

# LAND AT PENQUARRY FARM PROBUS CORNWALL

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



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Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

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

*For*

Jenny Hannam

*Of*

Community Energy Plus (the Agent)

*By*



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**National Grid Reference:** centred on SW 89961 48342

**Planning Application Ref:** Pre-planning

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July 2015

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## Summary

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, and Historic Visual Impact Assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. on land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall, as part of the pre-planning documentation for a proposed solar park.*

*The proposal site is clearly located within an area of Anciently Enclosed farmland (AEL), and traces of medieval strip fields are still identifiable within the surrounding fieldscape. The three fields which form the proposal site have to some extent been rationalised within the post-medieval period. The land formerly belonged to part of the Churchtown holdings (i.e. part of Probus village), and was likely once part of the Manor of Probus, and part of the former monastic holding.*

*Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed solar park by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The Conservation Area and Church at Probus, are the only designated heritage assets which are likely to suffer any measurable impact from the proposed developments, and this is likely to be very minimal (**negligible** to **negative/minor**).*

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

Contents	Page No.
Summary	3
List of Figures	6
List of Tables	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 Project Background	7
1.2 Topographical and Geological Background	7
1.3 Historical Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	8
1.5 Methodology	8
2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis	10
2.1 Manorial History	10
2.2 Pre- 19 <sup>th</sup> century Maps	10
2.3 1811 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft Map	12
2.4 The 1840 Probus Tithe Map	12
2.5 Ordnance Survey Maps - 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Editions	14
2.6 Later Developments	16
3.0 Historic Visual Impact Assessment	17
3.1 National Policy	17
3.2 Setting and Views	17
3.2.1 Evidential Value	19
3.2.2 Historical Value	19
3.2.3 Aesthetic Value	20
3.2.4 Communal Value	20
3.2.5 Summary	21
3.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development	21
3.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact	21
3.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact	22
3.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets	23
3.4 Methodology	24
3.4.1 Assessment and Landscape Context	25

3.5	Results of the Viewshed Analysis	27
3.6	Field Verification of ZTV	28
3.7	Site Walkover	29
3.7.1	Large southern field	29
3.7.2	Long Central Field	29
3.7.3	Small Northern Riverbank Field	30
3.8	The Structure of Assessment	30
3.9	Impact by Class of Monument or Structure	30
3.9.1	Farmhouse and Farm Buildings	30
3.9.2	Grand Residences	35
3.9.3	Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements	36
3.9.4	Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels	38
3.9.5	Wells	44
3.9.6	Prehistoric Settlements	45
3.9.7	Hillforts and Earthworks	49
3.9.8	Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)	51
3.9.9	Historic Landscape	52
3.9.10	Aggregate Impact	53
3.9.11	Cumulative Impact	54
3.10	Summary of the Evidence	55
4.0	Conclusion	58
5.0	Bibliography & References	59

## List of Figures

Page No.

Cover plate: View south from the southern field of the proposal site, viewed from the north.

Figure 1: Site location.	9
Figure 2: Extract from John Nordens map of the Hundred of Powder, 1593.	11
Figure 3: Extract from the Gascoigne map of 1699.	11
Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft of 1811.	12
Figure 5: Extract from the 1840 Probus tithe map.	13
Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition, 1888.	15
Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1908.	15
Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV.	28

## List of Tables

Table 1: Extracts from the 1843 Probus tithe apportionment.	14
Table 2: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed.	26
Table 3: Summary of impacts.	57

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	61
Appendix 2: Local HER entries	65
Appendix 3: Designated Heritage Assets	70
Appendix 4: Supporting Photos	81

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The staff of the Cornwall Record Office (CRO)

## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Land of Ladock Road, Penquarry Farm
<b>Parish:</b>	Probus
<b>County:</b>	Cornwall
<b>NGR:</b>	Centred on SW 89961 48342

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, and historical visual impact assessment (HVIA) carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Ladock Road, Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jenny Hannam of Community Energy Plus (the Agent) in order to establish the historic background for the area and identify any archaeological features that might be affected by the construction of a proposed solar farm.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Probus is located c.8km north-east of Truro in an area of steep hills between the River Tresillian c.1.3km to the west; and the River Fal c.3.2km to the east. A large number of springs and watercourses follow the extant field boundaries. Probus is bypassed by the A390 to the south and east and the main railway line into Cornwall to the north and west. The site is located along Ladock Road, c.350m north of the centre of Probus and covers three fields in a line running north-south, which slope down to the north-north-east, quite steeply in the south field and moderately in the middle and northern fields. The site is at an altitude of between 50m AOD in its north-east corner and 80m AOD in its south-west corner (see Figure 1).

The soil type on site consists of the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). Across the majority of the site these soils overlie the inter-bedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks; sedimentary bedrock of the Portescatho Formation. At the north end of the site the soils may overly the formation of the Treworgans Sandstone Member (BGS 2014).

### 1.3 Historical Background

Probus lies within the Deanery and west division of the Hundred of Powder. The manor of Probus is recorded in the Domesday Book as a holding of the Canons of St Probus's Church. In Domesday, Probus is referred to as *Lannbrebois*; 'Church of St Probus'.

The church-land/manor of *Lanprobus* was appropriated by the Bishop of Exeter in 1268 until *The Reformation*. In 1549, the glebe land, constituting the manor was granted by King Edward VI to Sir Thomas Pomeroy, and by 1814, Sir Christopher Hawkins held the manor of *Lanprobus*. Penquarry Farm probably derives its name from the Cornish *Pen* meaning 'head' and Modern English *Quarry*, which probably relates to the disused quarries adjacent to the northern end of the proposal site.

## 1.4 Archaeological Background

The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies the site as being in *Medieval Farmland* i.e. an area of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). There are no known archaeological sites identified on the Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) within the site, and relatively few known heritage assets in the immediate vicinity of the site. There is a spread of Bronze Age barrows (e.g. HER no. 22977, 55147), Iron Age 'rounds' (e.g. HER no.22966, 23026, 50693) and a findspot in Probus of two Neolithic hand axes (HER no.22547). There are traces of a possible Romano-British field-systems (e.g. HER no.50689); and a number of surviving farms and settlements with known medieval origins.

Excavations by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) around Probus include: investigations along the A390, south-east of the site, in 1995 which revealed a Bronze Age barrow at Trelowthas Manor Farm and a possible Neolithic enclosure that were both identified through prior geophysical survey; and a watching brief for a cable trench in 2002 that revealed post-medieval features of agricultural and possible industrial activity. A possible Bronze Age field system was revealed north-west of the site towards Ladock at Treverbyn Farm during a monitoring and recording by SWARCH in 2013. The wide spread of archaeological potential and probable continuity in utilized landscape/topography make the likely presence of archaeological deposits or remains a genuine possibility.

## 1.5 Methodology

This document follows the methodology outlined in the Project Design (Appendix 1).

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (Landscape Institute 2013) and *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2012).



Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

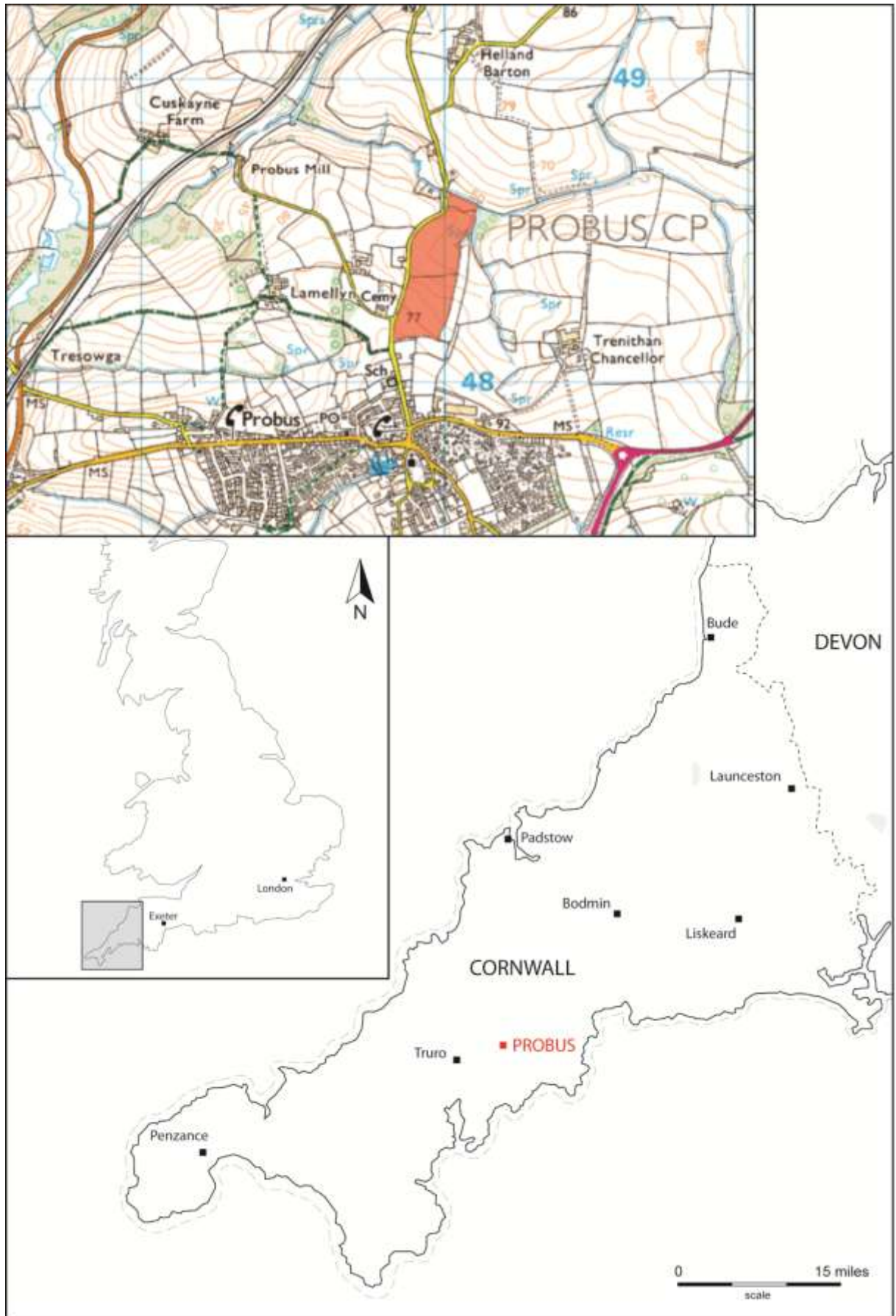


Figure 1: Site location (the proposal site is indicated).

## 2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

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### 2.1 Manorial History

The manor of Probus is recorded in the Domesday Book as a holding of the Canons of St Probus' Church, having been owned by Edward the Confessor prior to 1066, although as a tax exempt church holding. In 1086 it had 20½ occupants and was worth 40 Shillings. Probus is occasionally preceded by the Cornish prefix *Lann* meaning 'church site' and in Domesday is referred to as *Lannbrebois*; 'Church of St Probus'.

The church-land/manor of *Lanprobus* was appropriated by the Bishop of Exeter in 1268 from the then Dean (possibly the last Dean) of Probus, Henry de Bollegh. The Bishop was granted a market and two fairs at Probus in 1320. Five prebendaries (senior clergy) held glebes within the parish and portions of tithes assigned by Bishop Stapleton in 1312 until *The Reformation*. The site of a religious college is supposed to be near the church-yard with the nearest school-house having perhaps been one of numerous medieval chapels in the parish. In 1549, the glebe land, constituting the manor was granted by King Edward VI to Sir Thomas Pomeroy. In 1814, Sir Christopher Hawkins, held the manor of *Lanprobus*, which had been granted two more fairs; one purchased of Rev. Robert Hoblyn (1751-1839) and at least the other belonging originally to the Williams family, who were awarded the right after the civil war, c.1660, for their loyalty prior to *The Restoration* (Lysons and Lysons 1814). They were all large fairs for horses and cattle; held on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, 5<sup>th</sup> of July and 17<sup>th</sup> of September. Other than at Probus, chapels have been noted at Golden, Helland, Trelowthas, Treworgy and in Trenowth Wood. A chapel to St George is also recorded as existing in the area. Trewithan was a principle manor, c.1.5km to the east of the proposal, which was the seat of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.

Penquarry Farm is located in lands most likely associated with Probus manor and then the later 15<sup>th</sup> century settlement/farmstead of Trenithan to the east of the site. The site name is probably a modern one incorporating the Cornish *Pen* meaning 'head' and Modern English *Quarry*, which probably relates to the disused quarries adjacent to the northern end of the site. However, '-quarry' may be derived from the Cornish *guary* meaning 'play', thus the place-name would reflect an area to perform 'miracle play's'/ancient Cornish stories. It is unlikely that it is derived from the Old English *Cweorn*, meaning 'quern', although coincidentally this could be associated with the Post-Medieval Probus Mill (HER no.22521) to the north-west, which can be associated to Lamellyn, meaning 'mill-valley', to the west of Penquarry Farm.

### 2.2 Pre- 19<sup>th</sup> century Maps

John Norden's map of 1593 does not show the site in detail (Figure 2); however it displays the principle manors in the Hundred of Powder. The Gascoigne map of 1699 (Figure 3) gives no real detail, but does show important settlements and the homes of the local gentry. Trenithon-Bennett is included on Gascoignes map and a smaller farmstead, Tregoose to the east of the site. A small unlabelled property, just north-east of Probus is probably Trenithon-Chancellor. A track is denoted as running through the approximate area of the proposal site and on through Tregoose. Ladock Road is depicted and Probus is relatively densely developed around all the principle junctions with a (market?) square visible in the centre of the village.



Figure 2: Extract from John Nordens map of the Hundred of Powder, 1593 (the approximate location of the site is indicated) (CRO).



Figure 3: Extract from the Gascoigne map of 1699 (the approximate location of the site is indicated) (CRO).



### 2.3 1811 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft Map

The earliest detailed map depicting the fieldscape in the area is the OS Surveyors Draft of 1811 (Figure 4). The field boundaries depicted on these maps are usually inaccurate; in this instance, however, the boundary at the southern end of the site appears relatively reliable. Details of subdivisions to the large enclosures denoted on the Surveyors Draft are probably lacking, however a landscape of adapted Medieval field systems is visible in the curving boundaries and contiguous strips of fields. Prehistoric, *Henrician* and later forts are depicted along- and close to the River Fal, such as those at *Carvossa* and *Golden*. Compared to the 1699 mapping Probus has expanded to the west along Fore Street/Truck Hill (B3275), towards *Truck*.

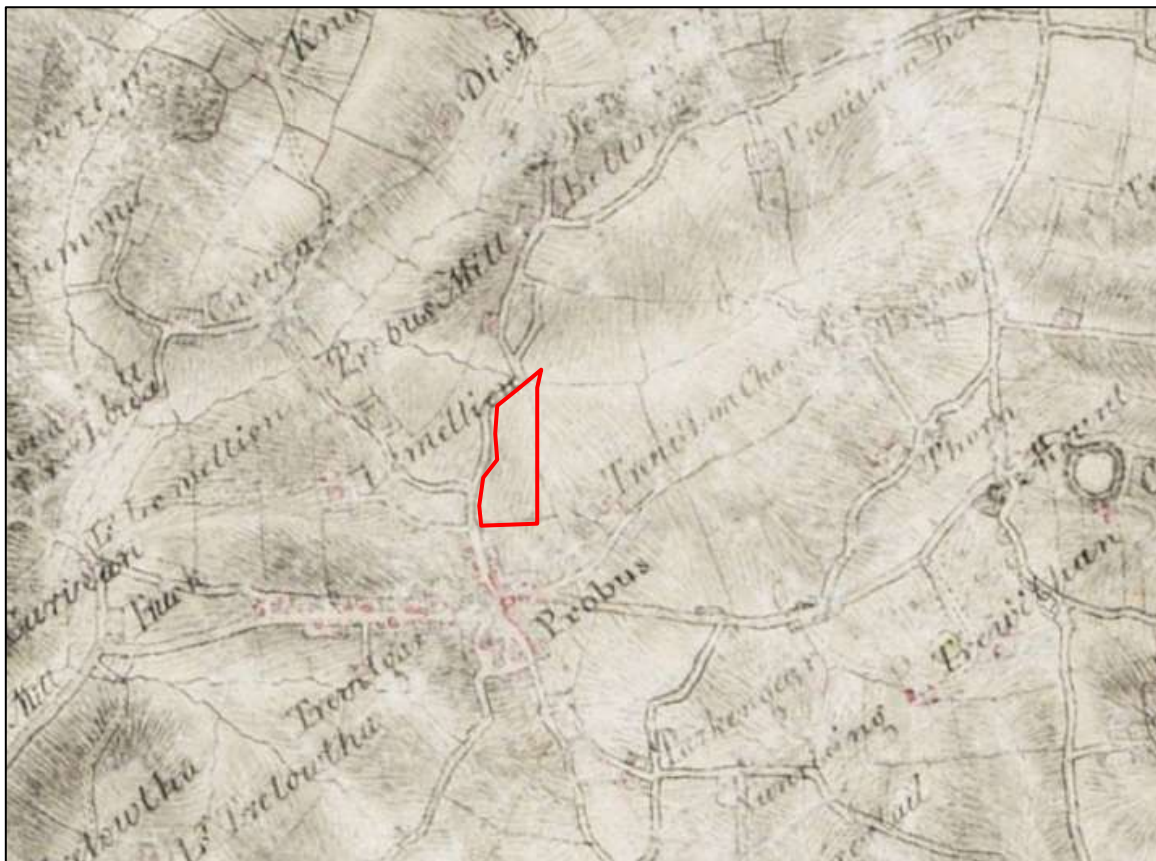


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft of 1811 (CRO) (the approximate extent of the site is indicated).

### 2.4 The 1840 Probus Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map (Figure 5) shows an enclosed field-scape based on medieval field systems. The enclosures of the adjacent farmsteads, such as at Trenithon Chancellor are much larger and incorporate curved medieval boundaries and rectified boundaries. Many boundaries were probably removed in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century. The fields allotted to the Churchtown of Probus and leased out to various parties remain as relatively small parcels of land as they lack a centralised ownership and farming practice. The road layout and extent of urban development has not obviously changed from the 1811 Ordnance Survey mapping.

The 1843 tithe apportionment (Table 1) informs us that the proposal site occupies a number of fields belonging to the part of the Churchtown holding owned by John Kessel and occupied by Nicholas Gerrans. Churchtown has numerous owners and leases. The fields all have prosaic

names, predominantly based on personal names. However the northern most field, called *The Mountains*, may be indicative of mounds in the area, such as warrens or barrows or the view from the valley bottom of the steep hills to the north. The fields named *Lower Gold Martins* and *Higher- and Middle Gold Martin* (1327, 1330, 1331) may reflect associations with Golden Manor Farm to the south-east of Probus. Golden Manor was a Medieval Settlement first mentioned in the 1329 (HER no.22938) now occupied by a 16<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse and cottage (HER no.22938.12 and 22938.16). Its name is derived from ‘Wolvedon’ meaning ‘wolf hill’, from which the principle occupying family took its name and may then have transposed onto other land holdings. The ‘gold’ element may alternatively reflect a mineral or soil characteristic in the local geology. A water course is shown as opening into the north-east corner of field 1328 on the site.



Figure 5: Extract from the 1840 Probus tithe map (CRO) (the approximate site location is outlined in red).

No	Land owner	Occupier	Field name	Land Use
<b>Lands at the Churchtown</b>				
184	James Wentworth Buller	Lewis Pentecost	Meadow	Arable
185			Inner Meadow	Arable
186			Long Meadow	Arable
187			Meadow	Meadow
188			Moor	Moor
189			Cottage & Courtlage	House
<b>Trenithon Chancellor</b>				
278	Bishop of Exeter	John Huddy	Bramble Close	Arable & Pasture
279			Moor	Arable
283			Well Close	Arable
284			Homestead	House
285			Homer Downs	Arable
286			Downs Moor	Arable
287			Moor	Arable & Pasture
288			Lower Moor	Arable
289			Long Moor	Arable & Pasture
290			Outer Moor	Arable
<b>Churchtown Lands</b>				
1124	Mrs Penrose (Lessee)	James Philips	Great Meadow	Arable

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

1140	Thomas Goodfellow (Lessee)	Edward & James Lark	Quarry Close	Arable & Waste
<b>Churchtown</b>				
1267	Mark Peters (Lessee)	John Dumble	Cottage & Coutlage	House
1268			Garden	Garden
1286		Samuel Benallack	Higher North Close	-
1287			Nearer North Close	-
1288			Further North Close	-
1326	John Kessel	Nicholas Gerrans	The Mountains	Arable
1327			Lower Gold Martins	Arable
1328			Moor	Arable
1329			Wainhouse Meadow	Arable
1330			Middle Gold Martin	Arable
1331			Higher Gold Martin	Arable
1738	Probus Feoffees	James Philips	Ropers Meadow	Arable
1740			Lower Field	-
1741			Moor	Moor
1742			Bowling Green	Waste
2070	Sampson Tresawna	Sampson Tresawna	Emmitts Meadow	Arable
<b>Helland</b>				
1578	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe & Lessees (Elizabeth Mudge, Juliana Penrose)	George Weeks	Homer Downs	Arable & Pasture
1579			Pin Hill	Arable
1580			Outer Downs	Arable & Waste
<b>Dish – alias Little Helland</b>				
1593	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe & Lessees (Elizabeth Mudge, Juliana Penrose)	George Weeks	Lower Brisk Close	Arable
1594			Plantation & Quarry	-
1595			Wainhouse Hill	Arable
1596			Orchard	Orchard
1597			Homestead	House
1598			Lower Church Close	Arable

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

## 2.5 Ordnance Survey Maps - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Editions

By the time of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map of 1888 (Figure 6), the fields covered by the proposal site have not changed from 1840. The adjacent fields to the west are still smaller parcels of land than those in the wider landscape, however, some of the internal boundaries of these enclosures have been removed. Medieval curving and possible relict strip field boundaries are still visible in the landscape as in the 1840 tithe map. A quarry to the north of the site, which is depicted on the tithe map, is labelled as such and a ‘ring-road’ shape of road north of the quarry and adjacent to Dish is now shown with simply a boundary, possibly with a track that survived along its eastern length. Dish appears with two small buildings. The watercourse into field 1328 is now labelled as a *spring*. Other than the detail of the north-east of the site being depicted as marsh or wet ground and the shrinking of Dish to a single structure, the cartographic depiction is little changed by the time of the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map of 1908 (Figure 7). Dish was under the same ownership as Helland on the 1843 tithe apportionment and had the alias *Little Helland*. That it is not labelled in either the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps may reflect a decline in its status and holdings.



Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

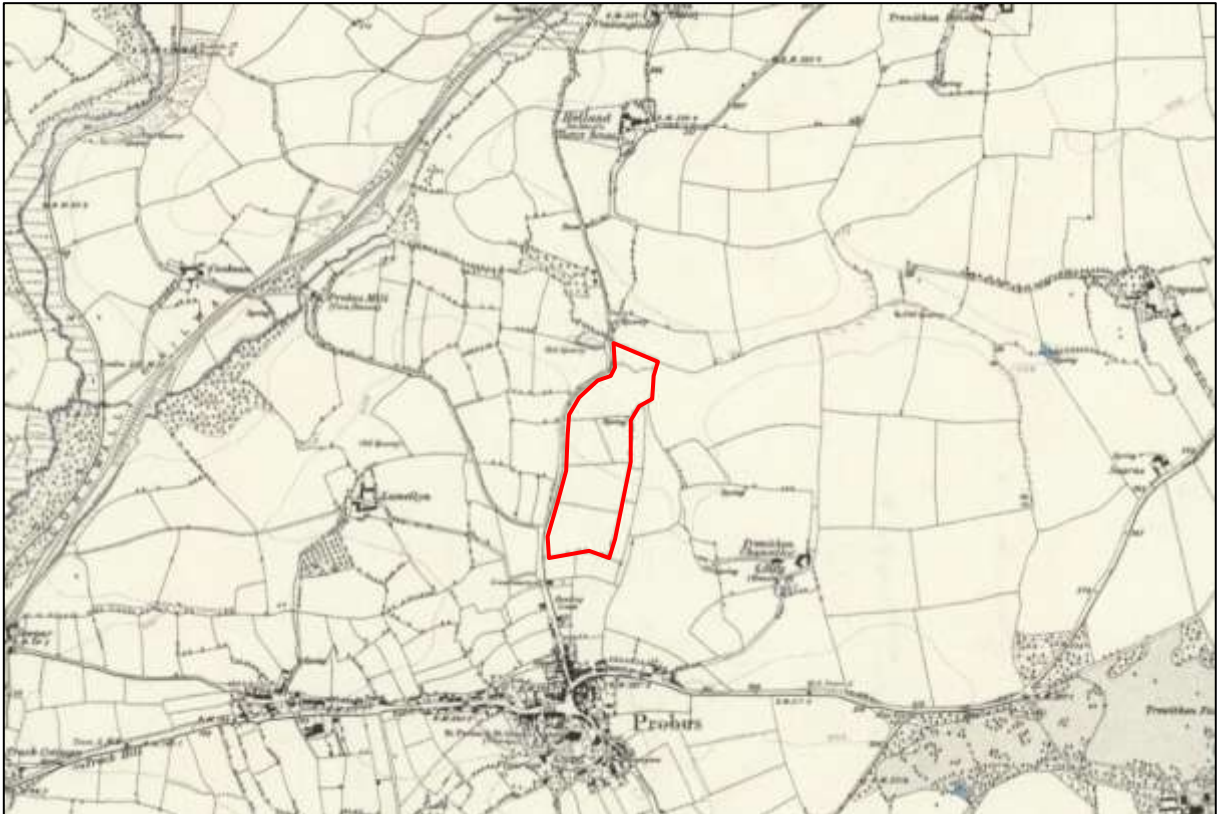


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, 1888 (CRO) (the site location is indicated).

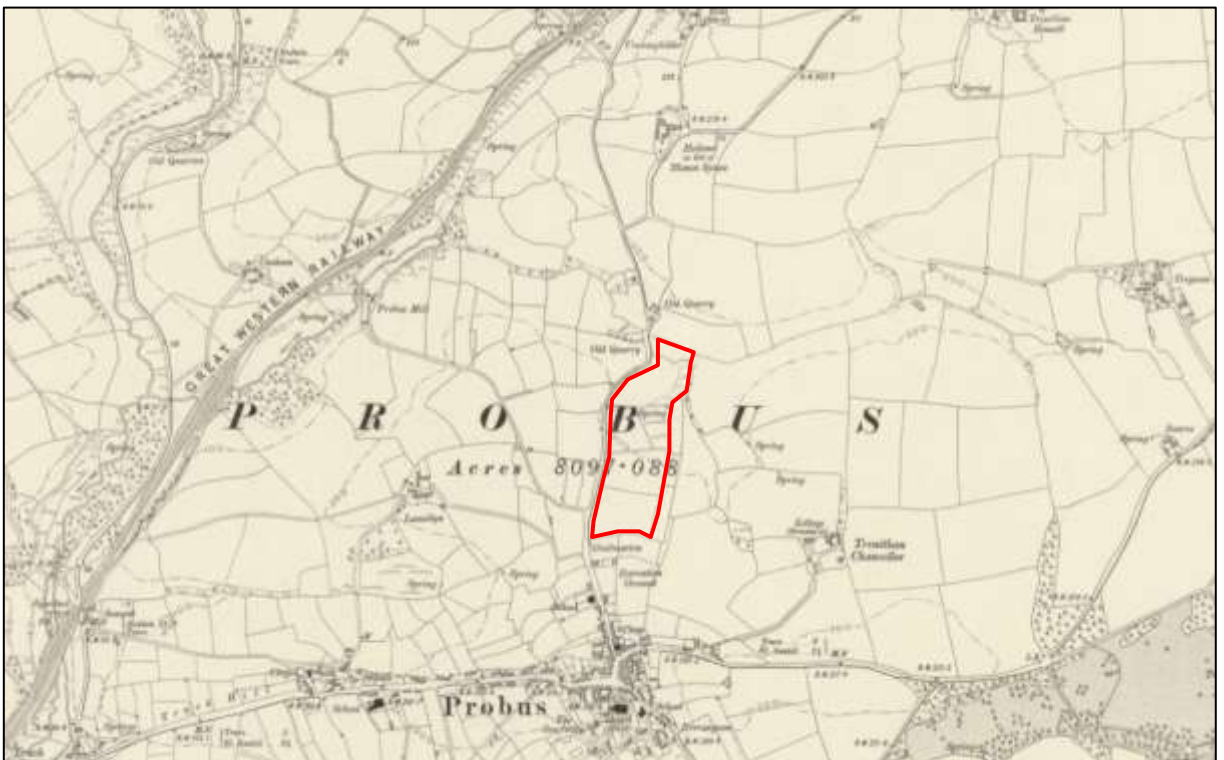


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1908 (CRO) (the site location is indicated).

## 2.6 Later Developments

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century the most substantial change to the surrounding landscape is the construction of the A390 to the east and south of Probus. On the site specifically east-west orientated field boundaries that once halved the two larger existing fields have both been removed as have possible boundaries denoting the more marshy/wetter eastern half of the middle field, near to the spring. The small enclosure that makes up the northern field has remained unchanged. Housing developments around Probus, particularly south of Fore Street and Fairfields, have also been constructed and a number of structures immediately west of the site between Ladock Road and Lamellyn.



## 3.0 Historic Visual Impact Assessment

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### 3.1 National Policy

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

#### **Paragraph 128**

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

#### **Paragraph 129**

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

It is also relevant to consider the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Section 66(1):

*In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.*

This test applies only where the effect of planning permission materially affects either the Listed building or its setting. Where such an effect has occurred, the Local Authority (or the Secretary of State) then considers whether the desirability of preservation of the historical asset or its setting is such that the planning balance falls in favour of refusing the application.

### 3.2 Setting and Views

The principle guidance on this topic is now contained within the Historic England (HE) publication: *Good Practice Advice 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015), which has {to some extent} superseded the previous EH publication: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011). The EH guidelines *Seeing History in the View* (2011) is still of relevance in providing further guidance. While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider the following sites in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or that include the heritage asset.

Setting is the primary consideration of any HVIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the HE publication *Good Practice Advice 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015, sections 4, 9 & 10):

*The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF glossary).*

*Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated (.....). Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset's surroundings.*

*All heritage assets have significance, some of which have particular significance and are designated and the contribution made by their setting to their significance also varies. And, though many settings may be enhanced by development, not all settings have the same capacity to accommodate change without harm to the significance of the heritage asset. This capacity may vary between designated assets of the same grade or of the same type or according to the nature of the change. It can also depend on the location of the asset: an elevated or overlooked location; a riverbank, coastal or island location; or a location within an extensive tract of flat land may increase the sensitivity of the setting (i.e. the capacity of the setting to accommodate change without harm to the heritage asset's significance). This requires the implications of development affecting the setting of heritage assets to be considered on a case-by-case basis.*

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

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

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

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view(s)* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous

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

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and as recommended in the Historic England *Good Practice Advice 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Section 18). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset. These values are: *evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal*.

### 3.2.1 Evidential Value

*Evidential value* is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. It is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective.

### 3.2.2 Historical Value

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

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

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

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

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape,

and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

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

### 3.2.3 Aesthetic Value

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

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

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

Aesthetic values are where a proposed PV solar array would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of solar arrays are predominantly visual, and their reflective nature ensures they draw attention within vistas, where local blocking does not prevail. In most instances the impact is incongruous; however, that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

### 3.2.4 Communal Value

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.2.5 Summary

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

## 3.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

### 3.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Four types of archaeological impact associated with solar PV developments have been identified, as follows:

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

### 3.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of the proposed and its associated infrastructure on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, solar PV sites are generally large and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a Solar PV site will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and protected historic buildings.

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

#### Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the developments may be visible but will not impact upon the setting of the heritage asset, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the developments impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the development in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts (e.g. Conservation Areas). This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the development is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the solar PV site.

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

#### Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement.
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features.
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgebanks around a cropmark enclosure.

*Not applicable* 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.

### 3.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

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

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century are also now included as the 21<sup>st</sup> 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.

### 3.4 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (HE 2015), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002). The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted.



There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 2), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 2 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

#### 3.4.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

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

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

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

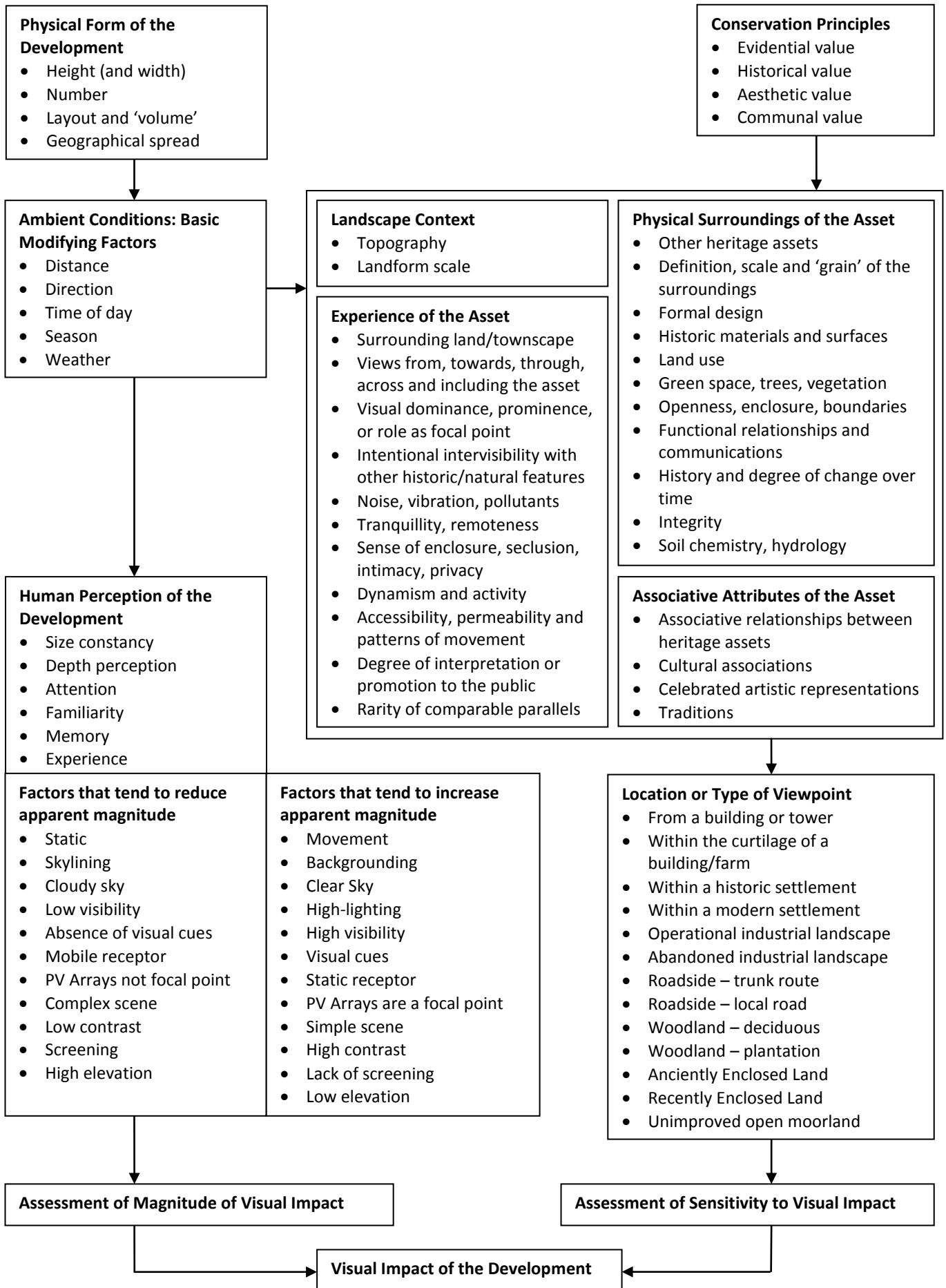


Table 2: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015, 19).

### 3.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be fairly restricted, with main areas of intervisibility being within the immediate vicinity, particularly to the north and east. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the proposal site by SWARCH (Figure 8). The visibility of the proposed development will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements and by hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the panels. Up to 3km Listed Buildings (of all grades) and Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) were considered, whether they fall within the ZTV or not; at 3-5km, all SAMs, GI and GII\* buildings were considered, as well as GII buildings where they fell within the ZTV. At 5-6km GI and GII\* buildings and SAMs were considered where they fell within the ZTV. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, relevant Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites were considered out to 6km.

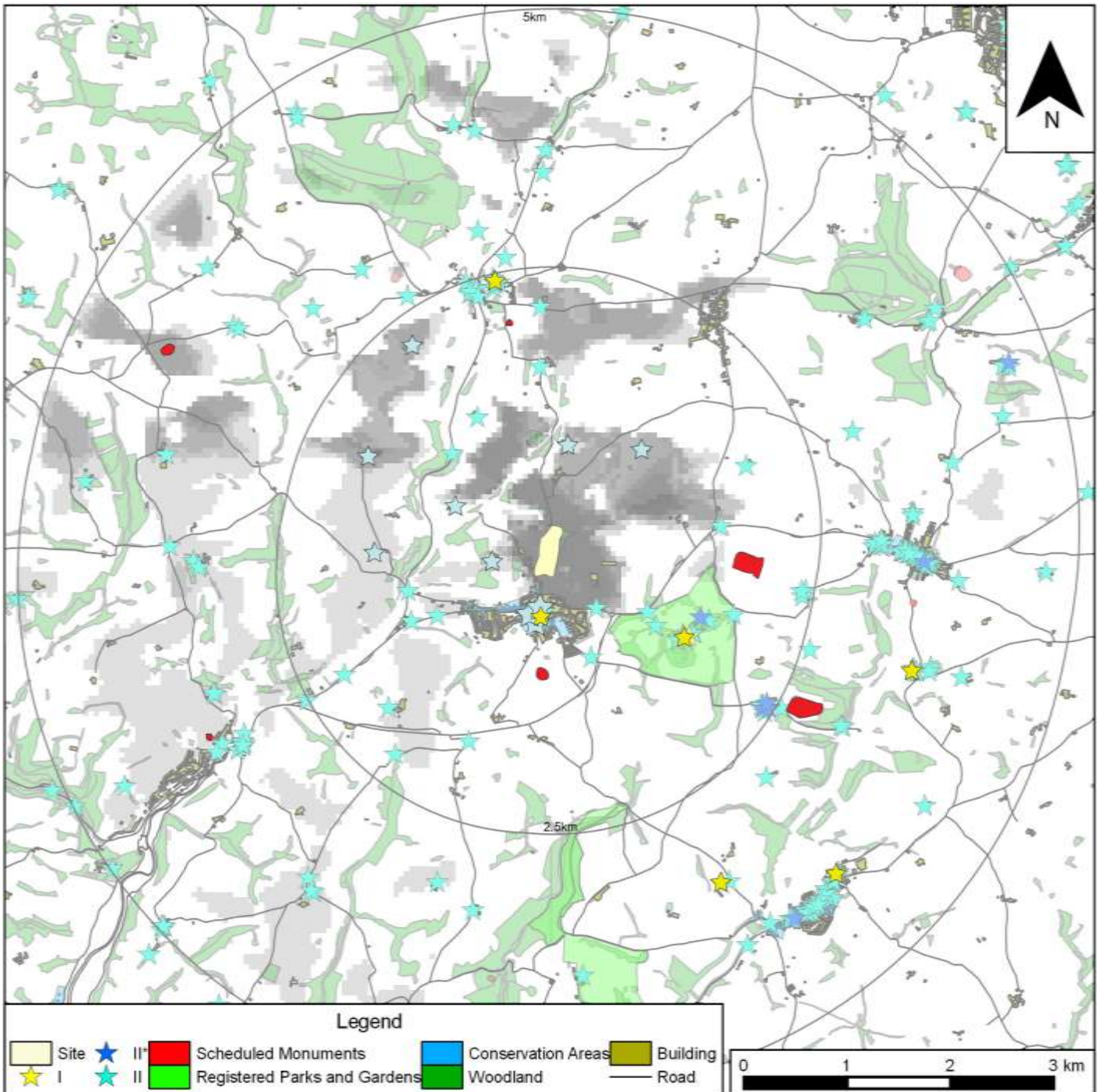


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV of the proposed solar PV: within 5km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV generated by SWARCH) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.14).

### 3.6 Field Verification of ZTV

The ZTV mapping suggested almost complete inter-visibility between the proposed photovoltaic unit sites and the surrounding landscape out to 0.5-1km. The ZTV mapping is calibrated out to first 3km and then 5km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. However in practice, views across the landscape of deep river valleys and high undulating ridges means visibility is quite limited and broken up by the topography. Inter-visibility stretches out to 1.5-2km to the north and north-east. High ridges further to the north and to the north-west at 3km

have direct inter-visibility. Further out to the north-west, at 4-5km there are some further points of visibility on hill summits. Down the Tresilian River Valley to the south-west, on the upper east and west slopes there is more limited visibility.

Within 5km of the proposal site there are five Grade I Listed churches and one Grade I Listed country house, Trewithen, with and associated Registered Park and Garden. There are seven Scheduled Monuments within the ZTV, in the 5km radius, three of which are within 3km and include two hillforts, one larger settlement site and several 'rounds'. There are seven Grade II Listed agricultural farmbuildings or farmhouses and there are nine Grade II Listed buildings, in the village of Probus and the village is also a Conservation Area.

### 3.7 Site Walkover

The site of the proposed photovoltaic units was visited in July 2015 by Emily Wapshott; the site was walked, boundaries, topography and any visible archaeological features were noted. Photographs and a panoramic viewshed were captured. Two large fields and one smaller one were considered for the potential sites for the photovoltaic units. The site is located on the gentle upper slopes of a north and north-east facing slope.

#### 3.7.1 Large southern field

The southern field has a curving mature hedgebank boundary to the south which adjoins gardens of cottages along Chapel Street, on the edge of the village of Probus. The east boundary is a mature hedgebank, with several small trees. To the east is a long narrow enclosure (based on a medieval strip-field). The west boundary is a less well maintained, overgrown hedgebank, curvilinear in shape, with a number of mature trees clustered in the north-west corner. There is a gateway from the road to the northern end of this hedgebank. The north boundary is a lower, stone-faced grassed bank, which runs straight across the field and forms the boundary with the central field of the proposal site to the north. There is a small gateway between the fields to the east end of this bank. A series of small timber electricity or telephone poles cross the field. The field is laid to pasture and is used to graze cattle. No significant pasture marks, earthworks or other archaeological evidence was noted.

#### 3.7.2 Long Central Field

There is a large substation or exchange to the west of Ladock Road, parallel with the central field. The central field is accessed off Ladock Road, from the south-west corner. The field is bounded by neatly trimmed grassed stone-faced banks to the south and west. The west bank is curvilinear, bordered by the minor parish road. To the north it shares a mature tree-line hedgebank with the small north field and to the east the boundary is partly formed by a copse of trees and to the south-east by a mature curvilinear hedgebank. A wide entrance links to the proposal field to the north, in the north-east corner. In the south-east corner there is a small gateway to the proposal field to the south. The field is laid to pasture and is long and undulating, with a long gentle north-facing slope, scooping in the centre, then rising to a knoll in the north-west of the field before dropping to the northern boundary. There is a curving slope to the east, towards the east boundary. A series of small timber electricity or telephone poles cross the field. There is a very slight pasture mark and possible bank and hollow, east of the centre of the field, which may represent a north-south orientated relict curvilinear field boundary.

### 3.7.3 Small Northern Riverbank Field

Laid to pasture, to the north of the other two fields, the field is a narrow sub-rectangular irregular enclosure. The field is located at the base of a long gentle, undulating north-facing slope, adjacent to a watercourse. The field is laid to pasture, the slope steeper to the west, with a raised knoll in the south-west corner. There is a steep contour ridge which curves across the field west to east. There is a terraced area cut into the slope, along the south hedgebank, with an outer spread area, which may be a shallow quarry for the hedgebanks. The field is bounded by stone-faced banks with hedges and mature trees, the fenced watercourse to the north, enclosed within scrubby trees and hedges. A short section of wire fencing in the south-east corner of the field frames the gateway, leading into the central proposal field, to the south. There is a gateway off Ladock Road, from the west.

## 3.8 The Structure of Assessment

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

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

## 3.9 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

### 3.9.1 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 linnhay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

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

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

### What is important and why

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

<b>Asset Name: Lamellyn Farmhouse</b>		
Parish: Probus		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: unknown	Distance to turbine: 0.35km
<p><i>Description:</i> A 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, with 20<sup>th</sup> century wing. T-shaped plan. Two storeys. South front has 20<sup>th</sup> century bay to left and wing to right. Door is off centre to right with stone lateral stack adjoining wing. Brick wing to rear is 18<sup>th</sup> century. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century work makes it difficult to work out the position of original openings in the 17<sup>th</sup> century part. Interior has large brick open fireplace in west room of 17<sup>th</sup> century building which has adjustable iron pot hanger. Good mid 18<sup>th</sup> century open well stair with turned balusters and some two panelled doors.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-facing slope, on a watershed between two tributaries leading west into the Tresilian river.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located down a long private farm track, leading off the north part of Chapel Street, near the school. The farm stands on a large working farmstead with modern and historic barns and building to the north and north-east. The farmstead is enclosed by several large mature blocks of woodland; it is not visible in the wider landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views inwards to the farm are blocked by the woodlands. Outwards views are limited, but there are some views across the fields to the east and north-east and views to the farm buildings. Wider landscape views are screened again by the blocks of woodland.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is part of the wider agricultural settlement pattern in the area. The farmstead is enclosed within wooded enclosures, reducing its limited presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse was built for an agricultural function, specific to its land-holding; it was not positioned or built with wider landscape views in mind. It could only be affected by significant changes in setting or views within its own farmyard and fields.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would not be visible from the farmhouse or from its farm buildings. There may be views from some of the fields on the farm holding. Wider valley views will include the woodland which surrounds the farmstead and the solar farm. There would be no effect on setting.</p>		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Cuskayne Farmhouse</b>		
Parish: Probus		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: fair/good	Distance to turbine: 0.75-0.8km
<p><i>Description:</i> Early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. Two-rooms plus kitchen wing and lean-to in angle. Two storeys, symmetrical three window front. All openings slightly arched with granite keyed lintels and granite jamb stones. Door opening is at lower level. Granite quoins to front, others rubble. Interior is little altered retaining panelled doors, window shutters and original stairs. Roof space of lean-to was an apple loft.</p>		

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located at the end of a promontory, which forms a watershed between the River Tresilian valley and a tributary stream. The farmstead stands on the mid south-south-west slopes, on the north side of the tributary valley at its confluence with the Tresilian.
<i>Setting:</i> Located above steep slopes, the farm stands amongst its fields, with a busy road to the west and the railway line in the valley to the east. The farm is accessed via the south-east and south-west by two un-adopted trackways. The farmhouse lies north-east of extensive farm buildings, a mixture of modern and historic. The farm is in quite an open position, the fields bounded by mature hedgebanks.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along the tributary valley along part of the Tresilian valley and through and across its own farmyard and fields. Some views back to Probus. General valley views across the farm and along both valley from the south and east.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is part of the wider pattern of agricultural settlement in the area, the house holds no separate presence from the farmstead as a whole, and whilst visible, the farmstead is not visually prominent.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse was built for an agricultural function, specific to its land-holding; it was not positioned or built with wider landscape views in mind. It would be affected by significant changes in setting or views within its own farmyard and fields.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will be visible across the tributary valley and in views towards Probus. There would be no effect on setting or field or farmyard views from the farmhouse. Local blocking from the mature hedgebanks will reduce the visibility somewhat. The panels are dark coloured and fairly low level, in contrast the numerous turbines in the views east across the valley, they will provide an additional negative modern impact but only in a cumulative sense, having no individual visual profile of any significance.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Trenithan Bennett</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1km
<i>Description:</i> A 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse of three-room plan with outshut, wing and porch. Two storeys, stucco three window range, all sashes with doorway to right of centre. Two storey half hipped wing. Stone chimney to right over ridge of wing is probably 17 <sup>th</sup> century lateral stack to main range. Interior has bread oven in porch, 19 <sup>th</sup> century iron Cornish range and old sink in kitchen under wing, roughly chamfered oak lintel over hearth in west room, several 18 <sup>th</sup> century 2-panelled doors, dog leg stair and pegged roof timbers under heightened roof.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-north-west upper slope of a hilltop, the summit to the east. The farm is situated above a shallow tributary valley which runs south-east into the Tresilian river.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farm is set off the minor parish road, down a long hedgebank lined track. amongst its agricultural holding. The farmhouse stands in a heavily wooded rectangular enclosure, with an enclosure to the east containing several barns and farm buildings. The farm is not visible from the road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views inwards and outwards from the farmhouse appear to be very enclosed and it is not expected there are views out of the wooded gardens. If views are possible the principle focus would be to the farm buildings and across the land-holding.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The wooded enclosure stands out amongst open fields, but the farmhouse has no separate identity or visual presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse was built for an agricultural function, specific to its land-holding; it was not positioned or built with wider landscape views in mind. It would be affected by significant changes in setting or views within its own farmyard and fields.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will be visible from the fields surrounding the farm and in views across the farmstead and fields, towards Probus, where the church tower can be seen. There are not expected to be any direct views due to the local blocking of the trees in the wooded garden.		



**Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible**

<b>Asset Name: Trethowa</b>		
Parish: Ladock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: 1.7km
<p><i>Description:</i> A 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse of three room plan with later wing to rear. Two storeys, four window range front. To right of centre doorway with 20<sup>th</sup> century porch or columns. Uneven plinth suggests that this front may have been rebuilt (possibly 18<sup>th</sup> century). Window over door is narrower and 16 paned sash, others are 20 paned sashes. Adjacent projection linked to wing is probably earlier stair turret.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the gentle upper east facing slope of a hilltop, this forms part of the west side of the Tresilian River Valley.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The farm stands in a triangular plot of fields, between two minor parish roads, leading up the slope out of the valley. The fields around the house have been converted to extensive landscaped gardens. A 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden has been developed around the drive off the parish road from the east, the entrance now flanked by large gate piers. The field adjacent to the house is now a large lawn, with decorative shrubs. The character of the setting is largely domestic rather than agricultural in character. A swimming pool lies to the south and outbuildings to the north. To the north the pattern of agricultural fields resumes.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are wholly enclosed by the gardens to the east south and west. Some views up the slope across the fields to the north. Wider valley views across and along the valley will not include the asset as it is screened again by trees.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm has no landscape presence, as it is enclosed within its wooded gardens in wider views and is not generally visible, except from the fields to the north.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse was built for an agricultural function, specific to its land-holding; it was not positioned or built with wider landscape views in mind. It would be affected by significant changes in setting or views within its own farmyard and fields.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The farm would have no views to the solar farm; there would be no impact on its setting. Wider landscape views do not include the farmhouse as it is so enclosed, therefore shielding it from a more general landscape impact.</p>		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b>		

<b>Asset Name: Trobus Farmhouse</b>		
Parish: Ladock		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GII	Condition: unknown	Distance to turbine: 2.25km
<p><i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, with 1849 date stone in gable, with 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier wing. L-shaped in plan with stair turret in angle, lean-to at end adjoining outshut to rear wing. Symmetrical two-storey south front of three windows. Central door, all openings slightly arched with granite voussoirs and projecting keystones. Wing is cob with slate hanging to first floor of west wall and part of gable end. Projecting gable breast has plaster panel. Stair turret has semi-circular headed arched window with interlaced glazing bars. Main stair in turret has wreathed newel and square balusters; second stair in wing is mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; wing with blocked bread oven at north end.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the east edge of the summit of a hilltop this forms the west side of the Tresilian River Valley. The farmstead lies on the break of the slope, the slope steepens to a combe to the south-east.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located down a long drive the farmhouse stands within a large farmstead, surrounded by its fields. Modern barns lie to the west and south-west, older barns to the south, the farmhouse enclosed on its east side by a garden, bounded by mature hedgebanks and trees.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across and through the farmstead and out across the fields. There will be</p>		

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

generally wide valley views from the farm. Views to the farm are possible from across the valley.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is part of the wider pattern of agricultural settlement in the area, the house holds no separate presence from the farmstead as a whole and whilst visible the farmstead is not visually prominent.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse was built for an agricultural function, specific to its land-holding; it was not positioned or built with wider landscape views in mind. It would be affected by significant changes in setting or views within its own farmyard and fields.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There may be very limited glimpses of the solar farm from the general location of the farmstead. It is expected much of the solar farm would be blocked by trees and hedges. Being relatively low level and dark in colour the panels are not prominent visually in wider landscape views. The landscape here is dominated by wind turbines, which draw the eye. In comparison, the solar farm would have no quantifiable effect on the farm, not affecting its setting or fieldscape views.
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>

<b>Asset Name: Treverbryn Farmhouse Garden Wall, etc.</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Ladock		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1.9km
<i>Description:</i> A 17 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, garden wall railings and gate, with 19 <sup>th</sup> century additions. Three-room plan with stair turret to front and late 19 <sup>th</sup> century service wings to rear. Stuccoed front, two storeys, three window range. Doorway to right of centre with gabled glazed porch. Large gabled stair turret to left of centre with large 16 pane sash and slight projection at lower end to right. Brick chimneys over gables with external breast to upper end. Central room served by 17 <sup>th</sup> century external rear lateral chimney built in stages. Roof has been raised c.1900 but still follows slope of land. Interior has wide dog leg stair with trip step in turret but with balusters removed. Front garden flanking walls linked to low granite coped wall with iron railing which have fleur de lys finials. Iron gate with granite monolithic piers and granite pyramidal caps.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south-east facing slopes of the summit of a hilltop, which forms the west side of the River Tresilian Valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a large farmstead, alongside a parish road which has been partially unadopted. The farm stands in an open setting, framed by lawns, with historic stone farm buildings to the east, west and north-east, some of which have been converted to dwellings. Large modern buildings stand to the north-east and east. Two large in-bye fields with tall mature hedgebanks framed the farmyard to the south-east and west. The house is framed by mature trees to the west and north-west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views south and south-east down the valley from the farmhouse; more limited views east, as they are blocked by the farm buildings. There are important views to the farm from along the road, which approaches it from the south, where it is framed by the hilltop and its barns. Wide views to the farmstead from the east side of the valley. Views across to Probus.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is part of the wider pattern of agricultural settlement in the area; the house holds no separate presence from the farmstead as a whole. The stand alone nature and elevated position of this farmstead means it is quite visually prominent.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse was built for an agricultural function, specific to its land-holding; it was not positioned or built with wider landscape views in mind. It would be affected by significant changes in setting or views within its own farmyard and fields.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The upper southern part of the solar farm may be visible in views towards Probus. This is expected to further complicate views (cumulative impact) already dominated by wind turbines but is not expected to hold any visual dominance within these views and would not be enough to distract from the church tower. Setting and field views from the farm would be unaffected.		
<b>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</b>		

### 3.9.2 Grand Residences

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

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

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

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

#### **What is important and why**

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

<b>Asset Name: Trewithen House and pavilions</b>		
Parish: Probus		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GI	Condition: good	Distance to turbine: c.1.85km
<p><i>Description:</i> Trewithen is constructed in a mixture of Pentewan ashlar and stuccoed brick and stone under hipped slate roofs, the house comprises two storeys with attics lit by dormers. The north or entrance facade is symmetrical, with a pair of projecting wings flanking a recessed central section with a centrally placed door set within an arched rusticated stone door case. The east facade has a centrally placed canted bay window, and is terminated to north and south by a pair of pilasters which support the moulded cornice. The symmetrical south or garden facade comprises a central block of five bays wide with a centrally placed door case with a moulded cornice supported by a pair of carved stone brackets; the central block is flanked by a pair of slightly lower wings two bays wide. The west facade is of irregular plan and adjoins the service quarters. Trewithen possibly incorporates elements of an earlier house which was rebuilt by Philip Hawkins in 1723, to plans provided by James Gibbs. This work comprised the central block of the present mansion, together with the pavilions flanking the carriage court to the north. Further alterations were made for Thomas Hawkins by Thomas Edwards c.1738, while in the 1760s Sir Robert Taylor made additions to the house for Sir Christopher Hawkins. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Henry Harrison may have further altered the house for C.H.T. Hawkins. Numerous 18<sup>th</sup> century interiors and some fine remodelled 19<sup>th</sup> century interiors. Framed to the north, main front by a pair of pavilions, formerly housing stables and coach house. A number of Grade II Listed stone gateways and decorative bollards define the status of the areas, between the formal court and the parkland. The house is served by Grade II Listed outbuildings and service courtyards to the north-west</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Stands towards the northern end of a levelled platform near the centre of the site, which extends south, between two valley combs, to the north-east and south-west dropping to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located within a Registered Park and Garden landscape; in open grassed parkland to the north and east, with a woodland garden to the south-west and the designed serpentine lawn to the south. The house is set between the pavilions and is enclosed on its western side by the service courtyards. The whole is accessed down long sinuous driveways from local parish roads and the main A390.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views are across the northern grassed parkland from the formal front court, all views framed by the pavilions to the south, down the serpentine lawn, enclosed by the specimen collection of camellias. There are views to the east across the older parkland with scattered trees. There are wider landscape views across the estate from various points in the surrounding countryside but these views are largely to the estate fringes where the landscape is broken up by the screening from banks/plantations of trees. Outwards views from the assets are screened along the estate boundary by trees, enclosing all views.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The parkland was landscaped in order to make the house the focus of the estate; it therefore has landscape dominance in the estate but no wider presence within the general countryside, screened by mature estate boundaries.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house would be sensitive to any changes within the estate but less so by wider additions to the landscape, due to the screening by trees on the estate boundaries.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will have no inter-visibility with the assets due to the mature woodland estate boundaries, the assets not being in the ZTV either.</p>		
<p><b>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</b></p>		

### 3.9.3 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 20<sup>th</sup> century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of Solar PV parks, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

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

#### **What is important and why**

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and bungalowoid growths arranged around the medieval core (limited historical/illustrative value). As dynamic communities, there will be multiple historical/associational values relating to individuals, families, occupations, industry, retail etc. in proportion to the size and age of the settlement (historical/associational). Settlements that grew in an organic fashion developed fortuitously into a pleasing urban environment (e.g. Totnes), indistinguishable suburbia, or degenerate urban/industrial wasteland (aesthetic/fortuitous). Some settlements were laid out quickly or subject to the attention of a limited number of patrons or architects (e.g. late 19<sup>th</sup> century Redruth and the architect James Hicks, or Charlestown and the Rashleigh family), and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the place (aesthetic/design). Component buildings may have strong social value, with multiple public houses, clubs, libraries (communal/social), chapels and churches (communal/spiritual). Individual structures may be commemorative, and whole settlements may become symbolic, although not always in a positive fashion (e.g. Redruth-Camborne-Pool for post-industrial decline) (communal/symbolic). Settlements are complex and heterogeneous built environments filled with meaning and value; however, beyond a certain size threshold distant sight-lines become difficult and local blocking more important.

<i>Asset Name:</i> <b>9 Grade II Listed Structures In Probus.</b> The North End Of The Probus Conservation Area (North End Of Chapel Street) Just Encroaches On The ZTV	
<i>Parish:</i> Probus	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)

<i>Designation:</i> GII/CA	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good overall	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 200m
<i>Description:</i> The north end of Chapel Street falls into the ZTV (part of the Probus Conservation Area). There are nine Grade II Listed Buildings in Probus, these are not in the ZTV, along with the Grade I Listed Church which has been discussed separately below. The village is characterised by small stone or cob 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses, with slate roofs and rows of small early 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages, with a few earlier thatched buildings. The focus of the village is the fine medieval church.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located at the top of a ridge above a number of springs which carry tributaries into the Tresillian River.		
<i>Setting:</i> The historic core of the village is enclosed by modern housing estates to the south-east and to the west. The core of the village is set around the church which is the wholly dominant feature in the village.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views within the village are from the 'village square'; from the north to the church, where Fore Street, Fairfields and Tregony Road meet. Views down Wag Lane, on the approach to the village, views north across the landscape out of the village along Chapel Street. Landscape views east from the high ground beyond the Tresillian River. Key views along the main streets; Fore Street, Fairfields, High Street, Tregoney Road, Wag Lane etc.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village is visible within the valley setting but not wider afield, the church tower is a dominant landscape feature and <i>landmark</i> in the local area; this demarks the settlement in the wider landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The views within and across the village, especially those which include the church are sensitive to any skyline profile additions in the landscape, which would alter these views. The character of the village is sensitive to inappropriate modern additions within the urban context and immediate views but is less affected by wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would not be visible from any of the Listed houses or cottages, and will not appear within any village views. In landscape views from some directions the solar farm may be visible in addition to the village, but in comparison to the nearby extant turbines, this has little further impact, except perhaps in a cumulative sense. The character of the village and experience of the village and assets would remain unaffected.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b> to possible <b>negative/minor</b>		

### 3.9.4 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 solar PV park unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape,

especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

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

As the guidance on setting makes clear, views from or to the tower are less important than the contribution of the setting to the significance of the heritage asset itself. The higher assessment for the tower addresses the concern it will be affected by a new and intrusive element in this landscape.

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

### What is important and why

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

<i>Asset Name:</i> <b>Church of St Probus</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 0.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Parish Church, with early 14<sup>th</sup> century or even late 13<sup>th</sup> century origins, present building is 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, restored by G.E. Street in 1850 and extended by St Aubyn 1904. Shale rubble with granite quoins, dressings, buttresses and ashlar to tower, Delabole slate roofs with granite coped gables. Plan of nave, chancel, west tower, north aisle and porch, south aisle and porch and south transept.</p> <p>Chancel gable was rebuilt in 1850 incorporating many ancient carved fragments. South aisle gable is 1904 as is south transept with boiler room under. Porch with four-centred doorway and relief carving</p>		

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

Anno G.T. 1637 R.B. Tallest and most ornate Cornish medieval tower of three stages was begun c.1523. West tower doorway is four-centred and has hoodmould which becomes second string of quatrefoil decorated plinth. Fox and hound enrich string to north. Three canopied niches with engaged crocketed pinnacles embellish north and south lower stages. Single Perpendicular bell openings with pierced granite screens between mullions and tracery to second stage and double ones to third stage with a range of eight smaller ones under upper string to each side. Slightly set back buttresses are surmounted by crocketed pinnacles with engaged corner pinnacles under. Further pinnacles midway along crenellated parapet. 16<sup>th</sup> century oak panelled screen divides nave from tower and 16<sup>th</sup> century oak bench ends with words of old prayer painted in English (post Reformation) now form base of rood screen. Further reused oak panels in choir stalls and parclose screen between chancel and north aisle. The mosaic floor, east window and panelled wagon roof in chancel are probably 1850. Five light 19<sup>th</sup> century east window glass is to Hawkins family of Trewithen. Nave has 19<sup>th</sup> century scissor braced roof and south aisle has 19<sup>th</sup> century arched braced collar roof and 1904 barrel roof to east end beyond screen. Interior fittings include 16<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century memorials. Granite Norman piscina to the sanctuary, a piscina in south wall near screen. Octagonal font is 1845 to Sarah, wife of William Stackhouse. Bench pews are of church restoration 1851. James II Coat of Arms 1685.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* Located on the upper part of a west-south-west slope. At the head of a combe which carries a tributary west into the Tresillian river.

*Setting:* The church stands in the heart of the village, in a wedge shaped churchyard, bounded by village roads on all sides. Rows of cottages enclose the churchyard to the north and east, to the west there are larger houses and cottages in gardens with stone walls and hedgebanks, including the former Rectory.

*Principal Views:* Views are from the north and south, down into the valley to the church, which dominates the village. Key views within the village from the 'village square', from the north to the church, where Fore Street, Fairfields and Tregony Road meet. Views down Wag Lane, on the approach to the village, where the church is wholly dominant. Landscape views east from the high ground beyond the Tresillian River, up the combe to the village of Probus and the church.

*Landscape Presence:* The church tower is a visually dominant *local landmark*, particularly within the Tresillian River Valley. The church as a whole is dominant within the village.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* A local landmark the tower is sensitive to any skyline profile challenges in its landscape context and the church is sensitive to any significant modern landscape additions which compete with its landscape presence in wider views.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The solar farm may be visible from the top of the church tower but it lies within the next valley, to the north and is not visible from within the village. Wider landscape views would include the solar farm and church, especially in views from the west from the Tresillian River Valley, with views up both of the tributary valleys. The solar farm does not have a skyline profile, so its visual impact is fairly minimal, if not wholly negated by the visually dominant tower. There may be more of an issue of cumulative impact, with numerous large turbines in the immediate area; the solar farm introducing another modern feature into the wider landscape setting of this exceptional church.

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

**Asset Name: Church of St Ladoca**

*Parish:* Ladock

*Within the ZTV:* NO

*Designation:* GI

*Condition:* good/excellent

*Distance to turbine:* 2.9km

*Description:* 15<sup>th</sup> century Parish church, with 13<sup>th</sup> century origins (consecrated 1268), restored by G E Street in 1864. Shale rubble with granite quoins, dressings and ashlar tower, slate roofs. Plan of Nave, chancel, west tower, north transepts, south aisle and south porch. Porch has gabled roof and four centred arched granite door frame. Some reused 15<sup>th</sup> century windows, most 19<sup>th</sup> century, perpendicular in style. Roofs have granite coped gables. Tower is granite ashlar of three stages with offset buttresses. Angel corbels support those over nave. Perpendicular louvred openings in bell storey with battlemented parapet over and battlemented and crocketed corner pinnacles surmounted by crosses. Interior of nave has standard granite arcade of diagonally set piers with torus, fillet and cavetto



<p>mouldings. Nave and south aisle have 15<sup>th</sup> century wagon roofs, with carved principal ribs, wall plates and under purlins. North transept has 19<sup>th</sup> century roof. Chancel window centre light is by Burne Jones with flanking ones by William Morris. The pitch pine king post roof has cusped arched braces and wind braces to chancel. East window of south aisle has William Morris glass and west window which is later and looks like Pre-Raphaelite work. Tower ceiling is divided into four panels by chamfered oak beams with mason's mitres at intersection. Fittings include high alter frontal panels by Ed. A E Prynn 1897, alabaster reredos, 16<sup>th</sup> century carved oak panels in rood screen, circular 19<sup>th</sup> century pitch pine pulpit with cusped arcading on turned shafts and choir stalls of similar design. The circular font is probably late Norman and of Catecluse stone. Some fine 17<sup>th</sup> century memorials.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid west-facing slopes, on the east side of the Tresillian River valley. On the break of the slope, the church is on a very slight slope. Below the churchyard the ground falls steeply away to the west.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church sits above the majority of the village, in a small church town, on the west-facing wooded slopes, with the Rectory, church rooms and schoolhouse enclosing it, forming a cohesive group. The rest of the village is centred on the river crossing in the base of the valley. Houses frame the churchyard to the south, east and north-west. The churchyard is a sub-rectangular walled enclosure, which provides the immediate setting, fringed by mature trees to the south and west.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views to and from the church are along the Tresillian River Valley. Key views are also between the church town and the rest of the village. Key views along Church Road, where the church is framed by the rectory to the south and by the school house to the south-east. Views west over the village and valley now include numerous large wind turbines, which dominate wider valley views. There are wide landscape views across the church, across the valley towards Probus, from the high ground near Trobus Farm to the west.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is somewhat screened by the trees, but the tower is a key landscape feature in the valley, rising above the canopy, being a <i>local landmark</i>.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The tower is a local landmark, within the Tresillian Valley, sensitive to any changes in the views in, around or through the valley landform.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The setting and near views, within the valley and the body of the church are enclosed and outward views are blocked by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected by a solar farm almost 3km away. Wider landscape views may include the church and solar farm, from the higher ground near Fraddon to the north and north-east. The solar farm is unlikely to compete in a landscape dominated by grey and white vertical turbines with dominant kinetic profiles.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>

<p><i>Asset Name: Church of St Crida</i></p>		
<p><i>Parish:</i> Grampound, with Creed</p>	<p><i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO</p>	
<p><i>Designation:</i> GI</p>	<p><i>Condition:</i> fair/good</p>	<p><i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.3.6-3.75km</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> 12<sup>th</sup> century Parish church extended mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> century. The tower was rebuilt in 1734. Restored 1904 by the then Squire of Trewithen. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. Tower in squared granite and elvan rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: The 12<sup>th</sup> century church may have been cruciform in plan, with nave and chancel in one and a north and south transept. The north transept was probably rebuilt circa mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> century, at about the same time that the south aisle and the south porch were added. The west tower was probably of the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, rebuilt in 1734. All the south windows are three-light, 15<sup>th</sup> century Perpendicular. The east end has a 15<sup>th</sup> century four-light Perpendicular window. The south porch is gabled, in squared granite with moulded granite wall-plate and kneelers to the gable. The outer doorway has triple shafts with carved capitals. The west tower is in three stages, on a hollow-chamfered plinth with set-back weathered buttresses, embattled parapet and large crocketed pinnacles. Third stage has three-light bell-openings, with hood moulds. North side has lancets for stair. Plastered interior walls. Tiled floor at the east end. Nave and chancel have 19<sup>th</sup> century wagon roof. South aisle and north transept have wagon roofs retaining 15<sup>th</sup> century carved ribs and bosses and wall-</p>		

plates, partly reconstructed in 1904. The nave and chancel have 5-bay arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with carved capitals. In the east wall of the transept there is a 12<sup>th</sup> century pillar piscina, with a trefoil hood over, which is probably later, of circa 14<sup>th</sup> century. Fragment of medieval wall painting above, with Gothic script. The north wall of the nave has a carved image bracket. The chancel has a piscina with trefoil arch; south aisle has piscina with wider trefoil arch. 19<sup>th</sup> century benches in chancel and carved wooden lectern and reader's desk, incorporating part of an early rood screen. 13<sup>th</sup> century stone font in south aisle, octagonal bowl in Catacleuse stone. Remains of 18<sup>th</sup> century memorial and alms box. Letter of thanks from Charles I, oil on board with bolektion-moulded headed frame, in south aisle. Royal Arms of George IV in the nave. Mostly 18<sup>th</sup> century memorials, one fine 16<sup>th</sup> century example to the Denys family and several 19<sup>th</sup> century examples. The south windows and the east window of the south aisle retain fragments of medieval glass.

*Topographical Location & Landscape Context:* Located on the mid west-facing slopes, on the west side of a promontory where a tributary joins the River Fal. The valley landform is the landscape context.

*Setting:* The church stands on the east side of the River Fal Valley, in the small village of Creed, south of Grampound. Located within a formerly sub-ovoid churchyard, bounded to the west with mature hedgebanks and trees, with extensions of the churchyard to the east and north, into adjacent fields. The church lies west and north of the other houses and cottages, all within gardens bounded by hedges. A large 19<sup>th</sup> century house stands to the east, with mature wooded grounds. The fields in the vicinity have mature hedgebanks and trees which give the village an enclosed character.

*Principal Views:* Views along and across the River Fal Valley, from the agricultural fields, views from the roads are enclosed by hedges and trees. Wider landscape views from the higher ground to the south across Creed, to Grampound, across to Golden settlement camp and to Trewithen.

*Landscape Presence:* The church tower is a visible feature within this section of the River Fal Valley. It does not have wider landscape presence, due to enclosure by trees and having a fairly squat tower.

*Sensitivity of Asset:* The tower is sensitive to any skyline profile challenges in the valley and the church to any significant modern landscape additions in the river valley context.

*Magnitude of Impact:* The solar farm is not expected to be visible from the church itself or from within Creed village. The solar farm may be visible from certain areas within the wider valley, from where the church is also visible, on the upper eastern slopes. It is expected that hedges and trees will be successful at blocking the majority of any views, even in the wider landscape. If parts of the solar farm appear in the distance, across the valley, north of Probus, it is unlikely to be visually prominent, due to the dark-coloured panels and is not expected to compete with the skyline profile of the tower in the foreground, in the valley landscape. Significant numbers of solar panels have already been inserted into this landscape near Grampound Road.

*Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible*

<i>Asset Name: Church of St Cornelly</i>		
<i>Parish: Tregoney Parish, Tregony</i>		<i>Within the ZTV: NO</i>
<i>Designation: GI</i>	<i>Condition: good</i>	<i>Distance to turbine: 3.4km</i>
<i>Description: Parish Church (parish of Cornelly no longer exists), dedicated to St Cornelly. 13<sup>th</sup> century origins, developed in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, with further work in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, before a 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration in 1866, under the guidance of Piers St Aubyn. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings and Delabole slate roofs with coped gable ends except to Chancel. Nave and chancel under one roof. West tower, short north aisle and south porch. Lancet 13<sup>th</sup> century window to right, in the north wall is in situ and has head cut from one piece of granite. Walling mostly 13<sup>th</sup> century but rebuilt under eaves with 19<sup>th</sup> century wall plate cornice. North aisle at east end is 1720 and built over tomb vault to Gregor family. East chancel window is Perpendicular survival and possibly dates from when the church was extended to east, probably 16<sup>th</sup> century. Porch with four-centred rubble arch under granite coped gable is central to nave south wall. Inner south door is pointed and may be 13<sup>th</sup> century as is most of south wall. Very slender and leaning tower of three stages; 13<sup>th</sup> century first stage of slatestone rubble with original west lancet window. Upper stages of granite ashlar are of reducing width and are divided by moulded string cornices. Ogee headed east window with slate louvres in third</i>		

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

<p>stage suggests a 14<sup>th</sup> century date but battlemented parapet and crocketed corner pinnacles are probably 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century. West window in upper stage has been mutilated at head. Wagon roofs to nave are 19<sup>th</sup> century but chancel roof incorporates 15<sup>th</sup> century wagon roof fragments. Porch wagon roof re-erected 17<sup>th</sup> century includes some bosses from main roof. Granite font with 12<sup>th</sup> century elvan base in Norman style but probably 17<sup>th</sup> century; hexagonal pine pulpit c.1700 with painted panels including coat of arms; pine pews with fielded panels. Some fine 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century memorials.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south-west facing slopes of a high ridge, which forms the north side of the river valley. The river valley is the landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The Church is built in the middle of a Medieval playing place or round which may have been associated with a Bronze Age burial mound. The banks of this feature survive within the churchyard. The enclosure is bounded by hedgebanks, with mature trees to the north, west and south-west sides, stone walls and formal gateway to the south. The church is within a private farm-holding, accessed down a drive to a large farm to the south-west, a lodge house to the south-east. Manicured lawns, paved pathways and parking areas enclose the church to the south. Enclosed by agricultural land to the north and west. A minor parish road runs to the east.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along and across the River Fal valley, from the church. There is an important view across to Tregoney to St Cubys Church. Inward views to the church are screened by the trees, the small tower having no presence outside of the enclosure.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church and church tower do not have wider landscape presence outside of their immediate setting. The building is wholly enclosed by the trees. In winter the small slimline tower's pinnacles may rise above the bare branches of the trees, the only time the asset would be visible in the wider landscape.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church would be sensitive to any changes in its immediate setting or in its River Fal valley views, or relationship with the townscape of Tregoney, in the valley below.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset is not within the ZTV and there is not expected to be any general inter-visibility. There would be no effect on key views.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>

<p><b>Asset Name: Church of St Cuby</b></p>		
<p>Parish: Cuby Parish, Tregony</p>	<p>Within the ZTV: NO</p>	
<p>Designation: GI</p>	<p>Condition: good</p>	<p>Distance to turbine: 3.9km</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> Parish church, with ancient origins. Dedicated to St Cuby c.6<sup>th</sup> century. Present structure shows development of fabric from 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century, partly rebuilt and lengthened 1828 and restored by St Aubyn circa 1899. Slatestone rubble, granite dressings and Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Plan of nave, chancel, west tower, north transept, south aisle and south porch. North transept walling is probably the earliest part of the church which survives in situ and is battered. Two stage west tower is probably late 14<sup>th</sup> century and has north-west and south-west diagonal buttresses with offsets, stair turret to north at east end, plinth and strings with ashlar battlements and slender corner crested pinnacles. Interior of nave has four-centred arch with standard A type (Pevsner) responds to north transept, and six bay arcade between nave/chancel and south aisle with octagonal piers and four-centred arches. Tower arch is tall and pointed with 2 centred door from tower to stair turret. Roofs of 1899 over nave, chancel and south aisle are arch braced. Norman font is round carved bowl over round central shaft with corner lugs carved with heads to form capitals. Hexagonal pulpit incorporating five 15<sup>th</sup> century carved oak bench and panels; 19<sup>th</sup> century pitch pine pews; James II painted coat of arms. 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century monuments.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The church stands on the southern edge of a promontory which projects west into the River Fal Valley. The church stands on a south-south-west facing, upper shallow slopes. The promontory is framed by steeper tributary valleys to the north and south. The Fal Valley is the landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church stands at the north end of the long main street in Tregony, on the north side of the road. The ancient township settlement lies to the south-west, the church would once have stood apart on the upper slopes. The town has now expanded to the south and west and north-east, the church</p>		

enclosed to the east and north by the modern school complex. The church sits in a small enclosed sub-ovoid cleared churchyard, bounded by stone-faced banks and mature trees.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the church tower along the top part of the main street in Tregony. Key views from the west side of the Fal Valley, on the approach along the A3078, where the church tower can be seen behind the village, standing on the skyline.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower has a skyline presence in the valley, but is not prominent, being quite low and enclosed within mature trees. The church tower is a <i>local landmark</i> but does not have wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church would be sensitive to any changes in its immediate setting or relationship with the townscape and immediate river valley.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not lie within the ZTV and there is not expected to be any inter-visibility. Some views from the high ridges on the Roseland Peninsula across the River Fal Valley, which include both Tregony and views towards Probus. The solar farm is expected to be easily locally blocked by hedges and trees in wider landscape views.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>

### 3.9.5 Wells

Holy wells are often very found in very secluded locations, or in association with churches or chapels. These are also usually very intimate monuments or structures, with little frame of reference with regard to the wider landscape. As such, unless located in immediate proximity to a proposed turbine, the impact of these developments is likely to be minimal.

#### What is important and why

Designated holy wells usually possess a wellhouse or related structural elements (evidential), and this may possess aesthetic/design value. They are usually associated with a particularly saint and/or some curative property (historical/associational). Most have lost all communal value, though some spiritual value may be regained where they are adopted by modern pagans.

<i>Asset Name:</i> <b>Holy Well At Venton Glidder Farm</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 0.8km
<i>Description:</i> Holy well. Possibly dedicated to St Clether, of ancient origin but present structure is probably 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Dressed granite and shale rubble. Rectangular plan. Square headed chamfered granite doorway.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper west-facing slopes of a steep tributary valley which runs south-west into the Tresillian river. The tributary valley is the landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a long private farm track the well stands on a large farmstead, the railway cutting through the valley to the north-west on the lower slopes, a minor parish road runs on the lower wooded slopes to the west and another runs to the south and south-east. The farmstead is long and elongated with a mixture of modern and historic buildings, some of which have been converted for holiday use. Set in a small enclosure, bounded by fields to the east and the farmyard to the west, the well is separated from the buildings by the main lane within the farmstead.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are enclosed, some views across the farmstead to the well, but it appears in an area with mature trees. The small 17 <sup>th</sup> century well house may be visible. Generally wider views across the valley, although it is generally screened by woods.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no landscape presence; it is not even particularly visible in its immediate setting.		

<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The holy well was not designed with views in mind, although the decorative well house would have been. It is not a landscape feature but a specific spiritual building, associated with a spring, it relates only to its immediate setting.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm would not be visible directly. Wide views down the valley towards the Tresillian and Probus may include the farmstead and glimpses to the solar farm. This has no impact on the historical importance of the well, or architectural value of the well house building.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>

### 3.9.6 Prehistoric Settlements

#### *Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles*

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall and, to a lesser extent, in Devon, where they are often referred to as hillslope enclosures. These settlements date to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, most being abandoned by the sixth century AD. Formerly regarded as the primary settlement form of the period, it is now clear that unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

These monuments are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements. Such is the density of these earthwork and cropmark enclosures in Cornwall (close to one every 1km<sup>2</sup>), it is difficult to argue that any one example – and particularly those that survive only as a cropmarks – is of more than local importance, even if it happens to be Scheduled.

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

#### **What is important and why**

Smaller Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain structural and artefactual information, and represent a time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they may also be subject to reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain their earthworks, but many no longer exist in an appreciable form.

<i>Asset Name:</i> <b>Round 500m west of Parkengear Farm</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 1km
<i>Description:</i> Later Prehistoric to Romano-British round. The round is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 110m across. It has a single enclosing bank of earth and small stones which, around the north side, has been modified to function as a field boundary. The west half of this is a scarp, around 2.8m wide and up to 3.3m high externally, with post-medieval style stone revetment in places. To the		

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

<p>east, the bank takes the form of a hedge bank 2m wide and 1m high with some stone facing. Around the south side the enclosing bank is visible as an earthwork, spread by cultivation to a width of 10m-15m, up to around 0.8m high outside and 0.3m inside. An external ditch surrounding the bank, partly silted or filled up, appears on aerial photographs. It can also be seen on the ground around the north and on the south east sides as a curving hollow up to 9m wide and 0.4m deep. The interior of the round generally slopes west, following the natural gradient, but it is raised and slightly concave.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Situated on a moderate south-west slope, south of Probus, looking into the confluence of two small watercourse valleys.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a wedge-shaped block of agricultural land south of the Probus settlement, with the A390 to the south-east and south, Wag Lane to the west and Tregony Road to the east. The asset is contained within, and forms part of, the boundary of a field, of irregular shape, within the centre of the block defined by these roads. The hedgebanks which bound the fields are high with mature trees.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Direct views inwards and outwards views are expected to be quite enclosed due to the hedgebanks.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The banks which have been incorporated into the field system are visible; the rest of the asset is fairly shallow earthworks, which are wholly blocked by the later hedgebanks of the surrounding fields. The irregular-shaped field is identifiable, but holds no visual dominance.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A former mixed function of settlement and defence would mean the asset was positioned for views. It would be sensitive to any changes in the immediate setting and to some extent within wider landscape views.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm will not be visible from the asset, which is not in the ZTV; a high ridge lying between. There may be wider landscape views across Probus, from the west side of the Tresilian Valley, which include to some extent both the asset and the solar farm.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>

<p><b>Asset Name: Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa</b></p>		
<p><i>Parish:</i> Probus</p>		<p><i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO</p>
<p><i>Designation:</i> SAM</p>	<p><i>Condition:</i> fair/good</p>	<p><i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1.8-2km</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> The monument is known, from a combination of extant remains, excavation, and geophysical survey, to comprise a roughly square prehistoric defended enclosure of about 2ha with extramural occupation extending from its eastern side for a distance of at least 140m. Beyond this to the north, south and east sides a further 10m margin is included in the scheduling as it is believed that the remains also survive in this area. It may represent part of an external vicus, a native trading settlement set up under Roman auspices or a Romano-British village. The enclosure is formed of a bank and external ditch. The bank survives on the northern part of the defensive circuit with maximum dimensions of 1.8m in height and 10m in width. Elsewhere it is preserved, in field walls and hedgerows on the western and southern sides and by a scarp on the eastern side where it has been reduced by cultivation. The enclosure has rounded corners. The bank is fronted by a ditch which is again most visible on the northern side where it has a maximum width of 8m and retains a depth of about 0.4m; the ditch is visible as a slight depression around most of the remainder of the circuit. On the eastern side of the defences, the bank terminals were curved and revetted in stone to respect a massive timber gate structure and a causeway.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> It is situated near the crest of a spur, on a slight south facing slope, west of the River Fal. A combe runs away to the south-east from the south-east corner of the enclosure.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The monument stands on the western side of the River Fal Valley, just east of the Trewithen Estate. The monument now forms part of the modern fieldscape and falls within a private landholding; the barns and farmyard lie to the south-east, accessed via a track.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The site was positioned for views across to the River Fal Valley and it would appear these were the principal views, the site possibly associated with trade along the river. Current views are restricted by mature hedgebanks. Wider landscape views are achieved from high ground across the Fal</p>		

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

River, back across the site, where the skyline is dominated by the wooded Trewithen Estate.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument can be distinguished as an oddly-regular field enclosure, but has no wider presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Visibility would have been a prime consideration; this asset would be sensitive to changes in the local and wider landscape views. However, due to its enclosure by modern fields, its principal value is now evidential.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would be no impact on setting. There would be no expected impact to outward or local views. Wider landscape views looking west would be expected to have views to the solar farm blocked by the woods of the Trewithen Estate.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i>

<b>Asset Name: 'Round' 390m south-west of Trethurffe</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Ladock		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> poor	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 2km
<i>Description:</i> This scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round. The round is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 60m east-west by 50m north-south overall. It has a rampart of earth and stone, spread by ploughing, forming a rounded bank up to 14m wide and 0.5m high. The round may have a buried ditch feature, which encloses it. The interior of the round is slightly raised.		
<i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Situated on a slight north-west slope above the Tresillian River, with a fairly steep tributary valley on its north side.		
<i>Setting:</i> Enclosed within an agricultural field, with mature hedgebanks. Ladock Road, a minor parish road to the west and to the north is the minor parish road to Grampond. The field is just to the south-east of the village.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are expected to be views to the Tresillian valley from the location. It is quite wooded at this point however, and this reduces outwards views. No views out of the field for the actual asset, as it survives only as low earthworks. Landscape views across Ladock from the north and north-west may technically include the asset but it would not be visible and the solar farm would be visually blocked by topography.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset survives only as low earthworks and is not visible outside of the field. It has no wider presence. It is only really visible on aerial photographs.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A former mixed function of settlement and defence would mean the asset was positioned for views, probably over the river crossing. It would be sensitive to any changes in the immediate and wider valley views and any impacts on its immediate setting.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The asset does not lie within the ZTV. It does not appear within wider valley views, blocked by the field hedgebanks due to poor above-ground survival. No impact on the immediate field setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i>		

<b>Asset Name: Round 450m south of Tregeagle</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Tresillian		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 3.7km
<i>Description:</i> The monument includes a round of the later Prehistoric to Roman periods, situated on a moderately steep south-east slope to the north of Tresillian, above the upper tidal reaches of the Tresillian River. The round is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 70m north-south by 60m east-west. It has an enclosing bank, visible on old aerial photographs, partly incorporated in a relatively recent boundary around the north and west sides. The enclosing bank has an external ditch, visible on the ground on the north, east, and south-east sides, where it is 5m-6m wide, and open to a depth of approximately 0.7m, increasing to 1.5m on the downhill (south-east) side. Most of the interior of the round falls away with the natural slope to the south-east. Inside the bank on the north-west side is a		

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

<p>more gently sloping area some 20m across. The original entrance is considered to be on the south side. An old map records the name Round Meadow for the field containing much of the round; the name clearly refers to its earthworks. Old maps also show a later settlement to the south of the round with two buildings situated on the line of the enclosing earthworks; part of the external ditch on the east side was also reused, forming a trackway.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper steep, south-east to south slopes, on the west side of the Tresilian river valley. A steep combe to the south carries a tributary into the river valley to the east.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The asset lies on the slopes above Tresilian village, to the north-west. The A390 road runs through the village. The asset is now used as a field enclosure amongst larger fields, with a wooded scrubby valley combe to the south, a narrow band of woodland to the east, and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing developments along Fairfax Road and Lower Park. The asset is not accessible and is very enclosed.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views would have been designed along, through and across the river valley and down to the estuary. The ground on the other side of the valley, to the south, rises steeply to near Carhathen, where the best views of the asset can be achieved; it is barely discernible in these views due to overgrowth, trees and houses. In its immediate setting it is not visible and is not publicly accessible.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has been subsumed into the agricultural field pattern and the settlement has now extended to its edges, reducing its landscape presence further.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> A mixed function of settlement and defence would mean the asset was positioned for views. It would be sensitive to any changes in the immediate valley views. Its immediate setting is already compromised by the encroaching settlement.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> From the higher ground to the east, it is expected that views up and along the Tresilian River Valley would include the asset in the foreground and glimpses of the solar farm in the distance. The lack of visibility of the asset means this has little further impact on its experiential value, which is already so reduced.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>

<p><b>Asset Name: 'Round' and annex 720m WSW of Tregear</b></p>		
<p>Parish: Ladock</p>		<p>Within the ZTV: YES</p>
<p>Designation: SAM</p>	<p>Condition: fair/good</p>	<p>Distance to turbine: 4km</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> A later prehistoric to Romano-British round with an annexe. The overall plan is irregular. The round measures about 90m across. It has an enclosing bank 10m-16m wide, 0.6m-0.9m high externally and up to 0.2m high internally. The exposed material of the bank is shillet stones. On the north east side, it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank. The external ditch is around 13m wide and 0.3m- 0.7m deep. The rounds interior is fairly level. The approximate external dimensions of the annexe are 65m north-south by 50m east-west. It has an enclosing bank of earth and stone, visible on the north side as a slight earthwork which extends around the east and south sides. An external ditch, now buried, appears on aerial photographs.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Situated on a slight south-west slope on top of an undulating ridge east of Trispen, the ridge forming a watershed between Trevella Stream and another valley, with an unnamed watercourse.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in an arable field and truncated by a hedgebank, on a high ridge, within a block of fields. Minor parish roads to the north and west, Tregear Farm lying to the north-east.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Generally from the location of the round there are wide outward views back towards Grampond and Probus, to the south-east and east. There are little to no views from the actual asset, at ground level, blocked by the hedgebanks of the surrounding fields. There are expected to be views back west, across the unnamed watercourse valley from the high ridge, near Trobus Farm, inwards to the general location of the asset, which is not expected to be visible.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Surviving as only shallow earthworks, easily locally blocked by the banks which enclose it within the fields and the crops which grow over it. Therefore it has no wider presence.</p>		



<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The round may have had a mixed settlement and semi-defensive function, for which views would have been important across the ridge and to the two valleys which frame it. The enclosure and truncation of the asset has affected its sensitivity and the experience of the asset.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The upper southern part of the solar farm would be generally visible north of Probus, across the Tresillian valley, but not directly from the asset, due to local blocking from hedgebanks.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>

### 3.9.7 Hillforts and Earthworks

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

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

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

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

#### **What is important and why**

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

<i>Asset Name:</i> <b>Golden Camp hillfort</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO	
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.2.6-3km
<i>Description:</i> A large univallate hillfort. The defences enclose an irregular pear-shaped area of about 3.4ha which tapers to a blunted point at its eastern end. The interior of the hillfort has maximum		

<p>dimensions of 290m east-west by 160m north-south and is defended by a single rampart and ditch which is well preserved over much of its circuit. The rampart, which is flat topped, has a considerable inner and outer scarp; it has an average height of 1.5m and achieves an average width of 10m where it survives best on the north and west sides, the southern side having been reduced by cultivation. The rampart is fronted by a 'U'-shaped ditch which is on average 1.8m deep and 4.7m wide, but is wider and somewhat deeper along the western side where the ground is flatter; elsewhere it has been filled by cultivation. There is a 10m wide causeway on the western side, where the ditch terminals turn in slightly, probably marking the site of the original entrance; this gap also has the advantage of facing the only reasonably level approach.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The asset lies on the break of a south-facing slope, on the eastern edge of a spur which overlooks the River Fal Valley, forming the west banks.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a large open agricultural field, east of the medieval settlement of Golden. The asset is wrapped around with trees on the lower slopes to the north, north-east and east, with a small parish road to the south. A steep valley combe runs to the north, another combe to the south. The asset is very enclosed within its immediate setting.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across and within the River Fal Valley, to the east, and south-east. Views across the asset from a summit of a hill to the south-south-west, looking north-east across the hillfort towards Grampound. Landscape views across the Fal Valley, looking across the asset, west-north-west, towards Trewithen.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The hillfort is a visible feature, but is not prominent, in wider landscape views, being enclosed by trees.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was designed to hold landscape primacy in the valley below; it is very sensitive to changes within this landscape context. Views are very important, for its defensive and territorial functions.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Two, very large turbines have been installed not far from this asset to the east of Grampound, north-east of the asset and interrupt/dominate all wider valley views. The asset lies outside of the ZTV and there would be no inter-visibility.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>

<p><i>Asset Name:</i> <b>Resugga Castle univallate hillfort</b></p>		
<p><i>Parish:</i> St Stephen in Brannel</p>		<p><i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO</p>
<p><i>Designation:</i> SAM</p>	<p><i>Condition:</i> good</p>	<p><i>Distance to turbine:</i> 4.5km</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> A small, singly-embanked hillfort, with a single entrance to the NW. The entrance faces an outer enclosure also with an entrance to the NW. A ditch and double bank projects NW from the entrance to the outer enclosure. The hillfort encloses a sub-circular area 70m by 60m, markedly flattened along its SE side where it follows the crest of a steep scarp down to the St Stephens River. The interior, which is featureless, is enclosed by a single, well-preserved earth and rubble rampart, standing 2m high and 10m wide along the NW side, with slightly expanded terminals bordering the entrance gap, and reduced to 0.5m high along the SE side. The outer ditch remains 1 - 1.5m deep, with a rock-cut outer face visible in places. Beyond the NW sector of the enclosure, an outer enclosure has been defined by two portions of rampart c.45m long, each parallel with, and 35-40m from, the main enclosure, and separated by an entrance gap in line with that of the main hillfort enclosure. These ramparts each survive to 2m high and 10m wide, and have an outer ditch 1-1.5m deep. Beyond their ditches, a hollowed route-way formed by a double bank and central ditch extends in a straight line NW from the enclosure entrance for c.55m.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> The monument straddles the summit of a hilltop, its main enclosure lying on the gentle south-east slope bordering a steep scarp down to the St Stephens River close to its confluence with the River Fal.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on Crow Hill, within several small irregular fenced enclosures, which wrap around the monument. The slopes to the south-east and south-west are wooded. A minor parish road runs past the site to the west. The railway line cuts through the slopes below the castle to the south-east and south. Fields bound the site to the north and across the road to the west. The small settlement of</p>		

Coombe lies to the north-east in the valley.
<i>Principal Views:</i> It has excellent long-distance views over the surrounding countryside, especially to the west and south-west down the Fal River Valley. Distant views north-west to the high ground dominated by the china clay workings around St Stephen. Some landscape views from the north-east, looking west and south-west.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has retained high earthworks and is substantially complete; it lies out in fairly open agricultural land, above a steep valley with expansive views. The earthworks are covered in scrub and overgrowth which somewhat disguises them in the landscape. It is therefore not as visually prominent as intended.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Visibility would have been a prime consideration. The asset was designed to hold landscape primacy in the valley below. This asset is sensitive to changes in the local and wider landscape views; important, for its relative defensive and territorial functions.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The solar farm may be glimpsed within wider landscape views (c.5-10km) which also include the asset from along the Fal Valley, from the north-east and north. There would be no direct views and no impact on setting. Key valley views in the immediate area are unaffected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i>

### 3.9.8 Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)

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

#### What is important and why

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

<i>Asset Name:</i> <b>Trewithen Estate</b>		
<i>Parish:</i> Probus	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)	
<i>Designation:</i> RPG/GI	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> c.1-2.5km
<i>Description:</i> Early and mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century pleasure grounds which form the setting for an early 20 <sup>th</sup>		

<p>century woodland garden, together with 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century parkland. Trewithen was purchased in 1715 by Philip Hawkins and the Hawkins family significantly developed the house and created and expanded the park between 1723 and 1829. In 1903, the estate passed to a nephew of the Heywood Johnstone family, who retains the estate today. During the First World War the government requisitioned timber from the pleasure grounds, the clearance of which allowed the establishment of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland garden planted with collections of rhododendrons and camellias. The c.80ha site comprises some 6ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c.74ha of parkland. The informal woodland gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally to the south and west of the house, with an area of lawns on the east-facing slope to the east of the house, and a walled garden to the west. The famous serpentine lawn, framed by the extensive collection of camellias, runs away from the house to the south. The walled garden is situated immediately south of the service and stable yard, and is enclosed by 18<sup>th</sup> century brick walls.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location &amp; Landscape Context:</i> Set on undulating land east of Probus, falling to the gentle slopes of the River Fal to the east. Incorporating a steep combe north-east of the house, which runs east and then curves south around the estate, forming a wide shallow valley. Another forked valley runs away from the house to the south-west. The whole site is on a south-east-facing slope.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Situated to the south of the A390 road, east of the village of Probus and west of Grampound, bounded to the north by the A390 road. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a minor road leading south from the A390 road to Tregony, while the southern boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads west from the former road towards Probus. To the west the site adjoins agricultural land. Trewithen House lies at the centre, with Home Farm to the north-east and with sweeping parkland to the north, north-east and east. To the south and south-west are the specimen woodland gardens and serpentine lawn, with more parkland beyond.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Key views within the parkland are to and from the north from the front courtyard framed by the pavilions; south along the serpentine lawn and through the woodland gardens; east across the ha-ha to sweeping parkland scattered with historic oaks. There are extensive views south and south-west from the pleasure grounds and park, which are framed by woodland south-east of the house and outside the Registered site. From the north entrance to the site there are wide views north across adjacent agricultural land.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The designed landscape of the estate makes its presence felt within the wider and more open agricultural landscape by the dense woodlands that fringe the park. This is particularly noticeable along the A390 road, where the parkland and its impressive wide gated entrance set against the trees is a dominant feature.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Designed landscapes such as at Trewithen are very sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, which may impact upon long vistas and carriage-drive views, throughout the parkland.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There would not be meaningful views across the estate to the solar farm due to the mature woodland fringes. The undulating terrain means many areas are shielded from views, only the areas to the north-west appear within the ZTV. The experiential value of the designed vistas along the serpentine lawn, across the parkland and towards the house and pavilions would not be affected.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i></p>

### 3.9.9 Historic Landscape

#### *General Landscape Character*

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

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of solar PVs than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of

sites than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, quarries and turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual solar PV parks is open to question, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

- The proposed site would be erected within the *Mid Fal Plateau* Landscape Character Area (LCA) an area of gently undulating elevated farmland dissected by deep river valleys that fall within the Fal Ria with Truro and Falmouth LCA (Cornwall Council). The Mid Fal Plateau is characterised as a gently-undulating elevated plateau farmland dissected by the Tresillian River and its tributaries. The farmland contains a high proportion of arable, with relatively few farmland trees outside of the plantations associated with estate centres. It is defined by a regular, but not obviously planned, fieldscape, with scattered settlement and few larger settlements. The Mid Fal Plateau interlocks with the Fal Ria LCA, an extensive inland and coastal LCA but which can for the purposes of this assessment be defined as the valleys leading down to Carrick Roads. These are often steep and swathed in woodland, and are home to a number of estate centres associated with parkland and ornamental planting. There are a number of settlement centres located in the base of the valleys, and some were formerly ports (e.g. Tregony). In both instances, the landscape is very rural, and maintains a sense of enclosed tranquillity.
- From a historic landscape perspective, the proposal would clearly be an intrusive new element in this largely agricultural landscape, although there are numerous conspicuous turbines and other modern intrusions. The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to solar PV developments in these areas (i.e. outside the AONB) is moderate (Cornwall Council 2013b), although the sensitivity of the historic landscape and its scenic value is classed as high in both instances. There are a number of PV developments in the area, which would make this one less noticeable and incongruous. The nature of the terrain ensures that its visual effects are somewhat mitigated by the scale of the landform and the presence of some deciduous woodland. The Fal Ria LCA, wholly located within the valleys, would be effectively shielded from direct line-of-sight by the intervening hills. Despite these mitigating factors, the effect on the visual and scenic qualities of the historic landscape is likely to be **negative/moderate**.
- The development will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

### 3.9.10 Aggregate Impact

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

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect includes a very small number of designated heritage assets. The assessment suggests that only two assets; the Church of St. Probus and the Probus Conservation Area (negligible to negative/minor) would suffer a quantifiable though minimal level of harm. On that basis the aggregate impact is taken to be **negligible**.

### 3.9.11 Cumulative Impact

*Where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development affecting its setting, to accord with NPPF policies, consideration still needs to be given to whether additional change will further detract from, or can enhance, the significance of the asset. Negative change could include severing the last link between an asset and its original setting; positive change could include the restoration of a building's original designed landscape or the removal of structures impairing views of a building.*

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2015, 4

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

GLVIA 2013, 123

The visual impact of a single PV Solar Park can be harmful in some instances, but the cumulative impact may undoubtedly eclipse this in many areas. An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account operational developments, those with planning consent, and those still in the planning process. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character.

In terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, the proposed solar park would be located approximately 4km from the approved or constructed large solar developments (i.e. over 2ha or 1MW size) at Carnemough Farm, Grampond Road; Trendeal Farm, Ladock; Hewas Farm, Ladock; all to the north and from Tregassow Farm, St Erme to the west. There are numerous other large PV sites at over 5km distance to the north and east. On balance, the cumulative impact is taken to be **negative/moderate**.

## 3.10 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM	32911	3 bowl barrows north-west of Homer Downs	SW8946353419	
SAM	32950	'Round' and annex 720m WSW of Tregear	SW8628750322	Negligible
SAM	32963	'Round' 330m south-east of Penhale	SW8849551023	
SAM	32965	'Round' 390m south-west of Trethurffe	SW8959850581	Neutral
SAM	15007	Resugga Castle univallate hillfort	SW9396151064	Negligible
SAM	29683	Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa	SW9187948266	Neutral
SAM	29682	Golden Camp hillfort	SW9245446853	Neutral
SAM	32964	Round 500m west of Parkengear Farm	SW8991447182	Neutral
SAM	32960	Round 450m south of Tregear	SW8669346566	Negligible
SAM	24271	Medieval wayside cross base on Creed Hill,	SW9349347880	
SAM	32934	'Round' 790m north east of Trebollack	SW8942144233	
GI	62738	Church of St Ladoca	SW8945750986	Negligible
GI	62794	Church of St Probus	SW8990147728	Negligible to Negative/minor
GI	62778	Trewithen House and 2 associated pavilions	SW9130947516	Neutral
GI	71366	Church of St Crida	SW9349147224	Negligible
GI	62837	Church of St Cuby	SW9276245252	Neutral
GI	62914	Church of St Cornelly	SW9164945154	Neutral
GII*	71349	Garlenick	SW9443050198	
GII*	71402	Manor House, 1, 2 & 3 fore street	SW9361548268	
GII*	62832	Barn & Engine Houses North of Trewithen	SW9144947731	
GII*	62747 62751 62748	Golden Manor, The Keep 50m East of Golden Manor, Barn with Gate Piers and Adjoining Building	SW9204546847	
GII*	62939	Almshouses	SW9236044812	
RPG	1488	Trewithen Park and Garden	SW9117247510	Neutral
GII	62732	Trelasick Cottage	SW8753352628	
GII	62724	Lower Trelasick	SW8754252565	
GII	62734	Trendeal Vean	SW8905352500	
GII	62733	Trendeal Farmhouse	SW8926052442	
GII	508987	Milestone 30m South of No. 2 Eden Cottages	SW8994852258	
GII	62729	Three Acres Farmhouse	SW8992252040	
GII	62721	Hay Farmhouse	SW8667151120	
GII	62730	Tregear (North)	SW8692450552	
GII	62731	Tregear (South)	SW8697550523	
GII	62725	Nansough Manor	SW8769350723	
GII	62726	Penhale Farmhouse	SW8816351100	
GII	62736	Gate Piers & Wall North of Trobus Farm	SW8860950842	
GII	62720	Gunnamanning Farmhouse	SW8929051471	
GII	62727	St Ladoca's Well	SW8955551213	
GII	-	11 Grade II Listed structures in Ladock	SW8932250898	
GII	62718	Gate Piers South West Of Trethurffe	SW8989350737	
GII	62771	Trenowth Barton (West)	SW9302250630	
GII	62770	Trenowth Barton (East) With Garden Wall	SW9303850618	
GII	62772	Trenowth Mill	SW9364250589	
GII	62773	Trenowth Millers House	SW9366650601	
GII	71458	Railway Viaduct Over The River Fal	SW9371850722	
GII	71351	Pair of Gate Piers c.50m SW of Garlenick	SW9437550169	
GII	71350	Garden Walls & Gazebo South Of Garlenick	SW9443250155	
GII	71358	Nantellan	SW9437249678	
GII	71364	Trevillick Farmhouse	SW9388449228	
GII	62744	Benallack Farmhouse & Garden Walls	SW9291949530	

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

GII	62766	Tregellas Farmhouse	SW9188749197	
GII	62769	Trenithan Bennett	SW9087049352	Negligible
GII	62789	Holy Well At Venton Glidder Farm	SW9015449399	Neutral
GII	62788	Treworyan Farmhouse	SW8989250155	
GII	62758	Knoll Farmhouse	SW8928549666	
GII	508985	Milestone C.500m north of Cuskayne Farm	SW8904249316	
GII	62735	Trobus Farmhouse	SW8864850364	Negligible
GII	62776	Treverbryn Farmhouse Garden Wall, etc.	SW8822849288	Negligible
GII	63925	Trehane Veau Farmhouse	SW8627549305	
GII	63921	Tregassow House	SW8548949046	
GII	63921	Finger Direction Post at SW863483	SW8630948418	
GII	62767	Trehane Coach House	SW8653948276	
GII	62768	Ruins Of Trehane House and Garden Wall	SW8659048213	
GII	62774	Trethowa	SW8828448357	Neutral
GII	508984	Milestone at Top of Tresowgar Lane	SW8861547985	
GII	62763	Spring Cottage	SW8864447691	
GII	508980	Milestone C.235m west of West End Bungalow	SW8889547746	
GII	62745	Cuskayne Farmhouse	SW8907648804	Negligible
GII	62759	Lamellyn Farmhouse	SW8942548271	Negligible
CA	-	Probus Conservation Area, inc 9 GII buildings	SW8985747793	Negligible to Negative/minor
GII	508361	Milestone c.74m South-West Of Reservoir	SW9043747820	
GII	62761	Parkengear	SW9038647342	
GII	62830	Entrance Gate 500m North-west of Trewithen	SW9093347781	
GII	62785	Gate With Piers 300m North-west of Trewithen	SW9101347647	
GII	62781	Kitchen Garden Walls west Of Trewithen	SW9122947509	
GII	62784	Gate With Piers 110m North-east of Trewithen	SW9138547580	
GII	62787	Pavilions & Shed Trewithen Home Farm	SW9152847699	
GII	62786	Entrance Gate 500m North-east of Trewithen	SW9176847754	
GII	62743	3 Grade II Listed buildings at Barteliver Farm	SW9242447982	
GII	-	53 Grade II Listed structures in Grampound	SW9344948368	
GII	71357	Nancor Farmhouse	SW9479048167	
GII	71363	Tregonjohn Farmhouse	SW9397247149	
GII	71369 71346 71347	Gates & Piers; Creed House and Barn, Stables	SW9366247206	
GII	71367- 71369	3 Grade II Listed structures associated with Church of St Crida	SW9353947200	
GII	62777	Trevilvas Farmhouse, Garden Wall, etc.	SW9250647415	
GII	62756 62755	Golden Mill House Golden Mill And Adjoining Cartshed	SW9282746668	
GII		Ice House, Wall And Ash House, Golden Manor; Mounting Block & Adjoining Walling; Wall, 5m North-west of Golden Manor; Wall 30m South-east of Golden Manor; Holy Well 200m East of Golden Manor;	SW9205446873 SW9203646881 SW9203246874 SW9206746810 SW9222946851	
GII	62836	Carveth Farmhouse and Outbuildings	SW9361745903	
GII	62762	Pomery Farmhouse	SW9208346178	
GII	508988	Milestone 325m South-west of Trevorva Farm	SW8920146529	
GII	508993	Milestone 50m west of West Trelowthas	SW8849046404	
GII	62775	Holy Well At Trelowthas	SW8842446855	
GII	62746	Geen Millhouse And Adjoining Buildings	SW8799847175	
GII	508983	Milestone 30m South of Garage, Denas Water	SW8763346926	
GII	62765	2 Storey Barn and Shippon, Tregeagle Farm	SW8673346996	
GII	62764	Tregeagle Farmhouse	SW8675046980	
GII	-	9 Grade II Listed Buildings in Tresillian	SW8702046484	



Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

GII	62811	Polsue Manor	SW8587046094	
GII	508992	Milestone 125m North Of Tregerrick Cottage	SW8764745208	
GII	62862	Cottage at NGR 876 451	SW8767845082	
GII	62867	Well at NGR877 451	SW8770245064	
GII	62757	Great Trewirgie Farmhouse	SW8889645164	
GII	62760	Little Trewirgie Farmhouse	SW8924244893	
GII, RPG	62915	Trewarthenick	SW9030744260	
GII	508365	Milestone 36m North of Cornelly Lodge	SW9172645173	
GII	62943	Ruan Cottage	SW9190144556	
CA	--	Tregony Conservation Area, inc 26 GII buildings	SW9252744919	
GII	508362	Milestone 186m South Of Telephone Exchange	SW9164448612	
Historic Landscape		-	-	Negative/moderate
Aggregate Impact		-	-	Negligible
Cumulative Impact		-	-	Negative/moderate

Table 3: Summary of impacts, the assets in grey are listed but were not assessed as they fall outside of the ZTV or at too great a distance to be impacted.

## 4.0 Conclusion

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The proposal site is clearly located within an area of *Anciently Enclosed* farmland (AEL), and traces of medieval strip fields are still identifiable within the surrounding fieldscape. The three fields which form the proposal site have to some extent been rationalised within the post-medieval period. The land formerly belonged to part of the Churchtown holdings (i.e. part of Probus village), and was likely once part of the Manor of Probus, and part of the former monastic holding.

There are six Grade I and seven Grade II\* Listed buildings within 5km of the site and eleven Scheduled Ancient Monuments, however, the majority fall outside of the ZTV. There are seven relevant Grade II Listed buildings, one Conservation Area and one Registered Park and Garden within 5km.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed solar park by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The Conservation Area and Church at Probus, are the only designated heritage assets which are likely to suffer any measurable impact from the proposed developments, and this is likely to be very minimal (**negligible to negative/minor**).

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

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- Probus Tithe Map and Apportionment
- Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map, 1888
- Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map, 1908

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR A DESK BASED ASSESSMENT & HVIA AT LAND AT PENQUARRY FARM, PROBUS, CORNWALL.

**Location:** Land at Penquarry Farm  
**Parish:** Probus  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** Centred on SW 89961 48342  
**Proposal:** Proposed Solar Farm Site  
**OASIS Record ID:** Southwes1-217135  
**Date:** 08-07-2015

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Jenny Hannam of Community Energy Plus (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for a desk based assessment and HVIA to be undertaken in advance of the application for planning for the above solar farm and for related off site analysis and reporting. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council's Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment (SDOHE).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Probus is located c.8km north-east of Truro in an area of steep hills between the River Tresillian which runs through Truro; and the River Fal c.3.20km to the east that runs through Falmouth.. Probus is bypassed by the A390 to the south and east and the main railway line into Cornwall to the north and west. The site is located along Ladock Road, c.350m north of the centre of Probus and covers three fields in a line running north-south, which slope down steeply in the south field and moderately in the middle/north field, to the north-north-east.

The site is located in the parish of Probus, which lies within in the Deanery and west division of the Hundred of Powder. The manor of Probus is recorded in the Domesday Book as a holding of the Canons of St Probus's Church. In Domesday, Probus is referred to as *Lannbrebois*; 'Church of St Probus'.

The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) for the immediate area surrounding the proposed site includes: a spread of Bronze Age barrows (e.g. HER no. 22977, 55147), Iron Age 'rounds' (e.g. HER no.22966, 23026, 50693) and a findspot in Probus of two Neolithic hand axes (Her no.22547); possible Romano-British field-systems (e.g. HER no.50689); and a number of surviving Medieval settlements, including Probus, which had a monastery (HER no. 22543.20) and a 15<sup>th</sup> century Grade I Listed Church. Probus itself includes a designated Conservation Area that contains a number of Grade II Listed post-medieval buildings. Excavations by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) around Probus include: investigations along the A390, south-east of the site, in 1995 that revealed a Bronze Age barrow at Trelowthas Manor Farm and a possible Neolithic enclosure that were both identified through prior geophysical survey; and a watching brief of a cable trench in 2002 that revealed post-medieval features of agricultural and possible industrial activity. A possible Bronze Age field system was revealed north-west of the site towards Ladock at Treverbyn Farm during a monitoring and recording by SWARCH in 2013. The wide spread of archaeological potential and probable continuity in utilized landscape/topography make the likely presence of archaeological deposits or remains a genuine possibility.

#### 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 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 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;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;

- 3.1.6 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### **4.0 METHOD**

##### **4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:**

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

##### **4.2 Walkover survey:**

4.2.1 The proposed solar development location will be examined for evidence of archaeological remains i.e. unrecorded earthworks or artefactual material identified in the topsoil.

##### **4.3 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):**

4.3.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be used during the archaeological VIA.

4.3.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II\* Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all Registered Parks/Gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 5km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

4.3.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

4.3.4 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 SDOHE on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the SDOHE in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.**

##### **5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number southwes1-217135.**

#### **6.0 MONITORING**

6.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the SDOHE and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

6.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS record.

6.1.3 SWARCH will notify the SDOHE upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

#### **7.0 ARCHIVE**

- 7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHÉ)(<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>).  
The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM), with regard to deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 7.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
- 7.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the RCM, and in a timely fashion.
- 7.2.3 If the RCM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RCM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the SDOHE. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RCM obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 7.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 7.5 SWARCH will notify the SDOHE upon the completion of:  
i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and  
ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 7.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the SDOHE and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 7.7 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 8.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**  
Even where works are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/ excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 9.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 9.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Samuel Walls; the archaeological desk based assessment and HVIA will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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## Appendix 2

### Heritage Assets within 1km of the site



Map of nearby Heritage Assets as listed on the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record (HER)

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
22538	CUSKAYNE - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British field system	Cropmark	The OS 1813 map and Greenwood's map both name Cuskayne farm as "Carvear". This name, first recorded in 1337, means "great fort". Therefore Sheppard searched for a round or fort in the vicinity. He noted, on an aerial photograph, some distinct parallel lines, cut by an existing hedge, seeming to form a rectangle. The area covered by the cropmark is the top part of a grass covered hill slope; Sheppard considers the farm itself to be a better location for a round. It seems more likely that the features on the aerial photos are the remains of field boundaries. Two sections of curved bank and curved ditch are also visible and whilst they appear to form a sub-circular feature, this is considered coincidental.
22547	PROBUS - Neolithic findspot	Findspot	Two greenstone axes were found in Lewman Road in Probus in the late 1960s. They are now in the Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro.
22977	TREWITHEN - Bronze Age barrow	Extant	Sheppard records three very large blocks of white quartz, half buried in a small mound on which some trees are growing, in a field called Menagwidden in 1840. Menagwidden may be derived from meneth meaning 'hill', and guyn meaning 'white'. This may be the site of a Bronze Age barrow.
22996	HELLAND - Iron Age round,	Cropmark &	Hitchens and Drew, in 1824, state that there was an ancient

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

	Romano British round, Early Medieval lann	Documentary	encampment at Helland and this information is repeated by the VCH. Sheppard points out that the place-name of Helland indicates that there was a lann or early Christian enclosure here. Any enclosure here may have had both the function of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement and later burial site - or there may have been two enclosures. The site is therefore listed under both rounds and lanns in the parish checklist. However, in 1977, the OS surveyor could find no visible remains of an earthwork at Helland, nor any trace of one on the air photograph. Moreover, the farmer, who has known the place for thirty years, knows of no such feature.
23001	TRENITHAN CHANCELLOR - Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	A field called 'Crock Close' in 1840 (b1) and 'Cruk Close' in 1977 has been suggested as the site of a barrow, because of the similarity of the name to the Cornish cruc, 'barrow', 'hillock'. Nothing is visible on the ground, the location is the most likely position for a barrow, at the tip of a minor spur
50693	TRENITHAN BENNETT - Prehistoric round, Romano British round	Cropmark	Subrectangular univallate enclosure, 40m by 30m, visible as a cropmark on air photographs. Possibly a round but clearly not contemporary with field system 50695.
50951	TRENITHAN BENNETT - Prehistoric enclosure, Romano British enclosure	Cropmarks	Square univallate enclosure, 6.0m by 6.0m, visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs. Probably a component of, or associated with, field system 50695.
55147	CUSKAYNE FARM - Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	A roughly circular ring-ditch, 19m across, is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1969. The feature may be the plough-levelled remains of a Bronze Age round barrow although a modern, agricultural origin for the cropmarks cannot be ruled out.
50689	TRENITHAN CHANCELLOR - Romano British field system, Post Medieval field system	Cropmark	Remains of a single-ditched field system consisting of a single boundary visible as a crop mark on air photographs. Presumably the system was more extensive but the remainder is not visible in the crop or overlain by present hedges.
22543.20	PROBUS - Early Medieval monastery, Medieval monastery	Demolished	A religious house is recorded at Probus in 1086. By tradition, Athelstan is said to be the founder, but it is likely that he merely confirmed the existence of a monastery of Celtic origin. The monastery survived the Norman Conquest and the transference of the possession of the church to Exeter cathedral as a deanery with five canons. The deanery survived until 1286, but the canons continued to be supported by the wealth of the parish until the institution was dissolved in 1549. In 1301 the royal justices accepted that the area around the church was a sanctuary where felons could take refuge.
22589	LOWLIZZICK - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Lowlizzick is first recorded in 1465 when it is spelt "Lonselyk". The name is Cornish and contains the element lan meaning 'sacred enclosure' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin), and possibly gwlesyk meaning 'leader'. Lowlizzick was in the vicinity of Probus churchtown.
22611	TREVIGLAS - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Treviglas is first recorded in 1365 when it is spelt "Treveglos". The name is Cornish and contains the elements tre meaning 'estate, farmstead' (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin), and eglos meaning 'church'. Treviglas is now part of Probus; the name probably refers to Probus church.
22972	HELLAND - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor, Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Helland is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, when it was held by Sibert from the Count of Mortain . Aelmer held it before 1066. It had land for four ploughs, though only one plough there. Two villagers and three

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

			small holders; four acres of woodland and twenty acres of pasture. Henderson states that after 1086 this small manor belonged to the Pomeroyes, then the Killigrews, and so to the Wollocombes. It is recorded as the site of a manor on the OS map; in 1977, the OS surveyor could find no remains of the manor house. The present house is of C18 date. The name of Helland is Cornish and means 'disused or obsolete Christian enclosure'; it implies that the site originated as an early medieval Christian settlement. There was a medieval chapel at Helland (22972.1).
22508	PROBUS - Medieval chapel	Demolished	On 1908 OS mapping, the chapel of St George in the SE corner of Probus churchyard.
22530	CUSKAYNE FARM - Medieval cross	Documentary	Sheppard has suggested the site of a medieval cross in the field called 'Crows Close' in 1840, on the similarity of the name to crouse or crowse, both derived from the Cornish for 'cross'. There are no remains, and the site is improbable, being on a hilltop far from any roads.
22545	LAMELLYN - Medieval cross	Extant	A cross base is extant at Lamellyn. It was discovered in 1975 by O Padel and L Olsen, and lies buried in the hedge at the corner of a lane junction. It is presumed to be the cross that was referred to in 1250 between Ladock and Probus, possibly called 'Album Cruce'
22571	BERRANGOOSE - Medieval settlement	Documentary	Conservation Area DCO58: PROBUS. Berrangoose is first recorded as "Broncoys" in 1327. The derivation is from bron 'breast' + coys 'wood'. Part of E Probus.
22588	LAMELLYN - Medieval settlement	Documentary	Lamellyn is first recorded in 1201 when it is spelt 'Lammelin'. The name is Cornish and contains the elements lann 'churchyard', or more likely, nans, 'valley' and melin 'mill'. Lamellyn is presently occupied by a large farmstead. The site of a lann at Lamellyn has been suggested on the basis of its name in 1250, 'Lanmelyn'. In 1346, however the spelling was 'Nansmelyn', and it is this that Padel accepts as the original meaning, ie "mill in the valley" rather than indicating a lann site. The extensive discussion in the SMR on the possibility that Lamellyn was an early precursor to Probus church is therefore probably in error (see 22543).
22888	CUSKAYNE - Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Cuskean is first recorded in 1340 when it is spelt "Coyskyan". The name is Cornish and contains the element coy meaning 'wood' and an unknown second element. Cuskean is still occupied and is recorded as Cuskayne on the modern OS Mastermap. Farmhouse on site = Grade II Listed C19.
22902.20	TRENITHAN CHANCELLOR - Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trenithan Chancellor is first recorded in 1465. The name is derived from Trenithan (22902) plus the family name. Trenithan Chancellor is a farmstead on the site of an alleged college (22902.21).
22902.21	TRENITHAN CHANCELLOR - Medieval farmhouse, Post Medieval farmhouse	Demolished	The farmhouse at Trenithan Chancellor, which is a site of Medieval origin (22902.2) and which wrongly described as the site of a college by the OS. Was rebuilt in about 1910 on a new site. However the modern building incorporates a pointed garnite doorway and a plain two-light mullioned window from the old house. It is a grade three listed building
22972.10	HELLAND - Medieval chapel	Extant	According to tradition, there was a chapel at Helland in the middle ages. Possible remains are still extant. Polwhele, in 1803, and Hitchens and Drew in 1824, mention that the chapel had been converted into a barn. The site is still known locally and was pointed out to Sheppard, on a site visit. Sheppard describes

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

			the remains as consisting of a small building, partly incorporated into others, in the farmyard complex at Helland. The stone walls have been much altered with later insertions of doors and windows and repairs. Part of the gable is repaired with cob. Shortly after this, the OS stated that a farm building at SW 9006 4910 may incorporate remains of the chapel. These consist of the lower parts of the walls which are of part granite ashlar and part rubble and a large square headed doorway with a smaller pointed archway opposite
22992	TREGELLAS - Medieval holy well	Documentary	Henderson says that "at Venton Garlicks is a supposed holy well, perhaps one of those destroyed by Parson Smyth. It is called Fenton Gorleches in 1348". The location is uncertain. According to Lake, the estate joined Tregellest (Tregellas) and is now part of it
55145	PROBUS - Medieval ridge and furrow, Post Medieval ridge and furrow	Cropmark	Parallel linear earthworks, 115m long, are faintly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1967. These features, which are confined to a single field, lying to the north of Probus, may be the remains of Medieval ridge and furrow.
List Entry no. 1310352	Probus - Church of St Probus	Extant	Grade I Listed. First Registered Vicar 1300. Building C15-C16 with C18-C19 features/monuments and extended in 1904.
22509	PROBUS - Post medieval school, post medieval union house	Demolished	The site of Probus Grammar school, built 1852-60 by G E Street and incorporating an earlier Union House
22513	PROBUS - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	Extant	A building that was used as a smithy in 1840 is extant in Probus.
22515	PROBUS - Post Medieval malt house	Extant	A malthouse that was recorded in 1840 survives in Probus.
22516	PROBUS - Post Medieval pound	Extant	The remains of a manor pound are extant at Probus.
22521	PROBUS - Post Medieval corn mill	Extant	Probus Mill may have been the mill referred to in the place name Lamellyn (Namsmelyn in 1327) (derived from "mill" & "valley"), and would have been one of the earliest and most important in the area. The surviving remains are still in use as stores, but are in a very poor state. They are small and patched, and it is difficult to tell where the leat or wheel pit were.
22528	PROBUS - Post medieval poor house	Extant	Poor House marked on the 1840 Tithe Awards map in Probus.
22972.20	HELLAND - Post Medieval house	Extant	The present house at Helland is said by the OS surveyor to be mid or late eighteenth century in date. This date may be associated with the purchase of the manor of Helland by J Roberts in 1754. There are no remains of the medieval manor here.
138102	PROBUS - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant	C19. Wesleyan chapel and attached Sunday school, now used as commercial premises.
138103	PROBUS - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel	Extant	C19. Bible Christian chapel and attached schoolroom.
177266	PROBUS - Post Medieval school	Extant	School to south east of Parish church. Site of National or Parochial school to south east of the Parish Church. Funded by Hawkins of Treswithen . Recorded on the 1st and 2nd Editions of the 1:2500 1880 and 1907 OS map.
177267	PROBUS - Post Medieval school	Extant	Wesleyan Day school, built 1866. Recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition of the 1:2500 1880 and 1907 OS map. By 1907 in use as a Sunday School.
177634	PROBUS - Post Medieval milestone	Extant	Grade II Listed. An C18 stone milestone survives in the verge on the north side of the old A390 known as St Austell Road, east of Probus - FROM TRURO 6 MILES.
178264	PROBUS - Post Medieval milestone	Extant	A milestone survives on the north side of the Old A390, halfway

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall

			up Truck Hill - FROM TRURO 5 MILES.
Grade II's	Various Grade II Listed Buildings near to The Square in the centre of Probus with the Conservation Area	Extant	Including; Spry's Farm C17, Cornish Mount no.1 & 2 C17-C18, Vine Cottage C18, Culham C18, Glebe House C19, The Hawkins Arms C19, Blacksmiths shop and cottage C19, K6 telephone kiosk C20.
List Entry no. 1160678	LAMELLYN FARMHOUSE	Extant	Grade II Listed. Farmhouse C17 and C18 with C20 wing. Shale rubble and brick with Delabole slate roof and brick axial chimneys.
MCO54648	CUSKAYNE - Post Medieval railway bridge	Extant	A bridge carrying the line of the Cornwall Railway over a farm lane at 295m 22c. The bridge is of rubble masonry, with a round arch of four courses of local brick. There is a brick string course above the arch, and an imported brick parapet has been added. The face of the bridge has been rendered at a later date.
MCO57966	TRIPPETS COTTAGE, PROBUS - Post medieval house	Extant	Vernacular cob cottage dating to C17/C18.
175486	PROBUS - Modern school	Extant	A Junior and Infants school recorded on the OS 2nd Edition 1:25000 map.
50690	TREGOOSE - Undated mound	Cropmark	Subcircular mound, 35m in diameter, visible as a soil mark on air photographs. Function and date are uncertain, although it might be a spoil heap associated with a quarry.
55148	CUSKAYNE FARM - Undated enclosure	Cropmark	Faint cropmarks of an assymetric, curvilinear, ditched feature are visible on vertical aerial photographs. The feature, which lies 20m to the north-west of the ring ditch 55147, may be a prehistoric enclosure although a modern agricultural origin for the cropmarks cannot be ruled out.

Table of Nearby Heritage Assets as listed on the HER (source: Cornwall Council, Interactive Mapping).

## Appendix 3 Relevant Designated Assets

### **Round and annexe 720m WSW of Tregear SW 86287 50322**

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round with an annexe, situated on a slight south west slope on top of a ridge east of Trispen. The overall plan is irregular, the sub-circular round and the roughly crescentic annexe on its west side together measuring up to 130m WSW-ENE by 90m NNW-SSE. The round measures about 90m across. It has an enclosing bank 10m-16m wide and 0.6m-0.9m high externally and up to 0.2m high internally. The exposed material of the bank is shillet stones, mostly under 0.1m across, with some earth. On the north east side, it is modified to form part of a modern field boundary bank about 1.8m wide at its base and up to 1.2m high, with post-medieval type stone revetments either side. The external ditch is around 13m wide and 0.3m- 0.7m deep. The round's interior is fairly level. The approximate external dimensions of the annexe are 65m north-south by 50m east-west. It has an enclosing bank of earth and stone, visible on the north side as a slight earthwork which, by analogy with similar sites, extends around the east and south sides. An external ditch, now buried, appears on aerial photographs which also show buried remains of a sub-oval feature on the north west edge of the annexe ditch, considered to be the remains of an associated house or small enclosure. The modern water tanks, all associated piping and well fittings, drinking trough and concrete block steps are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

### **Round 390m south west of Trethurffe SW 89598 50581**

This scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on a slight north-west slope above the Tresillian River, with a fairly steep tributary valley on its north side, south of Ladock. The round is sub-oval in plan, measuring approximately 60m east-west by 50m north-south overall. It has a rampart of earth and stone, spread by ploughing, forming a rounded bank up to 14m wide and 0.5m high. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere, the round has an external ditch, now buried. Data from other rounds indicates that the enclosing bank and ditch were each around 4m wide before modification, so that the buried ditch is considered to lie beneath the outer bank material. The interior of the round is slightly raised.

### **Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa SW 91879 48266, SW 92006 48209**

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes Carvossa, a prehistoric defended enclosure later occupied in the Romano-British period, with an associated extramural settlement also considered to be Romano-British. It is situated near the crest of a spur, on a slight south facing slope, about 2.5km west of the River Fal, which is considered to have been navigable as far upstream as Grampond in the Roman period. The monument is known, from a combination of extant remains, excavation, and geophysical survey, to comprise a roughly square defended enclosure of about 2ha with extramural occupation extending from its eastern side for a distance of at least 140m. Excavations conducted in the late 1960s have demonstrated that the majority of finds at the site belong to the first two centuries AD during the Romano-British period, but the defences of the enclosure itself are considered to date from the pre-Roman Iron Age. The enclosure is formed of a bank and external ditch. The bank survives on the northern part of the defensive circuit with maximum dimensions of 1.8m in height and 10m in width. Elsewhere it is preserved, although diminished, in field walls and hedgerows on the western and southern sides and by a scarp on the eastern side where it has been reduced by cultivation. The enclosure has rounded corners, the best preserved of which is on the north west, whilst the south eastern corner has been levelled at some stage in the past for the construction of agricultural buildings. The bank is fronted by a ditch which is again most visible on the northern side where it has a maximum width of 8m and, although infilled, it retains a depth of about 0.4m and is known from excavation to be 4.5m deep; the ditch is visible as a slight depression around most of the remainder of the circuit. The ditch was shown to have been at least partially infilled, by a depth of about 1.5m of silted deposit, before the first appearance of Roman pottery. A single entrance is known from excavation on the eastern side of the defences where the bank terminals were curved and revetted in stone to respect a massive timber gate structure and a causeway. Excavations and geophysical survey within the defences revealed a circular building, which might have pre-Roman origins, and a pattern of sub-rectangular enclosures. Precise separation of pre-Roman from Roman structures was not possible without further detailed archaeological evidence as native building traditions are considered to have continued throughout the South West in the Roman period. The coins, brooches, glass and pottery (other than a few Iron Age sherds) recovered from excavation trenches just inside the eastern defences, were however firmly attributable to the Roman period and had a date span of the mid-first century AD to the second half of the third



century AD, with most of the finds dateable to 60-130. The opening date of this range has prompted the suggestion that the pre-existing enclosure may have been utilised by the Roman army as a fort. Later in the Romano-British period the causeway through the eastern defences was overlain by a well made road which has been traced running south east on a line leading to the River Fal. Occupation beyond the area of the main enclosure is demonstrated by geophysical survey which reveals a number of small enclosures and pits in the field (OS 0021) opposite the east gate of the main enclosure; the full extent of this extramural settlement has not been tested but it is recorded in this field over an area of about 150m north-south by 60m east-west. Beyond this to the north, south and east sides a further 10m margin is included in the scheduling as it is believed that the remains also survive in this area. It may represent part of an external vicus (area of civilian settlement outside a Roman fort), a native trading settlement set up under Roman auspices or a Romano-British village. Whether or not there was a military origin for the Roman period occupation at Carvossa, it remained in use during the second century (with some iron working within the enclosure and across the area of the redundant ditch at least on its eastern side), and evidence of occupation into the third century suggests that Carvossa was a successful Romano-British site over an extended period, perhaps taking advantage of its position to trade on the River Fal. All fencing and fence posts, gates and gate posts, telegraph poles, and the agricultural buildings and pond in the south east corner of field OS 8926, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

**Golden Camp hillfort**  
**SW 92454 46853**

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

**Round 500m west of Parkengear Farm**  
**SW 89914 47182**

The scheduling includes a later prehistoric to Romano-British round, situated on a moderate south west slope, south of Probus. The round is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 110m across. It has a single enclosing bank of earth and small stones which, around the north side, has been modified to function as a field boundary. The west half of this is a scarp, around 2.8m wide and up to 3.3m high externally, with post-medieval style stone revetment in places. To the east the bank takes the form of a hedge bank 2m wide and 1m high with some stone facing. Around the south side the enclosing bank is visible as an earthwork, spread by cultivation to a width of 10m-15m, and up to around 0.8m high outside, and 0.3m inside. An external ditch surrounding the bank, partly silted or filled up, appears on aerial photographs. It can also be seen on the ground around the north and on the south east sides as a curving hollow up to 9m wide and 0.4m deep. The interior of the round generally slopes west, following the natural gradient, but it is raised and slightly concave. This site is associated with other rounds nearby, some of which are the subject of separate schedulings. The modern water trough, all fencing, and the gate and gate fittings, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

**Round 450m south of Tregeagle**  
**SW 86693 46566**

The monument includes a round of the later prehistoric to Roman periods, situated on a moderately steep south east slope to the north of Tresillian, above the upper tidal reaches of the Tresillian River. The round is sub-oval in plan, measuring up to approximately 70m north-south by 60m east-west overall. It has an enclosing bank, visible on old aerial photographs, partly incorporated in a relatively recent boundary bank around the north and west sides. The enclosing bank has an external ditch, visible on the ground on the north, east, and south east sides, where it is 5m-6m wide, and open to a depth of approximately 0.7m, increasing to 1.5m on the downhill (south east) side. Most of the interior of the round falls away to the south east with the natural slope. Inside the bank on the north west side is a more gently sloping area some 20m across. The original entrance is considered to be on the south side. An old map records the name Round Meadow for the field containing much of the round; the name clearly refers to its earthworks. Old maps also show a later settlement to the south of the round with two buildings situated on the line of the enclosing earthworks; part of the external ditch on the east side was also reused, forming a trackway. The modern fencing, gate and gate fittings, and agricultural equipment are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

### **CHURCH OF ST LADOCA**

#### **SW 89457 50986**

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

### **CHURCH OF ST PROBUS**

#### **SW 89901 47728**

Parish Church. First vicar 1300 (Exeter Register), present building is C15 and C16 restored by G.E.Street in 1850 and extended by St Aubyn 1904. Shale rubble with granite quoins, dressings, buttresses and ashlar to tower, Delabole slate roofs with granite coped gables. Nave, chancel, west tower, north aisle and porch, south aisle and porch and south transept. North wall has seven bays with gable porch to second bay from west with granite 4 centred arched doorframe. Other bays have C15 Perpendicular granite 3 light millions with freestone tracery and C19 granite ashlar buttresses between. East wall has 3 Perpendicular style windows under gables surmounted by cross finials. Chancel gable was rebuilt in 1850 incorporating many ancient carved fragments. South aisle gable is 1904 as is south transept with boiler room under. South wall has C15 set back buttress to left. C15 window like those in north wall. Porch with 4 centred doorway and relief carving Anno G.T. 1637 R.B. 1768 in panel to gable, 2 C15 windows and buttresses, blind bay, transept, window and pointed arched door 1904 under to left. Tallest



and most ornate Cornish medieval tower of 3 stages was begun circa 1523. West tower doorway is 4 centred and has hoodmould which becomes second string of quatrefoil decorated plinth. Fox and hound enrich string to north. 3 canopied niches with engaged crocketed pinnacles embellish north and south lower stages. Single Perpendicular bell openings with pierced granite screens between mullions and tracery to second stage and double ones to third stage with a range of 8 smaller ones under upper string to each side. Slightly set back buttresses are surmounted by crocketed pinnacles with engaged corner pinnacles under. Further pinnacles midway along crenellated parapet. Flanking north and south aisles have C15 gable windows. Lofty interior has granite wave moulded between sheets standard type B (Pevsner) piers with shields on capitals and 4 centred arcades of 7 bays to north and south of nave. Those between chancel and south aisle are probably 1904. C16 oak panelled screen divides nave from tower and C16 oak bench ends with words of old prayer painted in English (post Reformation) now form base of rood screen. Further reused oak panels in choir stalls and parclose, screen between chancel north aisle. The mosaic floor, east window and panelled wagon roof in chancel are probably 1850. North aisle west window glass is to Robert Lampen (former Vicar) 1853. Five light C19 east window glass is to Hawkins family of Trewithen. Then step newel stair to roof loft in north wall and C15 (or later) moulded wagon roof over and to north and south porches. Nave has C19 scissor braced roof and south aisle has C19 arched braced collar roof and 1904 barrel roof to east end beyond screen. C15 windows have chamfered rear arches and tower has tall arch with panelled responds and intrados, newel stair in north east corner. Interior fittings include brass memorial of 1514 in floor of south aisle to John and Cecilia Wolvedon of Golden Manor, granite Norman piscina to the sanctuary, a piscina in south wall near screen and memorial of 1766 on right to Thomas Hawkins with seated female figure holding medallion and an angel over. Octagonal font is 1845 to Sarah wife of William Stackhouse. Bench pews are of church restoration 1851, a letter from Charles Rex 1643 and James II Coat of Arms 1685.

#### **CHURCH OF ST CRIDA**

##### **SW 93491 47224**

Parish church. C12; extended mid-late C15. The tower was rebuilt in 1734. Restored 1904 by the then Squire of Trewithen. Slatestone and granite rubble with granite dressings. Tower in squared granite and elvan rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: The C12 church may have been cruciform in plan, with nave and chancel in one and a north and south transept. The north transept was probably rebuilt circa mid- late C15, at about the same time that the south aisle and the south porch were added. The west tower was probably of the late C15, rebuilt in 1734. Exterior: The nave is enclosed by the south aisle and the tower, only part of the north wall visible; this has a north doorway with 2-centred arch and chamfered surround in granite, plank door with grille, said to be "devil's window". 3-light window to west of the doorway with 4-centred arched lights, recessed spandrels and square hood mould, of C15. The chancel has east end with 4-light window, possibly of early C17, the 2 central lights taller, all with 3-centred arches, hollow-chamfered, with rounded arch and hood mould. To north, a 3-light window with rectangular lights and chamfered mullions and slate dripstone, probably C17. Also a 2-light C19 window with cusped lights and square hood mould, and a buttress of the 1904 restoration between. In the angle between the chancel and the north transept there is a polygonal stair tower for the rood stair. The north transept has 2-light C19 north window with cusped lights and square hood mould. Similar 3-light C19 window to east; attached granite monument with illegible inscription carved around the border, dated 1688. The south aisle is of 6 bays, including the south porch in the second bay from the west; on moulded plinth. All the south windows are 3-light, C15 Perpendicular, with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The four bays to east have a 1904 buttress and attached slate monument with stepped nowy head, to Richard Brown, 1790. The bay to west has an inset carved stone with urn with stylised flowers, and urn with shield. The west end has 3-light decorated style window with 2-centered arch and hood mould, with carved stone mask set above. The gable is stepped and built up over a small single light. The east end has C15 4-light Perpendicular window with cusped lights, Y tracery 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, in squared granite with moulded granite wall-plate and kneelers to the gable. The outer doorway has triple shafts with carved capitals. The interior has granite paved floor and granite benches to sides. Stone roof with transverse vault with wall-plate and the main rib rising from corbels with primitive carved masks, panels in the bays with carved crosses. There is a stone block by the inner doorway with a carved consecration cross. The inner doorway has an irregular rounded arch, hollow-moulded with relieving arch and a shallow image niche above. Gate across and fine 6-panelled C18 door. The west tower is in 3 stages, on a hollow-chamfered plinth with set-back weathered buttresses, embattled parapet and large crocketed pinnacles. The west doorway has 2-centred arch with roll-mouldings and hood mould, plank door. Slate headstone set against the west wall, with nowy head, to Joanna Potter, 1819. Tall 3-light west window of three 2-centred arched lancets with 4-centred arch and hood mould. Third stage has 3-light bell-openings of similar design to the west window with hood moulds. North side has lancets for stair. Interior: Plastered walls. Tiled floor at the east end. Nave and chancel have C19 wagon roof.

South aisle and north transept have wagon roofs retaining C15 carved ribs and bosses and wall-plates, partly reconstructed in 1904. The tower arch is chamfered, 2-centred, with shafts to sides with convex capitals. 4-centred arched chamfered doorway to north to the stair, set above floor level. The nave and chancel have 5-bay arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with carved capitals; the arches in the nave are rounded, 4-centred arches in the chancel, all moulded. The arch to the north transept is similar, with moulded piers and rounded arch. The north transept has a 2-centred arched doorway, and a corresponding upper opening above the arcade. In the east wall of the transept there is a C12 pillar piscina with chevron carving on the pillar and a trefoil hood over, which is probably later, of circa C14. Fragment of medieval wall painting above, with Gothic script. The north wall of the nave has a carved image bracket. The north door is probably of the C18, the grille or "devil's window" with a sliding hatch. The chancel has a piscina with trefoil arch; south aisle has piscina with wider trefoil arch. Fittings: Late C19 benches in chancel. C19 carved wooden lectern and reader's desk, incorporating part of an early rood screen. C19 coffin trolley in south aisle. C13 stone font in south aisle, octagonal bowl in Catacluse stone, each side with 2 blind 2-centred arches, central stem with four outer shafts. Bell in south aisle, by Wm. Cockey, 1726. C18 plaster putto with wings in south aisle, probably remaining from a monument. Letter of thanks from Charles I, oil on board with bolection-moulded nowy-headed frame, in south aisle. Alms box on chamfered wooden pillar, probably C18 using earlier wood, by the south door in the south aisle. Royal Arms of George IV in the nave, with bolection-moulded nowy-headed frame painted in faux marbre. Four boards in the tower, with painted texts, creed etc, oil on board with good lettering, signed W. Smith, 1816. Monuments in chancel: monument with convex oval slate tablet, plinth and Ionic columns with broken pediment and urn, to John Hughes, 1749; marble tablet on slate ground, to John Trevenen, 1829. In south aisle; a chest tomb with carved slate inscription plate and low relief shield of arms, to Thomas Denys, 1589 and Margaret, his wife, 1570; marble tablet in moulded frame with plinth on corbels and inclined painted shield of arms with helm, good lettering with Latin inscription, to Robert Quarne, 1708; marble tablet with Latin inscription to G.Q., 1728. Glass: The south windows and the east window of the south aisle retain fragments of medieval glass. The Ducys family monument in sources is not in the church. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

#### **CHURCH OF ST CUBY**

##### **SW 92762 45252**

Parish church. Dedicated to St Cuby circa C6. Present structure is C12, C14, C15, partly rebuilt and lengthened 1828 and restored by St Aubyn circa 1899. Slatestone rubble, granite dressings and Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Nave, chancel, west tower, north transept, south aisle and south porch. North wall mostly rebuilt 1828 but earlier walling survives to left of transept with blocked 4 centred arched opening probably C15, also short length to right of transept. Only windows are two 3 light granite mullions with squat tracery under segmental arched openings probably 1828. Plinth reused. Straight joint to external stair turret of tower. North transept walling is probably the earliest part of the church which survives in situ and is battered. Blocked window to north gable with sill and 2 jamb stones showing. Cusped headed wooden window to east and west walls and arched doorway to west are probably C20. South aisle east window and chancel window are Perpendicular style and inserted in 1899 to 1828 walling. South aisle walling is C15 interfered with in 1828 and 1899. C19 granite window to left of porch and 3 to right have 3 arch headed lights within C19 cambered heads. Porch rebuilt 1828 above arched opening and much moulded and carved granite of the Norman period remains; capitals and round headed arch of door; wall plates; ribs to internal barrel vault; benches; Kings heads to central rib boss, further ones to plaster barrel, flanking door arch in the form of label stops and one over door. Barrel vault is rebuilt slightly pointed to fit 2 centred granite inner doorframe probably C14 and partly obscures niche over thus showing that porch stonework altered. Sun dial to porch gable and stone fragment of arch inscribed GK 1723 to left of door. Perpendicular style granite west window of south aisle is probably 1899. 2 stage west tower is probably late C14 and has north west and south west diagonal buttresses with offsets, stair turret to north at east end, plinth and strings with ashlar battlements and slender corner crested pinnacles. West door is 2 centred with hood mould and relieving arch. Similar hood mould and relieving arch to cusped 2 light window with quatrefoil tracery over. Similar windows with slate louvres to upper stage. Interior of nave has 4 centred arch with standard A type (Pevsner) responds to north transept, recess of blocked opening to east of transept and 6 bay arcade between nave/chancel and south aisle with octagonal piers and 4 centred arches of 1899 rebuild but including 2 reused C15 pier shafts at east end. Tower arch is tall and pointed with 2 centred door from tower to stair turret. Roofs of 1899 over nave, chancel and south aisle are arch braced. Fittings: Norman font is round carved bowl over round central shaft with corner lugs carved with heads to form capitals of 4 shafts supported on moulded and carved bases; hexagonal pulpit incorporating 5 C15 carved oak bench and panels; pitch pine pews C19; James II painted coat of arms (one of only 4 in Cornwall), painted coat of arms of 1831 small C17 oak panel with guilloche moulding in chancel. Monuments include memorial tablet in the form of fat crucifix with bead and reel enriched oval border surrounding shield and inscription to Hugh Pomeroy 1644; a tablet with

draped urn on south wall to Flag Lieutenant Frank Woodridge 1833 and a small stone tablet on arcade respond by tower arch inscribed P C 1712 with pierced hearts carving under. Belfry not inspected.

#### **CHURCH OF ST CORNELLY**

##### **SW 91649 45154**

Parish Church (parish of Cornelly no longer exists), dedicated to St Cornelly (patron saint of horned cattle). C13, C14, C16, C17, C18 and restored 1866 under the guidance of Piers St Aubyn. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings and Delabole slate roofs with coped gable ends except to Chancel. Nave and chancel under one roof. West tower, short north aisle and south porch. North wall of nave has reset 3 light granite window with cinquefoil headed lights and hoodmould possibly C15 with replaced mullions and Jambstones. Lancet C13 window to right is in situ and has head cut from one piece of granite. Walling mostly C13 but rebuilt under eaves with C19 wall plate cornice. North aisle at east end is 1720 and built over tomb vault to Gregor family. Granite chimney with chamfered corners added to west gable 1790 with slate grave slab under to right with Latin inscription to Francis Gregor. A Francis Gregor died in 1815 but the slab is probably to an ancestor of his, possible dates of d.1661 or d.1786. East window of aisle is 1720 copy of chancel east window, with F G (Francis Gregor) in label stops. Buttress between chancel and aisle. East chancel window is Perpendicular survival and possibly dates from when the church was extended to east probably C16 or when porch was rebuilt. 3 light south window of chancel has pointed lights under rounded arch and is probably of the same period. Joint in walling to left possibly marks the original extent of the C13 church. Porch with 4 centred rubble arch under granite coped gable is central to nave south wall, which has 2 light C15 granite flat headed window with cinquefoil headed lights to left and similar 3 light window to right. Inner south door is pointed and may be C13 as is most of south wall. Eaves walling and upper walling of east and west gables is part of C19 restoration. Very slender and leaning 3 stages, west tower has C13 first stage of slatestone rubble with original west lancet window. Upper stages of granite ashlar are of reducing width and are divided by moulded string cornices. Ogee headed east window with slate louveres in third stage suggests a C14 date but battlemented parapet and crocketed corner pinnacles are probably C15 or C16. West window in upper stage has been mutilated at head. Wagon roofs to nave are C19 but chancel roof incorporates C15 wagon roof fragments with purlins, bracing and bosses all heavily carved. Porch wagon roof re-erected C17 includes some bosses from main roof. Recess in north wall to east of lancet window and in south wall of nave to east of door probably for stoup. Further recess in south wall of chancel probably contained piscina. Granite rear arch and jambs to C15 window in north wall. Segmental arched granite arcade of 2 bays between north aisle and chancel is 1720 and has standard A type (Pevsner) responds and pier. North aisle is at slightly higher level. Fittings: granite font with C12 elvan base in Norman style but probably C17; hexagonal pine pulpit circa 1700 with painted panels including coat of arms; pine pews with fielded panels; old bell fitted to tower and second bell cracked and removed to north aisle. Monuments: bust to Jane d.1783, daughter of Hugh Gregor; Baroque cartouche with oval border and carved angels with half English and half Latin inscription to Elizabeth d. 1703, daughter of John Gregor of Trewarthenick; slate grave slab set in south wall under chancel window to Sulana d.1638, wife of Richard Crossman, with coat of arms of goats and small slate over chancel niche to William Mander, d.1625 and Agnes, d.1619. Church is built in the middle of a Medieval playing place or round which may have been a Bronze Age burial mound.

#### **GATE PIERS APPROX. 75 METRES SOUTH WEST OF TRETHURFFE**

##### **SW8989350737**

Pair of squared granite gate piers. C18. Monolithic posts are chamfered and have fielded and shouldered semi circular arched panels with spandrels over on 3 sides near top. Cavetto moulded cornices under caps with curved corner acroteria and low pitched pyramids between surmounted by hall finials.

#### **TRENITHAN BENNETT**

##### **SW9087049352**

Farmhouse C17. Shale rubble and granite with Delabole slate roof in diminishing courses and brick gable stacks. 3-room plan with outshut, wing and porch. 2 storeys, stucco 3 windows with doorway to right of centre. Window, window, door and window. Windows are wide with 6-paned sashes to ground floor and sashes with geometric glazing to first floor. 2 storey half hipped wing has window in former doorway with chamfered lintel and window over. Present door is through side of lean-to porch which has rounded corners. Stone chimney to right over ridge of wing is probably C17 lateral stack to main range. Interior has bread oven in porch, C19 iron Cornish range and old sink in kitchen under wing, roughly chamfered oak lintel over hearth in west room, several C18 2-panelled doors, dog leg stair and pegged roof timbers under heightened roof.

#### **HOLY WELL AT VENTON GLIDDER FARM APPROX 50M NORTH OF VENTON GLIDDER FARMHOUSE**

**SW9015449399**

Holy well. Possibly dedicated to St Clether (Henderson) of ancient origin but present structure is probably C17. Dressed granite and shale rubble. Rectangular plan. Square headed chamfered granite doorway. Sources - J Mayrick, A Pilgrims Guide to the Holy Wells of Cornwall.

**TROBUS FARMHOUSE**

**SW 88648 50364**

Farmhouse. Datestone in gable 1849. Wing C18 or earlier. Granite, shale rubble and cob with scantle slate roofs. L-shaped with stair turret in angle, lean-to at end adjoining outshut to rear wing. Symmetrical 2-storey south front of 3 windows. Central door, all openings slightly arched with granite voussoirs and projecting keystones. 16-paned sashes without horns. Granite gable chimneys with moulded dripcourses. Wing is cob with slate hanging to first floor of west wall and part of gable end. 16-paned sashes 2 windows long, entrance through outshut in east wall. Projecting gable breast has plaster panel. Stair turret has semi-circular headed arched window with interlaced glazing bars. Interior: main 1849 to stair in turret has wreathed newel and square balusters; second stair in wing is mid-C19; granite flagged floor to front part; several C18 2-panelled doors with HL hinges survive in wing with blocked bread oven at north end. 1849 datestone has JHR for John Huddy Retallick. Near curved end of granite coped westward projecting garden wall is stone with DH 1816 and another with DH 1827 in 1980's farm building both to David Huddy. Information on names supplied by occupier.

**TREVERBYN FARMHOUSE GARDEN WALL, IRON RAILINGS AND GATE IMMEDIATELY TO WEST**

**SW 88228 49288**

Farmhouse, garden wall railings and gate. C17 with C19 additions. Shale rubble and cob with Delabole slate gable roofs, brick and stone chimneys. 3-room plan with stair turret to front and late C19 service wings to rear. Stuccoed front, 2 storeys, 3 window range, 12 pane sashes, ground floor right 16 pane sashes with sidelights, left hand window now a door with C20 glazed porch. Doorway to right of centre with gabled glazed porch. Large gabled stair turret to left of centre with large 16 pane sash and slight projection at lower end to right. First floor windows are 16 pane sashes. Brick chimneys over gables with external breast to upper end. Central room served by C17 external rear lateral chimney built in stages. Roof has been raised at some time circa 1900 but still follows slope of land. Interior has wide dog leg stair with trip step in turret but with balusters removed. Fireplaces blocked or partly blocked but several C18 2 panel doors survive. Front garden flanking walls linked to low granite coped wall with iron railing which have fleur de lys finials. Iron gate with granite monolithic piers and granite pyramidal caps.

**TRETHOWA**

**SW 88284 48357**

Farmhouse, C17. Shale rubble and cob with timber lintels, asbestos slate roof with gable brick chimney to left and hip to right. 3 room plan with later wing to rear. 2 storeys, 4 window range front, 20-pane sashes, first floor to right of centre 16 panes, ground floor left 16 pane sash with 8 pane sidelights. To right of centre doorway with C20 porch or columns. Uneven plinth suggests that this front may have been rebuilt (possibly C18). Window over door is narrower and 16 paned sash, others are 20 paned sashes. External chimney breast in stages to left gable end with roofed quadrant over projection. Upper end has lateral stone chimney to rear and tall round headed early C19 stair window. Adjacent projection linked to wing is probably earlier stair turret. Interior not inspected.

**MILESTONE C.235M WEST OF WEST END BUNGALOW**

**SW8889547746**

II A granite milestone, dating from the 1830, which stands on the verge on the northern side of the A 390. The Road is called Truck Hill here and the site is to the west of the village of Probus. The stone is rectangular in plan with an arched top. It stands 36in. high and is 18in. wide. The front is inscribed 'FROM / TRURO / 5 / MILES'. The stone is painted white, with the lettering in black. There is a benchmark carved into the face beneath the inscription. HISTORY: In 1754, the first Cornish turnpike was established. The next 10 years saw the establishment of several new Turnpike Trusts in the county, resulting in the construction of new roads and erection of milestones. The milestone that is subject of this assessment is one of a series of twelve, eleven of which are extant, beginning in Truro and heading north-east to Fraddon.

**LAMELLYN FARMHOUSE**

**SW8942548271**

Farmhouse C17 and C18 with C20 wing. Shale rubble and brick with Delabole slate roof and brick axial chimneys. T shaped plan. 2 storeys. South front has C20 bay to left and C20 wing to right. C17 part has irregular openings

with C20 casements with glazing bars. Door is off centre to right with stone lateral stack adjoining wing (there is date under creeper of 16 ). Brick wing to rear is C18 and laid in random and Flemish bond. Some openings are blocked or altered. Early C20 work makes it difficult to work out position of original openings in C17 part. Interior has large brick open fireplace in west room of C17 building which has adjustable iron pot hanger (probably C18). Fireplace under lateral stack is blocked. Good mid C18 open well stair with turned balusters and some 2 panelled doors.

#### **Probus Conservation Area**

##### **SW8985747793**

The north end of Chapel Street falls into the ZTV (part of the Probus Conservation Area). The 9 Grade II Listed Buildings in Probus do not.

#### **Trewithen (Registered Park and Garden)**

##### **SW 91172 47510**

Early and mid C18 pleasure grounds which form the setting for an early C20 woodland garden, together with C18 and early C19 parkland.

Trewithen, in the late C17 the property of Courtenay Williams, was purchased in 1715 by Philip Hawkins of Pennans. Philip Hawkins made improvements to the existing house in 1723, and in 1730 employed James Gibbs as his architect. This programme of improvement included planting in the pleasure grounds and park. When Hawkins died without issue in 1738 the estate passed to his nephew, Thomas Hawkins, who continued the development of the pleasure grounds and park, and in 1745 wrote a short treatise, *The Care and Cultivation of Trees* (CRO). A plan of 1747 (CRO) shows the extensive landscape developed by Thomas Hawkins before his death in 1766, while an account written by Hawkins' father-in-law, James Heywood, in 1757, and an engraving by William Borlase published in 1758 provide further evidence for the appearance of the house and grounds in the mid C18. Hawkins also made changes to the house, employing the Greenwich architect Thomas Edwards in 1738, and Sir Robert Taylor in the 1760s. Thomas Hawkins was succeeded in 1766 by his son, Sir Christopher Hawkins, who extended the property and in 1824 commissioned a plan from Henry St Aubyn to extend the park to the north, east, and west of the house, producing a picturesque circuit ride (E Banks Assocs 1990). At his death without issue in 1829 Trewithen passed to his nephew, Christopher Henry Thomas Hawkins, whose father, John Hawkins, owned Bignor Park, Sussex (qv) and managed Trewithen during his son's minority. On coming of age in 1843 C H T Hawkins spent some time at Trewithen and in the mid C19 commissioned plans for parterres from W A Nesfield (Pett 1998) but these appear not to have been implemented. After c 1850 Hawkins spent little time in Cornwall, and at his death in 1903 the estate was inherited by his nephew, John Heywood Johnstone, who died the following year and was succeeded by his son, George Horace Johnstone (1882-1960). During the First World War the government requisitioned timber from the pleasure grounds, the clearance of which allowed the establishment of the early C20 woodland garden planted with collections of rhododendrons and camellias, many derived from Cornish gardens including Caerhays Castle (qv) and Trengwainton (qv), and Borde Hill, Sussex (qv). In the early and mid C20 notable hybrid rhododendrons were raised at Trewithen. Today (2000) Trewithen remains in private ownership.

Trewithen is situated to the south of the A390 road c 0.75km east of the village of Probus and c 2km west of Grampond. The c 80ha site comprises some 6ha of gardens and pleasure grounds and c 74ha of parkland, and is bounded to the north by the A390 road and a public footpath which follows the course of a road which was diverted to the north in the late C20. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a minor road leading south from the A390 road to Tregoney, while the southern boundary is formed by a further minor road which leads west from the former road towards Probus. To the west the site adjoins agricultural land. The site is undulating, with the house standing on a level area towards its centre from which the ground drops away to the east, south, and south-west. There are extensive views south and south-west from the pleasure grounds and park, which are framed by woodland c 270m south-east of the house and outside the registered site; specimen trees c 270m east-south-east of the house and outside the registered site are also prominent in views south-east from the park. From the north entrance to the site there are wide views north across adjacent agricultural land.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** Trewithen is approached from the A390 road to the north, where the entrance is marked by an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II). The tarmac drive extends c 160m south-east through the north park before passing through a further early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate supported on wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) and turning east-south-east for c 240m to reach a junction north of the stables. A secondary drive leads south to enter the stable and service yard north-west of the house. The principal drive leads south-east from this point, passing through an early C19 wrought-iron gate flanked by a series of granite bollards linked by two rows of chains (all listed grade II) to enter the carriage court north of the house. The drive encloses a circular lawn, while to the east

and west the court is enclosed by a pair of mid C18 brick pavilions (listed grade I), that to the east having been built as a carriage house and that to the west as stables. The hipped slate roof of each pavilion is surmounted by a lead-covered cupola. To the north of the carriage circle is a lawn retained by a ha-ha which allows views north across the park. The lawn supports a flagstaff, and is bordered to east and west by specimen trees and shrubs.

A further drive approaches the site from the minor road forming its eastern boundary at a point c 800m south-east of its junction with the A390 road. The entrance is marked by a pair of early C19 stone piers with pyramid caps ornamented with acroteria which support an early C19 ornamental wrought-iron gate (all listed grade II). The drive extends c 450m south-west across the east park, passing to the south of the kitchen garden and Home Farm which are approached by a service drive c 100m east-north-east of the house. Some 50m north-east of the house the east drive passes through an early C19 wrought-iron gate supported by a pair of open-work wrought-iron piers (all listed grade II) to approach the carriage circle from the north-east. Adjacent to the wrought-iron gate a secondary drive leads west below the ha-ha wall retaining the north lawn to reach a junction with the west drive north of the stables.

The present arrangement of the west drive and carriage court north of the house broadly reflects that shown on a sketch plan of c 1730(5 (CRO) and the 1747 Plan (CRO); the east and west drives assumed their present form as part of improvements made under the direction of Henry St Aubyn in 1824 (Plan, CRO).

**PRINCIPAL BUILDING** Trewithen (listed grade I) stands towards the northern end of a levelled platform near the centre of the site. Constructed in a mixture of Pentewan ashlar and stuccoed brick and stone under hipped slate roofs, the house comprises two storeys with attics lit by dormers. The north or entrance facade is symmetrical, with a pair of projecting wings flanking a recessed central section with a centrally placed door set within an arched rusticated stone door case. The east facade has a centrally placed canted bay window, and is terminated to north and south by a pair of pilasters which support the moulded cornice. The symmetrical south or garden facade comprises a central block five bays wide with a centrally placed door case with a moulded cornice supported by a pair of carved stone brackets; the central block is flanked by a pair of slightly lower wings two bays wide. The west facade is of irregular plan and adjoins the service quarters.

Trewithen possibly incorporates elements of an earlier house which was rebuilt by Philip Hawkins in 1723, to plans provided by James Gibbs. This work comprised the central block of the present mansion, together with the pavilions flanking the carriage court to the north; this arrangement is shown on the plan of c 1730(5 (CRO). Further alterations were made for Thomas Hawkins by Thomas Edwards c 1738, while in the 1760s Sir Robert Taylor made additions to the house for Sir Christopher Hawkins. Plans of c 1790 by Matthew Brettingham for remodelling the house were not implemented (E Banks Assocs 1990). In the early C19 Henry Harrison may have further altered the house for C H T Hawkins, having also worked for his father at Bignor Park, Sussex.

**GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** The informal woodland gardens and pleasure grounds are situated principally to the south and west of the house, with an area of lawns on the east-facing slope to the east of the house, and a walled garden to the west.

The walled garden is situated immediately south of the service and stable yard, and is enclosed by C18 brick walls c 3m high under slate and ridge-tile coping (listed grade II). Approximately rectangular on plan, the garden is laid out with brick perimeter paths and a central rectangular lawn in which are set two groups of geometric flower and rose beds. To the east there is a rectangular brick-edged pool, while to the west a brick path leads to a semicircular flight of brick steps flanked by stone eagles which ascends to a raised terrace and pergola. The pergola is terminated to the south by a single-storey summerhouse under a pyramidal roof. The walled garden was developed in the early C20 by George Johnstone from an C18 laundry yard (guidebook); it is not shown on the 1747 Plan.

To the south of the house a gravelled walk extends below the house and returns below the east facade. A level lawn extends c 75m south from the house, and is flanked to east and west and enclosed to the south by mature deciduous trees which are underplanted with extensive collections of rhododendrons, camellias, magnolias, and other predominantly Asiatic shrubs; this planting forms an irregular edge to the glade. The lawn and associated planting was created by George Johnstone in the years following the First World War when some 300 beech trees were felled to the south of the house. This woodland, which developed in the late C18 and early C19, replaced a rectangular lawn shown on the 1747 Plan extending from the house to the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds, creating a vista framed by trees.

The gravelled walk south of the house leads east to join a terrace walk which extends c 100m south along the boundary of the pleasure grounds, allowing views east across the park; this walk is screened from the south lawn by mature trees and shrubs. The walk is crossed by a ha-ha which runs from east to west in a serpentine line across the pleasure grounds c 100m south of the house. Beyond the ha-ha the east terrace walk continues for c 80m through an avenue of sycamores to reach the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds which is marked by a further ha-ha, below which a late C20 mixed shelter plantation extends west parallel to the boundary of the pleasure grounds. The 1747 Plan shows the east terrace extending c 100m south from the house to reach a

square bastion, from which a walk of similar width led west across the south lawn to reach further pleasure grounds south-west of the house. A narrower walk is shown extending south of the square bastion along the south-east boundary of the pleasure grounds before returning west along the southern boundary to reach a circular bastion at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds. The east terrace and sycamore avenue reflect the mid C18 plan, but neither the square bastion, the south walk nor circular bastion survives in its C18 form; these features are not shown on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, or an estate plan of 1841.

To the west and south-west of the south lawn mature deciduous woodland is divided by a series of gravel walks and cherry laurel windbreaks; each area is planted with further specialist collections of ornamental shrubs. Some 250m south-west of the house, at the south-west corner of the pleasure grounds, an old quarry known as the 'Cock Pit' is planted with magnolias, rhododendrons, and tree ferns; this feature is shown on the 1841 estate plan. From the north-east corner of the quarry garden a gravel walk leads c 100m north-north-west through the woodland garden to reach a junction where walks lead east across the south lawn, and west along the north side of a meadow planted in the mid and late C20 with specimen trees and shrubs to reach the water garden in a valley c 400m south-west of the house. To the north of this junction the walk continues c 130m north-north-east, passing through a series of glades divided by further cherry laurel and conifer hedges. A circular glade c 100m south-west of the house contains a late C20 circular fountain and pool; this feature echoes a circular enclosure shown in the wooded pleasure grounds on St Aubyn's Plan of 1824, and the estate plan of 1841. The early C18 wilderness with serpentine walks and a circular feature containing a statue of Pomona which is shown in this area on the sketch plan of c 1730-5 and the Plan of 1747, and which is described in James Heywood's Diary of 1757 (private collection) does not survive (2000).

The water garden in the valley south-west of the house comprises a stream which has been dammed to form a chain of three ponds c 530m west-south-west of the house. A walk descends c 200m from the pleasure grounds following the course of a small stream to reach a further stream in a valley which ascends north-west to the chain of ponds. A gate leads to the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site adjacent to the stream. The walk follows this stream, crossing the valley on a causeway below the ponds before ascending c 200m to enter an avenue of beech. This avenue allows views north into the park and south across a west-facing sloping meadow; it leads c 200m east-north-east to join the west drive c 240m north-west of the house. A ride or walk is shown on the 1747 Plan leading south-west from the pleasure grounds into the valley to reach a gate on the minor road forming the southern boundary of the site; this corresponds to the present walk leading to the water garden. St Aubyn's Plan (1824) shows the circuit walk leading through the valley past a single large pond and returning to join the west drive; this area of the pleasure grounds was developed in the early C19 as part of St Aubyn's scheme of improvement for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The estate plan of 1841 shows the circuit in its present form, with a chain of three ponds west-south-west of the house.

A further area of mid and late C20 ornamental planting adjoins an irregularly shaped pond c 130m north-east of the house and immediately west of the drive leading to the Home Farm. The pond is not shown on the Plan of 1747, but is indicated on St Aubyn's Plan (1824).

**PARK** The park is situated on undulating ground and surrounds the house and pleasure grounds on all sides. To the north and north-west of the house the park remains pasture with scattered specimen trees and clumps. To the north-west the A390 road is screened by a mixed boundary plantation, while there are further boundary plantations c 400m north and c 370m north-north-east of the house. The north and north-west park was developed from agricultural land by Sir Christopher Hawkins c 1824 following the Plan drawn by Henry St Aubyn in that year. Many of the ilex oaks which are a feature of the north park were introduced by John Hawkins after the succession of his son C H T Hawkins in 1829, and were grown from acorns gathered at Bignor Park, Sussex (E Banks Assocs 1990). The 1747 Plan shows this area divided by hedges into large agricultural enclosures, with a vista formed by irregularly sized clumps of trees extending north from the house.

To the north-east of the house the park is today (2000) in arable cultivation, with boundary plantations to the north-east and east-north-east enclosed by sunk fences; this area was developed as park from agricultural land c 1824 as part of Henry St Aubyn's scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins. The east-facing slope below the house and pleasure grounds remains pasture with scattered specimen trees; it descends c 320m from the house to a small stream which flows from north to south through the east park. The 1747 Plan shows a double avenue aligned on the east facade of the house descending to an approximately elliptical pond; these features do not survive today (2000) and it appears that St Aubyn's proposed serpentine water in the valley east of the house was not implemented (Plan, 1824). The park to the south, south-east, and south-west of the house and pleasure grounds is in mixed agricultural use, and is divided into four large enclosures; these broadly correspond to the divisions shown on the 1747 Plan. The minor road forming the southern boundary of the site is screened by a narrow plantation of pines c 450m south-west of the house.

A park was enclosed at Trewithen before 1758 (Pett 1998), at which date Borlase showed the enclosures to the south and south-east of the house stocked with deer. By 1814 Lysons described the park at Trewithen as a

'paddock' (Lysons quoted by Shirley 1867). It assumed its present form and extent in the early C19 as part of a scheme of improvements for Sir Christopher Hawkins which is shown on the Plan of 1824.

**KITCHEN GARDEN** The kitchen garden is situated c 190m north-east of the house, immediately east and south-east of the C18 and early C19 buildings of Trewithen Farm, the home farm. The garden is approximately rectangular on plan and is enclosed to the north by a brick wall, while the east wall is of stone construction. The southern boundary of the garden remains open but is screened from the house and park by trees and evergreen shrubbery. The garden is divided into three compartments by lateral and transverse brick walls. The north-west compartment is bounded to the north-west by the farmhouse and coach house, while the north wall is formed by the plain rear elevation of the C18 implement shed. This wall is terminated to east and west by a pair of two-storey pedimented brick pavilions, that to the west with a single high-roofed chamber and fireplace, and that to the east with a corner stair ascending to an upper chamber (all listed grade II). A C20 lean-to glasshouse has been constructed against the south-facing wall linking the pavilions, while there is a further late C19 or early C20 timber and glass three-quarter-span glasshouse and a range of frames against the south-facing wall to the north of the north-east compartment. The south-west compartment is today a nursery area with a range of late C20 glasshouses and polytunnels.

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

**MILESTONE APPROX 186M SOUTH OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGE  
SW9164448612**

**GV II DESCRIPTION:** The milestone dates from 1754; it was moved to its present location in 1828. The milestone is stone, painted white. It is rectangular in plan, and stands approximately 0.65m high, with a cambered head. It is inscribed with the letters FROM / TRURO / 7 / MILES, which are picked out in black paint; the 's' in 'miles' falls away from the line of the text. There is a benchmark and a pin on the top of the milestone.

**HISTORY:** From the mid-C18 onwards, turnpike trusts were encouraged to provide markers such as milestones and mileposts on the stretches of roads they operated. The Truro Turnpike Trust was established by Act of Parliament in 1754, the first Turnpike Trust in Cornwall, and this milestone stands on the former turnpike road from Truro to Probus and Grampound; it dates from 1754. In 1828, a new road was planned, taking a less steep route out of Truro and up the Ladock valley to Penhale near Fraddon, where it would link with the Bodmin Trust's road and thence to London. This new road had distinctive triangular milestones with cast-iron plates, replacing the earlier style demonstrated by the example under consideration. When in 1828 the line of the road was moved to ease the gradient out of Grampound, rather than erecting milestones in the new design, the four milestones on this stretch were moved from the line of the original road to their equivalent locations on the new road; the four stones in this run all survive in their 1828 locations. The milestone is marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880.



Appendix 4  
Supporting Photos

*Walkover survey*



Southern Field, view east across the field; from the west.



Southern Field, view north-east across the southern and central fields; from the south-west.



Southern Field, shot of the gate onto the road and western hedgebank; from the south-east



Southern Field, view across the upper slope, showing the uniform grass pasture; from the north-north-west.



Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall



Southern Field, view down the slope, across the pasture; from the south-west.



Southern Field, view down the slope to the central field, showing the dividing hedgebank and the copse of trees to the north-west corner; from the south.



Central Field, the dividing hedgebank, between the central and southern field; from the west-north-west.



Central Field, view along the curving western hedgebank of the central field; from the south.





Central Field, view across the markedly undulating pasture of the central field; from the south-west.



Central Field, view across the field, showing the undulations (a possible relict hedgebank); from the south-west.



Central Field, view of the woodland which abuts the central field; from the south-west.



Central Field, the woodlands to the north-east of the field; from the north.



Central Field, view along the boundary hedge between the central and northern field; from the east.



Central Field, view back to the wire gateway between the central and northern field; from the south





Central Field, view up the undulating slope of the central field; from the north-east.



Central Field, view up the central field, to the field to the south; from the north.





North Field, view of the northern field, alongside the river; from the west.



North Field, view of the western hedgebank, to the northern field; from the east.



North Field, view down and across the slope of the northern field; from the south-east.



North Field, view of the terraced area, cut into the slope, below the hedge, possibly an infilled quarry; from the north-west.



North Field, view to the fenced gateway between the northern and central field; from the west-north-west.



View across the earthworks within the northern field; from the east.





The hedgebank along the northern boundary of the field, alongside the river; from the south-east.

*HVIA*



Lacock Church in its setting with the school house and rectory; from the east-south-east.



St Ladoca, within its wooded churchyard, with tall tower; from the south-east.



The stone wall and gate piers to Trobus Farm; from the west-north-west.



View down the long track to Trobus Farm, which is not visible from the road; from the north-north-west.



View back across the river valley, over Ladock and the church tower, showing some of the numerous large wind turbines in the area; from the west.





View to Treverbyn Farm; from the south, south-west.



View to the gateway to Trethowa Farm; from the south-east.



View across the river valley to Probus Church tower, on the skyline; from the north-west.



View to Trethowa Farm, through a hedge; from the west.



Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall



View along Fore Street in Probus conservation area; from the east-north-east.



View across the main road junction in Probus, just north of the church; from the north-west.

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall



View up Fairfield's Road, in the conservation area of Probus; from the south-west.



View up Chapel Street in Probus conservation area; from the south-south-west.

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall



View back to the church within Probus village; from the north.



View to the church, within the village, from along Wag Lane; from the south.





The Church of St Cornelly; from the west-south-west.



Church of St Cuby in Tregoney; viewed from the north-west.



View to the church from the upper part of Fore Street, in Tregoney; viewed from the south-west.



View up the river Fal valley, looking over Creed, Golden Camp towards Trewithen; from the south-south-east.





View of St Crida, Creed, within its enclosed churchyard; from the east-north-east.



View to the earthwork banks of the settlement at Carvossa, enclosed within later hedgebanks; from the north.



Carvossa settlement, enclosed within later fields and now with mature trees on its banks; from the north-west.



The wooded boundaries of Trewithen Estate, punctuated with gateways, but enclosing the inner views; from the east-north-east.





The large overgrown banks of Golden Camp, hillfort, within the fields; from the south-east.



Shot of Golden Camp hillfort, within the fields; viewed from the east.



Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall



Shot into and across the registered park and garden at Trewithen, showing how enclosed the views are; from the south.



The curving banks of the round at Parkengear, utilised as hedgebanks; from the east.

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall



View across to Cuskayne Farm; from the south-east.



View down the long track to Venton Glidder Farm; from the south.





View down the long track to Trenithan Bennett Farm; from the north-east.



Resugga Castle hillfort, set on the hilltop; from the east-south-east.



View to the open landscape views from Resugga, including the nearby large turbines; from the east-north-east.

Land at Penquarry Farm, Probus, Cornwall



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
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