

LAND at BRIDGEMOOR FARM ST. JOHN CORNWALL

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



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 150511
Date: 11.05.2015
Authors: E. Wapshott
J. Bampton
S. Walls

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& Historic Visual Impact Assessment**

For

Nick Leaney

of

Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Client)

By



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Project Director: Dr. Bryn Morris

Project Officer: Dr. Samuel Walls

Fieldwork Managers: Dr. Samuel Walls

HVIA: Emily Wapshott

Walkover Survey: Joe Bampton

Geophysical Survey: Joe Bampton

Desk Based Assessment: Dr. Samuel Walls; Victoria Hosegood

Report: Emily Wapshott; Joe Bampton; Dr. Samuel Walls;

Report Editing: Dr. Samuel Walls; Natalie Boyd

Graphics: Victoria Hosegood; Joe Bampton

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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 500kW wind turbine (67m to tip).

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belongs to Bridgemoor Farm, within an area Anciently Enclosed Land. The walkover survey and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of archaeological significance.

*There are a large number of designated heritage assets in the wider area, although many are located at such a distance as to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking, and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 25 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible** to **negative/minor**), and have a more defined impact on a further 15 assets (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**). Withnoe Farmhouse would suffer a more marked level of impact (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**). There is clearly an issue of aggregate impact (**negligible**), although cumulative impact is not a concern.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as towards the upper end of **negative/moderate**, however within such a sensitive landscape there are unlikely to be many better locations. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Bridgemoor Farm
Parish:	St. John
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX4069352393

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Nick Leaney of Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of a 500kW wind turbine (67m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine would be located on land belonging to Bridgemoor Farm at approximately 89m AOD. It would be situated in a roughly rectangular field on the south east facing slope, which rises to the north towards Millbrook business park and slopes down to the south towards Stone and the coast. The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Lower Devonian Rocks Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

The site is located 5km south west of Plymouth and less than 1.5km to the west of Millbrook in the deanery and hundred of East. The site is situated on land which has been worked from at least the medieval period and is surrounded by a number of medieval settlements. Treganhawke is first recorded in 1357, Freathy in 1327 and Withnoe in 1224 (Cornwall HER records). Lysons and Lysons (1814) notes that both Withnoe and Treganhawke were *reputed* manors which in the early 19th century were owned by the Right Honourable Lord Graves.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The turbine would be situated in an area characterised as *medieval farmland* on the Cornwall and Scilly HLC, which falls into the category of Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL). There has been little formal archaeological investigation in the immediate area, but the Cornwall HER notes a number of interesting features within the immediate vicinity of the site. Alongside the known medieval settlements (e.g. Withnoe and Treganhawke) are numerous other medieval features such as the early medieval field system and possible chapel at Higher Hounster (MCO44777 and MCO10064). In addition there are a number of field names which indicate the presence of Prehistoric or Romano-British features including a number of possible barrows (MCO3648, MCO2289 and MCO2145) possible rounds (MCO8326 and MCO8510) and a standing stone (MOC7506), categories of site regularly encountered within AEL.



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

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment follows the guidelines presented in: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014).

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014). The results of the survey will, as far as possible, inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and, in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.

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* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *English Heritage Good Practice Advice on Setting and Decision-Taking* (2014), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind*

Energy and the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind farms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 3rd edition (Landscape Institute 2013), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Historical Background

The proposed site is located within the parish of St. John on land belonging to Bridgemoor farm. It is situated within the immediate vicinity of the medieval settlement of Withnoe which is first recorded in 1227, but neither Bridgemoor or Withnoe are recorded in the Domesday Book, suggesting that they were either not present or not deemed noteworthy at the time. The churchtown of St. John which is situated to the north of the site is first mentioned in 1155 but may have an early medieval origin. Despite the fact that it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, the HER notes that the shape of the churchyard suggests that the church has been located within an early medieval Lann (Christian Enclosure/cemetery).

Bridgemoor Farm appears in the documentary record in the 17th century, and within the Plymouth and West Devon Record Office there are documents which link the founding of a workhouse in Plymouth to the Bridgemoor estate, which in 1666 was given to the Guardians of the Poor of Plymouth by Margery Rowe (PWDRO 1219/1).

2.2 Early Cartographic sources

Given the proximity of the site to Plymouth Sound there are a number of early topographic sources for the site. These include a 1539 map which depicts many of the landmarks in the area but is by no means detailed or accurate. The extract shown below (Figure 2) includes the Rame peninsular with Rame Church and Rame Head Chapel, with Maker Church shown to the north. To the east 'a good landing' at Cawsand is depicted, as is a fort defending the beach which is labelled '*not made*'. To the west is the settlement of Looe, with the small group of houses to the west of Maker, labelled Crafhole. St. John is not depicted, presumably due to its small size, and as it did not form a noted landmark at this time.

The earliest cartographic sources to show the area in more detail and with a greater level of accuracy was the late 17th century map of Joel Gascoyne (see Figure 3). This 1699 Map of Cornwall lacks detail, but labels Bridgemoor and the settlements of Tregonhawke and Stone which surround it. Interestingly it does not label Withnoe, implying that, despite its suggested manorial status, it was not large or important enough to be deemed noteworthy in 1699.



Figure 2: Extract from a map dating to 1539 (BL Cotton MS Augustus I i 35-36, 38-39).



Figure 3: Extract from the 1699 Gascoyne map of Cornwall (the approximate location of the turbine is indicated).

It is not until 18th century mapping, that cartographic sources begin to include further details, such as road layouts (Figure 4), and field patterns (Figure 5).



Figure 4: Extract from a map of the area from Seaton to Yealmpton dating to 1780. The approximate location of the turbine is indicated.



Figure 5: Extract from the Stuart and Spicer map dating to 1793. The approximate location of the turbine is indicated.

The next source available is the 1809 First Series Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 6) this displays a similar level of detail, and all of the roads, settlements and rivers much as they exist today.



Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey first edition OS, 1809, the approximate location of the proposed turbine is shown.

2.3 St. John Tithe map of 1840

The 1840 tithe map for St. John parish (Figure 7) shows the field pattern in much greater detail. There are a few marked changes from the enclosures depicted on the 1793 map; most notable is that the proposal site is divided into two fields.

The slight curve apparent within a number of the boundaries is indicative of the presence of a former strip field system and suggests that it was enclosed in the medieval period. Other than Higher and Lower Luavy (?) which is a likely personal name, the field names are mostly prosaic and straightforward, and the state of cultivation is listed in most instances as arable. The complex of farm buildings at Bridgemoor is more extensive than is apparent today and there is a House, outhouses, court and Mowhay labelled on the accompanying tithe apportionment (see Table 1). The apportionment also notes the land ownership in 1840, which shows Lord Graves (3rd Baronet) as owning Bridgemoor and that it was farmed and occupied by a James Jago Webb. Lysons and Lysons (1814) details Lord Graves (2nd Baronet) as having inherited part of the manor of Treganhawke from his uncle William Graves Esq. and purchasing the remainder of the former manor. Another uncle of Lord Graves (Francis Wills Esq.) had purchased the reputed manor of Withnoe which by 1814 had also passed to Lord Graves (2nd Baronet).

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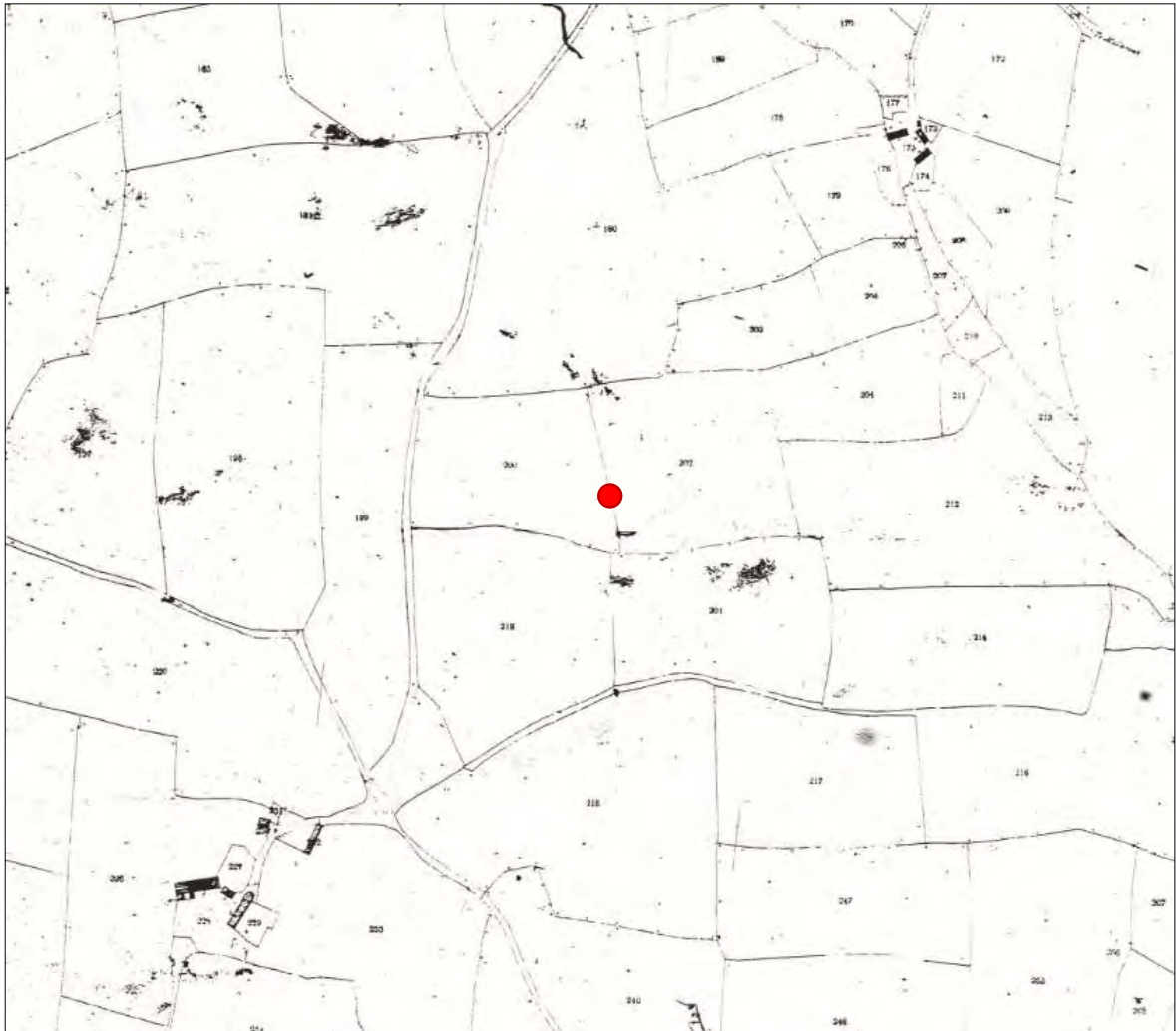


Figure 7: Extract from the 1840 Tithe map (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

No.	Name/Description	Owner	Occupier	Land Use
Bridgemoor				
200	Higher Combe Park	Lord Graves	James Jago Webb	Arable
202	Middle Combe Park	"	"	"
203	Higher Luavy(?) Park	"	"	"
204	Bankey (ar?)ish	"	"	"
205	Lower Luavy(?) Park	"	"	"
172	Above Town	"	"	"
173	Mowhay	"	"	Mowhay
174	Garden	"	"	Garden
175	House, outhouses and court	"	"	House
177	Mowhay	"	"	Mowhay
Withoe Barton				
180	Eastern Grass Park	Lord Graves	Richard Wilcocks	Arable
181	Western Grass Park	"	"	"
199	Homer Long Land	"	"	"
201	Middle Three Close	"	"	"
214	Outer Three Close	"	"	"
215	Brake	"	"	Arable & Furze
216	Brake	"	"	Furze
217	Brake Field	"	"	Arable

Table 1: Extract from the tithe apportionment for St. John.

2.4 First and Second Edition OS maps

The First and Second Edition OS maps (Figures 8-9) indicate very little change in this landscape, although the latter part of the 20th century and the early part of the 21st century has seen the removal of a number of field boundaries. These boundary removals have included the one depicted dividing the field in which the proposal site is located. In the later 20th century a sewage works and other industrial units have been constructed at the northern end of Withnoe Lane.



Figure 8: Extract from the 1887 First Edition OS map. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

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Figure 9: Extract from the 1907 2nd Edition OS map. The approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated (CRO).

3.0 Site Inspection, Archaeological Background and Geophysical Survey

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited by J. Bampton on Wednesday 6th May during the geophysical survey. Any archaeological earthworks were noted and the potential for below-ground remains assessed.

The proposed turbine would be located within a pasture field on a ridge on a gentle south facing slope, within rolling hills, 900m north-east of the coast. The field boundaries were comprised of well-kept Cornish stone-faced hedgebanks, c.1.5+m high and up to 3m wide, topped with low/maintained hedge shrubs; predominantly gorse, bramble, nettles and grass. The banks are supplemented by post-and-wire fencing inside the field. The eastern half of the south boundary and the east boundary had been substantially burrowed into by rabbits. Although they held their structure the stone facing had been damaged. No earthworks were observed in the field. Some slight erosion was noticeable around the interior edge of the field, particularly in patches along the southern and northern sides. All three gateways to this field had very well maintained stone facings. A water trough in the south-east corner of the field is most likely fed by an alkathene pipe that may run across the site.

No features of archaeological significance were observed.



Figure 10: View from the north-west corner of the field, looking south-east (no scale).

3.2 Archaeological Background

The immediate area has seen relatively little active fieldwork, although archaeological assessments have been undertaken for the defences around Plymouth Sound (e.g. Exeter Archaeology 1996) and a watching brief was carried out at Whitsand Bay Holiday Park (Cornwall Archaeology 1998). A geophysical survey was conducted by ArchaeoPhysica in 2011 across three fields to the north of the B3247 at the junction with Withnoe Lane. The results of the survey clearly demonstrated that the northern portion of Withnoe Lane was post-medieval, bisecting the earlier field-system, which is clearly based on medieval strip fields. There were traces of further field-systems on different alignments which may be prehistoric in origin (Roseveare 2011). The majority of sites within the vicinity of the proposal site relate to fieldnames and documentary evidence rather than known or identified remains (see Table 2).



Figure 11: Nearby HER entries (source CCHES); the location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

No.	Mon ID	Name	Record	Details
1	MCO44767	Withnoe – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photos (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The quarry is marked on 1880 OS 1st Edition 1:2500 mapping.
2	MCO23175	Withnoe – medieval pound, post medieval pound	Demolished structure	Bo2 mentions a pound at Withnoe but there are no extant remains
3	MCO10677 GII Listed	Withnoe – Medieval / post medieval farmhouse	Extant structure	Sheppard mentions the extant remains of a C16th farmhouse
4	MCO18379	Withnoe – medieval settlement	Documentary evidence	The settlement of Withnoe is first recorded in 1224
5	MCO42369	Withnoe – modern pillbox	Extant structure	Type 24 pillbox with an inner blast wall to protect the entrance grass roof still in tact
6	MCO44768	Withnoe – post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A small quarry is visible on air photographs and was plotted as part of the NMP
7	MOC7506	Stone – Bronze age standing stone	Documentary evidence	The settlement name stone and the field name stone park suggests the site of a menhir but no

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				remains are extant
8	MCO44769	Withnoe- post medieval quarry	Extant structure	A quarry at this location is recorded on the 2 nd edition OS 1907 the stone was probably used for the construction of Tregonhawke Battery
9	MCO10656	Stone – post medieval farmhouse	Extant structure	C18th Farmhouse
10	MCO23176	Stone – medieval longhouse	Extant structure	Extant remains of a possible longhouse
11	MCO21377	Stone – post medieval horse whim	Extant structure	Local information states that there was a whim house at stone and that there are still extant remains
12	MCO44770	Tregonhawke – modern bomb crater	Extant structure	Tow circular hollows each 6m in diameter are visible on aerial photographs
13	MCO3648	Tregonhawke – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary evidence	The field name ‘burrows’ suggests the site of a barrow but there are no extant remains
14	MCO23179 SAM	Whitsand Bay – post medieval coastal battery	Extant structure	Whitsand bay practice battery was constructed in 1895 for the purpose of firing practice over Whitsand bay
15	MCO23178 SAM	Whitsand Bay – post medieval coastal battery	Extant structure	Whitsand bay battery war proposed in 1860 but was not constructed until 1887
16	MCO15085	Tregonhawke – medieval dovecote	Documentary evidence	This field is called culver meadow in 1840 could indicate the site of a dovecote
17	MCO55989 GII Listed	Tregonhawke – Post medieval Bee Boles	Extant structure	A group of Bee Boles likely date for the C19th extant on Tregonhawke farmhouse
18	MCO17211	Tregonhawke – early medieval settlement	Documentary sources	The settlement at Tregonhawke is first recorded in 1357
19	MCO10662 GII Listed	Tregonhawke – post medieval farmhouse	Extant structure	The extant remains of a late C17th early C18th farmhouse
20	MCO44779	Lower Houndster – post medieval Quarry	Extant structure	A quarry is visible on air photographs and is marked on the 1880 OS map
21	MCO23180	Tregonhawke – post medieval paper mill	Extant structure	All that survives of a possible papermill at Tregonhawke is parts of the flair faced mortared wall at the base of a hedge
22	MCO2289	Burrows – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary evidence	The field name ‘Burrows’ suggests the possible site of a barrow but there are no remains
23	MCO44777	Higher Hounster Farm – early medieval field system	Cropmark	The remains of a field system are visible on air photos and were plotted as part of the NMP the remains are sited within an area of anciently enclosed land and are likely to be of early medieval origin
24	MCO44778	Hounster Farm – modern barrage balloon site	Cropmark	A barrage balloon site is visible on air photographs and has been plotted as part fo NMP
25	MCO29382	Millbrook – modern reservoir	Documentary evidence	St. Germans rural district council reservoir and filter beds are marked on the 1906 OS map
26	MCO10064	Higher Hounster – medieval chapel	ocumentary evidence	The field name ‘Church Park’ suggests the site of a chapel but there are no remains
27	MCO4055	Millbrook Beacon – post medieval beacon	Demolished structure	There are no extant remains of the beacon above Millbrook but it is mentioned on the tithe award
28	MCO8326	Iron Age round, Romano British round	Documentary evidence	The field name carraton suggests the site of a round but there are no remains
29	MCO23174	Medennick – medieval gallows, post medieval gallows	Documentary evidence	Place name information leads us to believe that there are gallows on this site local information states that when the site was stripped nothing was found
30	MCO48640 GII Listed	Bridgemoor – post medieval milestone	Extant structure	A milestone late C18th which survives approx 255m NW of Bridge moor on the B3247
31	MCO6259	Withnoe – medieval cross	Documentary evidence	The field name ‘Cross Park’ suggests the site of a cross but there are no remains
32	MCO52352	St. Johns Down – modern anti aircraft battery	Extant structure	Sited on a hill to the rear of Whitsand Bay, and was armed with 4, 3.7 inch AHH guns in 1941
33	MCO42361	St Johns Down – modern military camp, modern anti aircraft battery	Extant structure	This was a four gun heavy anti aircraft battery equipped with 3.7” guns
34	MCO29381	St. Johns Down – medieval windmill	Documentary evdince	The tithe award records several fields call windmill but there are no extant remains
35	MCO8510	St. Johns Down – Iron Age round, Romano British Round	Documentary evidence	The field name ‘Henberry’ suggests the site of a round but there are no remains
36	MCO10263	Higher Tregantle – medieval chapel	Documentary evidence	A chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary at Tregantle may have been in a field named Chapel Park
37	MCO5377 GII Listed	Higher Tregantle – post medieval farmhouse	Extant structure	A 17 th century farmhouse, enlarged and altered 1785 (dated on rear wall), with C19 alterations and C20 alterations

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38	MCO3578	Higer Tregantle – Medieval cross	Moved structure	The possible original site of a cross, the octagonal shaft now at higher tregantle
39	MCO56180	Higher Tregantle – post medieval apiary	Documentary evidence	field is called Bee Park on the tithe award suggests that Bee Boles or other structure associated with Bee keeping were present at this site in the C19th or earlier
40	MCO2145	Higher Tregantle – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary evidence	The field name 'Borough Park' possibly suggests the site of a Barrow but there are no remains
41	MCO44371	Higher Tregantle – modern military camp	Extant structure	A small enclosed camp 217m by 79m is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1941 the camp had been dismantled by 1946
42	MCO5967	Tregantle – medieval cross	Documentary evidence	The field name 'Crostone Meadow' suggests the site of a cross but there are no remains
43	MCO44373	Crowstone Cliff – modern Bomb carter	Extant structure	A circular hollow, 7.3m in diameter, is visible on air photos and was plotted as part of the NMP it is likely to be a bomb crater.
44	MCO53780	Sharrow Point – Post medieval quay	Extant structure	The remains of a quay of post medieval date on the west side of Sharrow point
45	MCO18626	Sharrow Point – post medieval fish cellar	Extant structure	Probable fish cellar cur into the rock with a series of holes cut into the rock above it, presumably to take timbers.
46	MCO23278	Sharrow Point – post medieval grotto	Extant structure	The grotto on Sharrow Point is extant and known as 'Luggers Cave' is first recorded in 1815
47	MCO1336	Sharrow Point – Romano British Findspot	Findspot	Roman coins found on Sharrow point are now in Plymouth museum
48	MCO1335	Sharrow Point – Prehistoric findspot	Findspot	A flint flake found on Sharrow point and deposited in Truro museum
49	MCO29428	Freathy – modern waterworks	Documentary evidence	Pumping station was marked on the 1906 OS map
50	MCO1840	Whitsand Bay – Romano British Findspot	Findspot	A Roman coin of Marcus Aurelius (AD168-180) was found in the cliff face at Whitsand Bay 1958

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

3.3 Geophysical Survey

Type of survey: Gradiometer

Date of survey: 06.05.2015

Area surveyed: 1.09ha

3.3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise any identified anomalies. The survey was undertaken by Joe Bampton in May 2015 in windy, variable conditions. The field was being used for sheep pasture. It contained short grass. The site was in the middle of a gentle south facing slope. The land sloped gradually steeper towards the south-east corner of the field.

The survey identified six groups of anomalies; Group 1 was probably represents a historic field boundary that was removed between 1919 and 1952; Group 2 was a probable land drain associated with the extant and historic field system; Group 3 was a possible field boundary or land drain; Group 4 possibly represented geological variation or shallow ground disturbance associated with the entrance to the field; Group 5 is indicative of instances of geological or magnetic debris; Group 6 was a cage containing weather survey equipment pertaining to the proposed turbine. A general weak variation of responses was also notable, both east-west and north-south, across the site. These were set relatively wide and may represent natural geological variation across the site or the ephemeral signs of Medieval and later ploughing activity. No geophysical anomalies representative of significant probable archaeological features or deposits were present.

3.3.2 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the general guidance as outlined in: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

‘Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.’ (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey, IfA, 2011).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.

The survey was carried out using two twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30x30m. The gradiometer was adjusted (‘zeroed’) every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by -2 intervals; Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 1.09ha surveyed; Max. 108.37nT, Min. -99.58nT; Standard Deviation 6.40nT, mean -0.07nT, median 0.00nT.

3.3.3 Results

Figure 12, with the accompanying Table 3, show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be seen in Appendix 3.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological characterisation	Comments
1	Strong positive and bipolar, probable	Linear	Historic Field Boundary	Present on 1840 Tithe map and 1919 Ordnance Survey mapping. Absent from 1952 Ordnance Survey mapping.
2	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Land drain	Aligned with extent and historic field system
3	Weak positive with associated negative, possible	Linear	Possible land drain or removed boundary	-
4	Weak background variation, possible	Amorphous/linear	Not archaeological	Natural variation or shallow disturbance adjacent to entrance
5	Dipolar and magnetic debris, Possible	Oval	Not archaeological	Indicative of either small ferrous objects and/or geological anomalies, such as some large stones as were observed on the ground
6	Strong bipolar, probable	Oval	Not archaeological	Metal cage for survey equipment near to proposed turbine location

Table 3: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.



Figure 12: Above, shade plot of gradiometer survey data; below, interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

3.3.4 Discussion

The survey identified six groups of anomalies:

Group 1 probably represents a historic field boundary that was removed between 1919 and 1952. Its strong response may be suggestive of a modern service having been laid along it. However, the comparative quiet response across the site in general may imply that the strong bipolar response is the result of a buried stone facing to what is probably a demolished Cornish hedge bank.

Group 2 was a probable land drain associated with the extant and historic field system. It had a very weak response. A similar small linear anomaly in the south of the site is interpreted as relating to disturbance close to the site boundary.

Group 3 was a possible field boundary or land drain. This was a weak response in an area disturbed by weak background variation. If it were a boundary it would be in poor survival and align with the surrounding field-scape, although it is not in the cartographic record.

Group 4 possibly represented geological variation, or shallow ground disturbance associated with the entrance way to- and route around the field.

Group 5 is indicative of instances of geological or magnetic debris. Some large stones were observed sporadically across the field and instances of variation of igneous stony natural material probably accounts for most of these.

Group 6 was a cage containing weather survey equipment pertaining to the proposed turbine.

A general weak variation of responses was also notable both east-west and north-south across the site. These were set relatively wide and may represent natural variation across the site or the ephemeral survival of Medieval and later ploughing activity. Any such activity would only survive shallowly, within the topsoil and perhaps only leave ephemeral signs in the natural.

The probable archaeological features revealed all relate to the extant Medieval to post-medieval field system. No geophysical anomalies representative of significant probable archaeological features or deposits were present.

3.4 Assessment of Impact

The proposed turbine would be located within *Anciently Enclosed Land*, in the vicinity of Withnoe, a settlement first recorded in 1224 (MCO18379), suggesting archaeological potential. However the majority of archaeological assets identified within the immediate area are only noted within documentary evidence (e.g. field-names) or as extant structures. The geophysical survey appears to suggest an area largely sterile of significant archaeological features. The archaeological potential must therefore be considered as low.

4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

4.2 Setting and Views

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two EH publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011) and *Seeing History in the View* (2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider the following sites in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or that include the heritage asset.

Setting is the primary consideration of any HVIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the English Heritage publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011a, 4 & 7):

Setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset.

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... In some instances the contribution made by setting to the asset's significance is negligible; in others it may be the greatest contribution to significance.

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

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

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

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* 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.

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and as recommended in the Setting of Heritage Assets (page 17 and appendix 5). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset. These values are: *evidential*, *historical*, *aesthetic* and *communal*.

4.2.1 Evidential Value

Evidential value is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. Individual wind turbines tend

to have a very limited impact on evidential value as the footprint of the development tends to be relatively small. It is, however, the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute, all other ascribed values are subjective.

4.2.2 Historical Value

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

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

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

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

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

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

4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

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

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

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

Aesthetic values are where a proposed wind turbine would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of turbines are predominantly visual, and their height and moving parts ensure they draw attention within most vistas. In most instances the impact is incongruous; however, that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

4.2.4 Communal Value

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.5 Summary

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

4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Four types of archaeological impact associated with wind turbine developments have been identified, as follows:

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of the masts (67m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the area's landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.
- Cumulative Impact – a single wind turbine will have a visual impact, but a second and a third turbine in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single turbine. 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 turbine 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.

4.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of a wind turbine on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, turbines of any scale are large, usually white, and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a wind turbine will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and the vast majority of protected historic buildings.

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a six-point scale based on the one presented in *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), and in line with best practice as outline in the GLVIA (2013, 38):

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the turbine may be visible but will not impact upon the setting of the heritage asset, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.

<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine i.e. c.25 years.

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

Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgebanks around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

Wherever possible, the monuments and structures that fall within the ZTV, or which have been identified as being particularly important, have been visited by SWARCH personnel and the impact assessment reflects the experience of the site as it currently survives. However, it is not usually possible to visit sites on privately-owned land, or identify those that may lie within a large group of buildings. On the basis that to do anything else would be misleading, an assessment of negative/unknown is usually applied. A *probable* impact assessment can be made, based on topographical mapping, aerial photography and views from the closest point of public access, but this can be no substitute for a site visit.

4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets – the ‘landscape receptors’ – considered in the historic visual impact assessment (below) have statutory protection:

Scheduled Monuments

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

architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

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

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have 'group value' or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic

industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of 'conservation area', which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

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

Many heritage assets have settings that have been designed to enhance their presence and visual interest or to create experiences of drama and surprise. Views and vistas, or their deliberate screening, are key features of these designed settings, providing design axes and establishing their scale, structure, layout and character (The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011, 10).

4.4 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002) and *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008) The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors (see GLVIA 2013, 21-2).

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact: "the magnitude or size of windfarm elements, and the distance between them and the viewer, are the physical measures that affect visibility, but the key issue is human perception of visual effects, and that is not simply a function of size and distance" (University of Newcastle 2002, 2). People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 2), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 3 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

4.4.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland to define 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 *extended context* (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits). A similar distinction between *immediate* and *extended* or *wider* context appears in the ICOMOS *Xi'an Declaration* (2005) and the ASIDHOL2 (CADW 2007, 20).

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

4.4.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix was developed in order to predict the likely visual impact of windfarms in the wider landscape. This work took place in the late 1990s and remains virtually the only guidance on the subject. It was used, for instance, to help guide the development of the Cornwall planning advice (2013) on wind turbines (Nick Russell, *pers. comm.*).

In the following table (Table 4), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

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

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;
- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

Descriptors	Zone	Height to tip (m)			
		41-45	52-55	70	95
		Approximate Distance Range (km)			
Dominant: due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	A	0-2	0-2.5	0-3	0-4
Prominent: major impact due to proximity, capable of dominating the landscape	B	2-4	2.5-5	3-6	4-7.5
Moderately intrusive; clearly visible with moderate impact, potentially intrusive	C	4-6	5-8	6-10	7.5-12
Clearly visible with moderate impact, becoming less distinct	D	6-9	8-11	10-14	12-17
Less distinct: size much reduced but movement still discernible	E	9-13	11-15	14-18	17-22
Low impact: movement noticeable in good light, becoming components in overall landscape	F	13-16	15-19	19-23	22-27
Becoming indistinct with negligible impact on the wider landscape	G	16-21	19-25	23-30	27-35
Noticeable in good light but negligible impact	H	21-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Negligible or no impact	I	25	30	35	40

Table 4: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999). The relevant distance range is highlighted.

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

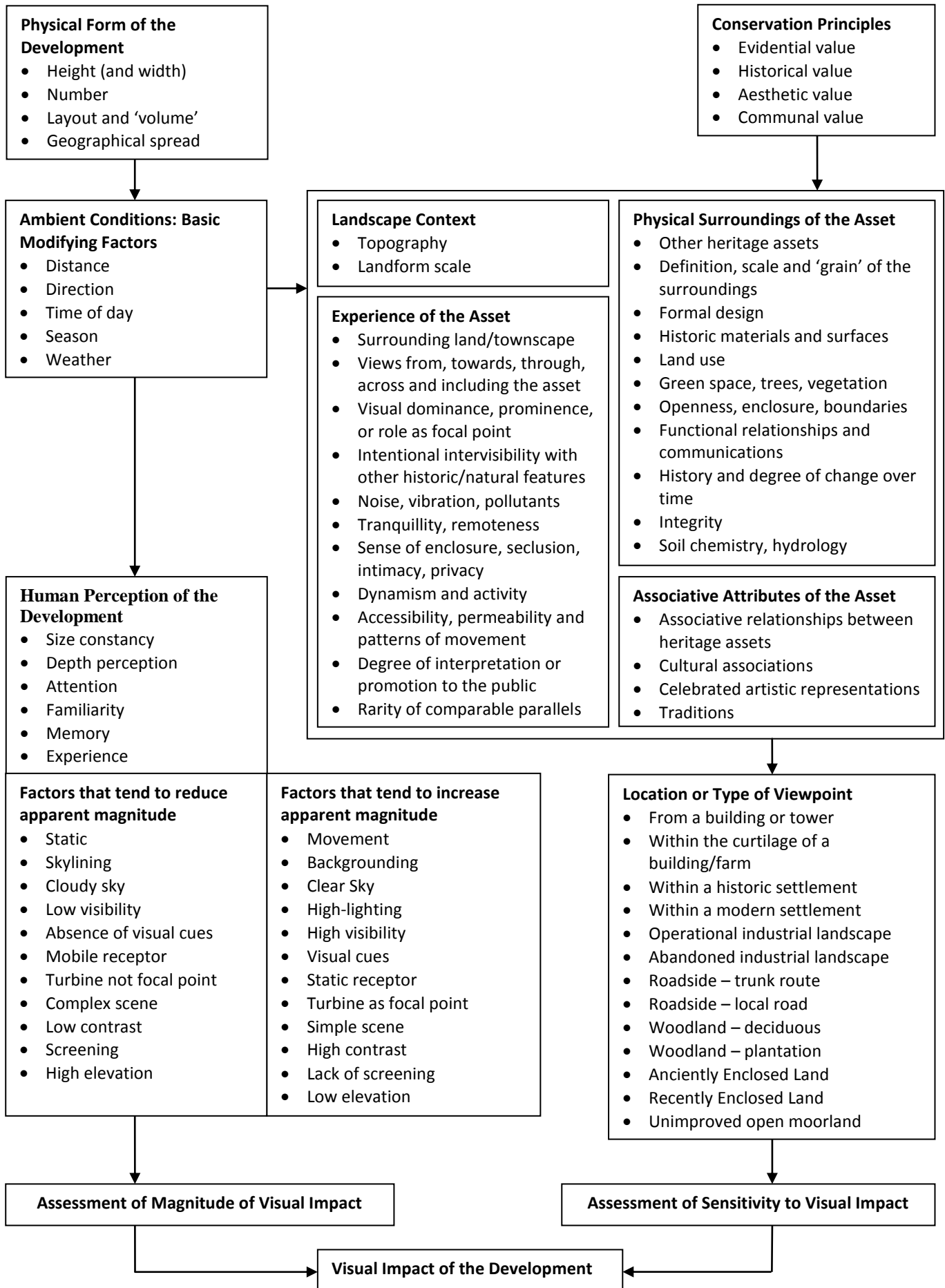


Table 5: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011a, 19).

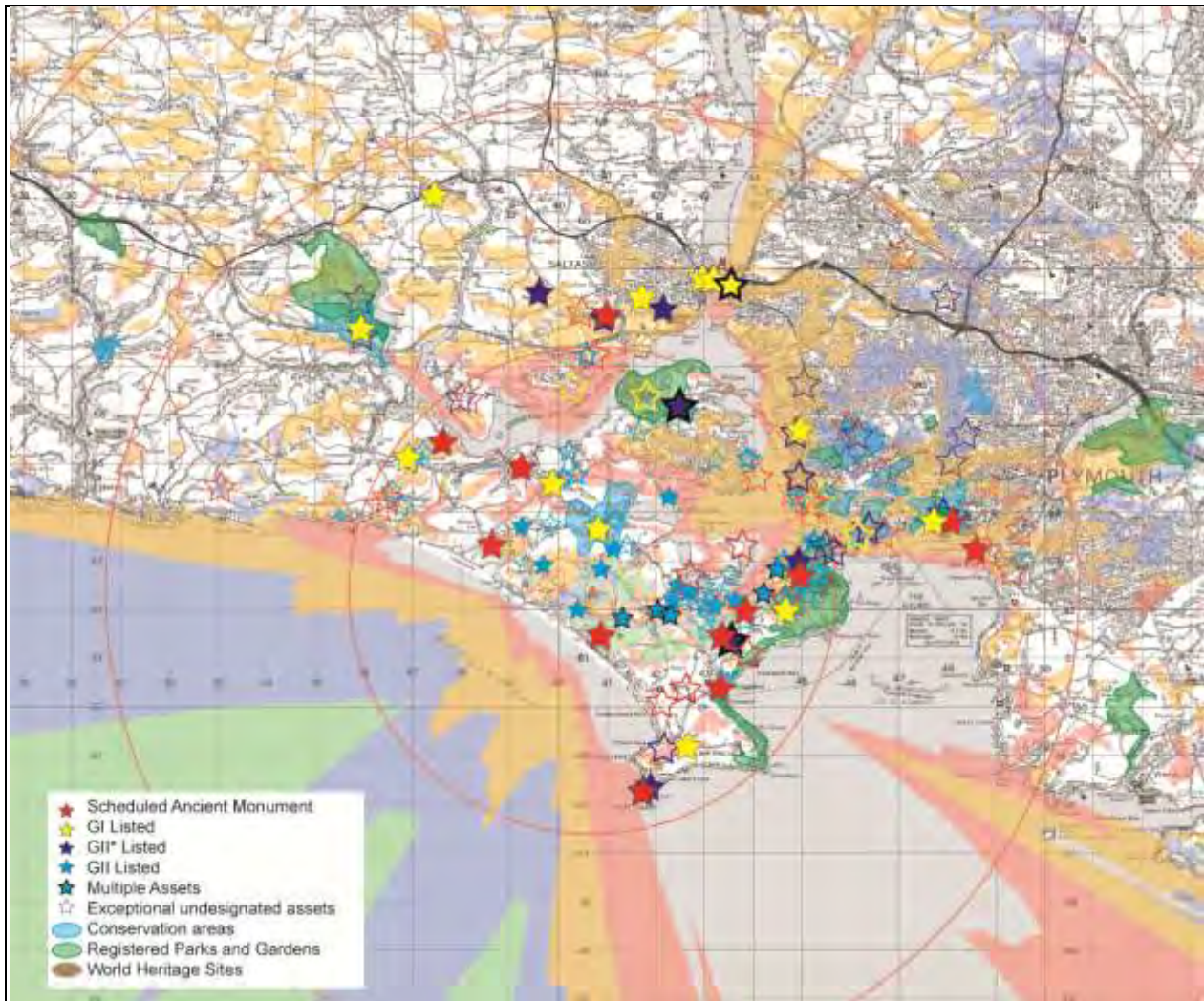


Figure 13: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 25km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a ZTV supplied by Aardvark EM Ltd.) (© English Heritage 2015. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will vary considerably within 10km, reflecting the steep nature of many of the small valleys. Intervisibility with the turbine from the sea at Whitsand Bay and the Hamoaze is extensive although Plymouth Sound is largely screened. Much of Plymouth, including Devonport and the Hoe will have views. Within 3km coverage (visibility to tip) will be fairly comprehensive.

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Aardvark EM Ltd.; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography, particularly to the north-east. Up to 3km Listed Buildings (of all grades) and Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) were considered, whether they fall within the ZTV or not; at 3-5km, all SAMs, GI and GII* buildings were considered, as well as GII buildings where they fell within the ZTV. At 5-10km GI and GII* buildings and SAMs were considered where they fell within the ZTV. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, relevant Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites were considered out to 15km.

Following consideration of all of these assets, some were then discounted as they were of types unlikely to suffer any significant harm from a turbine (e.g. milestones over 1km away). A small number of assets have been discounted on the basis of their proximity to assets of higher value or for which a distant turbine is more likely to impact upon their setting; e.g. Grade II Listed buildings within a conservation area or Registered Park and Garden. In addition a high number of assets are located within Plymouth (at 5-10km), which given their urban setting are likely to enjoy significant local blocking and other modern impacts which will minimise/remove any possible impact from a distant turbine. Those assets in Plymouth likely to have views (e.g. Registered Parks) or those along the waterfronts have been considered.



Figure 14: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km, based on an observer height of 2m (based on a 25km ZTV supplied by Aardvark EM Ltd.), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.6 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 3km, 5km and then 10km, with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses.

There is wide visibility within the 0-5km radius due to the low river estuary landscapes and undulating headlands. There are numerous assets on the Rame peninsula and generally within 1-3km which do not lie within the ZTV due to steep valleys and topography. There are two

Registered Parks and Gardens, Mount Edgecumbe and Antony, which fall within 5km, but due to the topography only have portions of parkland which fall within the ZTV. There are 31 Grade I Listed buildings within the ZTV, many of which are grouped in Plymouth Dockyard and Devonport c.5km from the turbine. There are also 30 Grade II* buildings which fall within the ZTV, many of which are again found within Plymouth. There are 38 Scheduled Monuments; the majority of which are forts, batteries and other historic defences for Plymouth, for which views across and between was vital for the defensive function. There are extensive inward sea views on the approach to Plymouth Sound, something which is hard to assess on land. There is one prehistoric Scheduled Monument, a round, within 3km of the proposed turbine site and further afield a barrow, now enclosed within Mount Edgecumbe Park. There are 27 individual or groups of Grade II Listed buildings within 3km and three Conservation Areas.

4.7 The Structure of Assessment

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

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

4.8 Impact by Class of Monument or Structure

4.8.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Withnoe Farmhouse and Withnoe Barton		
Parish: St John, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: fair	Distance to Turbine: 0.5km
<i>Description:</i> Former farmhouse c.1600, now divided. Front lateral hall stack and truncated stack to lower gable end to left. Original three cell and cross passage plan. In the mid 17 th century a two-storey bay was added to the front of the hall, possibly at this time the porch was built. In the mid 19 th century, a two-storey addition of one-room plan was added to the right end. The house was divided into two in the 20 th century.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> On a south-facing slope, at the head of a combe which runs east towards Tregonhawke.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is set on a historic farmstead of stone buildings, along Cliff Lane, within an irregular pattern of agricultural fields, bounded by hedgebanks.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across the fields and farmyard and down the combe towards Millbrook.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is visible within the agricultural landscape as a whole unit, but the farmhouse has no individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to additions in its context along the coastal fringe and valley combe. It is of specific agricultural character, with no recourse to wider landscape views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand on the high ridge to the north-east, within the context of the farm. The turbine will frame all views to Millbrook, as well as all views across to Torpoint.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate to Negative/substantial		

Asset Name: Tregonhawke Farmhouse; Bee Boles 10m W of Tregonhawke Farmhouse		
Parish: St John, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 0.9km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, of late 17 th /early 18 th century origin, with later alterations. Assymetrical L-shaped plan. Five bee boles, c.1800, rounded at the back, with slate shelves and flat-topped rubble division between each bole.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of a south-facing slope, within a valley running east.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on a large farmstead of historic stone farmbuildings, spread across the base of the valley, framed by Radford Lane to the south and fields to the north, rising up the slope. The farmhouse is screened by a group of native trees to the west		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are focused along the valley to the east and west. Key views are within the farmstead, between farmhouse and buildings. Views along the valley, from Millbrook towards the farm		

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

would include turbine.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is visible within the agricultural landscape as a whole, but the farmhouse has no individual landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to additions/changes outside of its landscape context along the coastal fringe and valley combe. It is of specific agricultural character, with no recourse to wider views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is directly visible to the north-west up the valley. All wider landscape views will include the farmhouse and turbine. Views from the farmhouse itself will be partially screened.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/moderate

<i>Asset Name:</i> Mendennick Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> St John, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> Grade II	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 0.9km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse of late 18 th /mid 19 th century date, with 20 th century alterations. Two-room plan front range with central entrance, and a one-room plan wing, probably for service, behind the left room; all rooms have gable end stacks. Two storeys and symmetrical three-window front, central brick porch with door and hipped roof. Single storey outhouse attached to right, with two-pane light to front. Right side has wide external stack with round oven at base, limestone quoins.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid shallow north-north-east slopes of a hillside, with a valley to the east running down into the St John's Lake.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse lies south-east of St John's village, alongside a small parish lane, within agricultural fields. The immediate setting of the farmhouse is the small courtyard of buildings to the west and kitchen gardens to the east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Immediate views are along the lane, through the small yard to the west and down to Penhale Farm to the north and across the surrounding fields. There are wider views from above the farmhouse to St John's Lake, Torpoint headland and Devonport.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is visible within the agricultural landscape as a whole, but the farmhouse has no individual landscape presence. It does hold additional dominance within the roadscape, along the lane to St. John's.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of specific agricultural character, it would be sensitive to changes in its landscape context and immediate setting, not wider afield.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the farmhouse. From the high ground near St Antony, the views including St John's and the farmhouse will be dominated by the turbine.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor to Negative/moderate		

<i>Asset Name:</i> Higher Tregantle Farmhouse		
<i>Parish:</i> Millbrook, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> Grade II	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 1.2km
<i>Description:</i> 17 th century farmhouse enlarged and altered in 1785, with 19 th and 20 th century alterations. Originally three cell and cross passage plan, with upper end to right and lower end to left; front lateral stack heating upper end. In 1785, a single storey porch was raised and enlarged to form a small front parlour, the lower end was remodelled and the passage wall removed to form an entrance hall with stair. The front entrance hall has 19 th century open-well stair to rear left with stick balusters. The front parlour has 18 th century fielded dado panelling. Front room to right has plaster cornice.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the south-west end of a high ridge called St Johns Down. On the upper north-west facing slopes, at the head of a combe which runs down the steep slope to a river valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Set on a large farmstead, within an irregular shaped enclosure, bounded by hedgebanks, amongst agricultural fields. The farmhouse stands in a large garden, framed by banks and stone walls. Extensive		

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

stone farm buildings to the west and south sides.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views from the farmhouse are across and through the farmyard and surrounding fields. There are expansive landscape views from St John's Down, over the farmhouse to Tregantle Cliff and the sea beyond, including Tregantle Fort.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead is a key visible feature within the agricultural coastal fringe, which runs right up to the cliffs, punctuated by the 19 th century forts. The open and largely empty landscape between St John's Down and the sea means the farmstead as a whole has a greater level of <i>presence</i> than most farms.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of specific agricultural character, it would be sensitive to changes in its landscape context and immediate setting, but not those wider afield. The farm is part of the holdings of the Antony Estate
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be directly visible on the high ground to the north-east. It will not directly affect the setting of the farmhouse, or any of the sea views to the south. The agricultural character of the St John's Down landscape would be affected.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate</i>

Asset Name: Lower Tregantle House		
<i>Parish:</i> Antony, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> Grade II	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 1.9km
<i>Description:</i> Farmhouse, now house, c.1800 with some later alterations. Double depth plan, with two principal front rooms with a smaller room to rear right; central entrance hall leading to stair hall to rear left, behind which is two-storey service wing. Two storey, three window front range, twelve-pane sashes with slightly cambered flat arches, central flat-roofed porch with half-glazed door, rubble pilasters to sides and cornice, inner 4-panelled door; pilasters to main façade and band course under eaves.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the east-north-east facing slopes of a watershed at the confluence of two tributary river valleys, running to the St John's river estuary.		
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is set within a garden bounded by hedgebanks and trees, immediately to the north is a parallel range of barns. The barns to the east are now separately enclosed, all converted to dwellings. The asset stands in a hamlet, within the remains of an earlier sub-ovoid enclosure, defined by stone-faced banks.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are quite enclosed, except to the west, with views across the fields. Landscape views across the farmstead to the churchtown of St John and the river estuary and Plymouth beyond, from the B3247 road.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is enclosed by trees within the hamlet and holds no individual landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is of specific agricultural character, it would be sensitive to changes in its landscape context and immediate setting, but less so to those wider afield.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would stand on the high ridge to the south, it would not be directly visible from the farmhouse, but would generally dominate the landscape context of the asset. In landscape views from St Antony the turbine will frame the skyline behind the farm.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor</i>		

4.8.2 Grand Residences

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

The larger stately homes and lesser and surviving gentry seats were the homes of the manorial and lordly elite. Some may still be occupied by the descendants of medieval owners; others are in

public ownership or held by the National Trust. Wealth derived from agriculture holdings, mineral exploitation and political office was invested on these structures as fashionable expressions of power and prestige. In addition, some homes will have been adapted in the post-Dissolution era from monastic centres (e.g. Buckland Abbey), and thus incorporate earlier buildings and hold further historical associations.

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

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

What is important and why

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Antony House and Forecourt buildings, walls and piers and sundial, attached to south east		
Parish: Antony, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: No (Borderline)
Designation: GI	Condition: excellent	Distance to Turbine: 4km
<p><i>Description:</i> Antony House: Country House dated 1718-1729, attributed to Gibbs and master Mason John Moyle of Exeter. Addition made by Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, removed after 1945. The house has a brick carcass faced in Pentewan stone ashlar, with hipped slate roof with lead rolls to hips. Rectangular double depth plan.</p> <p>Forecourt buildings: The forecourt buildings to the south-east are attributed to the same phase and architect. Brick laid in Flemish bond, with limestone dressings, hipped slate roofs with stacks to outer</p>		

sides. Limestone piers with wrought iron gates. Granite sundial. The forecourt buildings form 2 wings projecting to right and left of the south front of Antony House, enclosed by walls with central piers and gates, with the sundial on the central plat. The wings are colonnaded with terminal pavilions.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying the north-west facing slopes above the River Lynher estuary.
<i>Setting:</i> The estate occupies the northern half of the Torpoint headland, framing the confluence of the St Germans River Estuary and Hamoaze. The house is framed by its courtyard of buildings to the south-east, with further outbuildings (e.g. stables to the east) and kitchen gardens to the west (many of which are Grade II Listed).
<i>Principal Views:</i> A series of vistas cut through woodland north of the house and gardens to the Lynher River. There is a tree-framed avenue shaping all views to the south-east.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscaped parkland is clearly discernible in the countryside. This stamp on the landscape has a subtle but consistent presence, drawing the eye. The house is the dominant feature within the estate, and can be seen from northern slopes of the Lynher Valley, but is not a prominent landmark.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is very sensitive to changes in the key vistas from and to the house and in changes within its parkland setting.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand behind the parkland in wider landscape views (e.g. from Saltash) on a high ridge to the south-west, the rotating blades may appear on the skyline and alter views across the headland.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

<i>Asset Name:</i> Port Eliot House		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No (borderline)
<i>Designation:</i> Grade I	<i>Condition:</i> Good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 7.2km
<i>Description:</i> Country House containing a medieval core from the Priory of St Germans, in an 18 th /19 th century landscaped parkland. The building is largely of early 18 th century date, rebuilt and refaced by John Soane in c.1804, with a later service wing of 1829. Rubble stone construction, with stone dressings under slate roofs, behind embattled parapets. The house is of a complex plan, echoing its lengthy development over several centuries and is of largely Gothic exterior appearance.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the lower slopes, on the south side of the valley of a tributary of the River Tiddy. The turbine will not stand in the valley landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located south-east of the historic core of the village of St Germans, in the mouth of the valley. The house is located at the base of a north-facing slope; within a wider setting of open parkland scattered with mature trees. The house is framed by sinuous plantations of woodland and walled gardens to the east and north-east. The immediate setting however is the lawn and area of terracing to the north, the wide gravel drive to the west side of the house and the Grade I Listed Church.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the driveway to the church and Parkland. There are also important views from the church and village, with more distant landscape views from across the River Tiddy Valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The grouping of Port Eliot House and the Church are the focus of the valley and parkland. The church and house are set in a sheltered position, so do not hold wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The setting of the asset and key views would not be affected by the turbine. The evidentiary and aesthetic value and communal value, as part of the St Germans Conservation Area would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact, the turbine stands over 7km away.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible.		

4.8.3 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Venton House; and Manor Farmhouse		
Parish: Millbrook, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: fair/good	Distance to Turbine: 1.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> Venton House, c.1810, with 20th century alterations. Double depth plan with two principal front rooms facing the garden and an entrance leading to a lateral corridor. Two storeys with attic, gable end entrance front with Doric portico, off centre to left. Single storey wash-house attached to left. Although the house is of early 19th century date, the plasterwork is in the tradition of the earlier 18th century, and is of high quality.</p> <p>Manor Farmhouse, now 2 houses, 16th century or earlier origins, with later 17th century and mid 18th century alterations and internal alterations of 19th 20th century date. Complex asymmetrical plan of multiple phases, now divided. Two-storey gabled porch, with segmental arched opening in rubble. The inner doorway is in granite, with four-centred arch, roll-moulded with recessed spandrels and pyramid stops, square hood mould with stops with roundels. Fine door with four-centered arched head, twelve panels with raised chamfered battens and studs, strap hinges to reverse. At first floor the porch has a two-light granite window with hollow-chamfered mullion and surround hood. The interior of the hall and inner room were much altered in the 19th century.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the mid to lower steep north-east facing slopes on a promontory, projecting north into the river valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Venton House is set north of the B3247, on the lower slopes. The immediate setting is its service buildings, to the north, all developed into dwellings, and to the south, formal lawns. The grounds of the house are now framed by modern detached houses to the east and west.		

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

<p>Manor Farmhouse is set immediately south, above the B3247 road, terraced into the slope, within an open yard of farmbuildings and gardens, enclosed by walls and hedgebanks on the roadside. The wider setting of both buildings is the hamlet of Dadbrook, on the edge of Millbrook and now subsumed into the larger settlement.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Venton House – Views are enclosed by other buildings framing the grounds or by trees. There are views over the house, from the B3247, to Millbrook beyond. Manor Farmhouse - There are wide views down the valley, over Millbrook to the river estuary and beyond. There are wider valley and settlement views which include the house as a prominent feature in an open position.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Venton House is enclosed by buildings, with reduced visibility. Manor Farmhouse is visually prominent in the settlement of Dadbrook and along the B3247. It holds no wider individual landscape presence.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Venton House is a gentry building for which views were considered during construction. It is an edge of settlement residence and relates to Millbrook and Dadbrook. It is compromised by the extant modern developments. Manor Farmhouse is of agricultural character. It is already compromised by the development of the area. It would be sensitive to changes or additions in the valley.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would stand on high ground, visible across and up the valley. It would have little effect on the setting of either asset, but would affect the views of Manor Farmhouse from its principal front.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible impact Venton, Negative/minor impact Manor Farmhouse</p>

Asset Name: Anderton House		
<i>Parish:</i> Maker-with-Rame, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> Grade II	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 2.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Mid 19th century refronting of an earlier building, now divided for multiple occupation. House of double depth plan, with central passage with stair well to rear, principal room to right and left front, service rooms to rear with service stair to rear right. Mid 19th century cottage range attached to right and boatshed, now house, also of mid 19th century date, attached to end right; some later alterations. To the interior, the house has a central entrance hall, with an open-well stair probably c. 1820, with turned and knopped balusters set in triplets, wreathed moulded handrail and moulded string. Half-glazed door with Gothic glazing to rear of hall. Front room to left has four-panelled door, cornice with shields and marble chimneypiece in Gothic style, with four-centred arch, mantel on corbels with quatrefoil frieze. Front right room has similar chimneypiece. At first floor, room to rear left has chimneypiece with fluted pilasters, fretwork frieze below moulded mantel of the Kingsand/Cawsand type.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on almost level ground on the waters edge, within the river estuary, the ground then rising steeply to the south.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The house stands on a slight promontory, in the river estuary, framed by walled gardens and outbuildings.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across and through the river estuary. The house is a key visible feature, forming a grouping with its outbuildings in inward riverscape views. Immediate views would be enclosed within the garden walls.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is a visible feature in the river estuary, the wider grouping of buildings in a standalone position. The house has no individual landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes in its landscape context, within the estuary.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand on high ground to the north-east, above Millbrook, it will frame the skyline in all views up the estuary towards the settlement.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor</p>		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Maryfield House		
Parish: Antony, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II*	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 4.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> School, (built shortly after 1847 by W.H. Pole Carew) rebuilt as vicarage for Church of St. Philip and St. James, re-modelled by William White c.1849 altered as 2 houses. Sandstone rubble with granite dressings, slate roofs. Original schoolroom to left, with principal rooms in 2 wings projecting to front, with parallel end block to right. The right projecting wing has a circular porch tower of 3 storeys, with lancets and string course; the tower is octagonal above the string course, with corbelled eaves and pyramidal stone roof with finial. An asymmetrical composition in Gothic style. The interior is virtually complete and has many interesting features designed by White. Its higher value largely due to the preservation of internal details.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper shallow north-facing slopes of the headland.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The house stands in a small hamlet called Maryfield, on the edges of the Antony Estate, adjacent to the main drive to Antony House.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views across the Antony Estate and across the headland to Torpoint and Devonport.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The estate houses, Maryfield House and church form a group on the edge of the Antony Estate, framed by the estate woodlands.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The house is sensitive to additions to its immediate setting, but only slightly to additions within the wider headland landscape.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will not be directly visible from the asset, screened by the woodlands of the Antony Estate. Wider landscape views over the headland would include the turbine framing the skyline profile.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible to Negative/minor</p>		

Asset Name: Triumphal arch at Higher Lodge, Mount Edgecumbe		
Parish: Maker-with-Rame		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II*	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 4.3km
<p><i>Description:</i> Triumphal arch, forming entrance gateway, c.1790. Built to commemorate the visit of George III. Granite ashlar; carriage arch, with flanking walls each with doorway and terminal pier. The archway has piers on moulded plinths. A round arch with keyed head and cornice above. Doorways have combined roll and hollow moulded architraves. These are blocked with cast iron railings. The gates to the carriage arch are 19th century replacements in cast iron with spike finials.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on mid north-west facing slopes, on the north side of the headland occupied by the Mount Edgecumbe Estate.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Set at the end of the main drive, framed by plantations of trees, focusing views along the drive to the house.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Expansive views across the river Tamar estuary, towards Torpoint and Millbrook</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The arch was designed to be visually dominant along the roadscape of the B3247.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to changes and additions in its views across the estuary and to any changes to the parkland setting.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible across the estuary, from the road, having passed beneath the archway, framing the skyline over Millbrook. The turbine would not be visible on either approach to the archway, screened by the retaining wall to the west.</p>		
<p>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</p>		

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Asset Name: Pavilion to Wearde Farmhouse		
Parish: Saltash, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II*	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 5.9km
<p><i>Description:</i> The last vestige of a great house burnt down in the early 20th century, (about 1905), formerly one of a pair of flanking pavilions. South front an angled bay. Rendered with double parapet. Blind panels in parapet. Rustic quoins of old house to right. Excellent interior plasterwork on the ceiling with cherubs, Neptune and supposed representation of the seasons. Good panelling, display cabinet and cornice of the period (thought to be c 1766).</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on upper south to south-west-facing slopes, of the River Lynher Estuary.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on a working farmstead, framed by 20th century housing developments to the north and a large modern school complex to the east. There are open fields to the west and south.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Expansive views across the River Lynher estuary and its confluence with the River Tamar.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The house is visible amongst the fields but does not hold wider landscape presence. The asset's visual presence has been reduced by the school and modern developments in its immediate setting.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> As the remains of a great house, on a working farmstead, impacted by modern developments, the building does not stand in its intended setting, and its sensitivity is reduced.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the south-west, across the River Lynher; it will frame the skyline views towards the Rame peninsula. There would be no direct impact on the setting or architectural value of the building.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i></p>		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Burrell House		
Parish: Saltash, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II*	Condition: fair/good	Distance to Turbine: 6.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> Important house of early 17th century date, probably on site of an earlier house (date stones 1621 and 1636). Main front remodelled, c.1800, this is two storeys, six windows, glazing bar sashes, with modillion eaves cornice and hipped slate roof. A small closed porch with square domed roof and Doric columns off centre left; this front is quite shallow and like most of the rest of building is slate hung. Half H-plan to rear, central part is taller, of two storeys with two four-light mullion and transom windows on ground floor with drips and two later glazing bar sash windows on first floor: central panel with carved coat of arms and drip. This part is flanked by doorways, the left hand one with elliptical head and drip with initials "MB" on stops and in spandrels. Projecting wings altered; the left hand one is to animal shed (first floor dove cot); the right hand is domestic accommodation. The main staircase is wide and leads through a Tudor arch doorway into first floor great hall which now has an open roof (arch-braced collars, ceiling was formerly segmental and with ornamental plasterwork [now in Plymouth City Museum]). Ornamental plaster ceiling of ground floor now very damaged. One room retained possible replica frieze dated 1621. Most of the houses' interior incorporates later remodelling.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a south-east facing slope, above a combe which runs south, carrying a tributary into to the River Lynher estuary.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located up a long drive, framed by stone wall and gate piers. The house stands in a rectangular enclosure of possible gardens, framed by hedgebanks and some trees. The holding is an active farmstead.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are wide views across the fields of the landholding and it is expected there will be important views across the farmstead itself.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The farmstead as a whole is a visible feature in the agricultural landscape but holds no individual landscape presence.</p>		

<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is not particularly sensitive to changes outside of its landscape context; it is of specific agricultural character, even as a gentry status building.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be distantly visible across the estuary. There would be no effect on immediate views or setting.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible

4.8.4 Listed cottages and structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: 39 West Street		
Parish: Millbrook, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: fair	Distance to Turbine: 1.5km
<i>Description:</i> House, probably late 16 th /early 17 th century origins, with 20 th century alterations. Two storey, cross passage plan with higher end to left and lower end to right.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the shallow lower slope of the north-face of the valley, the ground rising to the north, dropping to the east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The immediate setting is the junction of West Street and Radford Lane, in a wider urban setting of Millbrook. The house is terraced with walled gardens to the south, enclosed by terraced houses to the north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are streetscapes along West Street and Radford Lane, as well as across the garden back plots.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset has no landscape presence, enclosed within the settlement.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to changes in its urban setting, screened from wider countryside views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Wider landscape views across the town, towards Rame, will include the town, the asset and the turbine. There are no direct views, or effect on the assets setting.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: St John		
Parish: St John, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: CA	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 0.7-2.5km
<i>Description:</i> Small village, west of the St John's Lake estuary. Within the village is the Grade I Listed Church of St John; with associated Grade II Listed monuments and in the wider parish there are six other Listed assets. The village itself is spread across the wide valley bottom with scattered undesignated heritage assets, small farmhouses and cottages.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in the base of a river valley, at the confluence with several tributaries, at the mouth of the St John's Lake river estuary.		
<i>Setting:</i> The Conservation Area encompasses the small churchtown village, set on the west end of the river estuary, at the mouth of the river, in a valley, on the Rame peninsula. It is focused around the historic church in the base of the valley, adjacent to the stream.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along the main streetscapes of the village, St John's Lane, Sunwell Lane (around the river crossing to and from the church), Church Lane and Jack's Lane. The village is quite enclosed with the various hedges, and hedgebanks of gardens and field boundaries, as well as trees in the valley.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village is visible within the western fringes of the estuary but is located down in the valley it is not visually dominant in the landscape.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The undesignated assets and Grade I Listed church lie in a simple single character agricultural landscape which is sensitive to changes and additions, particular of vertical or kinetic profile, where the shallow undulating landscape runs down to the river estuary.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is very close to the village; it stands on high ground and will frame the		

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village in all views from the Torpoint headland.

Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate

Asset Name: Anderton		
Parish: Millbrook, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: CA	Condition: good/excellent overall	Distance to Turbine: 2.2-2.6km
<i>Description:</i> River inlet settlement of large detached or semi-detached 'villas'. There is a strong classical or Italianate 18 th and 19 th century character to much of the architecture; key buildings are; The Round House, St Elmo and Tregenna, Pointfield and Emslake House, Higher Anderton House and Anderton House.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Anderton is built on the very shallow north-east sloping terminus of a promontory, called Foss Head. The village and Conservation Area stand just above the waterline, slopes rising steeply to the south and west at Higher Anderton.		
<i>Setting:</i> Village occupying Foss Head within the Millbrook Lake estuary now incorporated into the larger settlement of Millbrook. Anderton has its own small inlet/bay around which many of the historic houses are positioned, the focus of the Conservation Area, along Lower Anderton Road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across the small inlet and out across the wider river estuary, views are focused by landscaped and walled gardens between and across the houses with a key streetscape being the stone walled Lower Anderton Road, which runs along the waterline.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The grand houses along Lower Anderton Road were designed to be seen within the river estuary but they hold no wider landscape level of presence. There is a key view across the inlet to the Conservation Area, from the south-east, from Lower Anderton Road, on the approach from Westpark.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The houses are gentry residences built for views across the river estuary and between the group, they are therefore sensitive to any change in the estuary landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will appear behind the houses on the ridge to the north-west, over Millbrook, in wider landscape views to the Conservation Area and in particular in the key views along Lower Anderton Road. The houses may have views themselves from their west elevations, over Millbrook, but no direct views from their principal façades. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the Conservation Area but would frame all views west.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor to negative/moderate.		

Asset Name: Antony		
Parish: Antony, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: CA	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 2.3-2.6km
<i>Description:</i> The village is built up a prominent hillside around the Grade I Listed Church of St James, with associated Grade II Listed monuments. The Conservation Area is focused along a wide main street known as Antony Hill.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located to the south-west of the St Germans river estuary, on a north-east facing slope above a tributary valley, on the east side of a projecting headland, occupied by Scraesdon Fort.		
<i>Setting:</i> The village occupies the narrow neck of the Torpoint headland, within a valley.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views within the Conservation Area are up and down Antony Hill, between the cottages of the village and the church. There are also views from the north end of the village to the headland and extensive views to and from the church across Torpoint to Plymouth.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village as a whole, defined by the landscape primacy of the church tower, is visually dominant within the valley and in views from the headland back towards the Rame peninsula.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The Conservation Area within the village along Antony Hill is enclosed within the wider village with specific and focused streetscape views. It would be affected by significant additions to or changes within the landscape context of the village but is not sensitive to impacts wider afield.		

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Magnitude of Impact: The village is directly screened from views to the turbine by the headland but in wider landscape views, and views to Antony, the turbine may appear in the background on the skyline.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negative/minor**

Asset Name: West Park Cottages		
Parish: Maker-with-Rame, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: fair/good	Distance to Turbine: 2.9km
<p><i>Description:</i> Three attached houses, of mid 19th century date, which appear to be built on the basement storey of a late 18th century fortification. Left side is single storey, within the slope of the ground, has corrugated iron porch and two-light casement. This building is similar to Tower Cottage, Cremyll and Penlee Lodge in Cawsand Village, which also appear to have incorporated an 18th century basement/ground floor.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of a steep north-facing slope, on the waters' edge, on the south side of the river estuary, called Millbrook Lake.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on the waters' edge along Lower Anderton Road, the cottages sit at the end of the walled garden of a larger house, of 19th century appearance, called Wood Park. They are framed by Clarrick Woods on the steep slopes behind.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the assets are across, along and through the river estuary. Views out towards Torpoint and Devonport.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The assets are visible within the estuary but have no wider landscape presence</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The assets are of service function/lower status and therefore relate only to their surroundings, with no recourse to wider views outside of their estuary landscape context.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible in the distance, above Millbrook, on the high ridge to the north-west.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor to negligible.</p>		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Kingsand/Cawsand		
Parish: Maker-with-Rame, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: CA	Condition: good overall	Distance to Turbine: 3.1-3.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Pair of fishing villages within two small coves in a larger bay. Extensive survival of 17th-19th century cottages and townhouses and 19th century Cawsand Fort frames the high ridge between the two settlements. In Kingsand there are nineteen Listed Buildings, arranged along Little Lane, Fore Street, Heavitree Road, Lower Row, The Green and Devonport Hill. In Cawsand there are thirteen Listed Buildings, arranged along St Andrews Place, Armada Road, The Square and St Andrew Street.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on steep east, north-east facing slopes, within steep valley combs, carrying streams, within a large rocky bay, divided by a projecting promontory.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in wider Cawsand Bay the two villages lie within wooded valley combs, separated by a rocky spur.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are the streetscapes of historic houses within the villages, both focused down to their small harbours and then to and from the sea. There are key landscape views down to both villages from Maker Heights to the north-east. There are also key views over both villages from Cawsand Fort, which lies between.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Neither village has any wider landscape presence, set down in combs, within a wide bay, near the shoreline.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> They are both sensitive to changes in any views across and within the bay and to any</p>		

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additions in the bay and high ridges behind. The Conservation Area can be affected significantly in inward views from the sea.

Magnitude of Impact: There is little effect on the Conservation Area, with no direct views. The turbine would be visible on a high ridge over 3km away in views of the villages from the sea which would mar the historical aesthetic of the bay and fishing villages.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negative/minor** on wider landscape views, **negligible** on views out.

Asset Name: Dexters cottage; Tudor Cottage; The Cottages		
Parish: Maker-with-Rame		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: fair/good	Distance to Turbine: 3.5km
<p><i>Description:</i> Dexters Cottage – House, of late 16th/early 17th century date. Later alterations include 18th century internal alterations and 20th century division. This is the lower end of a three cell and cross passage house, the higher end to left being Tudor Cottage. Two storeys, front has gable end with porch with pitched roof of 20th century along whole front, which also covers the passage entrance to Tudor Cottage. Former stable attached to left, with straight joint between. The lower end room has stone floor, 18th century straight stair to right with turned balusters. Room to rear has three narrow-chamfered beams, with winder stair to left side, boxed in with late 18th century vertical panelling, at first floor with stick balusters.</p> <p><i>Tudor Cottage</i> – House, of late 16th/early 17th century date. Later alterations include 18th century internal alterations and 20th century division. This is the passage and upper end of a three cell and cross passage house. In the 17th century, the hall was extended to front and a rear wing was added behind the hall, possibly as a kitchen wing; internal alterations of c.1700. In the 19th century an addition of two-room plan, each room heated, was built at the higher left end, with front entrance.</p> <p><i>The Cottages</i> - Stable, now house, of early 19th century date with 20th century alterations. This was originally the stable for Tudor Cottage and Dexter's Cottage, converted for living accommodation; built at right angles and projecting forward at the lower right end. There is an addition to right forming a first floor room over an archway, with round brick arch to front and rear. The archway links the house to a single storey outhouse, which has a door with a brick cambered head, re-used door of c. 1700 with strap hinges.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of a north-north-west facing slope, within a slight combe, on the edge of the river estuary.		
<i>Setting:</i> The house is set in a walled garden enclosure. It is located at the waters' edge, accessed via Lower Anderton Road, framed by fields to the south which rise up the slope, with bushes and shrubs to the east		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across and through the river estuary, as well as some back up the fields and combe to the south. There are wide expansive views to the house from across the estuary at Southdown.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The asset is visible at the waters' edge in estuary views but holds no individual presence		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to additions to the skyline of the headlands and to any interruptions or changes in the estuary views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be distantly visible across the estuary on the headland to the north-west. It would have no effect on the setting or majority of the views. In spring and summer the foliage along the road, around the curve of the hillside may block views to the turbine.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

Asset Name: Sheviock		
Parish: Sheviock, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES (partly)
Designation: CA	Condition: fair/good overall	Distance to Turbine: 4.4-4.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> The village certainly has ancient origins, appearing in the Domesday Book as Savioch, associated, possibly erroneously, with Saint Feock. There are fourteen Listed Buildings or structures within the village itself. The focus of the Conservation Area is the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary, with its 13th century tower.</p>		

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<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on slight south-east slopes, south of the St Germans River, on the south side of a high ridge. The village stands at the head of a valley combe which drops to the Wacker Lake Estuary which then adjoins the St Germans River Estuary.
<i>Setting:</i> The village stands at the head of a valley between a prominent hill to the south and a high ridge to the north. The village is truncated by the A374 road and rows of 18 th and 19 th century-style cottages frame this routeway and cluster around the church.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views around the church are restricted by trees and there are important roadscape views along the A374. The valley in which the village is located is also quite enclosed by trees. There are wide views across the village from the high ridge to the north and back across the village to the St Germans river beyond from Crafhole (the largest settlement in the parish).
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village is visible as a whole within the general agricultural landscape but it holds no dominant landscape presence, although the church tower is visible further afield.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views within the village/Conservation Area are screened by the trees and hedges which give the settlement its enclosed feel. It is not particularly sensitive to wider landscape views.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is well over 4km away and will not stand in the landscape context of the village nor frame any important views. The turbine would be visible in the distance when views over the village are achieved from higher ground to the north-west.
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

Asset Name: Cremyll		
<i>Parish:</i> Maker-with-Rame		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> good overall	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 4.4-4.9km
<i>Description:</i> Small port and fishing village on the edge of Mount Edgecumbe Park. Commercial fishing boat premises, a small pub and rows of cottages form the sea front, with a historic boat yard to the west, around the headland, within a small cove. There are nine Listed buildings/structures in all within the village; whilst other Listed structures within the Registered Park and Garden frame views.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> At the base of a gentle north-east facing slope, on the terminus of the rocky headland, at the water's edge.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located along a narrow seafront, framed by railings and stone walls, with a pier/landing to the east end and the dock/boat yard to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> To and from Devonport and Mount Wise. There are also key views to and from Royal William Yard. Otherwise there are expansive river estuary views up the Hamoaze and down towards Drakes Island.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The small village is visible as part of the river estuary landscape but has no wider presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The village and boat yard would be sensitive to significant changes in the river estuary landscape and views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the village and the parkland woodlands rising up the slope behind will screen views to the turbine from the other side of the river, when looking across to the village.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible		

Asset Name: Devonport Plymouth		
<i>Parish:</i> City of Plymouth		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> mixed, fair/good overall	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 4.9-5.7km
<i>Description:</i> Historic Naval dockyards district of the city, occupying the Mount Wise headland. Formerly a separate village the settlement grew in the 1700s on the building of a Naval dockyard. A series of redoubts and defences were built around the settlement in the 18 th century, with six barracks for the garrison. The		

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area was known as Plymouth Dock until a petition in 1823 by the residents to rename it Devonport and it was incorporated as a municipal borough in 1837. The area of Mount Wise was laid aside for the headquarters of the docks and Government House was built in 1789/1790.

Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Occupying the fairly level headland of Mount Wise, with the ground sloping south-west to Mutton Cove and rising to the north towards Stoke. There is a general slope to the north-west area, towards the Hamoaze and Dockyards.

Setting: The historic district lies between the dockyards along the east banks of the Hamoaze water and the rocky headland of Mount Wise which projects into the Tamar, occupied by Admiralty House. The setting of the Conservation Area is streets of numerous Grade II and Grade II* Listed, surviving 18th and 19th century houses, institutions, chapels, public buildings and monuments. The wider setting is extensive 20th century naval housing and post-1945 developments. This area is undergoing comprehensive regeneration with new buildings, houses and shops being constructed around the surviving historic elements. Key buildings within this district are the Devonport column, Oldfellows Hall, Guildhall and Market Hall.

Principal Views: Key views on the approach to the district via Park Avenue, from either Morice Town or Stonehouse. There are important inward views from the settlements of Torpoint, Millbrook and Cremyll. Visual links between Mount Edgecumbe, Devonport Park and Mount Wise Park. Inner views within the district are along important historic streetscapes, such as: James Street, Monument Street, Duke Street, Kerr Street, Mount Street, George Street, Chapel Street and The Square.

Landscape Presence: The Mount Wise headland and associated Devonport area are part of the complex riverscape, estuary and cityscape views around Plymouth Sound. Some elements like the Kerr Street Monument, Admiralty House on Mount Wise, The Scott Memorial and redoubt in Mount Wise Park have wider landscape individual presence in their own right.

Sensitivity of Asset: The historic streetscapes within Devonport are enclosed by buildings, the park views across the Sound will be sensitive to changes and additions. The Admiralty House complex is sensitive to changes or interruptions in its views to Mount Edgecumbe Park and, for historic defensive purposes, interruption in views across the Sound. The docklands are sensitive to changes in their riverscape views and interruption in the visual links to the various headland defences to the docks.

Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would stand on the Rame peninsula and frame skyline views. It would be visible from Mutton Cove and the Devonport lines, the defences and Mount Wise, including the Listed Buildings. The turbine would also frame the skyline behind views to Mount Edgcumbe. Views from the core streets of the conservation area would not be affected.

Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor

Asset Name: Stonehouse, Plymouth		
<i>Parish:</i> City of Plymouth		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> good overall	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 5.4-6.3km
<i>Description:</i> East Stonehouse was a separate village subsumed into Plymouth. From the 17 th to 19 th century the area developed as home to the professional classes of Plymouth, as well as many of the admirals based in Devonport. The area is bordered to the north by Union Street, built across the former marshes and in the 19 th century this developed in to the centre of the nightlife of the wider city, with public houses and music halls. Significant 18 th and 19 th century military and naval buildings occupy the Stonehouse peninsula; most notably; Royal William Yard, Royal Marine Barracks, Royal Naval Hospital and Stonehouse Barracks. Millbay, with its large harbour and park, was a gentry recreation area with the Georgian assembly rooms and Globe Theatre, both Grade II*.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Stonehouse occupies a peninsula and wraps around Millbay harbour. A slight ridge runs north-south down the peninsula, with a gentle slope to the west, rising to a prominent knoll to the south-east end of the peninsula.		
<i>Setting:</i> The main Conservation Area encompasses part of the Stonehouse peninsula, framed to the west by the modern boat yards of Stonehouse Creek and to the east by the harbour and marina of Millbay.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views within the Conservation Area are along the main streetscapes. Key streets are		

Emma Place, Caroline Place, Durnford Street, Admiralty Street, Barrack Place, George Place, Millbay Road, Cremyll Street and Wyndham Square with St Peters Church. There are important views between the main residential areas and Royal William Yard and across to and from Millbay to the artillery tower on Eastern King Head. There is a key view from Millbay Pier to Stonehouse, Eastern King Point and King William Yard beyond. There are important views across the Sound to Mount Edgcumbe and up the Hamoaze, to Mount Wise, Devonport and beyond to Torpoint.

Landscape Presence: The majority of the Conservation Area is subsumed into the wider cityscape with no individual presence. Royal William Yard has significant presence within the river estuary, both visually and historically in importance.

Sensitivity of Asset: The Conservation Area itself is enclosed and quite restricted in its views. Wider views across the headland and out to the river estuary and general Plymouth Sound landscape are sensitive particularly to vertical additions to the skyline of the headlands.

Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would be visible in views across Stonehouse from West Hoe Park and Millbay Pier. The turbine is expected to be largely screened in views from the Royal William Yard by the woodlands of Edgcumbe Park.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible to negative/minor** on general landscape views.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Granite archway and wall to Nos 15 and 17 (Kingsleigh House)		
Parish: Saltash	Within the ZTV: YES	
Designation: Grade I	Condition: fair	Distance to Turbine: 6.7km
<i>Description:</i> Granite archway and wall, probably 17 th century. Four-centred arch set in crenellated boundary wall. Granite horse trough built-in above a flower pot. Two acorns carved into rear of the archway.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a mid east and south-east slope, on the west banks of the river Tamar.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the upper end of Culver road, the archway is set in a garden boundary wall and is framed on all sides by historic houses of 18 th and 19 th century appearance, which line both sides of the road.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are restricted to the roadscape of Culver Road.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The arch and wall are a visual element along the roadscape but hold no landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is wholly enclosed within its urban setting and does not relate to the wider landscape.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would not be visible from the asset, or within wider views through its setting.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Neutral		

Asset Name: St Germans		
Parish: St Germans	Within the ZTV: NO	
Designation: CA	Condition: Good	Distance to turbine: 6.4-8.3km
<i>Description:</i> The village of St Germans, with the Port Eliot estate, Registered Park and Garden, ruins of an early-medieval priory and port, and a 19 th century station.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located in a steep narrow valley combe which drops east, to the River Tiddy valley. The landscape context of the Conservation Area is this valley landform.		
<i>Setting:</i> The village is set in a valley, on the southern and south-western edge of the large Registered Park and Garden of the Port Eliot Estate.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are focused along the key streets in the village; Fore Street, Bag Lane, Mill Lane and Newport. There are also key views down the valley towards the river and Port Eliot and		

views across the valley between the houses, particularly between the rows of almshouses along Bag Lane and the former estate and semi-industrial buildings opposite at Newport. Church Street stretches past St Germanus and up to the Vicarage, Stables and Station. This has key glimpses across the landscaped parkland.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village and Conservation Area are tucked down into the valley and although dominant in the valley and highly visible from the wider River Tiddy valley there is little wider landscape presence.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The communal and aesthetic value of the village, church and estate is largely inwardly focused within the valley. The Conservation Area and individual assets within it are sensitive to any changes within this landscape context, but not a distant turbine.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine does not stand within the landscape context.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i>

Asset Name: Barbican (and Hoe) Conservation Area		
<i>Parish:</i> City of Plymouth		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> CA	<i>Condition:</i> mixed, fair overall	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 6.5-8km
<i>Description:</i> The Barbican includes the greater part of the historic core of Plymouth that survived wartime destruction and post-war redevelopment, and defines much of the historic town as it developed from the late 13 th to the 18 th century. The Conservation Area contains 105 buildings (or groups of buildings) which are Listed, and two Scheduled Ancient Monuments. A further 68 buildings have been identified as making a positive contribution to the Conservation Area.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The Barbican is the north and west part of the original historical port of Plymouth, lying east of the Hoe and protected by Cattewater and Mount Batten, as well as the Citadel. This area received less bombing than the rest of the historical city and several complete historical streets survive. The area contains the historic fish market and the famous Plymouth Gin Distillery.		
<i>Setting:</i> Waterfront park area of the city, formerly the Citadel Fortress and line of sea defences, now a promenade Former historic port area of the city, within the former city defences.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views within the Barbican area of the city are to and from St Andrews Church, views along Notte Street, Quay Road, Citadel Road and Hoe Road. Other key streets are: Commercial Road, Castle Street, Armada Way, Lambhay Hill, Blackfriars Lane, Southgate Street, St Andrew Street, Princess Street, Firewall Street, Palace Street and Guildhall Square.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The Barbican is now subsumed into the wider modern city landscape, but certain elements like the tower of St Andrews Church, or the Guildhall, have a wider city skyline presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The historic buildings and streetscapes of the Barbican have been significantly altered and modernised after heavy bombing in World War II. There is significant flexibility for change in these areas, whilst protecting the historic elements which have survived.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine stands at a considerable distance on the Rame peninsula and will frame skyline views of that headland, across the Plymouth Sound from The Hoe. Views within the Barbican area of the city are enclosed by modern and historic buildings, restricted to the streetscapes.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Neutral</i> for the Barbican; Negative/minor for The Hoe		

4.8.5 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Church of St John		
Parish: St John, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: GI	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 1.4km
Description: Parish Church with 12 th century tower, early 14 th century (re-built) nave and chancel, porch dated 1605 on site of earlier porch in front of 12 th century doorway. Significant mid-19 th century restoration. West tower, nave and chancel in one, with south porch. Church rebuilt, expect for tower, 1867-68, by William White, in Early English style. Short 2-stage tower, stepped at 2 nd stage. Relieving arch remaining from former west (blocked) doorway, round-headed lancet at first stage north and south, hollow-chamfered. At 2 nd stage, all sides except east have flat-headed lancet with slate bell-louvres. Buttress to north.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located in the base of a river valley, at the confluence with several tributaries, at the mouth of the St John's Lake river estuary.		
Setting: A small churchtown village, set on the west end of the river estuary, at the mouth of the river, in a valley, on the Rame peninsula. The village is focused around the historic church in the base of the valley, adjacent to the stream, set within wooded churchyard and gardens.		
Principal Views: The church and village generally is quite enclosed with the various hedges, and hedgebanks of gardens and field boundaries, as well as trees in the valley.		
Landscape Presence: The church is visible within the western fringes of the estuary but is located down in the valley it is not visually dominant in the landscape.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The church lies in a simple single character agricultural landscape which is sensitive to changes and additions, particular of vertical or kinetic profile, where the shallow undulating landscape runs down to the river estuary.		
Magnitude of Impact: The turbine is very close to the church; it stands on high ground and will frame the church in all views from the Torpoint headland.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate		

Asset Name: Church of All Saints		
Parish: Millbrook, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: No
Designation: Grade II	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 1.6km
Description: Parish church, dated 1893. Nave and chancel in one, north and south aisles with chapels at east ends, south porch and north vestry. Perpendicular style. The nave has a fifteen-bay wagon roof with moulded ribs and bosses, similar six-bay roof to the chancel.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on the steep lower slopes of an east, south-east facing slope, above the river estuary.		
Setting: The immediate setting of the church is the small wedge-shaped wooded churchyard, bounded by stone walls. The setting could be said to extend to the wider settlement of Millbrook, the churchyard is framed by Newport Street, St Johns Road and St Johns Close, enclosed within a mixture of houses, terraced cottages and bungalows.		
Principal Views: There are key views to the church from within Millbrook, e.g. along Newport Street. Views out from the church are restricted, due to the trees. There are views from higher up the slope, over Millbrook, including the church towards Foss Point and the Millbrook Lake estuary.		
Landscape Presence: The asset is a <i>local</i> landmark in its urban setting but has no wider individual landscape presence		

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Sensitivity of Asset: The asset would be sensitive to changes in its setting and landscape context, including views out to the estuary, it is not affected by wider landscape changes.

Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would be visible in the wider landscape up the valley on the high ridge to the south-west. There is no impact on setting, immediate views or views of the estuary.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible**

Asset Name: Church of St. James		
Parish: Antony, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: GI	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 2.4km
<p><i>Description:</i> Parish Church, re-dedicated in 1259; with 14th century tower, and 15th century aisles, late 19th century re-roofing and alterations to some windows. Sandstone rubble, roughly coursed on north aisle, the rest random, granite dressings, slate roofs with raised coped verges and crested ridge tiles with cross finials. 2-stage tower on moulded plinth has diagonal buttresses to west and weathered buttresses to east, with string courses and embattled parapet on corbels. The top stage has 2-light bell-openings to east and west, cusped, single light to north and south. To south, the parapet is stepped up over an embattled stair tower of square plan, string course continued, with lancets, 2 to each stage.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located to the south-west of the St Germans River estuary, on a north-east facing slope above a tributary valley, on the east side of a projecting headland, occupied by Scraesdon Fort.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The church is set within a large churchyard to the south-west of the village core of Antony. The village forms its principle setting, with the wider landscape setting encapsulating the River Lynher Valley.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are from within the village. There are also extensive views to and from the church across the River Lynher. There are tree framed views of the church from the north-east (along the A374). Views to and from the north are more limited given the extensive trees bordering the churchyard on this side, and the topography.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower is a visually prominent feature within the valley and in views from its northern banks.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church would be affected by significant additions to or changes within the landscape context of the village and is sensitive to vertical intrusions within the Lynher Valley.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The church is directly screened from views to the turbine (except perhaps from the tower), but in some views to Antony, the turbine may appear in the background on the skyline.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor</p>		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Church of St. Germanus		
Parish: Rame, Maker-with-Rame, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: NO
Designation: Grade I	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 3.7km
<p><i>Description:</i> Parish church with 13th century origins, largely of 15th century date in a Perpendicular style. Two phases of 19th century restoration, in 1845 and 1885. Consecrated in 1259 by Bishop Walter de Bronescombe, possibly on earlier foundations. 13th century work includes spire, upper part of the tower, north wall of the chancel and north transept. Rededicated in 1321, the south transept is dated to this phase but was then replaced by the south aisle. Late 15th century enlargement of the church, including the south aisle and south arcade, an east window added to the chancel and north window added to the north transept. The rood loft was also extended across the south aisle. The Norman tympanum was discovered in the 19th century and re-set in the west wall of the south aisle and the building was reroofed.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church stands on the north side of the summit of a high ridge, which runs south-west, forming the spine of the rocky promontory called Rame Head.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located south of Rame, on the very end of the peninsula. The setting could be said to extend to</p>		

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the entire promontory, the immediate setting the large rectangular churchyard, bounded by stone-faced banks.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Expansive views over the promontory and out to sea. There are views to the church tower from across the wider peninsula, from Maker, Antony and Mount Edgumbe Park.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower is very tall, with a tall spire. It has complete landscape dominance on this headland, with expansive seascape visual primacy. This is a <i>landmark</i> feature.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church will be sensitive to any additions to the skyline profile of the promontory and also to the wider Rame peninsula. The visual connection between church towers across the headland, i.e. with the Church of St Mary and St Julian at Mount Edgumbe, is especially sensitive to interruption by vertical structures with a kinetic profile.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be distantly visible from the church; this would not have an effect on setting. The turbine would frame views from the sea across the headland, and would have an impact upon the visual prominence of the church tower.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate</i>

Asset Name: Church of St. Mary and St. Julian		
<i>Parish:</i> Maker, Maker-with-Rame, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> Grade I	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 3.9km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church, of Perpendicular style, c.1500, possibly incorporating elements from an earlier chapel. 18 th century alterations with dates on a lead rain water hopper on tower of 1745, sundial on porch dated 1768. Major restoration of 1874 included replacement of granite windows, removal of galleries in the nave, conversion of north transept to vestry and organ chamber and construction of outer south aisle. Plan of west tower, nave and chancel, with north and south aisles along whole length of nave and chancel, and south porch to east end. Three-stage tower on moulded plinth, with set-back buttresses and engaged pinnacles at third stage with granite ashlar parapet, also with moulded string courses. 19 th century slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and scalloped slate barge boards to gable ends. Norman font in nave, brought from St. Merryn, of Bodmin type. 19 th century pews and Edgumbe screen within the chancel. Numerous tablets or memorials of the 17 th , 18 th and 19 th centuries.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The church stands on the western end of a high ridge, the ground falling away to the north and south, rising minimally to the east.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands in an open position within a large rectangular churchyard, on the edge of the Mount Edgumbe estate, framed by trees to the east. The setting could be said to extend to the limits of the parkland. The churchyard stands alongside a carriage drive into the estate.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are expansive views across the headland. There are important views focused along the driveway, between the gate piers, to and from the church. There are views to and from Mount Edgumbe House to the church tower. There are wide views to the tower from the villages of Antony, Millbrook, Torpoint and across from Devonport and the Hoe Park.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower holds complete <i>landscape primacy</i> on the high ridge, the church as a whole is a <i>landmark</i> , with considerable skyline profile.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church would be sensitive to any additions in its landscape context, specifically vertical structures which could challenge its skyline profile.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visually intrusive but would not challenge the primacy of the tower on the headland itself. The setting of the church and its experiential value would be unaffected. Wider views across the peninsula, including the church tower, would include the turbines blades rotating in the distance.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate</i>		

Asset Name: Church of St. Philip and St. James	
<i>Parish:</i> Antony, Cornwall	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES

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<i>Designation:</i> Grade II*	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 4.2km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church, built, 1863-65 by William White, steeple built in 1870-71 to original designs by White. West tower, nave and chancel, north aisle, north transept and north organ chamber, south porch. A three-stage tower, with angled buttresses, weathered, with finials to tops at third stage, plinth and string courses. Second stage has quatrefoil lights, third stage has two-light bell-openings with central shaft with foliate capital, pointed arches and hood mould, corbelled cornice above. Octagonal stone spire with crocketed pinnacles, two-light gabled dormer each side at base with pointed arched lights and cross finials, four upper lucarnes and weathervane.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper shallow north-facing slopes of the headland.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church stand in a small hamlet called Maryfield, on the edges of the Antony Estate, adjacent to the main drive to Antony House. The church is framed by a small paddock and the main carriage drive to Antony House to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views across the Antony Estate and across the headland to Torpoint and Devonport.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The estate houses, Maryfield House and church form a group on the edge of the Antony Estate, framed by the estate woodlands. The church is a <i>local landmark</i> . The spire of the church is visible wider afield, both on the Mount Edgecumbe Estate and also from Plymouth.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The churchy is sensitive to additions to the landscape on the headland, specifically any challenge to the skyline profile of the spire and changes in their principal views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will not be directly visible from the assets, screened by the woodlands of the Antony Estate. Wider landscape views over the headland would include the turbine framing the skyline profile.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor		

Asset Name: Chapel of St. Michael (Promontory fort, medieval chapel of St Michael's and Second World War radar station at Rame Head)		
<i>Parish:</i> Rame, Maker-with-Rame, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES in part (Boderline)
<i>Designation:</i> Grade II*, SAM	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> c.4.3km
<i>Description:</i> The monument includes a promontory fort, a medieval chapel and part of a Second World War radar station located on the tip of Rame Head. The promontory fort survives as an irregularly-shaped enclosure, defined by steep cliffs on all but its north eastern side where a narrow neck of land connects it to the mainland. The fort is protected by a deep, well-defined outer ditch with an earth and stone-built rampart with a central entrance. The rampart bank was partially built over by 20th century defensive structures which are no longer extant. St. Michael's Chapel's isolated and prominent location, together with the fact that the manor of Rame was owned by Tavistock Abbey in the 10 th century may suggest that the site originated as an Early Medieval hermitage. However, it is not recorded until 1397. The chapel is located on a point where the ground rises to a natural high point within the centre of the fort, it is a small rectangular, stone-built chapel measuring approximately 6.4m long by 3m wide internally with a solid arched stone roof. It has a doorway to the north east with a small lancet window. There is a large east window and further windows to the south and west. Internal niches suggest that there might have been an upper chamber in the western end. It was subsequently used as a lighthouse, beacon and watchtower. It is noted as an important sea-mark in early maps. The building was in use as a sheep house by 1824 and restored in the 1880's. A concrete platform abutting the chapel is the surviving remains of a radar station established at Rame Head in June 1940 to provide early warning of low flying enemy aircraft approaching Plymouth during the Second World War.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the isolated headland of Rame Head.		
<i>Setting:</i> Rame Head and the entire peninsular and surrounding seascape form the setting for the chapel and promontory fort.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views afforded from this promontory are therefore integral to the significance of the asset, both from the asset and towards the asset from the sea. The chapel in particular is an important		

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marker from the sea. When viewed from the sea, the turbine will not be immediately present in the view given the distance the turbine is situated and the topography, however it will form part of the wider panoramic views both from along the coast to the west and the sea.

Landscape Presence: The chapel is a notable landmark visible within coastal and sea views for large distances. The fort and radar station have little wider visibility, but are located on such a prominent headland as to afford them more significant presence than the surviving remnants and earthworks have.

Sensitivity of Asset: The fort and chapel are highly sensitive to additions to the landscape on the headland, specifically any challenge to the views of the chapel from the sea.

Magnitude of Impact: The turbine blade tips will be visible in views back along the coast from parts of the fort (see Photomontage location 8), and the moving blades will be a visual distraction. However the ability to understand why this location was chosen as a defensive and religious site will not be diminished and although the turbine will be visible in places and a kinetic distraction, it will not be so dominant as to completely remove the value of the setting to the significance of the assets.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negative/minor to negative/moderate** given the sensitivity of the assets

<i>Asset Name:</i> Church of St. Mary		
<i>Parish:</i> Sheviock, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good overall	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 4.6km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church with 13th Century tower, early 14th century nave, chancel, north and south transepts. In late 15th century, the north transept was replaced by a north aisle with porch. Chancel restored 1850 and nave and rest of church 1871, by G.E. Street. Slatestone rubble, in larger blocks in north aisle and north porch. Stone dressings in metamorphic stone of the 13th and 14th century fabric, granite in the 15th century, limestone in the 19th century restoration. West tower, in 2 stages, unbuttressed, with spire. To west a granite lancet set low, and small limestone carved head set above; the 2nd stage is stepped back, with a lancet in metamorphic stone with bell louvres and relieving arch to each side. Octagonal broach spire in rubble with broaches set back at corners over cornice, with small lucarne in metamorphic stone at 4 alternate sides. Top of spire rebuilt circa early 19th century in granite ashlar with finial and weathervane.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on slight south-east slopes, south of the St Germans River, on the south side of a high ridge. The village stands at the head of a valley combe which drops to the Wacker Lake Estuary which then adjoins the St Germans/Lynher River.		
<i>Setting:</i> The church is set within an enclosed churchyard, lined with mature trees, within a small and wooded churchtown settlement comprised mostly of rows of 18 th and 19 th century-style cottages.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views around the church are restricted by trees but there are important roadscape views along the A374. The valley generally is quite enclosed by trees. There are wide views across the village from the high ridge to the north and back across the village to the St Germans river beyond from Crafthole.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The village is visible as a whole within the general landscape but it holds no dominant landscape presence, although the church tower is visible further afield, although not as a landmark.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views from the church are screened by the trees and hedges. It is not particularly sensitive to wider landscape views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine is well over 4km away and will not stand in the landscape context of the village nor frame any important views. The turbine would be visible in the distance when views over the village are achieved from higher ground to the north-west.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to Negative Minor		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

<i>Asset Name:</i> Church of St Stephen	
<i>Parish:</i> St Stephens, Saltash, Cornwall	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES

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<i>Designation:</i> Grade I	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 6.1km
<i>Description:</i> 15 th century church, some elements Perpendicular in style, with 13 th century origins. The church is built of local stone with three aisles, five bays and a tall, three stage north-west tower, with angled stair turret to north, and set back buttresses and crenellations. 19 th century slate roof. Gabled vestry to the north-east and gabled south porch with moulded archway. Waggon roofs to the interior, Norman font, some elaborate 16 th /17 th century monuments, numerous wall monuments and a 19 th century Gothic reredos. Until 1881 this was the Parish Church of Saltash although a mile from the centre.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the west side of a high ridge, on the upper west-facing slopes. A steep valley to the west carries the Forder Lake watercourse down to the Lynher river estuary to the south.		
<i>Setting:</i> The immediate setting extends to the large rectangular churchyard, framed by trees to the north and east. A large churchyard extension runs down the slope to the south-east. The wider setting extends to the St Stephens churchtown, now part of the wider settlement of Saltash.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> There are views across Saltash but the principle views are across and through the Lynher River estuary, to and from the building. There are key views up to the church from Forder, the valley to the west and Trematon Castle.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church tower has a skyline profile, but the church is somewhat subsumed in views by the wider settlement.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to challenges to its skyline profile and to interruption of its views to and from the estuary and in visual links with Trematon.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be distantly visible on the Rame peninsula and appear in views (from the tower) in that direction.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

<i>Asset Name:</i> Parish Church of St. Nicholas and St. Faith		
<i>Parish:</i> Saltash, Cornwall	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES	
<i>Designation:</i> Grade I	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 6.8km
<i>Description:</i> Parish Church, with Norman origins, remodelled in the 14 th and 15 th centuries. Plan of nave and north aisle, of five bays, Perpendicular in style. Gabled south porch with early 17 th century doorway with moulded labels, carved spandrels and niche over. Blocked Norman south door, roughly central with blind tympanum. Large gabled 15 th century chapel to south. Squat, square tower, of two stages. To the interior there are double plastered wagon roofs. Square plan font removed from Wedgeworthy Farm.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on mid east-facing slopes, on the west banks of the Tamar river.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in an urban setting, within Alexandra Square, framed by rows of 18 th and 19 th century cottages to the north and south, the 'Railway Hotel' to the west.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views across the square, to and from the church and expansive views down to the river estuary and Saltash bridge.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The church is visually dominant within the square but holds no wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The church is enclosed within an urban landscape, less connected to the wider countryside. It would be affected by significant additions/changes in views to the estuary.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine may be distantly visible in the background in wider landscape views across Saltash from the eastern banks of the Tamar.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

<i>Asset Name:</i> Church of St Germanus		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans, Cornwall	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No (borderline)	

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<i>Designation:</i> Grade I	<i>Condition:</i> excellent	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 7.2km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church, with 12 th century origins, consecrated in 1261. The church was extended in the 15 th century and rebuilt partially in 1888. Plan of nave and chancel in one; two west towers, with south west porch, north transept and vestry. The nave has a porch under a gable at the west end, with fine Norman door. Tower to south west in 3 stages, with string courses and embattled parapets, pilasters at first and second stages, round arched lancets, dated 1781. Tower to north west in 3 stages, with clasping buttresses at first and second stage rising to broach to the top octagonal stage with embattled parapet. Royal Arms dated 1660 in south aisle. Numerous 17 th , 18 th and 19 th century monuments.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the lower slopes, on the south side of the valley of a tributary of the River Tiddy. The turbine will not stand in the valley landscape context.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located in the churchtown of St Germans, in a ribbon development which extends south-east out of the village. Standing in a walled churchyard, terraced into the slope; the church is framed by Grade I Listed Port Eliot House to the north. The churchyard is accessed via a decorative lych gate along Church Street.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Key views are along the driveway to Port Eliot House. There are also important views to and from the church and house within the parkland and the river valley beyond.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The grouping of Port Eliot House and the Church are the focus of the valley and parkland. The church and house are set in a sheltered position, so do not hold wider landscape presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The setting of the asset and key views would not be affected by the turbine. The evidentiary and aesthetic value and communal value, as part of the St Germans Conservation Area would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> There is not expected to be any impact, the turbine stands over 7km away, but may be visible from the tower.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible.		

<i>Asset Name:</i> Church of St Michael		
<i>Parish:</i> Landrake, with St Erney	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> No (borderline)	
<i>Designation:</i> Grade I	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 8.7km
<i>Description:</i> Parish church, with 13 th century origins, Perpendicular style. There are significant late 14 th century, mid C15 and later C15 additions and alterations; and a comprehensive late 19 th century restoration. Nave and chancel of late 14 th century to early 15 th century, with a south porch. West tower, of mid 15 th century, with later 15 th century north arcade, north aisle and north porch. Three-stage tower with setback buttresses, string courses and embattled parapet, on chamfered plinth in greenstone. String course to parapet has mask gargoyles, battlements partially rebuilt in 19 th century with granite coping, pinnacles with crocketed obelisk finials, weathervane. Plastered interior walls, with 19 th century wagon roofs. Ogee piscina in south wall and trefoil headed piscina in south wall. 12 th century font, of Altarnun type, in granite. Some fine monuments, tablets and tombs, from the 16 th -19 th centuries.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The village of Landrake is set in a hollow between a high ridge to the north-west and a prominent hilltop to the south-east.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located south-west of the main part of the village, framed to the north and east by Tideford Road and Church Street. The church is set within a walled churchyard, standing high above the roofscape of the village.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views to the church within the village are framed along Tideford Road and down Church Street. Views are particularly important along the A38 road, approaching the village from the west. The church tower is generally visible from the valley to the south and south-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Landscape views of the church are wide, with it being a <i>landmark feature</i> .		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The tower is very sensitive to additions to the wider landscape. The spiritual, communal and evidentiary value of the church would not be affected.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be distantly visible (from the tower) on the Rame peninsula to		

the south-west, at almost 9km.

Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible

4.8.6 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 particularly 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).

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

<i>Asset Name: Millbrook Methodist Church</i>		
<i>Parish: Millbrook, Cornwall</i>		<i>Within the ZTV: YES</i>
<i>Designation: Grade II</i>	<i>Condition: good</i>	<i>Distance to Turbine: 1.6km</i>
<i>Description: Methodist church dated 1873. Large auditorium with two-storey porch to front. At first floor, cill band course and three round-arched lights with margin glazing, circular, inscription plaque above, "Wesley 1873 John Waterman, Thomas Jasper". The rear has an apse, and small single storey block attached to right and left for vestry and boilerhouse. The auditorium has a gallery above the entrance.</i>		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context: On the lower south-east facing slopes of a hillside forming the north side of a valley, leading into the estuary to the east.</i>		
<i>Setting: The immediate setting of the church is narrow Newport Street/Dawes Lane, with terraced cottages to either side. The wider setting is the historic core of Millbrook, the church wholly enclosed by streets of historic houses.</i>		
<i>Principal Views: Views are restricted to the streetscapes of Newport Street and Dawes Lane. Wider landscape views across the settlement will include church as part of the roofscape, with its pedimented south front being visible.</i>		
<i>Landscape Presence: The church is dominant within its immediate streetscape, but the local blocking from the other buildings means it has no individual wider landscape presence.</i>		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset: The asset would be sensitive to changes in its setting; it is not affected by wider landscape changes.</i>		
<i>Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would be visible up the valley on the high ridge to the south-west; it will be visually dominant in the wider landscape. There is no impact on setting or immediate views.</i>		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i>		

4.8.7 Milestones and Guideposts

The setting of milestones and guideposts, are rarely impacted by wind developments. The specificity of function, their roadside location and small size usually mean they are experienced and understood within highly restricted landscape contexts. There are four examples which fall within the ZTV, with a further three examples outside of the ZTV but within 2km.

What is important and why

Milestones, guideposts and fingerposts can be medieval in origin, but are typically 19th century (evidential). They are usually associated with the transport infrastructure particularly turnpike roads (historical/associational). They are deliberate constructions, usually of a single phase and usually conform to limited number of functional types; early examples are occasionally seen as visually pleasing (aesthetic/design). They can have symbolic value, but otherwise typically lack communal value.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

Asset Name: Milestone, SX4080152877		
Parish: St John, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: fair	Distance to Turbine: 0.6km
Description: Late 18 th century. Granite monolith with segmental head, c.0.8m high. Deep-cut lettering.		
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Located on the east end of a high ridge, running north-west, to south-east.		
Setting: Located at a crossroads between the B3247 and Withnoe Lane.		
Principal Views: Views are restricted to the roadscape, with limited views to some surrounding fields.		
Landscape Presence: The stone is visible only at the junction, being a small roadside asset.		
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset does not have sensitivity to the turbine, being of a specific roadside function.		
Magnitude of Impact: The turbine will be visible from the junction and within the setting of the asset.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor		

4.8.8 Bridges

Bridges are usually highly visible structures, built by secular or ecclesiastical authorities and as such can be built statements about power and wealth. They can also be found in association with planned landscapes, either as appropriated element or as an integral part of the overall design. Thus it can be said that views to a bridge are more important than views from a bridge, unless they form part of a designed landscape.

What is important and why

Bridges can be medieval in origin, but have often been rebuilt, particularly the parapet (evidential). They usually form part of the transport infrastructure and early examples may relate to a nearby high-status property; they are commonly adopted into paintings as foreground eyecatchers (historical/associational). They are deliberate constructions, usually built in a single phase and repaired thereafter, and usually conform to limited number of functional types; early examples are usually seen as visually pleasing why views from up- or down-river (aesthetic/design). They can have symbolic value, given the role of water to separate territories, but otherwise lack communal value.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Royal Albert Bridge		
Parish: Saltash/Plymouth		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade I	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 6.9km
<p><i>Description:</i> Bridge over Tamar, main access to Cornwall, works begun in 1848, restarted 1854 and completed 1859. Built by I. K. Brunel. The two main spans are 445 ft each and are carried by an ingenious form of suspension - the only one of its kind surviving to carry a railway. The portals on the outer river piers are in pylon style, ashlar faced, with tall elliptical arches in square recesses. The Cornish side has raised lettering above the arch "I K Brunel Engineer 1859". There are, in all, 17 approach spans (on both sides), those on the Cornish side towering above what remains of the inner town on the quay. The bridge is 168 ft above high water mark to the top. It is regarded as a triumph of engineering.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> In the base of the River Tamar valley, spanning the watercourse.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located on the River Tamar, before it widens to the estuary, linking the settlements of Plymouth and Saltash and the counties of Devon and Cornwall.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along the river and across and through the estuary.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The bridge is a dominant visual structure within the Tamar valley; however the complex modern landscape has reduced some its visual primacy. It is a <i>landmark</i> feature.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to significant additions and changes within the Tamar valley and estuary viewscales.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be distantly visible on the Rame peninsula, framing some views south from the bridge down the Hamoaze and in wider landscape views down the Tamar, looking over the bridge to the headland in the estuary beyond.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor</p>		

4.8.9 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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Empacombe windmill; Outer walls at Empacombe		
Parish: Maker-with-Rame, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade II	Condition: fair	Distance to Turbine: 3.8km
<p><i>Description:</i> Tower, original purpose unknown, 18th century. Re-use of some late 16th/early 17th century door and window frames. Circular tower of three storeys. The ground floor has opposed doors with flat heads and relieving arches over, ware moulded granite architraves. Two first and two second floor windows all with hollow chamfered surrounds. Interior shows evidence for floors and stairs, all now gone. Outer walls - Walls to kitchen garden of great house, of early or mid 19th century date. Coped walls about 3 metres in height running around the combe and surrounding the kitchen gardens. Damaged gate piers at south end by Empacombe Home Farm.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the projecting north-east spur of the summit of a high down occupied by Mount Edgecumbe Farm. On the edge of the break of the slope, above the steep slopes to the river estuary. Steep combe to the east.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located in a large agricultural field, framed by estate woodlands to the north and a steep combe with walled gardens to the east, the field wraps around to the south and west. The walled gardens are enclosed within the combe. The wider setting of both is the Mount Edgecumbe landscaped estate parkland.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Expansive views across the estate and through and along the estuary. This tower is visible from the entire wider river estuary area, framed in all views by the estate parkland and farmland. The walled gardens are set down in the combe, framed by trees. Wider views from the high ground above the combe, out to the estuary includes the walled gardens.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The tower is a conspicuous landmark feature, within the estuary and wider afield. The gardens have no landscape presence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The visibility of the tower is such that it is sensitive to any changes in its wider landscape context which incorporates the headland and river estuary. It is particularly sensitive to additions on the headland which would challenge its profile. The walled gardens are of specific estate function and relate only to their former use, with no sensitivity to change outside of the estate.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the north-west. It will not challenge the skyline profile of the tower.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/moderate for the windmill, neutral for the walled gardens.</p>		

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: Smeaton Tower		
Parish: The Promenade, The Hoe, City of Plymouth		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: Grade I	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 7.3km
<p><i>Description:</i> Part of the former Eddystone Lighthouse, built in 1759 by John Smeaton. Erected on the Hoe, on a new base in 1882. The tower was a circular tapered tower of painted granite ashlar; it has an octagonal lantern with glazing bars and ogee-shaped roof surmounted by ball finial and weather vane;</p>		

small, four-pane windows to tower. When this lighthouse was first built it was considered to be an important technical achievement.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper south slopes of the summit of the headland, above the rocky cliffs. Part of Hoe Park, the ground slopes steeply to the south, to the road and promenade, and is terraced.
<i>Setting:</i> Located within the grassed area of Hoe Park, above the promenade, framed to the east by the Royal Citadel and other naval monuments of maritime history, terraces of Listed buildings to the west.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Expansive views across the waters of Plymouth Sound to the south.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Forms part of the key group of landmarks on the Hoe. It is a <i>local landmark</i> .
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to challenges to its skyline profile and is sensitive to additions in its views across the waters to the headlands beyond.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be distantly visible on the Rame peninsula.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible to negative/minor

4.8.10 Military Structures

In most instances military structures were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. 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). 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 taller structures (control towers or water towers). 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

Military structures usually possess a wide range of surviving or related structural elements (evidential), and are usually associated with a particularly conflict and military tactics (historical/associational). Most have little aesthetic value, although of architectural merit, but they retain communal value, which can in some instances be quasi-spiritual (commemorative). For defensive features, the views and setting generally contribute to the significance of the assets.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

<i>Asset Name:</i> Tregantle Fort		
<i>Parish:</i> Rame		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> Yes (borderline)
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII	<i>Condition:</i> good/excellent	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 2.4km
<i>Description:</i> 19 th century Fort (1865); one of the outer line of defences for Plymouth. It is the largest land fort within the Plymouth Defences and was the primary fort for the <i>Western Defences</i> of Plymouth. Irregular 6-sided plan, with gatehouse to south east, keep to east, barrack blocks along south and three caponiers facing west. The principal armament was smooth bore breech-loading 32-pounders. In 1859, A commission was formed "to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom" following the news that the French Navy were building iron-clad warships. The design of the forts was in the hands of the Royal engineers, in the person of Colonel, later Lt. General, Sir W.F. Drummond Jarvis RE.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The fort is terraced into a slight hollow above a bay, on the break of a slope, on the south side of a high promontory above Tregantle Cliffs.		

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<p><i>Setting:</i> South-west of the B3247, the fort is set in an exposed position on rough ground, framed by gorse, situated roughly 360 feet above sea level, with ditches on the east, north and west sides, reverted scarps and counterscarps.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> There are important views across the fort and the entire focus is outwards to the sea. There are views to the fort from Antony and from the St John's Downs. There are views from the fort across the Rame peninsular and in particular to the fort at Scraesdon to the east.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The fort is a <i>landmark feature</i>, having a distinct skyline profile.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The fort has received considerable modernisation, but it is sensitive to challenges to inward views from the sea where it dominates the shoreline, and likewise in its outward sea views. As a defensive feature views to and from the structure and its setting contribute to its value and significance. Tregantle Fort is a significant asset in its own right; however its primary significance is as an integral part of the Palmerston Fortifications and Plymouth's defences generally. The group value of these forts outweighs the significance of the individual asset as it forms the setting of the asset and is vital to the understanding the function and interpretation of the fort.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be a visually prominent feature from the viewing point near to Tregantle Fort (see Photomontage location 5), but probably not visible in views north from the fort towards Scraesdon. The turbine will be in views to the south-east towards the defences at Maker Heights, and will reduce the ability to understand the military functioning of this asset but the views down the Rame Head peninsula will be minimally intruded. The turbine will appear behind the fort and would frame the asset in all (fairly distant) views inwards from the sea and coastline particularly from the west (see Photomontage location 9). The turbine will compete for skyline profile with the fort in some views across the downs landscape and from the sea. The ability to understand the position this fort holds in the wider grouping will not be impacted to such a degree as to be considered significant harm to the asset, and the magnitude of impact is therefore considered to be at the high end of negative/moderate.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/moderate</p>

<p>Asset Name: Whitesand Bay (or Tregonhawke) battery</p>		
<p><i>Parish:</i> St John, Cornwall</p>		<p><i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES</p>
<p><i>Designation:</i> SAM</p>	<p><i>Condition:</i> fair</p>	<p><i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 0.8-1km</p>
<p><i>Description:</i> The remains of a five-sided former battery, 19th century, now used as a holiday park. This was one of the later defences built c.1887 when a weakness was identified in the defensive network, as enemy ships could have anchored off Whitsand Bay and still been in range to attack Plymouth.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Set into the south-west side and summit of a prominent hill called Tregonhawke, above the beach/cliffs.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located south-west of the village of Millbrook, off Military Road. Above the cliffs and shoreline. The hill is a high and prominent visual feature and the ditching and banking of the asset is visible across the landscape, although it is now complicated and impacted by the cabins and caravans which occupy the site.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The entire focus of the former battery was out to the sea, as it was designed for defence. Views back from sea are therefore also important in contributing to the significance of the asset.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The battery has significant physical landscape presence but having been converted to a holiday park, and visually screened in part; it is not currently identifiable as a historic asset.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The extant modern impacts of the holiday park reduce the sensitivity of the asset and the ability to understand this asset. It would be sensitive to additions in its immediate setting or interruptions in the views out to sea and along the coastline to the Rame headland.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible behind the site and frame it in all views inwards from the sea. The current views from the sea can identify the presence of the battery, but the holiday chalets dotted on the cliff face detract from the appreciation of the significance of the asset. The views of turbine in the backdrop will reduce the potential to understand the fort from this perspective but it will not reduce the ability to understand the battery within the wider landscape and the importance of the location to the significance of the asset.</p>		

Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor to Negative/moderate given existing impacts

Asset Name: Two batteries and part of a third at Maker heights called Redoubt No 1, 2 and 3, Barrack Block, Maker Heights Barracks, Guard house, boundary wall and attached ancillary buildings, Maker Height Barracks		
<i>Parish:</i> Maker-with Rame, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM, GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 2.7-3.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> The monument falls into three areas of protection: The northern battery, Redoubt No1 survives as a sub-rectangular platform approx 45x25m, framed by tall ramparts and a moat of 3x6m. The redoubt was designed to hold ten guns. The Soldier's Grave' includes a recumbent slate slab with an inscription dating to the 1790's. There is also a fenced area containing visible surface structures and view to the underground 20th century bunker, associated with the Royal Observer Corps. The central battery, Redoubt No2, partly Scheduled, survives as a five-sided structure, which also housed ten guns, framed by a tall rampart bank and a 9m wide moat. To the north-east are some Listed buildings, not Scheduled. The southern battery, Redoubt No3, survives as a four-sided earthwork, approx 45x25m, of similar construction to Redoubt No2 with a moat of 5-10m wide; it originally housed ten guns. Grade II* Infantry barrack block, later used by social services but now disused. Built by the Ordnance Board between 1804-08; upper floor rebuilt 1859-60. Rubble with brick and granite dressings, front and ends rendered later. Ridge stacks truncated, with slate hipped roof. L-shaped plan with double-depth officers' quarters to the south end, 3 single-depth barrack rooms to each floor. A typical, though now rare 18th century plan, in which officers and men shared the same range. Originally with timber and tile-hung upper storey. Maker was a barracks for over 200 infantry, for a garrison manning the line of 1782 redoubts Nos 1-4. It was built as part of an extended building campaign during the Revolutionary War, to protect Devonport Dockyard. This is the most complete and unaltered example in England of a small garrison barracks from this period, and includes many of the ancillary buildings within a defensible site.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Situated on the western slopes of the prominent ridge of the Rame peninsula known as Maker Heights, overlooking Cawsand Bay and Millbrook Lake.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located south and east of the B3247 on a high open ridge, framed by gorse and scrub, accessed via a track. The redoubts all frame each other, in a curving linear alignment, facing south-west, south and south-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Across and between the alignment of batteries, their associated Listed buildings. The main focus is out to the sea, to the south, south-west and east, due to the defensive design and former function.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> These are important military sites in the landscape. However it is the associated historic buildings which have most presence. The batteries are rather overgrown with gorse, reducing their visibility.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Views between the batteries and out to the sea are sensitive. The assets are also sensitive to any additions to the skyline along the ridge of ground they occupy. Each is a significant asset in its own right; however their primary significance is as an integral part of Plymouth's defences generally. The group value of these forts outweighs the significance of the individual asset as it forms the setting of the asset and is vital to the understanding the function and interpretation of the fort.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be visible from the assets and their surround (see Photomontage location 6) and will frame inward views to the peninsula from the south-east c.8km from the turbine, at which distance the assets cannot be identified. The principle views would not be impacted.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor to negative/moderate</i>		

Asset Name: Scraesdon Fort		
<i>Parish:</i> Antony, Cornwall		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII	<i>Condition:</i> unknown/presumed fair	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 2.7-3.1km
<i>Description:</i> 19 th century Fort, designed in 1859 and works completed in 1865. An irregular five-sided fort		

with entrance to the south east; surrounded by a moat. There were twenty-seven guns mounted on the ramparts; the ramparts covered by earth on the northern side to prevent the interior work being seen from high ground on the opposite side of the Lynher River. Barracks/store rooms around inner sides of walls. The design of the fort was under the Royal Engineers, in the person of Colonel, late Lt General, Sir W.F. Drummond Jarvis RE. Scraesdon Fort, like Tregantle Fort was one of the outer lines of forts defending Plymouth.
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the summit of a low ridge to the south of the Lynher River, with the ground falling steeply to the west, to a narrow river inlet; and sloping gently to the north to the river's edge.
<i>Setting:</i> The fort is enclosed by, and covered by, trees and surrounded by fields and parkland woodlands.
<i>Principal Views:</i> Would formerly have been across and along the Lynher River, which the fort was designed to protect.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The fort would have been dominant in its immediate surroundings but was partially screened from further afield and from views from the river, as part of its defensive function.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes within the River Lynher riverscape views and to additions to its landscape context or in views across the Antony Estate.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine stands c.3km away on high ground. There is not expected to be any direct inter-visibility, but wider landscape views to the Rame peninsular would be framed by the turbine.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

<i>Asset Name:</i> Battery with royal commission fortifications called Redoubt 5 at Maker Heights		
<i>Parish:</i> Maker-with-Rame		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 3.2km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as a roughly-rectangular structure. Defined by stone-faced ramparts and an outer gorge up to 6m deep with interior structures including a gatehouse, barracks and musketry loops. These protected the (now missing) bridge, concentrated on the eastern side of the battery, with gun emplacements on the other flanks. The battery was built as a temporary feature in 1779 for the War of American Independence, to protect the four redoubts of the Maker Line. It was made permanent in 1782-3, intended to form a bastion for a larger fort which was never built. In 1787 - 91 the redoubt was strengthened by stone revetments, a loop holed barracks along the gorge and gun platforms.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the break of a steep north-west slope, above an estuary inlet known as Millbrook Lake.		
<i>Setting:</i> North above the B3247, now framed by Clarrick Woods, enclosed within a large field.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> River and estuary views across to Torpoint and Devonport and views south and south-west across the batteries on the Rame peninsula.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The fort is visible as earthworks with a stone revetment bank, within the agricultural fields; it is visually prominent along the ridge to the south, screened to the north with no wider presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to disruption of the views across the ridge to the batteries which it was designed to protect and to changes/additions to its landscape context and across the river estuary.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be visible to the south-west, visually intrusive to the wider views but not standing within the landscape context of the asset.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor		

<i>Asset Name:</i> Cawsand Fort	
<i>Parish:</i> Maker-with-Rame	<i>Within the ZTV:</i> NO

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII	<i>Condition:</i> fair	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 3.3-3.4km
<p><i>Description:</i> The monument includes the remains of a late-18th century battery, superseded by and incorporated within a mid-19th century fort and battery with associated glacis. A pair of granite set gun platforms within the fort provide the only visible remains of the battery of 1779, although below ground remains will survive. The fort of 1860 includes a substantial loopholed curtain wall of monumental limestone ashlar. This survives for most of its entire circuit, defining an area roughly triangular in shape. Entry was gained by way of two entrances, through the north and south walls. The main entrance to the fort was approached by a curving trackway on its north-west landward face. This wall was defended by a pair of musketry canopiers at the northern corner, a further two along the sea face, and another at the south corner. The landward face had the additional protection of a loopholed bastion, demi-bastion, and a dry moat which is now infilled over much of its length. Inside the fort are seven gun positions on the seaward face, most retaining elements of their racer rails and two retaining central pivots of reused cannon. Mounted on top of the cavalier are four granite gun platforms, revetted with brick walling, facing the landward side of the fort and thus placed to cover the glacis and hillside to the west. The southern curtain wall of the fort has incorporated on its inner face a row of barracks, which are Grade II Listed, and have been converted into dwellings, as has the demi-bastion and caponier on the south west corner.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument is situated at the eastern end of a spur, on a south and east facing slope. The spur lies between the villages of Kingsand and Cawsand overlooking Cawsand Bay.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> A road runs around from the north east to the south, linking the villages. Open fields lie to the west. The immediate surroundings are grassed lawns and there is a monument, to the east.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> The focus of the fort and its design are views across Cawsand Bay and out to the sea, to and from the fort, due to its former defensive function.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The fort is visible on the ridge, and is a <i>local landmark</i>. Its stone walls rise above manicured lawns; however the housing development inside the fort and the growth of the villages up the slopes towards its walls has complicated its former visual dominance.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The fort would be sensitive to changes in views inwards and outwards to the sea. The building retains some skyline dominance/prominence.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine blades would appear distantly behind the fort in inward views from the sea, framing the skyline. There would be no direct effect on setting or outward views.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor</p>		

<i>Asset Name:</i> The Quadrangle		
<i>Parish:</i> City of Plymouth		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> Grade I	<i>Condition:</i> good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 5.4km
<p><i>Description:</i> 19th century Italianate-style foundry, smithy, boiler and machine shop, offices and store (1852-61), by William Scamp and Colonel G.T Greene of the Admiralty Works Department. The external elevations were designed by Sir Charles Barry, with a twenty-nine bay front and eighteen bay sides; strongly-articulated elevations with a plinth, cornice and blocking course. The building is of two-storeys, with a symmetrical square plan originally of two courtyards, with central offices along the west front flanked by stores, side ranges set back with re-entrant corners, containing metal-working shops in the south range and boiler and plater's shops in the north range. The central former foundry is to the east, the millwright's and pattern shops with two large chimneys to the east corners. The beam engine houses are to the north-east and south-east corners, and coal stores are along the rear, later converted to offices.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Situated at the base of a slight west-facing slope, on the east banks of the Hamoaze, at the water's edge; part of the dockyards.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located within the historic dockyard district, facing across one of the large rectangular docks. Located within a mixture of historic and modern structures, such as gantries, dominating the skyline.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across and along the dockyards and across the waters of the Hamoaze to Torpoint.</p>		

<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The complexity of the landscape of the Devonport docks is such that no single building has any individual landscape presence. However, the long frontage of 'The Quadrangle' is a key element in the riverscape views.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The complete historic dockyards are sensitive to changes in their wider landscape, despite modern impacts, due to their immense national historic value.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand on the skyline to the south-east on the Rame peninsula and will frame views over Mount Edגעcumbe and up the River Lynher estuary.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

Asset Name: The Royal Citadel, mid 17th century bastioned artillery defense, incorporation late 16th century fort and 18th century statue on the Hoe		
<i>Parish:</i> City of Plymouth		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 7.4-7.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> The monument includes a late 16th century artillery fort, superseded by and partially incorporated into a mid 17th century bastioned artillery defence, called the Citadel, with associated outworks. The most outstanding example of a 17th century fort in Britain, built to the designs of Sir Bernard de Gomme. The late 16th century artillery fort was partially incorporated into the mid 17th century Citadel. Although much of the walling around the main area of the earlier fort was demolished as the Citadel was constructed, the lower fort, at the south eastern end of the main 16th century fort was retained, and other walls may also preserve the line of the earlier fort's defences. The Citadel was constructed 1665-1675 in response to a perceived threat of war with the Dutch. Charles II wished to secure Plymouth as a naval base, whose town and hinterland was large enough to victual a large number of ships, and which had a large sheltered anchorage. The resulting Citadel was constructed as a six bastioned walled fortification. The wall was backed by an earth rampart. Beyond the wall was a broad flat-bottomed ditch except on the south east side where it was adjoined by the lower (earlier) fort. The surface against the outer side of the ditch was levelled to create a covered way, protected by a raised outer lip from which a long outer slope, called a glacis, descended to the surrounding ground surface. Within the ditch, a triangular outwork, called a ravelin, protected the main entrance to the north; the covered way outside the ditch was enlarged on the east and west to create two assembly points for troops, called place d'armes. A small rock cut harbour was constructed to the south of the lower fort to supply ships under cover of the Citadel. The limestone walls of the Citadel enclose an area approximately 280m east-west by 270m north-south, and survive as an almost complete circuit. Dartmoor granite was used for the quoins on the corners of the bastions, for the sides of the embrasures, and for the cordon, a rounded horizontal moulding running around the exterior face of the Citadel just below the embrasures. There were also granite corbels or moulded supports for sentry boxes close to the top of the bastions, one of which survives on the north east point of Prince of Wales' Bastion. Originally there were stone sentry boxes on the top of the walls at various points around the Citadel. The only portion of wall which has not survived to its original height is along Prince of Wales' Curtain where it was lowered in the 1890s. The walls are capped with turf, except between Bath's Bastion and Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion where it is capped with asphalt above the later casemates. Governor's House at fort, now offices. 1667-75, extended c1770 for the Board of Ordnance; altered mid-late C20. Valued as one of the earliest examples of military accommodation in the country, with contemporary store and guard house.</p>		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The monument is situated on a limestone cliff overlooking the strategically important entrance to the Cattewater in Plymouth Sound.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on Plymouth Hoe, framed by the sea to the south and the park and public areas to the east and west; the city to the north.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are along the coastal city limits, across Hoe Park and out across Plymouth Sound.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The fort holds considerable visual dominance within the complex city views. It is an important and prominent <i>landmark</i> feature.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The fort is very sensitive to changes in the wider Plymouth Sound views and visual		

relationships between the various defences of the city and harbours/docks.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be distantly visible, framing the skyline on the distant Rame Peninsula.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor

Asset Name: Mount Batten 17th century artillery tower, Civil War breastwork and WWII remains		
<i>Parish:</i> City of Plymouth		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> SAM/GII*	<i>Condition:</i> fair/good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 7.8-8km
<i>Description:</i> 17 th century artillery tower of three storeys, approx 9.1m high, 14m in diameter, built on the headland 1645-60 as part of the defences of Plymouth Sound. The tower has a castellated parapet with embrasures for ten guns. It is entered by a modern external stair and has original internal stairs leading to the roof and basement. A Civil War earthwork survives as a slight bank and ditch on the south western side of the seaward slope of the headland. Second World War structures include the remains of two Light Anti-Aircraft gun emplacements and a signal identification panel on the area of the plateau south west of the artillery tower, and two L-shaped anti-submarine searchlight batteries of brick and shuttered concrete construction which survive intact minus their searchlights; just above the high water mark.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The headland of Mount Batten, a limestone plateau, projects into the upper eastern reaches of Plymouth Sound and the Cattewater.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located on the end of the Mount Batten peninsular headland, opposite the Hoe, the tower stands surrounded by walls and other military banks/ditches and defences.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> The main views are west across the Plymouth Sound, over Drakes Island and to the Royal Citadel and Hoe Park, to the north-west.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The tower is a tall vertical feature, on the terminus of the rock promontory, it does not hold primacy, due to the complex visuals of the modern landscape but it is certainly a very visible feature and a <i>local landmark</i> .		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is sensitive to any changes within the wider Plymouth Sound and headland views.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will be distantly visible, on the Rame peninsula, framing the skyline.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor to negligible		

4.8.11 Prehistoric Settlements

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Round on Berry Down		
Parish: Sheviock, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair	Distance to Turbine: 4.4km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as a sub-circular enclosure, defined to the south by a bank, partially incorporated into the hedgebank boundary of the field. The bank is approx. 8m wide and 2.4m high, traces of an outer ditch to the south-west, otherwise the ditch survives below ground.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the north-east edge of the summit of a hilltop, called Berry Down, on the western slopes of the River Lynher valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Located within agricultural fields, to the north-east of Sheviock, on the summit of a hilltop. The banks of the round are partially adopted as a field boundary on its south side. It is framed by Hawks Wood to the north-east.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views across the Rame Peninsular and views across the estuary of the River Lynher		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The round is visible within the field system at relatively close quarters but has no wider landscape presence, subsumed into the pattern of hedgebank boundaries.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes/additions on the summit, or its immediate setting, but is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would be directly visible to the south-east, across on Rame headland, but at some distance; it would be visually intrusive but would not dominate the wider landscape.		
Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/minor to negligible		

4.8.12 Medieval Castles and Moated Sites

Masonry castles, motte & bailey castles, moated sites, manorial sites

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated earthworks that were built during the medieval period (c.1050-1500). These structures were built with defense in mind, and were often constructed in highly prominent locations. They were also expressions of status and power, and thus highly visible statements about the wealth and power of their owners. Minor and major castles proliferated in certain areas due to the chronic insecurity (e.g. due to the Anarchy, for instance). 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. High status manorial sites could also be enclosed and 'defendable', both types of monument could be associated with deer parks, gardens or pleasure grounds.

What is important and why

Other than churches, castles – ruined or otherwise – are often the most substantial medieval structures to survive in the landscape, and associated with extensive buried remains (evidential). The larger and better-preserved examples are iconic and grandiose expressions of political power and status. Most can be associated with notable families and some have been the scene of important historical events, represented in literature, art and film (historical/associational). All were originally designed structures, located within a landscape manipulated for maximum strategic and visual advantage (aesthetic/design). The passage of time has reduced some to ruins and others to shallow earthwork; some survived as great houses. All have been subject to the rigours of time, so the current visual state can best be described as a fortuitous development. Communal value is limited, although the ones open to the public are heritage venues, and the larger ruined examples retain a grandeur that borders on the spiritual/romantic. In the past there would have been a strong communal element. They may or may not retain a curtilage of associated buildings, and may or may not retain an associated landscape park or deerpark.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Ince Castle		
Parish: Saltash, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES (borderline)
Designation: GI	Condition: good	Distance to Turbine: 4.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> A mock castle/defended manor house, built c.1630. Remarkable in plan, style and in its use of brick. English bond brick with stone dressings and hipped slate roof. Rectangular with 4 storey projecting towers at corners with pyramidal roofs above modillion eaves cornices. Embattled parapet. 2 storey continuous moulded cornice with bund over ground floor. Glazing bar sash windows, mostly C18 and reproduction main entrance to west, approached by a long flight of steps to first floor level. In 1988 Ince Castle suffered a devastating fire. The roof and parts of the castle were subsequently rebuilt and a second kitchen added.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the highest point of a small peninsular on the north bank of the River Lynher.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located within a small estate with gardens to the east and woodland to the north, with the River Lynher Valley framing its setting.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views of the house from the drive to the west, and with wide views east towards the Antony Estate and the estuary of the River Lynher.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The 'castle' is a prominent feature from the River Lynher and the valley generally, but holds no wider visual prominence.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes/additions within its immediate setting, and the River Lynher Valley but is less sensitive to wider landscape changes.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine would potentially be visible to the south, but not within the primary views to or from the castle, or its key relationships with the Antony Estate.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor to negligible</p>		

Asset Name: Trematon Castle		
Parish: Saltash, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: No (borderline)
Designation: SAM, GI*	Condition: Good	Distance to Turbine: 5.6km
<p><i>Description:</i> Motte and bailey castle likely to be that referred to in the Domesday Book which states that the Count of Mortain had a castle in his Manor of Trematon. The original motte and bailey castle was reconstructed as a stone keep and curtain wall, probably in the mid-12th century. Only the ovoid shell survives of the keep. A large part of the curtain wall still survives on the west, and smaller portions on the south and north east. The wall was approx 2m wide and 4m high to the parapet walk. Above this, the</p>		

<p>battlements are in places almost complete. The 13th century gatehouse on the east of the bailey at Trematon is "one of the most beautiful and untouched examples of its period" (though its windows have been enlarged). It was defended by 2 portcullises and a gate on the ground floor, with two guard chambers and two loop-holes defending the approach. The curtain wall is also pierced on the north-west by a small, contemporary sallyport gateway.</p> <p>Higher Lodge (part of a group of an important group of buildings within the bailey) built 1807-1808. 2 storeys pointed stucco. Crenellated. Good marble fireplace in drawing room; a number of further original fixtures and fittings; including woodwork. Part of the curtain wall was breached to obtain a view for the lodge.</p>
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the upper east facing slopes of the Forder Valley a tributary to the River Lynher.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> Located above the wooded Forder Valley, surrounded largely by agricultural fields and scattered farms and houses.</p>
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views across a wide area, including presumably over Saltash and the Tamar to the east, as well as views over the River Lynher to the south. Views north and west probably slightly more restricted given topography.</p>
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The stone keep is visible over a wide area and is a prominent feature, particularly within the Forder Valley. The urban growth of Saltash has impinged upon its dominance to some extent, but it still stands in isolation as a local landmark.</p>
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset would be sensitive to changes/additions within the wider landscape, particularly within the Lynher Valley and its estuarine views.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine won't be directly visible from the asset, and stands outside of the landscape context. It may appear in some views of the castle, but will be too to compete with the castle's local prominence.</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible</p>

4.8.13 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 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.

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Bowl Barrow immediately S of the cricket ground and pavilion in Mount Edgecumbe Park		
Parish: Maker-with-Rame		Within the ZTV: YES
Designation: SAM	Condition: fair/good	Distance to Turbine: 4.4km
<i>Description:</i> The asset survives as a high, circular earth mound, 33m diameter and 3m high, with buried ditch. It is partially truncated on its north western side by the edge of the cricket ground and the pavilion.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located close on the summit of a prominent coastal headland		
<i>Setting:</i> Enclosed within Mount Edgecumbe, a Registered Park and Garden, and abutted to the north by a picturesque 19 th century cricket pitch and pavilion, within a large open expanse of parkland.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Views are across the parkland landscape of Mount Edgecumbe, focused by swathes of parkland woodland. The intended riverscape and estuary views are now blocked by the pavilion.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> The barrow is visible as an earth mound in its immediate setting only, it is dominated by the pavilion building in wider views, with no surviving landscape level presence.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Sensitivity to distant visual changes is reduced by the impact of the pavilion.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The barrow is screened by the pavilion.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible		

4.8.14 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

What is important and why

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

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

Asset Name: Antony		
Parish: Antony, Cornwall		Within the ZTV: YES (partly)
Designation: RP&G/GII*	Condition: excellent	Distance to Turbine: 3.6-5.2km
<p><i>Description:</i> Owned by the Carew family since the 15th century, the gardens were developed from about 1710 onwards. Humphry Repton undertook proposals for the site in 1792, parts of which were implemented in the wider parkland, giving sweeping river views through sinuous plantations. A walled garden and parterres were laid out in the later 19th century, possibly to the designs of H. Inigo Triggs. Extensive rhododendron planting took place in the 1930s and much of the garden was replanted and remodelled. The 18th century pleasure gardens extend to 30 hectares. There is a further 100 hectares of parkland and plantations, with circuits of carriage drives.</p>		
<p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Occupying the north-west end of a high east-west ridge on the Torpoint headland and the gentle north facing and north-east facing slopes down to the Lynher River estuary. The estate is undulating, generally sloping northwards towards the river and there are a number of high points including Tomboy Hill and Great Kithill, although views from these are still directed northwards.</p>		
<p><i>Setting:</i> The estate occupies the northern half of the Torpoint headland, framing the confluence of the St Germans River Estuary and Hamoaze. Although not visually linked to Antony it retains an important link with the village, including the Church of St James, and it is considered to form part of its setting, also encompassing the Lynher River and the general rural landscape. It is of note that the wider estate formerly, and to some extent still does, encompass extensive farmland throughout Maker-with-Rame parish, and in close proximity to the proposal – e.g. Higher Tregantle. This farmland is un-designated and generally has no views to the core of the estate; it is not part of the designed aesthetics to the estate although it forms a part of its wider landscape setting.</p>		
<p><i>Principal Views:</i> A series of vistas cut through woodland north of the house and gardens to the Lynher River, while from the riverside walks and high ground such as Jupiter Point there are views across the river to Trematon Castle and to Ince Castle, and up the Hamoaze to Saltash. From the southern edges of the park, near Maryfield, there are some views back across to Torpoint and Plymouth. Key views from the park are linked to those from the house and are directed to the north and to the southeast, away from the proposed development. From within the parkland there is a strong sense of being within the estate.</p>		
<p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The landscaped parkland is clearly discernible in the countryside. This stamp on the landscape has a subtle but consistent presence, drawing the eye.</p>		
<p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The asset is very sensitive to changes in the views which frame key vistas within and across the parkland and from the house. The parkland is also sensitive to changes in the wider landscape as its landscaping is designed to be visible and identifiable.</p>		
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will stand behind the parkland in wider landscape views on a high ridge to the south-west, the rotating blades may appear on the skyline and alter views across the headland. There are few direct views to the turbine from the parkland itself apart from the south-west corner, adjacent to the A374, which is agricultural land.</p>		
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor, raising to moderate for some of its wider undesignated farmland holdings</p>		

Asset Name: Mount Edgcombe		
Parish: Maker-with-Rame		Within the ZTV: YES (partly)
Designation: RP&G/GI with GII House	Condition: good/excellent	Distance to Turbine: 3.4-5.3km
<p><i>Description:</i> A Grade II Listed 16th century house, heavily restored/rebuilt in an 18th century style following Second World War damage. The house is set within an exceptional 18th century landscape park. The site has extensive marine views, and late 18th to early 19th century formal garden and pleasure grounds. The early 18th century park was laid out by Sir Richard Edgcombe, who inherited the estate in 1688. The gardens were laid out in the 1790s in Italianate and French style by the 2nd Earl Mount Edgcombe. The site,</p>		

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

about 205 hectares, comprises some 40 hectares of gardens, 162 hectares of parkland, ornamental plantations, and about 3 hectares of kitchen gardens. The parkland was formed out of a Deer Park in the 16th century. There are a number of late 18th century drives and follies and other garden features designed to add interest within the grounds and views from the house and to take advantage of the panoramic views across The Sound.

Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The parkland occupies the entire headland, with the spinal ridge running from the Maker Heights up the house to the east; the ground sloping away to the south, east and north.

Setting: Mount Edgcumbe is situated on the Rame peninsula, occupying the terminus of a headland west of Plymouth Sound, south of the Hamoaze. To the south and east the site is bounded by Plymouth Sound and Cawsand Bay, while to the north and north-west the site is bounded by the B3247 road which leads west from Cremyll Quay to Millbrook. To the west agricultural land leads along the spinal ridge towards Rame and Maker Heights.

Principal Views: There are expansive views across and through the parkland along the ridge and down the slopes, across the Hamoaze, Plymouth Sound and Cawsand Bay, out to the open sea. There are important views from Cremyll to Mount Wise and Devonport and to Royal William Yard. There are important views back across the estate and towards the house from Penlee Point.

The views to and from Mount Edgcumbe contribute to the significance of the assets as they form part of the artistic value of the site, and the site is the subject of many paintings, including works by J M W Turner.

Landscape Presence: The landscaped parkland is clearly discernible in the countryside. This stamp on the landscape has a subtle but consistent presence, drawing the eye.

Sensitivity of Asset: The asset is very sensitive to any changes in its views across Plymouth Sound and throughout the river estuary landscape. It is also sensitive to changes in inward views to the headland, as the park and house are currently the focus, with the church tower framing the skyline behind.

Magnitude of Impact: The parkland woods will reduce views to the turbine for much of the wider landscape views, but from the Hoe Park and Devonport Park views across the estate will include the turbine behind on the skyline, its kinetic profile distracting the eye (see Photomontage locations 11 and 17). There will be views from the western edge of the parkland and along the spinal ridge occupied by the church and from the cricket fields. The carriage drives and grottos will not have views of the turbines. The introduction of a kinetic element within this landscape will have an impact upon the wider setting of the estate.

Overall Impact Assessment: Negative/moderate

Asset Name: Devonport Park

Parish: City of Plymouth

Within the ZTV: YES

Designation: RP&G/GII

Condition: mixed, fair/good overall

Distance to Turbine: 5.3-5.7km

Description: A mid 19th century public park developed on land rented from the War Department, laid out with advice from William Ponty and, at a later date, by F W Meyer, landscape gardener to Robert Veitch & Son of Exeter.

Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Occupying fairly level ground, sloping slightly to the north-east, to the north and west of the former defensive line around Devonport.

Setting: The setting encompasses the surrounding streets and houses around the parkland with a wider setting of the historic dockyards and Hamoaze.

Principal Views: Key views west towards Torpoint and to the east into and from Stoke (especially Stopford Place. Main entrance is on Fore Street to the south, with limited views in and out of the park in this direction. There are important inward views from the surrounding streets.

Landscape Presence: Little wider landscape presence, except in views from Torpoint, where the 'green space' is very prominent in views of Plymouth.

Sensitivity of Asset: The park views across will be sensitive to changes and additions. However generally the sensitivity is restricted to changes within its immediate setting.

Magnitude of Impact: The turbine would stand on the Rame peninsula. It would be visible (in theory) from within the Park, but given the existing modern impacts and modern setting it is unlikely to have any impact. The key views would not be impacted.

Overall Impact Assessment: **Negligible**

Sinclair Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

<i>Asset Name:</i> The Hoe, Plymouth		
<i>Parish:</i> City of Plymouth		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES
<i>Designation:</i> RP&G/GII	<i>Condition:</i> Hoe – good	<i>Distance to Turbine:</i> 6.5-7km
<i>Description:</i> The Hoe is Historically a large open space above the cliffs of the large natural harbour, with Tudor Fort to the east end, replaced by a large star-shaped citadel in the 1660s. Up to the 17 th century images of two giants, Gog and Magog were carved into the hillside; representations of the Cornish myth of the hero Corin. The Hoe was used as an informal place of recreation during the 16 th , 17 th and 18 th centuries becoming a formal park in the 19 th century. Various important memorials and monuments have been constructed within the park.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on the headland known as 'The Hoe', the Barbican to the east. The ground rising to a high promontory to the south on which is built the Citadel. There are terraces of grand 19 th century houses to the western part of the Hoe, of Grade II Listed status, with streets and squares of similar smart townhouses running away west and north from the park.		
<i>Setting:</i> Waterfront park area of the city, formerly the Citadel Fortress and line of sea defences, now a promenade and leisure area.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Expansive views across Plymouth Sound, to Mount Batten, Firestone Bay, Drakes Island, Mount Edgumbe and Rame Peninsula. Views of the park from along Armada Way also key.		
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Hoe Park and its various monuments are a key visual element of the cityscape, and was used as a key visual reference in the re-design of the city following the Second World War.		
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Highly sensitive to changes within its immediate setting, less so distant changes, except within key views of the Sound.		
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine stands at a considerable distance on the Rame peninsula and will frame distant skyline views of that headland, across Plymouth Sound from The Hoe.		
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/minor		

<i>Asset Name:</i> Port Eliot		
<i>Parish:</i> St Germans		<i>Within the ZTV:</i> YES (partly)
<i>Designation:</i> RP&G/GI	<i>Condition:</i> Excellent	<i>Distance to turbine:</i> 6.7-9.4km
<i>Description:</i> Port Eliot was sold in 1540 to John Champernowne after the dissolution of an Augustinian priory on the site. After various changes of ownership it passed to Edward Eliot, who had the grounds remodelled by Humphry Repton in 1792. The registered gardens comprise a late-18 th century landscaped park and woodland of c.160 hectares, with 19 th century ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds of around 20 hectares, focused around the house. To the north and east the site is bounded by the River Tiddy, a lake and fishpond have been formed by damming a stream which runs in a narrow valley east-west through the site.		
<i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located at the base of a north-facing slope within the river confluence of the River Tiddy valley.		
<i>Setting:</i> Port Eliot is situated immediately north of the village of St Germans and the B3249 road, and to the west of the tidal River Tiddy. To the east and north the site is bounded by the River Tiddy, while to the north-east and north-west it adjoins agricultural land. To the south-south-west the site adjoins properties in the village of St Germans.		
<i>Principal Views:</i> Principal views within the Registered Park and Garden are focused towards the house and church. There are extensive views south-east and east across the site from Great Hill Plantation, while there are also significant views north, east, and south-east from the pleasure grounds east of the house. The Brunel railway viaduct is prominent in views to the south-east, from the pleasure grounds.		

The 12 th century parish church of St Germanus dominates the house in views from the north.
<i>Landscape Presence:</i> Covering almost 180 hectares the site has extensive presence within the wider River Tiddy Valley. The landscaped parkland is wholly designed and shaped by man and the landscaping is clearly discernible in the countryside. This stamp on the landscape has a subtle but consistent presence, drawing the eye.
<i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The designed vistas of the parkland are very sensitive to changes in the landscape, especially the introduction of significant vertical features. The key views of the Port Eliot estate are focused south-east, east and north-east, views west are more limited.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> The turbine will not be visible to much of the estate, especially the principal areas around the house, the pleasure grounds and the River Tiddy valley. There will be distant possible visibility from Great Hill Plantation, across the estate. Several turbines are visible in the wider landscape.
<i>Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible</i>

4.8.15 Historic Landscape *General Landscape Character*

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

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of turbines than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of turbines than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, quarries and other turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual wind turbines is open to question, but as intrusive new moving visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

As wind turbines proliferate, it may not be long before the cumulative impact on the historic landscape character of certain areas becomes **substantial/irreversible**.

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the South East Cornwall Plateau Landscape Character Area (LCA), on the edge of the Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys LCA. The South East Cornwall Plateau LCA can be characterised as an open pastoral landscape with sparse tree cover and dramatic coastline features. The area is associated with dispersed settlement patterns and defensive features along the south coast. The Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys LCA is defined by the extensive but narrow river system. Small areas of flat land are surrounded by water and intertidal land of two wide inlets or basins, St John’s Lake and the St Germans River. The flat open land between the two inlets is a combination of large scale farmland and managed parkland of the Antony estate as well as the urban sprawl of Torpoint. To the south is the wooded ridge of the Mount Edgcumbe estate and this together with the estates of Antony and Port Eliot at St Germans creates a lush wooded parkland area backing the creekside landscape. The overall sensitivity of the South East Cornwall Plateau LCA to wind turbine developments is assessed as moderate, but notes that the undeveloped and naturalistic coastal edge and its immediate hinterland would be particularly sensitive (Cornwall Council 2013b). The Lynher and Tiddy River Valleys LCA’s sensitivity is defined as Moderate-high and that the undeveloped estuary edges and its immediate hinterland would be particularly sensitive to wind turbines (Cornwall Council 2013b). Turbines along with other developments can serve to erode the relative distinctiveness of each LCA. The proposal is very well positioned given the high sensitivity of this landscape and the heritage assets which it encompasses,

however the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **negative/moderate to negative/substantial**.

- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

4.8.16 Aggregate Impact

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

The proportion of heritage assets in this area likely to suffer any appreciable negative effect includes a moderate to high number of designated heritage assets. The assessment for 25 assets or groups of assets is rated as negligible-to-negative/minor or negative/minor. The impact on a further fifteen assets or group of assets; is rated as negative/moderate or negative/minor to negative/moderate. Many of these assets will not have their settings intruded upon, however visual relationships, such as between the various defensive structures around Plymouth Sound are important to their inherent significance. Aggregate impact is therefore taken to be **negative/moderate to negative/substantial**.

4.8.17 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

The visual impact of individual wind turbines can be significant, but the cumulative impact of wind energy generation will undoubtedly soon eclipse this. An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account operational turbines, turbines with planning consent, and turbines in the planning process. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character.

In terms of cumulative impact in this landscape, the proposed turbine would be located c.7km away from the nearest operational turbines, with a small cluster of proposed and existing turbines located to the north-west and with two turbines (one approved and one under consideration) c.13-15km away to the east-north-east (the other side of Plymouth). Cumulative impact is not a particular concern within this landscape and for that reason is assessed as **negligible**.

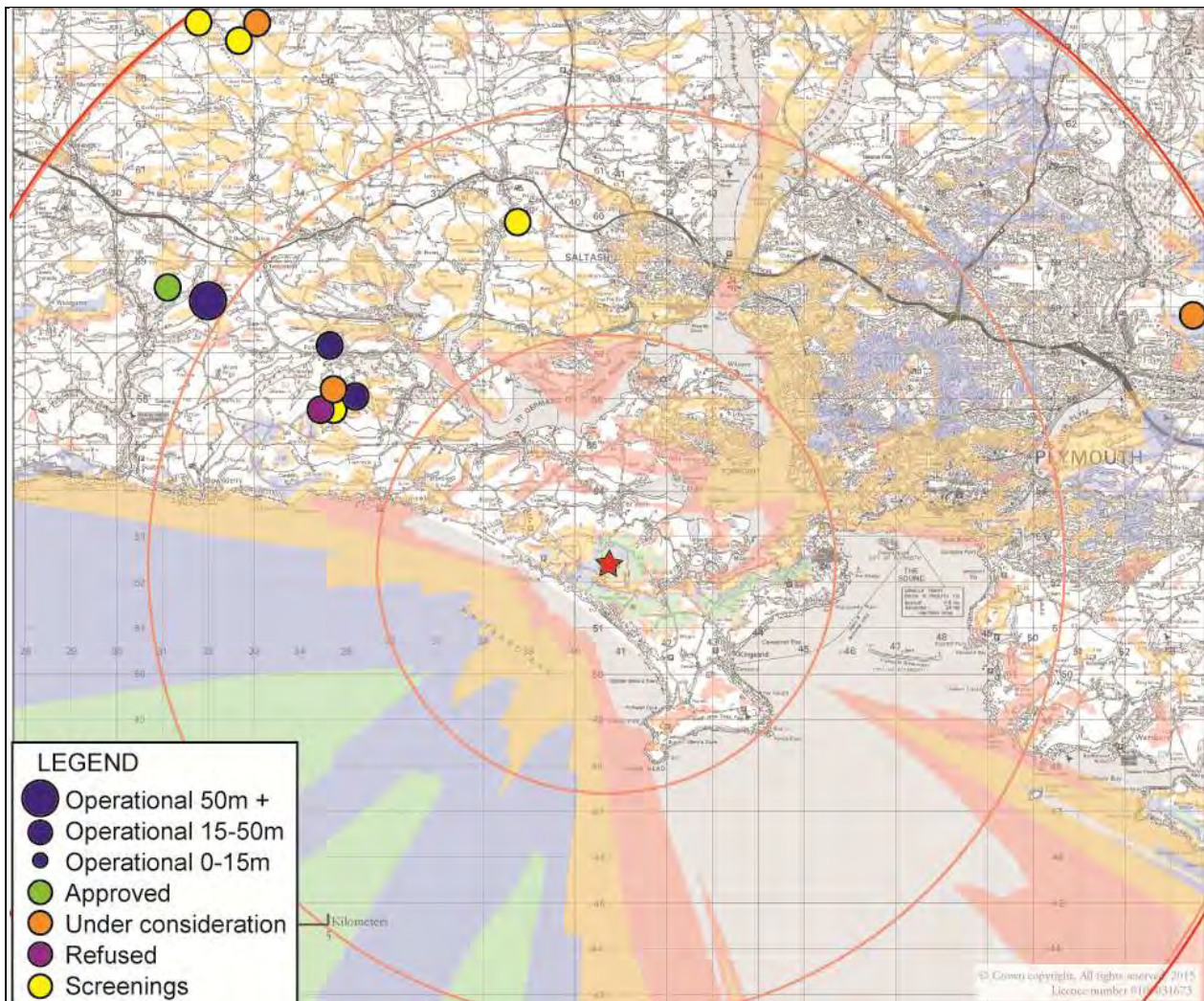


Figure 15: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by Aardvark EM Ltd. and data from Cornwall Council, as of 31.03.15).

4.9 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Distance	Assessment
SAM	CO648	Tregantle Fort	SX3862953339	2.4km	Negative/moderate
SAM	CO978	Whitesand Bay (or Tregonhawke) battery	SX4084151489	0.8-1km	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
SAM	CO832	Two batteries and part of a third at Maker heights called Redoubt No 1, 2 and 3	SX4327751522	2.7-3.2km	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
GII*	469546	Barrack Block, Maker Heights Barracks	SX4349351396	3km	
GII*	61724	Guard house, boundary wall and attached ancillary buildings, Maker Height Barracks	SX4352851370	3km	
SAM, GII	CO649	Scraesdon Fort	SX3924354920	2.7-3.1km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO979	Royal Commission Fortification: unfinished battery at Knatterbury	SX4213850064	2.7km	
SAM	CO980	Royal commission fortifications at Forder Hill including two musketry lines and a road block	SX4258250387	2.8km	
SAM, GII*	CO623	Inswork Chapel	SX4264652739	2km	
SAM, GII	CO833	Battery with royal commission fortifications called Redoubt 5 at Maker Heights	SX4381851959	3.2km	Negative/minor
SAM, GII*	CO646	Holy Well called St. Julians Well	SX4465252172	4km	
SAM	CO314	Bowl Barrow immediately S of the cricket ground	SX4496252688	4.4km	Negligible

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		and pavilion in Mount Edgumbe Park			
SAM	PY654	The West Ropery (site of), South Yard, Devonport	SX4517654196	4.8km	
SAM	PY660	Slip No 1 (the covered slip) South Yard Devonport	SX4515753983	4.7km	
SAM	PY664	The Scribe Board, South Yard Devonport Dock	SX4486454131	4.5km	
SAM	PY945	No 1 Basin and No 1 Dock, South Yard, Davenport	SX4480454422	4.6km	
SAM	CO1085	Ballast Pond at Torpoint 690m W of corner Quay	SX4408354679	4.1km	
SAM, GII*	CO604	Medieval Chapel in the grounds of Shillingham Manor [borderline]	SX4073857244	4.8km	
SAM, GII*	CO267	Promontory Fort, medieval chapel of St Michaels and WWII radar station at Rame Head [mostly outside ZTV]	SX4179548284	4.1-4.5km	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
SAM	29617	Cawsand Fort	SX4332550385	3.3-3.4km	Negative/minor
SAM	CO831	Battery and Royal commission fortification called Grenville Battery	SX4385151126	3.4km	
SAM	CO982	Civil War Fieldworks at Inswork Point	SX4381953353	3.3km	
SAM	CO452	Medieval Chapel at Earth Barton	SX3813756326	4.7km	
SAM	CO613	Round on Berry Down	SX3761355442	4.4km	Negative/minor to Negligible
SAM	26234	Medieval wayside cross at Crafhole	SX3650254205	4.6km	
SAM	CO284	Dovecote 520m NE of Whitsand Bay Hotel	SX6364454134	4.7km	
SAM	24278	Trehan Cross at Trehan Village	SX4044958114	5.7km	
SAM	PY177	Western Kings artillery tower	SX4594653346	5.4km	
SAM, GII*		Trematon Castle	SX4047058731	5.6km	Negligible
SAM	15557	D-Day landing craft maintenance site, Saltash Pier	SX4333358868	7km	
SAM	33071	Mount Pleasant Redoubt	SX4594255757	6.2-6.36km	
SAM	PY946	Eastern King Battery	SX4661653591	6-6.1km	
SAM, GII*	26245	The Royal Citadel	SX4805753879	7.4-7.6km	Negative/minor
SAM, GII*	29630	Mount Batten 17 th century artillery tower, Civil War breastwork and WWII remains	SX4858753222	7.8-8km	Negative/minor to Negligible
SAM	CO249	Cross at Triffle Farm	SX3303054537	7.9km	
SAM	29665	Resolution Fort: Civil War town defences at Friary Court	SX4870054678	8.3km	
SAM	29678	Worth's Cattedown Bone Cave 150m N of Cattedown Wharves [Borderline]	SX4946453615	8.8km	
SAM	29629	Mount Batten: Prehistoric and Romano British Settlement	SX4876053196	8.1-8.2km	
SAM	PY517	Fort Stamford [Borderline]	SX4933852730	8.5-8.6km	
SAM	PY843	Woodland Fort	SX4703959241	9.4-9.5km	
GI	61936	Church of St. John	SX4079153692	1.4km	Negative/moderate
GI	61672	Church of St James	SX3983354586	2.5km	Negative/minor
GI	61966	Church of St. Mary	SX3701755092	4.6km	Negligible to Negative/minor
GI	60392	Ince Castle	SX4013556514	4.2km	Negative/minor to Negligible
GI	61677 61678	Antony House Forecourt Buildings, Walls and Piers attached to the SE of Antony House	SX4176056303 SX4178356280	4.1km 4.1km	Negligible
GI	61699	Church of St. Mary and St. Julian; various GII Listed memorials	SX4463351992	3.9km	Negative/moderate
GI	61888	Church of St. Germanus	SX4262649150	3.7km	Negative/moderate
GI	476411	East Ropery, formerly spinning house and attached retaining walls	SX4518854215	4.8km	
GI	-	There are 14 GI Listed assets at Plymouth Dockyard within the ZTV over 5km from the turbine	SX4608153565	5km -6km	
GI	476516	The Quadrangle	SX4490255661	5.4km	Negative/minor
GI	60462	Church of St Stephen	SX4170058334	6.1km	Negligible
GI	60418	Granite Archway and wall to No 15 and 17	SX4293658782	6.7km	Neutral
GI	60475	Parish Church of St. Nicholas and St. Faith	SX4310858813	6.8km	Negligible
GI	60461 473740	Royal Albert Bridge and 17 approach Spans Royal Albert Bridge (that part in Plymouth Civil Parish)	SX4351558740 SX4366258711	6.9km 6.9km	Negligible to Negative/minor
GI	473235	Charles Church	SX4821654605	7.8km	
GI	473857	The Smeaton Tower	SX4776253799	7.3km	Negligible to Negative/minor
GI	62087	Church of St Germanus	SX3594257751	7.2km	Negligible
GI	62007	Church of St Michael	SX3740260506	8.7km	Negligible
GII*	61853	Triumphal arch at Higher Lodge	SX6185352930	4.3km	Negligible
GII*	61869	Orangery in the Italian garden	SX4547153274	4.8km	
GII*	61866	Tudor Block House	SX4561153173	5km	

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GII*	61733	Polhawn Fort	SX4205449224	3.5km	
GII*	60426	Erth Barton	SX3811256334	4.7km	
GII*	-	There are 20 GII* Listed assets in the Plymouth Dockyards within the ZTV between 4 – 5km	SX4504154401 (Centre point)	4-5km	
GII*	60493	Pavillion to Wearde Farmhouse	SX4214058145	5.9km	Negligible
GII*	476519	Walls and Bollards to Number 3 Basin	SX4487455635	5.3km	
GII*	473233	Church of St. Aubyn including attached walls and walls to the N and S	SX4545954697	5.3km	
GII*	473328	St. Michaels Lodge and rear basement court railings	SX4588655129	5.8km	
GII*	-	There are 10 GII* Listed assets within the ZTV around the Plymouth docklands area between 5-6km	SX4631353787 (centre point)	5-6km	
GII*	60453	Burrell House	SX3960258417	6.2km	Negligible
GII*	473761	HMS Drake Wardroom, Officers Quarters and Mess	SX4499756685	6.1km	
GII*	473329	Belmont House (Youth Hostel) Belmont Place	SX4611155569	6.3km	
GII*	473690	Church of St. Andrew, Stoke Damerel [borderline]	SX4633055001	6.3km	
GII*	473522	Former Royal Naval Hospital water tower	SX4676154819	6.5km	
GII*	473685	St. Dunstons Abbey School and attached frontage walls	SX4687954927	6.6km	
GII*	473680	Sherwell church and associated buildings including Shelly Hall	SX4811355044	7.8km	
GII*	-	There are 8 GII* Listed assets within the ZTV in the Barbican area of Plymouth between 7-8km	SX4804953819 (centre point)	7-8km	
GII*	62119	Orangery with Urn about 12m N and busts arranged to the S, Port Eliot	SX3604357690	7.1km	
GII*	62123	Calf house at Lithiack and stable adjacent to N	SX3588258420	7.7km	
GII*	473646	Mutley Baptist church including Spurgeon Hall and caretakers cottage	SX4837955626	8.4km	
GII*	473601	Manadon House	SX4799358366	9.5km	
GII*	61691	Church of St. Philip and St. James	SX4238956125	4.2km	Negative/minor
GII*	61690	Maryfield House	SX4235656196	4.2km	Negligible to Negative/minor
GII	61913	Milestone	SX4080152877	0.6km	Negative/minor
GII	61934	Withnoe Farmhouse and Withnoe Barton	SX4041852047	0.5km	Negative/moderate to Negative/substantial
GII	61932	Tregonhawke Farmhouse	SX4140951784	0.9km	Negative/moderate
GII	61933	Bee Boles 10m W of Tregonhawke Farmhouse	SX4139551793	0.9km	Negative/moderate
GII	61912	Mendennick Farmhouse	SX4118153244	0.9km	Negative/moderate
GII	61663	Higher Tregantle Farmhouse [borderline]	SX3969552929	1.2km	Negative/moderate
GII	61665	Milestone	SX3924952901	1.5km	
GII	61689	Lower Tregantle House	SX3921253674	1.9km	Negative/minor
GII	61696	Sunwell Farmhouse including barn attached to left	SX3977353711	1.6km	
GII	61695	Nordon House	SX4082553766	1.5km	
GII	61935	Lime Kiln	SX4102953843	1.6km	
GII	61911	Barn with attached horse engine shed	SX4130153328	1.2km	
GII	61929	Church of All Saints	SX4243052447	1.6km	Negligible
GII	61922	Lime Kiln	SX4258752246	1.8km	
GII	61928	Millbrook Methodist Church	SX4234952194	1.6km	Negligible
GII	61915	Venton House	SX4229651927	1.6km	Negligible
GII	61923	Manor Farmhouse	SX4224451888		Negative/minor
GII	61931	39 West Street	SX4205251957	1.5km	Negligible
GII	61924	Milestone	SX4194451931	1.4km	
GII	61675	West Antony Farmhouse	SX4011054626	2.4km	
GII	61676	West Antony Cottage	SX4006254639		
GII	61666	Milestone	SX4022354763	2.5km	
GII	61669	Pound	SX4026754736		
GII	61660	East and west Clift House	SX4022555212	2.8km	
GII	61661	Barn and shippoon 15m NE of Clift Farmhouse	SX4019855226		
GII	61987	The Range and Martini Henry Butts at Trevol Range	SX4225754314	2.5km	
GII	61930	2 and 3 Summerhill Terrace	SX435705664	2.8km	
GII	61926	The Mill	SX4289852440	2.3km	
GII	61920	The Round House	SX4304752177	2.4km	
GII	61919	St. Elmo and Treganna	SX4301452131		
GII	61918	Pointfield and Emslake House	SX4298952107		
GII	61916	Higher Anderton House	SX4291752054		
GII	61917	Piers and walls 35m S of Higher Anderton House	SX4294452018		
GII	61927	Lime Kiln	SX4331252232	2.5km	
GII	61921	Anderton House	SX4317952058	2.5km	Negative/minor

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GII	61736	West Park Cottages	SX4366052213	2.9km	Negative/minor to Negligible
GII	61725	Milestone	SX4305151516	2.5km	
GII	61667	Milestone	SX4162855585	3.4km	
GII	61685	Claircoie 500m SE of Antony House	SX4206956005	3.8km	
GII	61688	Entrance Lodge and gateway	SX4236155952	3.9km	
GII	61981	Loch Lomond	SX4322255054	3.6km	
GII	61763	Empacombe cottage	SX4460653020	3.9km	
GII	61764	Gazebo at Empacombe cottage	SX4460153034		
GII	61768	Empacombe windmill	SX4448152843	3.8km	Negative/moderate
GII	61773	Outer walls at Empacombe	SX4452252813		Neutral
GII	61721	Dexters cottage	SX4414352343	3.5km	Negligible
GII	61734	Tudor Cottage	SX4414752357		
GII	61720	The Cottages	SX4413052350		
GII	61879	Fountain 10m NW of St. Julians Well	SX4464152175	3.9km	
GII	61880	Kennels	SX4464852124		
GII	61727	Milestone	SX4450952075	3.8km	
GII	61726	Milestone	SX4377151808	3.2km	
GII	60469	Shillingham Farmhouse	SX4072757255	4.8km	
GII	60474	Animal drinking trough in farmyard wall	SX4071557275		
GII	60473	Granary W of Shillingham Farmhouse	SX4069957264		
GII	60471	Barn NW of Shillingham Farmhouse	SX4070357284		
GII	60472	Barn W of Shillingham Farmhouse	SX4066557255		
GII	61692	Cross in churchyard of church of St. Philip and St. James	SX4239356113	4.2km	
GII	61693	Gates piers and walls surrounding churchyard of St. Philip and St. James	SX4239256094		
GII	61694	Firleigh and House attached to left	SX4244156014		
GII	-	There are 7 GII Listed assets within the ZTV in the Torpoint area between 4-5km	SX4390955114 (centre point)	4-5km	
GII	-	There are 27 GII Listed assets within the ZTV in Plymouth between 4-5km	SX4502154441 (centre point)	4-5km	
GII	-	There are 8 GII Listed assets within the ZTV in the Cremyll point area between 4-5km	SX4539753313 (centre point)	4-5km	
GII	61852	Higher Lodge	SX4491352922	4.3km	
GII	61774	Milestone	SX4474052721	4.1km	
GII	61775	Empacombe Home Farm	SX4471152617		
GII	61837	Group of ornaments 12m S of Mount Edgcumbe House	SX4529352730	4.6km	
GII	61836	Fountain 12m S of Mount Edgcumbe House	SX4530352727		
GII	61839	Statue of mercury on pedestal	SX4530252722		
GII	61841	Roman funerary monument 12m W of Least Lawn Summer House	SX4532952704		
GII	61842	East Lawn Summer House 40m SE of Mount Edgcumbe House	SX4534252698		
GII	61854	The Lower Deer House	SX4515052535	4.5km	
GII	61859	The White Seat	SX4509652381	4.4km	
GII	61954	Rock Cottage	SX3671354119	4.4km	
GII	61952	Milestone	SX3656754374	4.6km	
GII	61959	Cote Cottage	SX3713355193	4.5km	
CA	-	Barbican and The Hoe Plymouth	SX4813253986	6.5-8km	Negligible to Negative/minor
CA	-	Millfields Union St and Adelaide St, Plymouth	SX4689854418	6.1-6.8km	
CA	-	North Stonehouse Plymouth	SX4701654990	6.5-7.1km	
CA	-	Devonport Plymouth	SX4580854106	4.9-5.7km	Negative/minor
CA	-	Mannamed, Plymouth	SX4862656351	8.5-9.2km	
CA	-	Stoke, Plymouth	SX4602355205	5.6-6.7km	
CA	-	Stonehouse Peninsula, Plymouth	SX4640753637	5.4-6.3km	Negligible to Negative/minor
CA	-	Turnchapel, Plymouth	SX4939853009	8.6-9km	
CA	-	Ebrington Street, Plymouth	SX4849154631	8-8.5km	
CA	-	St John	SX4079353600	0.7-2.5km	Negative/moderate
CA	-	Antony	SX4166256661	2.3-2.6km	Negative/minor
CA	-	Anderton	SX4286152123	2.2-2.6km	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
CA	-	Kingsand	SX4326250563	3.1-3.5km	Negative/minor to Negligible
CA	-	Cremyll	SX4534953462	4.4-4.9km	Negligible
CA	-	St Germans	SX3604357581	6.4-8.3km	Neutral
CA	-	Hessenford	SX3079557389	11-11.5km	
CA	-	Looe	SX2499553601	14.6-15+km	

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CA	-	Sheviock	SX3697455061	4.4-4.6km	Negligible
CA	-	Portwinkle	SX3649454128	5.4-5.5km	
RPG (GII*)	1638	Antony	SX4216456453	3.6-5.2km	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate
RPG (GI)	1030	Mount Edgecumbe	SX4474151807	3.4-5.3km	Negative/moderate
RPG (GII)	5174	Devonport Park	SX4547755189	5.3-5.7km	Negligible
RPG (GII*)	5279	Ford Park Cemetery	SX4765955841	8.6-8.8km	
RPG (GII)	4180	Civic Square, Plymouth	SX4771354370	7.3-7.4km	
RPG (GII)	5152	The Hoe	SX4777153862	6.8-7.6km	Negative/minor
RPG (GI)	1394	Port Eliot	SX3547658820	6.7-9.4km	Negligible
RPG (GII*)	1690	Saltram House	SX5220055636	10.5-13.3km	
RPG (GII)	1686	Langdon Court Hotel	SX5180248873	10.8-11.9km	
RPG (GII)	2381	Catchfrench	SX3058059777	11.8-12km	
WHS	17	Cornwall and west Devon Mining landscape	SX4211665500	12-15+km	
-	-	Historic Landscape	-	-	Negative/moderate to Negative/substantial
-	-	Cumulative Impact	-	-	Negligible
-	-	Aggregate Impact	-	-	Negative/moderate to Negative/substantial

Table 6: Summary of impacts, characterized by Sinclair-Thomas zone: **RED** dominant zone, **ORANGE** prominent zone, **YELLOW** moderately intrusive zone, **GREEN** visible zone. Type in grey for sites that are excluded from the assessment.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that belongs to Bridgemoor Farm, within an area of Anciently Enclosed Land. The walkover survey and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of archaeological significance.

There are 31 Grade I and 30 Grade II* Listed buildings within the ZTV, many of which are grouped in Plymouth Dockyard and Devonport c.5km from the turbine. There are 38 Scheduled Monuments; the majority of which are forts, batteries and other historic defences for Plymouth, for which views across and between were vital for the defensive function. There are 27 individual or groups of Grade II Listed buildings within 3km and three Conservation Areas. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings and Conservation Areas, which fall outside of the ZTV.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance as to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least 25 of these heritage assets (**negative/minor** or **negligible** to **negative/minor**), and have a more defined impact on a further fifteen assets (**negative/moderate** or **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**). Withnoe Farmhouse (Grade II Listed) would suffer a more acute level of impact (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**). There is clearly an issue of aggregate impact (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**), although cumulative impact (**negligible**) is not a concern.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as towards the upper end of **negative/moderate**, however within such a sensitive landscape there are unlikely to be many better locations. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT BRIDGEMOOR FARM, ST. JOHN, CORNWALL

Location: Bridgemoor Farm
Parish: St John
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX4069352393
Planning Application ref: Pre Planning
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: Pre-planning

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) Nick Leaney of Aardvark (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey and a historic visual impact assessment and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance with guidance issued by Phil Coplestone, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed turbine would be located approximately 5km south west of the city of Plymouth in an area characterised as *medieval farmland* on the Cornwall and Scilly HLC, which falls into the category of Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL). There has been little formal archaeological investigation in the immediate area, but the Cornwall HER notes a number of interesting features within the immediate vicinity of the site. These include the medieval settlements of Withnoe (MCO18379) and Tregonhawke (MCO17211) alongside numerous other medieval features for example the early medieval field system and possible chapel at Higher Hounster (MCO44777 and MCO10064). As well as this there are a number of field names which indicate the presence of Prehistoric features including a number of possible barrows (MCO3648, MCO2289 and MCO2145) possible rounds (MCO8326 and MCO8510) and a standing stone

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 To observe and identify archaeological features through geophysical survey.
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Geophysical Survey:

4.2.1 The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of c.2 hectares, covering the fields in which the proposed development would be located. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.3 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.3.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.3.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed (within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.3.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and

Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

- 4.3.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number southwes1-.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum under an accession number.
- 7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

8.0 PERSONNEL

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

Victoria Hosegood

South West Archaeology Ltd the Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH

Telephone: 01769 573555

email: mail@swarch.net

List of specialists

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop The Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service, a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard & Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple, EX32 0QD, mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon, EX32 8LN, Tel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel, University of Exeter, Tel: 01392 722491, c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk

Animal Wendy Howard, Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter, Tel: 01392 269330, w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk

Lithics

Dr Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freesevice.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell, 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN, Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, South Shields, Tel: (0191) 454 4093

Medieval John Allen, Exeter, Tel: 01392 665918

Post Medieval Graham Langman, Exeter, EX1 2UF, Tel: 01392 215900, su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 2 Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's)

Tregantle Fort

CO648 (ALSO A GRADE II Listed Building)

Fort. 1865. Snecked rockfaced limestone rubble with stone dressings. Irregular 6-sided plan, with gatehouse to south east, keep to east, barrack blocks along south and 3 caponiers facing west. The principal armament was smooth bore breech-loading 32-pounders.

The gatehouse has round-arched entrance with rockfaced banded rustication with keystone and lantern overthrow, lettering: TREGANTLE FORT, double panelled studded doors. Bull nose moulding stepped up over parapet over archway with 2 blind recessed shields. Gatehouse has quadripartite brick vaulting with door to right and left to vaulted chambers. Inner archway is plain, round-headed, in granite, with circular stone sentry-box to right with round-arched opening and squint lancet to each side.

EVII letter box set in wall to left. To left of gatehouse, 7 bays with round arches in stonework, each arch over a segmental-headed gun casement with lancet to each side and horizontal opening over; bull nose moulding continued over, with brick parapet and 7 stacks heating barrack blocks. 2-storey ravelin to left end, with 2 gun casements to side at ground and first floor level, one to front. To right of gatehouse, the outer side of the keep has wall ramped up to right and left, with 8 similar round arches in stonework with similar openings, and at upper level, 5 segmental-headed gun casements. Walls to right built up with earthworks. Inside the fort, along the south east range, 6 bays of barrack blocks with round arches recessed, over door with 12-pane sash to each side. Along the southern range, the blocks are splayed, of 3 bays and 8 bays. 3-bay range has round arches, with 24-pane sashes at first floor and doors and 12-pane sashes at ground floor, some blocked.

Main barrack range of 8 bays has round arches, each over 3 sashes, each over 3 sashes at first floor, with cill band course and upper band course, central rectangular opening over sashes; ground floor has central door with overlight and sash to each side in each bay. Parapet and coping with stack to each bay. 2 windows at each end without arches over, and door to each end. This range is splayed back to right end with one and 4 similar bays, than parapet steps down to lower 1½ storey range with 3 and 6 bays of round arches, doors and sashes, leading up to south west caponier. The keep, to the east side, is semi-circular fronted facing inwards, of 2 storeys. The keep has round arches, each over triplet opening, large to centre with lancet to each side, with horizontal opening over. Bull nose moulding over and 12 bays above each with central casement with segmental head and keystone; 3rd bay from east has segmental-headed doorway with stepped head, granite voussoirs and keystone. Sockets remain for drawbridge over ditch, now fixed bridge. Railings along ditch parapet wall.

Inside the fort, intersections of roads have piers on chamfered plinths, with flat top and carved raised crests of regiments. To north west, 2 circular gun emplacements with brick vaulted roofs, shackles to sides and metal circular gun pivot tracks. The parapet is stepped up over these. 3 raised caponiers to west.

In 1859, A commission was formed by Palmerston, "to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom", after the pressure of public opinion following the news that the French Navy were building iron-clad warships. The design of the forts was in the hands of the Royal engineers, in the person of Colonel, later Lt. General, Sir W.F. Drummond Jarvis RE. Tregantle Fort was one of the outer line of forts defending Plymouth. The estimated cost was £189999, but on completion in 1865, the final cost was found to be £189119. The fort was designed for 35 guns, (12 to bear upon the front), excluding the lighter guns for the defence of the ditch. Situated roughly 360 feet above sea level, with ditches on the east, north and west sides, reverted scarps and counterscarps flanked by the western caponiers, Tregantle commanded a very extensive view. The total number of guns at Tregantle was 87. In 1866, Coast Bridgate RA quartered a regular element at Tregantle. In 1882 it was manned by the Garrison Artillery Coast Bridge with only 6 other ranks. From 1900 to 1903, the Infantry Battalion were headquartered there and the unit consisted of 14 officers and 423 other ranks. From 1903, the ranges were used for musketry training. (Sources: Rawlings, K.J.: Defence Works Plymouth Area 1300-1983. 1984)

SX3862953339

Whitesand Bay (or Tregonhawke) battery

CO978

Whitesand Bay Battery was proposed in 1860 but was not constructed until 1887-90 when it was armed with two 6-inch breech-loading guns on Elswick pattern disappearing mountings in the two right-hand emplacements, and three 12.5-inch rifled muzzle-loaders on converted small port with rear traversing slide mountings in the three left-hand emplacements. The work is brick built and is situated on the cliffs overlooking Whitesand Bay. It functioned to prevent warships anchoring off the bay and bombing Plymouth dockyard with high angle fire. The parapet is 12.2m thick at the emplacement and 21.3m thick elsewhere. The ditch is 6.1m wide and 5.5m deep around the battery and is flanked with three caponiers. The battery is in the form of a pentagon and was entered by a drawbridge. Barrack blocks with bomb proof roofs are situated behind and below the casemates (b8, b9, b11). In 1897 the two 6-inch BL were dismantled (b11) and the battery was left empty until 1904 when two 6-inch BL on converted naval slides were mounted, which remained until 1909 (b10). In 1911 the 12.5-inch RML were retained in reserve and dismantled in 1912 (b11), and the battery was probably then used as accommodation for the practice battery (6106.1). The practice battery is sited immediately to the south-west (b10). It was abandoned by the MOD in 1951 (b11). The main features of the battery are intact apart from a single storey building on the ramparts. The caponier tops have been cut down and filled in, as has the ditch in places. The site is now used as a holiday park, with caravans in the emplacements and

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modifications to accommodation to suit its present use (b11). It is shown on the OS map of 1963 (b6) and is listed by Sheppard in 1974 (b7). The site is also recorded as AH269 for the Defence of Britain project. The battery is visible in aerial photographs (p1, 2) and has been plotted as part of the NMP. Caroline Vulliamy of EH suggests that the stone for this battery was extracted from a quarry to the to the NW (PRN72055).

SX4084151489

Two batteries and part of a third at Maker heights called Redoubt No 1, 2 and 3

CO832

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes two batteries and part of a third situated on the prominent ridge of the Rame peninsula known as Maker Heights overlooking Cawsand Bay and Millbrook Lake. The northern battery, 'Redoubt No1 (Royal Cornwall)' survives as an irregular rectangular platform measuring approximately 45m by 25m surrounded by high steep ramparts and a flat bottomed moat measuring 3m to 6m wide. It was originally designed to hold ten guns behind embrasures. Within the redoubt is the 'Soldier's Grave', a recumbent slate slab with an inscription dating to the 1790's, and a fenced area containing the visible surface structures and the underground bunkers associated with a 20th century Royal Observer Corps monitoring post. The central battery, 'Redoubt No2 (Somerset)' is partly scheduled and survives as a five-sided battery. The north eastern part is excluded from the scheduling and contains a number of listed buildings. The scheduled portion includes a rampart bank and up to 9m wide flat bottomed moat. The redoubt originally housed ten guns. The southern battery, 'Redoubt No3 (50th Regiment)' survives as a four-sided earthwork measuring approximately 45m by 25m. It is of similar construction to Redoubt No2 with a flat bottomed moat of between 5m and 10m wide and originally housed ten guns. The redoubts, together with Redoubts No4 and No5 (the subjects of separate schedulings) were built during the War of Independence with America in 1779 as temporary structures which were made more permanent in 1782 and were meant to become a line of bastions for a fort which was never completed. Redoubts No 2 and No 3 were disarmed in 1815 and stone from No3 was used to remodel Redoubts No4 and No5 from 1787 - 1791. Redoubt No1 was disarmed and dismantled in 1896. The guard house and north east boundary wall and barrack block of Redoubt No 2 are Listed Grade II* (61724) and (469546)

SX4327751522

Scraesdon Fort

CO649 (ALSO A GRADE II LISTED BUILDING)

Fort. Designed 1859, work started 1860, completed 1865. Snecked rockfaced limestone rubble with stone dressings.

An irregular 5-sided fort with entrance to south east; surrounded by a moat. There were 27 guns mounted on the ramparts, and the casements were covered by earth on the northern side to act as a screen to prevent the interior work being seen from high ground on the opposite side of the Lynher River about 200 yards away. Barracks/store rooms around inner sides of walls. Flight to steps at north east side leading down to the moat.

Entrance bay has parapet stepped up with splayed openings and 2 lancets; tall round-headed doorway with roll-mouldings and pulleys right and left for the drawbridge, lantern overthrow, double round-headed studded doors. To left of entrance, 12 bays, each with triplet opening of central round-headed casement with voussoirs and narrow single light to each side, 2 similar bays to right of entrance. 2-storey ravelin to right with lancets, blocking course and hipped stone roof. Wall splayed forward to left with lancetsf at ground floor.

The entrance has a round brick vaulted roof, with doorway to right to chambers, lantern overthrow at inner arch. On each side of the inner walls, round-arched bays in stone, each arch over central doorway with window opening to each side; parapet. To north east side and south west, a double external stair giving access to the roof, with arches under stairs. All rooms are brick vaulted. On north east side, the tunnel. Circular caponier to north with gun emplacement, with central iron mounting and circular pivoting track with degrees marked. This is a Moncrieff mounting.

In 1859, a Commission was formed "to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom", after the pressure of public opinion following the news that the French Navy were building iron-clad warships. This was set up by Palmerston. The design of the forts was in the hands of the Royal Engineers, in the person of Colonel, late Lt General, Sir W.F. Drummond Jarvis RE. Scraesdon Fort was one of the outer line of forts defending Plymouth.

SX3924354920

Royal Commission Fortification: unfinished battery at Knatterbury

CO979

The monument includes a Royal Commission fortification situated on the Rame peninsula at the summit of Wiggle Cliff, overlooking Captain Blake's Point in Whitsand Bay. The fortification survives as the five-sided earthwork remains of an unfinished battery with parts of the outer rampart visible on the western (seaward) side standing to a height of 1.5m. It is separated from an inner rampart bank of up to 2.1m high by a shallow 0.9m wide ditch. Behind the inner rampart is a second ditch of up to 2.4m deep. The inner bank has four rectangular brick and concrete buildings set into it. To the rear of the battery is a scarp of approximately 1.2m high and elsewhere the earthworks survive differentially, but are visible on aerial photographs. The battery was never finished. A small work was proposed on Knatterbury Hill in 1860; land was purchased and some basic ground works commenced but this work was abandoned before 1869. Other similar fortifications in the vicinity are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX4213850064

Royal commission fortifications at Forder Hill including two musketry lines and a road block

CO980

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The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes Royal Commission fortifications consisting of two musketry lines and a road block situated along the northern road access through the Rame peninsula on Forder Hill at the point where all other lines of ground access are impeded by steep river valleys or defended by batteries. This line of defence thus provides cover from ground troops accessing the strategically important area from the south. The northern line survives as a low wall with angled musketry loops designed for kneeling or prone firing positions and was low enough for retreating troops to jump over. The line has been partly broken by the construction of a later building, and in this area only the foundations remain. To the south is a second musketry line which survives as a high stone wall with well spaced musketry loops at standing height. The wall was cut by a gateway in 1973 but apart from this, remains largely intact. Further south still are remains of a road block on either side of the current road and survives as two piers measuring approximately 0.7m square by 1.8m high with recesses for the timber block which would have sealed off the road. One of the piers was slightly damaged by a lorry in 1974. A timber pole to the west is possibly the remains of a flagstaff. Other fortifications in the vicinity are the subject of separate schedulings.

SX4258250387

Inswork Chapel also GII* Listed

CO623

Ruins of chapel. Late C13. Slatestone rubble with limestone dressings. Roofless, with gable ends. Chapel has nave and chancel in one, appears to have been of 2 storeys with chapel at first floor. East gable end has upper trefoil-headed window, all tracery gone, with quatrefoil above. West gable end has lancet with trefoil head at upper level, quatrefoil above. North side has 2 trefoil-headed lancets at upper level, between these a skewed pointed arched lancet, with walls slightly projecting to right and left, indicating a possible chamber, remains of pitched slate roof over. South side has 2 trefoil-headed lancets with slatestone relieving arch at upper level to right, and flat-headed window opening below with relieving arch. To left, lower door opening and upper door opening, the upper one with irregular rubble arched head, a slate lintel across the lower opening. Probably originally had external stair to upper level. Interior blocked east door with timber lintel and relieving arch. Splayed reveals to lancets. At ground floor level, blocked north window with timber lintel and relieving arch, and similar blocked opening to west.

C19 cart shed attached to east end.

SX4264652739

Battery with royal commission fortifications called Redoubt 5 at Maker Heights

CO833

The monument includes a battery with Royal Commission fortifications, situated on the northern side of the prominent ridge on the Rame Peninsula known as Maker Heights which overlooks the Millbrook Lake. The battery survives as a roughly-rectangular structure. It is defined by stone-faced ramparts with bull-nosed decorated copings and an outer gorge of up to 6m deep with interior structures including a gatehouse, barracks with bombproof roofs and musketry loops, protecting the now missing bridge, concentrated on the eastern side of the battery and gun emplacements on the other flanks. The battery was built as a temporary feature in 1779 for the War of American Independence and was meant to protect the four redoubts of the Maker Line (the subjects of separate schedulings) and was made permanent in 1782-3, and intended to form a bastion for a much larger fort which was never built. In 1787 - 91 the redoubt was strengthened by the addition of the stone revetments, a loop holed barracks along the gorge and gun platforms. It was renamed 'Redoubt No.5 (2nd Devon)' in 1788. From 1808 to 1811 it had nine guns in total; two on the north flank, three on the south and four on the west. It was probably not completely repaired under the Royal Commission proposals and is thought to have been abandoned by 1866.

SX4381851959

Holy Well called St. Julians Well also GII* Listed

CO646

The monument includes a holy well, situated on a coastal headland between the Hamoaze and Plymouth Sound in Mount Edgcumbe Country Park. The holy well survives as a small rectangular well house measuring approximately 3m long by 2m wide internally. It has a pointed arched doorway and steeply-pitched corbelled stone roof with gable ends. The entrance is to the west and the well itself is sunk into the east end floor. There is a lancet-shaped niche in the east wall and an ogee headed aumbry in the south wall. The interior was originally covered with a thin coating of plaster and fragments of red and green glazed floor tiles have been found. The well house was restored in about 1890 and is probably of 14th to 15th century date. It is also known as St Leonard's Well.

The holy well lies within the registered park of Mount Edgcumbe (1030) and is Listed Grade II* (61878).

SX4465252172

Bowl Barrow immediately S of the cricket ground and pavilion in Mount Edgcumbe Park

CO314

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated close to the summit of a prominent coastal headland between Plymouth Sound and the Hamoaze. The barrow survives as a 33m diameter and 3m high circular mound which has been slightly cut on its north western side by the edge of the cricket ground and the pavilion. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound, was derived is preserved as a buried feature. The pavilion is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath it is included. The barrow lies within a Registered Park and Garden (1030)

SX4496252688

The West Ropery (site of), South Yard, Devonport Dockyard

PY654

South West Archaeology Ltd.

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No Details Held
SX4517654196

Slip No 1 (the covered slip) South Yard Devonport Dockyard
PY660
No Details Held
SX4515753983

The Screeve Board, South Yard Devonport Dockyard
PY664
No Details Held
SX4486454131

No 1 Basin and No 1 Dock, South Yard, Davenport Dockyard
PY945
No Details Held
SX4480454422

Ballast Pond at Torpoint 690m W of corner Quay
CO1085

The monument includes a ballast pond, situated just above the low water mark within the Hamoaze, at the eastern tip of the Torpoint peninsula opposite Devonport Dockyard. The ballast pond survives as a roughly square stone-walled enclosure measuring approximately 80m with walls of dressed limestone rubble with paved upper surfaces. The walls stand to over 2m high and measure approximately 4.5m thick at the base tapering to 2.4m at the top. The inner facing walls are stepped. The entrance is approximately 10m wide with rounded wall ends. There are cast iron mooring rings at intervals. Access to the pond from the shore is via a wooden footbridge. The interior is today lined with galvanised fenders to prevent damage, and there are modern fixtures and fittings for its current use as a marina. These are excluded from the scheduling although the structure beneath is included.

The pond was built by the Admiralty in 1783 following an agreement negotiated the previous year. When repairs to the bottom of a ship were required, much of the ballast had to be removed. This was placed into lighters, which would often be heavily-laden. To facilitate storage of the ballast within the lighters without the need to unload them, they were kept within the pond until the repairs were made and the ballast required again. The ballast was of shingle until this was superseded by pig iron in the 19th century, when the ballast pond went out of use. In 1905 it was proposed that the ballast pond be covered with a shed and used to accommodate submarines undergoing repair. In the 1930's it was used to berth tugs during repairs.

SX4408354679

Medieval Chapel in the grounds of Shillingham Manor [borderline] also GII* Listed
CO604

The monument includes a medieval chapel, situated in the grounds of Shillingham Manor, immediately south east of the current house and overlooking the estuary of the St Germans or Lynher River close to its confluence with the River Tamar. The chapel survives as a small single-celled roofless rectangular structure with three of its walls standing in places to almost full height. Nothing is visible of the fourth or west wall, although part of it has probably been incorporated into the current house. There are two windows in the north wall one of which has some tracery, possibly dating to 1300. The southern wall has one window. The eastern wall stands to almost full height and on either side of its window are brackets for images. There are also two well-preserved piscinae. Further architectural fragments are dotted throughout the gardens, but are not included within the scheduling.

The chapel originally formed part of a 14th century manor house and was first documented in 1314. This manor house and the site of a later 16th to 17th century mansion belonged to the Buller family who featured strongly during the Civil War in Cornwall in the 17th century.

SX4073857244

Promontory Fort, medieval chapel of St Michael's and WWII radar station at Rame Head
CO267

The monument includes a promontory fort, a medieval chapel and part of a Second World War radar station located on the tip of a rocky headland, known as Rame Head, which divides Cawsand Bay from Whitsand Bay and forms a protective natural barrier on the western side of Plymouth Sound. The promontory fort survives as an irregularly-shaped enclosure, defined by steep cliffs on all but its north eastern side where a narrow neck of land connects it to the mainland. The fort is protected by a deep, well-defined outer ditch with an earth and stone-built rampart with a central entrance. The rampart bank was partially built over by 20th century defensive structures which are no longer extant. Several stray finds of flints have been made within the hillfort. The ground rises to a natural point within the centre of the fort and on the summit is a small rectangular, stone-built chapel measuring approximately 6.4m long by 3m wide internally with a solid arched stone roof. It has a doorway to the north east with a small lancet window. There is a large east window and further windows to the south and west. Internal niches suggest that there might have been an upper chamber in the western end. Licenses for the chapel were issued to the Dawney family in 1397 and again in 1425. It was subsequently used as a lighthouse, beacon and watchtower as documented as early as 1486. A watchman was employed during the Spanish Armada in 1588, although the lighthouse or chapel were no longer used

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by this time. It was noted as an important sea-mark by Carew around 1600 and retained this significance until at least the 19th century. The building was in use as a sheep house by 1824 and restored in the 1880's. A concrete platform abutting the chapel, with two possible aerial mounting marks, is the surviving remains of a Royal Air Force Chain Home Low radar station established at Rame Head in June 1940 to provide early warning of low flying enemy aircraft approaching Plymouth during the Second World War.

SX4179548284

Cawsand Fort

29617

The monument includes the remains of a late-18th century battery, superseded by and incorporated within a mid-19th century fort and battery with associated glacis. The monument is situated at the eastern end of a spur which lies between the villages of Kingsand and Cawsand overlooking Cawsand Bay on the Cornish side of the coastal approach to Plymouth. Historical sources provide details of the battery of 1779 and the construction of the fort and battery in 1860 following a recommendation of 1858 that it should be constructed to defend against ships entering the bay to enfilade the shore. An extant boundary stone on the north east side of the fort, one of a number which indicated the extent of the War Department property, reads W-D 1867 and has been taken as indicating that the fort was completed in that year although parliamentary reports record it as complete in 1863. It was abandoned as a military installation in 1926 following which it has been used for private residences in between periods of dereliction. A pair of granite sett gun platforms located just to the east of the highest ground within the fort provide the only visible remains of the battery of 1779, although below ground remains will survive. The fort of 1860 includes a substantial loopholed curtain wall of monumental limestone ashlar. This mostly survives for its entire circuit defining an area near triangular in shape. Entry was gained by way of two entrances, one through the north wall and one through the south wall. The main entrance way to the fort on its north west landward face was approached by a curving trackway. Much of this entrance way has been destroyed and then rebuilt in the 1990s. This wall was defended by a pair of musketry canopiers at the northern corner, a further two along the sea face, and another at the south corner. The landward face had the additional protection of a loopholed bastion, demi-bastion, and a dry moat which is now infilled over much of its length. Inside the fort are seven gun positions on the seaward face, most retaining elements of their racer rails and two retaining central pivots of reused cannon. These guns would have fired en-barbette over the parapet wall in front of them and over the outer curtain wall. Lying within the array of gun positions is a partly sunken earth covered expense magazine with surviving alcoves and shelving; it has a new stairway built over it. A further expense magazine lies just to the south of the seaward gun positions; this may have served gun positions to the south east which have now been removed. It is now used as a workshop. The main underground magazine is located in the centre of the fort under a traverse and cavalier. The major element of this magazine is the shell store which is surrounded by a lamp passage with splayed lamp windows which retain some of their original fittings and thickened glass fragments. The magazine also retains other original features such as timber battens and door surrounds. A passage way, totally covered by the traverse, gave access to the magazine and connects the inner walkways on both the north and south sides of the fort. The magazine is also accessed via a spiral stairway from the cavalier, the entrance being covered by an iron trapdoor. The main magazine served, by way of a hoist, those gun positions mounted on the cavalier. Still surviving are many elements of the hoist which at its upper level feeds into a recess in a purpose built part sunken stone built expense magazine which retains some wooden fragments of its original door frame. Mounted on top of the cavalier are four granite gun platforms, revetted with brick walling, facing the landward side of the fort and thus placed to cover the glacis and hillside to the west. The guns fired through limestone ashlar embrasures beyond which splays have been cut in the earthen rampart. The southern curtain wall of the fort has incorporated on its inner face a row of former barracks, which are Listed Grade II, and have been converted into dwellings as has the demi-bastion and caponier on the south west corner. An original entrance way through the barracks in the southern curtain wall survives as does the exterior ramp which served it. The fort has associated land within the original War Department boundary marked by boundary stones, one of which survives at the northern corner of the glacis whilst another dated 1867 lies on the north east corner of the fort. The land exterior to the fort itself comprises a glacis and a long curving approach road leading from the original military road to the entrance at the north. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling, these are; the row of barracks (now converted to housing, Nos 1-12) lying against the inner face of the south west curtain wall, all modern structures and buildings built after 1926 including all private dwelling houses, second expense magazine, used as a workshop, all garages, modern fencing, gates, gateposts and stiles, builders' waste dumps, soil dumps, benches and fittings, modern surfacings of paths, roads and hardstanding areas, and the retaining wall at the south west exterior of the dry moat; although the ground beneath all these features is included except that below the four most westerly garages. Totally excluded from the scheduling are the four most westerly garages lying east-west, opposite the northern exterior curtain wall of the fort. Also totally excluded is a septic tank and the ground beneath it located behind the row of east-west garages in the area of the glacis.

SX4332550385

Battery and Royal commission fortification called Grenville Battery

CO831

The monument includes a battery and Royal Commission fortification, situated on the strategically-important Rame peninsula, overlooking Cawsand Bay. The battery survives as a roughly triangular stone and brick-built structure with an outer protective gorge and includes a gatehouse, barracks, stone paved ramparts, gun emplacements, magazines, musket gallery and ancillary buildings.

Originally built between 1760 and 1791 as part of the Maker Redoubt line and then named 'Maker No 4 (North Gloucester) Redoubt', it formed part of a group of temporary defensive structures connected with the War of American Independence and was intended to form part of a long defensive line of bastions to a larger fort which was never built. The battery had 15 gun

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embrasures. It was disarmed in 1815. Re-armed in 1849 and remodelled in 1887, when much of the earlier redoubt was retained with a reinforced sea-facing wall and bomb proof accommodation being added. In 1899 it was renamed 'Grenville Battery' and was intended to defend against battleship bombardment. The earlier ordnance was replaced and then moved to Maker Battery, and yet more replacement guns were installed in 1890 or 1892. In 1908 it was down-graded to a practise battery but was modified again in 1909 to carry three guns and subsequently post and telephone rooms were added. During the First World War it was armed with three guns then disarmed after 1927. The emplacements were re-used in the Second World War and at least one surviving building dates to this period. It was abandoned as a military establishment in 1948. The battery is unusual in having a pitched and tiled roof and with the only defences to the landward side being provided by musketry loops and the ditch.

SX4385151126

Civil War Fieldworks at Inswork Point

CO982

The monument includes Civil War fieldworks situated at the tip of the Inswork Point headland, overlooking the River Tamar and Devonport. The fieldworks survive as the breastwork to a battery. The breastwork is formed by two banks separated in the centre by a gully thought to represent an access way from the beach. The north bank measures approximately 18m long, 1.2m wide and 0.9m high and is earth built. The southern bank is approximately 15m long and slightly narrower and lower.

SX4381953353

Medieval Chapel at Earth Barton

CO452

The monument includes a medieval chapel adjoining the south eastern corner of the manor house at Earth Barton and situated on a prominent estuarine promontory called Erth Hill, overlooking the St Germans or Lynher River. The chapel survives as a two storied rectangular building measuring approximately 9m long by 4.5m wide. It is set into a slope with an external staircase and a C19 slate roof which was restored in 1965.

Originally dating to the late 13th century, the chapel is at first floor level and has a traceried three-light east window and single-light lateral windows. A small blocked window in the south wall is a later insertion. The original doorway has been widened and is accessed via external stone stairs. Internally there is a piscina and traces of medieval wall paintings, the larger showing parts of two figures and some drapery which are probably of 14th -15th century date.

The lower floor has original blocked windows to the east and west which were formally pointed, pigeon holes, two later doorways and a cobbled floor. It was used as a cider house and still contains a granite mill and wooden press. The socket stone of a standing cross has been incorporated into the base of one corner of the building.

The chapel is also known as 'Earth Barton Chapel', and the only known medieval document relating to it dates to 1413.

SX3813756326

Round on Berry Down

CO613

The monument includes a round, situated on the upper slopes of a prominent hill called Berry Down, overlooking the estuary of the St Germans or Lynher River. The round survives as a circular enclosure, defined to the south by a bank, which is partially incorporated into field boundaries. The bank measures up to 8m wide and 2.4m high, with traces of an outer ditch to the south west. Elsewhere it survives as buried features. The round was described in correspondence in 1852 as a 'circular entrenchment'. The field boundary is excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included.

SX3761355442

Medieval wayside cross at Crafhole

26234

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross at Crafhole and a protective margin around it near the south coast of Cornwall. The cross is located at the junction of the route north east to the parish church at Shevioc with the coastal route linking the small ports and villages.

The wayside cross survives as an upright granite head and shaft set on a modern three stepped base. The cross-head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated east and west. The cross stands 0.79m high above the base. The head measures 0.49m across the side arms, each of which are 0.13m wide and 0.11m thick. The upper limb is 0.25m wide and 0.11m thick, but it has been fractured across, surviving only to a height of 0.11m. The shaft is 0.29m wide by 0.16m thick at the base tapering slightly to 0.25m wide by 0.12m thick below the side arms.

The modern base consists of three steps: the top step is oval in shape with cracked rendering, broken away on the east side to reveal brick beneath. This step is 0.48m wide by 0.38m thick and 0.14m high. This oval step is set on a round step constructed of large stones and cement, 0.78m wide and 0.25m high. This step is secured by a 0.07m thick layer of cement to the top of the bottom step, also constructed of large stones and cement, projecting 0.28m beyond the middle step, and set almost flush with the ground, rising 0.04m high above ground level.

This wayside cross is situated at a crossroads at Crafhole, formerly an important medieval centre licensed in AD 1315 to hold a market. Within the small town, the cross marks the point where the route from Portwrinkle on the coast to the parish church at Shevioc crosses the main route along the coast, running behind the coastal cliff. This latter route was formerly one of the main routes of entry into Cornwall from the ferry across Plymouth Sound. The cross was first recorded in 1775, and originally stood at the centre of the crossroads but it was moved to the side of the road for its safety. It was illustrated by the historian Langdon in 1896, showing it mounted on the lower two of the present basal steps; the upper step of rendered brick is a subsequent

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addition.

The modern concrete and cobbled surface surrounding the cross base, the metalled surface of the modern footpath to the north and east of the cross and the signpost to the east of the cross all lie within the area of the protective margin. These are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

SX3650254205

Dovecote 520m NE of Whitsand Bay Hotel

CO284

SX6364454134

Trehan Cross at Trehan Village

24278

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Trehan Cross, at Trehan near the estuary of the River Lynher in south-east Cornwall. The Trehan Cross survives as an upright granite 'Latin' cross, a form whose head has unenclosed arms, measuring 0.7m in overall height. The principal faces of the cross are orientated towards the north-east and south-west. The head measures 0.42m across its side arms, which project 0.12m beyond the cross shaft on either side. The upper limb projects 0.16m above the side arms, and has a small shallow hollow in the top. The shaft is 0.39m high to the base of the side arms, and is of chamfered rectangular section, 0.24m wide and 0.12m thick, the wide chamfers being 0.09m wide. The limbs also are chamfered along all edges except those around their terminal faces. The Trehan Cross is situated at a junction on the northern edge of the hamlet of Trehan, the site of a chapel recorded in the early 14th century. The cross is located beside the direct route within the parish from Trehan to the church at St Stephens by Saltash to the east, fording a tributary of the River Lynher at Forder. Beyond the church at Saltash, this route leads to one of the major early crossing points of the River Tamar estuary. Overlooking Forder, beside that route and 600m ESE of this cross, is Trematon Castle, one of the principal shell keep castles of the earls, later dukes, of Cornwall. The route running south from this cross leads to an early crossing point on the River Lynher estuary at Antony Passage, near which, 900m SSE of this cross, is another chapel recorded in the early 14th century.

SX4044958114

Western Kings artillery tower

PY177

No Details Held

SX4594653346

D-Day landing craft maintenance site, 170m N of Saltash Pier

15557

The monument includes a maintenance site built beside the River Tamar estuary at Saltash in south east Cornwall to service landing craft during the preparations, engagement and aftermath of the 1944 D-Day landings during World War II. The site includes an arrangement of parallel concrete piers called a 'gridiron', an adjacent mooring frame and a small quay, grouped on the western shore of the River Tamar, partly beneath and extending north from the modern suspension road bridge across the river. Operating from 1943 to 1945, the monument formed part of the Saltash sub-base of the United States Naval Advanced Amphibious Base (USNAAB) at Plymouth. The gridiron was designed to allow landing craft to be floated over it at high tide then moored, coming to rest upon it as the tide fell and enabling inspection, scraping and repairs to be carried out. Overall the gridiron measures 54.3m wide, NNW-SSE, and contains 12 parallel straight piers centred 4.85m apart. The piers, approximately 34m long north east-south west, slope gently down the intertidal shore and are built of shuttered concrete, with casts of shuttering planks where their surfaces are sufficiently well-preserved. The seaward 18m of the southernmost pier was removed for construction of the Tamar Bridge. Each pier is of rectangular section, 0.61m wide, rising to 0.72m from the foreshore surface though also overlain in places by shingle banks and riverine mud. Recessed along the upper edges of each pier are opposed metal angle-brackets, centred 3.2m apart, bolted together through the thickness of the pier and each with four bolt-holes facing upwards to secure timbers formerly laid along the piers' upper surfaces. At the seaward end of the sixth pier from the north, a horizontal metal pin is supported above the pier surface by two short upright brackets. An aerial photograph of 1946 confirms the gridiron's original complement of 12 piers. It also shows, close behind the landward side of the gridiron, two small, bright features considered to have been mooring structures: one beside the end of the northern pier and since removed; the other at the end of the eighth pier to the south. This latter structure survives to 1.75m high as a framework of square-section timber posts: two vertical uprights, spaced 0.3m apart east-west, braced to north and south by two sloping timbers which meet in the gap at the top of the uprights. The whole assemblage was pinned together by four metal ties through the top and a timber block maintained the spacing at the base of the uprights. Immediately behind the gridiron's southern four piers is a small raised quay, also visible on the 1946 aerial photograph. The quay is 20.5m long, NNW-SSE, by up to 13.7m wide, faced on the east, towards the gridiron, by a vertical shuttered-concrete revetment wall, 2.15m high; the quay's northern wall comprises coursed end-set slabs. Smooth concrete facing at the quay's north east corner reflects later refurbishment. The quay has a flat turf-covered surface, with a sloping ramp at the south forming a slipway beside the southern end of the gridiron. Cobbles set in concrete on the slipway surface provided grip. This maintenance site constituted a key part of the Saltash sub-base, one of three maintenance and repair departments of the USNAAB at Plymouth, whose various facilities were built by the 29th and 81st US Naval Construction Battalions. Records indicate that the Saltash sub-base was set up in November 1943 under the command of Lt Com T H Harris, to service and repair landing craft for infantry and tanks and to service minesweepers. The overall USNAAB at Plymouth was commissioned as a major focal point in preparations for the D-Day invasion, providing a range of shore-base and supply facilities before, during and after the invasion. Throughout this period the

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base also provided service and repair facilities, as in this scheduling at Saltash, for the numerous craft and vessels involved in the invasion. The strategic value of the USNAAB at Plymouth lessened as the Allied forces advanced across Europe but the Saltash sub-base is recorded as remaining in operation to the end of the war though on greatly reduced personnel, eventually closing on 31 August 1945. The Tamar Bridge, the steps and their railings that ascend from the quay, and all modern signs and mooring lines are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

SX4333358868

Mount Pleasant Redoubt

33071

The monument includes Mount Pleasant Redoubt, a square earthwork redoubt constructed in the late 18th century and designed to hold a battery of guns in an advanced position forward of the defences of the Plymouth Dockyard (known as the Dock Lines). It was sited in a commanding location on the watershed between two valleys leading down to the River Tamar and Stonehouse Creek and the redoubt was intended to cover the easiest landward approach to the dockyard. It was part of an integrated defensive system intended to protect the dockyard against the threat of a land invasion by Franco-Spanish forces during the period of uncertainty caused by the American War of Independence (1775-83) and it stood about 0.5km to the north east of the Dock Lines. The monument is Listed Grade II. The Mount Pleasant Redoubt was first proposed by Dixon in January 1780 and it appears to have been completed by March of that same year. It is defined by an earth bank about 42sq m with a single entrance cut through on the south side. The entire redoubt was surrounded by a 5m wide ditch and a counterscarp bank which are still visible over most of their length although the ditch has been partly filled. The inner face (scarp) of the ditch was revetted in brick, a substantial section of which survives at the north west corner. The outer face (counterscarp) of the ditch consisted of a battered masonry wall of which only some sections remain visible. Access across the ditch and into the redoubt was via a drawbridge. A glacis or landscaped area to provide a clear field of fire was created around the redoubt. The redoubt was armed with guns which were mounted on the two front faces, those facing north and east, en barbette, that is with the guns able to fire over the low parapet wall without the need for embrasures or gaps in the parapet. By 1787 the redoubt had eleven 18-pounders and by 1811 the terreplein (the level area where the guns are mounted) was resurfaced in stone and eleven individual gun positions were reported. The rear two faces (western and southern) did not have mounted cannon as they formed the rear of the position. However, they were provided with infantry banquettes, firing steps on the interior of the rampart along which the troops could deploy with light arms. In the centre of the redoubt was a two-storey blockhouse which was burnt out in 1855 and no longer survives above ground, although its below ground room most likely survives. It was connected via an underground passage or souterrain to the main magazine in the south west corner of the rampart which has been blocked off and is not accessible. As a result of the Royal Commission of 1860 a new line of defences for the dockyard was created much further out. Mount Pleasant Redoubt was intended to provide a rear support for these defences but in the event it became redundant although as late as 1885 its potential armament was still being discussed. In World War II the position was utilised for at least one anti-aircraft gun and a barrage balloon was anchored to the remains of the blockhouse whilst a civilian air-raid shelter was constructed in the lee of the glacis alongside Masterman Road. After the war the blockhouse was demolished and the redoubt and its surroundings incorporated into a public park.

Several features are excluded from the scheduling. These are: all fixed benches, fixed signposts, modern brick steps, modern brick information plinths, modern entrance walling, modern paths, surfaces and hardstanding, all playground furniture, and all fencing. The ground beneath all of these features is, however, included.

SX4594255757

Eastern King Battery

PY946

No Details Held

SX4661653591

The Royal mis 17th century bastioned artillery defence, incorporation late 16th century fort and 18th century statue on the Hole
26245

The monument includes a late 16th century artillery fort, superseded by and partially incorporated into a mid 17th century bastioned artillery defence, called the Citadel, with associated outworks. The monument also includes a series of alterations and additions made to the Citadel during subsequent centuries, and a statue of George II erected in 1728. The monument is situated on the eastern part of Plymouth Hoe, a limestone cliff overlooking the strategically important entrance to the Cattewater in Plymouth Sound on the south west coast of Devon.

Historical sources provide the context for the construction of the late 16th century artillery fort between 1592-1598 in response to a perceived threat of attack by sea from the Spanish. Although the Armada had been defeated in 1588, fears that Spain would attempt to invade England again led to a strengthening of English defences. The construction of the fort at Plymouth was part of these works. Situated at the east end of the Hoe, it protected the entrance to the important sheltered anchorage of the Cattewater and the harbour in Sutton Pool. Contemporary plans show this fort consisted of two parts: a roughly triangular fort with two bastions pointing to the north and west to defend against landward attack from the Hoe, and the lower fort containing the main armament in ramparts of earth and stone, called bulwarks, along the shore. The stone walls of this fort were about 4m high, and 1.4m thick at the base, accompanied by an outer ditch 6m wide. Guns were mounted on timber staging on earth platforms. The main fort contained the captain's lodgings, barracks, a storehouse, stables, guardhouse, powderhouse and the medieval Chapel of St Katherine on the Hoe, an important landmark for shipping. Parts of this fort have been revealed by partial excavation.

The late 16th century artillery fort was partially incorporated into the mid 17th century Citadel. Although much of the walling

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around the main area of the earlier fort was demolished as the Citadel was constructed, the lower fort, at the south eastern end of the main 16th century fort was retained. Within the Citadel, the south curtain wall from and including the Cumberland Battery to Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion follows the line of the dividing wall between the 16th century main fort and its lower fort. The Citadel's curtain wall between Prince Edward's Bastion and Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion may also preserve the line of the earlier main fort's east wall. The base of the point of Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion and the sides of Piper's Platform contain some original 16th century stonework and the wall running south east from Piper's Platform towards Fisher's Nose continues the line of the 16th century lower fort wall. Beyond this monument, further walling of the 16th century lower fort is likely to survive along the coastal margin by the blockhouse at Fisher's Nose.

The mid 17th century Citadel was constructed between 1665-1675 in response to another perceived threat of war, this time with the Dutch, rivals for overseas trade with the colonies. Charles II wished to secure Plymouth as a naval base, whose town and hinterland was large enough to victual a large number of ships, and which had a large sheltered anchorage. The Citadel was situated at the east of the Hoe on the site of the late 16th century fortress, retaining the earlier lower fort at its south east end. Designed by Sir Bernard de Gomme, the King's Engineer General, the original plan had been for a regular five bastioned fort to the west of the Elizabethan fort, but was adapted to incorporate as much as possible of the earlier fort and to maintain defence of the Cattewater while it was being built. The resulting Citadel was constructed as a six bastioned walled fortification. The wall was backed by an earth rampart. Beyond the wall was a broad flat-bottomed ditch except on the south east side where it was adjoined by the lower fort. The surface against the outer side of the ditch was levelled to create a covered way, protected by a raised outer lip from which a long outer slope, called a glacis, descended to the surrounding ground surface. Within the ditch, a triangular outwork, called a ravelin, protected the main entrance to the north; the covered way outside the ditch was enlarged on the east and west to create two assembly points for troops, called place d'armes. Beyond this monument, a small rock cut harbour was constructed to the south of the lower fort to supply ships under cover of the Citadel.

By the end of 1667 most of the defensive works had been completed, as had the impressive main gateway, though the interior still required the completion of the ramparts and construction of the buildings needed to house the garrison. Work finished on the Citadel in 1675.

The walls of the Citadel enclose an area approximately 280m east-west by 270m north-south, and survive as an almost complete circuit meeting either side of the northern main entrance. The walls are constructed of limestone quarried from the ditch supplemented by limestone from the two nearby quarries of Lambhay and Tinside. Dartmoor granite was used for the quoins on the corners of the bastions, for the sides of the gun ports, called embrasures, and for the cordon, a rounded horizontal moulding running around the exterior face of the Citadel just below the embrasures. There were also granite corbels or moulded supports for sentry boxes close to the top of the bastions, one of which survives on the north east point of Prince of Wales' Bastion. Originally there were stone sentry boxes on the top of the walls at various points around the Citadel. The only portion of wall which has not survived to its original height is along Prince of Wales' Curtain where it was lowered in the 1890s. The walls are capped with turf, except between Bath's Bastion and Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion where it is capped with asphalt above the later casemates.

The walls form six bastions and one demi-bastion linked by sections of curtain wall; of these only Prince George's Bastion to the north west and King Charles' Bastion to the south west are of regular design. Prince of Wales' Bastion to the north east is truncated because of the steep slope of the ground to the east. Bath's Bastion is extended to link with the line of the earlier fort. The curtain wall from Prince Edward's Bastion towards Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion also links with or possibly follows the line of the earlier fort. The other bastion and the demi-bastion follow the line of the earlier fort. There are several large water tanks, now disused, within Prince George's and King Charles' Curtain walls. Originally there were probably five entrance ways, called sallyports, through the walls. The sallyports have granite doorways or lintels, decorated in each corner above their arched entrance. One sallyport is in the west wall facing the Hoe with a plain arched entrance; another to the south west has a later doorway; one faces south into the lower fort, now facing the Queen's Battery, and another faces south east to Piper's Platform. There was probably a sallyport facing north east before the Prince of Wales' Curtain was taken down. The Queen's Battery is a tenaille, a low wall enclosing the area between Cumberland Battery and Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion in front of the curtain wall, it was constructed to provide extra cover for the curtain wall above the lower fort and also gave access to the lower fort. The ramparts were constructed of earth and stone immediately behind the inner face of the walls and provided platforms for the guns for the defence of the Citadel. The ramparts survive as steep turfed banks and are approximately 8m to 12m thick and 4m to 5m high. Gently sloping inclines or paths up the ramparts' inner faces provided access for the guns and gun carriages; these are now tarmacked but were originally cobbled, as survives in a small area on one incline. Four inclines survive in all: to the west of the main entrance, to King Charles' Bastion, to Bath's Bastion and to Prince Edward's Bastion. Originally there was an incline east of the main entrance and two more between King Charles' Bastion and Prince George's Bastion. The north side of the incline to Prince Edward's Bastion forms three wide shallow steps.

On the ramparts, the gun ports, called embrasures, are backed by granite paved gun platforms, a rectangular area paved with large granite blocks, on which a gun on its carriage would stand. There were embrasures around King Charles' Bastion to the south west, Prince George's Bastion to the north west, Prince Edward's Bastion to the south east and Prince of Wales' Bastion to the north east, and along the west curtain. On the wall facing the ramparts between Cumberland Battery and Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion is a rectangular stone plaque which was probably a name plate for the battery or curtain wall. On King Charles' Bastion four traversing guns were positioned, their metal racers surviving. Similar racers for another traversing gun survive on Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion. Both Bath's Bastion and Queen's Battery have grooves in the granite where the racers for a traversing gun have been. The full length of Cumberland Battery is paved with granite forming interlocking wedge shapes, reflecting its use also as a saluting battery. The positions of former merlons (the solid part of a parapet, between two embrasures) can be seen where the parapet has been made good upon their removal. The brick sills of the former embrasures remain, well weathered, each opposite the earlier phase of wedge shaped granite platforms. Remains of paved gun platforms also survive on the Queen's Battery.

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There are four surviving magazine stores on the inner edge of the ramparts, a short length of high wall against which ammunition may have been stored. However the lengths of these walls and the fixing positions for lean to roofs and racking suggest that these may have been side-arms sheds, or stores for ramrods, sponges, traversing staves and ropes. The one along Prince Edward's Bastion is wider than the other three, which are between Prince George's Bastion and King Charles' Bastion. The only section of the ramparts which has been removed, during the 1890s, is along Prince of Wales' Bastion and Curtain wall. The ramparts between Bath's Bastion and Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion were not completed in 1665-1670, when only some masonry arches and piers were built.

The main entrance to the Citadel is in the north wall. It was designed by Sir Thomas Fitch or Fitz, an associate of Sir Christopher Wren. Flanking the arch are paired Ionic pilasters with carved motifs between them. The keystone is adorned with the coat of arms of John Grenville, Earl of Bath. Above the arch is a large niche which probably displayed a statue of Charles II until the early 19th century, when it appears to have fallen and never been replaced; the niche now contains a small pile of four cast-iron spherical mortar bombs. Above the niche is the date 1670 and to either side, a Corinthian column and carved motifs of trophies of arms. The pediment bears the royal coat of arms in relief. Between the large niche and the royal arms is a rectangular stone tablet inscribed 'Carolus secundus dei gratia magnae brittaniae francae et hiberniae'. Originally a guardroom occupied the floor over the arch, later taken down, leaving the decoration above the arch fronting a facade. The interior face of the entrance displays the royal coat of arms above the archway.

Within the Citadel fortifications, several buildings survive from the original 17th century internal layout, or incorporate 17th century features. These include the guardhouse, the Great Store and the Governor's and Lieutenant- Governor's houses. The guardhouse is situated by the main entrance and is now visible as a two- story rectangular building with a colonnaded porch running the length of the facade facing the entrance to the Citadel. The guardhouse was completely rebuilt in the 18th century, the external staircase to the rear being rebuilt in the same position as the original 17th century staircase. The Great Store is a three-storied building with its 17th century limestone facade. It is situated at the rear of the parade ground and is a symmetrical building with a staircase at each end. The 17th century timber framing of the spine wall survives within the modern carcassing of the spine wall. The original entrance in the centre of the facade on the ground floor has been blocked, but the original granite door surround survives, it is of a similar style to the sallyport entrances with a carved motif in each corner above an arched doorway. A clock is mounted in a blocked window above this original entrance.

The Governor's and the Lieutenant-Governor's houses survive as a block of two three-storied houses on the west side of the parade ground. The originally rendered limestone facade with granite quoins faces the parade ground. The entrances in the facade to each house are approached up a short flight of steps; again the granite door surrounds are of a similar style to the sallyports with carved corner motifs above the arched doorways. The Governor's House, occupying the right of the block as viewed from the facade, has two bay's to each side of the doorway; the Lieutenant-Governor's House, on the left, has a single bay on each side of the doorway. There is a 17th century staircase at the south end of the building and an early 18th century staircase at the north end and two 17th century fireplaces also survive with original granite surrounds. The original 17th century timber framing of the spine wall also survives within the modern carcassing of the spine wall.

Other former internal buildings of the original layout are known from documentary sources and early depictions of the Citadel, but no above-ground remains survive. There were three terraces of two-storied accommodation for soldiers, and a three-storied accommodation block for officers, demolished in the 1890s. The powder house of the 16th century fort was repaired and continued in use in the Citadel. A medieval chapel dedicated to St Katherine was also situated on the Hoe; this chapel was demolished soon after the building of the Citadel and a new one was built in its present position; this may have happened by 1677 or possibly not until 1688.

The outworks of the Citadel included the lower fort, the north ravelin within the ditch, the ditch counterscarp, the covered way with the two place d'armes and the glacis.

The lower fort of the 16th century fortress remained virtually unchanged against the south east side of the Citadel wall as no work was carried out on it at this time.

The north ravelin survives as a triangular, low, flat-topped mound in front of the north entrance. Situated within the ditch, it originally had a wall along the two outward-facing sides with embrasures and guns. A gateway was situated on the north east side of the ravelin, with a drawbridge crossing the ditch to the glacis. The gates are recorded as having a painted design showing two full length figures in the act of throwing a grenade. The gateway had a limestone arch, now relocated over the west sallyport. The royal coat of arms and the letters C R adorn the pediment above the arch. Another drawbridge crossed from the southern side to the main entrance of the Citadel.

The ditch extends from Bath's bastion on the south west side, around the west and north to Prince Edward's bastion on the south east. It was interrupted along the south east of the Citadel by the lower fort and its steep flanking slopes. The ditch was approximately 12m wide and 3m deep. Its outer face, called the counterscarp, was approximately 3m high and faced with a wall of which no visible remains are apparent.

The covered way was a broad walkway behind the crest of the glacis and immediately beyond the ditch counterscarp. The covered way was approximately 9m wide and was protected by a parapet along its outer side. It originally extended along the entire outer side of the ditch from Bath's Bastion to Prince Edward's Bastion. Parts of the covered way survive to the north, north west, and south west of the Citadel. A small length also survives to the east, beyond Prince Edward's Bastion, including part of the parapet, surviving as an overgrown limestone wall.

The covered way was enlarged at two points, on the east and west, to create triangular, place d'armes. The western place d'armes was later replaced by a ravelin. The apex of the eastern place d'armes forms a triangular projection from the crest of the glacis.

The glacis, beyond the parapet of the covered way, was of an even slope along the west and north sides of the Citadel, between King Charles' and Prince of Wales' Bastions. It became steeper towards Prince Edward's Bastion on the east and towards Bath's Bastion on the south west, corresponding to the steeper coastal slope. Parts of the glacis survive to the north east of the

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northern ravelin and around the north west corner towards the later west ravelin. Another length survives south of the Citadel in front of King Charles' Bastion and curtain wall.

Once the 17th century Citadel had been completed, no major building work took place until 1715, following Colonel Lilley's report on the fortifications of Plymouth. The ramparts along the south side, between Bath's Bastion and Prince Henry's Demi-Bastion, previously left uncompleted, were built up with casemates or barracks beneath to provide accommodation for up to a thousand men. The casemates survive as barrel-vaulted rooms with a chimney in the outer wall, the doorways in the inner wall, flanked by a window to either side. The casemates are constructed of limestone with jambs and lintels of Portland stone. Their inner walls are buttressed at intervals and there are regular square gratings in the wall above the casemates. Lilley's report noted that the lower fort had fallen into disrepair, the parapets needed replacing and much of the masonry and the gun platforms required repairs. These repairs were completed by 1725. In 1726-27 the great powder magazine was constructed or rebuilt in Bath's Bastion. It had walls approximately 3m thick plus an outer blast wall approximately 1m thick and about 2m high. This magazine replaced the original 16th century powder house and was itself demolished in 1895. A full length lead statue of George II in the costume of a Roman emperor crowned with a laurel wreath stands on the south west of the parade ground. The statue is mounted on a rectangular stone plinth and set on top of a four step base, the bottom step set almost flush with the ground. A plaque of arms decorates one end of the plinth; three other inscribed plaques formerly on the plinth, two in Latin, one in English, bearing two dedications to the king, are now kept in the officers' mess. The statue was erected by Robert Pitt in 1728 and paid for by Louis Dufour who commanded a company of Invalids or retired soldiers. It was originally situated in the centre of the parade ground, but moved to its present location in 1903. More work was done on the Citadel around 1745 when the guardhouse may have been rebuilt. The gatehouse over the main gate was demolished, the timber partition placed in the great store, and the depth of the parapet was increased to 4m from the point of King Charles' Bastion to the point of Prince George's Bastion along the west side of the Citadel. Alterations were also made to the outworks. Banks of earth and stone, called traverses, were built on the covered way, two on each straight section to protect the movement of men there. Around 1741 three embrasures had been added to the east curtain wall and eight to the north curtain wall. In 1745 the number of embrasures on King Charles', Prince George and Prince of Wales' Bastions was reduced from twenty to ten, but the number on the curtain wall to the south west between King Charles' and Bath's Bastions was increased from three to eleven, reflecting an increasing emphasis on protection of the approach to the dockyard to the west.

The increasing threat of war with France brought more activity and alterations during the 1750s, focused on the area of the lower fort. In 1753 the Upper and Lower Ligonier's Batteries were built, named after Sir John Ligonier, Governor of the Citadel since 1751. These batteries were situated in the lower fort below Cumberland Battery, facing west to protect the approach to the dockyard. The upper battery was higher up the rocky slope than the other and designed to fire over the top of the lower battery. The batteries extended SSE to beyond the southern edge of this monument, and were demolished in 1888. Also beyond the southern edge of this monument, Frederick's Battery was begun in 1754 to the south east of Ligonier's Batteries, and demolished in 1888.

Other additions of this period included the south west coverport, a triangular outwork faced by limestone walling, which projects out from the walls of the Citadel between Bath's Bastion and the Cumberland Battery. It was reached by a passageway under the ramparts and protected a stairway down to Upper and Lower Ligonier's Batteries. The double wall extending south east from Piper's Platform, now truncated but formerly extending beyond this monument to Fisher's Nose, was constructed to cover men moving down into the lower fort. Cumberland Battery was rebuilt and armed with 12 guns to cover Plymouth Sound. Access was blocked from the Queen's Battery to the lower fort. The west place d'armes was replaced with a ravelin outside the ditch. This ravelin originally had a wall with embrasures and guns on its outer sides, but now survives as a low triangular mound with part of the covered way to the north.

During 1807-8 a low safety wall, called a garde fou, was built along the rear edge of the ramparts to prevent men from falling off. This survives as a low limestone wall from Prince George's Bastion on the north west, along the west and south sides of the Citadel to Prince Edward's Bastion to the south east.

In 1813 eight sentry boxes were repaired, the remainder of the original 20 stone sentry boxes having probably been removed by this date. In 1844 the great store was converted to barracks, and is still used as such. In 1846-8 the casemates along the south east of the walls were repaired and the walls above capped with asphalt following a fire; this work is commemorated by a brass plaque on the guardhouse wall. These changes reduced the amount of accommodation provided from space for a thousand men to space for 321 men.

In 1888 the outworks beyond the Citadel wall, and the lower fort, were sold to Plymouth City Council. The walling of the lower fort and the two ravelins were demolished, and the outer gateway's arched surround on the north ravelin was re-erected over the entrance to the west sallyport. The ditch was filled in and a road built around the north ravelin. Another road was constructed along the west side of the Citadel along the line of the ditch. Madeira Road was built along the south side of the Citadel and around Fisher's Nose, cutting through parts of the glacis, the sites of the lower fort and the Ligonier's Batteries and truncating the wall down to Fisher's Nose.

The Citadel was refurbished during the 1890s-1900s by the architect T Kitsel Rogers. In 1895 the powder house was demolished and the officers' mess built. The north east curtain between Prince of Wales' and Prince Edward's Bastions was lowered, the ramparts there were removed and an accommodation block built. The ramparts were also removed from Prince of Wales' Bastion and a canteen built in 1902. The Governor's House was converted into offices and an adult school built opposite the guardhouse. The junior officers' mess behind the guardhouse replaced earlier barracks. A range of buildings behind the Governor's House was demolished, and another accommodation block built to the south west of the parade ground. During World War II and possibly from as early as 1910 the Citadel had a training role. During World War II the Citadel housed the Coast Artillery Training Centre and a gun emplacement used for drill was constructed on its east side in the ditch behind the covered way. This is visible as a circular concrete gun platform within a low concrete-walled rectangular enclosure. The entire

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platform and enclosure is backed by a concrete retaining wall along the outer edge of the ditch, forming a semicircular niche in the covered way, the top of the retaining wall flush with the covered way. Dating from the same period is a small rectangular concrete hut on the rear of the ramparts of Cumberland Battery and probably used to store flags for signalling to shipping. Above Queen's Battery there is a semicircular rendered recess in the rampart which was probably a position for a Watkin's Depression Position Finder. These were in common usage between 1902 and 1956, although this one probably dates to 1910. The latest phase of activity includes the roofing of the interior of King Charles' and Prince George's Bastions, now used as armouries. Further modern refurbishment beyond the monument includes a modern transport and ordnance yard constructed on the east side of the Citadel during 1989-1992.

The ramparts, the Citadel gate, the sallyport and the statue of George II are in the care of the Secretary of State. All modern structures and buildings built after the World War II, those buildings constructed during the 1890-1900s refurbishment and the Chapel of St Katherine on the Hoe are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath all of these features is included. All security and surveillance system installations, floodlighting, fire control systems and their cabling and ducting are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included. The modern metalled surfaces of all paths, the parade ground, all parking areas and access roads are also excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. All modern MoD and English Heritage signs and fittings and all street furniture including flagpoles, railings, street lights, park benches, litter bins, parking meters, traffic and pedestrian signs, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. The war memorials on the south west and north west corners of the covered way and the metalled surfaces of the modern roads over the west and north of the Citadel outworks are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. The Marine Biological Laboratories south west of the Citadel wall and the observatory buildings, clock, parks depot, public conveniences and associated modern structures and fittings on the west ravelin are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

SX4805753879

Mount Batten 17th century artillery tower, Civil War breastwork and WWII remains

29630

The monument, which corresponds to the surviving limestone plateau of Mount Batten, includes a 17th century artillery tower, and a Civil War breastwork as well as sundry World War II remains. The headland of Mount Batten projects into the upper eastern reaches of Plymouth Sound and the Cattewater opposite the harbour and has provided a natural location for the seaward defences of the city of Plymouth over the preceding centuries. The 17th century artillery tower of three storeys was built on the headland perhaps between 1645-60 as part of the defences of Plymouth Sound and is named after Captain Batten, the Parliamentarian naval commander at Plymouth during the Civil War. It is a circular tower 9.1m high, 14m in diameter, and with walls approximately 1m thick; it has a castellated parapet with embrasures for ten guns. It is entered by a modern external stair and has original internal stairs leading to the roof and basement. A Civil War earthwork was noted close to the tower in 1882; this earthwork is thought to date from the siege of Plymouth from 1643-45 and may be part of a Parliamentarian retreat-work shown on a contemporary Royalist map. It survives as a slight bank and ditch on the south western side of the seaward slope of the headland. During World War II the need for effective air and coastal defence saw the area of Mount Batten given over to both air and sea defence structures. These structures include the remains of two Light Anti-Aircraft gun emplacements and a signal identification panel on the area of the plateau south west of the artillery tower, and two L-shaped anti-submarine searchlight batteries of brick and shuttered concrete construction which survive intact minus their searchlights; they lie just above the high water mark of medium tides on the south west rock bench of the headland. Excluded from the scheduling are all Department of Environment and post World War II signposts, the modern external flight of stairs on the artillery tower, all post-World War II walls, fencing, tarmac, concrete surfaces, make-up for modern surfaces, railings, and modern steps, although the ground beneath all of these features is included.

SX4858753222

Cross at Triffle Farm

CO249

No Details Held

SX3303054537

Resolution Fort: Civil War town defences at Friary Court

29665

The monument, a Civil War construction, includes part of an earthen rampart and bastion (projecting gun platform) fronted by a stone wall and defensive ditch, built by Parliamentarian forces in the early 1640s for the defence of Plymouth. The surviving portion of the rampart and bastion is known from contemporary cartographic sources to have been part of Resolution Fort, one of a number of named forts and features on the Plymouth fortifications. The monument is located at Friary Court off Beaumont Road. Soon after the outbreak of Civil War, Plymouth expelled its Royalist garrison and declared for Parliament. There was no earlier continuous medieval town wall with which to improvise a defensive circuit to resist the expected Royalist siege and work on erecting a new and continuous fortification on the landward side, in order to defend the city, began shortly after the summer of 1642. Excavations in 1989, in advance of a housing development at Friary Court, revealed a 17m stretch of these defences comprising an earthen rampart and bastion fronted by a limestone wall and a ditch. These remains lay just to the east of a former Carmelite friary which was surrendered to the Crown in 1538 and later passed into private ownership. The earth rampart of 1642 was about 6m wide and it originally had a turf-revetted face. Where the bastion was added, the rampart was built forward. The bastion in this case has been suggested, from the study of other complete known examples, to have been a broad diamond-shaped projection. A section of the earth rampart, about 4.5m long and part of its forward bastion,

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approximately 21m east-west by 12.5m north-south, survives above ground at Friary Court. Further archaeological investigation has demonstrated that a limestone wall on an exposed bed of natural shale, which survives to a maximum height of about 1.7m and which varies between 0.85m and 1.1m wide at its base, was inserted into the front of the earthwork defences at a slightly later date. The projecting wall angles clearly show the southern side of the bastion which was further defended by an external rock-cut ditch about 0.8m deep and 3.6m wide. This ditch is now partly infilled but is visible as a shallow depression running parallel to the bastion wall at the base of the shale scarp. A number of musket balls were recovered in excavation at the rear of the rampart at a point where an access leading up to the bastion platform was likely to have been located. Documentary research has revealed that the decision to upgrade the defences by the addition of a stone wall and parapet was taken on the 9th July 1643 and that the work was completed by February 1644. A map of the city's fortifications and the Royalist siege lines was drawn up by Wenceslaus Hollar in early 1644 and it still survives. This map is accurate enough, when combined with other cartographic and archaeological evidence, to permit the identification of the section of the defences exposed in excavation at Friary Court with the mapped depiction of Resolution Fort, one of seven forts or bastions which can be located with reasonable certainty on the eastern and northern sides of the Parliamentary fortification. On the completion of the housing development in 1992, the wall of the bastion was consolidated and built up to something of its former height by the addition of a wall and parapet of Staffordshire Blue Brindle brickwork and the rampart and external ditch were grassed over. The Blue Brindle brickwork is included in the scheduling.

SX4870054678

Worth's Cattedown Bone Cave 150m N of Cattedown Wharves

29678

The monument includes the surviving remains of Worth's Cattedown Bone Cave, a cave of two similar sized chambers joined by a narrow fissure and with numerous further fissures which extended to the former ground surface above, and to sea level. It lies within a more extensive limestone bluff which has undergone weathering to produce the characteristic fissures and rock formations. The monument overlooks Cattewater, at the mouth of the River Plym on the eastern side of Plymouth Sound, and the cave lies within the face and former floor of the quarry. The quarry floor survives as an isolated rock shelf at the base of the quarry face, part of which has been removed for a railway tunnel and part of which lies beneath some raised consolidation material. Archaeological investigation in the late 19th century, following a reworking of the quarry floor in 1886, included the partial excavation of the main chambers, and a study of bones from the excavated cave earth established the presence within the cave of human and faunal remains which are considered to date from before the end of the last Ice Age. The chambers were partly truncated and exposed by quarrying but most of their cave deposits were intact beneath their quarried roof. Not all of the chamber or fissure deposits were fully excavated nor their depth ascertained, but cave earth was recorded to a maximum depth of over 8m below the quarry floor in the larger northern chamber. Although bone remains were found in the majority of deposits throughout the cave, the northern chamber had the more complex sequence with a stalagmite floor 0.5m thick sealing a stalagmitic breccia containing articulated skeletons; this in turn sealed concreted bone-bearing cave earth in which the bones were more dispersed. The remains of at least 15 individual hominids of both sexes, including children and adults, were recovered from both of the main levels of cave deposit in direct association with the bones of 33 different faunal species, including cave lion, rhinoceros, wolf and hyena. The faunal remains have been classified as being characteristic of the Devensian (last glacial) period (60,000-10,000BP - i.e. years before present); that is within the middle to later Upper Palaeolithic era in Britain, with a closer date of 14,000BP or earlier being considered more probable for the group as a whole. Evidence for the use of tools was provided by a single flint core or hammer stone from which flakes had been struck, which was recovered from the cave earth. Charcoal fragments encased in stalagmite attested to the presence of fire deep within the cave. The quarry floor containing the cave site was left unworked during the 19th century excavations whilst quarrying continued around it and this quarrying evidently did not continue once the cave investigations were complete. The results of the excavations were published in 1887 and the cave later became known as Worth's Bone Cave, after the principle excavator, R N Worth. Over the course of the decades following excavation, the quarry floor, which remained isolated on a rock shelf several metres above the surrounding ground surface, became covered in stone tumble, scree, vegetation, and part artificial consolidation, which served to seal the cave. Its precise location was lost until a survey by the Devon Karst Research Society in 1980 once again determined its position and recorded one of the chamber walls and much of the assemblage from the cave, although damaged by bombing in World War II, and the flint core are retained by Plymouth City Museum. The railway tunnel which passes through the monument from south west to north east is not included in the scheduling, although the ground above the tunnel is included. All fencing and the stone-built triangulation point on the top of the quarry face are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SX4946453615

Mount Batten: Prehistoric and Romano British Settlement

29629

The monument includes an extensive midden deposit of later Bronze Age to Iron Age date, Roman occupation deposits, and burials of the 17th century, located close to the shore of Clovelly Bay on the eastern side of the limestone promontory of Mount Batten which projects into the upper eastern reaches of Plymouth Sound and the Cattewater. The Mount Batten headland has been identified by Professor Cunliffe as a major port and commercial trading centre during the late prehistoric period which survived as a coastal port into Roman times. A series of excavations and evaluations over the years has revealed an area of deposits associated with settlement and indicating a continuity in the use of the site from the Late Bronze Age into the Romano-British period. The character of the deposits is that of a midden formed of a stratified sequence of layers of refuse in which were found animal bones and significant quantities of marine mollusc shells, as well as pottery sherds and metalwork representative of the Late Bronze Age period. A collection of Celtic coins of the first part of the first century BC was also

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recovered although the Late Iron Age occupation is less precisely defined in the upper levels of the midden. The latest prehistoric deposits were further sealed by turf and soil accumulated during a period of Roman occupation which extended at least into the early third century AD. A number of burials from a 17th century cemetery have been recorded across the site and cutting into the midden. The depth of the archaeologically significant deposit has been shown to be approximately 0.8m, of which between 0.35m-0.5m might be properly described as midden material. The midden, where it has survived quarrying, mining for iron, and the construction of buildings associated with its use as an RAF base, has been closely defined by excavation and evaluation and has been shown to cover an area of approximately 3,600sqm lying below modern ground surfaces. Excluded from the scheduling are all modern walls, tarmac, concrete aprons, road, pavement, and other surfaces, the make-up for modern surfaces, lamp posts, railings, and modern steps, although the ground beneath all of these features is included.

SX4876053196

Fort Stamford
PY517
No Details Held
SX4933852730

Woodland Fort
PY843
No Details Held
SX4703959241

Wayside Cross 50m NE of Carracawn Cross
CO248

The monument includes a wayside cross situated close to a crossroads linking the settlements of Trerulefoot, Polbathic, Downderry and Widegates and marking an important junction between medieval roads. The cross survives as a Latin cross head on a slightly tapering shaft, standing approximately 1m high. It is set into a modern stone platform and enclosure on top of a hedge. The cross was recorded by Langdon in 1896, but has been moved slightly since then following road widening

SX3219657325

GRADE I

Church of St. John
61936

Parish Church. C12 tower, early C14 work to nave and chancel, porch dated 1605, C19 restoration dated 1851 on east window surround of chancel. Slatestone and sandstone random rubble, with metamorphic stone quoins, granite dressings and C19 limestone dressings, slate roofs with crestings, pyramidal over tower. West tower, nave and chancel in one, with south porch. Tower with blocked west door: nave and chancel appear to have been rebuilt c. early C14, plinth to north but not to south. Porch probably rebuilt 1605, on site of earlier porch in front of C12 doorway. Rebuilt, except for tower, 1867-68, by William White, in Early English style. Short 2-stage tower, stepped at 2nd stage. Relieving arch remaining from former west doorway, round-headed lancet at first stage north and south, hollow-chamfered. At 2nd stage, all sides except east have flat-headed lancet with slate bell-louvres. Buttress to north. Nave and chancel in one, with 3-bay nave and single bay chancel. To north, the plinth remains, and rubble pilasters; nave has 2 C19 windows with 4-centred arches, of 3 lights, and to west end a C17 2-light window in granite with flat head and hood mould, hollow-chamfered surround and mullion. South side of nave has metamorphic stone quoins and similar C19 window at west end, 3-light C19 window at east end of cusped lancets with 4-centred arch and hood mould. The chancel continues the plinth to north and east, not to south; stepped raised coped verges and cross finial. 3-light C19 east window with cusped heads and hood mould, dated on cill. The north side has metamorphic stone quoins on the pilaster. C14 north window of 2 cusped lancets in granite, hollow-chamfered, with central mullion carried up to flat hood mould. South side has C14 2-light granite window, of cusped lancets with quatrefoil over, all hollow-chamfered with 4-centred arch and hood mould. Gabled south porch has stepped raised coped verges and cross finial, datestone set low in wall. Round-arched doorway with rendered head of C20 and C18 slate sundial with gnomon set over. Inside the porch, a C19 common rafter roof, inner doorway has chamfered jambs on plinth with imposts supporting round arch, tympanum blocked; C19 double doors with strap hinges. Interior Tower has pointed rubble arch with imposts and plinth, deep splayed reveals to north and south windows, ceiled. Nave and chancel have C19 roof, with 5 bays to nave and 2 to chancel, with common rafters, upper collar and collar purlin, one row of purlins, principal rafters braced at bases, with larger brace at junction between nave and chancel. All windows with chamfered eave-arches. Fittings: Sanctuary chair in chancel, dated MA 1635, with straight carved back and scrolled arms. Plain C19 octagonal stone font in tower. Late C19 wooden pews and pulpit, panelled C19 wooden reredos. 3 C19 brass candelabra in nave for oil lamps. In the nave, a marble tablet with oval inscription panel, to John Sweet, 1786 and Isabella his wife, 1790. In chancel, round-headed slate tablet with fluted pilasters and keystone and shaped apron, with laudatory Latin verses, to Elizabeth Beele, 1747. North window in nave has fragments of medieval glass reset in roundels and diamonds. Windows in chancel, south nave and central north nave window have late C19 and early C20 stained glass.

SX4079153692

Church of St. James
61672

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Parish Church. The church was rededicated in 1259; C14 tower, C15 aisles, first south, then north, late C19 re-roofing and alterations to some windows. Sandstone rubble, roughly coursed on north aisle, the rest random, granite dressings, slate roofs with raised coped verges and crested ridge tiles with cross finials. Some dressings in metamorphic stone of early date. Nave and chancel in one, one chancel window and the sedilia and piscina proving that the east part belongs to the C13 phase of building; west tower, south aisle, north aisle, south and north porches, the north porch of circa 1600. C15 building in Perpendicular style. 2-stage tower on moulded plinth has diagonal buttresses to west and weathered buttresses to east, with string courses and embattled parapet on corbels. Pointed arched west door with hood mould and relieving arch, C19 door with strap hinges, 3-light C15 window above with cusped lights, 4-centred arch, hood mould and relieving arch; to south at upper level a lancet in metamorphic stone. The top stage has 2-light bell-openings to east and west, cusped, with 4-centred arch and relieving arch and slate louvres, single light to north and south. To south, the parapet is stepped up over an embattled stair tower of square plan, string course continued, with lancets, 2 to each stage. Wooden clock at 3rd stage north with moulded edge and gold numerals, dated 1810. One bay of chancel projecting beyond aisles, has east window of 3-lights, C19 Perpendicular, with 4-centred arch and hood mould; to south, C13 lancet in metamorphic stone, C19 cusped lancet to north. Single storey lean-to in angle between chancel and north aisle. 5-bay south aisle has all 3-light windows with flat heads and hood moulds, trefoil lights, except 2nd from east with pointed arched lights and plain hood mould, others with square or circular stops. To west a 3-light C19 Perpendicular window with hood mould. Attached to west wall, a nowy-headed slate plate to Margaret Bligh, 1785. Similar C19 east window. Gabled south porch has 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered outer doorway with wave moulding, flat head and hood mould; stone benches to sides, tall pointed arched inner doorway with roll and hollow mouldings and convex step stops, early door with studs and strap hinges and sanctuary handle. Plain rafter roof. Laid on the floor, a lead sundial about 1½ metres square, with pointed numerals, date illegible, of late C18. 6-bay north aisle has all north windows with cusped ogee heads, of 3 lights with upper tracery, 4-centred arch with hood mould; 3rd bay from east has projecting rood stair tower with pitched roof. West window is 3-light Perpendicular with replaced mullions, east window largely C19, also 3-light Perpendicular. Gabled north porch on plinth in metamorphic stone with stone eaves cornice (similar to plinth on tower) has 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered granite outer doorway with flat head and hood mould, leaves in spandrels. Wooden benches inside, with C19 moulded arched-braced roof, tall 4-centred arched roll and hollow moulded inner doorway with holy water stoup to left and remains of ogee-headed image niche above, C19 studded door with decorative strap hinges. Interior Tower has 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered doorway to stair, C19 framed ceiling in 18 panels. Pointed tower arch in rubble with impost mouldings. Nave and chancel in one, with C19 7-bay roof of arched-braces, upper collar and collar purlin, with brattished wall-plate, east bay has C19 painting of figures of the saints. 6-bay south arcade of granite piers, with shafts at corners and moulded capitals, with 4-centred hollow-chamfered arches of 2 orders. 6-bay north arcade, later C15, with Cornish standard piers. Chancel has splayed reveal to south window, pointed arched piscina and sedilia to south, C19 marble reredos. South aisle has 6-bay C19 roof of arched-braces, collar and collar purlin, one row of purlins, ceiled. Round-arched chamfered piscina in south wall. Granite segmental inner head to windows, probably of C19 at time of rebuilding of upper part of wall. North aisle has lower and upper door to north rood stair, doors with C19 basket arch and doors with strap hinges. Image niche with trefoil head to left of east window with C19 image. Central pier of arcade has corbel above pier, possibly for springing of former roof. Fittings: C19 octagonal stone font in north aisle with Perpendicular style cover. Late C19 carved wooden pews in nave and aisles. Pulpit in south aisle, circa 1500, with 4 carved panels of the Evangelists, possibly Spanish. In the chancel, a pair of reading desks incorporating carved panels with figures, a tall C18 sanctuary chair with panelled back and sides. In the nave, a slate tablet recording the foundation of a school by Sir Coventry Carew, 1766, and a metamorphic stone bowl font with moulded corners, possibly C15. In north aisle, a C16 wooden chest used as altar. Remains of rood screen and carved wooden cupboard with panels with heads in roundels. Carved C19 wooden screen across tower. Stocks in north porch. C19 painting of stations of the cross in roundels in spandrels of north and south arcades. Monuments in tower: baroque marble monument with convex oval slate inscription panel, festooned with flowers, putti to top and skulls below, with Corinthian columns to sides and female figures, plinth with shield of arms on apron, cornice and entablature with 2 upper putti, to Sir John Carew, 1692 and other members of the family. In south aisle an oval marble tablet on slate ground to Mary Collings, 1771; marble tablet with draped urn on slate ground, neo-Greek style, to Margaret Nesham, 1808; marble monument with circular inscription panel, pilasters and frieze, cornice surmounted by urns with Roman columna rostrata and 2 ships, to Admiral Thomas Graves, 1755; marble tablet with bay leaf surround, to Mrs. Mary Graves, 1718. In north aisle, a marble tablet on corbel with carved head, to Elizabeth Carew, 1679; slate tablet to Carew family with Latin inscription, 1611; monument with slate inscription panel, marble Corinthian columns with frieze and entablature, lion masks, head of putto with wings on frieze and central shield of arms, to Sara Carew, 1671; marble tablet to Caroline Anne Pole Carew, 1833; C19 marble tablet with segmental head and reclining figure, to Reginald Pole Carew died 1835; slate tablet with Latin and English verses written by Richard Carew immediately before his death, 1620; marble monument with portrait medallion, draped curtains and putti, to Mary Carew, 1731. Large brass on chancel floor, to Margery Arundell, 1420, with a thin architectural surround with ogee arch and finials; slate tablet with plinth and cornice, inlaid brass shield of arms, to Thomas Wolsdon, 1608; marble ledger stone, to Elizabeth and Honow Carew, 1682; marble ledger stone, to Oliver Deeble, 1656; slate tablet with bolection moulded surround on plinth, to Jane Carew, 1679, with whitewashed stone shield of arms below. Stained glass in chancel and south aisle, c. 1850-60 by Clayton and Bell; north aisle west window by Kempe.

SX3983354586

Church of St. Mary
61966

Parish church. C13 tower, early C14 nave and chancel; between 1350 and 1370, north and south transepts were built by Lady Emmeline Dawney and Sir Edward Courtney. In late C15, the north transept was replaced by a north aisle with north porch. Chancel restored 1850 and nave and rest of church 1871, by G.E. Street. Inner door of south porch dated 1723, south porch

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

sundial dated 1780 and rainwater heads dated 1902. Slatestone rubble, in larger blocks in north aisle and north porch. Stone dressings in metamorphic stone of the C13 and C14, granite in the C15 north aisle and porch, limestone in C19 restoration. C19 slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and raised coped verges in limestone. West tower, nave and chancel in one, south porch and south transept. North aisle and north porch. Early English style in C14 building and C19 building, C15 Perpendicular style. Tower in 2 stages, unbuttressed, with spire. To west a granite lancet set low, and small limestone carved head set above; the 2nd stage is stepped back, with a lancet in metamorphic stone with bell louvres and relieving arch to each side. Octagonal broach spire in rubble with broaches set back at corners over cornice, with small lucarne in metamorphic stone at 4 alternate sides. Top of spire rebuilt circa early C19 in granite ashlar with finial and weathervane. Nave has rubble weathered buttress to south west, and 2-light window to each side of porch, of C19 limestone with Y tracery and upper quatrefoil, relieving arch in metamorphic stone. Steep gabled south porch has weathered angle buttresses in rubble and tall 4-centred arched rubble doorway, slate sundial over with gnomon, dated 1780, raised coped verges and cross finial. Single bay gabled south transept with similar rubble angle buttresses, raised coped verges and cross finial, has C19 south window of 4 lights, with cusped lights and upper tracery, hood mould and relieving arch. 3-light window to east and west, with cusped lights and 3 upper quatrefoils, relieving arch; east window has some stonework remaining from C14 window. 2-bay chancel, on plinth to east, with weathered rubble buttresses and angle buttresses, these have metamorphic stone weatherings. Large C19 5-light east window with hood mould and relieving arch, 2 similar 2-light windows to south; raised coped verges and cross finial. North aisle of 6 bays, has east window in granite, of 4 lights, with hollow chamfered mullions and surround, cusped lights with upper Y tracery, 4-centred arch with hood mould and stops. Granite kneelers to raised coped verges and cross finial. The north side has 3-light granite windows, all with cusped lights and upper tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould with stops. Between the 4 windows to left, rood stair with small lancet and roof pitch extended from pitch of main roof. C19 4-light west window in limestone with hood mould over 4-centred arch. Second bay from west has gabled north porch of late C15, with raised coped verges and cross finial, 2-centred arched granite doorway with roll-moulding and recessed spandrels, flat head. Interior of porch has original roof of arched braces with purlins and collar purlin, moulded, with moulded bosses and wall-plate. Inner doorway in granite, hollow-chamfered with 4-centred arch, carved leaves in spandrels and wave-moulded surround. Plain C19 door and image shelf above. Wrought iron gate across outer doorway. Interior Tower has narrow pointed rubble arch with impost mouldings, deep splayed reveal and rere arch to west lancet. Nave and chancel have C19 wagon roof, 3 bays in chancel with brattished collars and plain king posts. In the nave, the south windows have rere-arches. Holy water stoup by south door. Tall wide 4-centred arch to south transept, in limestone, with wave-moulded shafts with caps to sides. 6-bay granite arcade between the nave and chancel and the north aisle; this has 4-centred arches with wave and hollow mouldings. Cornish standard piers with mouldings to abaci in geometric designs. Chancel has 3 C19 sedilia to south and ogee-headed cusped piscina. East window has nook shafts, and at base of shaft to left an image niche with nodding ogee head, cusped, with moulded surround. Aumbry to north with foliage-carved corbel. South squint to transept. Transept has C19 roof of arched braces and collars. In east wall an ogee-headed cusped piscina. Along the south wall, twin funeral recesses, plain tomb-chests with quatrefoil decoration, with a knight and a lady, supposed to be Lady Emmeline Dawney and Sir Edward Courtenay, c 1375; above the figures is a coving, and blank cusped arches. The south porch has plain inner door with re-used earlier handles, wave-moulded surround in limestone, C19 arched-brace roof. The north aisle has 14-bay wagon roof of C15 with moulded ribs, 2 rows of purlins and ridge purlin, with carved bosses and wall-plate. Sockets for draw-bar across north door. Rood stair has 4-centred arched lower door in stepped surround, stone newel stair to upper door with 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with run-out stops. Tomb recess under window by rood stair, with effigy of a knight, Sir Hugh Courtenay, c. 1375, on tomb-chest with quatrefoil decoration. East end of aisle used as vestry/organ chamber, east window has nook shafts with carved caps. Fittings: pews in nave and aisle and transept have carved bench ends, some of late C15 in Renaissance style, and some of C19 restoration. Late C19 carved wooden pulpit in nave. Circular stone bowl font in nave. C16 stocks in north aisle. 2 slate hatchments in north aisle with the Creed and the Lord's Prayer. C19 polychromatic tiles on chancel floor. Monuments, all in north aisle: marble tablet on slate ground, with round head and urn, to John Wallis, 1780; slate tablet with pilasters and marble cornice, by J. Croad, to Samuel Deeble, 1759; marble tablet with pedimental top and acroterial ornaments, to George Duckworth, 1811; marble tablet on slate ground with pediment with open book and putto below, by J. Bacon of London, to Penelope Fanshawe, 1814; slate tablet with border and principal names painted in gold, to Jane Littleton, 1773; marble tablet on slate ground with rounded pediment and apron, urn to top, to William Dunrich, 1794. East window of north lisle has fragment of mediaeval glass showing the head of the Virgin; south window of the chancel has fragment of mediaeval glass with the Courtenay coat-of-arms. Rood stair lancet has lattice glazing probably of late C15. Chancel east window with stained glass by Wailes to the designs of Street.

SX3701755092

Incle Castle

60392

Ince Castle 1. 5155 SX 45 NW 4/20 17.1.52 | 2. 1653 according to documents, but circa 1630 in style. Remarkable in plan, style and in use of brick. English bond brick with stone dressings and hipped slate roof. Rectangular with 4 storey projecting towers at corners with pyramidal roofs above modillion eaves cornices. Embattled parapet. 2 storey continuous moulded cornice. with bund over ground floor. Glazing bar sash windows, mostly C18 and reproduction main entrance to west, approached by a long flight of steps to first floor level. Segment headed granite doorway, disused, flanked by pairs of mullion windows under commondrip, pediment over and cornice raised over it. Ground floor windows are C19 tripartite variety (see others on ground floor). 2 windows (on ground floor of flanking towers) retain plain stone mullion casements under segmented arch. Interior: modern Chinese Chippendale staircase in front. South-east tower contains a mid C17 staircase. The plan may relate to 'toy forts' like the nearby Mont Edyecumbe House. The style with corner hursts may relate to current court fashion (see Wilton). The first floor entry (as in the earlier castle keeps) is quite anachronistic and idiosyncratic.

SX4013556514

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Antony House

61677

Country House. 1718-1729, attributed to Gibbs by the Rev. Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons in *Magna Britannia: Vol III, Cornwall, 1814*; master Mason John Moyle of Exeter. Addition made by Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, removed after 1945. The house has a brick carcass faced in Pentewan stone ashlar, with hipped slate roof with lead rolls to hips. Rectangular double depth plan; at the centre of the south front a large entrance hall with arcaded area screening it from the stair hall to the right. The hall is entered through the mid C19 porte cochere. The library is to the left of the stair hall and the saloon is the central room on the north front. A mid C19 addition was made to the east side, now demolished; basement service rooms remain, screened by a wall along the north front, erecting a lower service courtyard to east. South front of 2 storeys with basement and attic, on plinth, with bandcourse, rusticated pilasters to sides, 3:3:3: bays. The central 3 bays are broken forward with pediment and cornice, all windows 18-pane sashes with thick glazing bars and first arches with voussoirs; 3 dormers to right and left of pediment, all gabled, central ones with segmental pediments, all with sashes. The basement has three 2- light casements to right and left, also with first arches with voussoirs. Central single storey porte cochere, with Tuscan columns; this was added in the mid C19. Within the porte cochere, a recessed round-arched doorway, moulded, with keystone and imposts, half-glazed door with fanlight, French windows on each side. The east side is rendered, with pilasters, band course and cornice, 3 sashes at first floor and 3 similar dormers, C19 additions at ground floor level with porch, casement windows and flat roofs. The west side is 5 bays wide, all windows sashes with central half-glazed door with 9-pane overlight. As other facades, with plinth, band course, pilasters, cornice, 3 dormers; basement has two 2-light casements to left and raised terrace to right with wrought iron screen. Attached to right, wall forming rear of arcade for forecourt buildings, with blind window. Fine set of 4 lead rainwater heads with downpipes. The north front is of 3:3:3 bays, with 3 central bays broken forward under pediment, all windows sashes. Central bay has window right and left of doorway, a round-arched opening with moulded arch, imposts and keystone, panelled and glazed double doors with fanlights, pilasters and cornice carried forward over pediment. 6 dormers as to south. 4 rows of rendered and lined out stacks with caps. Lead rainwater heads to sides of central bays. The basement storey has three 2-light casements to right and left, with central flight to 4 granite steps, with low flanking walls, wrought iron screen along walls, about one metre high. This forms a terrace, with an archway underneath to each side. Interior Very fine unaltered early C18 interior. The hall and principal rooms on the ground floor are panelled in oak, the first floor rooms panelled in pine, some painted. The staircase is in the inner hall, open well with barley-twist turned balusters and columnar newels, retaining the original light fittings of glass globes on shaped brass arms. Marble chimneypieces to each room, of different coloured marble, bolection-moulded. The central corridor at first floor is also panelled, with service stair at each end giving access to the attic storey.

SX4176056303

Forecourt Buildings, Walls and Piers attached to the SE of Antony House

61678

Forecourt buildings, walls, piers and sundial forming the south east front to Antony House. 1718-1729, attributed to Gibbs by the Rev. Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons in *Magna Britannia: Vol. III Cornwall, 1814*. Brick laid in Flemish bond, with limestone dressings, hipped slate roofs with stacks to outer sides. Limestone piers with wrought iron gates. Granite sundial. The forecourt buildings form 2 wings projecting to right and left of the south front of Antony House, enclosed by walls with central piers and gates, with the sundial on the central plat. The wings are colonnaded with terminal pavilions. The wings are connected to the house by an arcade of 3 bays to right and 2 to left, with round arches with stone imposts, bays closed to right. At each corner a small pavilion with lead dome. The wings have 5 narrow bays, 7 wider bays beneath the buildings and a further 5 bays to each end with terminal pavilion, which is broken forward slightly and has one round arch, stone cornice and similar dome. To the outer side of each pavilion, a round arch with wrought iron gates. The closing screen wall is about 50 metres long, divided into 4 bays by square limestone piers with cornice and ball finial on shaped stem, terminal pilasters with consoles. Central pair of ashlar piers about 4 metres high, with pilaster with console to each side, cornice and urn on shaped plinth. Fine wrought iron gates with scrolled and leaf decoration, set with semicircular limestone pivot tracks. The central building to each side is of 2 storeys, with 7 bays; band course over arcade, which is continued over the outer bays of the colonnade. 16-pane sashes with segmental heads at first floor, cornice and blocking course. At ground floor within the arcade, to right, there is central panelled door, 4 casements; inside the arcade at each end, a round arch with stone imposts. Within the arcade to left there is a central half-glazed door and 2-panelled door to end right, and 4 casements. Doorway to end screen wall each side. On the central plat in the courtyard, sundial is a granite baluster on octagonal granite base, with metal plate and gnomon. The outer side of the building to left has 6-panelled door and 2-light casement, two 2-light casements at first floor, brick band course and stone cornice returned. The rear has 4 windows at first floor, all with mullion and transom and segmental head, small glazing bars remaining in window to right. Upper glazed door to end right. The ground floor is divided by a garden wall about 4 metres high, in banded limestone and slate rubble. The outer side of the building to right has 2 windows at first floor, both with mullion and transom, band course and cornice returned. The rear has 5 windows at first floor, all with mullion and transom and segmental heads, 2 brick stacks: at the north end an external stair to a brick porch; partly rendered. The building to right was formerly used as kitchens. The interior of the building to left has a central room at first floor with a large red and grey marble chimneypiece, bolection-moulded, with basket arch, frieze and cornice.

SX4178356280

Church of St. Mary and St. Julian

61699

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Parish church. Circa 1500, possibly incorporating structure of earlier nave and chancel. Lead rain water head on tower dated 1745, sundial on porch dated 1768. C18 alterations included removal of almost all early granite window tracery, these were replaced with wooden tracery. Major restoration of 1874 included replacement of granite windows, removal of galleries including the Edgcumbe gallery in the nave, conversion of north transept to vestry and organ chamber and construction of outer south aisle to form the Edgcumbe south chapel, also re-roofing. Chancel east wall in random red sandstone rubble, possibly of early building; rest of church in coursed red sandstone rubble with granite dressings. Tower has granite ashlar parapet and buttresses, C19 slate roofs with crested ridge tiles and scalloped slate barge boards to gable ends. West tower, nave and chancel, with north and south aisles along whole length of nave and chancel. North transept, used as vestry and organ chamber. South porch and south Edgcumbe chapel to east end. Perpendicular style. 3-stage tower on moulded plinth has set-back buttresses with 3 engaged pinnacles at 3rd stage moulded string courses at first and 2nd stages, raised over west window; string course at 3rd stage beneath embattled parapet with coped merlons, large octagonal pinnacles with cusped panelled sides, surmounted by crocketed spirelets with cross finials. To west, 4-centred arched roll-moulded doorway with leaves in spandrels, hood mould with block stops, C19 door with strap hinges. 3-light C19 window above, with 4-centred arched head, cusped lights and upper tracery, relieving arch and hood mould with block stops; all C19 windows of this design. 2nd stage west has single ogee-headed light with 3 crocketed pinnacles, possibly originally image niche; to north a 2-light C15 Perpendicular window with 4-centred arch, cusped lights, relieving arch and hood mould; lancets at all stages to north lighting stair. At 3rd stage, 3-light C15 bell-openings, with cusped lights, slate louvres and upper tracery, hood mould and relieving arch. Set under parapet to north, C18 rain water head in lead, with 3 cherubs' heads and wings. Nave enclosed by aisle. East end of chancel has straight joint to left and right to aisles, straight joint to south chapel also. Chancel and aisles each have 3-light C19 window, north aisle at lower level. Fixed on chancel east wall, oval marble tablet to Maria Bint, 1787 and Jane Bint, 1795. 5-bay north aisle has 3 north windows, 2 to west and one to east of transept, all C19 3-light, with flat head and hood mould. Second bay from west end has blocked 4-centred arched doorway, convex-moulded. West end of aisle has gable stack formerly to heat C18 vestry and 3-light C19 window with 4-centred arched head. North transept has gable end stack heating C19 vestry with fireplace projection at base, and 3-light C19 window with 4-centred arched head. To east at lower level a basket-arched doorway with hood mould. South aisle has one south window to east of porch, C19 3-light with 4-centred arched head, 2 granite tablets fixed to wall of early C19. Gabled west end has 3-light window which appears to be of c. 1500, with ogee heads, upper tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Gabled south porch has raised coped verges and cross finial, 4-centred arched convex-moulded doorway with wrought-iron gates, slate sundial above with gnomon, dated 1768 SICUT UMBRA. Interior of porch has C19 arched-brace roof, holy water stoup set to right of door (found in churchyard 1923). Similar 4-centred arched inner doorway with C19 door with strap hinges, chamfered ogee image niche above door. 2-bay south chapel has 3-light C19 windows to south, one taller to west. Interior Tower has C19 framed ceiling in 9 panels; north west door to stair has hollow-chamfered 4-centred arch with C19 door. Tall 4-centred tower arch, with Cornish standard piers left and right. To left and right, nave wall has remains of moulded string course, possibly remaining from earlier nave. Nave and chancel roof in one, a wagon roof of 17 bays, with 2 rows of purlins and ridge purlin, carved ribs and bosses, C19 wall-plate; 4 east bays in chancel have early carved wall-plate with re-carved shield bosses. Round-arched opening at base of east wall of arcades to allow passage to north and south aisles. 5-bay arcade to north and south, with Cornish standard piers, 4-centred arches with 2-wave mouldings and one chamfered order. North aisle has 7½ bay C19 wagon roof with one row of purlins and ridge purlin, and bosses. At west end, segmental-headed fireplace lintel. Organ chamber set into opening to north transept, now vestry. South aisle has 9½ bay roof as in north aisle, hollow-chamfered rere-arched to windows. South wall opened in 1874 and 3-bay arcade inserted, with 4-centred arches and Cornish standard piers, more finely moulded, brought from Bere Alston. South chapel has 4-bay roof of arched-braces, one row of purlins and 2 tiers of windbraces, collar with 2 upper struts. Fittings: font in nave, brought from St. Merryn; Norman, of Bodmin type, with 5 supports, corner busts and snake convolutions in between. Pews etc all of late C19, including Edgcumbe screen across chancel. Hatchment in tower recording benefactions to the parish, 1986. Board from Incorporated Society for Building of Churches recording grant of £30 in 1873. Monuments in tower: 3 slate ledger stones, to William Phisick, 1707, Elizabeth Tucker, 1722 and Robert Salmon, 1682, granite ledger stone to Elizabeth Canniford, 1809. In north aisle: marble tablet with scrolled pedimental top, to S.C. Avery, 1882, by J. Honey of Plymouth; marble tablet with foliage around border, scrolled top with urn, on oval slate ground with wreath of bay leaves, by L. Kendall of Exeter, to Edward Hunt, 1787; small oval slate tablet to Grace Ayres, 1766; marble tablet to Rev. Samuel Whiddon, who died while preaching in the church, 1866; marble monument with curved apron and shield, plain pilasters and cornice to Joseph Hunt, commanding the Unicorn, killed in an engagement with a French frigate, aged 28, 1761. In south aisle: oval slate tablet to Judith Rowe, 1784; fine baroque monument with slate inscription panel on plinth with lower frieze of skull and crossed bones, marble Ionic columns to sides; original paint remaining, frieze with painted ovals and diamonds, entablature with gilt lion masks, surmounted by central shield with shields to sides, with verses, to John Ingram, 1669; fine baroque monument with slate inscription panel with apron with carved skull with batwings, central panel flanked by draped female figures, round-headed pediment with figure of mother and child in tympanum, quatrain: 'O youth and all prepare to die...' to Phill and Elizabeth Triggs, 1664. In Edgcumbe chapel: marble tablet on plinth with sarcophagus, scrolled segmental-headed pediment with shield and flanking hounds, bust on plinth against triangular coloured marble ground, surmounted by draped urn, to Richard, first Lord Edgcumbe, 1758. Pair of white marble tablets with coloured marble surround, plain pilasters, plinth and pediment with board in tympanum, surmounted by coronet with acroteria, to Richard, 2nd Lord Edgcumbe, 1761 and George, first Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, 1795. Slate tablet with Latin inscription, to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, 1638. Remains of slate ledger stone of C17, to Edgcumb. Marble monument with shield on plinth, frieze and pediment with acroteria, to Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, 1806. Marble tablet in slate surround with Vitruvian scroll to base, to Richard, Earl Mount Edgcumbe, 1839. Slate ledger stone, set on wall, with central panel with verse and shield, to Piers Edgcumbe Esq. 1607. Baroque marble monument to William Henry, 4th Earl Mount Edgcumbe, 1917. Pair of oval marble tablets on slate ground, to John Boger, 1783 and Elizabeth Boger, 1804. Glass all of late C19. In the C18, the tower was used as a naval signalling station.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

SX4463351992

Church of St. Germanus

61888

Parish Church. Consecrated 1259 by Bishop Walter de Bronescombe, probably on earlier foundations, C13 work includes the spire and the upper part of the tower, probably also the north wall of the chancel and the north transept. Rededicated 1321, by which time the south transept was also built (later replaced by south aisle) and tower arch. Late C15 enlargement including south aisle and south arcade, chancel east window, north window of north transept and extension of rood loft across south aisle. South windows of south aisle possibly late C15/early C16. Restoration of 1845 and 1885, at latter time the Norman tympanum was discovered and re-set in west wall of south aisle, and re-roofing. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings, C19 slate roof with crested ridge tiles. West tower, nave and chancel in one. South aisle with south chapel in one, north porch, north transept and north vestry. C15 work in Perpendicular style. Tower in one stage, is unbuttressed and has a long lancet bell-opening to each side with slate louvres and relieving arch, lower trefoil-headed west lancet, broach spire with gabled lancets and weathervane. Nave and chancel in one, with raised coped verges in rubble to gable end and cross finial, nave has a north window at west end with pointed arch, 2 lights with cusped lancets, Y-tracery and hood mould. Chancel has north lancet to east of transept and slight Perpendicular east window, with 4-centred arched head, trefoil heads to lights and upper tracery, hood mould; straight joint to chapel to south. South aisle and south chapel in one. At south side, 2 windows to aisle and one to chapel, all of 3 lights, with 2-centred arched hollow-chamfered lights with hood mould over flat head; 2nd bay from left has segmental-headed door with hollow-chamfered and step-stopped surround, C19 double doors. Projecting rood stair with pitched roof at junction between aisle and chapel, with blocked segmental-headed door to right of stair. West end of aisle has no windows, straight joint to nave. East end of chapel has 3-light window as on chancel, with stone raised coped verges and cross finial to gable end. Small gabled north porch has segmental-headed outer opening, appears to be C19 rebuilding. c19 scissor truss roof with tall pointed arched inner doorway with C19 door with re-used strap hinges. North transept has rubble coped verges and cross finial. 3-light window to north, as on chancel east end; the east window is a triple lancet with interesting tracery, pointed arch overall and relieving arch. Gabled north vestry has rubble verges and gable end stack in brick, single chamfered light to east. Interior Tower has pointed arched plain granite doorway to nave, with tall pointed rubble arch above. Nave and north transept roofed in one, a C19 wagon roof of 9 bays to nave, continuous to chancel, with moulded ribs and bosses, wide bay with diagonal ribs at meeting between transept and nave. Nave has chamfered rere-arch to north window. Over the pier between the chancel and the south chapel, a passage opening for the rood loft, with socket for beam to north. Chancel has trefoil-headed piscina in south wall, pointed arched chamfered door to north vestry and former external window to right of this door, a lancet with a triangular rere-arch. 5 bay arcade between nave/chancel and south aisle/chapel, piers with shaft at each corner and convex moulding between, with 4-centred arches of 2 chamfered orders, largely restored. The south aisle and chapel have continuous roof of C15, 11 bay wagon roof with carved wall-plate with angels missing at base of ribs, carved ribs with bosses (some missing), one row of purlins and ridge purlin. The aisle has door and upper opening to rood stair, Norman tympanum re-set on west wall, decorated with 3 circles with 4-spoked wheel, 4-petalled flower and saltire cross motifs. The chapel has a trefoil-headed piscina in south wall. The north transept has a squint to chancel, trefoil-headed piscina in east wall. Fittings Font in nave, C14, octagonal, set on round stone at base, possibly Norman. 5 pews with carved bench ends in south aisle and one in nave, of late C15/early C16 with carved bench ends in tracery patterns. Late C19 panelled organ loft at west end of nave. Pillar supporting almsbox in south chapel, dated 1633, fluted, with cable moulded ring and plain capital; 2 balusters of similar design as altar rail. Early C19 hatchment in nave recording benefactions. Screen by Herbert Read of Exeter, c. 1930. C17 ledger stones in nave and south aisle. In north transept, monument with slate inscription panel in bolection-moulded surround, cornice and steep pediment over with shield and 3 roundels in tympanum, skull at apex, to Mary Ashton 1664 and other members of the family. Monument on plinth with acanthus corbels, central head of cherub with wings, central black oval cartouche with cherub to top and skull with crossed bones below, wreath of bay leaves, Corinthian columns to sides, frieze and entablature, to Roger Ashton, 1677. In south chapel, oval marble tablet on slate ground, to Stephen Edwards, 1797. Baroque monument on plinth with corbels and scrolled apron, rectangular inscription panel with Ionic column left and right, frieze with grotesque mask over each column and central cherub, cornice broken forward to sides with central shield and helm and shields to sides at top, to John Battersby, 1672. All C19 lattice glazing except chancel east window with C19 stained glass in memory of Parson Key and transept east window with stained glass of 1917.

SX4262649150

East Ropery, formerly spinning house and attached retaining walls

476411

Spinning house (S132), renamed East Ropery in 1815, now a store. Constructed 1763-71, but was gutted by fire in 1812. It was rebuilt in 1813-17 to the designs of Edward Holl, architect to the Navy Board. The building was reduced in length at its northern end following bomb damage in 1941.

MATERIALS: It is built of random limestone rubble with limestone ashlar dressings under a pitched roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The south gable end is rendered, while the truncated north end which has been closed off with concrete block is clad with metal sheeting. The window openings have cast-iron frames with panelled shutters of either iron or timber, of which the latter are replacements, to the lower section and small panes of clear glazing above. The external steel escape stairs are not of interest. Internally, the building has a fireproof iron frame and roof trusses.

PLAN: It has a linear, rectangular open plan, though the last five bays at the southern end have a slightly wider footprint than the rest of the building.

EXTERIOR: A 57-bay range of three storeys with cellars. The building has a plinth, rusticated quoins, moulded eaves cornice and a coped south gable, with plain surrounds to the openings. Both the west and east elevations have a largely symmetrical

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

arrangement of window openings with segmental-arched stone surrounds and iron frames of small panes. There are also a number of additional openings, some of which are blocked, that are understood to have formerly enabled the transfer of twine between the spinning house and the adjacent laying house (largely demolished), and the tarred yarn stores. At the southern end of the east elevation is a corrugated metal lean-to marks the position of the former engine house. At irregular intervals along the west and east elevations are doorways, including several former taking-in doors with hoist platforms. The south gable end has a wide segmental-headed entrance with wooden double doors to the lower left side; three symmetrically-arranged windows to the first and second floors; and an oculus in the gable. A brick-lined, arched passageway runs beneath the central part of the building, and a second lies immediately to the north of the north end.

INTERIOR: The building retains its fireproof internal frame comprising a central aisle of cast-iron columns connected vertically by spigots, supporting T-section transverse beams with curved upper web and spanner ends meeting over the columns, and joists slotted into the sides. Most of the floors are York stone slabs which were used to reduce the risk of a fire. Some fittings related to rope-making survive, including iron pulley wheels, transmission brackets, and iron guide rails. The roof structure is a mixture of cast iron in compression for the principal rafters and the cruciform diagonal struts, and wrought iron in tension forming the round-section king and queen struts and square-section ties. These extend both transversely between the principals and longitudinally along the centre of the building.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: Rubble retaining walls extend approximately 90m to the south-east side in three sections formed by a ramp leading down to the tunnels beneath the East Ropery.

HISTORY: The importance of Plymouth as a base for English fleets in the Western Approaches was recognised in the late C17, and the construction of a dockyard was instigated by William III. A ropeyard was laid out in the 1690s, on an east-west axis along the southern side of the dockyard. The various stages involved in rope production required a number of separate buildings with different functions, and the ropeyard or ropery was thus designed to facilitate efficient production and formed a distinct part of the dockyard. The processes of spinning hemp into twine and the laying of rope took place in separate spinning and laying houses (the most distinctive parts of the ropery) at Devonport.

During the remodelling of the dockyard in the mid-C18, new ropeyard buildings, including twin spinning and laying houses, were erected on the eastern boundary of the enlarged dockyard. After the spinning house was gutted by fire in 1812 plans were drawn up by Edward Holl, the Navy Board architect, to 'restore' the ropery, using cast and wrought iron in place of timber, with stone flagged floors. The new spinning house, which was re-named the East Ropery in 1815, appears to have been largely completed by late 1817, at which time it was considered one of the largest fireproof buildings in the country. Rope production continued until 1941. During World War II, as a result of bomb damage, the laying house was reduced to only its foundations and the spinning house to the east was shortened by almost a third at its northern end. Between 1945 and 1969 the Spinning House served as a training centre for shipwright apprentices; it is now used partly for storage, though much of the building is unoccupied.

SX4518854215

The Quadrangle

476516

Foundry, smithery, boiler and machine shop, offices and store. 1852-61, by William Scamp and Col. G T Greene of the Admiralty Works Department, external elevations by Sir Charles Barry. Limestone ashlar with yellow brick and granite dressings, and a corrugated sheet roof on cast-iron stanchions. Italianate style. PLAN: symmetrical square plan originally of 2 courtyards, with central offices along the W front flanked by stores, side ranges set back with re-entrant corners, containing metal-working shops in S range and boiler and plater's shops in the N, and central rear (E) former foundry, millwright's and pattern shops with 2 large chimneys to E corners, beam engine houses to NE and SE corners, and coal stores (converted to offices later C19), along rear. EXTERIOR: 2-storey; 29-bay front and 18-bay sides. Strongly-articulated elevations with a plinth, cornice and blocking course. W front has 3:3:3-bay central entrance section, the middle set forward with a large round-arched entrance beneath a Diocletian window, and tall, pedimented attic with a panel of recessed roundels, flanking 3-storey bays with attic with 2-roundel panels, and flanking square turrets with flat-topped belfries with round-arched openings and balustrade, connected by a balustrade to the pediment; flanking 3-bay sections have narrow recessed central bays for hoisting which rise up into a segmental pediment, outer recessed bays with ovolo-moulded tops, and round-arched ground-floor and segmental-arched first-floor openings. Outer sections are 5:1:5-bays each with a pedimented central entrance bay, containing segmental-arched cross windows set in ovolo-headed recesses. End gables are simpler versions of the entrance, 2 storeys without the sunken panels or balustrade, with corner turrets with loops, and belfries with pedimented sides and small domes. N and S ranges have matching end gables with square tops to the turrets, the S with VR 1853 and the N with VR 1856 in the spandrels of the main entrance arch, and connected to the main block by a wide round archway. Side elevations similarly articulated. Originally with ovolo-moulded windows with small-paned metal frames, some altered or blocked in. Former engine and boiler house in the NE corner a 5-bay range with small ground-floor windows, and first-floor windows set in recesses with bracketed heads, a bracketed cornice and attic storey with sunken panels with paired oculi; E end has panel with 4 oculi. To the inner side is a truncated octagonal brick chimney. Matching SE engine house. Rear E elevation has 7 -window outer ranges with pedimented end gables, plinth, plat band and eaves cornice, connected by a single-storey central range to the back of the foundry, with round archways leading to the foundry yard at each end and a blocking course. Behind this is the tall yellow brick foundry with a central pedimented wing with 2 round-arched openings with double doors, paired end gables and 5 large lunettes along the sides, and two large square chimney towers at E corners of four stages with panelled sides and tall false machicolations, containing truncated round chimneys. Iron hoppers inscribed VR with fouled anchors. INTERIOR: the main entrance archway has 3 vaulted bays, cantilevered granite open-well stairs each side with iron balusters, and offices. The main former workshop areas arranged around a grid of cast-iron I-section stanchions to pierced segmental arches and metal-trussed roofs, E and W aisles have trussed timber beams, with two traveller roads. The foundry has H-section iron stanchions to pierced segmental

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

arches under the valley, 5 E bays with heavy fire-proof mezzanines, and corner winder stairs. Roof trusses with cruciform struts, flat-iron ties in pairs or threes at the ends, and wrought-iron tie rods. HISTORY: the Steam, now North Yard opened in 1853. The design of the Quadrangle evolved from a group of separate workshops round an open court to a roofed building with a grid of early rolled stanchions which could be flexible in its internal arrangements. Fitted with two beam engines either end of the foundry with line shafting through the building and an internal railway, the forges were drawn by five large flues to the two chimney towers. The culmination of a generation of metal workshops in the Dockyards for the new steam navy, the biggest of its type built by the Navy, and a very rare instance of the involvement of a national architect in a Naval workshop. The Quadrangle was moreover a very successful design, outstanding in a national context for its remarkably advanced use of flexible planning, which has ensured its adaptability to the Navy's changing engineering needs

SX4490255661

Church of St Stephen

60462

ST STEPHEN'S ROAD 1. 5155 Church of St Stephen (formerly listed under St Stephen) SX 4158 5/2 17.1.52 GV 2. The C13 church on this site was probably replaced by the present building in the C15. It is built in local stone with 3 aisles, 5 bays and a tall 3 stage north-west tower with set back buttresses and crenellations. The tower has an angled stair turret to north. The belfry windows have pierced slate filling. The north and west windows appear early Perpendicular in style. Slate roof (dated 1866). Gabled vestry to north-east (contemporary with north aisle). Gabled south porch with handsome mouldings to archway. On the exterior is an elegant incised slate slab on south-west corner. Interior: porch has good waggon roof with bosses, 3 aisles have waggon roofs roof loft opening: south-west wall of middle chancel. Font is Norman square with carved sides and 5 supports, similar to others in Cornwall, see Bodmin, SS. Nicholas and Faith in Saltash itself. 2 elaborate c 1600 monuments in north-east corner, in slate (Hitchens family) and another early C17 relief monument in a flat niche. Numerous wall monuments. Very brightly painted c 1900 7 bay Gothic style reredos. Mediaeval coffin lid in north-west corner of nave. Until 1881 this was the Parish Church of Saltash although fully a mile from the centre.

SX4170058334

Granite Archway and wall to No 15 and 17 (Kingsleigh House) Fronting Road

60418

CULVER ROAD 1. 5155 Granite archway and wall to Nos 15 and 17 (Kingsleigh House) fronting road SK 4258 6/63 I 2. Probably C17. Reset moulded granite. 4 centred arch set in crenellated boundary wall. Granite horse trough built in above a flower pot. 2 carved acorns set into rear of this archway.

SX4293658782

Parish Church of St. Nicholas and St. Faith

60475

STATION ROAD 1. 5155 Alexandra Square Parish Church of St Nicholas and St Faith SX 4358 6/1 17.1.52 GV 2. Norman origins can be detected particularly in the north tower loft - set to north of nave. Remodelled in C14 and C15. Built of rubble with slate roofs. Consists of a nave and north aisle. 5 bays in all, perpendicular and intersecting tracery. Gabled south porch with early C17-looking doorway with moulded label. carved spandrels and niche over (therefore presumably pre-1558); moulded holy water strip inside porch. Blocked Norman south door, roughly central with blind tympanum. Large gabled C15 chapel to south. Double plastered wagon roofs. Square plan font removed from Wedgeworthy Farm (which like Shillingha, Erth Barton and others may have had its own chapel).

SX4310858813

Royal Albert Bridge and 17 approach Spans

60461

RIVERSIDE 1. 5155 Royal Albert Bridge (formerly listed as Royal Albert Bridge (the part within the Borough of Saltash)) - and 17 approach spans SX 4358 6/25 17.1.52 GV 2. On the common boundary of the Parish of Saltash, Cornwall and the City of Plymouth, Devon, and part in Plymouth previously listed on 25 January 1954. The main rail link with the Duchy. Begun 1848, restarted 1854 and completed 1859, I K Brunel, the engineer, being first across, although on the verge of death. Granite built piers, the land piers paired, the outer water piers solid on oval plinths, the central pier and group of 4 octagonal piers linked by trelliswork. The 2 main spans are 445 ft each and are carried by an ingenious form of suspension (by cast iron segmental tubes) - the only one of its kind surviving to carry a railway. In engineering terms, it is known as a bowstring tubular plate girder bridge, a combination of suspension and arches structure, the 2 tubular arches, with outward thrust onto the abutments, counteracting the inward drag of the chains. The portals on the outer river piers are in pylon style, ashlar faced, with tall elliptical arches in square recesses. The Cornish side has raised lettering above the arch "I K Brunel Engineer 1859". There are, in all, 17 approach spans (on both sides), the Cornish side ones towering above what remains of the inner town on the quay, curve south-west towards the station. The bridge is 168 ft above high water mark to the top of the tubes (the Admiralty specified 100 ft mast clearance). It cost under £225,000. At the time, and now, it was regarded as a triumph of engineering.

SX4351558740

Royal Albert Bridge (that part in Plymouth Civil Parish)

473740

Railway bridge over River Tamar. 1857-59 by Isambard Kingdom Brunel for the Cornwall Railway while it was leased to the Great Western Railway. Granite ashlar piers; wrought-iron plates to tubular plate girder bridge. The bridge is a combination of

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suspension and arched structure, with 2 tubular arches, with outward thrust onto the abutments, counteracting the inward drag of the chains. The tube arches are oval in section, in order to increase their strength and the width of the roadway, which hangs on chains from arches. The whole structure is raised high up on tall granite piers. The end abutments have large inscription: I. K. Brunel 1859. This bridge was a considerable engineering feat for its date, and has a powerful appearance. Part also in Saltash CP.

SX4366258711

Charles Church 473235

Parish church ruin. 1640-1658, one of very few established churches built during the Commonwealth, tower completed 1708, the present stone spire replacing a wooden one in 1766, 2 small C19 accretions, interior refitted 1828-29 by JH Ball (now lost); gutted during the Blitz and now preserved as a symbolic ruin and war memorial at the centre of a major roundabout. Plymouth limestone ashlar with granite dressings; ashlar spire to tower. STYLE: Gothic Survival style with elaborate Perpendicular detail except for the E chancel window which has Decorated detail with rose tracery. PLAN: nave/chancel, N and S aisles and W tower. EXTERIOR: buttresses with finials dividing the bays; traceried windows with hoodmoulds; the E window particularly fine; 4-centred arched doorways with square hoodmoulds. 3-stage tower with offset corner buttresses; strings dividing the diminishing stages; round-arched 3-light upper-stage windows with simple tracery; octagonal spire behind a parapet with moulded cornice and square corner pinnacles with pineapple finials. INTERIOR: arcades with standard A (Pevsner) piers and depressed arches. Many wall monuments.

SX4821654605

Smeaton Tower 473857

Resited upper part of the former Eddystone Lighthouse. 1759 by John Smeaton, erected here on new base in 1882. Circular tapered tower of painted granite ashlar; octagonal lantern with glazing bars and ogee-shaped roof surmounted by ball finial and weather vane; small 4-pane windows to tower. When this lighthouse was first built it was considered to be an important technical achievement.

SX4776253799

Church of St Germanus 62087

Parish church. C12, consecrated in 1261, south chapel of late C14, extended in C15; north aisle rebuilt 1888, with other alterations. Slatestone rubble, greenstone and sandstone dressings, slate roofs. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, 2 west towers with south west porch set in the angle and leading into the south aisle. North transept and vestry. The nave has a porch under a gable at the west end, with fine Norman door, double doors; in the upper gable end 3 round arched lights with nook shafts. Tower to south west, in 3 stages, with string courses and embattled parapets, pilasters at first and second stages, round arched lancets; 2-light 4-centred arched bell-openings at 3rd stage with cusped lights and wooden louvres, clock to north and south, dated 1781. Tower to north west, in 3 stages, with clasping buttresses at first and second stage rising to broach to the top octagonal stage with embattled parapet. Round-headed lancets; east door in greenstone with stepped rounded arch and jamb shafts. C19 door with strap hinges. The north side of the nave and chancel has embattled parapet, nave has two 3-light windows with Perpendicular tracery. Embattled parapet to vestry. The south aisle is of 4 bays with embattled parapet and weathered buttresses. Four 4-light windows, all with 4-centred arches, upper tracery and hood mould; Tudor arched door to east. Two 3-light Perpendicular style windows at the east end, and upper 3-light similar window. South west porch has moulded cornice and embattled parapet. 4-centred arched door to south with hood mould. 4-centred arched west doorway with quatrefoils in spandrels, roll-moulded with hood mould; mask gargoyles. Chancel has 5-light east window with transom, all trefoil-headed lights with Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Interior: Unplastered walls. Nave and chancel in one, with C19 wagon roof. 7-bay south arcade of round piers with fluted abaci, 4-centred arches, 3 arches to west stepped, other moulded; similar columns with stepped arch to north, formerly to the family pew, now organ chamber. One clerestory window with chevron jambs above the south arcade. South aisle has similar C19 roof. East piscina with ogee hood, sedilia with gabled crocketed hood and tomb recess with ogee hood. Second tomb recess with ogee hood in main south wall of aisle. Holy water stoup by west door. South west tower has round arch to aisle, with round columns with fluted abaci, clustered columns to east and north. Similar stepped arch with clustered columns to north west tower. Fittings: font in nave. Misericord in south aisle. Royal Arms dated 1660 in south aisle. Eliot arms in nave. Monuments: In north west tower, the Rysbrack monument to Edward Eliot, 1772; marble sarcophagus to Susan Countess of St Germans, 1830. In nave: slate tablet with acrostic inscription in Latin to Ionhannes Minister, 1631; marble tablet to Walter Moyle, 1701; pair of marble monuments with broken pediments and pilasters, to John Glanville, 1735 and Elizabeth Glanville, 1748. In south aisle: marble ledger stone to Ann Eliot, 1723; monument by Westmacott, to John, first Earl St Germans, 1823; slate ledger stones to Richard Boger, 1733 and Sarah Nanjulian, 1778. Glass: chancel east window has stained glass, dedicated 1896, by E. Burne Jones.

SX3594257751

Church of St Michael 62007

Parish church. Some C13 masonry remaining, late C14, with mid C15 and later C15 additions and alterations; late C19 restoration. Slatestone rubble with granite and greenstone dressings. Slate roofs with crested ridge tiles. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, largely appear to be of late C14 to early C15; south porch. West tower probably of mid C15, with later C15 north

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arcade and north aisle and north porch; probably at about the same time, the south transept added. C19 restoration includes alterations to windows and re-roofing. Perpendicular style. Nave and chancel in one, with angle buttresses to chancel. Both have one south window, of C19, 3-light, with 4-centred arch, through mullions and upper tracery and hoodmould; chancel has to south an attached slate tablet with segmental head and apron, to James Oram, 1786. Chancel east end has plinth and 3-light C15 window with steep 4-centred arch, cusped lights and upper tracery with hood mould. Gabled south porch has granite outer doorway with 4-centred arch, concave and wave mouldings and hood mould, cast iron gate across. Interior of porch has slate floor, plastered walls and C19 wagon roof with bosses. The inner doorway has a chamfered pointed arch, with colonnettes to sides, probably C13. 3-stage tower with set back buttresses, string courses and embattled parapet, on chamfered plinth in greenstone. West doorway has a granite 4-centred arch with roll and concave mouldings and hood mould, plain C19 door with strap hinges. 3-light window above, with 4-centred arch and hood mould, hollow-moulded surround with cusped lights, through mullions and upper tracery. North side has octagonal stair tower with lancets, clock at second stage to north. Third stage all sides a 2-light bell-opening with 4-centred arch and surround as on west window, with slate louvres. String course to parapet has mask gargoyles, battlements partially rebuilt in C19 with granite coping, pinnacles with crocketed obelisk finials, weathervane. South transept has 2-light C19 window to east and west, as on south nave, similar 3-light window to south. North aisle of 4 bays with porch in western bay, on high moulded plinth with greenstone string course above the plinth and diagonal weathered buttresses. The east end of the aisle is set back from the chancel, with a diagonal buttress. East gable end has 3-light window to same design as those on the tower, but with taller central light; west end has 3-light window, probably C19 replacement, with 3-centred arched lights and upper tracery. To north, 3 bays each with 3-light window, as on east gable end, with some mullions replaced in the C19. End bay to east has doorway with hollow-chamfered Tudor arch, plain C19 door with strap hinges. The north porch is very shallow, on continuous plinth with aisle, with diagonal buttresses rising to crocketed pinnacles with masks in roundels at the base of the pinnacles, fleuron moulded eaves cornice to sides with masks, crocketed gable to front. 4 centred arched doorway with roll and hollow moulded surround, in granite with recessed spandrels with quatrefoils, square hood mould with mask stops; plain C19 door with strap hinges and cast iron gate across. Interior: Plastered walls. Nave and chancel have C19 wagon roofs, 9 bays to nave and 4 to chancel. Tall 4-centred arch to tower with impost, with C19 wooden screen across arch. Pointed arched chamfered doorway to tower stair. The upper part of the chancel arch is formed by part of the C19 roof structure, supported by a C15 shaft to each side with ring capitals and mask corbels. South side of chancel has chamfered opening at low level to rood stair, with squint, blocked, but visible from the transept side. Stone newel stair partially remaining, with upper doorway. Transept has tall 4-centred arch, with Pevsner A-type piers, with 3/4 shafts instead of the usual demi-shafts. Ogee piscina in south wall. 3-bay C19 wagon roof with bosses. Nave and chancel have 4-bay north arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches. Aisle has 11-bay wagon roof, of C15, much restored in C19, with moulded ribs and purlins. Trefoil headed piscina in south wall. Fittings: C12 font in nave, of Altarnun type, in granite, a square bowl on octagonal shaft, with corner faces and large rosettes in circles. C19 stone pulpit in nave and C19 marble reredos in chancel. C19 wooden benches in nave, aisle and transept, those in chancel with poppy-head bench ends. Slate hatchment in transept recording Sir Robert Geffery's will of 1705. Monuments in nave: slate plate with shouldered nowy head, trumpeting angel, skull and crossed bones, to Richard Colethe (?) 1738; three slate plates with shouldered nowy heads, to John Stephens, 1776, Ruby Reed, 1780 and Ruby Reed, 1829; slate plate with pedimental top and urn, to Mary Lang, 1807. In chancel: set in aumbry a brass to Edward Courtney, Lord of Wotton in Landrake, 1509; fine pair of slate monuments, both of 1607, to Nicholas Mylls and his wife, with carved figures in relief and strapwork; marble monument on slate ground, to John Littleton, 1847; marble tablet on marble ground, to Grace Hambly, 1810. In transept: slate tablet to Elizabeth Rowe, 1670; marble tablet on slate ground, to Peter Palmer, 1829; slate tablet with segmental head and apron, to John Palmer, 1785; fine slate tablet with shouldered nowy head and carved leaves, to Thomas Rowe, 1713. In north aisle; marble tablet, to William Steed, 1809; slate tablet with swept nowy head, to John Blake, 1819; slate tablet with painted incised segmental head, to Philip Blake, 1808; slate tablet with carved urn, to Samson Rendle, 1821; slate tablet with pedimental top and flaming urn, to John Sanders, 1806; stone tablet, to Catherine Blake, 1827; oval stone tablet with corbel, to Jenny Colins, C18, by Allen of Plymouth; slate tablet with pedimental top and carved figure of death with hourglass and scythe, primitive Corinthian pilasters, apron with skull and crossed bones, to Daniell Truscott, 1751. Glass: chancel east window has stained glass of 1866; chancel south window with stained glass of 1887. Other windows with C20 stained glass or lattice glazed.

SX3740260506

GRADE II*

Barrack Block, Maker Heights Barracks

469546

Infantry barrack block; later used by social services; disused. 1804-08, by the Ordnance Board; upper floor rebuilt 1859-60. Rubble with brick and granite dressings, rendered later to the front and ends, ridge stacks truncated, with slate hipped roof. PLAN: I-shaped plan with double-depth officers' quarters to the South end, 3 single-depth barrack rooms to each floor. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 3:8:3-window range. A symmetrical front with the end sections set forward, with 2 ashlar porches 6 bays from the ends with pilasters, cornice, and blocking course, the left-hand one back-to-back, with gun slits and openings to sides; horned 6/6 pane sashes boarded at time of survey (1995), the windows to the officers' end have label moulds. 3-window S-return has a 2-storey porch and label moulds. North end has a doorway and external stair. Unrendered rear with more pronounced end projections, and a central external stair of granite treads, formerly with iron rails, with 2 opposing flights joining to one up to later brick platform. INTERIOR: officers' section, not accessible from the main range, has an axial corridor with a stair flight from the entrance hall with uncut string, column newel and stick balusters, a 4-centred fanlight at the end of the hall, and rooms with cast-iron fire surrounds with pulvinated frieze and shelf above, panelled doors and shutters. The central section has 3 barrack rooms with king post roofs and tiled fire surrounds, with some simple timber fittings. The North

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end double depth with a large fireplace in the party wall, possibly later. HISTORY: A typical though now rare C18 plan, in which officers and men shared the same range. Originally with timber and tile-hung upper storey. Maker was a barracks for over 200 infantry to protect the Heights overlooking Devonport Dockyard, for a garrison manning the line of 1782 redoubts Nos 1-4 (SAM). It was built as part of an extended building campaign during the Revolutionary War, to protect Devonport Dockyard. This is the most complete and unaltered example in England of a small garrison barracks from this significant period, and includes many of the ancillary buildings within a defensible site.

SX4349351396

Guard house, boundary wall and attached ancillary buildings, Maker Height Barracks

61724

Boundary wall, including North West caponier, building to South West corner, guard house and engine house along South East wall and former straw store, wash house, stables, gun shed and magazine along North East wall. Defensible wall with caponier and ancillary buildings. 1804-8, by the Ordnance Board, with caponier and stable of 1848, some modifications and extensions of 1848 and gun shed of 1850-60. PERIMETER WALL is described first. Coped rubble enclosure wall extends approx 150m along North East side, returning South West at North and South ends forming perimeter of barracks, with a small CAPONIER of 1848 to the North West corner with rifle slits to each side; a length of rubble wall extending approx 30m to the South West divides off the North West corner, with stack to a sma rubble 2-window WASH HOUSE in the North East corner against the perimeter wall. A later gateway has been broken through to the centre. The return of the South West end includes hipped ENGINE HOUSE, open to the South West elevation. The BUILDING TO SOUTH WEST corner comprises coal yard and linen store to North West side, with 1848 extension to South East side comprising stores and barrack sergeant's quarters. Coal yard and linen store of 1804-8 to North West range, extended 1848 to South East with barrack sergeant's quarters and stores. Roughly squared rubble, partly rendered, with brick dressings., roofless. EXTERIOR: 1 and 2 storeys; each 1-window range. The outer North East building forms the end part of the perimeter wall, and has a wide segmental-arched carriage entrance with brick dressings i11 the end, and raking sides with a alter cast-iron inserted roof. A small lean-to (linen store) at the rear. Attached to the South East side is a narrow extension of 1848, roofless at the time of survey (1997), rendered to the front and sides with coped end gables each with a doorway and single first-floor windows, and an external flight of cantilevered granite steps with iron railings up to a first-floor doorway in the side of the elevation. INTERIOR: of the outer store contains 2 vertical slate strips with markings of an unidentified character. Caponier to North West corner and wash house have been described. The NORTH EAST BOUNDAR y has other buildings attached to its South West side. Those included in the listing are described from North West to South East and comprise: STRA W STORE: Built of stone rubble with hipped slate roof; the front elevation had wide doorway partially blocked by rubble infill with brick dressings to plank door flanked by horned 6/6-pane sashes. OFFICER'S STABLES: sandstone rubble with stone dressings and slate, single room plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storey; 2-window range. Symmetrical front with flat arches to a doorway (inscribed 1848 date above) and blocked windows each side and to hay loft over; a small opening to the loft in the coped gable ends. INTERIOR: divided into 3 by timber stall dividers, each with an iron hay basket and trap doors above from the loft. GUN SHED of 1850s. Coursed Plymouth limestone with brick dressings and corrugated iron rod. Ashlar piers to front, formerly open but now blocked with early C20 outer brick and with outer segmental-arched plank doors. MAGAZINE, converted to store 1860s. roughly squared rubble with limestone dressings with brick interior lining, and a slate roof. Single-room plan. EXTERIOR: a small powder store with a cobbled apron, coped pediment gables and string, a round-arched entrance with rebate for a boarded door, and an ashlar arch, and narrow ventilation slits in the thick walls. An attached ashlar doorway with flat lintel leads to a space between the rear and the perimeter wall. HISTORY: although magazines were usually included within barracks of this period, this is the only known example apart from the 1840s Hillsborough barracks, Sheffield. GUARD HOUSE AND LOCK-UP TO SOUTH EAST corner of perimeter. Rubble, partly rebuilt with brick, brick ridge stack and slate hipped roof. PLAN: rectangular plan formerly with astonmade to South West front and former officers' guard room to North West; the hipped roof is also extended over matching projection to right (South West) which is probably late C19 (not shown in 1848 plan). EXTERIOR: single storey; 3-window range. Symmetrical front with recessed centre fronted by a verandah, right-hand side rebuilt in brick, each side has a segmental-arched opening, and a central timber post below the eaves to the middle, in front of a plain doorway. Sides have small upper lights to cells with small-paned windows. INTERIOR: has a guard room with a cell off with original door; wooden panelling and fireplace. HISTORY: part of a barracks for over 200 infantry to protect Maker Heights, overlooking Devonport Dockyard, built for the garrison manning the line of 1782 redoubts Nos 1-4 (SAM). This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period, and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site.

SX4352851370

Orangery in the Italian garden

61869

Orangery. Late C18. Rendered with slate roof. Rectangular plan with slightly advanced ends. Classical style. 7 bay front with the outer bay slightly advanced. Bays are articulated by plain Doric pilasters paired to the outer bays. 30 pane sashes. Triglyph and mutule frieze, cornice, blocking course, hipped roof behind parapet with lead rolls to hips and ridge. End elevations have four pilasters and a 72-pane window door. Rear wall has two full height alcoves with architrave surrounds and three oeils-de-boeuf.

SX4547153274

Tudor Block House

61866

Coastal defence block house. Circa 1540. Slatestone rubble. Square on plan. Single storey with roof platform with remains of battlements. Doorways on two sides, of which one is a later alteration. Main doorway to landward side, plain square-headed

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one with squint and drawbar holes. Gun ports on 3 sides. Tablet of 1980 with the history of the building. Severely plain interior. A part of the Henrician defences of Plymouth Sound. Ancient Monument no. 315.
SX4561153173

Polhawn Fort 61733

Fort, used as hotel in early C20, now house. 1865, with very few later alterations. Limestone rockfaced coursed rubble with granite dressings and quoins, brick dressings. Plan: splayed front with 3 bays to right and 4 to left, single storey ravelin to rear centre, stair tower to each end. Single storey with basement for stores and magazine. Front has 7 embrasures for guns, all with segmental heads, stepped and splayed reveals, bull-nose moulding over as string course with parapet and chamfered overhanging blocking course. Basement level to right has 3 narrower splayed embrasures, with triplet casements of 4 panes each, with one similar embrasure to left. Right end has bull-nose moulding returned from front. Left end also has moulding returned, with wide segmental-headed opening at ground level (to basement) with splayed side walls. Rear has central single storey ravelin with small embrasure to left and right, and blocking course. To left and right of ravelin, 3 segmental brick arches of 5 courses of brickwork, each arch is over a pair of casements of 12 panes each light with granite surrounds. The bull-nose moulding is continued around rear, with parapet and coping, parapet ramped up to left, with brick stacks rising from parapet. Greenhouses on roof behind front parapet, and half-glazed door in porch on roof to rear right,, giving access to stair. The rear right of the roof is approached by a drawbridge over the rear ditch with pulley chains remaining. Interior: The stair towers to left and right rear each have cantilevered granite newel stair. The ground floor has vaulted bays with partition walls, some of the embrasures still have the semicircular metal track in the floor for pivoting the gun carriages. Segmental-arched doorways between the vaulted chambers. At basement level, to rear there is a shell-chute, and the door to the magazine is 4-panelled with strap hinges and has printed lettering: MAGAZINE. The magazine is to the left, front right has store rooms/barrack accommodation, each lit by one of the triplet windows. The interior is very little altered. In 1859, a Commission was formed "to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom", after the pressure of public opinion following the news that the French navy were building iron-clad warships. This was set up by Palmerston. The design of the forts was in the hands of the royal Engineers, in the person of Colonel, later Lt. General, Sir W.F. Drummond Jarvis RE. Polhawn Fort was intended to command the approach to the eastward side of Whitsand Bay and cost £8850.
SX4205449224

Chapel of St. Michael 61698

Chapel. Medieval, said to be of Norman origin. Entirely built of slatestone and granite rubble with stone gabled roof. Single cell rectangular plan, possibly originally with upper chamber to west end. All windows unglazed. The chapel has a battered plinth with wall swept out as slate string course to north and south. North side has a pointed arched lancet and irregular round-arched doorway. South side has irregular round-arched window with segmental relieving arch. East gable end has round-arched window with relieving arch. West gable end has small rectangular window at upper level to right. Interior Round-arched stone vaulted roof. Niche to left of east window. Sockets in wall indicating possible former position of upper chamber. East window has round-arched head in metamorphic stone with relieving arch. North and west windows have splayed reveals. There are records of a beacon having been placed here, dating back as far as the C15. During the Second World War the site was used as a gun platform. Ancient Monument no. 267
SX4181448328

Erth Barton 60426

ERTH BARTON 1. 5155 Erth Barton (formerly listed as SX 35 NE 3/21 17.1.52 Earth Barton) II* GV 2. The mediaeval house has been replaced by a C17 one. 2 storeys, rubble with slate roof. 'L' plan. Main wing has 5 bays and central gabled tower porch. The right hand 2 bays altered (but now re-converted from beam although retaining stops to upper level). The left hand part has 2 three light mullion windows on first floor and a 6 light ground floor window, drip moulds. Porch has a 2 light mullion window with drip and an arched and moulded doorway below. Extension wing is large with 2 windows, one on ground floor retains pairs of mullions. The inner door of the porch repeats the mouldings of the outer door and has a fine studded door fleur de lys hinges. Good wide fireplace with decorative spandrels in ground floor room to left. Through passage plan. Rear also 'L' plan with a further gable in the angle (partly slate hung with mullion windows).
SX3811256334

Pavillion to Wearde Farmhouse 60493

WEARDE ROAD 1. 5155 Pavilion to Wearde Farmhouse SX 4258 6/16 II* GV 2. Mid C18. The last vestige of a great house burnt (about 1905), formerly one of a pair of flanking pavilions. South front an angled bay. Rendered with double parapet. 3 modern casement windows. Blind panels in parapet. Rustic quoins of old house to right. Interior: excellent plasterwork on the ceiling with cherubs, Neptune and supposed representation of the seasons. Good panelling, display cabinet and cornice of the period (thought to be c 1766).
SX4214058145

Walls and Bollards to Number 3 Basin 476519

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Basin walls. 1844-8. Channelled rustication to stone-coped granite walls. Steps to north and -south walls. Walls extend approximately 800m around basin, terminating in the caisson closing the SW entrance. A former caisson entrance to the N is blocked. Cast-iron bollards set into the quay edge inscribed VR. Occupies a formal position in front of the Quadrangle (qv), the largest engineering complex erected for the navy, and is graded to reflect this important position. It is comparable with but better preserved than the Steam Basin at the contemporary steam engineering complex at Portsmouth. These facilities were built for servicing the increasingly large warships of the era, and with the Quadrangle, are indicative of the commitment by the navy to building a steam-powered fleet.

SX4487455635

Church of St. Aubyn including attached walls and walls to the N and S
473233

Anglican church, formerly a proprietary chapel. 1771, the 1st new church for the expanding docks; chancel 1885. MATERIALS: Plymouth limestone rubble plus ashlar tower and other limestone dressings including truncated spire over tower parapet with shaped and panelled gables to and turned corner vase finials all over a moulded cornice; dry slate roof with moulded stone eaves and front verges which are part of a triangular pediment except that the tower breaks forward in the centre. STYLE: Classical style. PLAN: rectangular plan with nave and galleried aisles under one roof and chancel projecting in the centre of the east end. EXTERIOR: 2-storey elevations. Symmetrical 2-window pedimented front end with projecting 2 stage central tower. The truncated tower rises above the pediment and has square clockface to upper stage, moulded string dividing stages over blind oculus with stepped keys and round-arched doorway with impost string and stepped keyblock; panelled doors and plain fanlight. Similar keyblocks to the other openings including round-arched windows to 1st-floor left and right over flat-arched ground-floor windows, the left-hand window converted to doorway, the other window blocked; also blocked are round-arched doorways immediately flanking tower. Elliptical arches over segmental arches to the 5-window-range side elevations. INTERIOR: barrel-vaulted nave with moulded cornices, aisles with half king-post trusses and arcades with panelled oak plinths to Tuscan columns and entablature; gallery front with fielded mahogany panels and pairs of fielded-panelled doors at west end of aisles to gallery staircases. Gallery pews not inspected.

FITTINGS: late C19 square-ended oak pews and octagonal oak pulpit. GLASS: coloured late C19 glass to east window, otherwise plain leaded windows with rectangular panes. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: low rubble forecourt wall with dressed coping and tall rubble walls to north and south with dressed coping and rusticated stone piers.

SX4545954697

St. Michaels Lodge and rear basement court railings
473328

Large detached villa. 1827 by John Foulston. Stucco and render replacing stucco; slatehanging to most of rear; roof hidden behind parapet with heavy moulded cornice; rendered stacks over the cross walls. Neo-Classical style. PLAN: double-depth plan with 3 rooms at the front and central stair hall behind central room approached by entrance hall behind right-hand room. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys over basement; symmetrical 1:3:1-window front with central windows to a bowed projection. Mostly original hornless sashes with glazing bars (all elevations), the ground-floor sashes taller and those to left and right as tripartite windows with blind sidelights, the lights divided by pilasters under moulded hoods on consoles; 1st-floor windows above, within moulded eared architraves. Other stucco detail includes plinth and tall entablature over giant pilasters flanking the bays but there used to be more elaborate detail as shown on old photographs. Right-hand return is a symmetrical 3-window entrance front with eared window openings, also to ground floor and with end pilasters under a similar entablature, a theme which continues for 1 bay of the right-hand return (rear) elevation; large central porch with glazed tripartite doorway under a keyed segmental arch; panelled pilaster under string to left and right and moulded entablature surmounted by a squat pediment flanked by large acroteria returned as parapet to sides. Rear is a 6-window range with blind windows to left-hand bay and tall round-arched stair window with fanlight head to 3rd bay from left, the right-hand bay presumed to be a slightly later addition. INTERIOR: survives largely complete and has some fine features including: vaulted vestibule on 4 Doric columns; modillion ceiling cornice to hall; open-well staircase with open string, and mahogany handrail with scrolled newel on stick balusters; moulded and carved ceiling cornices to ground-floor rooms with trailing bands and egg-and-dart, and anthemion to the kitchen;

moulded ceiling cornices to 1st-floor rooms where inspected and panelled doors with stepped architraves. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: simple original wrought-iron railings with arrow-head finials to basement court walls at rear. HISTORY: designed as part of a group with the former St Michael's Terrace which was the finest terrace of houses in Plymouth, demolished following a period of neglect in the 1970s. In a national context, this survives as an outstanding example of an early C19 architect-designed villa in the Greek revival style. St Michael's lodge was used as a school between 1883 and 1970, first as a boarding and day school for girls and later as a mixed preparatory school. It was the oldest private school in Plymouth.

SX4588655129

Burrell House
60453

Important house of early C17, probably on site of earlier house (see datestones 1621 and 1636). Main front remodelled. Rubble with granite quoins and dressings mostly slate hung. C1800, this is 2 storeys, 6 windows, glazing bar sashes, with modillion eaves cornice and hipped slate roof. A small closed porch with square domed roof and Doric columns off centre left: this front is quite shallow and like most of the rest of building is slate hung. The rest of the building is built of rubble, with slate roof and irregular chimneys. Half H plan to rear, central part is taller, 2 storeys with 2 four light mullion and transom windows on ground floor with drips and 2 later glazing bar sash windows on first floor: central panel with carved cost of arms and drip. This part is

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flanked by doorways, the left hand one with elliptical head and drip with initials "MB" on stops and in spandrels. Projecting wings altered, the left hand one is to animal shed (first floor is to dove cot). The right hand is to two and a half storey domestic accommodation, 2 windows each, mullions and sashes. Interior: main staircase is wide and leads through a Tudor arch doorway into first floor great hall which now has an open roof (arch-braced collars, ceiling was formerly segmental and with ornamental plasterwork (now in Plymouth City Museum)). Ornamental plaster ceiling of ground floor now very damaged. One room retained possible replica frieze dated 1621. Most of the house's interior incorporates later remodellings.

SX3960258417

HMS Drake Wardroom, Officers Quarters and Mess

473761

Formerly known as: (HMS Drake) Wardroom Blocks Saltash Road Devonport. Officer's quarters and wardroom blocks. 1898-1902, Superintendent Engineer Major Monro Wilson, RE.

MATERIALS: Plymouth limestone rock-faced ashlar to ground floor, otherwise dressed limestone brought to course and with limestone dressings; dry slate hipped roofs; stone partly external end stacks, axial and lateral stacks, all with panels and moulded cornices. STYLE: Free Classical. PLAN: central double-depth wardroom linked by 1st-floor passages on 2-span bridges to double-depth quarters blocks at right angles to rear wings.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys; slightly asymmetrical 1:2:1:2:1-bay centre block flanked by symmetrical 2:1:2-bay fronts which are similar to the fronts of the rear wings. All blocks have pilasters dividing bays to upper floors, window architraves, moulded hoods above 1st-floor windows, apron entablature to 1st floor, moulded sill string to 2nd floor and moulded parapet with lower cornice; original horned sashes with glazing bars to top halves and original panelled doors. Central block has tall entrance tower which rises 2 stages above main parapet level. Tetrastyle Ionic porch is approached by a double L-plan staircase; 2 central windows above, then cornice linked to parapet cornice; 4 pilasters and central round-arched window to next stage and entablature below octagonal cupola with round arches and Ionic columns plus further entablature sloped in towards dome with turned finial. Left of the tower is the staircase bay with tall double-transomed 3-light round-arched window over 3-light flat-headed window; right of the tower are paired sashes, then next bays on either side have tall sashes. The end bays are canted with 3-light bay windows. Other fronts have tripartite entrances and 1st-floor balconies with roudelled balustrades carried on moulded brackets. Below triangular parapet pediment to each entrance bay is a tall round-arched transomed 3-light stair window above a squat 3-light window.

INTERIOR: wardroom has a richly-decorated interior with a fine central entrance hall divided by marble columns with a large open well stair with moulded balusters, decorated mess rooms each side with pilasters, cornices and wainscot, and the rear central dining room with panelled walls, large fireplaces with painted panels; axial corridor with bedrooms on upper floors.

HISTORY: part of the second phase of the barracks, the officers were housed in Howard and Seymour blocks (qqv) before it was built. Sailors lived in hulks until the first barracks were built for them here at Devonport, then Chatham and Portsmouth. This is probably the finest and most ambitious officers mess on an English barracks, executed in a bold Free Style manner, with careful attention to detail and compositional quality, and forming the centrepiece of a complete planned group. More richly decorated though of similar plan form to the equivalent buildings at HMS Pembroke at Chatham and HMS Nelson at Portsmouth. Part of a complete complex, manifesting the status and importance of the Royal Navy at this time.

SX4499756685

Belmont House (Youth Hostel) Belmont Place

473329

Large detached villa. 1820 by John Foulston for John Norman. Stucco with stucco detail; roof hidden behind parapet with moulded cornice. Neo-classical style with Greek Revival porch. Double-depth plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; symmetrical 3-bay SW and SE fronts with central porticos. SE 1:3:1-window garden front has distyle-in-antis Doric portico with dentils and wreaths to entablature surmounted by stepped parapet with Greek key panel; casement windows within eared architraves; central bay and windows recessed. SW 1:1:1-window entrance front has pedimented tetrastyle portico with triglyphs; stylobate as steps; blind windows within eared architraves, except for sash over pilastered tripartite doorway with moulded entablature; patterned glazing to sidelights and overlights; original panelled door. INTERIOR: hall has central imperial staircase to gallery carried on large Ionic columns. Fine plaster decoration to hall and picture gallery which has segmental ceiling springing from pilasters with oval lantern on miniature Doric columns. Vestibule has segmental domed ceiling carried on Doric columns. HISTORY: John Norman was a partner in the building firm of Hodge and Norman. He lived at Belmont House until 1845. From 1845 until 1854 it was occupied by a Major General Wilson.

SX4611155569

Church of St. Andrew, Stoke Damerel

473690

Parish church. C15 tower, otherwise heavily remodelled or rebuilt in 1751 and later altered and restored. Rendered stone with some granite dressings; S porch is Plymouth limestone brought to course and with freestone dressings; dry slate roofs. PLAN: nave/chancel; N and S aisles; W tower; C16 N porch; late C19 S porch. EXTERIOR: N aisle has 2 late C18 round-arched hornless sashes with glazing bars intersecting at the heads; S aisle windows 1904 by Charles Cheverton in similar style with fixed lights over low transoms; traceried 3-light E window to S aisle and C18 oval lights with radiating glazing bars to E and W gables. C16 4-centred arched N porch doorway with square hoodmould and quatrefoils to spandrels. 3-stage W tower with diagonal buttresses and polygonal pinnacles to embattled parapet; large clockface to 2nd stage; 2-centred arched window over W doorway which now has traceried window, both with hoodmoulds. INTERIOR: 4-bay arcades with elliptical arches on slender oak Tuscan columns. Fittings: mid C19 Perpendicular style plaster font and pulpit, otherwise late C19 or C20 fittings. Stained

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glass in E window of N aisle of 1863 with rich colours. Monuments: 1 monument by Isbell and various other C18 and C19 wall monuments to army and navy men.

SX4633055001

Former Royal Naval Hospital water tower

473522

Water tower. 1758-80. Plymouth limestone rubble with limestone quoins and other dressings. Octagonal plan. Moulded cornice under low-pitched roof with central octagonal turret leaded dome and ball finial. 3 storey elevations with blocked oculi to upper floors. Blocked round-arched doorway; another doorway lower down to left-hand return; ledged door. INTERIOR: retains wooden frame for the water tanks. HISTORY: probably originally with a lead cistern fed by chain pump, which pressurised a supply to water closets and throughout the wards. By 1800 an 'engine house' pumped to the reservoir. As such this is an early instance of a water-borne system of sanitation, and one which remains remarkably complete. A significant part of the hospital plan, and of an outstanding and uniquely complete military hospital complex. The earliest known example of a water tower in Britain is the Water House of c1732 at Houghton Hall in Norfolk, the Plymouth example being an unusually early precursor of the water towers that appeared in increasing numbers for communal water supply of towns, hospitals etc from the mid C19. Previous to this date, there existed gravity-fed cisterns for communal water supply, such as the Lavatory Tower at Canterbury Cathedral, and there are two other examples of mid C17 date (at Abington Park, Northampton, and Dame Mary Bolle's Water Tower, Heath Common, West Yorkshire) which have retained evidence of water-powered pumping systems.

SX4676154819

St. Dunstons Abbey School and attached frontage walls

473685

Abbey school. 1850 by William Butterfield. MATERIALS: Plymouth limestone rubble with yellow stone dressings; dry slate roofs with exposed rafter ends and crested clay ridge tiles; louvred triangular ventilators near the ridge; half-hipped dormer windows breaking the eaves of the main block; hipped roof to near-central wing; outbuilt rubble lateral and gable stacks with dressed stone shafts, some round, one octagonal. STYLE: Gothic Revival. PLAN: overall an F-shaped plan, the shaft of the F forming the road frontage, a deep wing at right angles behind the left-hand side and a shorter wing at right angles to rear right of centre. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; long road-frontage elevation with tall plinth and 2-bay gable end of cross wing on the left. Mostly 3-light windows with lancets, the dormered windows with transoms; some lights with trefoil heads. Pointed-arched doorway right of cross wing. Courtyard elevation of main block has central semicircular entrance turret with porch roof projection carried on moulded corbels. There are 2 pairs of flanking 3-light dormers and similar dormers left of the wing. There is a C20 conservatory in front of most of ground floor and returning to the wing. Cross wing has similar detail to its courtyard elevation but its opposite elevation facing south-west has a series of 7 pairs of close-set lancets under the eaves and 4 pairs of lancets to the ground floor. Right of this is a single lancet to each floor and a small square window to ground-floor right. INTERIOR: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: tall rubble wall to road frontage; blocked gateway to SW corner with 1 dressed stone pier with squat pyramidal cap. An outstanding example of Butterfield's work. See Pevsner for further details of history.

SX4687954927

Sherwell church and associated buildings including Shelly Hall

473680

Congregational church. 1864 by Aycliffe and Paul of Manchester. Dressed and coursed Plymouth limestone with ashlar dressings of lighter colour; plain tile roof with chamfered stone coped gables. STYLE: Middle Pointed. PLAN: hall church with galleries to 3 sides; transepts at W (ritual E) end; 2-storey porch to S of E end and tower to N of E end; hall/sunday school to north of church and caretaker's cottage. EXTERIOR: 2-storey elevations; all walls have ashlar banding, polychrome voussoirs to openings and delicate early Decorated style tracery to the windows. Gabled E entrance front has 5-light window set above 3-bay entrance flanked by offset corner buttresses; foliate stops to hoodmoulds over pointed arches set on marble shafts with foliate capitals. Central doorway has quatrefoil set in tympanum over trumeau and is flanked by trefoil-headed lancets with quatrefoil tracery. This central gable is flanked by slightly set-back outshuts fronted by a 2-storey porch with pyramidal roof on the left and a tall (135 foot) tower with stone spire on the right. These are fronted by slender turrets with angle roofs behind parapets and with flanking lean-tos behind parapets; 2 cusped windows to each turret and cusped lancet to front of each lean-to. The porch tower has weathering dividing the 2 stages and traceried single-light window to upper stage with entablature and bracketed cornice. 3-stage main tower has offset buttresses; paired traceried lights to 2nd stage and louvred 2-light traceried windows to upper stage. The fine 2-tier spire has lucarnes and a turned finial and the spire is set over an entablature with brackets and symbols of the Four Evangelists. S elevation is 1:4:1 bays: buttressed gabled transept on the left with 4-light window over pair of 2-light windows; buttressed aisle right of this with 2-light windows over pairs of lancets, and porch on right with 2-light window over pointed-arched doorway with trefoil to tympanum. Gable-end buttressed front of hall has gable trefoil over 3-light window over gabled porch with corner buttresses and segmental arched doorway. Taller Sunday school gable end behind has central quatrefoil. The roof is surmounted by a steep pyramidal ventilator with timber trefoil-headed arches framing louvred openings. Side walls have plain pointed-arched transomed windows. A tall chateau-style roof crowns the tall stair tower which dominates the angle where the schoolroom meets the church. Other elevations have detail of similar quality, all the windows have leaded glass and the doorways have their original planked doors. INTERIOR: not inspected but noted as having paired cast-iron columns to galleries and C19 stained glass. This fine church was noted by contemporaries to be the first example of a West Country church to be built in the Gothic style. The building is richly detailed and competently handled by a well-known Manchester firm.

SX4811355044

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Orangery with Urn about 12m N and busts arranged to the S, Port Eliot
62119

Orangery, with urn and busts. Circa 1790, with 4 busts in the garden to south and an urn to north, probably sited in mid C19. Orangery in brick and rubble, rendered; hipped slate roof. Rectangular orangery with glazed front to south and domed portico to north. Exterior: Single storey, 1:3:1:3:1 bays on the south front; central double doors with margin glazed bars and margin glazed overlight, pilasters. 24-pane sash to right and left with frieze over. To right and left, 2 further similar sashes, with pilasters between all windows. End bay to left and right with similar glazed double doors with tall fanlight and 15-pane round-headed sash with Gothic toplight to each side. Similar frieze over each end bay. Moulded eaves cornice. Left end wall and rear in rubble; left side has tall double doors, panelled on the inside. Rear has central portico with half-glazed door, 15-pane sash to right and left, with Ionic columns and frieze. Niche with bust to each side. Domed roof in lead, in course of repair at time of survey (August 1986). To the south of the orangery, a group of 4 Roman style busts on tapered piers with fielded panels. Urn set on plinth about 12 metres north of orangery.
SX3604357690

Calf house at Lithiack and stable adjacent to N
62123

Calf house and adjacent stable. Late C18-early C19. Calf house possibly by Soane. Calf house in slatestone rubble with limestone dressings. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. The stable is in rubble, slate roof with ridge tiles behind parapet with coping. Plan: The calf house is of rectangular plan, with entrances to all sides. The stable is also rectangular with 5 entrances to front. The two buildings form an L-plan group, probably contemporary. Calf house: Tall single storey building, with a wooden ventilator grille on all sides under the eaves. The front and rear of the roof slopes have 2 semi-circular ventilators with decorative grilles. The front has 1 doorway with shouldered head. Left side has 3 doorways with sliding doors, gabled dormer with loading door. Right side has central door with granite lintel. Rear has single storey C20 addition. Interior: The rear has a doorway as on the front, concealed by the addition. 7-bay roof with tie-beams resting on stone blocks on the wall-tops. Stable: Single storey, 5-bay front, each bay with a doorway with granite lintel. Above each doorway the parapet is ramped up and shouldered, forming a flat pedimental feature. Interior: not inspected.
SX3588258420

Mutley Baptist church including Spurgeon Hall and caretakers cottage
473646

Large Baptist chapel. 1867, by J Ambrose of Plymouth, gas vents by Shillito & Sherland of Manchester, extended 1907 with Spurgeon Hall, caretaker's cottage (also known as The Lodge) and other additions, repaired 1940s following incendiary and blast damage during Blitz and in 1979 entrance screen inserted and alterations to interior of cottage. MATERIALS: dressed Plymouth limestone brought to course and with limestone dressings of a lighter colour; dry slate roofs with coped front and rear gables to main roof and to far rear gable at lower level; small stack over each rear gable; parapets with blind panels and heavy moulded entablature; taller front flanking towers with steep baronial style truncated pyramidal roofs over bracketed entablature and each roof surmounted by a cast-iron balustrade; moulded and keyed round-arched ventilator to each roof elevation. STYLE: Classical style with mixture of French Late Gothic/Renaissance and robust Classical articulation. PLAN: large aisle-less plan with gallery to 3 sides, rectangular organ loft at rear and extensions including Spurgeon Hall set back to left-hand side and caretaker's cottage (The Lodge) at extreme rear. EXTERIOR: 2-storey elevations: symmetrical 3-bay front and 2-storeys-over-basement 1:5:1-bay sides, all with plinth and moulded mid-floor string. Entrance front has large round-arched opening rising into the gable/open pediment, the arch springing from 2 tiers of nook columns with Corinthian over Doric capitals; moulded entablature continued as tower strings. Within, the arch reduces as quadrant plan to sides and deep cove above, all framing recessed pilastered inner arch with 3-light window above keyed segmental-arched doorway. The window has petalled fanlight over round-arched lights. The doorway has overlight with name over pair of C20 glazed doors. The flanking corner bays, with rusticated corner pilasters, are designed as 3-stage towers with 3-light windows over round panels with shields to 2-tier upper stages, the other stages with round-arched windows and doorways to front. Side elevations have similar openings to towers and rear bays, otherwise pairs of round-arched lights to 1st-floor and segmental-arched windows to ground floor; all windows with nook shafts. INTERIOR: of auditorium has moulded and coved plaster ceiling cornice with paired brackets above piers between windows supporting wide soffit to ceiling above moulded frieze with square-panels and moulded round roses enclosing elaborate iron pendant gas ventilators. There is a moulded round proscenium arch carried on polished granite columns with carved capitals. Original gallery is on 3 sides with shaped front with ornate cast-iron balustrade carried on slender iron columns with carved capitals; similar cast-iron balustrades to staircases flanking entrance. Fittings include original pitch-pine pews with ramped partitions; large organ, and panelled and pilastered rostrum with central canted pulpit in front. SPURGEON HALL is much lower than the chapel and has a pedimented stepped 3-window front to the left-hand end and canted apse at opposite end. Rear side elevation is 4 bays with round-arched windows over segmental-arched windows. There is a 3-window range schoolroom in front with canted bay window under coped gable on its left. INTERIOR: of Spurgeon Hall has central plaster barrel vault over deep coved sides. HISTORY: the chapel is especially notable for the quality of design and detail to its exterior elevations, fully expressed to both the robust street front and to the sides. This, combined with a notable interior to the auditorium, makes it outstanding in a national context for its interest as an example of non-conformist chapel architecture.
SX4837955626

Manadon House

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

473601

Country house, formerly occupied by the Royal Navy. Circa late C17 [dated 1681] remodelling and rebuilding of an earlier house, retaining C16 features; altered late C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Steeply pitched slate roof with granite coping with scroll kneelers to gable ends and with acanthus enriched modillions to overhanging eaves. Granite gable-end stacks with moulded and weathered caps. PLAN: Symmetrical 3-room plan main range, the smaller centre room an entrance hall leading to a large stair tower behind; there was probably a narrow range at the back on either side of the stair tower which has been subsumed by later C19 rear extensions. The large C19 rear [NW and NE] wings possibly replace earlier wings that might have formed a rear courtyard plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and attics. Symmetrical 7-window south front with large granite quoins, stringcourses and moulded granite window frames, the mullions and transoms removed; C19 4-pane sashes. Central moulded granite 4-centred arch doorway with Gothic glazed double doors and C19 pedimented Ionic portico in Portland stone, with moulded stone window above. Alternating triangular and segmentally pedimented dormers restored in about mid C20. Small granite attic windows in gable ends and C19 gabled bay on west gable end. At rear [N] C19 wings to left and right and large gabled stair tower at centre with granite mullion-transom windows. INTERIOR: C16 moulded granite 4-centred arch doorways with elaborate stops into stair hall at rear and into rear wings; large granite fireplace in kitchen in NE wing and moulded granite fireplaces in chamber on first floor and in attic chamber. Fine late C17 open-well staircase in stair tower with pulvinated string, heavy moulded handrail, large closely-spaced balusters and panelled newels with volute finials extended in late C19 by square columns above. Doorways on landing with moulded architraves, floating pediments and bolection panelled doors. First floor chamber has bolection panelling and doorway with eared architrave and floating pediment. Bolection panelling in entrance hall. C19 moulded plaster ceilings and chimneypieces in drawing room and dining room.

SX4799358366

GRADE II

Milestone

61913

Milestone. Late C18. Granite monolith with segmental head. About 80 centimetres high. Deep-cut lettering, painted in: 4 Mile From Mot Edgcumbe.

SX4080152877

Withnoe Farmhouse and Withnoe Barton

61934

Farmhouse, now house and farmhouse. Circa 1600, hall bay extended c. mid C17 with C19 addition to right and C20 alterations. Rubble, rendered. Slate roof with crestings to range to left. Front lateral hall stack and truncated stack to lower gable end to left, with raised verge. Asbestos slate roof to rear and to C19 addition. Plan originally 3 rooms and through passage. The lower end to left, heated by a gable end stack, the hall with a front lateral stack. In circa mid C17, a 2-storey bay was added to the front of the hall, possibly at this time also the porch to the front of the passage. In circa mid C19, a 2-storey addition of one-room plan was added to the right end; The original inner room may have been demolished or incorporated as the passage of the addition. Stairs were inserted in to the original through passage, probably also in the C19; the stairs were altered again and the house divided in two in the C20. 2 storeys, all C20 windows, porch has pointed arched doorway and 4-centred arched unglazed light, hipped roof; C19 door set in earlier plain frame. 3-light window to left, weathered external stack with shaped cap to right; hall has 6-light mullion and transom window with hood mould curtailed by buttresses to right. At first floor, 2-light and paired 2-light windows, gable over hall bay with mullion and transom window. To right, taller 2-storey C19 block has ground floor window with hood mould, door with overlight and, hipped hood to left. 2 C20 windows with cambered heads at first floor. Left side] has single storey lean-to with corrugated asbestos roof and 2-light window opening; unglazed and shuttered. To left, doorway leading to lower end room. Interior Lower end room has 6 irregular chamfered cross beam, blocked fireplace, 4-panelled fielded door to rear. Rear of passage rebuilt with C20 winder stair. Passage has 2 chamfered cross beams, one with scroll stop, front door has strap hinges and chamfered lintel. Ball has 7 chamfered and scroll-stopped beams, C20 fireplace to front lateral stack. Roof over hall has one early truss remaining, crossed principal rafters with curved feet, collar with very pronounced camber.

SX4041852047

Tregonhawke Farmhouse

61932

Farmhouse. Probably late C17/early C18 origin, with later alterations. Painted rubble; slate roof with ridge copings; large external stack with shaped cap at each gable end. 2 room plan with longer left-hand room and entrance off-centre to right; rear wing behind the left-hand room and out shut behind the right-hand room. 2 storeys and 4 windows, at first floor all C20 casements with glazing bars and toplights, ground floor has door with brick segmental head, 3-light casement to right and 2-light to left, C20 glazed door to end left. Left end has wide stepped stack with C20 window at ground floor right. Set back to left, lower 2-storey rear wing with single storey additions, 2-light casement under eaves; rear lateral stack at junction between wing and main range. Right end has similar stack and 2-pane light at first floor right; single storey range of outhouses attached to right with C20 double doors in gable end, door and 2 windows to rear. Rear has 1½ storey outshut to left with door and 2 C20 windows, 16-pane light at first floor to right; rear wing to left has 2-light casement at ground floor and C20 porch lean-to at end with door and sidelight. Interior Not inspected.

SX4140951784

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Bee Boles 10m W of Tregonhawke Farmhouse 61933

Bee boles. Probably circa 1800. Slatestone rubble with slate bases. Wall about 1½ metres high and about 3 metres long, free-standing. 5 boles rounded at the back, with slate shelves and flat-topped rubble division between each bole. Partly rebuilt.
SX4139551793

Mendennick Farmhouse 61912

Farmhouse. Late C18 with mid C19 and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble, slate-hung front and rear, slate roof with crestings and brick gable end stacks. 2-room plan front range with central entrance, and a one-room plan wing, probably for service, behind the left room; all rooms have gable end stacks. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front, central brick porch with door and hipped roof, paired 12-pane sash to left and right and at first floor left; first floor right C20 PVC replacement and central blind window with 16-pane sash painted in. Single storey outhouse attached to right, with 2-pane light to front; at outer side this has a brick stack and drain hole, door to rear. Right side has wide external stack with round oven at base, limestone quoins. Left side has 16-pane sash at ground floor, 12-pane sash at first floor and 4-pane attic light; limestone quoins. 2-storey rear wing to left with lower roof level, with C20 PVC window at first floor. Rear has 12-pane sash in exposed box to left and 4-panelled fielded door (opposing front door). Similar sash at upper level to right lighting stair and at first floor to left. The rear wing has the roof hipped at the junction with the main range, and has C20 3-light window at ground floor to inner side, oven projection at base of gable end stack. Interior not inspected.
SX4118153244

Higher Tregantle Farmhouse 61663

Farmhouse. C17, enlarged and altered 1785 (dated on rear wall), with C19 alterations and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble, brick dressings, partly rendered, slate roof hipped to right and hipped over front porch wing. Gable end stack to former lower end to left, front lateral stack to former hall to right, gable end stack to right to rear parallel wing. Originally 3-room and through passage plan, with upper end to right and lower end to left; front lateral stack heating upper end. Originally had a single storey front porch. In 1785, the front porch was enlarged to form a small front parlour and raised a storey, the lower end was remodelled and the passage wall removed to form an entrance hall with stair to rear, and a passage was formed to rear right leading to the rear service wing, which is a parallel range at the back, also added circa 1785. 2-storeys, 1:1:1 windows. Bay to left is in rubble, with 12-pane sash with segmental head and brick surround at ground and first floor. The porch to centre has panelled and glazed door with segmental head, ground and first floor 12-pane sash in exposed boxes, of different sizes; to left side, wall shows signs of raising in height, rendered, with battered walls at ground floor. Bay to right has front lateral stack partially enclosed by addition to porch, 16-pane sash with sidelights at ground floor and 12-pane sash at first floor; rendered. Right side has rear parallel range to right with wide external stack with oven at base, 8-pane sash at first floor to left. To left, end of front range projects beyond rear range, and has datestone to rear; between the two ranges, a C20 glazed door and single light with brick segmental head. Rear range to left has half-gable end with 2-light casement at ground and first floor, ground floor room formerly used as dairy. Rear of dairy has 2-light casement at ground floor and 2-pane light under eaves, extended by rear wing with single light at first floor; single storey outhouse attached to rear. Narrow gable-ended brick addition of C19 to rear centre; to left a C20 3-light window with brick segmental head, at first floor a C20 2-light window. Single storey rubble outhouse attached to rear with slate roof and unglazed window in gable end. Interior: Front entrance hall has C19 moulded doorframes, open-wall stair to rear left with stick balusters. Front porch parlour has C18 fielded dado panelling. Pillar supporting ceiling where passage wall was removed to right of entrance. Front room to right has coved plaster cornice and round-arched opening to rear. At first floor, the room over the porch has a cupboard with panelled door with LH hinges. Room to front right has coved cornice. Room to front left has C18 cupboards with 2-panelled doors and drawers with H hinges
SX3969552929

Milestone 61665

Milestone. C18. Granite monolith with segmental head, about one metre high. Lettering, painted in: 5 Miles From Mot Edgcumbe.
SX3924952901

Lower Tregantle House 61689

Farmhouse, now house Circa 1800 with some later alterations. Mixed slatestone and sandstone coursed rubble with stone dressings to front, random rubble to sides and rear steel hipped roof with wooden eaves cornice and rendered end stacks with caps. Double depth plan: 2 principal front rooms with a smaller room to rear right; central entrance hall leading to stair hall to rear left, behind which is 2-storey service wing. 2 storeys and 3 windows, all 12-pane sashes with slightly cambered flat arches, central flat-roofed porch with half-glazed door, rubble pilasters to sides and cornice, inner 4-panelled door; pilasters to main facade and band course under eaves. Right side has C19 light at ground floor and C20 light at first floor, both with stone cambered heads. Left side has 8-pane light with toplight at ground floor lighting dairy, first floor C20 light, with cambered stone heads. Rear has 2-storey service wing to right with half-glazed door in porch with pitched roof and single storey lean-to to right; rear of main house has C19 2-light window at ground floor and 2 C20 lights at first floor. Interior Stair hall to rear left of passage

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has dog-leg stair with stick balusters, column newels and moulded handrail. Principal rooms at ground floor has 4-panelled doors with panelled cheeks and soffits. Kitchen in rear service wing has granite fireplace with chamfered and cambered head.
SX3921253674

Sunwell Farmhouse including barn attached to left
61696

Farmhouse with attached small barn. Dated 1585, front wing probably c. 1600, with barn to left of mid C17, later C17/18 wing enclosing rear of passage, with C20 alterations. Rubble, painted, barn to left of cob, with asbestos slate roof with ridge stack to right of passage, rear lateral hall stack; roof hipped over lower end and over front wing. 2-room and through passage plan, with hall to left and lower end to right. The stair tower is to the rear of the hall with the front wing added to the lower end for cider-room and apple loft over. Forms irregular L-plan. 2 storeys, all C20 windows to front, 3-light and 2-light at first floor, 3-light and 2-light at ground floor, datestone and passage door to right with slate hood, panelled and glazed door. 2-storey lower wing to front right has shuttered single light at ground floor to left, unglazed and wide door with timber lintel to inner side; first floor at gable end front has 2-light casement with timber lintel; plinth. Attached to end left, a 2-storey barn with door with strap hinges to front. At the right side, the wing shows a step forward from the main range, with a 2-light casement with iron stanchions at ground floor and an open-fronted rubble lean-to. The lower end has a tall single light to the dairy and 4-pane sash with brick segmental head to right. To right, a single storey addition in angle with rear wing, which has 2-light casement and door with pitched hood, 2 C20 windows, one formerly door, to rear. At first floor, the rear of the lower end has 2-light casement. The rear of the rear wing has C20 window at ground floor left and gable end stack, C20 window at ground and first floor to inner side. Rear of main range has stair tower with pitch of roof extended from main roof, tall rubble rear lateral halls stack with shaped top, wall battered to right. The rear of the barn to end right has 2-light shuttered unglazed window at ground floor. Interior The lower end to right has been divided in two, with dairy to front and parlour to rear; the dairy has slate floor and shelves, with a straight stair to the apple loft in the front wing. The unglazed window in the front wing is of 2 lights with chamfered frame and mullion, in timber. Stair tower formerly entered through hall, now from rear left of passage, has newel stair. To rear right of passage, panelled door with L-hinges to rear wing, 4-panelled door to hall. At first floor, the room over the lower end has an C18 2-panelled door to the apple loft and a keeping hole. The roof of the barn attached to the upper end is of 3 bays, with halved and crossed and pegged principals, pegged collars and 2 rows of later purlins.
SX3977353711

Nordon House
61695

Rectory, now house. Dated 1844, with re-set datestones of 1744 and 1550 on east wall, with some later alterations. Slatestone rubble, rendered front, brick dressings to rear, hipped slate roof with stack to end left and right. Double depth plan with 3 principal front rooms and entrance on the right side leading to a longitudinal passage/hall, with stair to rear right. Service wing to rear left with stable attached to left. 2 storeys on plinth, 3 bays, bow through 2 storeys to left with 15-pane sash with sidelights at ground floor, 12-pane sash with sidelights at first floor; central bay broken forward slightly with cornice, with 15-pane sash with sidelights at ground floor, 12-pane sash with blind sidelights at first floor; end bay to right breaks forward slightly and has 15-pane sash in plain raised surround, with cornice, 12-pane sash above; deep eaves. Right side has rendered quoins, datestones set in wall, flat-roofed porch to right with half-glazed door with sidelights and overlights, 12-pane sash to side; 15-pane sash above lighting stair. Later C19 wing to right, of 2 storeys, with single light at first floor, single storey outhouse attached to rear of porch. Left side has 12-pane sash at first floor left. 2-storey service wing to left with C20 flat-roofed addition in angle, French window at first floor. Attached at right angles to left, a 1½ storey stable, in rubble with hipped slate roof, 3-light C20 window in gable end, single light with iron stanchions to left. Outer side has double doors with loading door in gable above, 2nd loading door to right under eaves, door to end right. Rear of house has 3 bays to left, with single light and two 12-pane sashes with brick segmental heads, 3 doors and 2-light casement at ground floor, porch in angle to service wing to right, which has 12 windows, all 12 pane sashes with brick segmental heads, larger at ground floor. Rear stack rising from eaves to left, with ridge stack to service wing. Interior Stair hall has open-well stair with moulded handrail, paired turned and knopped balusters, open string with scroll carving. Three front rooms, each with 3-panelled fielded door with panelled cheeks and soffit. First front room has panelled shelves. 2nd room has plain cornice, panelled shutters to windows and black marble chimneypiece. Bow-fronted room has coloured marble chimneypiece, similar cornice and shutters.
SX4082553766

Lime Kiln
61935

Limekiln. C18. Slatestone rubble. Rectangular plan, about 15 feet high, double cell. Battered walls, west front has central round-arched opening leading to vaulted chamber, with half-arch to rear right and left with slatestone relieving arches, over conical kilns. Front entrance arch partially concealed by corrugated iron. Left and right sides have round-arched access opening, splayed inwards to stoking hole for kiln. Attached to right a wall enclosing a further bay with wide front opening, roofless. Unusually complete example of a limekiln.
SX4102953843

Barn with attached horse engine shed
61911

Bank barn with attached horse engine shed. Circa 1800 with some later alterations. Slatestone and sandstone rubble, half-hipped scantle slate roof. Corrugated iron roof to engine shed. Barn with central entrance and engine shed attached to rear left.

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Barn has south front with central door with timber lintel and central upper loading door with corrugated asbestos hood. Ventilation slit right and left at ground and upper level. Blocked door with timber lintel to left. Left end has C20 entrance to right and ventilation slit at upper level. Rear has central midstrey with corrugated iron hood. Polygonal engine house to left, with circular rubble piers, bays between piers closed with corrugated iron. Interior not inspected.
SX4130153328

Church of All Saints

61929

Parish church. Dated 1893. Snecked limestone rubble with stone dressings, slate roofs with crestings. Nave and chancel in one, north and south aisles with chapels at east ends, south porch and north vestry. Perpendicular style. Aisles of 6 bays with buttresses and angle buttresses, have 2 and 3-light windows with cusped lights and relieving arches. East end of aisles with 3-windows and slate bargeboards. Nave has 4-centred arched west door and 3-light window, 3-light window at east end of aisles. Chancel on plinth with angle buttresses, 5-light east window and 2-light south window. Foundation stone on buttress. 2-storey south porch on plinth has nipped roof with cross finial and shallow louvred dormers each side. 4-centred arched doorway with jamb shafts, hood mould and quatrefoils in spandrels, 3-light window above. 4-centred arched inner door with plain double doors. Single Interior Nave yestr , gabled with slate bargeboards has door with lancet to each side. Interior Nave has 15-bay wagon roof with moulded ribs and bosses, similar 6-bay roof to chancel. 5-bay arcade to north and south, with 4-centred arches, Cornish standard piers in grey Plymouth slatestone with limestone caps, arches have inner chamfered order in limestone, banded outer order. Similar arch to north and south chapels and to north and south of chancel, similar taller chancel arch. East window of chancel has nook shafts, other windows with chamfered heads. Aisles have wagon roofs, ceiled, with purlins visible. Fittings: Octagonal limestone font in nave. Wooden pulpit on limestone base. Plain wooden pews. Stained glass in south chapel dated 1899, stained glass in chancel east window and central window of north aisle. Other windows lattice glazed.

SX4243052447

Lime Kiln

61922

Limekiln. C18. Slatestone rubble with granite lintels and supports to fire door openings. Rectangular kiln about 28 feet square and about 15 feet high, built into bank. Walls have slight batter. Single kiln; access arches with semicircular heads on east and west side. A lean-to shed has been added to the east wall. The roof line and sockets indicate the former existence of a similar shed on the west side.

SX4258752246

Millbrook Methodist Church

61928

Methodist church. Dated 1873. Limestone rubble, rendered front, slate roof with crested ridged tiles. Auditorium with 2-storey porch to front; entrance under the gallery ; auditorium has apsidal end for organ chamber with single storey vestry and boiler room to rear; C20 schoolrooms attached to rear right. Front has porch on plinth with round-arched doorway, double doors with fanlight and single light to each side with moulded string course over. Pedimental string course above with corbels. At first floor, cill band course and 3 round-arched lights with margin glazing, circular, inscription plaque above, "Wesley 1873 John Waterman, Thomas Jasper". Segmental pediment over on corbels. One bay of auditorium to right and left, ground floor has margin-glazed sash with fanlight former from stylised plaster anthemion, moulded string. First floor has band course supporting fluted pilasters, round-headed margin-glazed sash with moulded pedimental gable over all, central die surmounted by urn with ball finial. Right and left sides have 4 tall round-headed margin-glazed sashes, with 2 further sashes at lower level. Left side has attached 2-storey block with hipped roof, front rendered with round-arched doorway with C20 door and fanlight, moulded string, cornice and blocking course. Rear has apse, and small single storey block attached to right and left for vestry and boilerhouse. Circular opening in upper gable end with pierced wooden ventilation louvre. Interior The auditorium has a gallery at the entrance end, with cast iron panels and cast iron piers. Rostrum has stair right and left with cast iron balustrade, central reading desk on fluted wooden columns with cast iron panels as on gallery. Communion rail also with cast iron balustrade. Fittings: wooden pews in auditorium and gallery.

SX4234952194

Venton House

61915

House. Circa 1810, with C20 alterations. Gable end front in painted rubble, sides and rear gable end rendered, concrete tiled roof with stack to right and left at each gable end. Double depth plan with 2 principal front rooms facing the garden and an entrance on the left hand side leading to a lateral corridor with stair well at the opposite end. The stair hall/corridor separates the 2 front rooms from the study to rear left and the service room to rear right, behind which is a single storey wash house wing. 2 storeys with attic, gable end entrance front with Doric portico, off centre to left, with panelled. and glazed door with fanlight with splayed and looped glazing bars. Small plate-glass sash at ground floor to right, 24-pane sash at attic level. The right side is the symmetrical garden front, with 3 windows, all 16-pane sashes at first floor, all C20 at ground floor, with plinth and rusticated pilasters. One central segmental headed dormer with plate-glass sash. Left side has 16-pane sash to right and left at ground and first floor, tall narrow central 24-pane sash lighting stair and central panelled and glazed door. Single storey wash-house attached to left with 12-pane and 16-pane sash and central segmental-headed door. Rear gable end has plate-glass sash at ground floor to left and first floor right, similar 24-pane attic sash. Interior Open-well stair with turned balusters,

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ramped handrail and scroll-moulded string, fluted newel at ground floor. First room to front right has reeded dado rail. Floral plaster frieze with beading and acanthus, C19 marble chimney piece 2nd room has plaster frieze with grapes and vine leaves, similar chimney piece ; both rooms have 6-panelled doors, and panelled shutters to windows. From first floor to attic, the stair has stick balusters. At first floor, the first room has a floral plaster frieze, segmental-headed cupboard to right and left of fireplace with acanthus plasterwork to head; marble chimneypiece. Room to end right has panelled cupboard with drawers. All 6-panelled doors at first floor, 4-panelled at 2nd floor. At 2nd floor, partition walls in vertical panelling. Although the house is early C19, the plasterwork is in the tradition of the earlier C18, of high quality.
SX4229651927

Manor Farmhouse 61923

Farmhouse, now 2 houses. C16 or earlier origin, with alterations c. 1600, later C17 alterations, mid C18 alterations to front, internal alterations of C19 and some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Lower end and addition to upper end rendered, front of upper end slate-hung. Early C20 slate roof with crested ridged tiles. Rendered stacks; there is a ridge stack to the lower end, and another ridge stack to lower end which backs on to the passage. Rear lateral hall stack and Rable end stack to inner room to right. Addition to right has stack to inner side, and rear wing heated by gable end stack. Plan of multiple phases, now divided, the lower end to left being No. 1 and the passage and upper end to right No. 2. Circa 1600, the rear wing was added to the inner room, of one-room plan, and a stair tower to the right side of the inner room; this was extended to form a 2-storey addition of one-room plan to the right (upper) end. Probably in the C18, the partition wall between hall and inner room was removed, and solid walls were constructed to form 2 rooms with a passage along the rear giving access to the rear wing and the stair tower. Probably circa 1600, the lower end was extended to left, with a ridge stack to heat the end room created; later in the C17, an additional block was built set back to rear left. This seems to have been single storey, probably raised in height in the C18. When the lower end was extended, a second doorway was made in the gable end, now the front door to No. 1. Only roofover upper end accessible. 2 storeys, with 2-storey gabled porch. The lower end to left has 3-light C20 window at ground floor, and 3-light C19 casement at first floor. The porch has a segmental arched opening in rubble, to left side a narrow unglazed slate-framed light with triangular head, with deep-splayed reveal inside. There are wooden benches to sides and slate floor. The inner doorway is in granite, with 4-centred arch, roll-moulded with recessed spandrels and pyramid stops, square hood mould with stops with roundels. Fine door with 4-centre arched head, in 12 panels with raised chamfered battens and studs, strap hinges to reverse. At first floor the porch has a 2-light granite window with hollow-chamfered mullion and surround, hood. The hall and inner room to right have two 12-pane sashes at ground floor, 2 mid C19 casements at first floor in openings for former sashes. To end right, the wall is stepped back with a small porch set in the angle; the 2-storey addition to the end has a hipped roof, rubble at ground floor, rendered above. At upper ground floor, lighting stair, a 2-light granite window with hollow-chamfered mullion and surround. The right side of this addition has 16.-pane sash at upper level with flight of steps to ground level. To right, the lower 2-storey rear wing has a 12-pane sash at first floor to right. At left side, the gable end of the extend extension of the lower end has a 3-light granite window with plain chamfered mullions at ground floor, 3-light C20 casement at first floor. The main gable end of the lower end is set back to left, with 4-centred arched doorway, with C20 door, 2-light granite window above with plain chamfered mullion and surround. 2-storey block attached to left has gable end facing front; this has a 3-light C20 casement at ground and first floor, slight batter to walls. To the rear, there is a step back at each floor level, C20 window at ground and first floor. The rear of the lower end projects beyond the passage entrance, and has 2-light and 3-light casement at first floor, 2-light casement and door at ground floor. The rear passage doorway has a 4-centred arch, in granite, hollow-chamfered with pyramid stops, door in 12 panels with raised chamfered battens and studs. Rear lateral external stack with oven at base to left. Rear wing has C20 first floor addition in brick set in angle: at ground floor of wing, two 12-pane sashes with door between and door to right with C20 window inserted; C20 casement and 12-pane sash at first floor. Interior the hall and inner room much altered in the C19, rear hall fireplace blocked. The door to the rear wing has double ovolo-moulded frame with vase stops, door in 9 panels, studded, with strap hinges. The rear wing has fireplace at gable end in granite with flat: head, roll-moulded. The stair to end right is an unusually wide winder; at first floor there is a ledged and braced door to former continuation of stair to attic level, this has strap hinges with foliage ends. This has been replaced by a winder stair from first floor level in the rear wing to inner side. The chamber over the porch has lancet to each side with deep splayed reveal, as at ground floor, both blocked. The rest of the upper end has been altered in the C19 and C20. The lower end has also been much altered internally, all fireplaces blocked or replaced. Straight stair along rear, probably of early C19; the original service room has a solid wall inserted to rear, closing off the stair and passage/hallway at gable end entrance, possibly constructed at the time the lower end was extended. In the roof over the upper end, only wall-plates remain from early roof, otherwise completely of early C20; solid wall to roof apex between hall and passage. Lower end roof not accessible.
SX4224451888

39 West Street 61931

House. Probably late C16/early C17 origin with C20 alterations. Rubble, rendered. Asbestos slate roof with large front lateral stack. Through passage plan with higher end to left and lower end to right. 2 storeys, all windows-metal-framed casements, 3 at first floor, 3 at ground floor, one to left of stack. The stack is external, with shaped cap. One small window to right and left of door. Interior Not inspected but may retain early features.
SX4205251957

Milestone 61924

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Milestone. Late C18. Granite monolith with segmental head. About one metre high. Deep-cut lettering, painted in: 3 Mile From Mot Edgcumbe.
SX4194451931

West Antony Farmhouse 61675

Farmhouse C17, with C19 and C20 alterations. Sandstone rubble, pebbledashed front, slate roofs with gable end stack to left, former front lateral stack and gable end stack to right. Originally 3-room and through passage plan, with lower end to right now with separate entrance to front left, adjacent to passage entry; hall to left heated by front lateral stack and inner room to end left, substantially rebuilt in C19 with roof level raised above level of roof over hall; lower end has lower roof level. Rear wing, possibly of later C17/early C18, set behind hall and passage; stair tower to rear left of inner room. 2 storeys, upper end to left has 2 paired 4-pane sashes and central single 4-pane sash at ground floor, 3 gabled dormers above each with 4-pane sash; to right, front lateral stack, capped at eaves, with oven projection at base. Passage has porch with pitched slate roof, door with timber lintel, and gabled dormer above. Single storey late C19 addition to right, and to left end. Walls slightly battered. To rear of inner room, a blocked 2-light hollow-chamfered granite window with iron stanchion at ground floor; stair tower has 4-pane light. Rear wing of 1½ storeys has C20 window to rear and left side. Interior 3-centred arched oak doorframe, leading from the main range to the rear wing, possibly on site of original rear passage doorway. Ovolo-moulded doorframe with scroll stops between the hall and inner room now sited within a C20 corridor leading to an C18 newel staircase with balustrading. Some chamfered and stopped cross beams survive in the hall. At first floor a 4-bay roof at the high end has a coved plaster ceiling; principal rafters and diagonally set ridge purlin. Formerly part of the Antony estate.
SX4011054626

West Antony Cottage 61676

House. Circa 1600, C17 alteration to hall, probably mid C18/C19 lower end removed, some windows replaced, small C20 addition. Sandstone rubble with slurried slate roof hipped to right, with ridge stack between hall and inner room, front lateral hall stack. Plan: This is the through passage, hall and inner room of a 3-room house. The hall bay was extended to the front and there is a stair tower to the rear of the inner room. The hall is heated by a front lateral stack and the inner room by a ridge stack rather than a gable end stack. The house is entered through a C20 porch on the right side, directly into the inner room; this porch is set in the angle between the inner room and a single storey C19 kitchen wing on the right side to the rear. A straight stair was inserted in the left side of the passage in the C19, possibly indicating dual occupation before the lower end was demolished. The stair tower may be an addition after the first phase of building, contemporary with the extended hall bay. 2 storeys, to left a 6-pane light at ground floor replacing the front passage entry, with single light under eaves above. The hall stack slightly brought forward to right and the hall bay has a 12-pane horizontal sliding sash at ground floor with concrete lintel, 2-light 8-pane casement under eaves. The right side of the hall bay has a ground and first floor (blocked at ground floor) a small unglazed timber round-headed lancet. The inner room to right has a 2-light casement at ground floor with L hinges. Right side as C20 glazed porch set in angle to C19 addition, which has single light to front and brick ridge stack; 2-light casement with L hinges at first floor to left. Left side has rubble wall rebuilt. Rear has C19 door to passage to right, set back within wall to form porch; the ground floor hall window to left is a 4-light 8-pane casement with L hinges, 2-light casement under eaves. The stair tower has pitched roof extended from main roof, with door to left to shed built around base of stair tower. C19 addition to left has C20 window to rear and to gable end. Interior House entered through porch to inner room; this has 2 rough-cut cross beams, door to rear with strap hinges, segmental head to wooden frame leading to stair tower, with newel stair about one post. C19 door to hall, with stone floor, 2 chamfered beams with bar and run-out stops; granite fireplace to front lateral stack, with chamfered granite jambs and C19 wooden mantel, oven to right. Oven projection in wall joining to inner room. Splayed reveal to rear window. Keeping hole in wall to inner room. Doorway to passage has cambered head, passage has stone floor. At first floor, the room over the inner room has door with strap hinges. Hall chamber partitioned, with fireplace closed, keeping hole in rear wall and C18 2-panelled door. The passage is open to the roof, with 2 rows of purlins visible, of C19; straight stair inserted to left side of passage.
SX4006254639

Milestone 61666

Milestone. Early C19. Cast iron. Triangular top with 2 faces, raised lettering: TORPOINT 3 LISKEARD 13½.
SX4022354763

Pound 61669

Pound. Probably C18. Rubble with granite and slate dressings. Rectangular plan about 9 metres by 8 metres, with one metre wide entrance to south east corner, wall ends dressed in granite, topped with through slates, bedded under roughly circular shaped slate copings. Walls about 2 metres high.
SX4026754736

East and west Clift House 61660

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Farmhouse, now farmhouse and house. Probably early C16 origin, substantially remodelled in 1650 (dated on fireplace in inner room), with some C19 and C20 alterations. Rubble, rendered, slate roofs with large rendered stacks, at gable end to left, front lateral hall stack and front lateral stack to lower end, gable end stack to rear wing to right. Possibly originally an open-hall house (without evidence) with 3 rooms and through passage, upper end to left, lower end to right. In 1650, the front bay of the hall and inner room was extended, doorframes, granite fireplaces and plasterwork of this date, and stair tower added to rear of inner room, and rear wing added to lower end. The lower end has a lower roof level, there was formerly a fireplace in the hall backing on to the passage, probably dis-used when front lateral stack constructed. Probably mid C18 a rear: outshut was built, and C19 alterations were made to the windows. The house was divided, probably late C19/early C20, Clift Farmhouse being the upper end, passage and lower end Clift Cottage. 2 storeys, front has 2 windows to left, at ground floor a 3-light casement and 20-pane sash, at first floor two 2-light C19 casements; roof hipped to right over projecting bay. Wall stepped back to hall stack with oven at base, 3-light casement to right at ground floor and 2-light casement at first floor. Roof level stepped down over passage with C20 porch with pitched roof and door, single light to right and above; front lateral kitchen stack and single light at first floor to right. At left end, a wide external stack. Rear of inner room has 2-light casement at ground and first floor; stair tower set back to left with C20 door, at first floor a 3-light timber casement with ovolo mullions. Gable end of stair tower in slatestone rubble with C20 2-light window at first floor, single storey rubble outhouse attached to end. Right end rebuilt mid C19, with 3 gabled dormers, 3-light and central 2-light central door with segmental head, 4-light casement to left and 3-light to right with brick segmental heads. The rear has a C17 2-storey one-room plan rear kitchen wing to left with wide external gable end stack; between this wing to left and the stair tower to right, a 2-storey rear service addition with pitched roof, also with external stack; this has a small 4-pane light under eaves to left and 2-light casement to right, 2-light casement at ground floor right and later C19 single storey addition to rear of stack. The outhouse attached to end right has blocked door and ventilation slit in gable end, with brick ridge stack. Interior: Both house have unusually fine features of the 1650 remodelling. The through passage has a stone floor, doorway to hall to left has ovolo-moulded frame with double round and straight cut stops, 8-panelled door with raised fillets and studs, strap hinges; all C17 doors of this type. Clift Cottage has a straight stair inserted to right of passage, 2-room plan, C19 hob grates in first floor fireplace. In Clift Farmhouse, the inner room has a granite fireplace, ovolo-moulded, with central shield with raised carved chalice and jug with initials RWGW 1650. The door between the inner room and the stair tower is of 1650 type, with decorative metal plate on wooden lock. Similar door between stair tower (which forms ante-room) and hall, with 3 steps down, this door has fleur-de-lys strap hinges. The hall has ovolo-moulded ceiling beams, and an ovolo-moulded doorway to the rear addition. Stair tower has an unusually wide dog-leg stair; at first floor, similar doorway to room to end left, with ovolo-moulded and scroll-stopped frame, this room has a plaster frieze with roll-mouldings, and a granite fireplace with plaster overmantel. This has a scrolled surround to a circular cartouche showing the pelican in her piety, the fireplace with scroll-mouldings to jambs and triangular motif in frieze. The hall chamber was divided in two in 1650, both doors similar, but narrower, without stops to ovolo-moulded frames; room to left has similar plaster frieze, room to right has C19 fireplace using flue from end stack not front lateral stack. There is a small chamber over the stair well, with 2-bay roof with principal rafters and one row of purlins. One principal has moulded coving to inner side. 6-bay roof over hall has principal rafters and cambered pegged collars, apexes cut for C19 ridge purlin and 2 rows of purlins. Rest of roof not accessible.

SX402255212

Barn and shippon 15m NE of Clift Farmhouse

61661

Bank barn over shippon. Late C18 with some later alterations. Mixed slatestone and sandstone rubble with brick dressings, hipped scantle slate roof with ridge coping. Bank barn with 7-bay shippon under, hay loft above with access from higher level at rear. C19 addition at rear left and C20 additions to rear right. Ground floor front has 7 round-arched openings in brick, some blocked as windows; at upper level 2 loading doors with timber lintels, one with hipped slate hood, small loading door with brick segmental head to right and left. C19 rubble addition to left and right, with slate roof to left and corrugated asbestos roof to right. Right end has 2 small upper loading doors with brick segmental heads, door to right with timber lintel and 2 narrow arched blocked openings at ground level, possibly for drainage through channels. Left end has door with timber lintel to left and upper loading door. C19 addition to left has 3-bay hipped roof, of scissors trusses with principal rafters and 2 rows of purlins, 2 ventilation slits under eaves leading to upper level, door to left with brick segmental head. C20 addition to rear right with similar door inside. Interior 10-bay roof, halved and crossed principal rafters with tie-beams and collars, 2 rows of purlins. At ground floor level, stalls along rear with central drainage channel.

SX401985226

The Range and Martini Henry Butts at Trevol Range

61987

Range wall and Martini-Henry butts. Wall dated 1898, with later additions to wings; Martini-Henry butts of earlier date, probably circa 1880. Wall of sneaked rockfaced limestone rubble, butts of random rubble with brick copings. Range wall has splayed wing to each side. Martini-Henry butts to east have cover block to each end with walls between to front and rear. Range wall is about 50 metres high and about 100 metres long, wings rebuilt and ramped down, giving additional protection against fire scatter. Martini-Henry butts have rectangular roofless block to each end, connected by rear wall, with a segmental-headed opening to rear and to each side. Wall battered to rear with buttresses. Ditch between front and rear walls. Rear wall about 3 metres high. The gun was designed by the Swiss, Frederick von Martini, with the barrel later modified by Alexander Henry of Edinburgh. The Martini-Henry rifle was adopted as the British service weapon in April, 1871. There would have been granite markers for firing into the butts at intervals of 150, 200, 300 and 400 yards.

SX4225754314

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

2 and 3 Summerhill Terrace 61930

Row of 3 attached houses. Circa 1810, with some C20 alterations. Rubble, slate-hung front and left side. Summerhill to left has asbestos slate roof, the rest in slate, hipped to right end, with brick ridge stacks heating front and rear rooms. The terrace may originally have been planned to extend further to left; each house has front and rear room, entrance passage to side. 3 storeys, each house of one bay. Summerhill has C20 porch to left and C20 window at ground, first and 2nd floor. No. 2 has door to right, 16-pane sash at each floor.

No. 2 has porch with glazed door to right, PVC sash at each floor. Interior No 2 has ground floor front room with 6-panelled door, plain chimneypiece, cupboards with shaped tops and panelled lower doors. Passage along right side has round arch with pilasters, dog-leg stair to rear with stick balusters. At first floor, all 4-panelled doors, front room has moulded chimneypiece and hob grate. 2nd floor also has 4-panelled doors. Interiors of Summerhill and No. 3 not inspected.

SX435705664

The Mill 61926

Tide mill. Dated 1598, rebuilt in 1801 with some later alterations. Sandstone rubble with granite and sandstone quoins; corrugated iron roof. The east front has the sluice arches, the mill pond was formerly to the rear, now infilled. In the early C19 an addition at the same height was made to the right end, with straight joint between. 2 storeys, with water channels below and loft over. Front has 2 sluice arches with round heads, one to left blocked, further opening to right with flat granite lintel. At ground floor level (over water) a door with timber lintel, and C20 window to right; 3 C20 windows under eaves. C19 addition to right with C20 window at first floor. Right gable end has cart entry with timber lintel, 6-pane light above; datestone with cable moulding. Left gable end has granite quoins, asbestos slate-hung at ground floor level and above, with C20 window at ground floor and loft level. Rear has 3 C20 windows at ground floor, the central one with cambered and chamfered timber lintel internally, 2 similar windows under eaves. Interior The roof is of the 1801 rebuilding, with halved and crossed principal rafters pegged, with 2 rows of purlins and upper collars. At ground floor, 7 heavy chamfered cross beams survive, 8 morticed and chamfered cross beams at first floor. The mill had 2 wheels, each driving 2 pairs of stones. The sack hoist pulley at ground floor is the only remnant of the milling machinery. The mill is in a prominent position on Millbrook Lake.

SX4289852440

The Round House 61920

Gazebo belonging to Tregenna (q.v.), now house. Circa 1830, with addition of C20 to rear. Slatestone rubble with brick dressings. Hipped slate roof. Brick stack with cap to rear. Octagonal one-room plan with stair to side and integral single storey rear service wing, single storey addition to rear left of C20. 2 storeys, ground floor has pointed arched 2-light casements, of 4 panes in upper and lower sections, with brick surrounds, former door opening, blocked, to left side. Brick band course of 3 courses, first floor has curved triangular single lights each side. From right side, integral service wing has pointed arched casement to front, 2 C20 3-light casements to right side, gable end to rear, slate ridge coping with trefoils. Rear left has single storey C20 addition, with entrance to right. Interior Octagonal room to front has winder stair to side, with turned balusters, 4-panelled door with triangular head. First floor room open to roof level with principal rafters and one row of purlins, lapped tie beams. In a conspicuous position on the edge of the creek.

SX4304752177

St. Elmo and Tregenna 61919

Pair of attached houses. 1847, as speculative venture by William Joseph Little, with some later alterations. Rendered, Tregenna lined out. Hipped, slightly bellcast hipped roof with deep eaves and bcc cornice. End stacks and central ridge stack. Plan : pair of attached houses of double depth plan. Both houses have porches to sides leading to longitudinal passage with 2 principal rooms to front and service rooms to rear, staircase along rear wall of passage. Equal 2-bay fronts. 2 storeys and symmetrical, 4 windows, at first floor all large 2-light casements of 4 panes each light, similar casements of 3 panes each with overlight at ground floor. Plinth and canopy verandah remaining at Tregenna with corrugated plastic roof and crossed bracing at eaves. Left side of St. Elmo has flat-roofed porch with band course and blocking course, door with overlight, first floor has round headed sash with radial glazing bars lighting stair, C20 window at first floor to right. Right side of Tregenna has flat-roofed porch with band course and blocking course, 4-panelled door with cross-glazed overlight, similar round-headed stair light. Rear of St. Elmo has 12-pane sash at first floor left and right, C20 windows at ground floor, central single storey service wing with hipped roof, 2 single lights to rear, one to left blocked. Rear of Tregenna has 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to left and right of shallow 2-storey service wing with band course, slate hung at upper level of gable end, 2 ventilation lights at ground floor to rear, blocked to right, with 2 single casements at first floor to left side. Interior Both houses have straight stair along rear of passage, with scroll-carved string, stick balusters and wreathed grip handrail. Modillion cornice in passage and at first floor landing. Principal rooms at ground and first floors have egg and dart cornices. Tregenna has canvas lined walls to ground floor rooms, smaller room at ground floor has black marble chimneypiece with consoles and double panelled doors to larger room, with similar chimneypiece. Stone floor to rear service rooms, pantry with slate shelves, store room with original shelves. Principal room at first floor has serpentine marble chimneypiece with depressed 4-centred arch and similar canvas-lined walls. The pair were formerly known as Nos. 3 and 4 Anderton Villas.

SX4301452131

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Pointfield and Emslake House 61918

Pair of attached houses. 1847, as speculative venture by William Joseph Little, with some later alterations. Rendered, hipped, slightly bellcast roof. End stacks and ridge stack slightly to left. Plan : pair of attached houses. Both houses have porches to sides leading to longitudinal passage with 2 principal rooms to front, the right hand room, (Emslake) is the larger. Service rooms to rear, stair case along rear wall of passage. Pointfield has 2 bays to left, Emslake House has 3 bays to right. 2 storeys on plinth with rusticated V-jointed quoins. Nearly symmetrical, 2:3 bays, at first floor all 12-pane sashes with segmental heads and moulded architraves, at ground floor all tall 2-light casements of 3 panes each with overlights. Canopy verandah with lead roof along whole front with crossed bracing. Forming a frieze under the eaves and in vertical panels forming posts. Right side of Emslake House has flat-roofed porch with pilasters and blocking course, panelled and half-glazed door with cross-glazed overlight, moulded string course carried round porch with round-headed sash with radial glazing bars lighting stair at first floor, rusticated quoins to right. Left side of Pointfield has external stack with V-jointed horizontal rustication, rusticated quoins and moulded string course, flat-roofed porch with cornice and blocking course and pilasters, 4-panelled door with cross-glazed overlight, similar round-headed stair light at first floor. Single storey greenhouse attached to rear of left side. Rear of Emslake House has 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to right and left of shallow 2-storey service wing, extended to rear with single storey lean-to; wing has 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to right side, half-glaze door to left side, door and C20 window in lean-to, band course. Rear of Pointfield has 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to right and left of shallow 2-storey service wing, with 15-pane sash at ground floor to left of wing, band course. Wing has hipped roof, left side has half-glazed door and single light at first floor, end has C20 12-pane sash at ground and first floor. Interior Both houses have straight stair along rear wall of passage, with scroll-carved string, stick balusters and wreathed grip handrail. Modillion cornice in passage and first floor landing. Principal room at ground and first floor has egg and dart cornice, first floor principal room in Pointfield has coloured marble chimney piece with paired pilasters, ground floor principal room in Emslake House has marble chimneypiece with moulded pilasters and roundels, 4-panelled doors and panelled shutters to windows. Stone floors in rear service rooms. Emslake House was formerly called Hancocks House, the pair were also known as Nos. 1 and 2 Anderton Villas.
SX4298952107

Higher Anderton House 61916

House. Circa 1830 with few later alterations. Stucco, slate mansard roof behind parapet with gable end stacks. A double depth plan with 2 principal rooms at front facing the garden ; an entrance on the left hand side leading to a lateral corridor and stair well which separate the principal front rooms from the service rooms at the back. 2 storeys and attic on plinth. Main front symmetrical, of 1:3:1 bays, 2 outer bays narrower; ground floor has horizontal rustication, 3 French windows, central one blocked. At first floor the bays are divided by pilasters, outer pilasters on plinths, 3 central bays with 12-pane sashes, cornice over with tall parapet with 3 recessed bays, outer square recessed bays and cornice over. The entrance front to left also has ground floor rustication with blind recessed bay left and right and plate glass sash to end right; central Greek Doric portico with unfluted columns, triple stepped blocking course and acanthus consoles to rear. 8-panelled door with wreath and fist knocker, overlight with margin glazing. First floor has 3 similar recessed bays with paired pilasters to sides of central bay, all blind, narrow bay to left and plate sash to right. Cill band course and cornice, similar recessed bays at attic level and central 4-pane sash with segmental head. The parapet is ramped up to the chimney at the gable end. To left, attached wall swept round to left, with pair of rendered rusticated piers with flat tops, wall also rusticated. Square piers about 2 metres high. The right side is rendered and lined out, with plate-glass sash at ground floor left and 9-pane sash at attic level to right. Rear rendered and lined out, with 16-pane sash to right and left of central porch with pitched roof and 9-pane light, door to side. First floor has 16-pane sash to right and left, central tall stair light is a 24-pane sash. 2 raking dormers, each with 9-pane sash. Interior Both the 2 front principal rooms at ground floor have plaster cornices with wheat-ears, poppies and vine-leaves with grapes, with angled acanthus leaves below, in the same style as the plasterwork at Maker and Rame Vicarage, Kingsand (q.v.). Room to right has grey marble chimneypiece with reeded pilasters and frieze, room to left has black marble chimneypiece, both rooms have 6-paneled doors. Open-well stair with stick balusters, wreathed handrail and scrolled string. Small parlour to rear left with plain marble chimneypiece. Kitchen to rear right with built-in dresser with panelled cupboards and drawers, pantry also with dresser, between kitchen and lateral corridor. Higher Anderton House is in a prominent position on Hancock's Lake.
SX4291752054

Piers and walls 35m S of Higher Anderton House 61917

Piers and walls. Circa 1830. Rubble, rendered, with limestone caps and copings. Pair of square piers about 2 metres high with pyramidal caps, recessed panel to each side and C20 iron gates. Wall swept forward to right and left for about 3 metres with plain lower terminal piers with pyramidal caps. VR letterbox set in wall to right.
SX4294452018

Lime Kiln 61927

Lime kiln. C18, with cottage attached to side, probably of early C19, now ruinous. Slatestone with some sandstone, some granite quoins and lintels to fire door openings. Rectangular kiln, about 30 feet square and about 15 feet high, built into bank. Walls have slight batter. Single kiln; access arches with semicircular heads on east and west sides. Eastern arch has sandstone keystone. The kiln is open at top, its section is an inverted cone, the upper part tapering inwards. No firebrick lining. A one-

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

room plan cottage was built against the west face of the kiln, partly built of sandstone, lower room cut into bedrock and upper room with fireplace; roofless.

SX4331252232

Anderton House

61921

House, now divided for multiple occupation. Mid C19 refronting of earlier building including some C18 alterations, with mid C19 cottage range attached to right and boatshed, now house, also of mid C19 attached to end right; some later alterations. Rubble, rendered, rear lined out, slate to-span roof with gable end stacks set on pitch to front and rear ranges. House of double depth plan, with central passage with stair well to rear, principal room to right and left front, service rooms to rear with service stair to rear right. Cottage attached at right angle to right side, and boatshed to right end. 2 storeys and symmetrical 3-window front; at first floor all 4-pane sashes with sidelights and keystones, ground floor has 2 canted bays with similar sashes and modillion cornices, central glazed porch with attached columns and modillion cornice, half-glazed door to left side. Plinth and band course over ground floor windows; two 3-light dormers. Left side has C20 greenhouse attached, central 2-light C20 windows between flues, string course. Attached to right is the cottage range, of 2 storeys with gable end to front, in limestone rubble with gable end stack. C20 French window and 4-pane sash above, with brick segmental heads. Further range stepped forward to right, of 2 storeys, lower with hipped roof. Attached to end right, boatshed with corrugated asbestos roof, some slates remaining; rendered. This has C20 windows, 3 at first floor, French window and window at ground floor. 2 blocked loading doors under eaves at right end. Rear of house rendered and lined out, with 3 windows, varied, with glazed porch to centre and external stair to first floor. Gable end of cottage to left has glazed Dorch and single light, C20 window at first floor. Inner side of cottage has 3 windows, ground floor 16-pane sash to right and left of panelled and glazed door, first floor has C20 windows, 12-pane sash and 16-pane sash. Brick-faced connecting block to left with 2 windows, all 4-pane sashes, with central plain door with wooden hood; this is a later C19 infill. Rear of boatshed to left has C20 windows, except ground floor right 12-pane sash in exposed box with thick glazing bars. End left has 4 double doors and blocked openings under eaves, gable end weather boarded at upper level with blocked entrance at ground floor. Interior House has central entrance hall, with stair to rear right; open-well stair probably c. 1820, with turned and knopped balusters set in triplets, wreathed moulded handrail and moulded string. Half-glazed door with Gothic glazing to rear of hall. Front room to left has 4-panelled door, coved cornice with shields and marble chimneypiece in Gothic style, with 4-centred arch, mantel on corbels with quatrefoil frieze. Front right room has similar chimneypiece. At first floor, room to rear left has chimneypiece with fluted pilasters, fretwork frieze below moulded mantel of the Kingsand/Cawsand type. Rest of interior not inspected.

SX4317952058

West Park Cottages

61736

3 attached houses, which appear to be built on the basement storey of a late C18 fortification. Mid C19 on late C18 basement/ground floor, with some later alterations. Limestone rubble, brick dressings, bull nose moulding in metamorphic stone, right side rendered, slate roofs. Plan: in 2 blocks, stepped back to left, each with gable end front to road and central half-gable front. 2½ storeys, ground floor has battered walls with bull nose moulding carried round each block. To right, ground floor has paired doors and 2-light casement right and left, all with brick segmental heads, all windows of 8 panes each light. First floor has paired central 2-light casement and one to each side, 2-light casement in gable end at attic level. To left, two 2-light casements at ground floor, one to left of C20, 2 at first floor and loading door at upper level. Left side is single storey, with the slope of the ground, has corrugated iron porch and 2-light casement. Interior: Not inspected. The stonework appears to be of one build both above and below the bull nose moulding. This building is similar to Tower Cottage, Cremyll and Penlee Lodge, Cawsand Village, (q.v.), which also appear to have incorporated an C18 basement/ground floor.

SX4366052213

Milestone

61725

Milestone. C18. Granite monolith with segmental head, about one metre high. Good lettering, painted in: 2 Mile From Mot Edgcumbe.

SX4305151516

Milestone

61667

Milestone. Early C19. Cast iron. Triangular top with two faces and raised lettering: LISKEARD 14½ TORPOINT 2.

SX4162855585

Claircoie 500m SE of Antony House

61685

Clairvoie. Late C19. Copied by Sir Reginald Pole-Carew from a screen which had been at the manor house at Beddington in Surrey; formerly sited to the north of Antony House. Wrought iron. 3 panels of gates with uprights to each side, with 4 screen panels to each side, the outer 2 panels being lower, with scrolled surrounds and overthrow.

SX4206956005

Entrance Lodge and gateway

South West Archaeology Ltd.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

61688

Lodge with attached gate piers and flanking walls. Circa 1800 with some C20 alterations. Limestone ashlar, hipped slate roof with stack to side. Granite piers. Lodge of one-room plan heated by stack to side, with service wing to left and C20 single storey addition to rear. Gate piers attached to right, with flanking low walls. Single storey lodge on plinth with 12-pane sash in raised surround to front, blocked door to right side. To left, hipped roof over service wing with 12-pane sash. Flat-roofed C20 addition to rear. Gate piers about 2 metres high, in horizontal V-jointed rusticated granite on plinth with plain cornice with pineapple finial on shaped stem. Walls in rubble about 1 metre high, swept round to right and left. Interior Not inspected.
SX4236155952

Loch Lomond

61981

House. Circa 1830 with some C20 alterations. Pebbledashed, rendered porch, slate roof with gable ends, gable end stacks and ridge stack. 3-room plan with front to garden, each room heated by separate stack; porch to rear centre, with stair to rear of central room in stair hall. Later C19/early C20 single storey addition to rear left for service. This may be original, but much altered. 2 storeys on plinth, 3 windows, garden front has 2-light casements at ground floor with overlights, pointed arched lower lights. First floor has cill band course and 2-light pointed arched casements with Gothic interlace glazing bars, gabled dormer over each with scalloped bargeboards. Right side has similar casement at ground and first floor to right, first floor cill band and blind window at ground and first floor left, bargeboards cut in wave pattern. Left side has similar ground floor casement to left, first floor cill band and C20 window at first floor left. Rear has 2-light casement at ground and first floor to left as on front, without gable; central single storey polygonal porch with 3 sides showing and hipped roof, central half-glazed door with Gothic glazing and single narrow pointed arched light with Gothic glazing to left and right. Single 6-pane light above. To right and attached to right side of porch, single storey service room with pitched roof and 4 C20 windows, stack rising front. Interior Not inspected.
SX4322255054

Empacombe cottage

61763

House. Early C19, circa 1800. Rendered stone with hipped slate roof and two ridge stacks. Double depth plan; central entrance hall with 2 front rooms and 2 rear rooms opening off it. Single storey at front with ground falling away at rear. Regency Gothic style. Single storey front, pointed arch doorway with interlace fanlight flanked by sash windows with interlace heads and marginal glazing. Small round-headed niches on either side of door. Garden front has castellated canted bay to living-room, 2 light windows to sides, 3 in the middle. Original sash window to right. Rear elevation on falling ground shows some alterations, gabled ends on either sides of now filled recess centre. Interior: has a central hallway with 4 rooms opening off it. 6 panelled doors in pointed arch surrounds with Y tracery in head and Greek key impost. The sitting-key room to right has a plain unaltered interior with cornice and marble fireplace with roundels and basket grate. Kitchen has its original fireplace and fitted larder. A little altered Regency cottage with both gothic and classical features.
SX4460653020

Gazebo at Empacombe cottage

61764

Gazebo. Early C19. Probably brick, rendered with Roman cement. Hexagonal plan. Single storey one room garden house. The 6 sides mean there are 4 windows, the doorway and a fireplace. The windows and the half glazed door are in 9 panes with marginal glazing and pointing interlace heads. Castellated parapet with brick course. Roof not visible. Interior: Fireplace wall is panelled with marble chimney-piece with mirror over and cupboards either side. Coved cornice.
SX4460153034

Empacombe windmill

61768

Tower, original purpose unknown. Probably C18 reusing late C16 or early C17 doorway and window frames. Red sandstone and slate rubble, part rendered, roof gone. Circular tower of 3 storeys. Ground floor has opposed doors with flat heads and relieving arches over, ware moulded granite architraves. Two first and two second floor windows all with hollow chamfered surrounds. Interior shows evidence for floors and stairs, all now gone. The tower is a conspicuous landmark.
SX4448152843

Outer walls at Empacombe

61773

Outer walls to kitchen garden of great house. Early-mid C19. Limestone rubble. Coped walls about 3 metres in height running right around the combe and surrounding the kitchen gardens. Entrance screen at north end listed separately (q.v.), damaged gate piers at south end by Empacombe Home Farm. It surrounds the sometime kitchen garden of Mount Edgcumbe and is now largely disused.
SX4452252813

Dexters cottage

61721

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

House. Late C16/early C17, with later alterations including C18 internal alterations and C20 division, from adjoining houses to left, Tudor Cottage (q.v.). Sandstone rubble with tiled roof, partly rendered. This is the lower end of a 3-room and through passage house, the higher end to left being Tudor Cottage (q.v.). The lower end room was divided to form an entrance hall, and in the C18 a stair was inserted to the right of the room, to the front, and a rear wing of one-room plan, with kitchen outshut to rear, was added to the rear of the room. To the right, a further addition of one-room plan, possibly a late C18/early C19 dairy. There may originally have been a gable end fireplace to the lower end room; now a flue remains on the inner side of the dairy. 2 storeys, front has gable end with porch with pitched roof of C20 along whole front, which also covers the passage entrance to Tudor Cottage to left. The first floor level is rendered, with a 3-light casement. The rear of the rear wing has 2 single lights, one to each side of a brick stack; single storey lean-to with hipped roof. The right side of the wing has C19 glazed door and window opening with splayed brick head, 2-light and 3-light gabled dormer. The rear of the lower end room has single light at ground floor and 2 small single lights under eaves, hipped roof. The right side has half-glazed door and 3-light gabled dormer, end wall rebuilt with brick flue from former copper. Former stable attached to left, with straight joint between, now No. 3 The Cottages (q.v.). Interior The lower end room has stone floor, C18 straight stair to right with turned balusters. Room to rear has 3 narrow-chamfered beams, with winder stair to left side, boxed in with late C18 vertical panelling, at first floor with stick balusters. Rear room at ground floor has cupboard with C18 2-panelled door.

SX4414352343

Tudor Cottage

61734

House. Late C16/early C17 with alterations of circa 1700 and C18, with early C19 addition to left side, some C20 alterations. Sandstone rubble with tiled roof, stack to right side of hall and to left side of C19 additions; stack to rear corner of rear wing. This is the passage and upper end of a 3-room and through passage house, lower end to right now divided as separate house, Dexter's Cottage (q.v.) In the C17, the hall was extended to front and a rear wing was added behind the hall, possibly as a kitchen wing; internal alterations of c.1700. In the C19 an addition of 2-room plan, each room heated, was built at the higher left end, with front entrance. The through passage and entrance to lower end have been blocked. Staircase in hall, backing on to passage. 2 storeys: front has 2-storey addition to left with hipped roof, at ground floor a panelled door with overlight and 2-light casement, both with segmental heads, gabled dormer above. Hall bay projects to right, with hipped roof and stack to right side, with C19 2-light casement with segmental head to left side at ground floor; front has 3-light casement at ground floor with irregular glazing bars, set in former opening for a mullioned window, at first floor a 2-light casement under eaves. The right side of the hall has a 2-light casement at ground floor to the left of the external stack. Left side has central door with 8-pane sash above, 2-light casement at ground floor right, brick stack right and left. Rear of rear wing has half-gable end, with external stack, small single light at ground floor to left, 3-light casement to right with slate dripstone. At first floor, a 2-light casement and chimney corbelled out to right corner with brick stack. C19 addition to right has glazed door and 2-light casement with segmental heads, 2-light gabled dormer above. Interior passage has early C18 front door with glazed panel inserted and strap hinges, lintel has narrow moulding and stops. Step up to left to hall, which has stone floor and 3-bay ceiling, with 2 chamfered cross beams with mortices and plain rafters. Hall stack has bolelection-moulded chimneypiece with panelling and dado rail, panelled cheeks to windows. By hall stack, a wide newel stair. Rear wing of one-room plan, has fireplace with heavy timber lintel, outer wall has vertical panelling, single light with granite hollow-chamfered jamb. One chamfered ceiling beam. Inner wall has 2 C18 cupboards with shaped shelves of different patterns, panelled to rear, with ovolo-moulded pine panelling between. At first floor, room over hall has C18 2-panelled door, fireplace closed. Re-used panelled cupboard door from former Post Office, West Street, Millbrook. 2-panelled door to room in rear wing, with corner fireplace for corbelled chimney.

SX4414752357

The Cottages

61720

Stable, now house. Early C19 with C20 alterations. Rubble, rendered, hipped slate roof with ridge stack and stack to front gable end in brick. This was originally the stable for Tudor Cottage and Dexter's Cottage, converted for living accommodation; built at right angles and projecting forward at the lower right end of Dexter's Cottage. Front to road has 2-light casement at ground floor and 2 single lights under eaves, wall chamfered to left. Left side has two 16-pane sashes at ground floor, one to right of 2 lights with thick central vertical bar, 2 similar divided sashes under eaves. Right side has 2 C20 windows and 4-pane sash at first floor; there is an addition to right forming a first floor room over an archway, with round brick arch to front and rear; under the archway is a half-glazed door in the side of the house. The room over the archway has 2-light casement to front and rear. Buttress to wall of house. The archway links the house to a single storey outhouse, which has a door with a brick cambered head, re-used door of c. 1700 with strap hinges; lean-to attached to front with C20 window, door and stack. Outer side of outhouse has wide entrance and 2-light window opening, front end has 2-light opening with brick segmental head. Interior: not inspected.

SX4413052350

Fountain 10m NW of St. Julians Well

61879

Fountain. Mid C19. Granite trough with sandstone rubble walls. Granite trough set on rubble plinth in wide niche with imperfect elliptical/segmental arch of roughly-hewn stone. Water inlet pipe in rear wall into a bank at the rear. Uses same water supply as St. Julian's Well (q.v.).

SX4464152175

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Kennels
61880

Kennels. Circa mid C19. Sandstone rubble with brick dressings, slate roof with gable ends. 5-bay single storey kennel block, with 5 open yards to front, enclosed by rubble walls with limestone copings. End bay to left heated by brick ridge stack, with copper for boiling dog-meat. Central bay has plain door under eaves, gabled bay right and left with round brick arch over doorway, scalloped bargeboards to gables; outer bays have doors under eaves. Dog-runs in front divided by walls, left and right sides have gateway with plain piers, walls to front ramped up to piers to end right and left, and ramped up to central pair of gate piers, all front piers with pyramidal tops. Gable end to left has 2-light casement with cambered brick head, scalloped bargeboards. Gable end to right has similar window, bargeboards missing, stepped plinth. Quoins to gable ends. Rear has integral outshut along 3 bays to right, formerly with hipped roof, door and 2 window openings remaining. Plinth along rear wall.
SX4464852124

Milestone
61727

Milestone. C18. Granite monolith with segmental head, about 90 centimetres high. Good lettering, painted in: 1 Mile From Mot Edgcumbe
SX4450952075

Milestone
61726

Milestone. C18. Granite monolith with segmental head, about one metre high. Good lettering, painted in: 1½ Mile From Mot Edgcumbe.
SX4377151808

Shillingham Farmhouse
60469

SHILLINGHAM 1. 5155 Shillingham Farmhouse (formerly listed as Shillingham) SX 45 NW 4/23 17.1.52 II GV 2. C18 or earlier incorporating mediaeval fabric with later additions. 2 storeys, 'T' plan. Rendered. North front slate hung with 2 lateral chimneys flanking central pedimented doorpiece with a glazing bar sash window above. Half-hipped slate roof. 3 bay extension to rear with tripartite glazing bar sash windows and central doorway. Interior: C18 ramped skin cast. Gable to south-east contains a pair of foil-hooded lancets; oculus above.
SX4072757255

Animal drinking trough in farmyard wall
60474

SHILLINGHAM 1. 5155 Animal drinking trough in farmyard wall to north of Shillingham Farmhouse SK 45 NW 4/89 II GV 2. Revised C17 fragments, present position C19 or possibly early C20. The trough is a granite tank set into farmyard wall. Above it is a revised granite lintel inscribed "F 1603 B"
SX4071557275

Granary W of Shillingham Farmhouse
60473

SX406 SHILLINGHAM 1. 5155 Granary to west of Shillingham farmhouse SX 45 NH 4/88 II GV 2. Probably mid C19. Tarred weather-boarding on 9 granite saddle stones. Hipped slurried slate roof with roof vent. Included for group value.
9957264

Barn NW of Shillingham Farmhouse
60471

SHILLINGHAM 1. 5155 Barn to north-west of Shillingham Farmhouse SX 45 NW 4/86 II GV 2. Mid C19 includes fragments of destroyed manor house. 2 storeys with flanking lower wings. 2-3-4 bays. Thin shellat courses with random blue stones. Modern asbestos roof. Double door in left hand single storey section. Stone steps to upper door of taller section. 2 doors and windows in right hand lower 2 storey section (brick heads).
SX4070357284

Barn W of Shillingham Farmhouse
60472

SHILLINGHAM 1. 5155 Barn to west of Shillingham Farmhouse SX 45 NW 4/87 II GV 2. Mid C19. 2 storeys, rubble with half-hipped slate roof (slurried). 1 opening in first floor to east. 3 below. Dove holed at eaves level.
SX4066557255

Cross in churchyard of church of St. Philip and St. James
61692

Churchyard cross. Circa 1870, probably by William White. Limestone. Square base in rubble with chamfered plinth supporting cross. Square plan shaft, chamfered and crocketed, surmounted by patee cross.
SX4239356113

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Gates piers and walls surrounding churchyard of St. Philip and St. James

61692

Gates, piers and walls. Circa 1870, probably by William White. Sandstone rubble walls, rubble piers, wrought iron and wood gates. To south, pair of square plan piers about 2 metres high with pyramidal caps, wooden gates with wrought iron panels between horizontals. Walls in the north/south range have brick copings. Eastern range have slate copings with ridge tiles. Western range embattled with spike railings between merlons. About 40 metres in north/south range, walls about 1½ metres high.

SX4239256094

Firleigh and House attached to left

61694

Pair of attached house. Late C17 origin, substantially rebuilt in mid C19 with some C20 alterations. Rubble, rendered, hipped slate roof with large central ridge stack heating both houses; slate hung at end left. Original plan uncertain, but the C17 house was divided in mid C19, and each house now has passage along the outer side, with front rooms adjoining at centre; double depth plan. 2 storeys and 4 windows, all 16-pane sashes at first floor; ground floor of Firleigh has 16-pane sash and C20 gabled porch; single storey addition set back to right with C20 window and stack to side. Ground floor of house to left has C20 flat-roofed porch with half-glazed door and sidelights, 16-pane sash, 2-storey C19 addition to left with two 4-pane sashes at first floor and one at ground floor; slate-hung. Interior The house to left retains part of a moulded plaster cornice in the passage and the front room has a moulded plaster frieze. Rest of interior not accessible.

SX4244156014

Higher Lodge

61852

Lodge. Late C18 but in a rather earlier style. Coursed sandstone rubble with limestone dressings and quoins and slate roof. Probably double depth plan with entrance to right; later wing set back slightly to left. Two storeys, low pitched gabled front of 3 bays with additional later bay to left. Ground floor has plain doorway on right with part glazed door, two 12-paned sashes. Above is a central arched 12-pane sash flanked by thermal windows all with glazing bars. All the windows are in unmoulded architraves. First floor string course. The wing to left has a 6-pane window below and a 12-pane one above. Interior not inspected. The apparently consciously archaic design makes this building difficult to date.

SX4491352922

Milestone

61774

SX447 Milestone. C18. Granite monolith with segmental head, about one metre and 20 centimetres high. Good lettering, painted in: ½ Mile From Mot Edgcumbe House. Benchmark at base.

4052721

Empacombe Home Farm

61775

Barns, granary and associated farm buildings now including a house conversion. Circa 1850. Red sandstone random rubble with brick dressings and re-set C16 or C17 granite features. Asbestos cement slates to house and corrugated asbestos sheeting to rest. U-plan. Central granary now farmhouse flanked by open-fronted shelter sheds terminating in 2 storey cow houses projecting forward. House: 2 storeys and attic. 3 windows, all 6-light 20th century casements with brick segmental heads, central C20 porch. Gabled dormers with 2-light casements and scalloped barge boards. Rear elevation is only one storey and attic with central doorway. Shelter sheds, 5 bays left and right all round arched openings, centre to right is narrower, centre opening to left has a reset moulded granite doorway. Ventilation slits and another reset doorway on rear. Cow houses: to left 7 bays, round arched opening in filled to half height except in centre. Two 2-light openings above former loading door. To right is cow house with bank barn above. 4 bays to left, 2 to right, round-headed arches. Midstreys on rear. Two loading doors opposed on the yardside. Ventilation slits under eaves. Barn has loading door and south gable and gothic Y - tracery blind feature window on north gable intended to be seen from afar. A little altered planned farmyard built as the Home Farm for Mount Edgcumbe.

SX4471152617

Group of ornaments 12m S of Mount Edgcumbe House

61837

Group of garden ornaments, including lead rainwater head, stone bust on pedestal, small Roman altar and urns. These are arranged at random in the rear courtyard of Mount Edgcumbe House. Lead rainwater head, dated LE 1763 with board and coronet. Mid C19 ornaments. Stone bust of female in Roman style, on pedestal. Small Roman altar with pediment and central inscription panel, set on pedestal; this was originally sited in the Fernery. 6 terracotta urns.

SX4529352730

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Fountain 12m S of Mount Edgcumbe House

61836

Fountain formed from re-used materials, including 2 bronze dolphins set on a granite pier, sandstone rubble walls surmounted by a small sarcophagus. Probably constructed early C20. The rubble wall encloses the fountain to the rear, and has a round-headed niche; in front, the dolphins are set on a granite pier, which is a re-used window mullion. The stone sarcophagus has a segmental pediment with acroterial ornaments, central medallion held by winged figures. The dolphins were formerly the hot and cold water taps in the bath which was built in the late C18 at the rear of the English Garden House (q.v.).

SX4530352727

Statue of mercury on pedestal

61839

Statue of Mercury on pedestal. Ancient Roman classical marble statue of nude male figure with caduceus and a dog. Set on a stone pedestal formed from a re-used datestone inscribed R1672E. This would appear to be the statue of Mercury which was formerly listed as being in the French Garden, of which only the pedestal remains on site.

SX4530252722

Roman funerary monument 12m W of Least Lawn Summer House

61841

Roman funerary monument. Probably brought to Mount Edgcumbe early-mid C19. Stone pedestal with cornice, inscription panel to front, segmental pediment with acroterial ornaments.

SX4532952704

East Lawn Summer House 40m SE of Mount Edgcumbe House

61842

Summer House. Early-mid C19. Stuccoed stone. Rectangular plan, single storey open-fronted summer house. Front has 3-bay arcade of moulded round arches, with Tuscan columns and pilasters to sides, cornice and parapet with balustrade and dies. Interior Cornice, niche to rear with Roman style figure of a female. Set to left and right of the summer house, a Roman pedestal with rams' heads at the corners. Low flanking walls, with 4 steps to front, with pedestals with urns. The wall is swept round left and right to enclose an elliptical area in front of the summer house, the wall being low to form a plinth with 4 further urns on pedestals.

SX4534252698

The Lower Deer House

61854

Fodder house for deer in deer park. Late C18/early C19. Sandstone rubble with granite piers. Single storey fodder house, originally open at front and rear. Roofless. 5 wide bays to front divided by granite monolith piers, rear of 8 bays, with 3 granite monoliths to right, 2 rubble piers and 2 granite monoliths to left. Gable end walls in rubble.

SX4515052535

The White Seat

61859

Seat. C18. Sandstone rubble, rendered rear wall. Rectangular building with open front facing north, giving a view over Plymouth Sound. Possibly formerly had roof over. Rear wall and side walls with plaster moulded cornice to side walls. Rear wall rendered. 2 granite steps lead up to the platform, with sockets along top step, possibly formerly had rails to piers along front. About 5 metres wide. Rev. Shaw, in *Early Tours of Devon and Cornwall*, 1788: "Descending now the common walk to the house we came to the White alcove on the drywalks (so called) which fronts full north, and gives a beautiful perspective up the harbour...". The White Seat may originally have been painted white.

SX4509652381

Rock Cottage

61954

House. Mid C18 with small C20 addition to rear. Rubble, roughcast, slurred slate roof with gable ends and 2 rear lateral stacks. 2-room plan with central entrance to passage, each room heated by rear lateral stack. 2-storeys, symmetrical -front with 2 windows, all 3-light casements, at ground floor of 10 panes each light, at first floor of 14 panes; these appear to be of the mid C18 or early C19. Central plank door in plain doorway. Rear has 2 external stepped stacks, rendered to left and in slatestone rubble to right, small single storey C20 porch between stacks. Interior Not accessible.

SX3671354119

Milestone

61952

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall

Milestone. Late C18. Granite monolith with segmental head, set into the bank. About 80 centimetres high. Lettering painted in: 7 Miles From Mount Edgcumbe.
SX3656754374

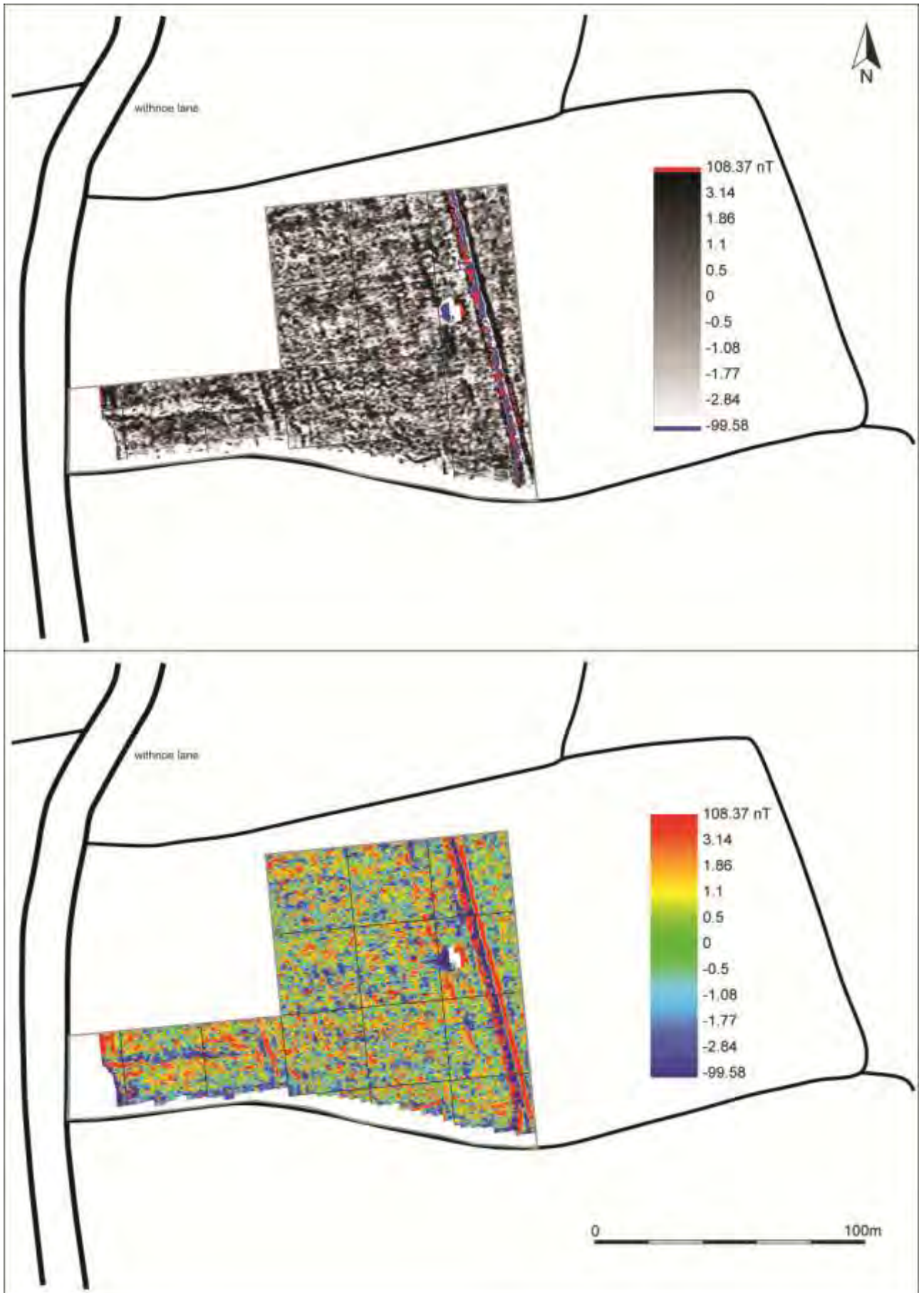
Cote Cottage
61959

House. Mid-late C17, with some C18 windows remaining and C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble, slate roof with clay ridge coping tiles. Gable end stacks with shaped tops. 2-room plan with central 2-storey porch, each room heated by gable end stack. Central rear gabled 2-storey wing probably containing stair, with single storey outshut to right and left. 2-storey outhouse attached to right end, at slightly lower roof level, with corrugated asbestos roof. The room to right is slightly larger than the left hand room. 2 storeys, central 2-storey porch has flat roof, probably formerly gabled, with plain C20 door and C20 window at first floor. To right, C20 window at ground floor and C18 2-light casement of 6 panes each light at first floor, with L hinges. To left, 6- pane light at ground floor and C19 2-light casement at first floor. The outhouse to right has stable door and 6-pane light, single storey lean-to with door at right end. Left side has wide external stack and 3-light C18 casement to right, 6 panes each light with L hinges. To rear, the central 2-storey gabled wing has C18 3-light casement at first floor, with 8 small leaded panes each light, light to left replaced, and chamfered timber lintel. Single storey lean-to in angle to right with straight joint, addition in angle to left. single storey, with C20 2-light window. Interior Rooms to right and left have roughly hewn cross beams. C20 fireplace to right hand room, which has keeping hole in rear wall and right end wall. Rest of interior not inspected.
SX3713355193

Appendix 3
Geophysical Survey – Additional Images



Proposed turbine location, location of geophysical survey grid, and respective numbers of survey grid squares.



Additional graphic representations of geophysical survey data; above, Red-Greyscale-Blue; below, Red-Blue-Green 2, both with band-weight equalised and gradiated shading.

Appendix 4
HIVA Baseline Photographs

Walkover



South-west corner, looking north.



South-west corner, looking east.



Recent north-west entrance into field to south, looking north.



South-west corner, looking south-west, to the sea.



South-east corner, looking west.



South-east corner, looking north.



South-east corner, looking north-west.



Entrance in south end of east boundary, from the north, looking south.



Detail of east boundary, looking east.



North-east corner, looking south.



North-east corner, looking west.



North-east corner, looking south-west.



Entrance at east end of north boundary, looking west.



Entrance at east end of north boundary, looking east.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall



North-west corner, looking east.



North-west corner, looking south.

HVIA



Shot of St. Michael's Church, Landrake; from the north-east.



Shot of St. Germanus Church, St Germans; from the south-east.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall



Grade I Listed archway within wall along Culver Road in Saltash; from the south-east



The bridge over the Tamar, built by Brunel; from the west-south-west.



The church in Saltash, within Alexandra Square; from the south-west.



The stone wall and gate piers which frame the long drive to Burrell House; from the south-west.



View of the Conservation Area of SheviocK; from the south-west.



View of the Conservation Area of Antony and particularly the Grade I Listed church; from the north-east.



View across Lower Tregantle Farm, towards Tregantle Fort; from the north-east.



Tregantle Fort, on the high ridge, looking out to sea; from the east.



The expansive inland views from Tregantle Fort, back towards Plymouth; from the west.



View over Higher Tregantle Farm, to the high downs beyond; from the south.



View over Tregonhawke Battery, now a holiday park to the Tower on the promontory beyond; from the north



View across Withnoe Farm and Barton; from the east



View of Tregonhawke Farm, within the valley; from the north-west



View of the wide crossroads which contains the milestone; from the south



View across to Mount Edgecumbe Park, showing the skyline profile of the tower of St Julian Church; from the west, north-west



View of Mendennick Farm, alongside the parish lane and its views over the river estuary; from the west.



View over the Conservation Area of the village of St John, settled in the valley; from the south.



View of the church of St John, in the heart of the Conservation Area, located in the base of the valley; from the north-west.



View over the setting of the Conservation Area of Millbrook, within the mouth of the river estuary; from the north.



View of All Saints Church in Millbrook, surrounded by houses in the village, in a wooded churchyard; from the south



View across the village of Millbrook, showing the high roof of the Methodist Church; from the east



The south front of the Methodist Church; from the south.



View along one of the main narrow streets in Millbrook, showing the enclosed nature of the Conservation Area; from the west.



View up the drive to Venton House, on the outskirts of Millbrook; from the east.



View of the Manor House, in Dadbrook, just outside Millbrook, in the valley; from the north-east.



View of 39 West Street in Millbrook; from the north-west.



View of Anderton House; from the west, north-west.



View across the Conservation Area of Anderton, within the Millbrook Lake estuary; from the east-south-east.



View past West Park Cottages towards the end of the estuary and the location of the proposed turbine; from the east.



View of the house now divided to form Dexter's, Tudor and Stable Cottage; from the west-north-west.



View of Empacombe windmill; from the south-east, looking back towards the location of the proposed turbine.



View across and along the valley containing the walled gardens, at Empacombe; from the east.



View of the triumphal arch at Mount Edgecumbe; from the north-west.



View across to Devonport, to Mount Wise Park, Mutton Cove and Mount Wise, Admiralty House; from Cremyll; from the west.



View along the Devonport Docks, from Cremyll; from the south-west.



View of Torpoint, from Cremyll, showing the skyline profile of the spire of the church beyond, near Antony; from the south.



View of Mount Edgecumbe Country Park; from the south.



As above, Mount Edgecumbe Registered Park and Garden.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall



View to Stonehouse and the Royal William Yard, from Cremyll, showing the open estuary and wide views; from the west-north-west.



View of St Julian Church, within the parkland, alongside the carriage drive to Mount Edgecumbe; from the west.



The Maker Heights fort; from the south.



The tower of St. Germanus, Rame; emphasising its complete landscape dominance on the headland of the peninsula; from the east.



View over the Conservation Area of Kingsand Bay; from the east-north-east.



View of Cawsand Fort, within the bay, on the high ridge; from the east.



One of the batteries at Maker Heights, with the Grade II* Listed buildings; from the north-west.



The second of the batteries, now with WWII buildings on it, at Maker Heights; from the south.

Land at Bridgemoor Farm, St. John, Cornwall



View of the battery structures covered by overgrowth and gorse, terraced in to the slope, in front of the buildings; from the north.



View of the main entrance to the Antony Estate; from the south-east.



Maryland House; from the north-west.



View along one of the main carriage drives on the Antony Estate; from the north-east.



View across the parkland at Antony; from the south-west.



View of Maryland Church and estate houses, at Antony Estate; from the north-west.



View of the long frontage of the Quadrangle, amongst the modern impacts of the Devonport Docks; from the south-west.



View of some of the important historic Listed Buildings on the Devonport Docks; from the north-west.



View of the Citadel, from the western end of the Hoe, showing its landscape dominance over the bay; from the west



Landscape view of the Hoe; from the west-facing



View from the Hoe towards the Rame peninsula and proposed turbine site; from the east, north-east.



View of the monuments within the Hoe Park; from the west.



View of Smeatons Tower in the context of the promenade and fortifications; from the west.



View of Mount Batten tower; from the north-west.



View of the Royal Citadel, Mount Batten Tower, Cattedown Water and harbour beyond; from the west.



View of the Royal Citadel; from the south-west.



View back across to the Rame peninsula from the Citadel; from the east-north-east.



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net