LAND SOUTH OF HIGHSTEAD RISE

ST KEVERNE

HELSTON

CORNWALL

Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 190523

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES &
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

Land South of Highstead Rise, St Keverne, Helston, Cornwall
Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation

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Work undertaken by SWARCH on behalf of Clifton Emery Design Ltd. (The Agent)
for Molwin Estates Ltd. (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a heritage assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for land south of Highstead Rise, St Keverne, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of a planning application.

The site is located south-west of the historic core of the village of St Keverne, a collegiate foundation to the canons of St Achebran, and the origin point of the Cornish Rebellion. The surrounding landscape contains evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval settlement and farming activity, the site itself appearing to have remained undeveloped despite the limited growth of the village surrounding it.

Assessment of the readily-available aerial photography and LiDAR for the proposal site indicates that the site is largely clear of visible earthworks, though there is the suggestion of a possible curving earthwork visible on the LiDAR data. The cartographic sources similarly indicate a curving structure, both in the boundaries of the field and the way the road curves around the field. The walkover survey did not identify any features of note, although the condition of the field may have contributed to this outcome. The site was not suitable for geophysical survey and so a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching works was undertaken, however this demonstrated that the 'earthwork' seen on the LiDAR did not relate to an archaeological feature and no significant archaeological features or deposits were identified.

*In terms of indirect impacts, 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 development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The only site where there is the potential for an appreciable impact is the Grade I Listed St. Keverne Church (**negligible**). Similarly, the impacts on the Historic Landscape, the Aggregate Impact and the Cumulative Impact are likely to be **negligible.***

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible** to **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource may be **permanent** and **irreversible** but based upon the results of the evaluation trenching the archaeological potential on the site is **negligible.***

July 2019

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	LAND SOUTH OF HIGHSTEAD RISE, ST KEVERNE
PARISH:	ST KEVERNE
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 78921 21036
PLANNING NO.	PA17/01967/PREAPP
OASIS NO.	SOUTHWES1-357089
SWARCH REF.	KHR19

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Clifton Emery Design (the Agent) on behalf of Molwin Estates Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a heritage statement and archaeological evaluation for Land South of Highstead Rise, St Keverne, Cornwall, in advance of a proposed residential development. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located approximately 250m south-west of the historic core of the village of St Keverne, *c.*1.8km west of the south Cornwall coast at Leggan Cove, and *c.*12km south-west of Falmouth. The site is situated towards the summit of a broad hill at an altitude of *c.*95m AOD, within an irregular field on the southern edge of the settlement, overlooking a valley to the north-west (Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained and fine loamy soils of the Trusham group (SSEW 1983), overlying an unnamed igneous intrusion of gabbro (BGS 2019).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

St Keverne is a parish and village located in the Lizard Peninsula in Cornwall. It was a collegiate foundation first recorded in 1086 as *Lannachebran*, home to the Canons of St Achebran, and later owned by the abbot and convent of Beaulieu in Hampshire. In the later 16th century it was granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Francis, Earl of Bedford; passing through the Bogan family to the Vyvyans. The Cornish Rebellion of 1497, led by Michael Joseph An-Gof and Thomas Flamank, started in St Keverne, and is commemorated by an inscription on the church wall and statue in the town square. Tregellast Barton and Trelyn Farm to the south-east were first recorded in the early 14th century but are likely to be early medieval in origin. The site lies within *medieval farmland*, forming part of the category Anciently Enclosed Land; these areas are regarded as having a *high* potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This locality has seen limited archaeological fieldwork, a geophysical survey carried out to the east of the proposal site identifying a possible hollow way and series of possible ditch features. The remaining archaeological evidence is derived from the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) which lists a series of undesignated assets in the local area. These mostly arise from documentary or place-name references to the medieval settlement and farming of the landscape; but include earthworks and cropmarks which also demonstrate the prehistoric settlement and funerary practices. Several of the buildings, particularly within St Keverne itself, reflect the post-medieval development and expansion of the earlier settlement.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice. The assessment following the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

The assessment also 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), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002) and *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 3rd edition (Landscape Institute 2013).

The Evaluation trenching was undertaken in accordance with a Trench Plan and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in consultation with Cornwall Council (CC) and in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2014b).
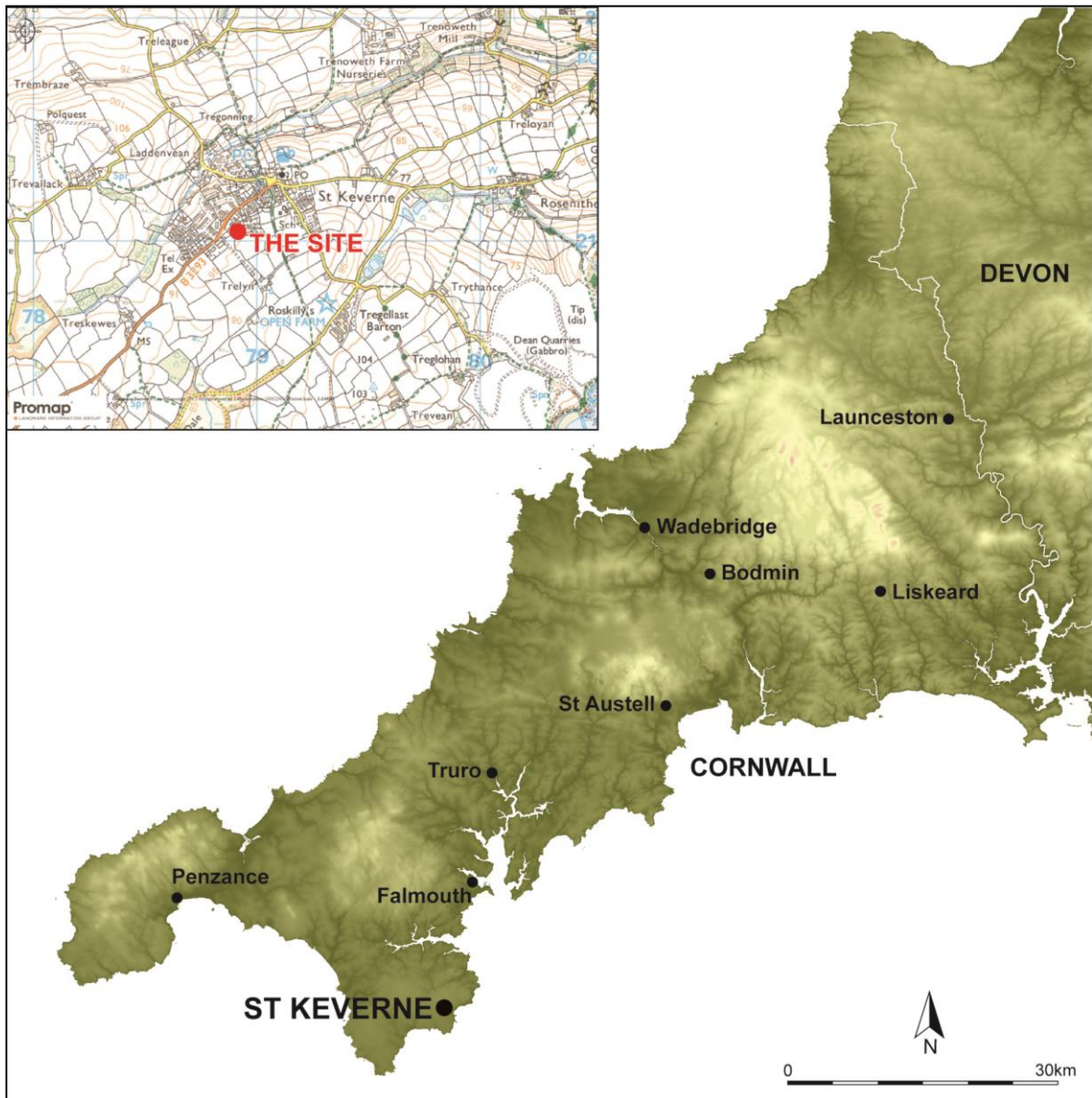

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0   HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1   HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT - OVERVIEW

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area, monument or archaeological site (the 'heritage asset'). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and/or its setting (indirect impact). This methodology employed in this assessment is based on the approach outlined in the relevant DoT guidance (DMRB vol.11; WEBTAG), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) guidance and the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015). The methodology employed in this assessment can be found in Appendix 2.

2.2   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.

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

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.

2.3 Local Policy

Policy 24: *Historic Environment* in *The Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030* makes the following statement:

All development proposals should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations... identifying the significance of all heritage assets that would be affected by the proposals and the nature and degree of any affects and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.

Great weight will be given to the conservation of Cornwall's heritage assets... Any harm to the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset must be justified... In those exceptional circumstances where harm to any heritage assets can be fully justified, and the development would result in the partial or total loss of the asset and/or its setting, the applicant will be required to secure a programme of recording and analysis of that asset, and archaeological excavation where relevant, and ensure the publication of that record to an appropriate standard in public archive.

2.4 Structure of Assessment – Direct and Indirect Impacts

This assessment is broken down into two main sections. Section 3.0 addresses the *direct impact* of the proposed development i.e. the physical effect the development may have on heritage assets within, or immediately adjacent to, the development site. Designated heritage assets on or close to a site are a known quantity, understood and addressed via the *design and access statement* and other planning documents. Robust assessment, however, also requires a clear understanding of the value and significance of the *archaeological* potential of a site. This is achieved via the staged process of archaeological investigation detailed in Section 3.0. Section 4.0 assesses the likely effect of the proposed development on known and quantified designated heritage assets in the local area. In this instance the impact is almost always indirect i.e. the proposed development impinges on the *setting* of the heritage asset in question, and does not have a direct physical effect.

3.0 DIRECT IMPACTS

3.1 STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *direct effect* of a development is taken to be its direct physical effect on the buried archaeological resource. In most instances the effect will be limited to the site itself. However, unlike designated heritage assets (see Section 4.0) the archaeological potential of a site, and the significance of that archaeology, must be quantified by means of a staged programme of archaeological investigation. Sections 3.2-3.5 examine the documentary, cartographic and archaeological background to the site; Section 3.6 details the results of a walkover survey; Section 3.7 summarises this information in order to determine the significance of the archaeology, the potential for harm, and outlines mitigation strategies as appropriate. Appendix 1 details the methodology employed to make this judgement.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

St Keverne, the church-town of the parish of the same name, in the hundred and deanery of Kirrier (Lysons 1814), was a collegiate foundation first recorded in 1086 as *Lannachebran* (from the Cornish place-name element *lann* meaning 'enclosed cemetery' and the saint's name) when it was held by the Canons of St Achebran (Williams & Martin 1992), and later to the abbot and convent of Beaulieu in Hampshire. In the later 16th century it was granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Francis, Earl of Bedford, subsequently passing through the Bogan family to the Vyvyans (Lysons 1814). The Cornish Rebellion of 1497, led by Michael Joseph An-Gof and Thomas Flamank, started in St Keverne, and is commemorated by an inscription on the church wall and modern statue in the village. Tregellast Barton and Trelyn Farm to the south-east were first recorded in the early 14th century but are likely to be early medieval in origin. The site lies within *medieval farmland*, forming part of the category Anciently Enclosed Land; these areas are regarded as having a *high* potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study is the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 2). This shows St Keverne (labelled as *Church Town*) within a landscape dominated by agricultural fields and isolated farmsteads; the development site to the south of the main settlement predominantly within a single sub-rectangular field with curving boundaries. Elements of the development site extend into the adjacent fields. The accompanying 1842 tithe apportionment (Table 1) indicates that the land within the development area was primarily owned by Henry Lory (occupied by James Mitchell of Penmener) as part of the estates of Tregonning, with the adjacent fields owned by the Reverend John Kempthorne (occupied by Francis Roskruge), and Sir John St Aubyn (occupied by William Cornish of Trelyn).

The curving and irregular field boundaries suggest that the irregularly shaped but straighter bounded post-medieval boundaries sit within a wider medieval fieldscape. The field names are largely prosaic, representing the topography of the land, or their position in relation to other parcels of land (*Lower Field*). The nearby field names with the *Pond* element may indicate that these fields are situated close to the site of a medieval fishpond associated with monastery. The development site falls within three separate parcels of land named as *Lower Field* (no.146), *The Bowling Green* (no.1232), and *Park Rowe* (no.1233). The use of the field-name bowling green can mean a flat and level field but is more typically an ironic name (shortened from *Devil's Bowling Green*) and means an irregular, bumpy field. This may hint at the presence of earthworks within the field at this time.

One of the most striking things about the tithe map is that the road (now the B3239) leading into St Keverne clearly diverts around the large curving field containing the proposal site. The diversion does not seem to be for an obvious topographical reason and this may suggest the presence of an older earthwork or enclosure (e.g. a prehistoric round) which the road has diverted around. This suggestion is arguably supported by the field-name evidence (Bowling Green) which suggests the presence of earthworks, which the road has avoided.

FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE ST KEVERNE TITHE MAP OF 1840; THE EXTENT OF THE SURVEY AREA IS INDICATED (CRO).

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 ST KEVERNE TITHE APPORTIONMENT.

Number	Landowner	Lessee	Tenant	Field Name	Cultivation
146	Reverend John Kempthorne (trustees under the Will of...)	Mary Lock	Francis Roskruge	Lower Field	Arable
1229	Henry Lory	Samuel James (trustees under the Will of...)	Late William Cornish	Middle Field	Arable
1230			James Mitchell (Penmener)	Outer Park on Pond	Arable
1231				Inner Park on Pond	Arable
1232			Late John Mitchell	The Bowling Green	Arable
1233	Sir John St Aubyn (Devisees of)	Sarah Wills	William Cornish (Trelyn)	Park Rowe	Arable

By the latter half of the 19th century, the 1878 OS 1st edition map (Figure 3) depicts a landscape very similar to that of 1840. Some boundary loss had occurred (including between *Outer* and *Inner Park on Pond)*, though there was additional boundary creation. The most notable development appears to have been within St Keverne with the construction of several new buildings, including new schools to the north, south-west and south-east of the settlement; and the Methodist chapel at the western edge.

The landscape as depicted in the 1907 OS 2nd edition map (Figure 4) is almost unchanged, with only a small degree of alteration in the arrangement of buildings within the settlement. Later OS mapping (not depicted) shows the slow growth St Keverne, mostly in the post second world war period, including the construction of Penmenner Estate to the east of the proposal site. It was only in the later half of the 20th century that the B3293 along the north-western edge of the proposal site was re-routed to its current layout, along with substantial development of the land along its north-western edge.

FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE OS FIRST EDITION 25" MAP OF 1878; THE EXTENT OF THE SURVEY AREA IS INDICATED (CRO).
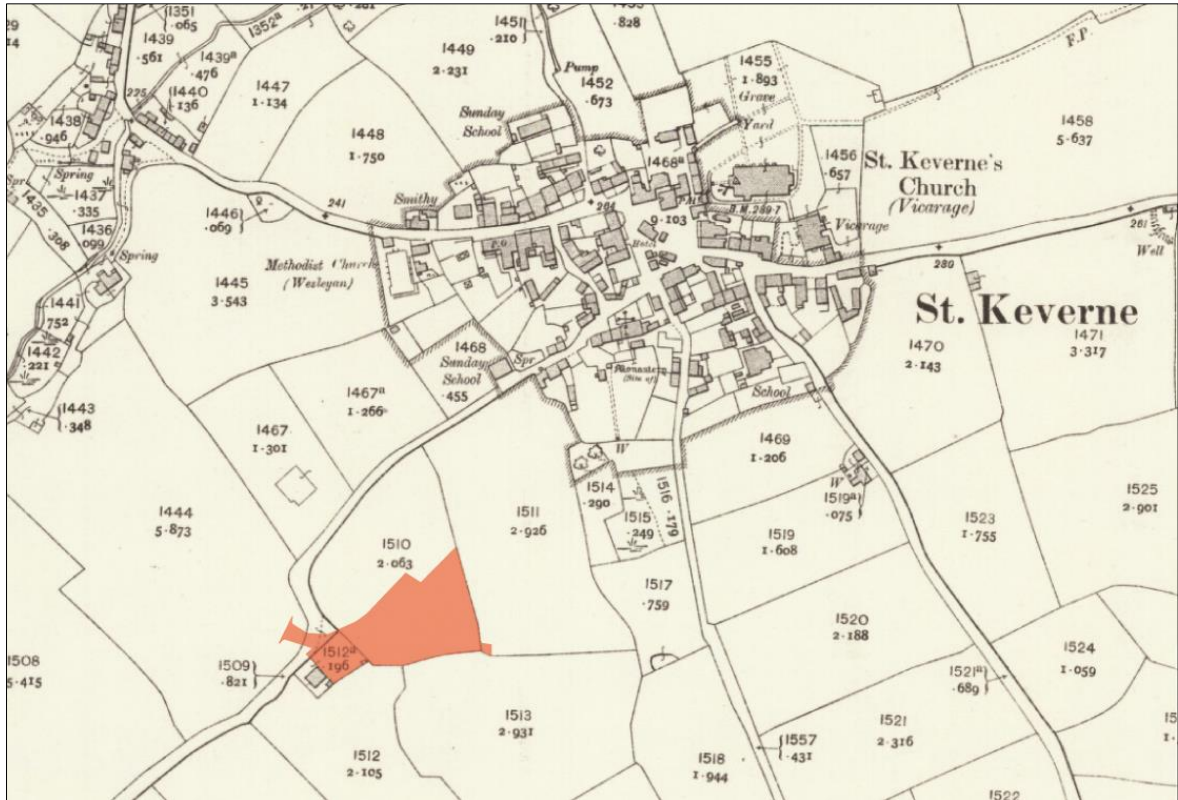
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE SECOND EDITION OS 25" MAP OF 1908; THE EXTENT OF THE SURVEY AREA IS INDICATED (CRO).

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This locality has seen limited archaeological fieldwork, the exception being a geophysical survey carried out at the south-eastern edge of St Keverne, off School Hill which identified a possible hollow way and series of undated ditches. Further work in the area has been more broad stroke, the Lizard Peninsula fieldwalking survey (CA 1987) identifying numerous prehistoric to Romano-British sites across the landscape. The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) lists a series of undesignated assets in the local area, mostly arising from documentary or place-name references to medieval and post-medieval sites (see Table 2 and Figure 5).

The historic landscape characterisation (HLC) for Cornwall shows this as *medieval farmland*, areas containing farming settlements documented before the 17th century and forming a component part of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). AEL is regarded as having a *high* potential for Prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological remains. This is most obviously represented by the cropmark enclosures at Trevallack (MCO49694, MCO49696).

3.4.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

The evidence for Prehistoric activity in this area is relatively limited, and probably reflects a lack of fieldwork rather than a genuine absence of archaeological remains. The earliest evidence dates to the Neolithic period, a flint scatter recorded at Trebarveth (MCO6810). By the Bronze Age this activity appears more sustained, funerary barrows being identified across the landscape at Trelyn (MCO3710) and Trevean (MCO49709), and others suggested by field-names at Trythance (MCO3899, MCO3900). It was not until the Iron Age there is evidence for settlement, finds (MCO1484) dating a hut circle (MCO20529) at Trebarveth to this period; and cropmark evidence suggesting further settlement at Trevallack (MCO49694, MCO49694).

3.4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

The evidence for Romano-British activity is sparse. However, it is probable that the Iron Age settlements of the area continued into this period, indicated by the recovery of a probable Roman coin (MCO1482) from the hut circle at Trebarveth.

3.4.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1065

The archaeology of the early medieval period is poorly represented, but there are several *tre* place-names (e.g. *Trembrase, Trevallack*) normally regarded as indicative of a settlement established during this period. However, only a small number are recorded with origins in this period, including Trevallack (MCO11545), and St Keverne (MCO16857). Despite this the basic framework of the tenurial and ecclesiastical landscape was established during this period, as were many of the farming settlements.

3.4.4 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

Most of the other farms and many of the settlements in the area are at least medieval in origin, with documentary evidence for sites at Tregonning (1201) (MCO11421), Polquest (1296) (MCO16411), Chywoone (1300) (MCO14018), Treleague (1300) (MCO11445), Nanstrlaec (1306) (MCO15856), Trelaecvighan (1306) (MCO17434), Tregellast (1312) (MCO11394), Treskewes (1315) (MCO11523), Chywednack (1327) (MCO14015), Trythance (1327) (MCO11667), and Laddenvean (1369) (MCO11202). The current church building at St Keverne was originally constructed during the 13th century, with later additions and renovations (List1311542); whilst the sites of open 'playing fields' are suggested by field-names at Laddenvean (MCO97) and Tregoning (MCO121). Open or strip fields at likely to have been laid out in association with these farms, subject to enclosure during the late and post-medieval period; these form the basis of the modern fieldscape.

3.4.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 - PRESENT

Population and settlement expanded during the post-medieval period, several of the existing farmhouses being constructed during the 17th (Tregellast, List 1141895; Treleague, List 1158237) and 18th (Tregoning, List 1311595) centuries. At the same time the settlement of St Keverne also expanded, the cottages at Melrose House being constructed during the late 18th century (List 1141868), with brewhouse (MCO28972), fire station (MCO54330), post office (List 1311508), schools (MCO52985, MCO51347), vicarage (List 1141867) all built during the 19th century. The economy, then as now, was dominated by agriculture, the fields of the surrounding landscape remaining farmland.
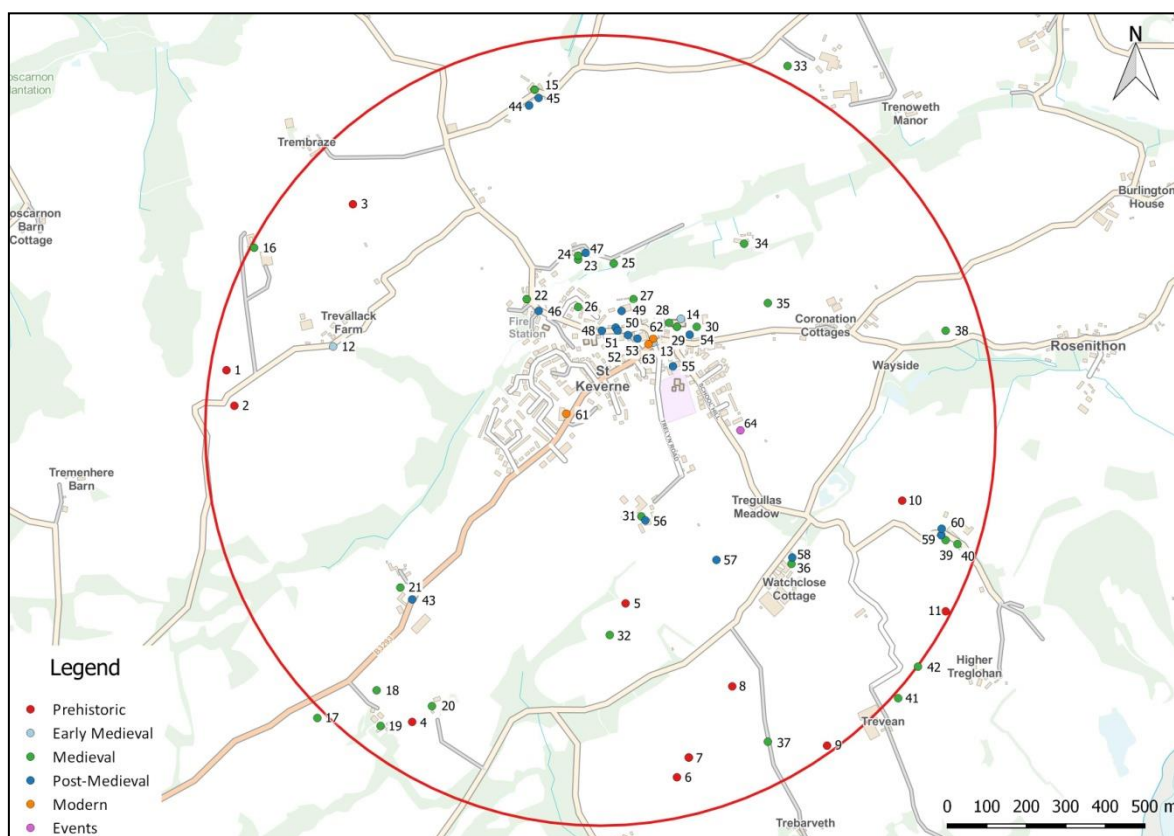
FIGURE 5: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (THE SITE IS INDICATED) (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER).

TABLE 2: TABLE OF NEARBY UNDESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER).

No.	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Details
1	MCO49696	Trevallack - Iron Age/Romano-British round	Cropmark	Faint traces of an oval enclosure are visible on aerial photographs.
2	MCO49694	Trevallack - Iron Age/Romano-British round	Cropmark	A possible prehistoric round is visible as an oval enclosure on aerial photographs.
3	MCO3714	Trembrase - Bronze Age Barrow	Documentary	The 1840 tithe awards field-names suggesting the site of a barrow, but no evidence was found on the ground.
4	MCO7862	Chywoone - Iron Age/Romano-British round	Earthwork	A curving hedgeline and ditch suggest the possible presence of a round enclosure.
5	MCO3710	Trelyn - Bronze Age barrow	Earthwork	Two possible barrows survive as irregular circular raised features.
6	MCO6894	Trevalso - Iron Age fogou	Documentary	The field-name 'Vorgo' suggests the site of a fogou, but there are no remains.
7	MCO1482	Trebarveth - Romano-British findspot	Findspot	A (now lost) Roman coin was found within an arrangement of stones suggesting a possible hut circle.
	MCO1483	Trebarveth - undated findspot	Findspot	Pottery sherds were found near a possible hut circle in 1968.
	MCO1484	Trebarveth - Iron Age findspot	Findspot	A quern was found near a possible hut circle in 1968.

	MCO20529	Trebarveth - Iron Age/Romano-British hut circle	Documentary	A possible hut circle was noted by Dowson in 1968, but nothing is visible.
8	MCO6810	Trebarveth - Neolithic lithic scatter	Findspot	A broken leaf-shaped arrowhead, flint flakes and gabbroic pottery were identified within an arable field.
9	MCO49709	Trevean - Bronze Age barrow	Cropmark	The remains of a possible round barrow is visible on aerial photographs.
10	MCO3899	Trythance - Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The field-name 'The Creague' suggests the site of a barrow, but there are no remains.
11	MCO3900	Trythance - Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The field-names 'Lower' and 'Higher Grumbler' suggest the site of a barrow, but there are no remains.
12	MCO11545	Trevallack - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement and manor of Trevallack is first recorded in 977 when it is spelt 'Trefualoc'.
13	MCO16857	St Keverne - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement and manor of St Keverne is first recorded in 1086 when it is spelt 'Lannachebran'.
14	MCO26415	St Keverne - Early Medieval lann	Documentary	The place-name 'Lannachebran' indicates that the churchyard is on the site of a lann.
	MCO26416	St Keverne - Early Medieval monastery	Documentary	There are records of an early Medieval monastery at St Keverne.
15	MCO11445	Treleague - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement and manor of Treleague is first recorded c.1300 when it is spelt 'Trelaek'.
	MCO15856	Nanstrelaec - Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Treleague was sub-divided and the settlement of Nanstrelaec is first recorded in 1306.
	MCO17434	Trelaecvighan - Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Treleague was sub-divided and the settlement of Trelaecvighan is first recorded in 1306
16	MCO16411	Polquest - Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Polquest is first recorded in 1296 when it is spelt 'Polguest'.
17	MCO6072	Treskewes - Medieval cross	Documentary	The field-name 'Park An Grouse' suggests the site of a cross, but there are no remains.
18	MCO5129	Chywoone - Medieval cross	Documentary	The field-name 'Cross Field' suggests the site of a cross, but there are no remains.
19	MCO14018	Chywoone - Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Chywoone is first recorded in 1300 when it is spelt 'Chyenwoen'.
20	MCO14015	Chywednack - Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Chywednack is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt 'Chywynyek'.
21	MCO11523	Treskewes - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Treskews is first recorded in 1315 when it is spelt 'Treskewys'.
22	MCO11202	Laddenvean - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Laddenvean is first recorded in 1369 when it is spelt 'Lanvyghan'.
	MCO26414	Laddenvean - Early Medieval lann	Documentary	The name 'Laddenvean' (Little Lan) implies the site of a lan adjoining 'Lanheverne', a larger lann.
23	MCO11421	Tregonning - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tregoning is first recorded in 1201 when it is spelt 'Tregonan'.
24	MCO26413	Tregonning Grange - Medieval grange	Demolished structure	The site of a priory at Tregonning, now demolished. Fragments may be in St Keverne church.
25	MCO56552	St Keverne - Medieval/Post-Medieval clapper bridge	Structure	A footbridge of clapper bridge type comprising four large stone slabs supported by stone blocks spans the stream at the north end of Well Lane.
	MCO56553	St Keverne - Medieval/Post-Medieval weir	Structure	A weir and sluice gate of Medieval or later date are extant on the stream at the north end of Well Lane.
26	MCO97	Laddenvean - Medieval plen an gwary	Documentary	The field-names 'Park-in-Plain' and 'Plain Vean and the Ring' suggest the site of a plen an gwary, but there are no remains.
27	MCO6978	Funten Keran - Medieval holy well	Documentary	The place-name 'Funten Keran' suggests the site of a holy well; an old well on Well Lane is a possible site.
28	MCO5845	St Keverne - Medieval cross	Demolished structure	A cross discovered built into a cottage may have been discovered in the church-town, but has now been removed.
29	List 1311542	Church of St Keverne	Listed Building	Grade I Listed parish church of St Keverne. 13th century construction with later extensions and renovations.
	MCO6478	St Keverne - Medieval church	Structure	St Keverne parish church, built on the site of a

				lann; though the earliest surviving remains are 13th century.
	MCO5846	St Keverne - Medieval cross	Structure	Two fragments of carved stone suggested as being parts of a lantern cross, now kept inside the church.
30	MCO10574	St Keverne - Medieval dovecote	Demolished structure	A dovecote is recorded in the 20th century at St Keverne vicarage, but no remains survive.
31	MCO11469	Trelyn - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trelyn is first recorded in 1315 when it is spelt 'Trelen'.
32	MCO49708	Trelyn - Medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a Medieval ridge&furrow field-system is visible on aerial photographs.
33	MCO6047	Trenoweth - Medieval cross	Documentary	The field-name 'Crouse Harvey' suggests the site of a cross, but there are no remains.
34	MCO26383	Tregoning Mill - Medieval/Post-Medieval corn mill	Structure	A corn mill on Porthoustock stream for Lankeverne manor was recorded in 1260, and by 1840 two mills were recorded.
35	MCO121	Tregoning - Medieval plen an gwary	Documentary	The field-names 'Higher' and 'Lower Playhouse' suggest the site of a plen an gwary, but there are no remains.
36	MCO11394	Tregellast - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tregellast is first recorded in 1312 when it is spelt 'Tregellest'.
37	MCO5937	Trebarveth - Medieval cross	Documentary	The field-name 'Cross Field' suggests the site of a cross, but there are no remains.
38	MCO5741	Rosenithon - Medieval cross	Documentary	The field-name 'Park Grouse' suggests the site of a cross, but there are no remains.
39	MCO10610	Trythance - Medieval dovecote	Documentary	The field-name 'The Clumyer' at Trythance suggests the site of a dovecote, but there are no remains.
40	MCO11667	Trythance - Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trythance is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt 'Treyuthans'.
41	MCO6104	Trevean - Medieval cross	Documentary	The field-name 'Park An Grouse' suggests the site of a cross, but there are no remains.
42	MCO5988	Treglohan - Medieval cross	Documentary	The field-name 'The Grose' suggests the site of a cross, but there are no remains.
43	MCO54099	Treskewes - Post-Medieval milestone	Structure	A milestone survives on the south-east side of the B3293 east of Treskewes.
44	List 1141897	Outbuilding 3m south-west of Treleague Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 18th century outbuilding, including shippon, stable and cartshed.
45	List 1158237	Treleague Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 17th century farmhouse with elements of an earlier 16th century structure.
46	MCO26401	Laddenvean - Post-Medieval workhouse	Demolished structure	A reputed workhouse at Laddenvean was destroyed in the 1950s.
47	List 1311595	Tregoning Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II Listed early 18th century farmhouse.
48	MCO9334	St Keverne - Post-Medieval blacksmiths workshop	Structure	A smithy is named on the OS map of 1963. It is now the outhouse for a private residence.
49	MCO52985	St Keverne - Post-Medieval school	Structure	The school on Well Lane was built in 1875, recorded on the 1880 OS 1st edition map as a Boys and Girls school, and later used as a Sunday School. Now replaced with a larger hall.
50	List 1311508	The Old Post Office	Listed Building	Grade II Listed mid 19th century building. Formerly the post office.
51	MCO54330	St Keverne - Post-Medieval fire station	Structure	The fire station, recorded on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps on Commercial Road is no longer in use, but still extant.
52	List 1141868	Melrose House, adjoining cottage, and Travellers Joy	Listed Building	Group of three Grade II Listed cottages with datestone '1739 by Dorcas Pym'.
53	MCO28972	St Keverne - Post-Medieval brewery	Documentary	A brewhouse is shown on the 1842 tithe map.
54	List 1141867	The Vicarage	Listed Building	Grade II Listed early 18th century vicarage.
55	MCO51347	St Keverne - Post-Medieval school	Structure	A boys school built 1876 is recorded on OS mapping. It was combined with a girls school in 1896, and is still in use today.
56	MCO26407	Trelyn - Post-Medieval cider mill	Structure	A cider mill is still in use at Trelyn farm.
57	MCO26402	Trelyn - Post-Medieval hull	Structure	A tunnel with an arched roof is recorded at this location.
58	List 1141895	Tregellast Barton Farmhouse	Listed Building	Grade II Listed mid 17th century farmhouse.
59	List 1328532	Trekeser	Listed Building	Grade II Listed 18th century cottage.

60	List 1158409	Cottage 4m north of Trekeser	Listed Building	Grade II Listed late 17th century cottage.
61	MCO58260	St Keverne - 20th century commemorative statue	Structure	A statue depicting Michael Joseph An Gof and Thomas Flamank was erected to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the Cornish Rebellion.
62	MCO56190	St Keverne - Modern signpost	Structure	A Visick & Son of Devoran (type 2) cast iron fingerpost survives in the centre of Market Square.
63	List 1248784	K6 Telephone Kiosk, High Street	Listed Building	Grade II Listed type K6 telephone kiosk designed 1935.
64	ECO4897	Land adjacent to School Hill	Event	Geophysical survey identified a possible hollow way and ditch features.

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LiDAR

Assessment of the readily-available aerial photography and LiDAR for the proposal site indicates that the site is largely clear of visible earthworks, though there is the suggestion of a possible curving earthwork (indicated) visible on the LiDAR data.

FIGURE 6: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE TAKEN IN 2017 (© GOOGLE EARTH 2017) SHOWING NO CLEAR SIGN OF VISIBLE EARTHWORKS.
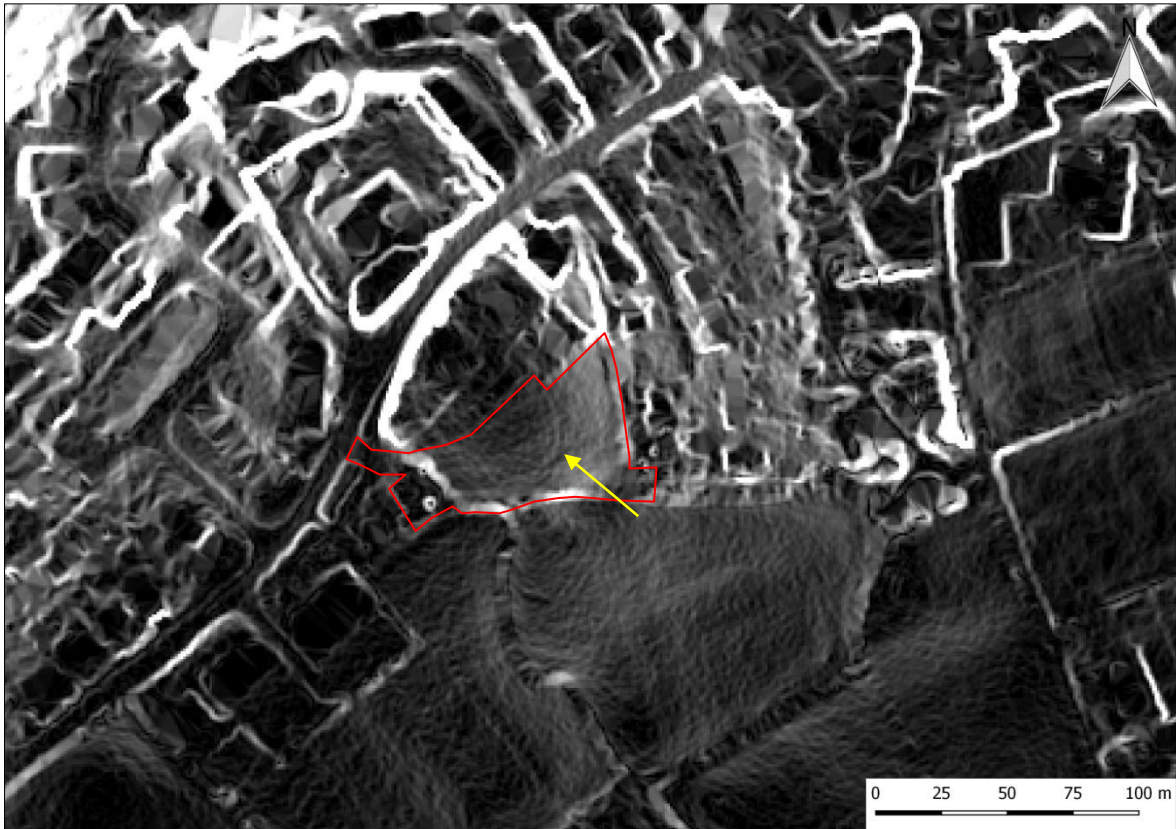
FIGURE 7: IMAGE DERIVED FROM LIDAR DATA, SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSAL SITE (RED) AND POSSIBLE EARTHWORK FEATURES (YELLOW) (PROCESSED USING QGIS VER2.18.4, TERRAIN ANALYSIS/SLOPE, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0). DATA: CONTAINS FREELY AVAILABLE DATA SUPPLIED BY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY); ©NERC (CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY; BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY; BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY) 2017.

3.6 WALKOVER SURVEY

The site is located to the south, east and west of 20th century developments, and is comprised of a small irregular shaped field currently pasture c.0.2m high, and a small rectangular garden to the south-west. The ground in the field is very uneven beneath the current crop, suggesting the field has been rutted and poached by livestock (cattle) perhaps over the winter. The field slopes to the east and south, with the north-western part of the site appearing relatively level before falling off to the east and south.

The site was accessed from a gate in the south-east corner, which was completely overgrown but provides access to a narrow track to the southern end of the 20th century housing. The gate is flanked by a granite gatepost, which is set in a c.1m high stone faced earthen hedge bank. The majority of the eastern boundary is comprised of modern garden fences and hedges as is much of the northern boundary.

The southern boundary is comprised of a stone faced hedgebank, c.0.8m high. The stone facing is of very blocky stone laid on end, in 4-5 surviving courses, that to the west of the gateway is of a noticeably different build, comprising much larger stones, but in general less well coursed. The gateway in the southern boundary accesses a further agricultural field and has a single granite gatepost.

The site in its current condition was not suitable for a geophysical survey to take place, and would have needed to be cut and rolled. The presence of modern (metal) fencing to the north and east are also likely to disrupt the results, especially given the small size of the site. Therefore a

programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential and value of the site.
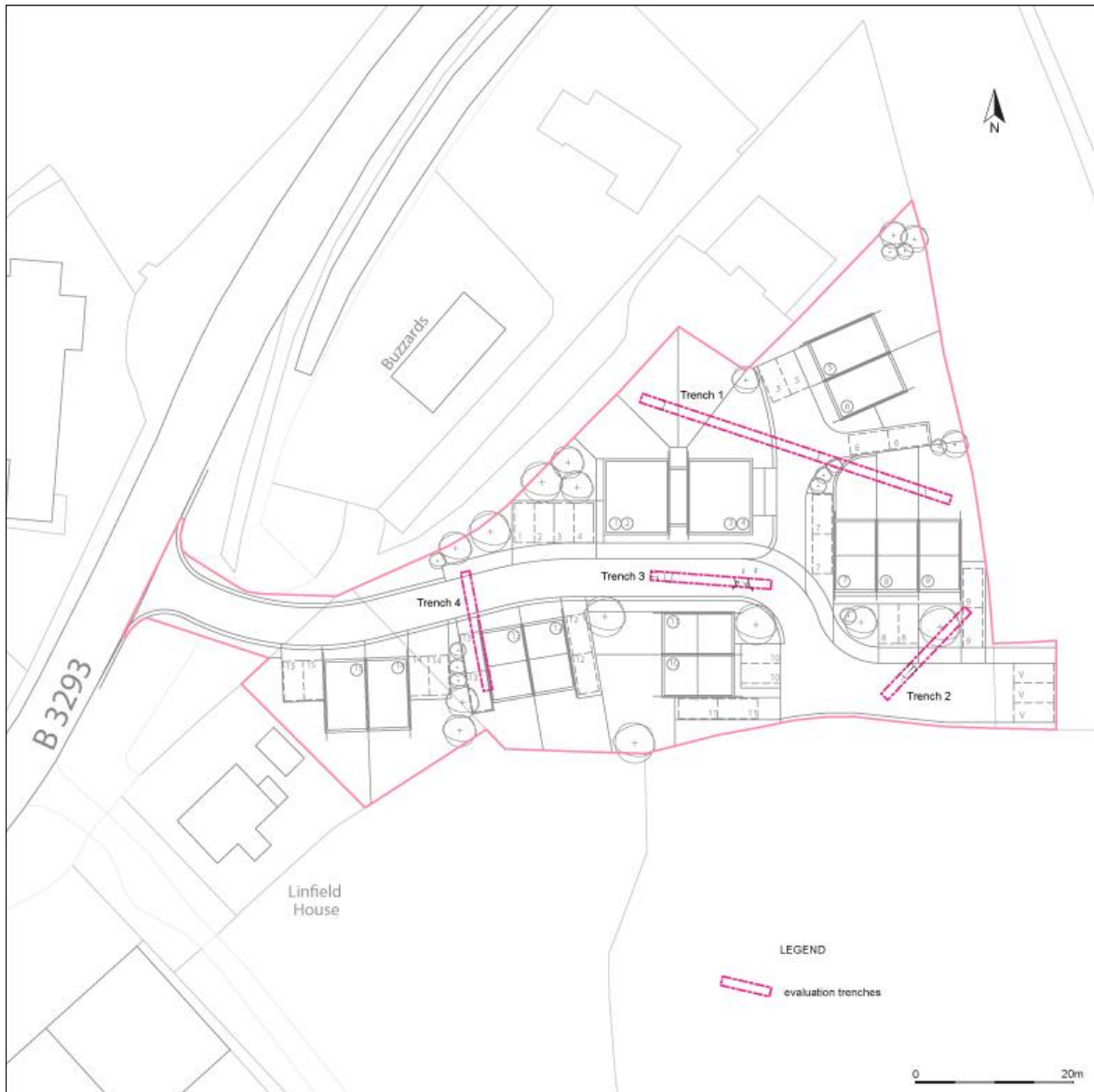
FIGURE 8: TRENCH PLAN.

3.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Trench locations (Figure 8) were determined in consultation with Cornwall Council and in relation to the apparent earthwork visible on the LiDAR of the site and to sample a good proportion of the site. The Evaluation was undertaken on the 5th July 2019 by Dr. Samuel Walls, MCIfA. All of the trenches were opened under supervision by a wheeled excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide grading bucket. Four trenches totalling a length of 79.2m were excavated.

In general terms, the topsoil across the site was a soft and friable mid-brown silt loam with common roots and occasional stones. The topsoil was typical of an agricultural field which has previously, although probably not recently been regularly ploughed. The thickness of the topsoil was typically 0.25m-0.4m deep across the site, and for much of the site overlay a thin (c.0.05m-0.1m subsoil, which consisted of a stony grey-yellow silt-clay with common to abundant sub-angular stones (typically <0.12m dia.). The subsoil effectively reflects an interface between the

topsoil and the natural, but was not evident within Trench 4, presumably as the natural in this area contained no stone, unlike across most of the rest of the site.

The natural was a reddish-yellow sandy-silt with abundant sub-angular serpentine stone fragments. The stone was not apparent to the east and south, and its location is broadly reflected by the topography of the field with the high ground in the field (i.e. the north-west) overlying the stonier natural, presumably reflecting an outcrop of harder stone.

The evaluation uncovered two features, but the few finds found on the site were all post-medieval or modern.

A complete list of finds can be found in Appendix 2 and a complete set of supporting photographs can be found in Appendix 3.

3.7.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1, which was 33.5m long was located running broadly east-west across the northern end of the site, in an attempt to identify the cause of the apparent earthwork on the LiDAR image. No archaeological features were identified along the length of the trench, although this trench was the best at demonstrating the change in the geology across the site, with the western end being onto a natural of abundant stone (see Figure 9), which became less stoney towards the centre of the trench, before having no stone at its eastern end (the final 2.5m of the excavated length).

Finds from this trench were as follows: 10 sherds of white refined earthenwares (WRE), including 1 teacup handle and 1 jug rim; 2 sherds of post-medieval North Devon pottery; 1 sherd of a brown glazed teacup; 1 hard of modern glass bottle; 1 clay pipe stem, and 1 unworked small flint.

FIGURE 9: TRENCH 1, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 1M SCALES).

3.7.2   TRENCH 2

Trench 2, which was 15.4m long was located in the south-east corner of the site running broadly south-west to north-east. A single possible archaeological feature was identified at the south-western end of the trench, although this may reflect a natural coombe or topography where the natural fell away as there was no clear cut defining this feature. The Fill/deposit (201) contained finds of 19th century date, and may simply be a ditch flanking the extant hedgebank, although its scale may suggest an historic track/hollow-way following the southern boundary of the site.

Finds from the topsoil of this trench were as follows: 5 sherds of WRE; 1 sherd of post-medieval North Devon pottery; 1 sherd of post-medieval South Somerset pottery; 1 animal bone fragment; 1 fragment of brick; and 1 fragment of limestone.

3.7.3   TRENCH 3

Trench 3, which was 15.5m long was located running broadly east-west across the centre of the site, in an attempt to identify the cause of the apparent earthwork on the LiDAR image. A single archaeological feature, Ditch [302] was identified towards the eastern end of the trench. Ditch [302] was a 0.9m wide linear with sloping sides to a slightly concaved base. It contained a single fill (303) a friable dark reddish-brown silt loam with abundant small sub-angular stones (<0.08m). A single find was recovered from the fill, a handle of a Medieval micaceous coarseware (60g).

Other finds from this trench included: 5 sherds of WRE; and 2 sherds of medieval micaceous coarseware.

North-facing section of ditch [302]

E   W

(300)

(301)

(303)

[302]

North-facing sample section of trench 2

E   W

(200)

(201)

natural

0   1m
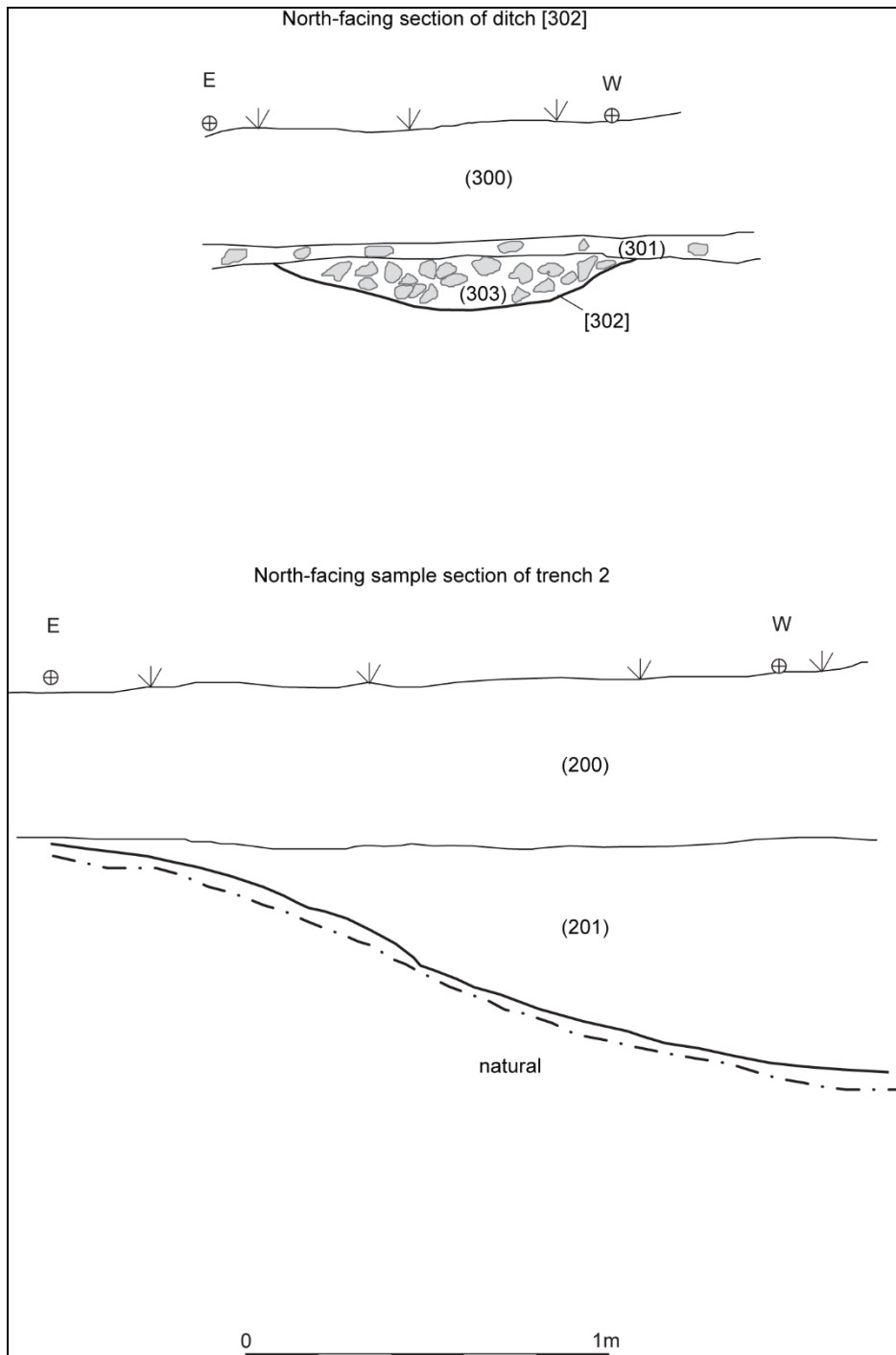
FIGURE 10: SECTIONS

3.7.4   TRENCH 4

Trench 4, which was 14.8 long was located running broadly north-south towards the western limits of the site. No archaeological features were identified along the length of the trench. Finds from the topsoil in this trench were: 5 sherds of WRE; 2 fragments of animal bone; and 1 fragment of glass.

3.7.5   SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION RESULTS

The evaluation encountered very few archaeological features, with only a probable historic track and drain noted. No trace of the LiDAR earthwork was noted, and it is concluded that the historic layout of the road, seemingly curving around the site, may have reflected the road avoiding a solid rock outcrop, hence the ironic use of the *Bowling Green* field name on the tithe apportionment.

The field has clearly been subject to modern (although not recent) ploughing and the finds assemblage whilst not extensive suggests agricultural use from at least the late medieval period.

3.8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT SUMMARY

The direct *effect* of the development would be the disturbance or destruction of archaeological features or deposits present within the footprint of the development; the *impact* of the development would depend on the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits.

Based on the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, the archaeological potential of the site would appear to be *Medium*. Further archaeological works in the form of evaluation trenching have demonstrated that the archaeological potential is slight, and that the identified 'earthwork' visible on the LiDAR most reflects the natural geology of the site, or animal tracks.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF DIRECT IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
Direct Impacts						
Unidentified archaeological features	U/D	Onsite	Unknown	Major	Negligible	Slight
After mitigation			Negligible	Minor	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Negligible

4.0 INDIRECT IMPACTS

4.1 STRUCTURE OF THE ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *indirect effect* of a development is taken to be its effect on the wider historic environment. The principal focus of such an assessment falls upon identified designated heritage assets like Listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments. Depending on the nature of the heritage asset concerned, and the size, character and design of a development, its effect – and principally its visual effect – can impact on designated assets up to 20km away.

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015), with reference to ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB, WEBTAG) guidance. The assessment of effect at this stage of a development is an essentially subjective one, but one based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors. Appendix 1 details the methodology employed.

This report follows the staged approach to proportionate decision making outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015, 6). *Step one* is to identify the designated heritage assets that might be affected by the development. The first stage of that process is to determine an appropriate search radius, and this would vary according to the height, size and/or prominence of the proposed development. For instance, the search radius for a wind turbine, as determined by its height and dynamic character, would be much larger than for a single house plot or small agricultural building. The second stage in the process is to look at the heritage assets within the search radius and assign to one of three categories:

- Category #1 assets: Where proximity to the proposed development, the significance of the heritage asset concerned, or the likely magnitude of impact, demands detailed consideration.
- Category #2 assets: Assets where location and current setting would indicate that the impact of the proposed development is likely to be limited, but some uncertainty remains
- Category #3 assets: Assets where location, current setting, significance would strongly indicate the impact would be no higher than negligible and detailed consideration both unnecessary and disproportionate. These assets are still listed in the impact summary table.

For *Step two* and *Step three*, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (*Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), this assessment then 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 potential effect, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors. The individual assessments should be read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

4.2 QUANTIFICATION

The size and location of the proposed development would indicate a search radius of 1km is sufficient to identify those designated heritage assets where an appreciable effect might be experienced. A search radius of up to 2.5km is appropriate for high-value assets where distance views are integral to the significance of the asset in question.

There are only a few designated heritage assets in the local area (see Figure 5 and Table 2): ten GII Listed structures and the Grade I Listed parish Church. There are no Scheduled Ancient

Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Battlefields within proximity to the site.

With an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), only those assets where there is the possibility for a effect greater than negligible (see Table 7 in Appendix 1) are considered here in detail – the rest have been scoped out of this assessment.

- Category #1 assets: GI Church of St Keverne
- Category #2 assets: None
- Category #3 assets: All GII assets

4.3   IMPACT BY CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE
4.3.1   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, many churches are still surrounded by their church-towns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a wind turbine unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

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

Where parishes are relatively small, 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 curtilage are usually also Listed. The setting of all of these assets is usually extremely local in character, and local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, always plays an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

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

Asset Name: **Church of St Keverne**	
Parish: St Keverne	*Value*: High
Designation: GI	*Distance to Development*: c.0.3km
Summary: Listing: Parish church. North-west corner of north aisle circa late C13, continued east in C14 and early C15. West tower circa early C15 with spire constructed in 1450. North arcade circa early c15 followed by south arcade. Chancel circa late C15 and east wall partly reconstructed in C19. South porch circa C16. Spire damaged by lightning in 1770 and rebuilt. Part of south aisle rebuilt in C19 and 2 windows renewed. Church restored in 1893. Abbots of Beaulieu patrons of church between 1235 and 1538. Rubble stone with slate roofs. Ashlar granite tower and spire. Nave and chancel in one. 8-bay north and south aisle not quite full length. Aisles extend west to flank west tower. East window rebuilt in 1898 (3-light perpendicular tracery). North aisle, 1-light lancet on west side with 2-centred arch over doorway. Hood mould and roll moulded jambs. One 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped heads and three 4-light perpendicular windows. 2 early buttresses with 2 later buttresses. East windows of north and south aisles 5-light Perpendicular. South aisle; priests door with segmental arch. Two 4-light Perpendicular windows renewed in late C19. One 3-light and one 4-light C15 perpendicular window, window to west blocked (visible on interior). South door C15 with 4-centred moulded arch flanked by shields at spring points. Banded voussoirs. C18 panelled south door. Modern figure in ogee-headed niche above. Gabled south porch with stoup in east wall and stone benches flanking internal walls. Rounded stone arch. West windows to north and south aisles with checker voussoirs to 2- centred arches. Window to north aisle, 3-light Reticulated tracery, circa early C14, possibly reset. Window to south aisle 3-light Perpendicular tracery. Battlemented unbuttressed tower in 2 stages with moulded plinth and strings. Serpentine west doorway with checker surround. 4-centred arch with hood mould and serpent heads in label stops. Quatrefoils in spandrels. 4 shields at spring point of arch. Within, a small barrel-vaulted vestibule with stone benches and west doorway. Tall serpentine west window with checker voussoirs over. 3-light belfry openings with slate louvres on each side. 2-faced clock added in 1907. Octagonal ribbed spire with quatrefoils. Long Nave, north arcade with type-A (Pevsner) piers. Multi-coloured stone piers with shields in corners of capitals. Square bases. 3-rood stairs in north wall. South arcade piers of unusual section. Abaci of chancel arcade indicate later C15 date. Contemporary waggon roofs over north and south aisles and nave and chancel, restored in 1893. Much repaired over north aisle at west end. Chancel roof slightly painted. Carved bosses,	

ribs and arcade plate with traces of ancient colour over east end of north and south aisles. Tower arches open into nave and flanking aisles. Pointed arches of granite on plain rounded capitals. Some early C16 oak bench ends to later benches, comprising 2 panels with cusped heads over decorative motifs (shields, initials). Banded and intertwined foliage. Quatrefoils below. Pyramid stops. Font, circa C15, granite with late serpentine curved shaft on square granite base. Figures at corners holding shields and crossed swords with initials between. Octagonal pulpit, circa C17 with carved panels and renewed base. 2 C17 cupboards decorated with angel heads and cherubs as caryatids. Wall painting of St Christopher on north wall, circa C15. Monument on south wall to George Tregosse Lale, Merchant, 1710. Broken round pediment with shields and heraldic arms. Some colour remains.

Conservation Value: Listed for its architectural value, but also valued for its aesthetic appearance and churchyard setting, historical associations and communal value.

Authenticity and Integrity: The church and yard appears to be in good condition, the comprehensive character of the C19 renovation has diminished its architectural integrity.

Setting: The church is located within a small oval historic churchyard with large churchyard extensions to the north, the vicarage (GII Listed) to the south and the main village square to the east. Located on the north-eastern fringes on the village, with only further communal building to the east. Open views to the north and north-east over woodland and river valley.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset: The church stands in a fairly elevated location overlooking the valley to the north. Its tower a local landmark.

Magnitude of Effect: The proposed development would be located to the south-west and across the village. The tower spire is visible from the site, but views of the site are not possible from the church and churchyard. The only impact is a cumulative effect upon the wider setting of the church by increasing the housing density in the village, but this is likely to be very negligible. Views of the church from further to the south-west are limited by the topography which diminishes the level of harm further.

Magnitude of Impact: High value assets and Negligible = Slight.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible.**

4.3.2   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 the British Isles into numerous 'character areas' based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The County Councils and AONBs have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of development 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, modern housing estates, quarries, and turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual developments is open to question, and site specific, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**.

The proposed site would be constructed within the *North-East Lizard Peninsula* Landscape Character Area (LCA):

- This area is a high plateau incised by several small valleys, influenced by its proximity to the coast in the east, the Helford River to the north and the downland to the south. Farming is mainly pastoral, mixed with much arable and some remnant areas of rough grazing. There is a strong pattern of medium to large irregular fields on the plateau, bounded by tall stone faced Cornish hedges with trees. The proposed site lies at the southern end of St. Keverne, between

other developments. It will therefore blend in with the existing settlement. On that basis the impact is assessed as **neutral** to **negligible**.

4.3.3   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.

Based on the restricted number of assets where any appreciable effect is likely, the aggregate impact of this development is **negligible**.

4.3.4   CUMULATIVE IMPACT

Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.
The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

*The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.*
GLVIA 2013, 123

An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account existing, consented and proposed developments. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitability vary according to landscape character. The proposed development is not likely to cause any significant cumulative effect, and therefore an assessment of **negligible** is appropriate.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
Indirect Impacts						
St Keverne Church	GI	300m	High	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Indirect Impacts						
Historic Landscape	n/a	n/a	High	Minor	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Aggregate Impact	n/a	n/a				Negligible
Cumulative Impact	n/a	n/a				Negligible

5.0 CONCLUSION

This report presents the results of a heritage assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for land south of Highstead Rise, St Keverne, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of a planning application.

The site is located south-west of the historic core of the village of St Keverne, a collegiate foundation to the canons of St Achebran, and the origin point of the Cornish Rebellion. The surrounding landscape contains evidence of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval settlement and farming activity, the site itself appearing to have remained undeveloped despite the limited growth of the village surrounding it.

Assessment of the readily-available aerial photography and LiDAR for the proposal site indicates that the site is largely clear of visible earthworks, though there is the suggestion of a possible curving earthwork visible on the LiDAR data. The cartographic sources similarly indicate a curving structure, both in the boundaries of the field and the way the road curves around the field. The walkover survey did not identify any features of note, although the condition of the field may have contributed to this outcome. The site was not suitable for geophysical survey and so a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching works was undertaken, however this demonstrated that the 'earthwork' seen on the LiDAR did not relate to an archaeological feature and no significant archaeological features or deposits were identified.

In terms of indirect impacts, 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 development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. The only site where there is the potential for an appreciable impact is the Grade I Listed St. Keverne Church (**negligible**). Similarly, the impacts on the Historic Landscape, the Aggregate Impact and the Cumulative Impact are likely to be **negligible.**

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible** to **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource may be **permanent** and **irreversible** but based upon the results of the evaluation trenching the archaeological potential on the site is **negligible.**

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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Cornwall Record Office
    St Keverne tithe map (1840) and apportionment (1842)
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    Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25 Inch Map

A PPENDIX 1: I MPACT A SSESSMENT M ETHODOLOGY

Heritage Impact Assessment - Overview
The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonable practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area or archaeological monument (the 'heritage asset'). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and its setting (indirect impact). This methodology employed in this assessment is based on the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB vol.11; WEBTAG) guidance. This Appendix contains details of the methodology used in this report.

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.

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

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.

Cultural Value – Designated Heritage Assets
The majority of the most important ('nationally important') heritage assets are protected through *designation*, with varying levels of statutory protection. These assets fall into one of six categories, although designations often overlap, so a Listed early medieval cross may also be Scheduled, lie within the curtilage of Listed church, inside a Conservation Area, and on the edge of a Registered Park and Garden that falls within a world Heritage Site.

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 (such as the Church of England) have their own permissions and regulatory procedures. Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may also be Scheduled as well as Listed. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list, and more modern structures are increasingly being included for their architectural or social value.

Buildings are split into various levels of significance: Grade I (2.5% of the total) representing buildings of exceptional (international) interest; Grade II* (5.5% of the total) representing buildings of particular (national) importance; Grade II (92%) buildings are of merit and are by far the most widespread. Inevitably, accuracy of the Listing for individual structures varies, particularly for Grade II structures; for instance, it is not always clear why some 19th century farmhouses are Listed while others are not, and differences may only reflect local government boundaries, policies and individuals.

Other buildings that fall within the curtilage of a Listed building are afforded some protection as they form part of the essential setting of the designated structure, e.g. a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. These can be described as having *group value*.

Conservation Areas
Local authorities are obliged to identify and delineate areas of special architectural or historic interest as Conservation Areas, which introduces additional controls and protection over change within those places. Usually, but not exclusively, they relate to historic settlements, and there are c.7000 Conservation Areas in England.

Scheduled Monuments
In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered an historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of **'national importance'**. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation, etc., are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation. Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Registered 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 Historic England. 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.

Registered Battlefields
Battles are dramatic and often pivotal events in the history of any people or nation. Since 1995 Historic England maintains a register of 46 battlefields in order to afford them a measure of protection through the planning

system. The key requirements for registration are battles of national significance, a securely identified location, and its topographical integrity – the ability to 'read' the battle on the ground.

World Heritage Sites
Arising from the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in 1972, Article 1 of the Operational Guidelines (2015, no.49) states: 'Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. These sites are recognised at an international level for their intrinsic importance to the story of humanity, and should be accorded the highest level of protection within the planning system.

Value and Importance
While every heritage asset, designated or otherwise, has some intrinsic merit, the act of designation creates a hierarchy of importance that is reflected by the weight afforded to their preservation and enhancement within the planning system. The system is far from perfect, impaired by an imperfect understanding of individual heritage assets, but the value system that has evolved does provide a useful guide to the *relative* importance of heritage assets. Provision is also made for heritage assets where value is not recognised through designation (e.g. undesignated 'monuments of Schedulable quality and importance' should be regarded as being of *high* value); equally, there are designated monuments and structures of *low* relative merit.

TABLE 5: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/IMPORTANCE (BASED ON THE DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.1, 6.1 & 7.1).

	Hierarchy of Value/Importance
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites; Other buildings of recognised international importance; World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) with archaeological remains; Archaeological assets of acknowledged international importance; Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to international research objectives; World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities; Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not; Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains; Grade I and Grade II* (Scotland: Category A) Listed Buildings; Other Listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the Listing grade; Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; Undesignated structures of clear national importance; Undesignated assets of Schedulable quality and importance; Assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives. Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, demonstrable national value; Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Grade II (Scotland: Category B) Listed Buildings; Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations; Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated or undesignated archaeological assets that contribute to regional research objectives; Designated special historic landscapes; Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value; Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	Locally Listed buildings (Scotland Category C(S) Listed Buildings); Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated and undesignated archaeological assets of local importance; Archaeological assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Archaeological assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; Robust undesignated historic landscapes; Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character; Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance; The importance of the archaeological resource has not been ascertained.

Concepts – Conservation Principles

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values (*evidential*, *historical*, *aesthetic* and *communal*) laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and the concepts of *authenticity* and *integrity* as laid out in the guidance on assessing World Heritage Sites (ICOMOS 2011). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset.

Evidential Value

Evidential value (or research potential) 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. This is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective. However,

Historical Value

Historical value (narrative) 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.

Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value (emotion) 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 development usually have their most pronounced impact: the indirect effects of most developments are predominantly visual or aural, and can extent many kilometres from the site itself. In many instances the impact of a development is incongruous, but that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

Communal Value

Communal value (togetherness) 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. The key aspect of communal value is that it brings specific groups of people together in a meaningful way.

Authenticity

Authenticity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.80), is the ability of a property to convey the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property. 'The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful'. Outside of a World Heritage Site, authenticity may usefully be employed to convey the sense a place or structure is a truthful representation of the thing it purports to portray. Converted farmbuildings, for instance, survive in good condition, but are drained of the authenticity of a working farm environment.

Integrity

Integrity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.88), is the measure of wholeness or intactness of the cultural heritage ad its attributes. Outside of a World Heritage Site, integrity can be taken to represent the survival and condition of a structure, monument or landscape. The intrinsic value of those examples that survive in good condition is undoubtedly greater than those where survival is partial, and condition poor.

Summary

As indicated, individual 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. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical and associational, communal and spiritual), where views or sensory experience is important. As ever, however, the key element here is not the intrinsic value of the heritage asset, nor the impact on setting, but the relative contribution of setting to the value of the asset.

Setting – The Setting of Heritage Assets

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015) and *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider heritage assets 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 those that include the heritage asset. This corresponds to the experience of its wider landscape setting.

Where the impact of a proposed development is largely indirect, *setting* is the primary consideration of any HIA. 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 Historic England publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015, 2 & 4):

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.

Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings.

While setting can be mapped in the context of an individual application or proposal, it does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset because what comprises a heritage asset's setting may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve or as the asset becomes better understood or due to the varying impacts of different proposals.

The HIA 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. This is explored in more detail below.

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. Together, these determine the character and extent of the setting.

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

Views

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as developments 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* (2011, 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.

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015, 3) lists a number of instances where views contribute to the particular significance of a heritage asset:
- Views where relationships between the asset and other historic assets or places or natural features are particularly relevant;
- Views with historical associations, including viewing points and the topography of battlefields;
- Views where the composition within the view was a fundamental aspect of the design or function of the heritage asset;
- Views between heritage assets and natural or topographic features, or phenomena such as solar and lunar events;

- Views between heritage assets which were intended to be seen from one another for aesthetic, functional, ceremonial or religious reasons, such as military or defensive sites, telegraphs or beacons, Prehistoric funerary and ceremonial sites.

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

Yet 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 6), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

Thus the principal consideration of assessment of indirect effects cannot be visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of the heritage asset, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual or aural intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 6 (below).

Type and Scale of Impact
The effect of a proposed development on a heritage asset can be direct (i.e. the designated structure itself is being modified or demolished, the archaeological monument will be built over), or indirect (e.g. a housing estate built in the fields next to a Listed farmhouse, and wind turbine erected near a hillfort etc.); in the latter instance the principal effect is on the setting of the heritage asset. A distinction can be made between construction and operational phase effects. Individual developments can affect multiple heritage assets (aggregate impact), and contribute to overall change within the historic environment (cumulative impact).

Construction phase: construction works have direct, physical effects on the buried archaeology of a site, and a pronounced but indirect effect on neighbouring properties. Direct effects may extend beyond the nominal footprint of a site e.g. where related works or site compounds are located off-site. Indirect effects are both visual and aural, and may also affect air quality, water flow and traffic in the local area.

Operational phase: the operational phase of a development is either temporary (e.g. wind turbine or mobile phone mast) or effectively permanent (housing development or road scheme). The effects at this stage are largely indirect, and can be partly mitigated over time through provision of screening. Large development would have an effect on historic landscape character, as they transform areas from one character type (e.g. agricultural farmland) into another (e.g. suburban).

Cumulative Impact: a single development will have a physical and 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 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 development 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.

Scale of Impact

The effect of development and associated infrastructure on the historic environment can include positive as well as negative outcomes. However, all development changes the character of a local environment, and alters the character of a building, or the setting within which it is experienced. change is invariably viewed as negative, particularly within respect to larger developments; thus while there can be beneficial outcomes (e.g. positive/moderate), there is a presumption here that, as large and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape, the impact of a development 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.

This assessment incorporates the systematic approach outlined in the ICOMOS and DoT guidance (see Tables 6-8), used to complement and support the more narrative but subjective approach advocated by Historic England (see Table 6). This provides a useful balance between rigid logic and nebulous subjectivity (e.g. the significance of effect on a Grade II Listed building can never be greater than moderate/large; an impact of negative/substantial is almost never achieved). This is in adherence with GPA3 (2015, 7).

TABLE 6: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (BASED ON DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.3, 6.3 AND 7.3).

Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Buildings and Archaeology	
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered; Change to most or all key archaeological materials, so that the resource is totally altered; Comprehensive changes to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, the resource is significantly modified; Changes to many key archaeological materials, so that the resource is clearly modified; Changes to the setting of an historic building or asset, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different; Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to elements of a heritage asset or setting that hardly affects it.
No Change	No change to fabric or setting.
Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Historic Landscapes	
Major	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	Changes to many key historic landscape elements or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Minor	Changes to few key historic landscape elements, or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in minor changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.

TABLE 7: SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS MATRIX (BASED ON DRMB VOL.11 TABLES 5.4, 6.4 AND 7.4; ICOMOS 2011, 9-10).

Value of Assets	Magnitude of Impact (positive or negative)				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

TABLE 8: SCALE OF IMPACT.

Scale of Impact	
Neutral	No impact on the heritage asset.
Negligible	Where the developments may be visible or audible, but would not affect the heritage asset or its setting, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.

Negative/minor	Where the development would have an effect on the heritage asset or its setting, but that effect is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or screening from other buildings or vegetation.
Negative/moderate	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the sensitivity of the asset and/or proximity. The effect may be ameliorated by screening or mitigation.
Negative/substantial	Where the development would have a severe and unavoidable effect on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity. Screening or mitigation could not ameliorate the effect of the development in these instances.

TABLE 9: IMPORTANCE OF SETTING TO INTRINSIC SIGNIFICANCE.

Importance of Setting to the Significance of the Asset	
Paramount	Examples: Round barrow; follies, eyecatchers, stone circles
Integral	Examples: Hillfort; country houses
Important	Examples: Prominent church towers; war memorials
Incidental	Examples: Thatched cottages
Irrelevant	Examples: Milestones

Physical Form of the Development
- Height (and width)
- Number
- Layout and 'volume'
- Geographical spread

Conservation Principles
- Evidential value
- Historical value
- Aesthetic value
- Communal value

Ambient Conditions: Basic Modifying Factors
- Distance
- Direction
- Time of day
- Season
- Weather

Landscape Context
- Topography
- Landform scale

Physical Surroundings of the Asset
- Other heritage assets
- Definition, scale and 'grain' of the surroundings
- Formal design
- Historic materials and surfaces
- Land use
- Green space, trees, vegetation
- Openness, enclosure, boundaries
- Functional relationships and communications
- History and degree of change over time
- Integrity
- Soil chemistry, hydrology

Experience of the Asset
- Surrounding land/townscape
- Views from, towards, through, across and including the asset
- Visual dominance, prominence, or role as focal point
- Intentional intervisibility with other historic/natural features
- Noise, vibration, pollutants
- Tranquillity, remoteness
- Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy, privacy
- Dynamism and activity
- Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement
- Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public
- Rarity of comparable parallels

Human Perception of the Development
- Size constancy
- Depth perception
- Attention
- Familiarity
- Memory
- Experience

Associative Attributes of the Asset
- Associative relationships between heritage assets
- Cultural associations
- Celebrated artistic representations
- Traditions

Factors that tend to reduce apparent magnitude
- Static
- Skylining
- Cloudy sky
- Low visibility
- Absence of visual cues
- Mobile receptor
- Not a focal point
- Complex scene
- Low contrast
- Screening
- High elevation

Factors that tend to increase apparent magnitude
- Movement
- Backgrounding
- Clear Sky
- High-lighting
- High visibility
- Visual cues
- Static receptor
- A focal point
- Simple scene
- High contrast
- Lack of screening
- Low elevation

Location or Type of Viewpoint
- From a building or tower
- Within the curtilage of a building/farm
- Within a historic settlement
- Within a modern settlement
- Operational industrial landscape
- Abandoned industrial landscape
- Roadside – trunk route
- Roadside – local road
- Woodland – deciduous
- Woodland – plantation
- Anciently Enclosed Land
- Recently Enclosed Land
- Unimproved open moorland

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frags.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
Topsoil	Trench 4	5	10	WRE	2	3	Animal bone	-
					1	1	Glass	-
	Trench 1	10	34	WRE – x1 teacup handle x1 jug rim	1	4	Glass	-
		2	14	N. Devon	1	4	Clay pipe stem	-
		1	3	Brown teacup sherd	1	4	Small flint chunk	-
	Trench 2	5	18	WRE	1	2	Animal bone	-
		1	12	N. Devon	1	78	Brick	-
		1	18	Somerset	1	15	Limestone	-
	Trench 3	5	17	WRE	1	11	Glass Pale green body sherd	-
		1	6	Micaceous medieval coarseware				
(303)		1	54	Micaceous coarseware handle				Medieval
Total		34	246		10	122		-

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS - WALKOVER

PHOTO 1: VIEW ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

PHOTO 2: GATE ACCESS IN EASTERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.
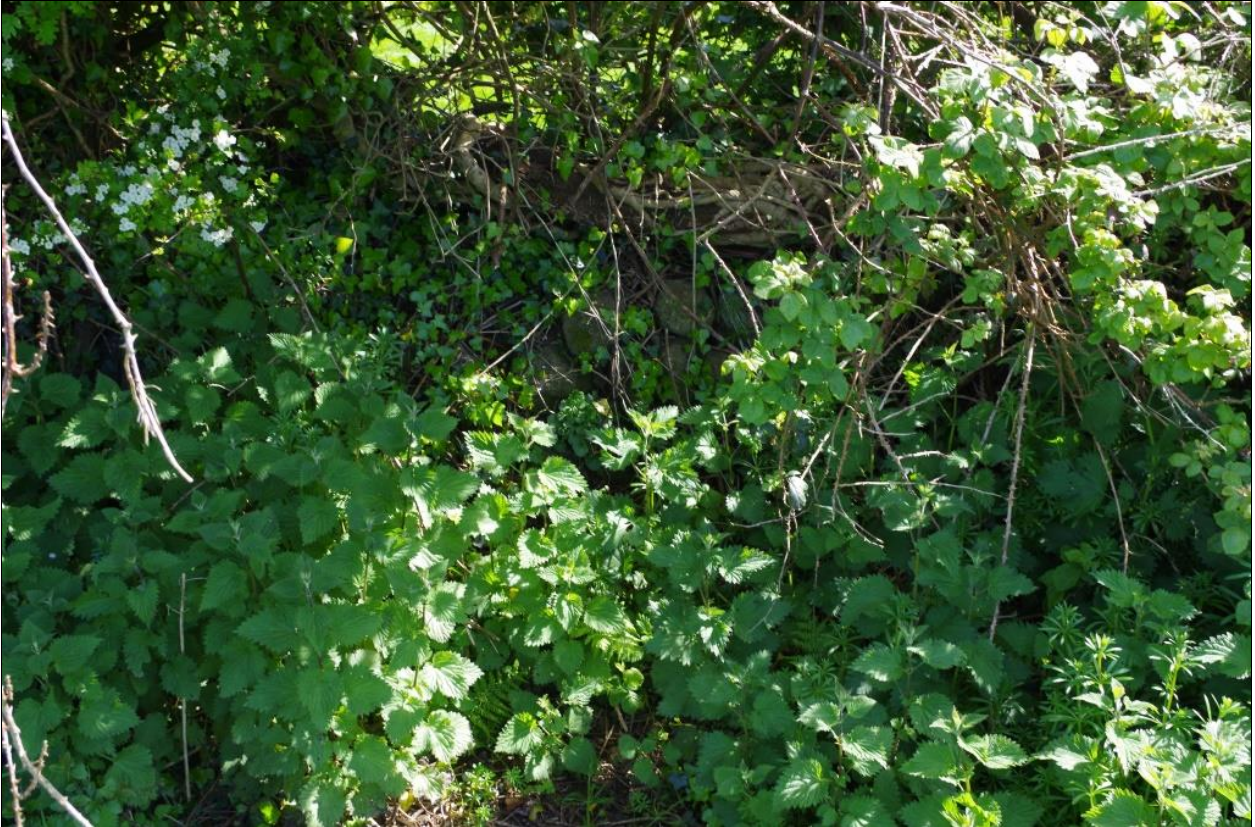
PHOTO 3: STONE FACING ON SOUTHERN BOUNDARY, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

PHOTO 4: GATEWAY IN SOUTHERN BOUNDARY, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

PHOTO 5: VIEW NORTH FROM THE CENTRE OF THE SITE, WITH CHURCH SPIRE AND SEA VISIBLE, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

PHOTO 6: FENCED WESTERN BOUNDARY AND DRIVE TO THE ADJACENT HIGHSTEAD RISE, VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.

PHOTO 7: VIEW EAST FROM THE HIGHEST POINT OF THE SITE, VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

PHOTO 8: VIEW SOUTH-WEST ALONG PART OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

PHOTO 9: VIEW OF ST KEVERNE CHURCH, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – EVALUATION TRENCHING

PHOTO 10: LEFT – TRENCH 1, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M&1M SCALES).
PHOTO 11: RIGHT – TRENCH 1, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M&1M SCALES).

PHOTO 12: SAMPLE SECTION OF TRENCH 1, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).

PHOTO 13: LEFT -TRENCH 2, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M&1M SCALES).
PHOTO 14: RIGHT - TRENCH 2, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M&1M SCALES).

PHOTO 15: DEPOSIT (201) AT THE WESTERN END OF TRENCH 2, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

PHOTO 16: LEFT - TRENCH 3, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M&1M SCALES).
PHOTO 17: RIGHT - TRENCH 3, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M&1M SCALES).

PHOTO 18: DITCH [302], IN PLAN, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

PHOTO 19: SECTION THROUGH DITCH [302], VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).

PHOTO 20: LEFT - TRENCH 4, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M&1M SCALES).
PHOTO 21: RIGHT - TRENCH 4, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M&1M SCALES).

PHOTO 22: SAMPLE SECTION OF TRENCH 4, EAST FACING (1M SCALE).