 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.

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Appendix 3
HVIA Supporting Jpegs



View down the headland of the Menabilly estate showing landscape views; from the north.



View of one of the entrance of the Menabilly Estate showing the local blocking form the wooded valley; form the north-west.



The 'Tristan' Stone, on the road to Fowey, the B3415; from the north-west.



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



Parish Church of St Wyllow, Lanteglos-by-Fowey; from the south-east.



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



The churchyard at St Veep, showing local blocking to the body of the church and the monuments in the graveyard; from the north-west.



The Rectory, at St. Veep, now called The Close, behind the church, set in wooded gardens; from the north-west.

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall



Part of the Prehistoric linear boundary, “the giants hedge”; from the north-west.



Pelynt Church, Church of St Nonna; from the north-east.



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



Barrow near Graymare Farm; from the south-east.

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall



Barrow near Fairy Cross; from the west.



One of the entrances into the wooded Boconnoc Estate; from the north.



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



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



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

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall



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



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

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall



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



Pelyne Farmhouse and barns; from the east.

Land at Furzedown Farm, Lanreath, Cornwall



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