

PROPOSED WIND TURBINE AT KARSLAKE

ST MEWAN

CORNWALL

Results of a Heritage Impact Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210514



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Wind Turbine at Karslake, St Mewan, Cornwall

Results of a Heritage Impact Assessment

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for CleanEarth Energy Ltd. (the Agent)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a heritage impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for a proposed turbine on Karslake, St Mewan, Cornwall. This work was carried out on behalf of CleanEarth Energy Ltd. (the Agent) in advance of a planning application.

The proposed site would be located towards the northern edge of the parish of St Mewan. This area lies within the china clay district attached to St Austell; a landscape despoiled by mineral extraction but one where the disused pits are being reclaimed by nature. Prior to the massive expansion of the china clay pits in the 20th century, this was an upland landscape of large open commons and marginal smallholdings. The proposed turbine would be located within the ancient unenclosed common land, known as Alviggan Moor, next to the fields of (H)alviggan, a smallholding established in the 18th or early 19th century on Burngullow Down. The wider area was owned by the Agar-Robartes family of Lanhydrock.

*In 1915 Henderson identified two Bronze Age Barrows in the fields below the site, on the Halviggan small-holding, of which no trace remains. Extensive settlement remains at this elevation are unlikely to be encountered, but fieldwork in the local area has identified a possible Middle Bronze age sunken-featured roundhouse at Higher Biscovillack. On the surveyor's draft mapping two small circles are noted on the western slopes of Alviggan Moor, in the broad location for the proposed turbine, which are most likely intended to indicate barrows. The LiDar seemingly confirms the potential presence of both historic field boundaries on the moorland edges and two possible barrows, although all features of interest are outside of the immediate area of the turbine base. On that basis, the archaeological potential of the site is assessed as low to moderate. The impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource would be **permanent** and **irreversible** but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological monitoring.*

*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. A small number of the designated heritage assets considered in detail would be affected by the proposed development to a limited degree (**negligible to negative/minor**), with a **negligible** impact on the historic landscape, **negligible** aggregate impact, but a **negative/minor** cumulative impact on the basis there are several other operational turbines in close proximity. On that basis, the impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible** overall.*



May 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	KARSLAKE
PARISH:	ST MEWAN
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
TURBINE NGR:	SW 98647 55360
PLANNING NO.	PRE-PLANNING
SWARCH REF.	SMK21
OASIS REF.	SOUTHWES1-421454

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake a heritage impact assessment for a proposed wind turbine at Karslake, St Mewan, Cornwall (NGR: SW 98647 55360). This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice, Historic England and ClfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located c.2.52km to the east-south-east of Nanpean and c.4km north-west of the centre of St Austell, within an area of formerly unenclosed upland moorland much altered by the industrial extraction of china clay. The proposed turbine would be located at the northern end of a small area of surviving open ground between the former Blackpool china clay works to the south, on the western slopes of a large bench, and an area of smaller tips and pits to the north. The turbine would be at an altitude of c.280m AOD.

The soils of this area are the gritty loamy acid soils with a wet peaty horizon of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the granite of the St Austell Intrusion (BGS 2020).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site of the proposed turbine lies on the western flank of Alviggan Moor, an area of ancient unenclosed common land, adjacent to the fields of a (now destroyed) 18th or early 19th century farmstead intake known as Halviggan. The 1695 Lanhydrock Atlas shows the whole area as open moorland, collectively known as Longstone Downs. The closest historic settlement is Higher Goonamarth Farm, which is first recorded in 1347, with the place-name element *goon* indicative of late (i.e. post-Conquest) enclosure. There are documented references to a blowing house at Higher Goonamarth in 1540 and an 'old' stamping mill is shown in the valley on the 1838 tithe map.

From c.1820 china clay extraction became increasingly important, the rate of extraction and dumping accelerating in the later 20th century. The impact of the china-clay industry on the land is immediately apparent: vast clay pits and enormous spoil heaps dominate this strange and desolate landscape. Most of the entries on the Cornwall and Scilly HER in the immediate area relate to features or structures that have been destroyed or buried. Some parts of this area have escaped despoliation, and these areas may contain features and structures relating to earlier china clay and tin exploitation, as well as settlement. Assessment, survey and fieldwork have been carried out by Exeter Archaeology (2002) and CAU (Cole 2004) at Higher Goonamarth, with a possible Bronze Age roundhouse identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack. Works in advance of the turbine at Higher Goonamarth included a geophysical survey, which identified a regular series of parallel linear anomalies arising from medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation, or perhaps tin streaming (SWARCH 2015).



FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2017) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (Historic England 2017).

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2016), 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 site visits were undertaken by E. Wapshott in May 2021; some of the photographs (due to accessibility issues) are lifted from previous impact assessments.

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). The 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 3.

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 2019). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 189

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 190

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 summarises this information in order to determine the significance of the archaeology, the potential for harm, and outlines mitigation strategies as appropriate. Appendix 3 details the methodology employed to make this judgement.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The proposed turbine would be located within one of the fields of an 18th or early 19th century smallholding known as [H]alviggan. Nothing is shown in this area on a map of 1695, and the shape and form of the fields around [H]alviggan are characteristic of late enclosure. In this context, the fields were probably laid out around a miner's smallholding. Two families lived at [H]alviggan in 1841, those of William Parkyn and John Ellis, one listed as a miner, the other as a clay miner.

Kresen Kermow holds a series of documents relating to [H]alviggan, but these were not accessible at the time of writing due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, an 1852 plan indicates *Higher Alviggan Clay Works* were operated by John Phillips and John Gaved (the latter also operating Black Pool clay works) (KK: CL/P/144). China clay extraction commenced here in the 1820s, the setts advertised in the West Briton in May 1817. The Agar-Robartes family of Lanhydrock owned the land here in 1695, and the documents in Kresen Kermow indicate they still held the land into the 1880s. Pochin took control of the Halviggan and Plain Dealing pits in 1884; he was bought out by Tehidy Minerals Ltd. in 1921 and were later sold to Varcoe's China Clays.

Documents in Kresen Kernow indicate tin mining took place at [H]alviggan, and several adits are indicated on the tithe map south-south-east of the farmhouse. However, these shafts probably related to china clay extraction as the only available records relate to a short-lived opening of the mine in 1877-81 (Burt 2014).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest depiction of this area appears in the 1695 Lanhydrock Atlas. This map (not illustrated) shows the long narrow sliver of land held by the Robartes Family extending from Burngullow in the south to the Longstone in the north. The greater part of this area (extending north from Lanjeth) was unenclosed at that date and listed as a common, the *Great Down*.

The next cartographic source is the 1811 Ordnance Survey (OS) surveyor's draft map. This indicates that a series of intakes had been made and a smallholding formed, just below the site, labelled [H]alviggan. Most of the area is still shown as unenclosed at this date, and just to the north-west and west on the edge of the smallholding fields, two small circles are indicated, in the immediate vicinity of the proposed turbine site; these are likely to represent barrows but are not depicted on later OS maps.

The first detailed cartographic source is the 1838 St Mewan tithe map. This shows the layout of the intake of (H)alviggan small holding and the Alviggan moor next door, the site of the proposed turbine, although it is listed as *Part of Burngullow Common* rather than [H]alviggan. The fields of

the intake are small and rectangular, and where named are listed as *Croft*, an archetypal field name used for late enclosures, the moor is clearly part of an ancient open unenclosed commons system. The owner of the wider area at this time was Anna Maria Agar (heir to the Agar-Robartes family) but the site in question appears to be on common land.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED (BL).



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1838 ST MEWAN TITHE MAP; THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE IS INDICATED (PRO).

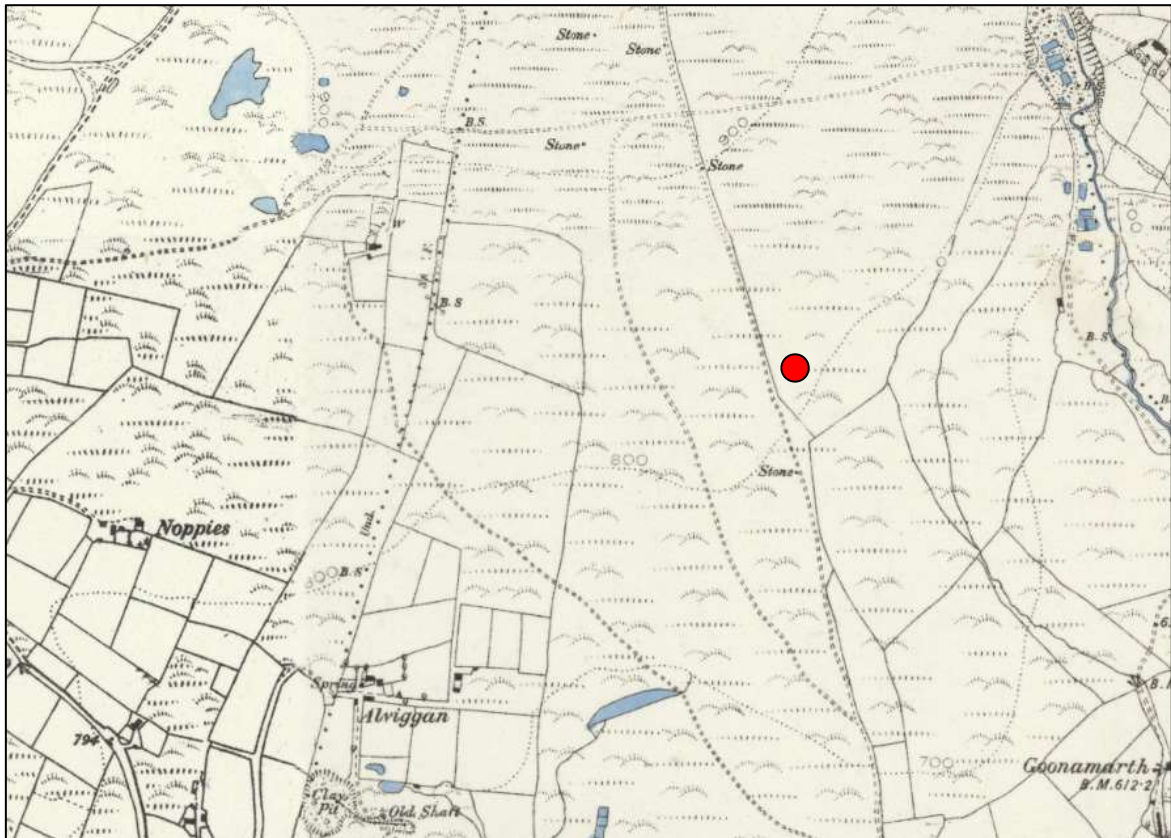


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION OS 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEETS L.NE; L.NW; XLI.SW; XLI.SE, SURVEYED 1879-81, PUBLISHED 1888-90); THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).

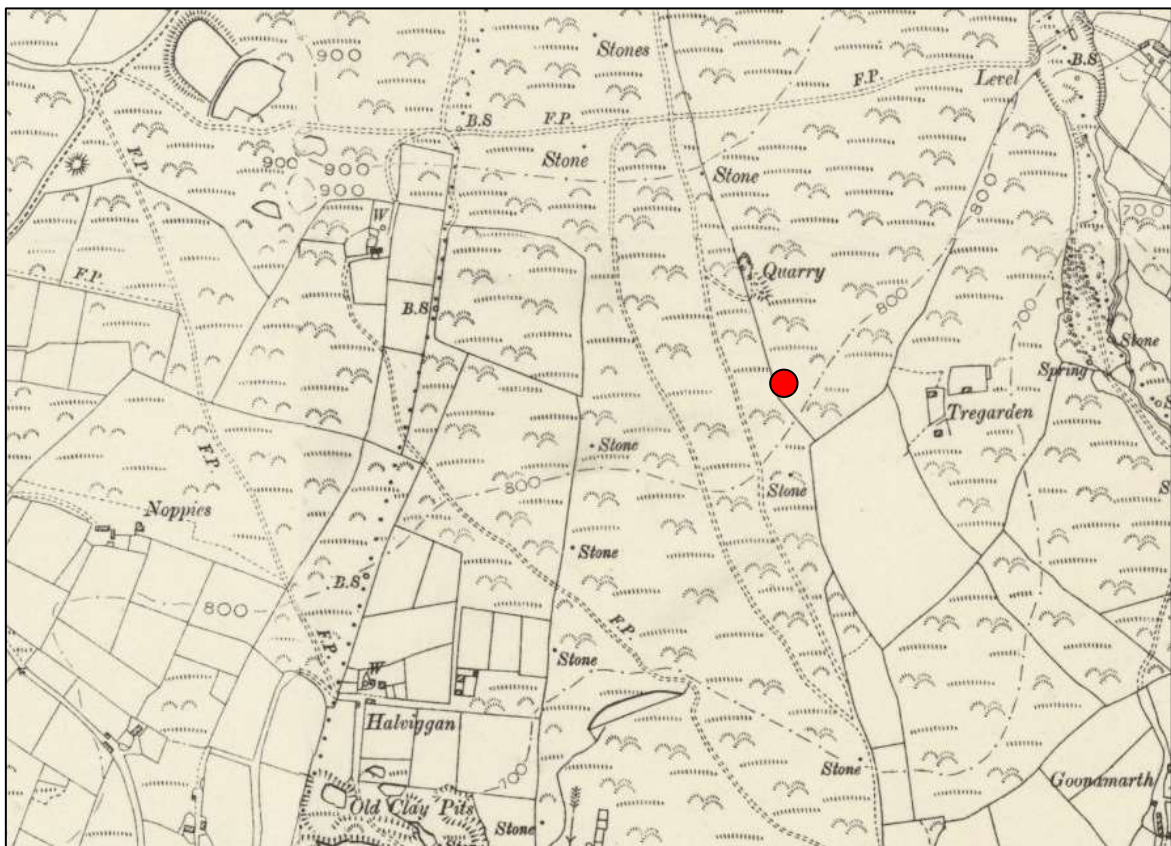


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION OS 6" MAP (CORNWALL SHEETS L.NE; L.NW; XLI.SW; XLI.SE, SURVEYED 1906, PUBLISHED 1908); THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).



FIGURE 6: COMPARISON BETWEEN A MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AND THE 1908 OS MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).

The subsequent OS maps (Figures 4-5) are more detailed but the landscapes of 1879 and 1906 are little different to that of 1838 apart from a few minor changes: some additional small plots were formed around the Halviggan smallholding; a pool was formed to the east of the farmstead(s) and the eastern property boundary of Anna Maria Agar's land was defined and formalised. What these maps do not show is the increase in the size and extent of the china works Longstone Downs during the period 1838-1906.

Subsequent historic OS maps chart the steady expansion of the china clay works (*Blackpool China Clay Works*), mainly to the south and south-east across Burngullow Common, most significantly during the period 1906×32. The next major phase of expansion 1963×77 saw Watch Hill to the west buried below the spoil from the Blackpool works. In 1963 Longstone Down was shown as largely intact but by 1980 the three china clay works here (Dubbers, Longstone, and Great Longstone) had expanded significantly, although the old manorial boundary was still respected. The 1992 OS map indicates the Blackpool had expanded and destroyed the old farm at the adjacent Halviggan smallholding. In the later 1990s the readily available aerial photographs indicate the major haul road was constructed to the north of the proposed turbine site in 2004-05.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Fieldwork in this area has benefitted from the continued expansion of china clay extraction, with several overarching reports (Herring & Smith 1991; Cole 2003; CAU 2005; Smith 2008; Kirkham 2014) issued for the whole area, with a number of surveys undertaken for the neighbouring Higher Goonamarth Farm and Higher Biscovillack Farm (GSB 2004; Cole 2004; EA 2002; Walls & Wapshott 2014; Bampton & Morris 2015). This area of the upper Gover Valley has escaped total devastation, but the proximity of the works has eroded its distinctive historic character. This was once the fringe of an unenclosed granitic upland area and would have contained Prehistoric funerary remains. Barrows have been recorded that now lie beneath the tips on Trenance Downs (MCO3717-9), and the field containing the proposed turbine also appears to contain two barrows (MCO3050, MCO2770). Iron Age and/or Romano-British enclosures are recorded or suspected at Goonamarth

(MCO7980) and Higher Biscovillack (MCO45723), indicating the area was inhabited and utilised at that time. Most of the known or recorded features in this landscape relate to the post-medieval china-clay industry; however, a possible Bronze Age roundhouse was identified in an evaluation trench near Higher Biscovillack.

The Cornwall and Scilly HLC characterises the fields here as *Upland Rough Ground*.

3.4.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

It is likely this area was always on the margins of Prehistoric agriculture, and the numerous known or suspected Early Bronze Age barrows in this landscape (MCO2770-71; MCO3049-50; MCO3053; MCO7697) imply it occupied a liminal place in contemporary world views. That said, a possible Middle Bronze Age sunken-featured roundhouse was recorded at Higher Biscovillack Farm (Cole 2004), and the field name *Round Park* at Higher Goonamarth Farm could mark the location of a late Prehistoric and/or Romano-British enclosed settlement (MCO7980) (though the 1757 rental does not list this field name).

3.4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

The Romano-British period is unrepresented, but this upland area will have been utilised in some form by people living in the surrounding lowland areas. A pewter or tin cup or probable Romano-British date was, seemingly, found at Halviggan (Todd 1987, 231, source not cited).

3.4.3 MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1540

The tenurial and ecclesiastical framework of the modern landscape was established during the early medieval period. The high moor would not have been permanently occupied but would have provided grazing for animals as well as furze, peat and bilberries, for communities living in the valleys and on the lower slopes. [Lower] Biscovillack is first documented in 1169 (MCO20673); Higher Biscovillack is first documented in 1305 (MCO51458), and Goonamarth in 1347 (MCO51460). It has been suggested that this reflects the steady colonisation of the moor during the high medieval period. However, the place-name Biscovillack contains the element *bod* (OC *dwelling*) implying early medieval origins.

3.4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 - PRESENT

The open downland immediately around the site was not enclosed until the 18th century at the earliest, when [H]alviggan was established. Even then, most of the landscape remained open and used for rough grazing and, increasingly, for mineral prospection. Most of the HER entries relate to 19th century mining and extractive features (e.g. Noppies clay works MCO25585; post-medieval buildings etc.). China clay extraction commenced at [H]alviggan in the 1820s, and by 1858 there were four separate setts as [H]alviggan: Higher, North, Lower and South (the former owned by Agar, the latter by Hawkins). During the 20th century, the scale and size of the pits and spoil heaps assumed titanic proportions, and many earlier structures and features were destroyed or buried.

TABLE 1: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL & SCILLY HER).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO14572	Goonamarth – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1347
MCO51460	Goonamarth – medieval enclosure, post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Goonamarth farmstead, farmhouse, buildings and medieval enclosure
MCO7980	Goonamarth – Iron Age Round, Romano- British Round	Documentary	Field-name <i>Round Park</i> suggests a round but there are no remains
MCO41988	Goonamarth – modern building	Extant structure	Small granite-and-brick building under a slate roof
MCO41989	Goonamarth – modern engine house	Extant structure	An engine house and driving chimney stack
MCO10805	Goonamarth – post-medieval china clay dries	Demolished structure	A C19 pan kiln, converted into industrial housing by 1907
MCO12116	Goonamarth – post-medieval mine	Demolished structure	Mine working recorded at Goonamarth on the tithe map but no extant remains

MCO51459	Higher Biscovillack – Bronze Age barrow	Extant structure	Four circular features visible on APs NE of Higher Biscovillack, possibly a barrow group
MCO45723	Higher Biscovillack Farm – Iron Age enclosure, Romano-British enclosure	Cropmark	Sub-circular enclosure visible on APs
MCO51458	Higher Biscovillack – post-medieval agricultural building	Extant structure	Higher Biscovillack shown on the 1840 tithe map
MCO48240	Carancarrow – post-medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs
MCO51313	Higher Biscovillack Farm – post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Shown on the tithe map
MCO25271	South Greensplat – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	South Greensplat China Clay Works shown at this location on the 1881 OS map
MCO13393	Biscovillack – early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1169 as <i>Botschelvec</i>
MCO25580	Wheal Jacob – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Wheal Jacob China Clay Works in operation by 1858 and shown on the 1881 OS map
MCO3718	Trenance downs – Bronze Age barrow	Demolished structure	The site of a barrow recorded by Thomas and excavated in 1973 prior to covering by spoil
MCO3719	Trenance Downs – Bronze Age Barrow	Demolished structure	A possible barrow was recorded here in the C19 although the location is uncertain and no remains are visible
MCO3717	Trenance Downs – Bronze Age Barrow	Demolished structure	The site of a barrow excavated in 1973 prior to destruction by spoil heaps
MO50293	Trenance Downs – post-medieval prospecting pit	Extant structure	The remains of prospecting pits visible on APs
MCO51315	Biscovellet – early medieval enclosure	Extant structure	Oval feature visible on APs is also visible on the ground, possibly an enclosure
MCO12996	Wheal Jacob – post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Wheal Jacob is recorded at this location on the 1881 OS maps as ‘Tin Disused’
MCO51461	Sunny Corner – post-medieval farmstead	Extant structure	Sunny Corner is shown on the 1881 OS map and as is still occupied
MCO22520	Goonamarth - medieval blowing house	Demolished structure	A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer survives and the site is heavily overgrown
MCO26866	Penisker – medieval leat, post-medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat at Penisker could be associated with the china clay works or it could be medieval and served a steam works
MCO26840	Gover Valley – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	China clay works at Gover Valley were surveyed at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990
MCO25518	South Halviggan – modern china clay works	Extant structure	South Halviggan China Clay Works was in operation by 1858 and closed in 1912; features shown on OS maps suggest some survive
MCO51299	Pensiker – post-medieval ridge and furrow	Crop mark	Traces of ridge and furrow are visible on APs
MCO18641	Goonamarth – post-medieval hut	Extant structure	In 1975 Sheppard reported the site of five huts; however, the huts could be tinner's pits
MCO26829	Great Halviggan – modern sky tip	Extant structure	A sky tip at Great Halviggan
MCO26868	Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill	Extant structure	The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth is shown as operational on the tithe map of 1840
MCO25519	Goonamarth – post-medieval stamping mill	Demolished structure	Field-name <i>Mill Meadow</i> is recorded on the tithe award which suggests the site of a stamping mill at Goonamarth
MCO25542	Higher Goonamarth – post-medieval counting house	Extant structure	A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in 1970 and partly demolished in 1980
MCO26828	Great Halviggan – modern sky tip	Extant structure	Two small sky tip dumps
MCO26874	Burngullow Common – medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat on Burngullow Common is visible, the function of the leat is uncertain but it may be associated with streamworks
MCO26872	Burngullow Common – post-medieval reservoir	Extant structure	A reservoir on Burngullow Common is recorded in 1990 but it is unclear what the reservoir was used for
MCO26878	Burngullow Common – post medieval leat	Extant structure	A leat on Burngullow Common is still visible

MCO26873	Burngullow Common – post medieval prospecting pit	Extant structure	Surface mining on Burngullow Common is represented by conjoined sub rectangular prospecting pits with heaps downhill
MCO29764	Great Halviggan – post medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Great Halviggan China Clay Works was established in 1817
MCO25517	Halviggan – post medieval china clay works	Demolished structure	Halviggan china clay works was established in 1817 the site appears to have been destroyed by expansion of the Blackpool China Clay works
MCO12164	Halviggan and Burngullow – post-medieval mine	Extant structure	Halviggan and Burngullow tin mine was in operation in 1822-1847
MCO25585	Noppies – post-medieval china clay works	Demolished structure	Noppies China Clay Works was recorded as due to close in 1942
MCO2771	Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson
MCO3050	Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow recorded by Henderson
MCO2770	Halviggan – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow marked on early OS maps and the tithe award
MCO53518	Noppies – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	All that survives of Noppies settlement are low walls and heaps of rubble with large stones
MCO48241	Carrancarrow – post-medieval streamworks	Extant structure	The remains of tin streaming are visible on APs
MCO7697	Carrancarrow – Iron Age Round, Romano-British Round	Documentary	The name Caven Nanskarou is suggested as the site of a round but there are no remains
MCO53519	Carrancarrow – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	A settlement to the SE of Carrancarrow recorded at this location on the tithe map 1840 appears to be two cottages converted into one house and is still occupied
MCO32995	Greensplat – post-medieval nonconformist chapel	Demolished structure	Methodist chapel and adjoining Sunday school and trap house within boundary wall
MCO25315	Greensplat – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Greensplat China Clay Works is still active
MCO23516	Greensplat – post-medieval chimney	Demolished structure	The engine house at Greensplat was demolished in 2002 and was the subject of a building survey
MCO53520	Carrnacarrow – post-medieval reservoir	Extant structure	Two circular features visible on APs at Carrancarrow are two pits associated with china clay work, possibly reservoirs
MCO25269	Carrancarrow – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Carrancarrow China Clay Works was established in 1819 and had extant remains in 1990
MCO53521	Carrancarrow – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	the surviving remains of Carrancarrow settlement
MCO34665	Carthew – early medieval field system	Demolished structure	The area of land immediately between the road running through Carthew and Wheal Martyn China Clay works shows evidence for possible fossilized medieval strip fields
MCO57910	Carthew – post-medieval house	Demolished structure	An C18 or early C19 house and ornamental gardens are recorded on the OS 1810-1813 map of Cornwall
MCO25270	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Wheal Martyn china clay works opened in 1869 using steam power, pumps went into liquidation in 1880
MCO42030	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval setting pit	Extant structure	A set of mica drags and setting pits at Wheal Martyn
MCO25359	Gomm – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	The site of Gomm China Clay Works
MCO25362	Gomm – post-medieval engine house	Extant structure	An engine house which served the Gomm pit and housed a Cornish beam engine of the rotative type
MCO42029	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval tunnel	Extant structure	A flat rod tunnel at Wheal Martyn
MCO42028	Wheal Martyn – post-medieval water wheel	Extant structure	An 18 ft water wheel at Wheal Martyn
MCO26779	Lansalson – modern boiler pond	Extant structure	The remains of a small horizontal steam engine winder house of mass concrete construction
MCO48276	Longstone Downs – post-medieval ridge and furrow	Extant structure	Remains of earthwork ridge and furrow are visible on APs

MCO3053	Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	A barrow is marked on the 1881 OS map
MCO25309	Longstone – post-medieval china clay works	Extant structure	Longstone China Clay Works was to close in 1942 when owned by ECLP Co. Ltd.
MCO3049	Longstone Downs – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	The site of a barrow recorded by Thomas in 1851
MCO26908	Longstone Downs – post-medieval extractive pit	Extant structure	Surface mining on Longstone downs was surveyed at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990
MCO53557	Longstone – post-medieval settlement	Extant structure	The settlement at Longstone is recorded on the 1881 OS map and is still occupied
MCO25331	Carrancarrow – post-medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry near Carrancarrow is shown at this location on the OS map of 1963

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LiDAR

A review of readily available commercial aerial photographs indicate that some of the field boundaries first shown on the tithe map survey survive within the remaining pocket of undisturbed common land, particularly of the southern and eastern flank of former Alviggan Moor. This is confirmed by the LiDAR data, which also shows other, very slight linear earthworks in the field to the west; these may represent holloways but could equally be heavy machine tracks. Above the turbine site on the crest of the hill there is a small sub-rectangular enclosure which may be another farmstead-related animal pen or small out-fold yard, as it appears to be associated with a curving historic field boundary formed by piles of loosely gathered rocks. There is no sign of the posited barrows identified by Henderson (MCO3050, MCO2770) but two other small sub-circular anomalies do show up on the edge of the moorland and in the grassy overgrown scrub to the east in the fields. These strikingly are in the position of the circles notes on the first surveyors draft mapping.

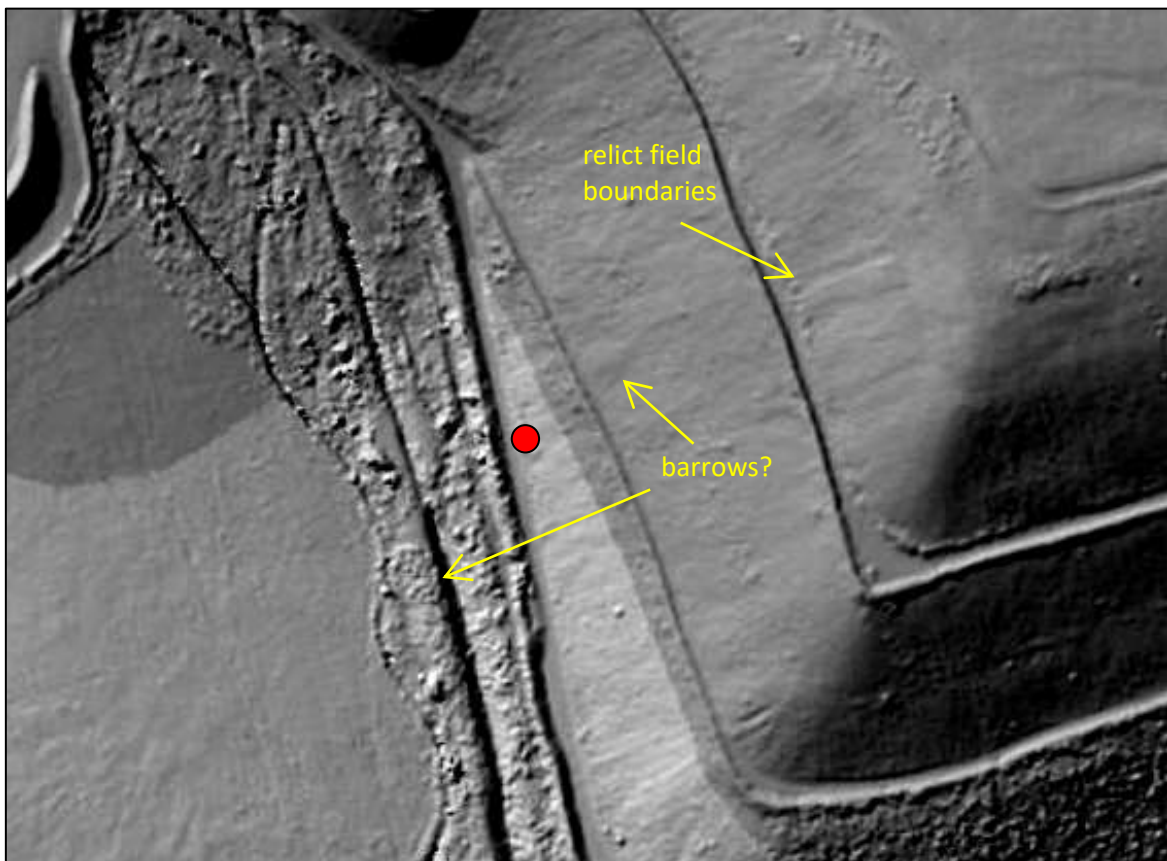


FIGURE 7: HILLSHADE IMAGE USING 2017 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 1M DSM LiDAR DATA. PROCESSED USING QGIS VER.3.8. CONTAINS DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0. THE SITE OF THE TURBINE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 8: 3D MODEL GENERATED FROM THE 2017 1M DSM LIDAR AND DRAPED WITH A 2018 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (© GOOGLE EARTH). CONTAINS DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0. THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE IS INDICATED.

3.6 WALKOVER SURVEY



FIGURE 9: THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE, ON THE STEEP WESTERLY SLOPES OF FORMER ALVIGGAN MOOR; VIEWED FROM THE WNW.



FIGURE 10: VIEW DOWN ACROSS THE REDUNDANT BLACK POOL QUARRY AND TIP FROM THE PROPOSED TURBINE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

The site was visited by E. Wapshott in May 2021; in low cloud with heavy rain and hail showers.

The proposed turbine would be located on the lower, terraced, westerly slopes of the former Alviggan moor, now a china clay tip. It is part of a re-wilding habitat-creation programme and the slopes have been planted with native scrub trees and there is significant establishment of gorse bushes already. The site is bounded above and below by metalled tracks which traverse around the gradient of the hillside, enclosing the entire tip but are now themselves becoming overgrown from lack of use. The site is privately owned by Imerys and is a dormant part of the site, fenced off and gated.

The ground slopes consistently to the west, on a steep, even gradient of about 40-50%. The ground levels off to the north-west, where raised roadways link the various tips around the southern edge of Karslake pit. The slope gets steeper to the south and on the corner of the tip overlooking the valley. A classic conical sky-tip is located to the south, with the operational 'Goonamarth' turbine between this site and the sky tip. There are wide views to the south-west across the former Blackpool pit. Views are otherwise enclosed to the east by the tip itself, as well as the south-east and north-east.

Views are quite obscured at ground level by bushes and scrub. This vegetation obscured and concealed any earthworks that may have been present but primarily the ground surface was of waste rock grit and clay-tip debris with a covering of mosses. The site of the two 'barrows' identified close to the site on the early surveyor's draft mapping have been totally obscured by later tipping on previous upland rough ground.

The current boundaries are all overgrown post-and-wire fences, with relict hedge banks to the west, which define a historic 19th century farmland intake; between lies a substantial bank and hedge, beyond is a line of electricity cables carried on timber poles.

3.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT SUMMARY

The direct *effect* of the development would be the possible 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 *low*. The assessment of *low* is largely based on the historic 19th century clay extraction works and more recent landscaping/terracing of trackways which is likely to have obliterated any possible presence of two Bronze Age barrows which were noted on the surveyor's draft but were never recorded on the OS mapping. Two further barrows were identified by Henderson in 1915 (MCO3050, MCO2770) in the field of the intake west of the site; however, neither barrow could be located during fieldwork in the 1960s or 1980s and thus the identification is questionable.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF DIRECT IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
Direct Impacts						
Possible Prehistoric archaeology	Unknown	Onsite	Medium (regional)	Minor to Moderate	Slight to Moderate	Negative/Minor to Negative/Moderate
<i>After mitigation</i>				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 2 details the methodology employed.

This report follows the staged approach to proportionate decision making outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017, 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 them 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 character, size and topographical location of the proposed development would indicate a search radius of 5-10km is sufficient to identify those designated heritage assets where an appreciable effect might be experienced.

There are more than 600 Listed structures within 10km of the site, of which 28 are Grade II* and 9 are Grade I. There are 63 Scheduled Monuments with 10km (though some will duplicate Listed structures). There are three Registered Parks and Gardens (Tregrehan; Trewithen; Heligan) within

10km, two World Heritage Sites (Luxulyan valley and Charlestown, both part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS); there are no Registered Battlefields.

With an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), a subset of these assets has been selected for assessment, based on proximity and the ZTV. Most assets that fall within the ZTV within 5km of the proposed site have been considered; almost all assets within 2.5km have been assessed. One prominent Scheduled Monument (Hillfort at St Stephens Beacon) in the 5-10km range was also assessed. The rest of the assets have been scoped out of this assessment.

- Category #1 assets: None.
- Category #2 assets: Carbean Farmhouse (GII); Carlyon Farm clay-dry (GII); Bible Christian Chapel with Attached Sunday School at Nanpean (GII); Nanpean Cemetery War Memorial (GII); Crow south-east of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse (GII); Carthew Farmhouse; Wash House; Bank Barn; Drying Barn; Saw House; Mill; Outbuilding and garden wall (all GII); Cottage west of Gunheath Farmhouse (GII); [Bungullow] Manor Farmhouse (GII); Hembal Manor (GII); Bodinnick Farmhouse; Pigsty; Stable; Barn (all GII); The Old Rectory; Cross Base; Gateway; Sunday School at St Mewan (all GII); Trethosa School (GII); Church of St Peter (GII); Round cairn and beacon called Hensbarrow Beacon (SAM); Hillfort at St Stephen's Beacon (SAM); Methodist Church at Roche (GII); Church of St Dennis at St Dennis (GII*); Church of St Mewan (GII*); Goonvean China Clay engine house with Chimney (GII*/GII); Holy Trinity Church in St Austell (GI); Gover Valley Viaduct (GII); Church of St Stephen at Stephen-in-Brannel (GI); Trelowth Methodist Chapel (GII); Trelowth Farmhouse(GII); St Austell Conservation Area (multiple GIIs, x3 GII*s); Sticker Camp (SAM); Retanning Farmhouse (GII); Pondhu House and stables (GII) council offices, St Austell.
- Category #3 assets: Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage and No.2 (GII); Carthew Cottage (GII); Wash House (GII); Milestone at Wheal Martyn (GII); Milestone at SX200566 (GII); St Stephen Churchtown Cemetery War Memorial (GII); Church Room at St Stephen (GII); Church of St Stephen (Methodist) (GII); the GII monuments/grave slabs in various churchyards; Longstone on Longstone Downs (SAM).

4.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE ZTV

The ZTV supplied by the agent, and the ZTVs generated in house, have determined the theoretical bare-earth extent of the viewshed to be very extensive. This is not unexpected, given the height of the proposed turbine and its elevated location, but the actual visual effect of the turbine will be more nuanced than this suggests. The principal effect would be felt to the south and south-south-east, where the full sweep of the blades and the base of the turbine would be visible. For most areas, only the hub and upper sweep of the blades would be visible over the intervening terrain.

In addition, the ZTV takes no account of the screening that may be provided by other structures and, in particular, hedgerows and trees (albeit subject to seasonal variation). The relative value of *aspect over prospect* will also vary between different classes of structure or monument.

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

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;

- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. While it was clear that, for some designated heritage assets, there would be an appreciable visual, for the most part, screening from trees, hedgebanks, and other buildings plays an important role.

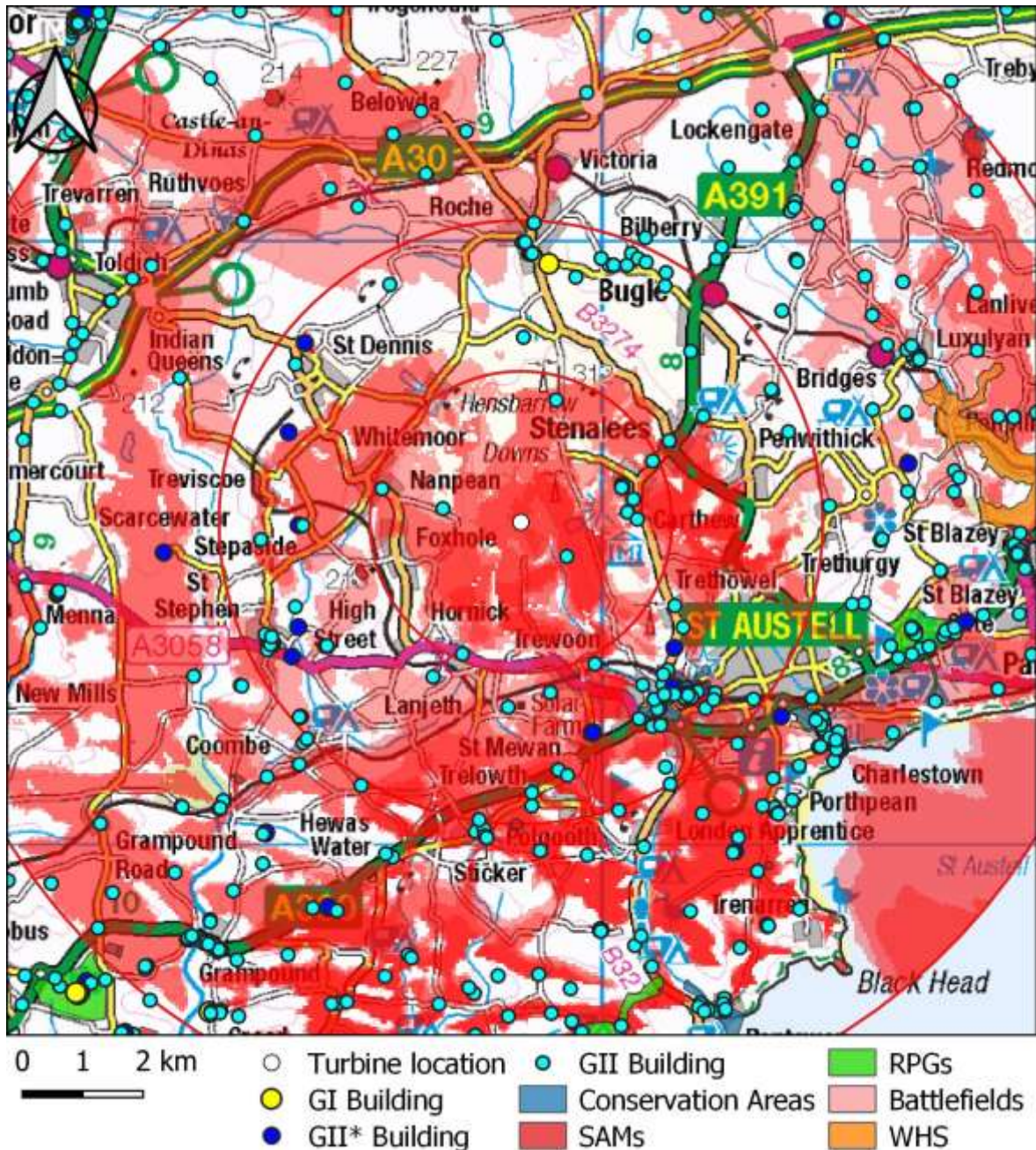


FIGURE 11: 10KM ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AGAINST THE OS MAP; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE - BASE OF BLADE SWEEP - HUB - BLADE TIP I.E. THE DARKER THE COLOUR, THE MORE OF THE TURBINE IS VISIBLE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.6.3. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.21. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

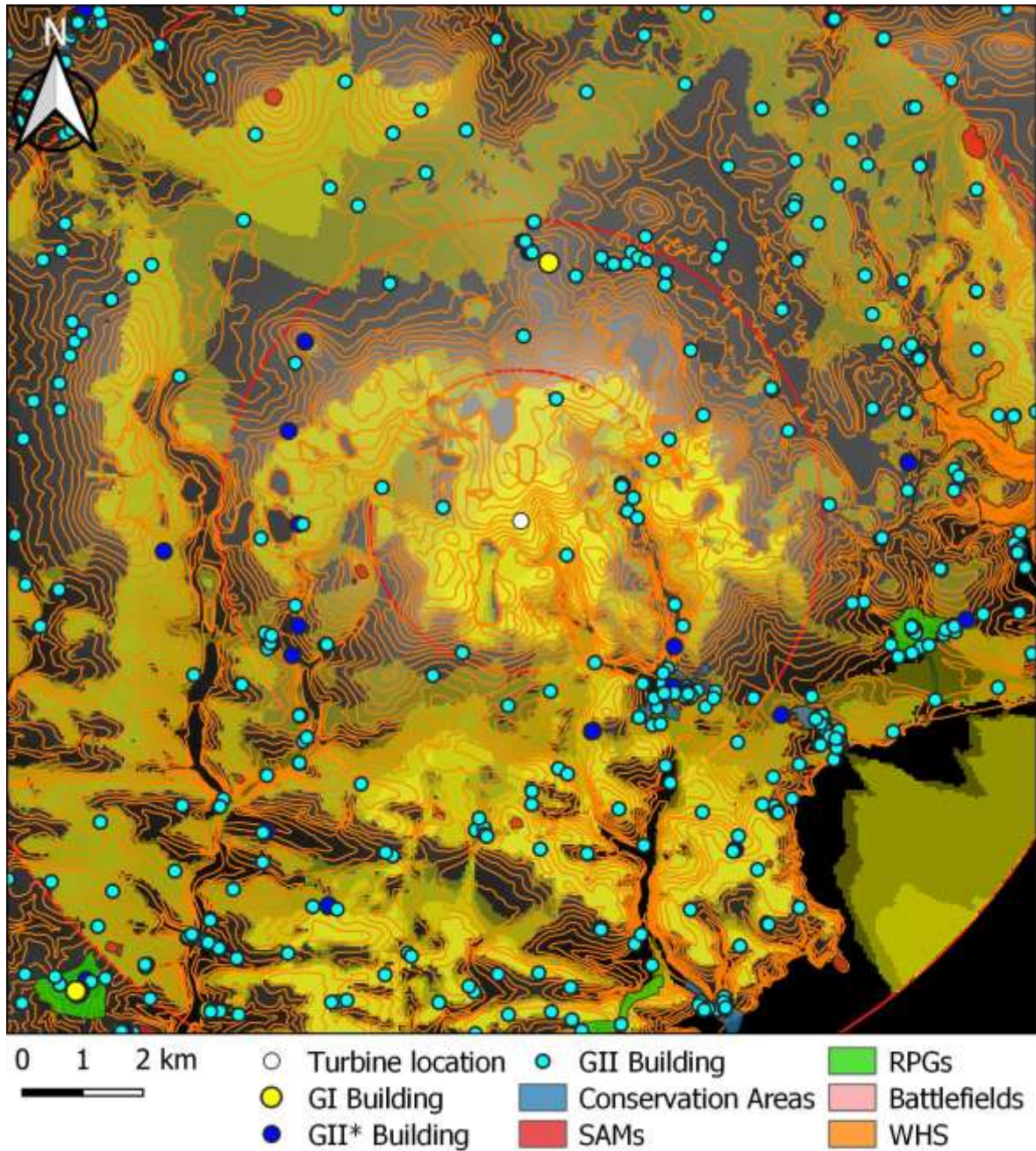


FIGURE 12: 10KM ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AGAINST A CONTOUR MAP; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE - BASE OF BLADE SWEEP - HUB - BLADE TIP I.E. THE DARKER THE COLOUR, THE MORE OF THE TURBINE IS VISIBLE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.6.3. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.2021. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

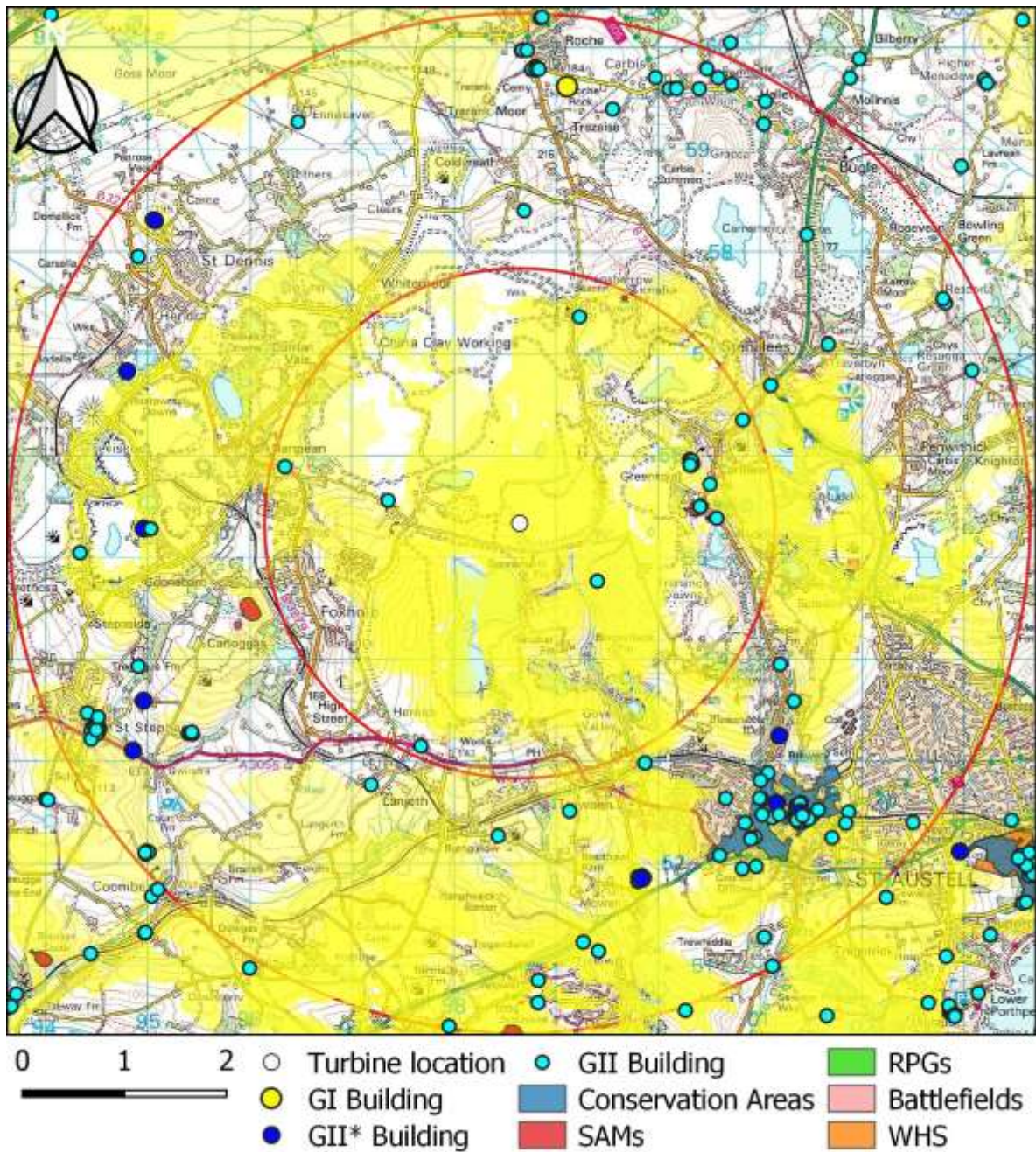


FIGURE 13: 5KM ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AGAINST THE 1:50,000 SCALE OS LANDRANGER MAP; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE - BASE OF BLADE SWEEP - HUB - BLADE TIP I.E. THE DARKER THE COLOUR, THE MORE OF THE TURBINE IS VISIBLE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.6.3. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.21. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

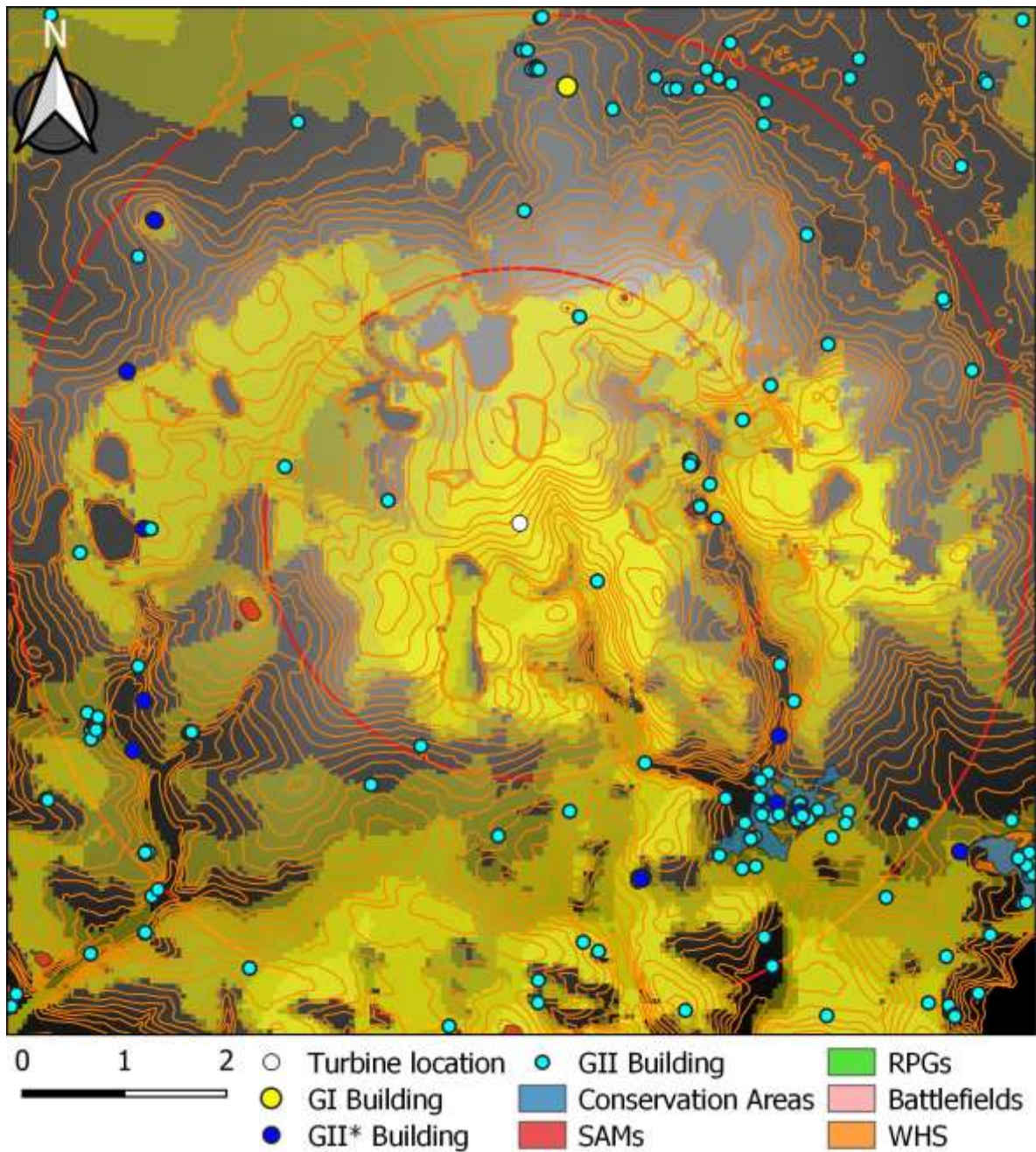


FIGURE 14: 5KM ZTV SHOWING DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AGAINST A CONTOUR MAP; THE ZTV IS GRADED BY VISIBILITY (BASE - BASE OF BLADE SWEEP - HUB - BLADE TIP I.E. THE DARKER THE COLOUR, THE MORE OF THE TURBINE IS VISIBLE). GENERATED ON QGIS 3.6.3. BASED ON OS PANORAMA OPENDATA; HISTORIC ENGLAND DATA DOWNLOADED ON 13.05.21. CONTAINS INFORMATION USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

4.4 IMPACT BY CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE

4.4.1 FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

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

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

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this. Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting.

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.900m	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<i>Listing:</i> Crow (a probable cool store or perhaps a pigsty). Probably C18. Granite and blue elvan rubble. Chamber built into a rubble-faced bank with blocked doorway to the front. INTERIOR not accessible except to note that the chamber is roofed with granite lintels at least for the first 2 feet or so. This is a very rare surviving example of a primitive building type unique to Cornwall. There are other listed examples in Mabe C.P. and Penwith C.P. in the west of the county; this is one of only 2 known examples in the china clay district of Cornwall. The other example, at Penhale (SX 0172 5592), is either buried under earth or may have been destroyed when the associated farmstead was levelled.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Located down a long drive, the farmstead sits within a pocket of surviving fields. It can only be viewed from a distance, from the road or footpaths.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Evidential value as the structure is sealed, but low aesthetic value as this is a functional structure and largely underground. Historical value is high as this is a rare asset. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The building is recorded as blocked, but its structural integrity may remain quite high.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on the middle slopes of a steep-sided combe dropping down to the south into the Gover Valley. The landscape context is therefore the valley landform and surrounding slopes. The proposed turbine would stand on the boundary of this landscape, on the lower slopes of the downs to the north-west and behind the operational Goonamarth turbine. The new turbine would be just outside the landscape context.	

<i>Setting:</i> Set into a bank within the farmyard opposite the main farmhouse. The whole farmstead is set down a long farm track off the Greensplat Road within the combe. Another farmstead is located on the west side of the same valley. There are operational turbines at Goonamarth and one on the skyline to the east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views between the structure and the farmhouse/farm buildings. No wider views from the asset itself, which is set at ground level and below ground. There would be general views from the farmstead across its fields and down the steep valley to the south, as well as directly across to Goonamarth Farm, on the west slopes of the same valley.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> None.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not sensitive to views due to the nature of its subterranean build; however, the farmstead and setting of the asset is affected as there are views to the site of the proposed turbine. The rarity of the asset could be considered to increase its sensitivity to any change either directly or indirectly.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. This is a functional store or similar which relates to the use of the site as a historic farm holding. Considerations of setting beyond the limits of its immediate vicinity are irrelevant to its significance.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine is likely to be visible from the farmyard.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible impact = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

Asset Name: Carthew Farmhouse; Drying Barn; Saw House; Mill; Outbuildings and walls; Wash House; Bank Barn	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.1.78km	<i>Condition:</i> Overall Fair
<p><i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof over projecting eaves on shaped brackets; deep dressed granite end stacks. Double-depth plan with 2 rooms to the garden front; central rear entrance and stair hall and further entrance to centre left. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, plus attic lit from gables; symmetrical 3-window front. All openings spanned by flat arches and with C20 horned sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical 3-window-range rear with central round-arched stair window with fanlight head. End walls have central windows, and the left-hand return has a central doorway. INTERIOR not inspected.</p> <p>Drying Barn. Probable wood-seasoning bank barn, and extension later used as slaughterhouse. Early C19, said to have been built by French prisoners-of-war. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof. Rectangular plan built into the bank at the rear and extended on the right. EXTERIOR: tall single storey and 2-storey under the same eaves line; 1:2-bay front. The original 1-bay front is nearly symmetrical and has 3 tall doorways (with opposing doorways to 1st-floor level opposite). The principal features are the 2 large triangular openings to the bays flanking the central doorway with pairs of small ventilators under the eaves above. There is a smaller triangular opening to the left-hand bay and 2 small ventilators on 2 levels above, and there are 3 small ventilators above one another to the right-hand bay. The 2-storey former slaughterhouse on the right has wide doorway on its left with slightly narrower loading doorway above and there are a pair of small ventilators to each floor to the bay on the right. Right-hand return has 2 1st-floor windows with wooden louvres. INTERIOR has original scissor trusses to the right which are charred having survived a fire. The other trusses are later C19 or C20. There are the sawn-off ends of former joists on the flat high up but under the level of the eaves ventilators. These are the remains of a presumed drying floor or rack. There are also some roughly shaped joist holes at 1st-floor level but these may be a later feature. This is a most unusual building, distinguished by its large triangular openings which are probably unique in Cornwall. It stands with the Saw house (qv) on the north side of a yard, detached from the main group of Farmhouse and buildings (qqv) to the south.</p> <p>Saw house. Early or mid C19. Granite rubble with trusses carried on granite monoliths; some concrete block repair; corrugated asbestos slate roof. Small rectangular plan plus belt-house lean-to at right-hand end towards rear. Single storey; 3-bay front with 2 window openings, and doorway towards left. There is another opening in the right-hand end left of the belt house. INTERIOR has original roof structure with collar trusses and reset purlins. Architecturally, this building is undistinguished, but it is important for its role in the function of the C19 buildings that relate to it. It was operated by the water-powered mill (qv), which stands in the yard to the south.</p> <p>Mill, probably a grist mill and also originally or later used as a saw mill, and attached leatwall. 1827 datestone and another stone with initials for S E Martyn for whom it was built; waterwheel by Derry & Sons, founders, St Austell. Granite rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; bitumen grouted rag slate roof. L-shaped plan, built into the bank where it adjoins the later Bank barn (qv) and with a deep wheel pit and water wheel to its other rear elevation. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 1-window range fronts on either side of an inner angle. Left-hand front has central doorway and loading/winning doorway above flanked by date and name panels; window is towards left and there are ground-floor doorways at far left and right. The openings are spanned by flat arches. The right-hand front has flat arches to doorway at far left and towards left, the other openings are spanned by segmental arches including a wide loading doorway above the doorway 2nd from left and a wide ground-floor doorway right of centre and a narrow doorway at far right. Rear of left-hand part has window on the left and loading/winning doorway opposite the front 1st-floor doorway, there are also 3 small openings low down on the left for belt drives, one of which has been cut through later, and there is an opening low down on the right which is spanned by a re-used (17 segmental granite arch stone. The wheel elevation has a central loading/winning doorway and a large (about 25 foot) unrestored wheel on the right. The cast-iron and wood wheel appears to have been breast shot but the water landing very near the top. The windows</p>	

<p>have simple glazing with vertical glazing bars and there are ledged doors. INTERIOR has original roof structure with collar trusses and drive wheels for former sawing activity. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached high rubble wall for leat launder also forming the yard boundary north of the mill. Evidence of original drive belt holes to the bank side of the mill suggest that this building was designed to .have a dual function as both a grist and saw mill and as such it is very rare, and the survival of its wheel further enhances its interest. It encloses the north east side of the farmyard, with the Farmhouse (qv) to the south and the Bank barn (qv) attached to the west gable.</p> <p>Outbuildings incorporating bee boles, the building probably originally pig sties relating to farm yard and attached garden wall. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof on 3 levels. Overall L-shaped plan. EXTERIOR: single storey; low building with 2 original window and 3 door openings facing NW into the farmyard plus originally an open-fronted building next to the farmhouse. There is another doorway, now a window, at far right of main block; the doorway at far left is set back from the front. Shorter elevation returned left of the inner angle has central doorway and a later doorway at far left. Rear elevation of longer range has fine group of bee boles with 7 boles over 6, all with corbelled arched heads. Rear of shorter return block has 2 ventilator openings. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: high rubble retaining wall with 2 embrasures facing north-east enclose east side of yard, with Mill (qv) to north and Farmhouse (qv) on south side of yard to west.</p> <p>Wash house. Early C19. Granite rubble with granite dressings; corrugated asbestos roof; granite end stack. Small rectangular plan plus projection to rear right-hand corner for copper. Single storey; 2-window front facing rear of farmhouse. 9-pane fixed lights; central doorway with ledged door. INTERIOR not inspected. Included for group value.</p> <p>Bank barn, probably used as either a granary or as a timber store. c1840s. Granite rubble with granite dressings; bitumen-grouted rag slate roof with later brick end stack on the left. Rectangular plan, built into the bank at the rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 6-window range. 2nd from left and 5th from left window openings are blocked, the others have simple windows, most with vertical glazing bars. There is a central doorway, a doorway at left and far left and one at far right, all with ledged doors, and there are 3 ground-floor windows plus a small ventilator window. Dove holes arranged in rows and singly, those beneath eaves with ledges. Stone steps to plank door to rear. INTERIOR has original collar trusses and other roof timbers. This building is part of an interesting evolved and planned group with an original mixed use of saw-milling and farming. It stands on the north side of a U-plan farmyard, with the mill (qv) attached to its east side.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The farmhouse and barns are in fair/good condition and appear to have been recently restored.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The house and barns have the strong granite vernacular aesthetics typical of the region. They will have historical and evidential value, reflecting the agricultural and industrial character of the area. No known communal value. The group has historical value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The farmhouse and barns are in ongoing use. They form a fine group of building in good condition, with views and spatial relationships between them maintained, and historic in appearance.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid to upper slopes of the valley of the St Austell River, on an east-facing slope as it curves south and drops into a steep combe to Carthew. The landscape context is the river valley and wider slopes of the china clay works.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located at the end of a long private drive on the very edge of the china clay works. The house is framed by banks of trees to the south and west but is quite open to the north and east. The group of buildings and farmhouse are arranged around two yards, a more traditional farmyard near the house with a more industrial top yard.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The house could not be accessed, but views were assessed from the surrounding area. Wide views east across the river valley and to the landscape beyond are anticipated. Views to the west will be limited, but some more open views from the top yard. More limited views to the south as the site is framed by banks of trees. The combe south of the farmstead is heavily wooded, and this is expected to restrict views. Views to the farmstead would be from the adjacent valley slopes.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead does enjoy some local landscape presence, set on the mid-to-upper slopes and is visible from the wider landscape and as one rises up the valley. The landscape presence of the house is somewhat limited by the banks of trees behind and to the side of it and it is dwarfed by the sky tips and bench tips.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is of agricultural character, but the upper yard includes semi-industrial functions. It therefore relates to both key elements of the local landscape. Internal views within the group are screened by the nature of the enclosed courtyard plan of the farmstead.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The site represents both the rural and later industrial periods so relates directly to the complex multi-faceted character of the modern landscape. The busy road adjacent detracts from the experience of the site. The farmstead is attractively vernacular, set back among trees, but views within the farmstead are limited by the buildings themselves and by the absence of clear viewpoints within the wider landscape. The scale of the 20th century impacts within this landscape has divorced the farmstead from an intelligible rural context.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The main elevation of the house faces south-east, away from the turbine. There may be some limited intervisibility over the tops of trees with the proposed turbine to the west. The turbine would only be visible across the china clay works, which are in continuous operation. In wider valley views the turbine will stand behind the farmhouse and visually dominate all features standing on the skyline, north-west of the valley, elevated on a historic bench tip.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Slight change = Negative/minor effect</p>
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</p>



FIGURE 15: CARTHEW FARMHOUSE, OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY OF THE WHEAL MARTYN CLAYWORKS; FROM THE SOUTH.

Asset Name: Carbean Farmhouse	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.53km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair/Good
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse. C18, incorporating masonry, including 1656 datestone with initials W R, from a C17 house probably on the same site. Granite rubble with granite dressings; dry slate parallel roofs; outbuilt granite end stacks. Originally a 2-room plan, with entrance hall or passage between, then extended with 2-room-plan parallel mid C19 range at rear. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; nearly symmetrical 2-window front. C20 windows in original openings, the ground-floor front openings spanned by C17 chamfered granite lintels. Central porch has asymmetrical gable which sweeps lower to the left over a small window; the doorway is spanned by a C17 granite basket-arched stone with a thin roll moulding. Rear openings are spanned by segmental brick arches. Right-hand return has small 1st-floor window opening right of the chimney breast. INTERIOR not inspected. A good example of a standard vernacular plan (with central entry and end stacks to heated rooms either side) which appeared in Cornwall from the later C17.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A good vernacular building. Once a working agricultural farmstead, it now appears of more residential character.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The house is of aesthetic, historical and evidential value. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Still occupied but it does not appear to be a working farmhouse; it retains its historic character and appearance and looks to be in good condition.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> It stands on a gentle south-east facing slope. A slight shallow combe runs down to the south-west, along which runs the B3274, dropping into the steep-sided valley of the St Austell River. The landscape context of the farmhouse is the shallow slope and valley landform, as well as the east-facing slopes of the china clay works.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a small, wooded plot on the very edge of a large clay works south of Stenalees on the B3274. The house stands within a walled garden enclosure with two other stone outbuildings on a gently sloping plot; the hillside rises steeply beyond to the north-west. Banks of trees and scrub partially enclose the house to the north and south.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are open views to the road to the east, some more limited views down the shallow valley to the south-west and some limited views up the slope to the north-east. The house is hemmed in by banks of trees. Its views are also partly blocked by its outbuildings.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house has no wider landscape presence.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The farmhouse is Listed primarily for the survival of 17th century stonework elements from an earlier building and as an example of a vernacular building in a specific local style. Its environment has changed over the course of the 18th-21st centuries, through the development of the china clay works, and it relates to a relict farming	

<i>landscape. Local screening from trees insulates the house from outward views so it is largely unaffected by wider landscape change. The cultural value of the asset as part of a historic farmstead would not be affected.</i>
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Incidental. The house was constructed within a working agricultural landscape which is now relict and largely swept away, fragmentary at best. The house now sits within a landscape of historic china clay tips. Its immediate setting and outbuildings are important and allows for the correct interpretation of this older asset in a much-changed setting.</i>
<i>Magnitude of Effect: Although technically visible, the trees would insulate the asset from outward views to a greater extent, although there is a chance of some views down the valley towards the turbine.</i>
<i>Magnitude of Impact: Medium value + Negligible = Neutral/Slight effect</i>
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible



FIGURE 16: CARBEAN FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST, LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY, ACROSS THE CHINA CLAY WORKING LANDSCAPE.

Asset Name: [Bungullow] Manor Farmhouse	
<i>Parish: St Mewan</i>	<i>Within the ZTV: Yes</i>
<i>Designation: GII</i>	<i>Value: Medium</i>
<i>Distance to the turbine: c.3.10km</i>	<i>Condition: Good</i>
Listing:	
<p>Farmhouse. Possibly mid C18; refronted and with additions of circa mid C19, with C20 alterations. Stone rubble; the front in squared granite rubble with the top storey in rendered brick. Partly rendered. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks with brick shafts at the right and left sides. The rear slope of the roof is in asbestos slate. Plan: Double depth plan; central entrance with principal room of equal size to front left and right. The service rooms are to rear in an outshut of one storey with loft over. The kitchen is to rear left, heated from a stack to rear and there is an unheated dairy to rear right. At the right end there is a later C19 unheated lean-to, and a later C19 kitchen wing to rear left, heated from a stack at the right side. Exterior: 3 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Central C19 6-panelled door with C20 hood on wooden posts. C19 16-pane sash with sidelights and granite lintels to right and left. At first floor there are two similar C19 sashes with sidelights; the window to left has been replaced with a C20 plastic window. At attic level there are 3 C20 plastic windows. The right end is rendered, with a single storey rubble lean-to with C19 3-light 6-pane casement, and C20 half-glazed door to rear. The left end of the front range is blind. There is a straight joint to left to the service range, with C19 9-pane window and C19 12-pane sash at ground floor; first floor has C19 12-pane sash. The second kitchen addition to left has C19 12-pane sash and 9-pane window. At the rear, the two bays to left have 12-pane C19 window at ground floor and two C20 windows at first floor. There is a single storey lean-to of C19 to centre with C20 porch set in the angle to left. The rear of the later lean-to to right has C20 door. Interior: Not inspected.</p>	

<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a quality small gentry farmhouse, having received a phase of aggrandisement in the 1800s. It now stands in a small, park-like garden setting but retains a busy working modern farmstead immediately to the south, enclosing the house but divided from it by the local parish road. A large solar farm has been built in the fields to the north-east, north, and north-west.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is of interesting aesthetics reflecting a phase of aggrandisement. It will have high evidential value as the interior was not inspected during the Listing and fine details may survive. It will have historical value as an example of its type. No known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> This farmhouse is still part of a working farmstead and is of historic character; it appears to be in good condition, excepting the inevitable internal modernisations.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight south-west facing ridge between a wide shallow combe to the east and a steeper combe that drops down to a small river valley to the south-west. The landscape context is these valley landforms.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located off a lane and just south of the railway line. The asset stands in a walled garden, north-east of the stone farm building and a large farmyard of modern buildings. The house is completely enclosed by mature trees and hedgebanks on the north side, screening the solar farm from the house. There is a plantation of deciduous trees to the east. Blackpool drying works lies just to the north-east. Another large solar farm abuts the farmstead to the east.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-west. Some views north-east to the Blackpool china clay tips from the gardens. The modern drying and clay works block all views further north from the asset. Views mostly screened by trees or farm buildings. An operational turbine stands directly to the south of this asset.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Visible along the approach from the east along the road, and the farmstead formed a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed in trees.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The pocket polite landscape within which the farmhouse now stands clearly separate from its working surroundings, associating it with the phase of later aggrandisement. This is significant as its farmhouse status and setting in relation to the historic and modern yards and its fine gardens reflects both sides of its narrative.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its lack of outward views means it is not as sensitive to change as it could be. The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered. A solar farm wholly encloses this asset within its pocket landscape to the north-west north and north-east.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Inter-visibility with the proposed turbine is not anticipated but glimpses could be gained from the farmyard looking past the house and over the solar farm. Visual links to significant modern impacts already compromise the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>



FIGURE 17: THE MANOR FARMHOUSE, STABLES AND OUTBUILDINGS AT BUNGULLOW FARM; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST, SHOWING POLITE SCREENED CHARACTER OF FARMHOUSE.

Asset Name: Treloweth Farmhouse	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.84km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<p><i>Listing:</i> Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with C20 alterations. Granite rubble. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Stacks to sides with rendered shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with the entrance set off-centre to left; larger room to front right and smaller room to front left, each heated from an end stack. Shallow rear service rooms. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3-window front. All windows are C19 12-pane sashes with cambered stone arches. Off-centre to left is a C20 half-glazed door with cambered stone arch. The right end is blind. At the rear there is a C20 glazed porch with inner C19 4-panelled door. 12-pane sash to left and small 4-pane sash to right. First floor has 12-pane sash to left and C20 window to right, with cambered stone arches. Early C20 2-storey brick addition to right with 9-pane window at ground floor on the inner side. This forms a shallow rear wing. Interior: Not inspected.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a quality small upscale farmhouse, having been built with some idea of symmetry and proportions, but vernacular in materials. It now stands within a small cohesive farmyard although it looks like some of the farm buildings may have been converted to other uses and there are some modern buildings present on the site. It is still framed by fields but the busy Sticker to Trelowth, Rose Hill road aurally intrudes on the otherwise still rural setting. The block of pasture land in which the farm stands is largely unchanged but there are visible turbines to both north and south on the skyline. Modern housing developments are spreading south from the A390 roadway and are somewhat consuming the historic boundaries of Trelowth, clustering the farm on its eastern boundaries.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is of interesting aesthetics reflecting a phase of architectural modernisation which is not reflected in the materials. It will have high evidential value as the interior was not inspected during the Listing and fine details may survive. It will have historical value as a good example of the more middle and upper status farmhouse type. No known communal value.</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> This farmhouse is still part of a working farmstead and is of historic character; it appears to be in good condition, excepting the inevitable internal modernisations.</p>	
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on a slight gentle south-west slope on the southern edge of a ridge which runs from Sticker out to St Austell. Its landscape context is the surviving working rural fieldscape between Trelowth, Polgooth, Sticker and Carnmoggas holiday park.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located off a long private lane, within a large wedge-shaped block of farmland, there is a busy local road to the north, Sticker village lies just to the west, Trelowth village to the north-east. The farmhouse is flanked by a farmyard with a mix of older and modern buildings and barns, enclosed by traditional hedge banks and mature trees. Blackpool drying works lies just to the north-east beyond the A390 but is visually dominant. Wind turbines are visible on the skyline of ridges to both the north and south.</p>	
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-west, some views south to the high ridge dominated by Sticker prehistoric camp. Some views north-east to the Blackpool china clay tips from the gardens. The houses of Trelowth and trees and landscaping of the A390 will screen much to the north and the Blackpool drying and clay works block all views further north from the asset. Longer views from the south across the farm and looking up to clay country will include the new proposed turbine behind the extant one at Goonamarth and the others wider afield on the various tips. An operational turbine stands directly to the south-east of this asset on the high ridge. Some minor cumulative value but hard to quantify.</p>	
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Visible along the approach from the east along the track and roofscape visible from Rose Hill to the north the road between Sticker and Trelowth, and the farmstead formed a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed by trees.</p>	
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The pocket of rural surviving farmland defines this as a farmhouse, part of a rapidly diminishing land use classification in this area of Cornwall. The presence of historic and modern farm buildings within its yards and surrounding fields provide continuity of context to the asset.</p>	
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered. As a farmhouse it relates to the practical husbandry of the immediate landscape and is less sensitive to wider landscape views.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Inter-visibility with the proposed turbine is not anticipated but glimpses could be gained from the farmyard looking past the house and from the surrounding fields. Visual links to significant modern impacts already compromise the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>	
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>	

Asset Name: Retanning Farmhouse	
<i>Parish:</i> Sticker	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.95km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<i>Listing:</i>	

<p>Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with additions of later C19 and few later alterations. Stone rubble with granite and brick dressings. Asbestos slate and slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with brick shafts and axial stack with rendered shaft. The rear is in rubble and cob. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance, room to right and left, each of equal size and heated from a gable end stack. Integral unheated outshut behind the room to right and later C19 outshut behind the room to left. In the later C19 an addition of one-room plan was made at the right end, heated from a gable end stack to right. Exterior: The first building is 2-storey, a symmetrical 2-window front. Ground and first floor to right and left a C19 16-pane sash with cambered dressed stone arches at ground floor. Central plank door with cambered stone arch set in C20 glazed and gabled porch. The C19 addition to right is 2-storey, with two C19 16-pane sashes at ground floor with segmental brick arches, and one similar 16-pane sash at first floor. The left end has large external stack. The right end has a curved oven at the base of the stack. At ground floor to right there is a 2-light 5-pane C19 casement and at first floor a 2-light 4-pane C19 casement, both with segmental brick arches. At the rear, the single storey outshut to right has plank door at the inner and outer sides. At ground floor to left there is a 2-light 4-pane casement and small C19 4-pane sash at first floor to left. The C19 addition to left has 2-light 5-pane casement with segmental brick arch and plank door with segmental brick arch; first floor has 2-light 5-pane C19 casement. Interior: C19 ceiling beams at ground floor. The room to left was probably originally the kitchen. The parlour is to left with a C19 grate to the fireplace.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Accessed down a long no-through road and in a valley with mature wooded field boundaries and a lake, enclosed wholly on the west side by modern housing developments; there are no views to the farm.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Unknown, likely to be aesthetic value and historical value as an example of its type. Evidential value but no known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Unknown but it appears from the entrance and views across the fields that this is still a working farm, so could be expected to be authentic in character/function.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the west side of a shallow valley, with a lake to the immediate south-east. This is a pocket of remaining pasture land and farmed landscape, with mature wooded boundaries amongst an increasingly built-up zone, where villages are being expanded with large modern housing developments. Its landscape context is the valley form east of Sticker. It lies on shallow upper south-south-easterly slopes.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located off a no-through road, truncated by the A390 and a large adjacent housing development. The farm stands in a long parcel of fields with mature hedge banks, of pasture character, whereas much of the wider farmland is now arable. It is very hemmed in, the land seemingly loosely managed and rather overgrown, very clearly a pocket of surviving relict pre-industrial agricultural landscape context in an otherwise totally transformed village-urban sprawl landscape. The asset appears to stand in a large farmyard with a mix of historic and modern farm buildings. The farmstead is somewhat enclosed by mature trees and hedge banks, screening it from views in or out. The busy A39 runs just to the north, the busy Hwas Water, Sticker to Trelowth road runs to the south.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-west from the A390. Views up the valley and Retanning Lane form Sticker but largely screened by trees or farm buildings. Views east, south-east and south generally form the farmstead across its own valley and fields. Operational turbines can be seen to the south-west and south-east.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. The farmstead forms a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed in trees.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. This is a working farmstead and relates to husbandry of the landscape it was not constructed with views in mind.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The expected screening of most outward views means it is not as sensitive to change as it could be. The asset is of rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered, the farmhouse surviving within a small pocket of green fields.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Inter-visibility with the proposed turbine is not anticipated but glimpses could be gained from the farmyard and higher fields, or possibly looking up the valley over the farm from Sticker village. Modern impacts such as the immediately adjacent housing estate have already compromised the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>

Asset Name: Bosinver Farmhouse	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.32km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16 - early C17; circa mid C17 alterations and addition of a stair tower. Probably in the late C18 an addition to rear left and probably at about the same time or early in the C19 an addition at the right end. Later alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Stone rubble and cob; rendered. Thatched half-hipped roof; the outshut with slate roof. Two rear lateral stacks to left with rubble shafts. Plan: The original plan is not clear. The house may have been of 3-room plan, but the site of a passage is not clear. There would have been one room to right, possibly originally heated from a gable end stack to right. The hall is to centre, heated from a rear lateral stack and the upper end room to end left, also heated from a rear lateral stack. Circa mid C17, a stair tower was added to the rear of the hall; possibly at about the same time, a 2-storey bay was added to the front of the hall. This is now used as a porch</p>	

<p>and the two rooms to rear right are all one room. Probably in the C18, an addition of one-room was made to rear left, entered from the stair tower. Probably slightly later, a one-room plan cross wing was added to the right end, heated from a gable end stack to rear, with an oven; this may have replaced the lower end room as a kitchen. The hall was also used for cooking, with an oven inserted in the rear of the fireplace. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, with a shallow bay to the main front and the cross wing to right. The bay has a C20 door with C20 plastic window at first floor; the corner to right, by the doorway, is also glazed as a small window; C20 flat hood on granite piers. At ground floor to right an early C20 paired 4-pane sash, first floor right a C20 2-light 6-pane casement. Ground floor to left a C19 12-pane sash and first floor similar 2-light 6-pane casement. The left end has C20 glazed door and C20 plastic window at first floor. Attached to left is the C18 addition, an outshut of single storey with loft; C20 window with keystone at ground floor and 4-pane window at first floor. At the right end, the cross-wing is 2- storey; C20 plank door and C20 window at ground floor to right, with two C20 windows to left and hipped thatched porch. The front end of the cross-wing has a single storey C20 addition. At the rear, there is a single storey C20 addition behind the C18 outshut to right. The stair tower has gable end with C19 16-pane sash; to left is the rear lateral stack to the hall, with a curved oven at the base and C20 small lean-to. At ground floor to left there is a C20 window. The gable end of the cross wing is to left with external stack and curved oven at the base of the stack. C20 porch set in the angle to the external stack. Interior: The main range is at lower floor level than the cross wing. Some of the ceiling beams are C19 replacements and some are very roughly hewn and chamfered. The rear lateral fireplace to the hall has granite jambs and lintel, hollow-chamfered with run-out stops. Cloam oven to rear right with clay door. In the stair tower to rear, there is a C19 4-panelled door leading to the outshut to rear left. The stair is a wide dog-leg, of C17, with turned balusters and wide moulded handrail. At first floor, the feet of the principal rafters are boxed in; roof space not fully accessible, but the principal rafters are halved and pegged, roughly hewn, with the purlins resting on the backs of the principal rafters. The cross-wing has C19 ceiling beams at ground floor and fireplace with cloam oven. Source: Chesher, V. and F.: The Cornishman's House 1968.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a large vernacular farmhouse, having received a phase of aggrandisement in the 17th century and again in the 19th century. It now stands in a small park-like garden setting as part of the popular Bosinver farm-holiday. The A390 has been cut in just north of the house and indeed the access is now off an awkward feeder lane off a junction; aurally this is very intrusive and it is visible to the north-east and east.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is of interesting aesthetics reflecting a phase of aggrandisement much earlier than the obvious phase of mining wealth in the area which hit around 1800. It will have high further evidential value despite the interior inspection due to its age. It will have historical value as an example of the earlier farmstead type in the area. No known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> This farmhouse is still part of a farmstead of superficial historic character but now sits at the heart of a large holiday park, it will have the inevitable internal modernisations but it is its setting which has changed the most and affects our experience of the asset.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on the western side of a steep wooded stream valley which runs north-south that drops down to the St Austell river valley to the south-east. Located on the upper east facing slopes, framed by hedge banks and mature trees. The landscape context is these valley landforms.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located off a short private lane and just south of the A390 trunk route. The asset stands in attractive gardens, with traditional and modern buildings around it, now a holiday park. It is framed by tall hedgebanks and mature trees which aim to screen the road and provide an aesthetically pleasing and rural character. In character, however, it is too pristine to be authentic. Blackpool drying works lies just to the north-east and turbines stand in the landscape to the south.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views down the valley to the south-east include the A390, most views north have been carefully screened. Some views north-east to the Blackpool china clay tips from the garden and wider fieldscape. Views mostly screened by trees or farm buildings. Views within farmyard and across the site have been considered and are aesthetically pleasing if superficial, as part of its tourist function. An operational turbine stands directly to the south-west of this asset on the skyline. There is a key view to the farm from the eastern approach along the A390 from St Austell.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited. Visible along the approach from the east along the road, and the farmstead forms a component within landscape views, but its presence is significantly minimised due to it being enclosed in trees.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. The farmhouse was built for its practical agricultural function, located to serve a farm holding, views are incidental to its value as a vernacular building.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Its lack of outward views means it is not as sensitive to change as it could be. The asset is of at least superficial rural character and the landscape here has already been distinctly altered, its immediate setting as a holiday park subsuming all other elements.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Inter-visibility with the proposed turbine is not anticipated but glimpses could be gained from the wider holiday park site and fields around the farm, looking past the house and over the A390 and St Mewan to the high ground beyond. Visual links to significant modern impacts already compromised the setting of this asset and views to a distant turbine, amongst others on the skyline, is unlikely to have any appreciable further effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</p>



FIGURE 18: BOSINVER FARM HOLIDAY PARK, THE THATCHED FARM HOUSE CAN JUST BE SEEN; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Asset Name: Bodinnick Farmhouse; Pigsty; Stable; Barn	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.88km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<i>Listing:</i>	
<p>Farmhouse, with attached front garden wall. Circa early - mid C17 with re-used datestone: 1602; remodelled and extended in late C17. Extended and refronted and dated 1765, with illegible initials, possibly IOB; with alterations and additions of mid - late C19 and few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings; front in granite ashlar. 2-span slate roof with ridge tiles; in the front range, gable end to left with stack with granite shaft, hipped end to right. Rear lateral stack to right with brick shaft. Gable end stack to rear left range with brick shaft. Plan: Originally a 2-room and passage plan. The room to right heated from a rear lateral stack and the room to left probably originally with a gable end stack to left. Circa late C17, the interior was remodelled, and a dairy with apple loft over was added to rear right. The apple loft is entered from a stair behind the room at first floor to right and may originally have been used as a closet. In 1765, the house was extended at the left end; the left-hand room became a large entrance hall, and a room was added at the left end, heated from a gable end stack; the front was re-faced in ashlar. At the same time, a parallel rear range was added as a kitchen to rear left, heated from a gable end stack at the left end. A stair hall was built at the rear of the original left-hand room. Later in the C19, a rear wing of one storey and loft was added to the left, as a scullery/kitchen, unheated. The wall encloses a shallow garden at the front of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. To right, a tall chamfered plinth remains from the early house. Ground floor has C19 2-panelled door with overlight, set in recessed doorway at the centre of the centre with keystone. Granite datestone above with initials, possibly IOB 1765. Large C19 C16 16-pane sash with voussoirs and keystones to right and left. First floor has three C19 25-pane sashes with voussoirs and keystones; second from right is a blocked window opening. The end window to right has re-used datestone of 1602. Cast iron gutters with lion masks. At the right end there is a C19 16-pane sash with timber lintel at ground floor and C19 20-pane sash at first floor. Set back to right is the dairy and apple loft of late C17; this has 2-light C17 granite window at ground and first floor, both with hollow-chamfered mullions and surround, with 4-pane lights at ground floor and 3-pane lights at first floor. At the left end, there is a blind gable end to right; gable end to left has two C20 12-pane windows at ground floor. At the rear, to right, there is a C20 16-pane window at ground and first floor, with re-used chamfered granite lintel at ground floor. The rear wing is to left, of single storey with loft; there is a plank door at the outer side, a 2-light 3-pane C19 casement in the gable end and C19 2-light 6-pane casement at the outer side. The rear of the dairy has plank door at ground floor with keystone and voussoirs; first floor has C19 2-light casement and 4-pane sash. The front garden wall is in granite rubble with granite coping, about one metre high and about 30 metres along the front; circa 1800. There is a central gateway with plain piers and wooden gate. Interior: The entrance hall has granite paved floor, probably remaining from the original left-hand room of the early C17 house. 4-panelled C19 door to the front rooms to right and left. The room to front right has a rear lateral fireplace with C19 chimneypiece and alcove to each side. The front left room has been</p>	

<p>much remodelled. In the kitchen to rear left, the gable end fireplace has chamfered granite lintel with step stops, re-used. C19 ceiling beams. The dairy has an inserted fireplace to rear with cloam oven, slate floor and slate shelves, with the racks for suspended shelves and roughly hewn ceiling beams. To the rear of the entrance hall, outside the original rear wall of the house, is a dog-leg stair with stick balusters. At first floor, the room to front left has C18 2-panelled fielded door and C19 chimneypiece. There is a small central chamber with bolection-moulded architrave to the doorway; the doorway to the front right room also has bolection- moulded architrave, and 2-panelled bolection-moulded door; the doorway and door to the apply loft are also bolection-moulded. The room has rear fireplace with fine bolection-moulded chimneypiece with bolection-moulded panel overmantel. Formerly has moulded plaster cornice. The apple loft has a coved ceiling and a short flight of stairs leading into it, with some barley-twist balusters remaining, and moulded handrail. The roof trusses are continuous over the original two rooms to front right; these have all been removed but remain on site. The trusses had roughly hewn principal rafters, halved and pegged at the apex; 2 rows of trenced purlins, and collars with a pronounced chamber, dovetailed, halved and pegged to the principals. It seems probable that 1602 is the original date for the house, although this may not have been the principal building on the site, as the stable about 50 metres west (q.v.) has a high quality of stonework and may represent a fragment of a much larger house.</p> <p>Pigsty. Mid C19. Granite rubble with granite quoins. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Rectangular plan pigsty; with doorways to the stalls of the front and feeding doors to rear. Exterior: Single storey. There are three doorways at the front and one at the right end with granite lintel and keystone; all with plank doors with strap hinges. At the rear there are three feeding doors with granite lintels. Interior: There are separate stalls, with no rear feeding passage. Stable; incorporating part of the front walls of a former house. Probably early C17; rebuilt circa late C18 with few later alterations. Granite rubble. The C17 wall is in squared granite with granite dressings. Hipped rag slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Small rectangular stable with shippons at ground floor and loft above. The entrance is at the left end of the front, and the stable is built into the bank at the right end with loading door directly into the loft from the upper ground level. The front wall incorporates a section of C17 wall, on a plinth with a window, which, judging from the quality of the stonework, would have lit a principal room. There is a small C19 shed attached to front right. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front with quoins to left. At ground floor there is a doorway to left with granite lintel and keystone. To right, the wall stands on a tall hollow-chamfered plinth, with a 6-light granite window, with hollow-chamfered mullions and surround, the king mullion hollow-chamfered with a roll-mouldings; moulded cornice and relieving arch over. Two of the lights are blocked. To right there is an attached single storey rubble shed with doorway at the inner side and gable end to front. At the left end there is a window at ground floor with voussoirs and keystone, 2-light window with shutters at first floor. At the right end there is a loading door at upper ground level. At the rear there is a plank door at loft level. Interior: The stable appears to be completely of the C18, with only the front wall of the early C17; there is no internal evidence to suggest which part of a former building the front wall might have been.</p> <p>Barn. Mid C19, with few later alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Bank barn, with a rear wing forming a T-plan; At the front, the main range is to left and the cross wing extends to front and rear to right. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front. The main range has a ventilator door at ground floor with stone voussoirs and loading door above with granite lintel. The front wing to right has ventilator door at ground floor with voussoirs and window above with granite lintel and keystone. There is a drain hole to right. The front end of the wing has a doorway at ground floor. The right side of the wing has ventilation slits, and later C19 single storey rubble lean-to. The left end of the main range has a single storey rubble lean-to, open at the end with double wooden gates. At the rear, the ground level leads directly into the loft over the main range; there is a doorway inside a corrugated iron lean-to. Interior: Not inspected.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Accessed down a long drive and in a valley with mature wooded field boundaries; there are no views to the farm.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Unknown, likely to be aesthetic value and historical value as an example of its type. Evidential value but no known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Unknown but it appears from the entrance and views across the fields that this is still a working farm, so could be expected to be authentic in character/function.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on gentle middle slopes, the farm sits at the head of a small steep combe that drops down to the River Fal. The landscape context is the combe and the valley landform, particularly the middle and upper slopes. The proposed turbine would not be located within this landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Set down a long farm track the farmhouse stands in a large farmyard, surrounded by its buildings, enclosed by hedgebanks and mature trees, within its agricultural fields. There is a wooded embanked oval enclosure to the south of the farmstead.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are within and across the valley landform, focused primarily down the combe into the valley. Landscape views west, from across the valley, focus on the farm.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farm is a visible feature within the valley landform and within the landscape as part of the agricultural pattern; however, it does not have landscape presence in its own right.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Incidental. The asset is a functional building, not built for wider views. The value of the asset as a good example of the local vernacular style would not be affected.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> The farm sits within a ring-fenced landholding of agricultural character and its views are still predominantly rural.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Although technically visible on the skyline in wider landscape views to the north-east, trees provide screening to the asset from outward views to a greater extent. The proposed turbine would stand outside the</p>

landscape context and within a landscape of extant turbines, set behind or adjacent to two other turbines, in close proximity; this is unlikely to have any quantifiable additional effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

4.4.2 GENTRY BUILDINGS

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

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

What is important and why

The lesser houses are examples of regional or national architectural trends, as realised through the local vernacular (evidential value); this value can vary with the state of preservation. They were typically built by gentry or prosperous merchants could stage historically important events, and could be depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). However, the lesser status of these dwellings means the likelihood of important historical links is much reduced. They are examples of designed structures, often within a designed landscape (aesthetic/design); however, the financial limitation of gentry or merchant families means that design and extent is usually less ambitious than for the great houses. Survival may also be patchy, and smaller dwellings are more vulnerable to piecemeal development or subdivision. The 'patina of age' can improve such a dwelling, but usually degrades it, sometimes to the point of destruction. There is limited communal value unless the modern use extends to a nursing home etc.

Asset Name: Hembal Manor	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.79km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>Listing:</i> House. Mid - late C19, with some later C19 additions and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end and axial stacks with stone shafts. Plan: Asymmetrical double depth plan. The entrance front has a central wing containing the porch, with principal room to front right and left, of equal size; there is another principal room to rear right, and a service wing to rear right, which is returned by a range of outhouses to rear, enclosing a small service courtyard at the left side to the rear. Exterior: The entrance front is 2-storey, a symmetrical front with band course and quoins, 1:1:1 bays with a central gabled wing. All windows are C19 plate-glass sashes. The central wing has 2-light window with round arches and keystones; at first floor a gabled wooden oriel with plate-glass windows and breather above. The right side of the wing has 2-panelled door with overlight. The bay to right has 2-light round-arched window at ground floor and 2-light window with segmental arch and first floor, all with keystones. The bay to left has 3-light round-arched window at ground floor and 3-light window with segmental arch at first floor. The right gable end has a square gabled bay at ground floor with three round-arched lights; 2 segmental-arched lights at first floor and breather above. Set back to right there is a 12-pane sash with sidelights and segmental arch at ground floor, 2-light segmental-arched window at first floor. Set back to right is the lower 2-storey service wing with band course and axial stack. The rear gable end of the wing has 16-pane sash and 4-pane casement at ground floor, C20 window at attic level. The left end of the main range has external stack, the band course continued. C20 12-pane window at first floor to left. To left there is a gable over the service range with C20 porch and C19 12-pane sash at ground floor, late C19 4-pane sash at first floor and 4-pane sash at first floor. At the rear there is a single storey outshut enclosing the service yard with casements and C20 door. The inner side of the	

service wing has gabled brick porch with inner plank door and two 2-light C19 casements at first floor. The rear of the main range has C20 porch and 2 small gables, the gable to right with C19 16-pane sash. Interior: Not inspected.
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Not accessed; set down a short, wooded driveway off the parish road and standing within wooded grounds.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Expected to be of aesthetic interest with inherent evidential value as the interior was not inspected during the Listing. Historical value as an example of its type, and probably associated with a local <i>nouveau riche</i> . No known communal value.
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Unknown, appear to remain as a private house.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located high on a west- and south-facing slope, on the eastern side of a shallow valley. The ground rises to a low summit in the fields immediately to the north-west and falls again to another shallow valley beyond Hembal Lane to the east. The ground drops away to the south, down Hembal Lane to the farming hamlet of Bosithow.
<i>Setting:</i> Located down a private drive off Hembal Lane, its entrance is framed by stone-faced banks with stone gate piers. It stands within an enclosure formed by mature hedgebanks and plantations of deciduous trees. To the west and north-west is part of the Blackpool drying works; to the west is a large solar farm.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views were assessed from Hembal Lane. Views across the fields and to the west to the drying tips, views south and south-west down and across the valley to the fields and to Bosithow. Views are limited from the asset itself by the trees that surround it.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> No real landscape presence beyond its enclosure and the surrounding fields.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Outward views are now limited by the screening provided by trees and hedgebanks. The house, built in the 19 th century, would have been positioned to take advantage of the views down the valley.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. Built as a gentleman's residence, the house would have been carefully located on a new plot of land for views down the valley. The wider setting is now very industrial as active extraction and processing sites have spread down from the adjacent St Austell downs. As the house is dated to the late 1800s, that extractive landscape would already have been in existence, albeit less pronounced. The relevance of its surviving wooded gardens is important as it allows us to understand this as a minor gentry residence, not as an established farm holding.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> While the proposed turbine would be located on high ground and on the skyline, the screening from the wooded grounds is anticipated to limit the effect on any views. The house is secluded, and key views are south outwards down the valley.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

4.4.3 LISTED COTTAGES AND STRUCTURES WITHIN HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; Conservation Areas

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

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

The larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any churches may have

changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, a distant turbine unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Cottage West of Gunheath Farmhouse (farmhouse not included)	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.21km	<i>Condition:</i> Poor
<i>Listing:</i> Clay worker's or miner's cottage. Probably early C19 (shown on 1842 tithe map). Granite rubble with granite dressings, rendered at the front; rag slate roof and outbuilt rubble and dressed granite stack at the left-hand end. 1-room plan plus C20 lean-to porch at the front and C20 lean-to on the right. 2 storeys; low 1-window-range front. Late C19 4-pane sash to 1st floor; 4-pane window below; ledged door to porch. INTERIOR not accessible at time of survey. This is a rare surviving example of this type of small industrial worker's dwelling.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A very small vernacular cottage of rural character, likely earlier than the Listing states and therefore any link with historic china clay workings is likely to be secondary. It stands in rough grassland just west of the small farmstead, framed on all sides by the modern working china clay pits. Boarded and abandoned, it does not look to be in good condition.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> It has high aesthetic value for its granite vernacular appearance and will undoubtedly contain high evidential value, presumed older than the Listing suggests. It may have some local historical significance if it is a rare rural and isolated worker's cottage, set away from the usual roadside settlement pattern. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> It appears to be authentic in the sense that it has been boarded up and left for many decades, structurally intact; its dereliction and lack of maintenance can only end in the loss of historic fabric.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The cottage sits just below the crest of a very shallow south-facing slope, on an east-west alignment, dug back into the rising ground to the north.	
<i>Setting:</i> The cottage is located on rough open upland grassland, within the historic and modern china clay district. The large Gunheath pit lies to the south-east. The main Littlejohns site lies immediately to the west, across a narrow road. The building lies within a small area of unmolested land.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the main clay works and pits, to the south, east and west. The ground rises behind the cottage and it is set slightly into the slope.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscape here is empty of buildings apart from the cottage and Gunheath Farmhouse. The man-made and barren industrial landscape is dominant but the buildings, despite their relatively small size, are more visible as they stand out within the otherwise open upland grassland.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive, Listed due to rarity and age but views are not a significant consideration. The landscape they were originally associated with has been all but destroyed.	

<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Irrelevant. If genuinely associated with the historic china clay workings as a worker's dwelling, the current landscape is of some relevance to the cottage. However, that use is more likely to relate to a subsequent function of the cottage, which survives from a pre-industrial phase.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located to the south, with spoil tips between. It is likely to be screened by the Longstone Down tips, but its blades may be visible in views south-west. The landscape around the cottage has been dramatically altered and there are several visible operational turbines at some distance.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible



FIGURE 19: THE RUINED COTTAGE AT GUNHEATH FARM, SHOWING ITS COMPLETELY ALTERED LANDSCAPE SETTING AMONGST THE MINING WORKING LANDSCAPE, WITH NUMEROUS WIND TURBINES ALREADY EXTANT; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.

Asset Name: St Austell, Conservation Area	
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Partly
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.5-4.5km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair overall
<i>Description:</i> The medieval town of St Austell benefitted from the extraction and trade in copper and tin during the 17 th and 18 th centuries; however, its main period of growth was in the 19 th and early 20 th century when the china clay works were developed north of the town on the Hensbarrow Downs. The town has over sixty Listed Buildings, four of which are Grade II* Listed, one of which, the parish church, is Grade I Listed (below).	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> St Austell is a busy local hub which has suffered from long periods of economic upheaval and a general lack of investment in the 20 th century. It is undergoing a phase of regeneration at present and contains many fine historic buildings and green spaces. It is quite inward-looking despite its hillside location, with many winding narrow streets; when these do open up they mostly face south-east, south and south-west, with rarer views north up the Gover valley, which is wooded.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> High evidential value within the town as there are with many Listed buildings, and far more that are worthy of protection. Aesthetic value is increasing as investment comes into the town and its many historic buildings are restored and inappropriate mid-20 th century developments are replaced with new architecturally superior buildings. High historical value as a medieval and post-medieval town. communal value as the local regional hub and historical value as the commercial centre for the clay industry in the 18 th and 19 th centuries.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Overall, the town contains buildings from the medieval, 17 th and 18 th -19 th centuries. It has suffered from a lack of investment in the 20 th century, which affected historic fabric. It is a busy authentic market town.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The town occupies both sides of a wide shallow valley orientated roughly north-south. To the north the ground rises to the Hensbarrow Downs; these have been comprehensively re-shaped by the china clay industry. Steep wooded river valleys, such as Gover and Trethewel, join that of the St Austell	

River west of the main part of the town and run down the Pentewan valley to St Austell Bay. The landscape context of the town is the entire valley landform system, between the downs and Mount Charles.
<i>Setting:</i> The Conservation Area occupies the historic core of the town on the south-facing slope of the valley, surrounded by the modern suburbs which stretch to the south, east and west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the main streets within the Conservation Area, such as, for example; Fore Street, Church Street, Cross Lane, High Cross Street, Duke Street, East Hill, South Street, Market Hill and North Street, Truro Road, Trinity Street and West Hill, etc. There are views across St Austell and the Conservation Area from higher ground to the south, such as between St Austell and Charlestown. The clay tips and quarry landscape provide the backdrop in all landscape views of the town, as a whole.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> St Austell town, as a whole, has significant landscape presence as a major settlement. The Conservation Area lies to the centre of the town but has no separate landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The Conservation Area would be sensitive to changes within the town that disrupt the historic streetscapes and vistas or change the appearance of one of the Listed buildings. The Conservation Area is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape although it would be sensitive to significant landscape changes which intrude upon the town and views across it.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. St Austell is nestled in a river valley with the high downs behind dominated by the historic and modern working china clay quarrying landscape. The money from this industry facilitated the growth of the town, although the modern industrialisation of quarrying also brings infrastructure which can seem detrimental to a historic townscape.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Views to the turbine from within the Conservation Area are not anticipated. Views over the whole townscape from elevated locations to the east and south-east would include the proposed turbine, which would join two other operational turbines and other aspects of modern infrastructure (pylons etc.). The proposed turbine is unlikely to have any specific quantifiable further effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Very High value + Negligible change = Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible



FIGURE 20: ST AUSTELL CONSERVATION AREA, SHOWING THE TALL BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSED HISTORIC-STREETSCAPE VIEWS; FROM THE EAST.

Asset Name: The Old Rectory; Cross Base in Churchyard; Gateway to Churchyard; Sunday School	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.9km	<i>Condition:</i> Good overall
<i>Listing:</i> Rectory, now house. Circa late C18 - early C19; late C19 addition to right and early C20 addition to left, with C20 alterations. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Partly slate-hung and partly pebble dashed. Scantle slate roof with ridge tiles, hipped. Stack with brick shaft at the left and right sides of the original house; stack at the right end with brick shaft. Plan: The first building is of double depth plan, with central entrance and principal room to front left	

<p>and right, of equal size; shallow rear service rooms. An addition of one-room plan was made at the right end, heated from a stack at the right end. Circa early C20 a second addition of one-room plan was made at the left end. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are C20 replacement sashes. Ground floor has central C20 half-glazed door with C20 doorcase and pediment. 12-pane sash with sidelights, flat granite arch and keystone, to right and left. First floor has central 12-pane sash, 12-pane sash with sidelights to right and left, all with segmental arches. Set back to right is the 2-storey addition, with 15-pane sash with sidelights, cambered arch and keystone at ground floor, 12-pane sash with sidelights, cambered arch and keystone at first floor. To left, the later addition is 2-storey, with three 16-pane sashes with flat arches at ground floor and two 16-pane sashes with cambered arches at first floor. The left end has C20 6-pane window at ground floor to left. The right end has 16-pane sash at ground floor to right. At the rear, the central building is pebble dashed with single storey C20 lean-to with door and 12-pane sash. To right there are two 12-pane sashes at ground and first floor and a raking dormer with 10-pane sash above. To left, the C19 addition is slate-hung at first floor; ground floor has small single storey lean-to with 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to left, C20 half-glazed door to right. Interior: Not inspected.</p> <p>Base of a cross. Probably medieval. Granite monolith, roughly hewn, of square plan, with a socket in the top for the shaft of the cross.</p> <p>Gateway. Mid C19. Granite; gate in wood and wrought iron; wrought iron lamp standard. The gateway has two plain granite monolith piers, about 1½ metres high, with rounded tops. There is a short section of granite ashlar wall to each side, with rounded granite coping. Wooden C19 gate, with a mid rail with wrought iron trefoil finials. Fixed to the north gate pier to the lamp standard, in wrought iron, the lantern supported on four uprights, which form a tapered column. The lantern has a pyramidal top.</p> <p>Sunday school. Mid - late C19 with few later alterations. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable end to left, hipped to right. There is a louvre on the roof ridge, a rear lateral stack and a stack at the right end, with brick shafts. Plan: The Sunday school faces the churchyard, and has a large room to left heated from a rear lateral stack and a smaller room to right heated from an end stack to right. The Sunday school is built into the bank at the rear; to rear left at lower level there is a coach house with access from the rear. Exterior: Single storey facing the churchyard; the left end has a gabled porch with 2-centred arched doorway with inner C19 door with strap hinges and 2-centred arch. There are five single 2-centred arched lancet windows to right with brick arches and lattice glazing. The right end has a single storey lean-to. The left gable end has a 2-light window at upper level with 2-centred brick arch, Y tracery and lattice glazing. At the rear, the building is 2-storey; at ground floor there are two single casements with flat brick arches, double doors to right to the coach house with a segmental brick arch. The first floor has four 2-centred arched windows to right and one to left; to left there is a small gable over a 2-light window with Y tracery and 2-centred arch. Interior: Not inspected.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The small church town settlement of St Mewan has high group value, a strong surviving cohesive historic aesthetic. However, there is pronounced aural intrusion from the A390 road to the south.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High aesthetic value and evidential value within all of the assets. High communal value for the church, Sunday school and war memorial. No communal value for the Old Rectory. Historical value generally across the group as an important element within the wider rural historic settlement pattern.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The church town is exceptionally authentic, with high structural integrity to all assets.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church town is located on a south and west-facing slope, to the east side of a river valley, west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform which drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell River estuary to the south.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The assets are located within the small church town of St Mewan. The Rectory stands directly west of the church with the Sunday School to the north. The Rectory lies in wooded gardens, framed by stone walls and stone-faced banks. The Sunday School is flanked by trees to the south-east and by a tall hedgebank to the north-west. The churchyard is wooded, the gateway to the churchyard set low in the stone-faced banks alongside the parish lane. The whole church town is framed by mature hedgebanks and trees, set north of the main village amongst fields.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are some views to the fields to the north, but the ground rises to a low summit to the north-east. Views to St Mewan village, the school and A390 are achieved through the trees to the south and there are scattered views to the fields to the west. Views to the east from both buildings are limited by the church and wooded churchyard. The gateway to the church is limited to views within the church town and the road. The cross base is limited to views across the gardens of the Rectory and within the churchyard. Principal views are those within the church town that define the various roles of the assets within that small community.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Limited to the immediate fields around the settlement.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The cross base and gateway have specific functional value and have no real recourse to views, so are less affected by wider landscape changes. The Sunday School is also built for a specific linked purpose, so its key relationship is with the church; it is less affected by changes in the landscape. However, it can be affected by aesthetic changes in its wider setting. The Rectory can be affected as it was built with a certain status and views in mind.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The immediate setting is of agricultural fields and the extended graveyard is of a benefit to the assets, however this is now very much a small bubble of surviving rural character, with from the east urban sprawl from St Austell, the china clay workings to the north and the A390 to the south, with a large housing development beyond.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would not be visible from within the church town, although it may be visible from the church tower. In wider landscape views the turbine, amongst others, will stand on the skyline above</p>

St Mewan. There would be a limited effect on the setting of these assets and no effect on their key views within the church town.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High [group] value + Negligible change = Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible



FIGURE 21: THE VILLAGE GROUP OF ASSETS AT ST MEWAN; FROM THE SOUTH.

4.4.4 NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

Non-Conformist chapels are relatively common across the whole of Devon and Cornwall. They tend to be fairly modest structures in all but the largest settlements, lacking towers and many of the ostentatious adornments of older Church of England buildings. They are usually Grade II Listed structures, most dating from the 19th century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than necessarily any individual architectural merit. They can be found in isolated locations, but are more often encountered in settlements, where they may be associated with other Listed structures. In these instances, the setting of these structures is very local in character and references the relationship between this structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly severe unless it is built in close proximity.

What is important and why

Nonconformist chapels are typically 18th century or later in date, and some retain interior period fittings (evidential). Some of the better preserved or disused examples are representative of the particular ethos of the group in question, and buildings may be linked to the original preachers (e.g. John Wesley) (historical value). Congruent with the ethos of the various movements, the buildings are usually adapted from existing structures (early) or bespoke (later), and similar in overall character to Anglican structures of the same period (aesthetic value). They often have strong communal value, where they survive as places of worship (communal value).

<i>Asset Name:</i> Bible Christian Chapel [in Nanpean]	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium

<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<p><i>Listing:</i> Bible Christian chapel with attached Sunday school. Dated 1886 with few later alterations. Granite rubble with brick dressings; partly rendered. Bituminised slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to rear with truncated brick shaft. Plan: Single auditorium plan with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east also at the front gable end. The chapel is built into the slope of the ground, and is 2-storey at the rear, where there is an integral Sunday school. Exterior: Symmetrical front with central C20 plank double doors with round arch in dressed stone with keystone; round-arched C19 4-pane sash with brick surround to right and left. Circular recessed datestone above with brick border and inscription: BCC AD 1886. The left and right sides have 2 larger round-arched 4-pane sashes with brick arches; at the left end is a C20 window with granite window at ground floor. The rear is rendered; ground floor has central C20 plank door with late C19 margin-glazed sash to right and left. First floor has two round-arched margin-glazed sashes. Interior: Plain, but with original fittings. The entrance at the front gable end leads to a shallow lobby with door to right and left. The ritual east end has a Communion rail with turned balusters. At the rear there are raked pews with carved front panels. Ceiled roof.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A small well-preserved chapel, still in use by the community.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically pleasing in its simplicity and slight gothic influence. Historically important to the immediate community and of the same local level of communal value. Evidential value within the building as it appears little altered.</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic, as still in use and appears little altered. High integrity as well-maintained.</p>	
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-facing slope. The landscape context is this valley landform which runs down to Nanpean.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> Set alongside a narrow road, Old Pound. The chapel stands within a small plot, built into the slope, flanked by hedgebanks with some trees.</p>	
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views south across the fields, and down the road to the west. Some views across the fields towards Nanpean to the north-west. Views up the steep slopes to the east, although these are limited at ground level by small conifer trees in a plantation immediately north-east of the building. Wider landscape views are possible over the roof of the chapel to the countryside beyond to the west and north-west from higher up Old Pound Road.</p>	
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel has some local presence along the Old Pound Road but no wider presence as it is a small low building set into the slope.</p>	
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset holds communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind. Trees may screen views to the north-east.</p>	
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The chapel lies on the slopes of clay country, in a chapel-town satellite settlement to Nanpean located along the road lower down in the valley. Its setting is of some importance, as it is located between the settlement and the industrial works, and presumably existed to serve residents and workers. The setting is still readily intelligible.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The turbine is unlikely to be visible from the building due to the terrain and the china clay works. There may be points within the landscape in which the chapel and the proposed turbine appear in the same field of view, but at that scale the chapel would form a highly recessive feature.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No Change = Neutral effect</p>	
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral</p>	



FIGURE 22: THE CHAPEL AT NANPEAN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, SHOWING ITS HILL-SLOPE SETTING.

Asset Name: Trelowth Methodist Chapel	
<i>Parish:</i> Trelowth	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.46km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> Methodist church. Dated 1872. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east to rear. Exterior: Tall single storey, on plinth; front has plank double doors of C20 with fanlight and round arch in dressed stone. To right and left a tall round-arched window with keystone, each of 21 panes with C20 glazing. Circular slate datestone above with brick border and inscription: UMFC 1872. The left and right sides have 2 similar tall round-arched windows. Rear gable end blind. Interior: Not inspected, but may retain features such as pews and panelling.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A large chapel converted into one or two dwellings. Gravelled driveway, planters, garden shed, fencing and domestic character garden dressings now clearly identify this as a home, even if the exterior visuals have been carefully respected.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically pleasing in its simplicity and slight Venetian-gothic influence. Historically important to the immediate community and of the same local level of communal value. No evidential value as looked wholly stripped out and modernised.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Completely altered as now a dwelling or two dwellings. Expected to be stripped out for the conversion.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a west-facing slope. The landscape context is this valley landform which runs down to Nanpean.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located on Chapel Road, off the busy Rose Hill road between Sticker and Trelowth, which runs down and into St Austell. It faces out across fields but is wholly hemmed in to the south and east by modern housing estates. Its immediate setting yard and gardens are all converted to domestic residential use.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views west across the fields, and from the west on the approach along the road from Sticker. Some views south from the road rising from Polgooth, also from the east as it sits on a hill.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel has some local presence within Trelowth and within the roadscape from Sticker. Much of its landscape presence has been subsumed by the modern housing developments which have significantly enlarged the community and now enclose the chapel. Its gabled roof does stand out as one of the taller buildings.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset holds communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind.	

<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The chapel lies on the slopes of a shallow down in the formerly rural landscape west of St Austell, a satellite settlement to the larger town. Its setting is of some importance, as it is located on an important road network linking the various small villages which frame the clay-country landscape, and presumably existed to serve residents and workers. The setting is still readily intelligible.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The turbine is unlikely to be visible from the building due to the terrain and the china clay works. There may be points within the landscape in which the chapel and the proposed turbine appear in the same field of view, but at that scale the chapel would form a highly recessive feature.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No Change = Neutral effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral

Asset Name: Roche Wesleyan Methodist Church	
<i>Parish:</i> Roche	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.9km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> Wesleyan Methodist church built in 1835, schoolroom of 1874, dated 1877 at the time of the restoration and fitting of the interior; few later alterations. The 1877 alterations carried out by John Paul of St Austell under the supervision of Mr Silvanus Trevail included the minister's room to the rear of the chapel and the connecting block to the schoolroom, which is attached to the rear right, and is a single room. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings, slate roof with ridge coping tiles and gable ends. Single auditorium plan, with entrance at front gable end and rostrum to rear, with organ chamber to rear of rostrum. 2 storeys, front gable end has central round-arched doorway with cast iron fanlight of 3 circles and dressed stone round arch, double 6-panelled doors. To right and left, a 4-pane sash with round arch and similar foiled top glazing and dressed stone round arch. First floor cill band course, and central 2-light round-arched window with granite foiled tracery to top, similar 4-pane sash to right and left. Recessed circular datestone above, with date 1877 and inscription: Wesleyan.... the rest illegible. Moulded stone open pediment with corbels. The left side has two 4-pane sashes with cambered heads at ground floor, first floor has 2 plain round-arched 4-pane sashes with dressed stone round arches. Set back to left, a 2-storey block containing the minister's room at ground floor and the organ chamber above; this has a tall round-arched 4-pane sash at upper level and brick stack to side. Single storey brick addition at ground floor and rubble lean-to to rear. The right side has 4-pane sash with cambered head at ground floor and half-glazed door to right; 2 similar round-arched 4-pane sashes at first floor. The schoolroom is attached to rear right, single storey, with plain double door to left and 2 paired 12-pane sashes with brick heads and surrounds; gable end brick stack to right. The rear of the church has 2 similar tall round-arched sashes at upper level and gable end brick stack; single storey rubble lean-to at ground floor containing service rooms, with four 4-pane sashes. The rear of the schoolroom has a small single storey flat-roofed C20 addition. To left, 2 paired 12-pane sashes as on front. Interior The internal fittings are of high quality and remain intact. The roof is of 6 bays, with chamfered tie-beams and king posts rising to the collars; curved braces supporting the tie-beams and upper braces to the collars. There is a wide segmental arch to the organ chamber, with painted fluted Corinthian columns to sides. There is a gallery to all 4 sides; it is approached by 2 dog-leg stairs, one at each side at the front, where there is a panelled screen forming an internal porch. The stairs have notched balusters. The gallery is supported on plain cast iron piers, which are marbled; the gallery has a panelled front, with blind round arches with key blocks, corbelled below and with moulded handrail. The gallery is ramped down to right and left behind the rostrum. Wooden rostrum with similar panelling, and straight stair with notched stick balusters to each side. Similar communion rail. Pine pews with stencilled numbering in the auditorium and gallery. In the gallery the pews are raked to right and left at the rear, to each side of the organ.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A large, well-preserved chapel, still in use by the community and associated school rooms which still appears to have a community function, within walled and embanked grounds with small walled burial plot to the side. The grounds were being maintained during the site visit. This is a very good example of type.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically very pleasing in its accomplished Venetian or Byzantine-gothic influence, with fine round-headed windows with roundel lights and carved stonework detailing. Historically important to the immediate community and for its associations with notable Cornish architect Sylvanus Trevail and of the same local level of communal value. Evidential value within the building as it appears little altered. It is something of a village settlement landmark.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic, as still in use and appears little altered. High integrity as well-maintained.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a very shallow southerly slope, on almost level ground. The landscape context is the urban setting of Roche village.	
<i>Setting:</i> Set narrow Chapel Road in the heart of the historic community framed by rows of 19 th century houses and some modern houses. The chapel stands within a small plot, with hedge banks and walls, with a large yard to the front, with mature trees. To the west is a walled burial plot enclosed by trees to the east the school room and an outbuilding again enclosed within a walled plot.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views east and west along Chapel road. Wider landscape views are possible over the roofs of the surrounding houses to the countryside beyond to the west and north-west from higher up Old Pound Road.	

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The chapel has local presence along the Chapel Road but no wider presence as it is subsumed by the enlarged settlement which has been significantly extended to the south and south-east and it is somewhat enclosed amongst its trees and walled enclosures.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset holds communal and religious value to the local area. However, it has no wider presence, and was not built with views in mind.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The chapel lies on the level ground around Roche and Victoria in a large satellite settlement to the clay-country downs working landscape to the south. Its setting is of some importance, as it presumably existed to serve residents and workers. The setting is still readily intelligible.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The turbine is unlikely to be visible from the ground level in and around the building but may be glimpsed via the galleries and the front windows over the rooftops of Roche due to the high terrain of the china clay works. There may be points within the landscape in which the chapel and the proposed turbine appear in the same field of view, but at that scale the chapel would form a highly recessive feature. Many extant turbines already occupy the clay country downs, an additional turbine at a further distance is unlikely to have any quantifiable effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No Change = Neutral effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral



FIGURE 23: THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH AT ROCHE, AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD EXAMPLE OF TYPE AND VERY AUTHENTIC; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

4.4.5 CHURCHES AND PRE-REFORMATION CHAPELS

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

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

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

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their 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.

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

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

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

What is important and why

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19th century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the ‘patina of age’ (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value. In general terms, the evidential, historical and communal value of a church would not be particularly affected by individual wind turbine developments; however, the aesthetic of the tower and its role as a visible symbol of Christian worship in the landscape/soundscape could be.

Asset Name: Church of St Peter	
Parish: Treverbyn	Within the ZTV: Yes

<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.3.47km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> Anglican church. 1848-50 by G E Street. Local rubble with Pentewan stone dressings; steep rag slate roofs; bellcote over W gable. STYLE: Middle Pointed. PLAN: nave, lower chancel, baptistry at West, S porch and small N vestry transept. EXTERIOR: buttresses dividing 3:2 bays to nave and chancel; 2-light cusped and traceried windows except for 3-light E window and square-headed single-light and 2-light windows to flat-roofed baptistry with canted corners. Porch has quatrefoil over moulded 2-centred arched doorway with C20 copy planked doors; another pointed doorway to vestry. Old chamfered granite wheelhead cross on moulded base under E window. INTERIOR: not inspected but described in Pevsner as having a great barn-like roof; memorial windows to Gill. A very early work by Street, which like St Mary at Par (qv) again expresses the simplicity of design characteristic of the early Ecclesiological movement.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A small, 19th century gothic-revival church in wooded churchyard. Forms part of a group of community institutions with the village hall opposite and the school adjacent to the east.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Low evidential value as a single phase and late build, although the interior was not inspected, so may have some good fittings. High aesthetic value, decorative gothic design. High communal value as the parish church. Some limited historical value as designed/built by architect G.E. Street.</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a Victorian church and in active use. Appears to be well maintained and in good condition.</p>	
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a gentle north-facing slope.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church is located within a small church town settlement, within a formalised sub-square enclosure lined by mature trees and stone-faced banks. A small village hall stands on higher ground across the road to the south-west. The former school, a 19th century stone building, stands to the east and other houses lie to the south across the road.</p>	
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are quite enclosed due to the strong churchyard boundary, restricted by the trees even in winter. There are glimpses to the school and village hall and some views north to the lower ground.</p>	
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church has no landscape presence outside of its immediate setting.</p>	
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset has no dominant visual element such as a church tower which could be challenged by the proposed turbine. The church has no real recourse to wide views, being very enclosed within its own yard. It is significantly less sensitive to change in the landscape than other ecclesiastical buildings.</p>	
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. One of several community buildings, with village hall and school forming a cohesive group. The date and overarching aesthetic speak of a boom period for the settlement, connected to the china clay works and mining. The strong boundary of stone walls and thickly planted mature trees provide near comprehensive screening to the church.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Some limited views to the proposed turbine might be possible but there is significant screening. Views across the landscape which include both the church and the turbine would be possible, but the church would be a highly recessive feature in those views.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect</p>	
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>	



FIGURE 24: THE CHURCH OF ST PETER, WITHIN ITS MATURE WOODED CHURCHYARD; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Asset Name: Church of St Mewan (plus various Grade II monuments in churchyard)	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.85km	<i>Condition:</i> Good overall
<p><i>Listing:</i> Parish church. C12 origin; largely rebuilt mid - late C15 and restored circa 1851 by G.E. Street. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Some squared granite rubble, the tower in granite ashlar. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, possibly of C12 origin and much rebuilt in C15 with the addition of a north chancel aisle. Mid C15 south aisle with south porch. Late C15 west tower, built to two stages only. Circa 1851, the north transept was rebuilt and other alterations made by G.E. Street. Exterior: The nave is concealed except for two bays to north, with two C19 windows, each with 2-centred arch, of 3-lights, with varied tracery and hood moulds. The chancel has 3 light C15 east window with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Slate headstone attached to the east wall with nowy head, hourglass, pierced heart and cherub, to Nicholas Robin, 1733. C19 lancet to north and south, with 2-centred arched head to north and 3-centred arched head to south. North transept. The north gable end has C19 3-light window with cusped lights and gable end stack. Single storey boilerhouse attached. To west a 2-centred arched doorway, the door with strap hinges, and 3-light window with cusped lights, all C19. North chancel aisle is of 2 bays. East end has C19 2-light window with cusped lights, 2-centred arch and hood mould. 3-light C19 north window with cusped lights and square head. Attached granite headstone to Ann of early C19 and marble headstone to Maria Vivian, 1898. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, without plinth. 2-centred arched, chamfered outer doorway. Interior of the porch has pitched slate floor and C19 wooden benches to sides. C19 unceiled wagon roof. Inner doorway is chamfered with 2-centred arch, C19 door with strap hinges. West tower in 2 stages on moulded plinth with weathered set-back buttresses, embattled parapet with masks on the merlons, pinnacles with cable moulding and masks. Pyramidal roof with half-hipped dormers as bell-openings. West doorway has 4-centred arch with wave mouldings and hood mould, C19 door with strap hinges. C19 2-light west window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Second stage to east has rectangular chamfered window; lancets for stair to north. Interior: All C19 common rafter roofs, except the chancel, which has 3-bay roof of C19 with cusped arched-ranges. Plastered walls except the chancel and north aisle.</p>	

<p>Tall 4-centred tower arch with Pevsner A-type piers and C19 wooden and glazed screen. 3-bay south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches, and a similar arch to the north transept. Chancel has a piscina with cusped arch to south. The east window in the chancel has C12 nook-shafts, probably re-used in the C19 restoration, with masks at the top of the shafts and a mask at the apex of the east wing. C19 panelled reredos. South aisle has an aumbry. Fittings: C19 benches in south aisle and chancel. C19 carved wooden pulpit in the nave. Re-carved C14 stone font in the nave with octagonal bowl and carved sides, set on a C12 shaft with palmette style carving. Fragment of similar C12 carving in nave. Monuments in nave: Marble monument on slate ground with urn, to William Oliver, 1838. The chancel: marble tablet to William Hocker, 1842. In south aisle a painted shield of arms to Sir Francis Layland, 1933. C19 stained glass.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The church forms a fine group with the Sunday school and Rectory, war memorial and other Listed gravestones. The church and Sunday school stand within a wooded park-like churchyard with many ancient yews and other specimen trees planted in the 18th and 19th centuries.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High aesthetic value; this is a very decorative medieval church, of good historic character. High evidential value, it has complex developmental history. High communal value as the parish church and local historical value to the community.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a medieval church, still in use, as is the adjacent Sunday school. Appears little altered and in good condition; the churchyard is very well maintained.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located on a south- and west-facing slope, to the eastern side of a river valley west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform that drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell river estuary to the south.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a small church town north of the main village. Set within a large, wooded churchyard, raised with stone-faced banks, with several rectangular cemetery extensions to the east. A large and imposing stone rectory in formal gardens to the west, with the Sunday school and coach house complex of stone buildings to the north.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are views to the west from the body of the church and churchyard over the adjacent Rectory garden and beyond to the fields. To the north the trees, Sunday school and rising ground limit views. To the east, views are restricted at ground level by the trees and to the south some limited views are possible between trees to the fields and the rest of the village, as the ground slopes away from the church.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a visible local <i>landmark asset</i>, with an element of landscape dominance to its immediate and near environment. It is significantly more imposing from the south. It is not a skyline asset.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed by the trees of the churchyard. The tower would not be screened from views and the proposed turbine would be just over 3km away. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church, within the church town setting and wider parish, would not be affected; however, the aesthetic consideration of the value of the grouping at St Mewan would be negatively affected by the visible turbine inserted into that landscape. There is an element of cumulative impact as well, as several other turbines would also be visible. The various monuments within the churchyard would be wholly screened by the trees.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The cohesive historic character of the church town and the wooded churchyard enclose and protect views providing a historic bubble within which the assets can be experienced largely as intended, outside of encroaching modern impacts. Collectively each asset increases the significance of the next by complementing its setting and views.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> There are no views from the body of the church or the churchyard and there would be no effect on the attractive setting with the Rectory and Sunday school. Views across and through the surrounding landscape would include the proposed turbine and the church tower. The visual profile of the tower is fairly limited as it is quite squat. There is a cumulative consideration with the extant Goonamarth turbine and others on the clay country downs, although outside of the relevant landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Minor change = Moderate/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor.</p>

Asset Name: Holy Trinity Church	
<i>Parish:</i> St Austell	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 4.7km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<p><i>Listing:</i> Parish church. C13 and C14 remains at the E end, part of which is probably 1390, the date of an endowment for the chantry chapel of St Michael, otherwise C15, the tower 1478-87, the date of the coat of arms of Bishop Courtenay; much restored by G E Street, who designed the reredos and pulpit, in 1872. MATERIALS: granite ashlar plinth to S aisle, Pentewan stone ashlar above and to porch, which like the aisles and the tower has an embattled parapet; tower is Pentewan stone and Carn Grey granite, otherwise local rubble; slate roofs with coped gable ends. PLAN: C13 S aisle chapel; C14 chancel and N aisle chapel; C15 nave and N and S aisles, 2-storey S porch, W tower, and late C19 N vestries in transepts at the E end. EXTERIOR: earliest features are the C13 windows of the chapel east of the S aisle: 3 windows with paired trefoil-headed lancets plus quatrefoil tracery to the S wall and a 3-light window with trefoil tracery at the E end. Chancel window is probably C14 and has quatrefoil tracery. E window of N chapel is also probably C14 and has intersecting tracery. The finest work is to the 3-stage tower with buttresses offset from the</p>	

<p>corners, strings dividing the stages, the parapet string pierced by carved gargoyles; corbels carry the octagonal corners of the upper stage rising to crocketed pinnacles. There are niches with carved figures to each side of the 2nd stage, 4 apostles to each side except the W side which has a pyramid arrangement of 6 with the top 3 representing the Trinity and the Annunciation, and the risen Christ between 2 saints below; C 16 clock face (Pevsner) above the niches on the S side. Upper stage has blind 3-light windows and carved enrichment to some of the near ashlar courses; lower stage with 5-light window (all with tracery and hoodmoulds), a 2-centred arched doorway with square hoodmould and carved spandrels. N and S aisles have 4-light traceried windows; S aisle has an ashlar rood stair turret on the right with a slate sundial. Porch has offset corner buttresses and moulded strings; the centre of the parapet has carved detail; 2-light moulded 1st-floor window over a 2-centred (nearly round-arched) doorway with an inner open ogee arch. INTERIOR: some plastered walls with exposed stone rear arches and arcade arches and the whole of the N aisle skinned; 2 C13 bays at the E end with Catecluse stone arcades of pointed arches: round pier to S side and octagonal pier to N side, otherwise tall (15 arcades of Pentewan stone with nearly round arches and standard A (Pevsner) piers; C15 moulded waggon roofs with carved wallplates and carved and painted bosses and plastered panels to nave and aisles; arched-braced roofs to E end, painted except for N roof. FITTINGS: Norman elvan font of Bodmin type with faces at the corners and trees of life and dragon decoration; pillar piscina also Norman; a few C15 carved bench ends, the pews otherwise late C19 pitch-pine and panelled; some original C15 fragments of the rood screen; alabaster, marble and tile reredos and round alabaster pulpit with biblical scenes, both by Street; late C19 or early C20 parclose screens. MONUMENTS: free-standing black urn on a square base to Joseph Sawle who died 1769, by Isbell; marble wall obelisk to John Graves Esq. Rear Admiral R N. GLASS: late C19 or early C20 memorial glass to N aisle. This church has the unusual survival of a significant proportion of C13 and C14 fabric, also the tower is one of the finest in Cornwall.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is a fine church in excellent condition, within a large central churchyard framed by historic buildings on all sides. Its setting is very insulated and historic urban in character. It does not really look outwards but draws the eye inwards across the roofscape of the town, being the centre point around which the town has developed.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High aesthetic value as a decorated medieval church, high evidential value in a building of complex historical development. High communal value to the town, as their parish church and locally important historically for the same reason.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a parish church, still in use, at the centre of the community. In good condition and with many good historical fittings from various periods.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church is located on a fairly steep south-facing slope with views across the wide valley landform. Its landscape context is the wide valley that drops down to the west and south. The proposed turbine would stand outside this landscape context.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church is located within the centre of St Austell. The buildings along Church Street, Market Street and Cross Lane wrap around the building and provide the immediate setting for the church and its walled churchyard, blocking most views to and from the asset. There are deciduous trees and palm trees within the churchyard to the south, east and north-east. The church is framed in streetscape views, such as along South Street, High Cross Street, Fore Street, North Street, Market Street, Trevarthian Road, East Hill, Cross Lane, and the north of Duke Street. The tower of the church rises above the buildings around and is visible across the settlement and further afield. From the south-west, the church tower rises above the modern rebuilt town centre buildings.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The body of the church is screened almost completely by the trees and buildings, with some limited views west along Fore Street out of the town towards St Mewan. Wide views would be possible from the tower across the town and St Austell Bay.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a highly visible <i>landmark asset</i> within its urban setting.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is relatively enclosed with views out are screened by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower is a local landmark within St Austell. The proposed turbine would be visible on the skyline to the north, amongst the china clay workings and tips, which frame the townscape to the north.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The church is the historic hub of the community and whilst town life may be more secular in the 21st century this is clearly a focus of community activity. The busy urban setting and surviving churchyard, with parkland-style feel and framed by historic buildings, allows us to appreciate the 'timelessness' of our ancient churches and gives both the other Listed buildings and the church a chronological 'sense of place' within the narrative of the town.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be within just outside the 4km radius of the asset. It stands outside of the valley system that encloses the town and would not appear in any of the crucial urban views within the settlement that include the church. In wider landscape views across the town, when looking to the downs behind, it would stand behind the operational Goonamarth turbine, parallel to that to be built at Longstone and that to the north-east at Gunheath. There may be a slight cumulative effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>



FIGURE 25: HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WITHIN ITS URBAN SETTING; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.

Asset Name: Church of St Stephen	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 4.6km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i>	
<p>Parish church. C12 origin; rebuilt and enlarged through the C15, the north aisle said to be of 1425, with later C15 additions; the north aisle is dated 1822, at the time of restoration, and the tower bell-openings dated 1893; C19 restoration. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; the south doorway to the nave is all that remains of the C12 church, which was probably lengthened to east with a C15 chancel. North aisle of 1425, with south aisle and south porch. Later C15 west tower. C20 north vestry. Exterior: The nave has three south windows, all C19, of 2 lights, with cusped ogee lights and square hood moulds; no plinth. The chancel east end is on chamfered plinth, not continuous with the aisle plinths. C15 Perpendicular east window of 4 lights, with cusped lights and Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Recessed stone set above and C19 quatrefoil breather. The north aisle is on a chamfered plinth, of 8 bays with the C20 vestry at the east end; this has pitched roof and door, with C19 weathered stack rising from the eaves of the aisle. The east end has 4-light C15 Perpendicular window as on chancel, with quatrefoil breather and datestone with initials, JS, RC, and CW 1822. The west end has 3-light C19 window with cusped lights and squared head, quatrefoil breather above. To north, there is one C19 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Third bay from west has a 4-centred arched doorway with moulded surround, hood mould and relieving arch with C19 plank door. The south aisle is of 3 bays on chamfered plinth. All windows are of C19 reconstruction. To south there are three 3-light windows in Perpendicular style with 4-centred arches and hood mould; second from west a 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway with hood mould and C19 plank door. The west end has similar 3-light window without hood mould and with quatrefoil breather above. The east end has 4-light C19 window with Y tracery and 4-centred arch with hood mould. The south porch has 2-centred arched outer doorway with cast iron gates. Slate sundial with gnomon set over, with nowy head, dated 1806. The interior of the porch has granite paved floor, C19 scissors truss roof. Fine C12 inner doorway, of 2 chamfered orders with round arch in banded dark and pale stone, with impost; there are roundels carved on the chamfer of each arch with a convex moulded arch over; C19 plank door with fleur de lys strap hinges. The west tower in 3 stages, without plinth, with moulded string courses and set-back weathered buttresses, embattled parapet with large crocketed pinnacles. 4-centred arched west doorway with hollow mouldings, plank double doors with strap hinges of C19. 3-light west window of C15, with unusual tracery with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The third stage has 3-light 4-centred arched bell-openings with cusped lights and pierced slate louvres. Second stage to south a cusped lancet and plain lancet. Clock at all sides at the third stage, as a memorial to the 1914-18 War. Rectangular stair tower to north with string courses and lancets. Interior: Plaster removed from all walls except the nave and chancel. Granite paved floor. The nave and chancel have continuous ceiled roof with moulded ribs, carved bosses and wall-plate of C19. North aisle has similar</p>	

<p>wagon roof with C15 carved wall-plates. 8-bay north arcade with Pevsner A-type piers with 2-centred arches, hollow-chamfered. The east end of the north aisle is used as an organ chamber and vestry, with 2-centred arched chamfered aumbry at the east end. Round-arched hollow- chamfered doorway to north (concealed externally by the C20 vestry). Similar 4-bay south arcade with convex and concave mouldings to 2-centred arches; no indication of a former rood loft. Tall chamfered 2-centred arched tower arch with imposts and C19 Gothic screen across and corbelled inner arch. 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway to the stair tower. Fittings: Fine late C12 stone font in nave, of Bodmin type, with circular bowl with carved beasts and demi-figures at the corners, with four outer shafts and one central shaft. C19 wooden pulpit in the nave incorporating panels of C17 carving. Good C19 Gothic stalls and desks in the chancel with stencilled decorations, matching the screen to north and south. Pair of C19 sanctuary chairs in south aisle with inset tiles in the backs. No early monuments.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A large and very fine village church in an oval walled churchyard framed by mature trees. Historic cottages cluster along the church boundary. It feels very central and enclosed within the village, but the churchyard is more open on the north-east and east sides, where the land falls away to the valley.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High aesthetic value as a decorated medieval church. High evidential value as complex structure with multiple phases. High communal value as parish church. Local historical value to the community.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a working parish church and appears little altered, of good historic character.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in a slight saddle in a north-south ridge with a river valley to the east. The landscape context is not only the ridge but also the river valley.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a small oval wooded churchyard, with a small historic church town lying on the south-east edge of the larger modern settlement. The church lies off a narrow lane, south of a large cemetery and north of the busy A3058 road to St Austell.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The body of the church is screened from outward views by the trees of the churchyard. The buildings of the village line the churchyard walls to the west and frame the churchyard to the north and east, blocking views further. There are some limited views within the settlement to the south and the south-west. The tower has views out of the settlement and to the landscape beyond. Views to the asset as a landmark would be from the east, north and west.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is a highly visible <i>landmark asset</i>.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The body of the church is enclosed and views out are blocked by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower is a local landmark.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The church is defined by its village setting as a community building and former centre of village life. It remains an important community hub. The experience of the church in a cohesive historic setting allows us to appreciate its age and importance to the local area and the wider narrative of the village.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located on the high downs above the village. It would be visible from the more open eastern end of the churchyard. The views east through the chancel window are likely to include the turbine, in addition to others already visible on the skyline. In wider landscape views the village, with the church tower as a key feature, and the proposed turbine would both appear, although the turbine would be behind the extant turbine at Goonamarth and parallel to that to be built at Longstone; so, there is a slight cumulative effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Minor change = Moderate/Slight effect</p>
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible to Negative/Minor</p>



FIGURE 26: THE OPEN EASTERN SIDE OF ST STEPHENS CHURCH WITH 19TH CENTURY HOUSES AND GARDEN CLUSTERING THE MEDIEVAL BUILDING AND OPEN VIEWS TO THE CHINA CLAY WORKING LANDSCAPE AND EXTANT TURBINES BEYOND; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

Asset Name: Church of St Denys	
<i>Parish:</i> St Dennis	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Borderline
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.6km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<p><i>Listing:</i> Parish church. Probably late C14 - early C15, with later C15 tower; dated 1847 when the church was substantially rebuilt. The church was badly damaged by fire and is in the course of rebuilding at the time of survey (July 1987). Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Granite ashlar tower. C20 slate roof with ridge tiles, gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, rebuilt in 1847 under the same gable with the south aisle, and a south porch of 1847. North aisle, rebuilt C19. West tower probably of late C15. Exterior: The east end includes the chancel and the south aisle; there are two 3- light windows with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds, of the C19 rebuilding. The north side of the nave has two 2-light C19 windows with cusped lights and square heads. The south aisle is of 5 bays with the porch in the second bay from the west. All windows are C19, 2-light, with cusped lights and triangular hood moulds. West end blind, rebuilt probably in circa late C15 in granite ashlar. Gabled south porch has 4-centred arched outer doorway with moulded shafts to sides with caps and C19 cast iron gates. Pedimental panelled gable with datestone 1847 and obelisk finials. Interior of the porch has stone benches to sides and inner 4- centred arched doorway with roll-mouldings and cushion stops. The north aisle is of 2 bays, with 2- light and 3-light window with cusped lights and square hood moulds. Similar 2-light east window. The west tower is of 2 stages on chamfered plinth, without buttresses, with moulded string courses, embattled parapet with circular panelled pinnacles. Circular stair tower to north with lancets, parapet with coping. 4-centred arched west doorway forming a shallow internal porch; paired lancet above with Y tracery and hood mould. Second stage has 2-light bell-openings with cusped lights, Y tracery louvres and hood moulds. Second stage to north has single cusped light. Pyramidal lead roof. Interior: Plastered walls, and C20 5-bay arched-brace roof rising from stone corbels in the nave, chancel and south aisle, all in one. 4-centred tower arch, with inner arch with carved figures as springers. Stone newel stair in the stair tower. There is a 3-bay arcade to the north aisle, rebuilt C20, with octagonal piers. Fittings: Only the font remains, in the nave, in granite, with panelled sides and stem, probably C19. The church is built on the site of an Iron Age hill fort and is a prominent local landmark. The boundary wall of the churchyard is circular, following the outline of the fort and retains a good collection of C19 monuments, not all individually listed. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This is an outstanding landscape asset, a local landmark and iconic for the clay country. It is of as much value for its picturesque setting amongst the trees on top of an Iron Age hillfort as for its ecclesiastical significance. It is a local myth/folklore that the name has less to do with Saint Denis and more with the siting of the church on an old hillfort or <i>dinas</i>.</p>	

<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Very high aesthetic value; iconic hilltop location within an oval embanked churchyard formed within a hillfort. High evidential value, within the structure of the church and beneath the structure and its churchyard. Also added evidential value within and beneath the former banks of the hillfort. High historical and communal value for the local community.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Authentic as a historic church (although restored after a fire in c.1987) and community hub, with a well-maintained park/green to the front within the inner embankment of the former hillfort. Also clearly has an earlier heritage, whilst no longer authentic as an Iron Age enclosure, the odd concentric embankments are a strong visual indicator of the more ancient past and form a key character of the site. In good condition structurally, but a more invasive 19th and late 20th century internal remodelling has stripped out much of the character inside.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Built on the top of a low summit within the weathered multi-vallate hillfort. The ground falls smoothly away on all sides, a wide low valley to the west, steeper valleys to the east and south-east, the high Hensbarrow Downs to the south with the tall bench and conical sky tips. The land to the north drops to a flat open plain up towards Fraddon, divided by a spine of low ridged hills.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church sits within a small oval enclosure to the north end of a larger oval enclosure of more regular shape. This in turn is enclosed by a drystone wall and there are a network of small fields radiating away. The church stands just north-east of the modern mining settlement of St Dennis. To the south, the landscape is now dominated by the china clay works, developed from the 19th century onwards. This has changed the focus of the landscape, with the sky tips being a particular visual draw. The church feels very separate from the rest of the landscape in many ways, held within its little bubble of surviving fields.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are technically 360° views in and out. Indeed, the church compound is visible for miles around. However, the church building itself is a recessive structure, with squat tower and tall walls/banks and mature trees. These provide very comprehensive screening. There are key views up the approach to the ramparts, down a green lane to the village, and across to the downs and sky tips. Within the enclosure there is a key view across the church place and a key view through the gate to the church porch.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The location of the church is a <i>landmark asset</i>; the site is visually prominent, but it is the ramparts and the trees that are visible, not the building. Its prominence is affected by the modern china clay works, with a particular focus on this side of the downs for large modern processing units and factories, huge industrial units, and drying towers. Significant numbers of turbines are now appearing within the wider landscape views and draw the eye, such as those north of Roche, those at Fraddon, and several on the downs themselves.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to further modern additions to this landscape.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The church was built to both visually dominate and to be liminal and set away from general humanity for spiritual purposes. The setting adds to the value of the monument which is also valued as a landscape feature, as well as its more obvious historical and architectural value.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The immediate setting is somewhat compromised, with extensive signage, rubbish bins a tarmac carpark and the views to the factories/processing works. There are also pylons, turbines, telegraph poles and masts in the wider landscape and within the immediate setting. Cumulative impact is an issue, but the proposed turbine is located at such a distance and at least partly screened. As a result, any effect is unlikely to be meaningful.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Minor change = moderate/slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>



FIGURE 27: THE VIEW FROM ST DENYS BACK ACROSS CLAY COUNTRY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

4.4.6 INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

A range of structures, usually exhibiting elements of formal planning, sometimes with a view to aesthetics

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Trethosa School	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 4.2km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> School. Late C19, with few later alterations. Squared granite rubble with granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges. Plan: The main school hall is to front, with a wing to left containing the boys' entrance and a wing to right containing the girls' entrance. The wing to right extends to rear and contains classrooms and there are classrooms to rear of the main hall. Exterior: Single storey, asymmetrical front on chamfered plinth; the main hall to front. The hall has a 5-light window, with central 4-pane sash and 2 plate-glass sashes to right	

<p>and left, all with toplights, the central light with a round arch over and an inscription in raised upper case lettering: TRETOSA SCHOOL ST STEPHENS SCHOOL BOARD. Raised coped verges and granite bellcote with shaped gable and ball finial, with bell. At the left side the hall has a 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights, the central light taller. At the right side the hall has a similar 3-light window. At the left side, the wing has C20 door with overlight to front, with inscription over: BOYS, set on the parapet; 2-light window at the left side. At the right side, the wing has C20 door with sidelights, inscription missing, with coping over. The right end of the wing has half-hipped roof and 3-light window, all 4-pane sashes with toplights. To right is the gable end of the rear range, with four 4-pane sashes with toplights, the two central lights taller. At the rear there is one classroom to left with blind end wall and two 6-pane windows on the inner side of the wing. To right there are two gable ends, each with 3-light window, the central lights being taller, of 8-panes with 6-pane lights to each side. 2-light window to end right. Interior: Not inspected.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This large building now appears to be a dwelling. It is in good condition.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically pleasing with gothic details such as the windows, evidential value likely still remains, although this may have been compromised by the conversion. Some local communal value, as this was obviously an important amenity/institution. Historical value for the local community.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The building has been converted into a large dwelling. This appears to have been done carefully but is expected to have affected both historic fabric and fittings, therefore integrity.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Tucked between a deep redundant china clay quarry to the east, and a former mica lake (now solar farm) to the west, on a south-facing slope. This is a heavily altered landscape.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The school building is set within a small partly walled enclosure, separated from the public road by two small granite cottages within their own gardens. The three structures sit on a small island of undeveloped land between two large china clay features (a pit and a former mica lake), the slopes of which are now covered in low trees/tall scrub.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Landscape views are possible to the south from this elevated position on the edge of the clay works.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The school is a handsome building, but it has no wider landscape presence and there are very extensive modern impacts.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of architectural value, which would not be affected by the proposed turbine. The building is of a specific function and was not designed with landscape views in mind.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The school is located north of the small settlement of Stepside, and its immediate environment has been very heavily altered in the 20th century.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Given the current setting of the school it is considered highly unlikely that there would be views to the proposed turbine from the building. The landscape around the school is quite different to that of c.1900 and the size of the school is dwarfed by the scale of the china clay landscape here.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No change = Neutral effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral</p>



FIGURE 28: TRETOSA SCHOOL, ENCLOSED BY HOUSES ALONG THE ROAD TO THE EAST OF THE BUILDING AND NOW CONVERTED INTO A DWELLING; FROM THE EAST.

4.4.7 WAR MEMORIALS

War Memorials are typically located in order to be seen, often at road junctions, high points or central locations within the communities that they were designed to evoke remembrance within. Many examples are located within churchyards or cemeteries, but those which are typically afforded statutory protection are those located outside of these bounds. Many war memorials are located within a defined commemorative and separated space, segregated by bollards, etc. from daily life and affording them in most instances a very clearly defined setting. Context and setting is often confined to the settlement with which they are associated and therefore more distant developments do not tend to affect their relationships with their surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance. Almost all war memorials were originally established to commemorate a single community's loss in a single conflict, but they have often been appropriated to remember subsequent conflicts or tragedies. Some large memorials are afforded a much wider setting by their prominent positioning on hilltops above settlements, and in these instances, they are more sensitive to developments.

What is important and why

All war memorials have strong communal value, in terms of commemorative power and symbolic, spiritual and social associations (communal). They are usually associated with a particular war and/or some events (historical/associational). Some are associated with notable architects (Edwin Lutyens) or architectural styles (arts and crafts) and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the monument and place (aesthetic/design).

Asset Name: Nanpean Cemetery Way Memorial	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.25km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>Listing:</i> The memorial is of granite stone construction, with a tall Celtic Cross on a square plinth, with recessed slate panels on all sides. The slate panel on south face of the plinth bears the following inscription: TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ AND IN MEMORY OF OUR BROTHERS/ WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR KING AND COUNTRY/ IN THE GREAT WAR/ The names of the Fallen are inscribed in the slate panels on all sides of the plinth.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A tall and imposing war memorial in good condition, set within its own small enclosure next to the cemetery and main road.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically very imposing and visually powerful, in a 'Celtic' style. High communal value for the community. No known direct historical value, other than obvious associations with the World Wars.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a historical war memorial. Appears in good condition and complete.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The memorial stands in the valley on a level plot next to the church. The River Colls runs to the west. The valley is known as Curran Vale.	
<i>Setting:</i> It stands within a 19 th century mining settlement next to a small gothic church. Whilst there are modern impacts (the adjacent village hall building has been converted into a shop and the road is very busy with modern cars) its setting appears little changed since it was erected.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> East and west along the road where it appears with the church.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The war memorial has a clear roadside presence and draws the eye; however, it is not visible on a landscape scale.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset relates to its village setting and to the narrative of the community. It would only be sensitive to changes within its immediate setting.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Important. The surviving relationship with the church is positive and allows us to understand this as a community memorial.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The turbine would be visible on the high downs to the east, with operational turbines already visible. It will, however, stand quite close and will potentially dominate all views east, complicating the views of the clay working village with its relevant working landscape. Ultimately it is a further modern infrastructure element within an ongoing working landscape around the town that was created in this working landscape.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible	



FIGURE 29: THE WAR MEMORIAL AT NANPEAN, WITH VIEWS PAST THE TALL CROSS BACK TO CLAY-COUNTRY; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

4.4.8 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A range of industrial and extractive structures, often exhibiting elements of formal planning, rarely with a view to aesthetics

A whole range of structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and 'wild', that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; in particular, wind turbines would compete for attention with the taller ruined structures (engine houses with chimneys, pit heads). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated wind turbine is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

What is important and why

This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. Luxulyan viaduct) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18th and 19th centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template (e.g. engine houses) although incremental development through use-life and subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. Kennall Vale gunpowder works), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the

more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (e.g. South Crofty Mine), but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.

Asset Name: Goonvean China Clay Works, Engine House, Boiler Room, Chimney; Engine House with Detached Chimney at SE950502	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> GII*	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 3.6km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown – on private clay works site
<p><i>Listing:</i> Engine house with detached chimney; housing a pumping engine. Dated 1910. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Chimney in granite rubble with stone dressings. Plan: Rectangular plan pumping engine house with detached chimney about 10 metres to east. Formerly used for pumping the china clay pits. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey, with symmetrical front gable end to east; central plank door with sidelights and round-arched fanlight with radial glazing bars and four courses of brickwork round the arch, datestone set as a keystone. First and second floors have central round-arched 12-pane sash with brick arches. Later additions at the left sides. The right side has similar round-arched sash at first floor, ground floor window blocked. The left side has a large lean-to which is the boiler-house and similar sash at second floor. At the rear, there is a doorway at upper ground floor level with round brick arch and keystone, 4-panelled door, formerly leading to a platform. Rectangular bob opening above, weatherboarded at the top of the gable, and with cast iron beam housing. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with a bull-nose moulding at the top as a cornice. Interior: The beam engine survives inside. It was built in the 1860s by Harveys of Hayle and originally situated in an engine house in St Agnes. The engine was moved here from Goon Innis mine, St Agnes in 1910. The existing beam was cast in 1928 to replace one that broke. The new (1928) beam was cast by Holmans of Cambourne and it is reputedly the last in the world to be cast. The boilers have been removed. Only 6 Cornish beam engines survive and a few more exist outside the country. This is a rare early example.</p> <p>Engine house with detached chimney. Circa late C19. Granite rubble and brick. Roofless. Plan: Rectangular plan engine house with the front gable end to north and the bob wall at the south gable end. The chimney is detached, about 20 metres to north west. Exterior: The engine house is 3-storey; the front gable end wall has doorway at ground floor and window opening at first and second floors. Bob opening at the rear. The chimney is of circular plan, tapered, with the top section in brick, with cornice at the base of the brickwork.</p>	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Public access was not possible; the buildings are located on private land and a working china clay site. Aerial photographs indicate they lie within regenerating scrub close to a haul road, with some active use for low-intensity dumping.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Expected high evidential value and general historical value as part of the china clay industry. Limited aesthetic value as examples of industrial buildings. No known communal value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Integrity may have been affected by continuation on a working site, together with a lack of maintenance, but they lie within an authentic setting and are likely to survive in authentic (redundant) condition.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set on the middle slopes of a former high down and immediately to the east of a large redundant china clay pit. The natural topography has been completely altered here, forming a lunar landscape of peaks and troughs of tips and quarries.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a working china clay works, within an active industrial landscape. They have been incorporated into the wider modern china clay works.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> Access was not possible, but views to and from the structures from across the china clay pit to the west would be possible.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> In another context, either structure could have a wider landscape presence; here, on the edge of a massive quarry, the scale of the man-made features dwarfs these buildings.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Low. These are industrial buildings within an evolving and regenerating industrial wasteland.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Incidental. The assets are located close to a quarry because of the china clay extractive industry. While they may acquire a post-industrial patina of age, they are functional buildings within a highly modified landscape.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located beyond the Blackpool bench tip and the wooded and/or scrubby tips immediately to the east of the assets. Intervisibility is not anticipated.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value + No Change = Neutral effect	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral	

4.4.9 PREHISTORIC RITUAL/FUNERARY MONUMENTS

Stone circles, stone rows, barrows and barrow cemeteries

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, tors, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent

monuments. The importance of intervisibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted phenomenon. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption these monuments were built in a largely open landscape with clear lines of sight; in many cases these monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to turbines is lessened where tall hedgebanks restrict line-of-sight.

What is important and why

Prehistoric ritual sites preserve information on the spiritual beliefs of early peoples, and archaeological data relating to construction and use (evidential). The better examples may bear names and have folkloric aspects (historical/illustrative) and others have been discussed and illustrated in historical and antiquarian works since the medieval period (historical/associational). It is clear they would have possessed design value, although our ability to discern that value is limited; they often survive within landscape palimpsests and are subject to the 'patina of age', so that fortuitous development is more appropriate. They almost certainly once possessed considerable communal value, but in the modern age, their symbolic and spiritual significance is imagined or attributed rather than authentic. Nonetheless, the location of these sites in the historic landscape has a strong bearing on the overall contribution of setting to significance: those sites located in 'wild' or 'untouched' places – even if those qualities are relatively recent – have a stronger spiritual resonance and illustrative value than those located within enclosed farmland or forestry plantations.

Asset Name: Longstone on Longstone Down	
<i>Parish:</i> St Mewan/St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1km	<i>Condition:</i> Destroyed
<i>Description:</i> The site of a former standing stone, set high on Longstone Downs; the stone was removed in the 1970s prior to the expansion of the clay pit.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> No longer <i>in situ</i> , removed for clay workings.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The ground around the stone would have held high evidential value.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> No longer <i>in situ</i> , destroyed/removed.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The stone stood on a north-facing slope; the site has now been completely transformed by china clay extraction and spoil tips.	
<i>Setting:</i> The setting is now completely altered, within the large clay works, surrounded by clay pits and the large conical tips.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views north across the Littlejohns clay works.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument no longer exists.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would have been sensitive to landscape change, but it no longer exists.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> No longer applicable.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The site has already been destroyed.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + No Change = Neutral effect	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral	

Asset Name: Platform Cairn 180m NW of Hensbarrow Farm	
<i>Parish:</i> Roche	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.3km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>SAM Text:</i> The monument includes a platform cairn, situated on the upper south west facing slopes of Hensbarrow Beacon, and between the extensive china clay works of Goonbarrow, Gunheath and Littlejohn's. The cairn survives as a low, flat-topped circular platform of stones and earth measuring approximately 22m in diameter with a peripheral rim bank on the platform of up to 0.5m high and 1.5m wide. There are three early excavation hollows in the centre, east and west of varying size. The cairn was first described by R Thomas in around 1850.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The monument could not be located. Rough ground and bunds associated with a haul road obscured the terrain.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> A surviving monument of this type will have high evidential value and moderate historical value. No communal or aesthetic value.	

<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The monument is likely to be/have been an authentic example of Bronze Age burial practice, albeit one compromised by the modern and 19 th century extractive industry. Its current integrity cannot be determined.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument stands/stood on a patch of formerly unenclosed land, once a hilltop, now almost surrounded by a working china clay landscape.
<i>Setting:</i> An open an exposed hilltop with covered with scrubby vegetation, now criss-crossed with white china clay haul roads. A low bench tip to the north, settling tanks to the west, compound to the south, and a radio mast and associated structures to the south-east.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Extensive landscape views were clearly intended but these are now restricted and transformed by the china clay works. The feature itself is dwarfed and dominated by the china clay infrastructure, if it survives at all.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> None. The monument has no wider landscape presence and is no longer visible.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This asset would have been sensitive to change within its visual environment, but the impact of the china clay industry has utterly transformed its immediate and wider landscape.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Paramount, but its immediate setting is so changed as to render that meaningless.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The extent and proximity of modern impacts within the immediate setting of this monument are so pronounced, and on such a massive scale, that even the kinetic visual impact of the proposed turbine can have little further effect.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

Asset Name: Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (hub)
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.6km	<i>Condition:</i> Good
<i>SAM Text:</i> The monument includes a round cairn, later re-used as a beacon, situated at the summit of an extremely prominent hill known as Hensbarrow Beacon. The cairn survives as a circular stony mound with a bell-shaped profile of up to 45m in diameter and 5.4m high. Known locally as 'Hainsborough' or 'Hensborough' and documented in 1310 as 'Hynesbergh', it was described by Carew in the 16th - 17th centuries as the site of the 'arch-beacon' of Cornwall, commanding an extensive view. A triangulation pillar and parish boundary marker stone have been built into the summit.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Large, stony mound surmounted by a painted triangulation pillar. Accessed via a footpath through semi-enclosed fenced grazing on restored parts of the china clay landscape.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Evidential value will still be high, aesthetic value is limited but it is instantly recognisable as a cairn. No communal value. High historical value as a beacon and with medieval documentation of its reuse as such.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> Very authentic as a beacon and recognisable as an ancient cairn, reused in the landscape. It still stands in a fairly open setting, despite the china clay tips. It appears in good condition and is a large example of its type. There are no obvious signs of antiquarian excavation.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument is located on the summit of Hensbarrow, formerly a prominent hill, rising up within the granitic uplands. The cairn is located slightly to the north of the summit, on level ground. The landscape context of the monument is the high downs, which also includes the adjacent china clay works and tips.	
<i>Setting:</i> Located within semi-enclosed rough upland grassland, on restored ground now used for grazing. A large bench tip wraps around the site to the north-east, east and south-east. Another tip is located c.500m to the west.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> There would have been 360° views across the granitic uplands; views north towards Roche survive, but views to the east are blocked by a bench tip, and views to the west overlook a vast extractive landscape.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument is visible on the summit of the hill but is dwarfed by the adjacent spoil tip; it has no wider landscape presence.	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is technically sensitive to changes in its views and any landscape changes that affect its landscape presence and visibility. However, the significant effects of 19 th /20 th century and ongoing china clay extraction have already affected the setting and landscape context to such an extent the sensitivity is almost negated to further changes. The intervening tips are likely to provide screening.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Paramount. Its elevated position was key in both its use as a memorial and as a beacon. The scrap of surviving open ground to the north allows us to imagine its original setting, and this is of great benefit to interpretation. Generally, the landscape is so altered as to almost wholly divorce the monument from its intended setting.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from the monument, standing behind another bench tip to the south-west, where it will feature alongside the operational Goonamarth turbine. However, meaningful views from the monument are now restricted to the north, and the turbine would not affect those.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible change = Slight effect	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible	



FIGURE 30: HENSBARROW BEACON AND MOUND; FROM THE WEST.

4.4.10 HILLFORTS

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 2.6km	<i>Condition:</i> Fair
<i>SAM Text:</i> The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn, situated at the summit of the prominent hill called St Stephen's Beacon. The hillfort survives as a roughly oval enclosure surrounding the summit of the hill with an annexe to the north and is defined by a terrace or scarp of up to 7m wide and 2m high which has been partially fossilised in field boundary banks to the south. Other associated ditches, structures, layers, deposits and features will	

<p>be preserved as buried features. The outer side of the terrace is partially revetted by large stones and marked in places by upright orthostats. The area of the hillfort has been the subject of mineral prospecting, evidenced by numerous pits. First noted in 1864 as being 'distinctly visible' and recorded variously as having between one up to three surrounding ramparts, the hillfort has been variously recorded as being of Neolithic through to Iron Age date. Within the enclosed area on the summit of the hill is a round cairn which was re-used as a beacon. It survives as a low, irregular spread of stones. The cairn was largely dismantled in 1853 when, according to Thomas, it actually measured up to 20m in diameter. The outer stone was removed and used to construct an engine house for Tin Hill Mine and, at this time, a lower platform of stones and a large cist containing ashes was found and left in situ. Its re-use as a beacon is largely inferred from its very prominent position and place-name evidence of 'St Stephen's Beacon', 'Foxhole Beacon' or 'Beacon Hill'.</p>
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> A large site atop a natural hill. The ramparts are visible and quite pronounced in places, overgrown with scrub in others. The site is grazed but there is some animal trample damage. The footpath was impassable, and the following account is based on a site visit in 2018. Sweeping open views are possible from the summit, the monument sitting above the much-altered modern landscape and set apart as a survivor from a relict ancient landscape that is all but lost. Overshadowed by the china clay spoil tips on the other side of Foxhole. Some evidence of antisocial behaviour, with littering and dumping in and around the site, although not on it. Use of the site for mountain biking/scrambling observed.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> High evidential value. Aesthetic value as an authentic relict archaeological site but built for function as a defensive/enclosed location. Historical value as an example of its type, minor local value of cairn, both for antiquarian excavation and later use as a beacon site. No known communal value.</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The site is authentic as a Scheduled Monument, a Prehistoric enclosed hilltop site. Its banks are upstanding although much weathered and it may seal many interesting deposits. The cairn has sadly been significantly affected by the removal of stone and antiquarian excavation. The site could and should be better managed for scrub growth, animal damage and weathering; the integrity of some of its banks is probably at risk if not better managed in the future.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument occupies the summit of a prominent hill. The actual summit is a small level area set slightly to the north-west within the monument, the banks enclosing the upper slopes. The terraced area is roughly level on the mid/upper slopes. The landscape context is the hilltop and gentle slopes to the east and west and steeper slopes to the north and east, as well as the numerous china clay tip and pits in its immediate setting.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The hill is set amongst the china clay tips and pits, many of which are now abandoned and flooded. The small settlement of Goonabarn lies just to the north, the road wrapping around the lower slopes of the hill. The bigger settlement of Foxhole lies to the east and former Carloggas Moor to the west.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The summit of the hilltop has 360° views over the surrounding china clay working landscape.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The monument retains a landscape presence and is a visible feature. The topography of the hill has clearly been modified, but as this monument lies on the edge of a major extractive landscape, its landscape presence is significantly diminished. The complexities of a Prehistoric landscape, overlain by 17th-19th century agriculture and 19th-21st century china clay working is such that the monument is reduced to merely being a visible feature and the substantial clay tips and other associated features now command visual dominance.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As a highly visible feature whose prominent position on the hilltop was intended to lend it visual dominance over and across the landscape, it would once have been sensitive to landscape change. However, the china clay workings have altered the landscape to such an extent that this sensitivity is seriously compromised.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Integral. The enclosed site is defined by its hilltop setting, as it was likely built for a defensive/dominance reason, giving wide 360° views of the surrounding landscape. The wider historic medieval farming and later china clay working landscapes completely obscure the wild undivided landscape within which the asset was created. The modern china clay works are close and much of the wider landscape has been lost. It stands outside of its setting, divorced from its surroundings. Nonetheless, it remains significant. The immediate fieldscape within which it stands allows us to experience just a fragment of how open this site would once have been.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine is not expected to have any direct effect on the setting of the monument or immediate views. However, there are other operational wind turbines within its wider setting and thus there is likely to be a minor cumulative effect.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Minor change = Moderate/Slight effect</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/Minor</p>

4.4.11 PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall. These settlements date to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, most being abandoned by the sixth century AD. Formerly regarded as the primary settlement form of the period, it is now clear that unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied

alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

These monuments are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements.

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Sticker Camp	
<i>Parish:</i> Sticker	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> c.4.9km	<i>Condition:</i> Unknown
<p><i>SAM Text:</i> The monument includes a later Prehistoric to Roman period round, comprising an oval enclosure defined by a rampart and outer ditch, with a more distant secondary rampart and ditch. Both defensive lines are broken by broad hollow-way running to the enclosure from the west. The inner rampart at Sticker Camp survives 10m wide, 0.75m high max., enclosing an oval featureless interior 70m N-S by 42m E-W (0.25ha); the rampart is reduced at the centre of the W side, considered to mark the site of an entrance. The outer ditch, 16-19m wide and 0.3m deep max., bulges outwards at the centre of the W side, corresponding to the line of approach from the W of an E-W hollow 15-20m wide, 0.5m deep max., and visible from 30m to c.90m from the inner rampart crest on its W side; this hollow marks the entrance- route into the round. An outer rampart and ditch is also visible, though poorly preserved, following a sub-circular course slightly eccentric to the inner defences, centred a little SW of the inner enclosure's centre. The outer rampart is best preserved around the NE and SE sectors, surviving to a maximum 14m wide and 0.5m high, the distance between the inner and outer rampart crests ranging from c.35m to the NE to c.50m to the SE. The outermost ditch survives to a maximum 5m wide and 0.3m deep in its NW sector, and runs into the N side of the hollow-way 65m W of the inner rampart crest. A low irregular mound, 16m long by 0.25m high and centred c.55m SW of the inner rampart's SW curve, may be a remnant of the outer rampart in this sector.</p> <p>This monument has been the subject of several descriptions by later 19th and early 20th century archaeologists who recorded the layout of the monument's earthworks and their state of preservation. The monument is sited around the almost flat summit of a low hill in the dissected terrain between the granite of the Hensbarrow Downs 3km to the N and the south Cornwall coast 5km to the SE. It stands in the former Treloweth Common, but its site had been enclosed by 1813. All modern hedges and gates, the modern stock shed, and the overhead electricity supply line and its poles are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included.</p>	
<p><i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The round sits within a large block of privately owned farmland known as Treloweth common. There is no public access.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The monument has very high evidential value and also high historical and narrative value, associated with early archaeologists in the county from the 19th century onwards. The setting has aesthetic value as a relict archaeological feature and as part of the rural farming landscape, but the monument itself is too large to comprehend within a single sweep of the eye. There is no communal value.</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> An authentic relict settlement enclosure but looks to have overgrown banks and has been subsumed visually into the farming landscape with the field pattern of hedge banks abutting the ramparts, the round reused as a field enclosure itself. It looks to be upstanding, if altered, and the below-ground archaeological levels may have been affected by ploughing and earlier antiquarian activity.</p>	

<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The hillfort is located on a prominent hilltop. The ground drops down to a valley to the west and east and south-east. The immediate landscape context is the hilltop, but the wider landscape context takes in these adjacent areas and the St Austell river valley further to the south-east.
<i>Setting:</i> The round now lies within post medieval farmland defined by mixed character hedge banks, with lots of long linear intakes rising up the slope and some medieval relict field systems nearer Sticker on the lower slopes to the west, indicated by curvilinear forms. It is former common land (Treloweth common) likely enclosed in the 18 th or early 19 th century.
<i>Principal Views:</i> The monument enjoys wide 360° views and is visible across a wide area but only in that it presents as rounded field boundaries, it is otherwise screened by trees and hedges.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The round has been almost wholly visually subsumed by the fields which surround and abut it with their mature hedge banks with trees and thick Cornish hedges. It may become more visible in the winter months when foliage is less dense.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset was clearly designed to be highly visible. Thus, it is sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Integral. The monument was clearly and deliberately located on this high point to command extensive views across the landscape, and to be highly visible. While the fieldscape somewhat changes its intended sense of isolation, it is still experienced in part as a relatively remote place as it sits in a large block of surviving farmland generally open and raised above the rest of the landscape.
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be visible from this monument, but at a distance and only in the context of extant turbines, being set directly behind the Goonamarth turbine. Principal views to and from the monument would be largely unchanged, as would the experiential aspect of the monument. Numerous other operational turbines are visible from the site. The A390 forms a modern barrier across the landscape the current farmland landscape context of the asset is far outside that of the clay-country context of the proposed turbine.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Negligible effect = Slight effect
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

4.4.12 INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES

The China Clay District

The china-clay industry has had an indelible and dramatic impact on the granitic uplands of the St Austell area. Large areas have been lost to extraction or spoil tipping, leaving the remaining pockets of agricultural land or rough ground isolated amid a strange manufactured moonscape of pits, tips and haul roads. This industrial landscape has itself been remade several times over the last 200 years: early extraction was marked by shallow and limited surface works associated with finger tips and small-scale settling and drying areas. These were superseded by larger and deeper pits associated with the tall conical sky tips, the first examples of which appeared in the early 1900s. There may have been as many as 200 sky tips by the middle of the 20th century, the number and density of which led to the label *the Cornish Alps*. During the latter part of the 20th century, with respect to the Aberfan Colliery disaster but also responding to changing haulage systems, the sky tips were phased out and replaced by extensive bench tips. In the recent past, the bench tips began to be re-profiled to look less obviously artificial, creating a new kind of rounded profile more akin to the chalk hills of southern England. The scale of intervention matches the size of the china-clay companies: in the 19th century there were multiple small companies operating in the St Austell district, today, the single operator is the company Imerys. Much of the evidence for early exploitation, as well as the distinctive lines of sky tips, has been lost; yet this extensive industrial landscape retains a slightly otherworldly feel, enhanced by the obvious poverty of much of the surrounding area.

What is important and why

The surviving elements of this landscape have *evidential value* in terms of their morphology and the possibility that earlier features and structures may yet survive adjacent or – more probably – beneath the tips. There is some *communal value*, in that the local population identifies with the more iconic elements within the landscape (i.e. the sky tips). Lastly, there is aesthetic value to these landscapes: while not pleasing in any standard way, the scale of human intervention invokes awe and a sense of otherworldliness. The remaining sky tips are more readily appreciable and discrete ‘monuments’, many of which are highly visible and some which are regarded as *iconic*.

Asset Name: The China Clay District	
<i>Parish:</i> Treverbyn/St Stephen-in-Brannel	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes
<i>Designation:</i> Locally significant landscape	<i>Value:</i> Medium
<i>Distance to the turbine:</i> 1-7km	<i>Condition:</i> Variable, Poor to Good
<i>Description:</i> The 19 th and early 20 th century historic clay works dominate the landscape across the former downs north of St Austell. The area remains in continuous use. There are Grade II* listed buildings at Goonvean, Wheal Martyn is a Scheduled Monument, and there are numerous Grade II Listed buildings in the St Austell River valley and further north around Carbis. The vast clay pits are a key component of the landscape but are essentially only visible from within the landscape; the features that define this area in the wider landscape are the spoil tips – the massive bench tips and the distinctive conical sky tips. The sky tips were a ubiquitous feature of the ‘Cornish Alps’ but now only a few remains. Those few are visually arresting and symbolic of the china clay industry, being of regular and uniform shape, unlike the undulating natural downs. Several of these, such as the one south of Stenalees and visible from the A391, may be described as being of <i>iconic</i> status within this landscape.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> Whilst of obvious historic importance to Cornwall’s wider socio-economic narrative this is also a busy working landscape, with dusty roads of thundering heavy plant and HGV lorries and the constant noise of working machinery. Lots of modern safety signage, lights, height barriers and telecoms infrastructure litter the landscape. This is far from pristine but is of continuing character and ongoing function, giving the visitor an idea of how stark and different the original workings must have seemed to a largely pastoral community.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Historic value and arguably a communal value, as this landscape is now tied to the identity of thousands of current and past workers and their families many who may have migrated to Cornwall for the work. The aesthetic value of the conical sky tips is high, with several being iconic to this region. The unused, restored areas are reworked for wildlife reserves, with scrub allowed to grow back and the flooded pits take on a bucolic wild beauty that is photogenic, even if the turquoise waters are lethal in reality. Aesthetically, the working areas are pale scars on the landscape, stark and shocking to the eye. Evidential value is low across the site as the workings strip away history to expose the china stone.	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The landscape is very authentic and still in ongoing industrial quarrying use. The completeness of the historic landscape is very low as historic workings have been reworked, and ancient landscapes on the downs lost through the continual quarrying.	
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Within the Gover Valley there are three sky tips: at Goonamarth, Fforest and Biscovellet. The Goonamarth tip is relatively large and distinctive and is located immediately adjacent to the historic Blackpool clay pit. The tip lies on the north-west edge of a naturally prominent high hill, with a narrow combe to the north which joins a steep-sided river valley to the east which then runs south. The sky tip lies on the mid-upper north-west facing slopes, just west of the summit. Fforest lies down in the base of the valley and is wholly vegetated. Biscovellet is a small conical tip on the eastern flanks of the valley.	
<i>Setting:</i> These sky tips are set within and around the Gover Valley and associated with a series of current and former clay works.	
<i>Principal Views:</i> These vary; Goonamarth tip has 360° views, with views to the south the most open and distant. Views from Fforest are more restricted given it is located in the base of the valley. Views from Biscovellet tip are also fairly restricted. Views to the monuments are more important. Biscovellet is small enough to be indistinguishable from its background at any distance. However, Fforest but particularly Goonamarth are much more visible.	
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Within this confluence of valleys, gentle slopes and inverted pits, the uniform conical mound is entirely dominant and draws the eye, forming a distinct skyline profile. Both Goonamarth and Fforest are local <i>landmark assets</i> .	
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> These assets are sensitive to any changes in the landscape that affect the skyline profile and its locally important/iconic status within the wider china clay working landscape.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> The china clay landscape is defined by geology; the setting is therefore the very reason for its existence. The surviving fragments of earlier historic landscapes within the current and 19 th century china clay district lend an important chronological ‘sense of place’ within the wider narrative of Cornwall.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed turbine would be located north-west of the Goonamarth sky-tip, on higher ground behind the existing turbine, enhancing the visual impact of the existing turbine by providing a second set of moving blades behind the sky tip, as visible from some points in the wider landscape. It also would introduce a second tall vertical feature into this landscape to compete with the conical sky tip. This would have an appreciable effect on a skyline of the southern part of the china clay landscape. The other two sky tips would not have this relationship but would still be affected more generally by the slight cumulative increase in modern features in this landscape.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value + Minor change = Moderate/Slight effect	
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/Minor	

4.4.13 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, they tend to be **negative**.

The proposed site would be constructed within the *St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay* Landscape Character Area (LCA CA17). It is described as:

A very varied, dramatic landscape of china clay waste tips and areas of rough vegetation, characterised by open pit mining. The mix of active and disused sites creates a dramatic 'lunar' landscape of huge, light-coloured waste tips and settling ponds within a relic pastoral farming landscape. A rugged area of great variation and drama. Dominant visual elements include the large white spoil heaps, either conical or flat-topped in form, aqua-blue pools, areas of rough ground and natural and naturally regenerated scrub and heath, as well as large quarry pits. The scale of these features contrasts dramatically with the small-scale field patterns. The fluctuating and changing condition and relationship of elements in this landscape, and the natural regeneration of heathland, new woodland planting and rough ground provides a vivid and dynamic visual landscape character quite unlike surrounding LCAs

This character area is characterised as a visually dynamic landscape of vast pits, spoil tips and vivid settling lakes that strongly contrast with the remnants of the small-scale agricultural landscape that preceded it. From a historic landscape perspective, the proposed turbine would clearly be an intrusive new element in this landscape, but it is not unprecedented. The scale and extent of modern intervention in this landscape mean even the larger turbines are dwarfed by the size but particularly by the mass of the spoil tips. The kinetic quality of the turbines would introduce a new sense of movement into this landscape. The overall sensitivity of this LCA to wind turbine developments is assessed as *moderate*, with the caveat that the granite outcrops of St Dennis and Roche are more sensitive (Cornwall Council 2013b).

The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. There are operational turbines at Higher Goonamarth, on Trenance Down spoil tip, at Gunheath Quarry, and a smaller turbine at Mount Stamper. In other LCAs turbines serve to erode their relative distinctiveness; in this case, the pale spoil tips and vast pits have no parallel. Where the turbines encroach on the skyline above St Austell there is room for concern, as this skyline is currently marked by the surviving sky tips and massive bench tips. The fact that the proposed turbine would match those of Goonamarth and Gunheath lends visual congruence to the group, although its proximity to the Goonamarth turbine could generate visually clutter. However, it also provides a precedent. On that basis, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **negative/minor**.

As it the turbine has an operational life of approximately 35 years it is possible it can be removed, and any negative visual effects reversed. Thus, its impact is technically **temporary/reversible**.

4.4.14 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**.

4.4.15 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 inevitably vary according to landscape character. The proposed development introduces another medium-sized turbine into this landscape, and thus the cumulative effect will be enhanced. Figure 34 shows the number and size of operational turbines within 5km. However, the number of designated heritage assets in this area where an appreciable effect is likely is fairly low. Therefore, and on balance, an assessment of **negative/minor** is appropriate.

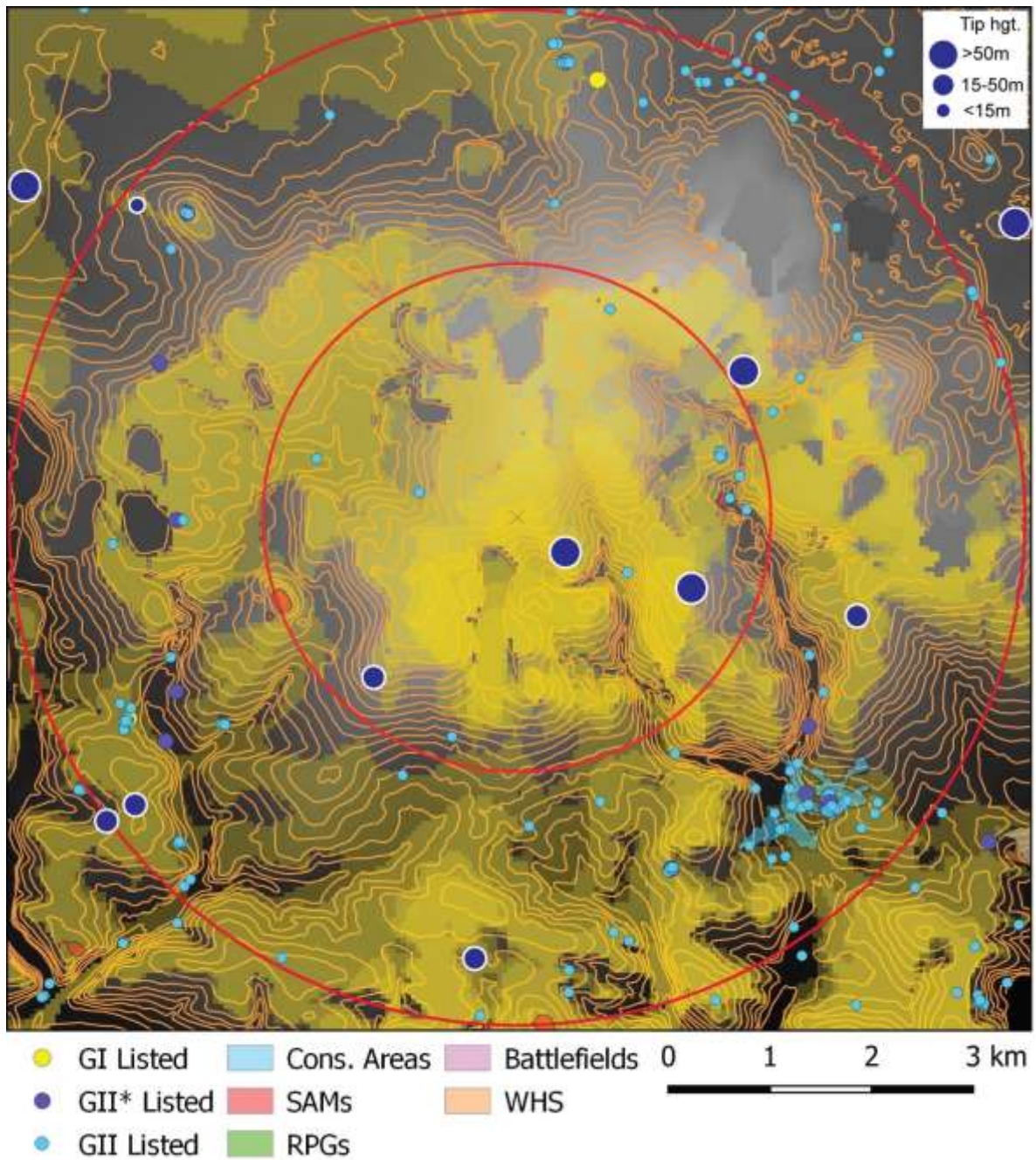


FIGURE 31: AS FIGURE 16 BUT ALSO SHOWING THE LOCATION AND SIZE OF OPERATIONAL TURBINES IN THE AREA. CONTAINS DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE 3.0.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
<i>Category #2 Assets</i>						
Crow at Higher Biscovillack	GII	1.2km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Carthew Farmhouse +6 others	GII	2.0km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Carbean Farmhouse	GII	2.7km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Retanning Farmhouse	GII	4.95km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
[Bungallow] Manor House	GII	3.0km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Treloweth Farmhouse	GII	4.84km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Bosinver Farmhouse	GII	4.32km	Medium	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Bodinnick Farmhouse +3 others	GII	4.6km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Hembal Manor	GII	2.9km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Cottage West of Gunheath	GII	2.2km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
St Austell Conservation Area	CA	3.5km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
The Old Rectory etc. St Mewan	GII	3.8km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Bible Christian Chapel, Nanpean	GII	1.0km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral

WIND TURBINE AT KARSLAKE, ST MEWAN, CORNWALL: RESULTS OF A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
Wesleyan Methodist Church of Roche	GII	4.9km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Trelowth Methodist Chapel	GII	4.46km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Church of St Peter, Stenalees	GII	3.8km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Church of St Mewan	GII*	3.8km	High	Minor Change	Moderate/Slight	Negative/Minor
Holy Trinity Church, St Austell	GI	4.2km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Church of St Stephen	GI	4.3km	High	Minor Change	Moderate/Slight	Negative/Minor
Church of St Denys, St Dennis	GII*	4.5km	High	Minor	Moderate/Slight	Negligible
Trethosa School	GII	4.0km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Nanpean Cemetery War Mem.	GII	2.0km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Goonvean Engine houses	GII* GII	3.3km	High	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Longstone	SAM	0.8km	High	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Platform Cairn, Hensbarrow Fm	SAM	2.3km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Cairn and Beacon at Hensbarrow	SAM	2.6km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Hillfort at St Stephen's Beacon	SAM	2.4km	High	Minor Change	Moderate/Slight	Negative/Minor
<i>Category #3 Assets</i>						
Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage, No.2	GII	2.2km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Carthew Cottage; Wash House	GII's	2.0km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Milestone at Wheal Martyn	GII	2.2km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Milestone at SX200566	GII	3.1km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
St Stephen Churchtown Cemetery War Memorial	GII	4.2km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Church Room at St Stephen	GII	4.4km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Methodist Church at St Stephen	GII	4.3km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Historic Landscape						Negligible
China Clay District						Negative/Minor
Aggregate Impact						Negligible
Cumulative Impact						Negative/Minor

5.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed site would be located towards the northern edge of the parish of St Mewan, close to the boundary with St Stephen-in-Brannel. This area lies within the china clay district attached to St Austell, a landscape largely despoiled by mineral extraction, but one where the disused pits are being reclaimed by nature. Prior to the massive expansion of the china clay pits in the 20th century this was an upland landscape of open commons and marginal smallholdings. The proposed turbine would be located on the western flank of former Alviggan Moor, adjacent to the fields of Halviggan, a smallholding established in the 18th or early 19th century on Burngullow Down. The land was owned by the Agar-Robartes family of Lanhydrock.

The proposed turbine would be located on the ancient unenclosed moorland, on a steep slope with historic intake boundaries showing attempts to parcel up the unimproved moorland. In 1915 Henderson identified two Bronze Age Barrows in this field, of which no trace remains. Interestingly, the early surveyor's draft also shows two circles in a location on the western flank of the Alviggan moor which may be the source of Henderson's claims. The LiDar has in fact potentially identified two sub-circular anomalies in the broad location of the turbine, which will not be affected by the turbine base. Extensive settlement remains at this elevation are unlikely to be encountered, but fieldwork in the local area has identified a possible Middle Bronze age sunken-featured roundhouse at Higher Biscovillack. On that basis the archaeological potential of the site is assessed as *low to moderate*. The impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource would be **permanent** and **irreversible** but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological monitoring.

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. A small number of the designated heritage assets considered in detail would be affected by the proposed development to a limited degree (**negligible to negative/minor**), with a **negligible** impact on the historic landscape, **negligible** aggregate impact, but a **negative/minor** cumulative impact on the basis there are several other operational turbines in close proximity. On that basis the impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible** overall.

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APPENDIX 1: IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

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 189

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 190

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 4: 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;

Hierarchy of Value/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 has their most pronounced impact: the indirect effects of most developments are predominantly visual or aural, and can extend 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 farm buildings, 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 and 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 5-7), used to complement and support the more narrative but subjective approach advocated by Historic England (see Table 8). 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 5: 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 6: 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 7: SCALE OF IMPACT.

Scale of Impact	
<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	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.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	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.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	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.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	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 8: IMPORTANCE OF SETTING TO INTRINSIC SIGNIFICANCE.

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

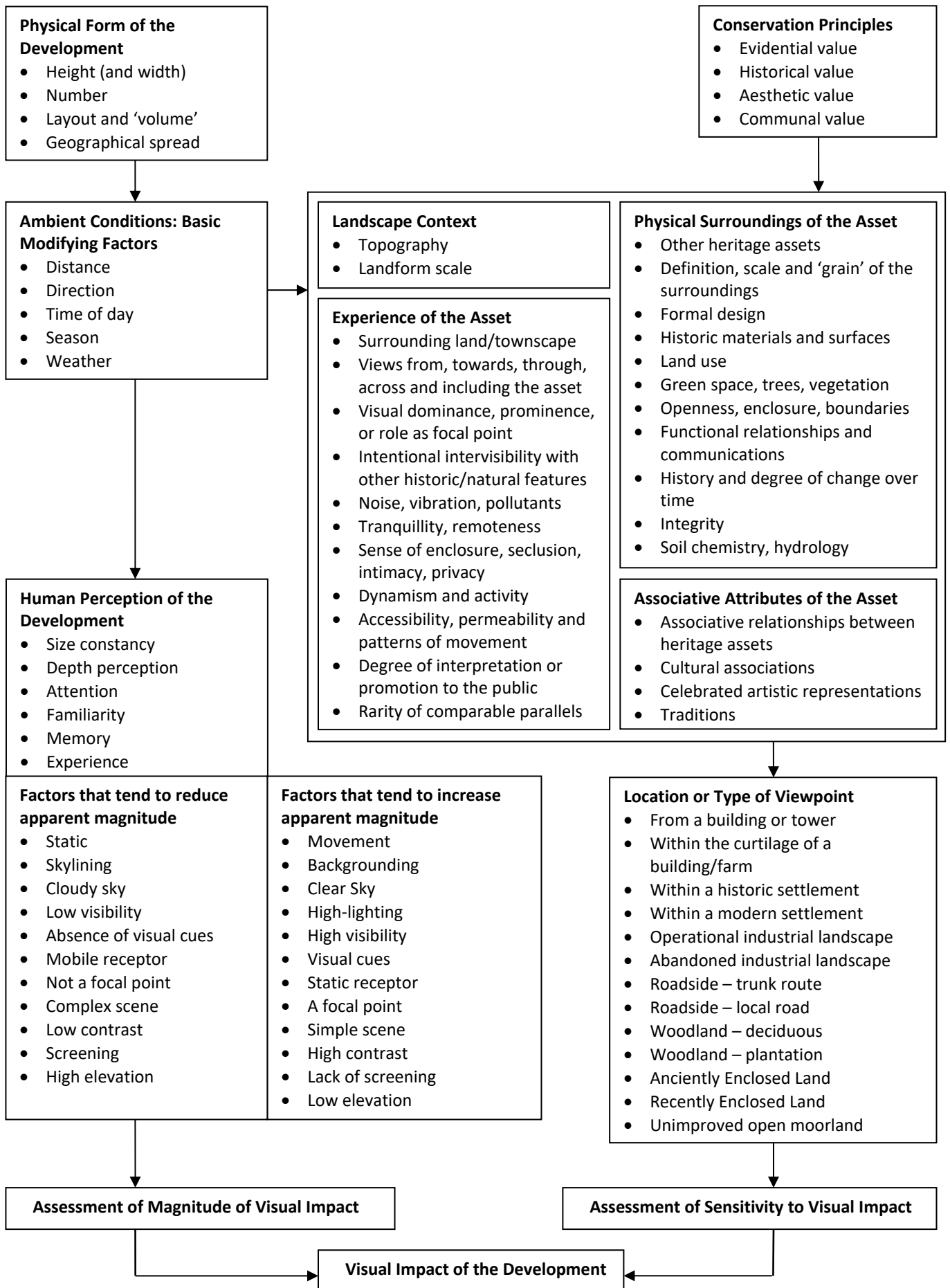


TABLE 9: THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE (2002, 63), MODIFIED TO INCLUDE ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT STEP 2 FROM THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015, 9).