Higher Biscovillack, Treverbyn, Cornwall

Heritage Impact Assessment

Heritage Consultancy

SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

Higher Biscovillack, Treverbyn, Cornwall

Heritage Impact Assessment

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a heritage impact assessment for a proposed wind turbine (135m to tip) at Higher Biscovillack, St Mewan, Cornwall. The site is located towards the southern side of the Hensbarrow granite uplands within China clay country.

The desk-based assessment and survey work indicate the archaeological potential of the site is low. The elevated and remote location of the turbine, and the effective screening provided by China clay tips, would suggest the impact on local designated heritage assets will be minimal.

Client	Imerys plc.
Agent	Cleanearth Energy Ltd.
Parish	Treverbyn
County	Cornwall
NGR	SW9980954455
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FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP ©CROWN COPYRIGHT 2025.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was instructed by Clean Earth Energy Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Imerys plc. (the Client) to prepare a heritage impact assessment (HIA) and geophysical survey for a proposed wind turbine on land at Higher Biscovillack, Treverbyn, Cornwall.

1.2 LOCATION

The site is located on land at Higher Biscovillack Farm, towards the south-west corner of the parish of Treverbyn (formerly part of St Austell parish). Greensplat Road, between St Austell and Foxhole, runs along the eastern edge of the site.

1.3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The site is located on the south-west side of a ridge that projects from the downs to the north, flanked by the valleys of the River Gover to the west and the St Austell River to the east. The summit of the ridge is capped by a China clay bench tip; the turbine would be located at an elevation of c.220m AOD.

The soils of this area are the gritty loamy very acid soils over rock with a wet peaty horizon and thin iron panning of the Hexworthy Association[1]; these overlie the aplitic microgranites of the St Austell Intrusion[2].

1.4 SCOPE AND CONTEXT

This report is an assessment of the impact of the proposed wind turbine on the buried archaeological resource (direct impacts) and the potential for harm to the significance of designated heritage assets in the wider area through change to their setting.

1.5 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The proposals are for a single wind turbine with access track, areas of hardstanding, and infrastructure. The wind turbine would be a Vestas V117, 135m to tip, hub/nacelle height of 76.5m, and a 117m diameter rotor.

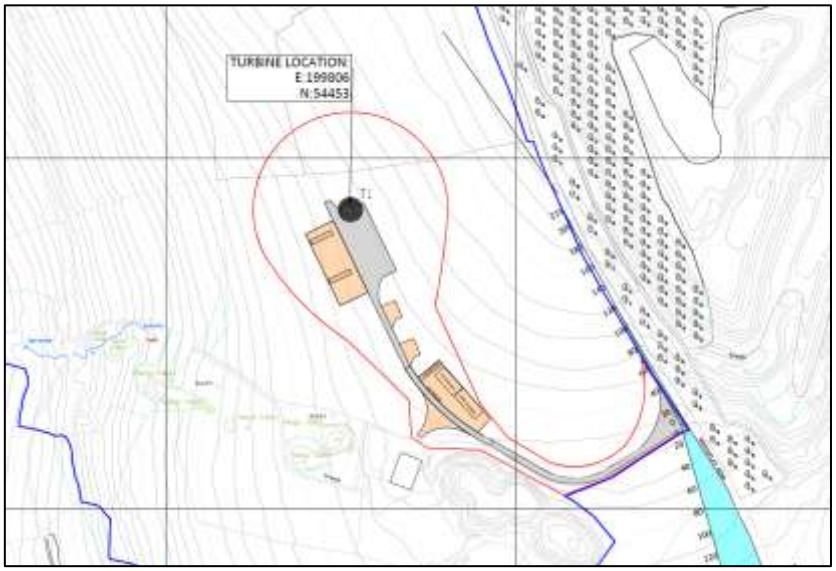

FIGURE 2: PLANS FOR THE TURBINE AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE (SUPPLIED BY THE AGENT).

1.6 CONSULTATION

This document is produced for submission to the LPA as part of a planning application. Up-to-date Historic England data on designated heritage assets, and the Cornwall and Scilly HER (*historic environment record*) were consulted.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based research and impact assessment were undertaken in accordance with the relevant guidance and in line with the SWARCH HIA methodology[3]. The site was visited, and the geophysical survey

undertaken, on 13th-14th of October 2025 by A. Nock. Designated heritage assets in the local area were visited by B. Morris on the 22nd of October 2025. Photographs of the site of the proposed turbine were taken to and from the heritage assets and are included in this report.

1.8 LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

The site visits were undertaken towards the end of October, and most trees still retained their leaves; thus, a best-case scenario for local screening was achieved.

For accurate visualisation, the gold standard is to produce images that replicate, as far as possible, what can be perceived by the human eye. Industry standard guidance states a FFS camera with a 50mm lens provides the closest analogue[4]. This is supported by recent studies[5], which supersede the research undertaken for The Highland Council[6] (note the most recent Highland Council guidance states both 50mm and 75mm imagery should be used[7]). The single image pictures should then be printed at 390×260mm and the printout held c.500mm from the eye as viewing on computer screens generates uncertainty when assessing visual effects[8].

The photographs used in this report were taken with a Canon EOS 650D with an 18-55mm lens and as such should be regarded as illustrative rather than definitive; the reader is directed to the LVIA that accompanies this application for rectified photography and photomontages. Some of the images used in the report are reproduced at the 390×260mm scale in Appendix 3.

1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE

This assessment has been undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers (FAME). SWARCH employees working on this project are appropriately qualified academically and commercially, and are Members (MCIfA) of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; SWARCH directors hold doctoral qualifications in archaeology.

1.10 PREVIOUS WORK

The site has been subject to a limited programme of archaeological fieldwork in the past. It was included within an assessment of the upper Gover Valley undertaken by CAU for IMERYS in the early 2000s, which included targeted geophysical survey and limited trenching; land adjacent to the proposal site was subject to evaluation trenching as part of a programme taking place across the wider holding[9].

The geophysical survey determined a lower level of background response than recorded across other areas of the holding with some evidence of grubbed-out boundaries and cultivation[10]. Two evaluation trenches were excavated adjacent to the site area, one just to the northeast of the proposed turbine location investigated a linear feature shown on the geophysical survey which was not encountered within the trench although a ditch was recorded, in the approximate position of a plough mark recorded by the geophysical survey. Also noted by the ditch was a slight circular feature[11]. A second trench was located just east of the southern section of the proposed site, close to the road. This was located to test the apparent lack of features shown on the geophysical survey in this area. The excavated trench was 10.0m long and no features of archaeological interest were found[12].

Just to the north-east, an Early Bronze Age barrow was excavated before the site was buried beneath a China clay tip[13], and a heritage assessment was undertaken for the wind turbines built on top of that bench tip[14]. Other fieldwork has taken place in the surrounding area, associated with the China clay industry[15], or more recently, for other wind turbines. That fieldwork included walkover and geophysical surveys[16], and monitoring works.

2 POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1 STATUTORY LEGISLATION

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	*Confers a duty on the Secretary of State to maintain a Schedule of monuments of national importance and areas of archaeological importance. It is a criminal offence to carry out unauthorised works or to destroy or cause damage to a monument covered by this act as well as to metal detect without written consent.*
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	*Part 1 confers a duty on the Secretary of State to maintain a List of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and provides a statutory duty to preserve the special character of heritage assets covered by this act, including their setting. It is a criminal offence to carry out works to a Listed Building which affect its character without the necessary authorisation.* *It requires consideration of the contribution a building makes to any group of buildings of which it forms part (group value).* *Part 2 requires local authorities to designate as Conservation Areas, areas of special architectural or historic interest. It requires that special attention is paid to preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of these areas in exercising planning functions*
Treasure Act (1996)	*Defines 'treasure' as: any object except a coin, over 300 years old with a metallic content of at least 10% precious metal, one of two or more coins found together meeting these criteria or one of at least 10 coins over 300 years old. It also makes provision for objects found in association with the above. There is a duty to notify the coroner of any find or acquisition of an object which may be covered by this act.*
Burial Act (1857)	*Covers the removal of human remains from a burial place and requirement for consent, often in the form of a license issued by the Ministry of Justice*
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	*Contains criteria for the protection of 'important' hedgerows. This includes hedgerows marking a boundary of at least on historic (pre 1850) parish or township; is included in the schedule of monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; is wholly or partly within a site which falls under this act or on land adjacent to and associated with any monument or feature on such a site; marks a boundary of a pre-1600AD estate or manor or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor; is recorded as an integral part of a field system pre dating the Inclosure Acts or is part of/related to any building or feature associated with such as system.*
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (1953)	*Established the provision of a register of gardens of special historic interest*
National Heritage Act (1980, amended 1983 & 1997)	*1980: Established a National Heritage Memorial Fund* *1983: Established the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (now Historic England) with responsibly for overseeing heritage management and reporting to the Secretary of State.*
Electricity Act 1989	*Requires regard to the desirability of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest*

2.2 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 202*: Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*

***Paragraph 207**: 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 208**: 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.*

***Paragraph 210**: In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

***Paragraph 212**: When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*

***Paragraph 213**: Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*
a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

***Paragraph 214**: Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

***Paragraph 215**: Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.*

***Paragraph 216**: The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

***Paragraph 219**: Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make*

a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

***Paragraph 220**: Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.*

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

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

2.3 LOCAL POLICY

Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030: Policy 24: Historic environment

Development proposals will be permitted where they would sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of Cornwall's historic rural, urban and coastal environment by protecting, conserving and where appropriate enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated assets and their settings.

Development proposals will be expected to:
• sustain designated heritage assets;
• take opportunities to better reveal their significance;
• maintain the special character and appearance of Conservation Areas, especially those positive elements in any Conservation Area Appraisal;
• conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the design, character, appearance and historic significance of historic parks and gardens;
• conserve and, where appropriate, enhance other historic landscapes and townscapes, including registered battlefields, including the industrial mining heritage;
• protect the historic maritime environment, including the significant ports, harbours and quays.

Development within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should accord with the WHS Management Plan. Proposals that would result in harm to the authenticity and integrity of the Outstanding Universal Value, should be wholly exceptional. If the impact of the proposal is neutral, either on the significance or setting, then opportunities to enhance or better reveal their significance should be taken.

All development proposals should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) identifying the significance of all heritage assets that would be affected by the proposals and the nature and degree of any effects and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.

Great weight will be given to the conservation of the Cornwall's heritage assets. Where development is proposed that would lead to substantial harm to assets of the highest significance, including undesignated archaeology of national importance, this will only be justified in wholly exceptional circumstances, and substantial harm to all other nationally designated assets will only be justified in exceptional circumstances.

Any harm to the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset must be justified. Proposals causing harm will be weighed against the substantial public, not private, benefits of the proposal and whether it has been demonstrated that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long term use of the asset.

In those exceptional circumstances where harm to any heritage assets can be fully justified, and development would result in the partial or total loss of the asset and/or its setting, the applicant will be required to secure a programme

of recording and analysis of that asset, and archaeological excavation where relevant, and ensure the publication of that record to an appropriate standard in a public archive.

Proposals that will help to secure a sustainable future for the Cornwall's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay, will be supported.

3 METHODOLOGY

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area, monument or archaeological site (the 'heritage asset'). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and/or its setting (indirect impact).

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles*[17], *The Setting of Heritage Assets*[18], *Statements of Heritage Significance*[19] and guidance outlined in the *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment* in the UK produced by CIfA, IHBC and IEMA[20]. In terms of known and quantified designated heritage assets in the local area, this is achieved with reference to the staged approach to proportionate decision making outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets*[21]. *Step one* is to identify the heritage assets that might be affected by the development.

For direct impacts it draws on existing sources of information (the local historic environment record, historical records, maps, aerial photographs, LiDAR), supplemented by observations made during a walkover survey, to arrive at an assessment of archaeological potential. If and as required, this may include recommendations for further work.

For indirect impacts it identifies the designated heritage assets in the local area (Listed buildings, Scheduled monuments, Conservation Areas, Parks and Gardens, Battlefields, World Heritage Sites) where, due to location, aspect, prospect, design or other factors, there is the potential for harm. The first stage of that process is to determine an appropriate search radius, and this would vary according to the height, size and/or prominence of the proposed development. The second stage in the process is to look at the heritage assets within the search

radius and assign to one of two categories:

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

For *Step two* and *Step three*, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality, this assessment then groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the potential effect, the individual entry focuses on site-specific factors. Individual assessments should be read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both. *Step four* makes recommendations for maximising enhancement and avoiding or minimising harm to an individual heritage asset, where this is applicable. *Step five* records the assessment of impact based on the professional judgement of the author.

4 DIRECT IMPACTS

4.1 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The first available map to depict the site and surrounding area is the 1748 Martyn Map. It does not depict field boundaries or detail within the landscape but provides a schematic layout of the county showing major settlements and estates. Farmhouses are shown at Higher and Lower Boskevillick [Biscovillack] at this date with a road running north-south across unenclosed land depicted to the east.

FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1748 MARTYN MAP (HARVARD). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The 1811 surveyors draft map for Grampound shows a little more detail that the earlier Martyn Map, providing an approximate indication of enclosure in the form of field boundaries (although schematic rather than accurate). Higher and Lower Boscavillet [Boscovillack] are depicted with an indication of an enclosure

boundary around Lower Biscavilliet and some further enclosure of the land to the east indicated. The unenclosed road shown on the earlier Martyn Map is also shown on this map.

FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1811 SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP FOR GRAMPOUND. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED (BL)

The 1842 Tithe Map for St Austell shows the site and the surrounding area in greater detail than the previous cartographic sources. The tithe map indicates that the site comprised parts of six rectilinear fields collectively labelled as Biscovallack Down Parks, indicating post medieval enclosure of upland ground. The unenclosed road to the east of the site is depicted and the land to the east of this appears unenclosed at this date. The tithe apportionment indicates that the land comprising the site formed part of the land holding of Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle [of Penrice], occupied by Joseph Hambly. The prosaic field names attest to it being an area of late enclosure.

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 TITHE MAP FOR ST AUSTELL (TNA). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR ST AUSTELL (TNA). THE PLOTS WITHIN THE SITE ARE SHADED.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Cultivation
3627	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bart and Colonel Edward Carlyon		Biscovallack Common	Rough Pasture
3633	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bart	Joseph Hambly	Plot	
3634			Down Park	
3635			Field	
3636			Field	
3637			Field	
3638		Jacob Halls	Down Park	Rough Pasture

3639			Down Park	Rough Pasture
3640			Down Park	Rough Pasture
3641	Colonel Edward Carlyon	Edward Johns	Down Park	Rough Pasture
3684	Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle Bart	Jacob Halls	Higher Priory	Arable
3686		John Nicholls	Homer Lower Great Close	Pasture

The Ordnance Survey First Edition 6-Inch Map shows little change within the landscape around the site between the mid to late 19th century, the southern fields comprising the site depicted as rough ground on this map. The extent of china clay extraction and processing is visible in this landscape to the west of the site and within the southern field in which part of the site lies, Wheal Jacob is depicted as both a disused tin mine and a china clay works, with a number of clay pits shown.

FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1879-81 ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION 6-INCH MAP (REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The 1906 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6-Inch Map shows much the same landscape as the earlier First Edition map, with some extension in the china clay pits to the south of the site, although by 1906 these are marked as disused. This map names the site as Biscovellet rather than Biscovallack, shown on the First Edition map. A line of boundary stones are marked on Trenance Downs, to the east of the site. The only notable changes on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps is the subdivision of the northern fields comprising part of the site in the mid 20th century and the loss of a number of boundaries within the site by the later 20th century.

FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 1906 ORDNANCE SURVEY SECOND EDITION 6-INCH MAP (REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1932-3 ORDNANCE SURVEY 6-INCH MAP (REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND).

FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE 1938 ORDNANCE SURVEY 6-INCH MAP (REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND).

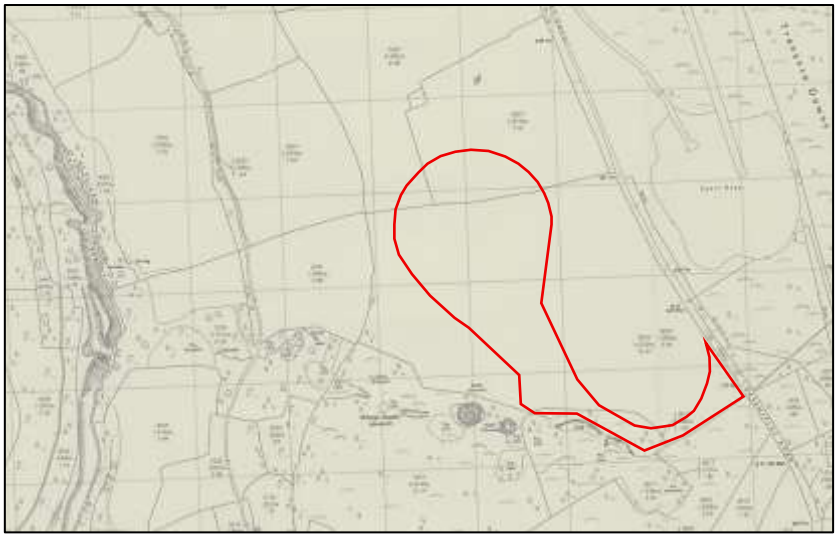

FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE 1970 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP (REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

4.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The site is located in the historic parish of St Austell (now within the modern parish of Treverbyn), in the eastern division of the hundred of St Austell. The manor of St Austell (Austell Prior) belonged to the priory and convent of Tywardreth and was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall following the dissolution. By the early 19th century it was held by Charles Rashleigh Esq, purchased under the 1799 Land Tax Redemption Act[22]. The site appears to lie in the Domesday manor of Trenance (Trenance-Austell), subsequently part of the manor of St Austell, held by Robert Count of Mortain, passing to the Hiwis family by the reign of Edward III then to the Coleshills and Chywartons. By 1634 it was held jointly by Ezekiel Arundell and Thomas Trewren with a moiety held by Mr Joseph Graves Sawle by 1640. The other was purchased by Henry Hawkins of St Austell in 1724, passing to Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne by the early 19th century[23]. St Austell

developed as a settlement in the later post medieval period, as a result of mineral extraction that took place during this period.

The 1841 census records Joseph Hambly, occupier of the three northern plots within which the site lies, as a tin miner, resident at Biscovillack. Jacob Halls, occupant of the southern three plots appears to have been a tailor resident in Chapel Street, St Austell.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site has been subject to little change during the past two centuries, with this part of the landscape having been recorded as rough pasture and furze until its reclamation for agricultural purposes during the early-to-mid 20th century. There was some removal of boundaries across the site between 1842 and 1970, during which period the adjacent land to the south and to the south-west was subject to extractive activities as part of the *Biscovellet China Clay Works* and the *Wheal Jacob China Clay Works* respectively, though the site has been agricultural and the boundaries have remained largely unchanged for much of the past 50 years. The site falls into an area that is classified in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Modern enclosed land,* bordered to the north-east and south by *industrial: disused land* and to the west and south-east by *Post Medieval Enclosed Land*. The wider landscape comprises a predominantly medieval agricultural landscape that has since been encroached upon by various working and disused industrial areas.

The field in which the site is located has been subject to archaeological investigation in the form of both a geophysical survey (ECO1377) and an archaeological evaluation (ECO1401), the latter of which formed a part of a wider archaeological assessment (ECO1400) of *Goonamarth* and *Higher Biscovillack*. The geophysical survey determined a lower level of background response than recorded across other areas of the holding with some evidence of grubbed-out boundaries and cultivation[24].

Two evaluation trenches were excavated within or adjacent to the site area, one just to the northeast of the proposed turbine location (within tithe plot 3635) investigated a linear feature shown on the geophysical survey which was not encountered within the trench although a ditch was recorded, in the approximate position of a plough mark recorded by the geophysical survey. The feature was very irregular in plan, with near vertical sides, a maximum width of 0.3m and a maximum depth of 0.18m. Also noted by the ditch was a slight circular feature with a diameter of about 0.25m and a maximum depth of 0.1m[25]. A second trench was located just east of the southern section of the proposed site, close to the road within tithe plot 3640. This was located to test the apparent lack of features shown on the geophysical survey in this area. The excavated trench was 10.0m long and no features of archaeological interest were found[26]. Neither of these locations was included in the geophysical survey carried out by SWARCH as part of this report (below). The archaeological evaluation did, however, identify evidence for both Mesolithic and Bronze Age occupation to the north-west. An archaeological assessment (ECO1789) was carried out to the east prior to the construction of a pair of wind turbines on *Trenance Downs*; the only feature of archaeological significance within this area was a Bronze Age barrow that was excavated (ECO2265) in 1973 and that has since been destroyed following the erection of a spoil heap atop it. A further geophysical survey (ECO4441; ECO6621) was carried out to the north-west in the approximate location of the trench from the aforementioned archaeological evaluation that produced Mesolithic material, though no features of archaeological significance were identified.

A 1km search radius has been considered in detail due to the rural nature of the landscape, the presence of both locally and nationally significant heritage assets within the landscape, and the potential impact of the proposed development on any such heritage assets within the landscape. The only Listed Building within 1km of the site is a Grade II Listed crow (a probable cool store or perhaps a pigsty) that

lies c.420m to the north-west; it dates to the 18th century and it is of granite and blue elvan rubble (1379489). There are no Scheduled Monuments, no World Heritage Sites, no Conservation Areas, no Registered Parks and Gardens, and no Registered Battlefields within 1km of the site.

A further 10km search radius has been considered for high value designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens) and a 5km search radius has been considered for all other designated heritage assets. There are 58 scheduled monuments within 10km of the site. There are 7 Grade I and 36 Grade II* Listed Buildings within 10km of the site and 187 Grade II Listed Buildings within 5km of the site. There is one World Heritage Site area and three Registered Parks and Gardens within 10km of the site. There are two Conservation Areas and no Registered Battlefields within 5km of the site.

The following account is based on the entries in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). It should be noted that this section is based on the entries held by the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER), which is partial and indicative rather than definitive, dependant on the frequency and intensity of fieldwork in any one area (see Appendix 2).

4.3.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, though there is substantial evidence for the prehistoric occupation of the landscape. A pair of Bronze Age barrows are recorded on *Trenance Downs* to the east. The barrows were excavated in 1973 prior to their destruction due to the erection of a spoil heap atop them. The northernmost barrow was possibly called *White Barrow* and it comprised an oval ring cairn that was later filled to form a clay-capped mound; a shallow cavity at the north-western end was filled with grit and covered by a slab, whilst a possible central standing stone was identified (MCO3718). The southernmost barrow, in contrast, was not accurately recorded (MCO3717). A third possible barrow was recorded to the west of these barrows during the 19th century, though its location is uncertain and no remains are present on the ground (MCO3719). A sub-circular enclosure that comprises a complete ditch and two internal sections of bank is visible on aerial photographs c.250m to the north-north-west (MCO45723), beyond which are four circular features that are visible on aerial photographs and that are perhaps indicative of a group of barrows (MCO51459). The field names *Round Close* and *Round Park* are recorded to the south-west and to the north-west, both of which may allude to the locations of rounds, though no remains are present on the ground (MCO7763; MCO7980). Also recorded within the vicinity of the site is a barbed and tanged arrowhead of Bronze Age origin that was discovered in a field c.1km to the south-east (MCO1656).

4.3.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 - AD409

There is no evidence for Romano-British activity on the site, nor is there evidence for Romano-British activity within the surrounding area. The wider landscape is similarly devoid of Romano-British assets.

4.3.3 MEDIEVAL AD410 - AD1540

The site is situated within what was historically a medieval agricultural landscape, with many small settlements and farmsteads having seemingly developed during this period. The settlement of *Biscovellett* was first recorded in 1169, where it took the name *Botschelvec*; the name is Cornish and it contains the element *bod*, meaning *dwelling*, and an unknown personal name. The settlement today comprises two farms, *Higher Biscovillack* and *Lower Biscovillack* (MCO13393). Also developing during this period were the Domesday settlement of *Trenance* which was first recorded in 1086 (MCO17555) and the settlements of *Boskell* (MCO13516), *Gomm* (MCO14553), *Goonamarth* (MCO14572), *Lansalson* (MCO15307), and *Penisker* (MCO16153) which all date to the 14th century. There is no evidence for medieval activity on the site itself, though an oval feature that is perhaps indicative of an enclosure is visible on aerial photographs and on the

ground c.30m to the west of the south-eastern corner (MCO51315). There is evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation on aerial photographs c.1km to the east (MCO50295), whilst a blowing house to the west-north-west and a leat to the west are perhaps indicative of early industrial activity within the landscape (MCO25520; MCO26866).

4.3.4 POST MEDIEVAL AD1540 - AD1899

The landscape became increasingly industrial during the post medieval period, with various mines and quarries opening up across the landscape to exploit the mineral-rich lodes. The closest such examples were the *Biscovellet China Clay Works* which was located c.180m to the south and the *Wheal Jacob China Clay Works* which was located c.225m to the west; they were operational from 1817 and 1858 respectively until the early-to-mid 20th century and there are extant, but largely overgrown, extractive remains beyond the southern boundary (MCO25461; MCO25580). A small farmstead or settlement was recorded at the time of the tithe survey in the adjacent field to the north, though a rectangular building with walls up to c.1.0m in height and other building platforms is all that survives into the present day (MCO51311). Also recorded within the surrounding area are various farm buildings, industrial buildings, extractive pits, and settlements that presumably developed alongside the increasingly industrial landscape.

4.3.5 MODERN AD1900 - PRESENT AND UNKNOWN

There is no documented evidence for modern activity on the site or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. The only asset from this period is a K6 telephone kiosk located c.50m to the south-west of the site (MCO57107). There is more evidence for modern activity within the wider landscape, again much of this relates to china clay extraction.

4.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A review of readily available aerial photography indicates that the site itself has seen little change between 2001 and 2025 although the track along the southern boundary of the site and adjacent building were constructed between 2017 and 2018. Some restoration of the area to the east of the site, used for clay extraction, is clear between the two aerial photographs. A mound is evident to the north of the site, in the approximate area of a building shown on historic mapping.

4.5 LIDAR DATA

LiDAR data is available at a survey interval of 1m for the site and for the surrounding area. The LiDAR data is a 2022 data set.

Digital Surface Model (DSM) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR data has been processed and examined for the site, with both data sets showing little evidence to suggest the presence of archaeological features. The LiDAR data indicates undulations in the ground surface which are likely to be of geological origin although it is also evident that the site has been extensively ploughed. A former field pattern is visible just to the north west of the site area and it is possible that if this extended across the site area, any upstanding evidence for this has been removed by modern agricultural activity.

FIGURE 11: AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE FROM 2001 © INFOTERRA LTD & BLUESKY.

FIGURE 12: AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE FROM 2025 ©2025 AIRBUS.

FIGURE 13: LIDAR 1M DSM ARCHAEOLOGICAL VAT COMBINED PROCESSED USING QGIS 3.40 AND RVT PLUGIN. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENSE 3.0.

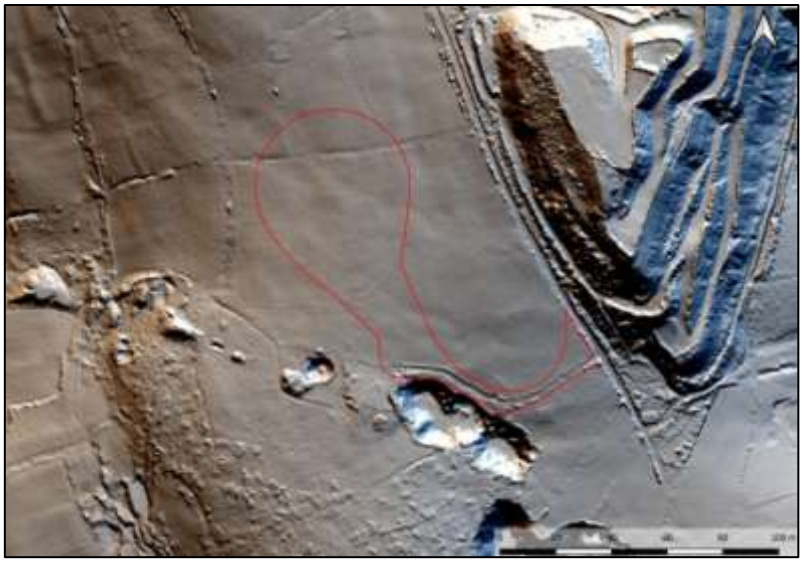

FIGURE 14: LIDAR 1M DTM MULTIHILLSHADE 315_3_2 PROCESSED USING QGIS 3.40. AND RVT PLUGIN. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENSE 3.0.

4.6 WALKOVER SURVEY

Site description

The site was under short grass at the time of survey and the ground was generally firm under foot. The site was situated on a south-west facing slope, the gradient of which increased significantly towards the western edge of the survey area, whilst the road beyond the eastern boundary ran along the crest of a hill within what has become an increasingly industrial landscape. The site was bordered by agricultural fields to the north and to the west, whilst enclosed rough ground was noted to the south. The landscape to the east was dominated by Greensplat Quarry, though the visual impact of the quarry was softened by dense vegetation growth, whilst views to the west overlooked agricultural fields and Blackpool Pit beyond. The site was accessed via a long access track that adjoined the main road to the east; the access track skirted the southern boundary before terminating at a yard area, from which the field was accessed via a gate in the southern boundary. The access track lies within the red line boundary, though it was not subject to magnetometry survey given that it was formed of a hard and compacted surface. A former quarry was noted beyond the southern boundary, presumably a part of Wheal Jacob/Biscovellet China Clay Works, though it is now largely overgrown and it is somewhat obscured by the post-and-wire fence and the unkempt hedge that define the southern boundary of the access track.

The northern boundary was the most substantial of the four boundaries, comprising an earthwork bank with large blocks of natural stone that were possibly collected during the clearance of the site prior to its reclamation for agricultural purposes. It measured c.1.5m in height and c.1.0m in width and it was in good condition along much of its length, though it had collapsed in places. A post-and-wire fence ran atop the western part of the boundary and along the eastern part of the boundary, whilst disparate patches of vegetation were noted along the length of the boundary. The eastern boundary appeared to be similar in character and in form to the northern boundary, with a post-and-wire fence that ran along the entire length of the boundary, though it was covered in much denser grass and vegetation and blocks of natural stone were only infrequently noted. The southern boundary comprised a largely unvegetated post-and-wire fence, towards the centre of which was the main access gate, whilst the western boundary comprised a large and uncut area of dense vegetation. The southern boundary and the western boundary were both relatively low which, coupled with the topography of the site, allowed for clear views across much of the landscape to the west. There was no clear evidence for earthwork features at the time of the walkover survey despite the known presence of historic boundaries.

FIGURE 15: FIELD F1, VIEW ACROSS THE PROPOSAL SITE FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The site comprised much of the central part of a large agricultural field, formerly rough pasture and furze. The survey extent totalled c.8.91ha, of which c.3.6354ha was surveyable. The purpose of the magnetometry survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies within the survey area. Whilst the identified anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of the recorded anomalies may not correspond directly with any associated features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise the identified anomalies. The magnetometry survey was carried out on 13th-14th October 2025 in dry but largely overcast conditions, during which a brief walkover survey of the site was undertaken. The magnetometry survey and the data processing were both carried out by A. Nock.

5.2 METHODOLOGY

The magnetometry survey followed the relevant guidance[27]. The magnetometry survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to c.1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m; traverse intervals of 1.00m; a zig-zag traverse pattern; traverse orientation was circumstantial; and grid squares of 30m by 30m. The gradiometer was adjusted (zeroed) every 0.5-1.0ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and it was set out using a Leica CS15 GNSS Rover GPS. The data was downloaded onto Grad601 Version 3.16 and it was processed using TerraSurveyor64 Version 4.1.15.0. The primary data plots and the analytical tools that were used in this analysis were Shade and Metadata. Details of the survey can be seen in Table 3. Details of the data processing are as follows:

Processes:

DeStripe all traverses, median; used to equalise underlying differences between grids (potentially caused by instrument drift or orientation or by directional effects that are inherent in magnetic instruments).

Clip +/- 1SD; removes extreme data point values.

Clip +/- 3SD; removes extreme data point values.

TABLE 2: SURVEY DETAILS.

Area Surveyed (ha): 3.6354ha					
Metadata:	**Max (nT)**	**Min (nT)**	**σ (nT)**	**Mean (nT)**	**Median (nT)**
Raw:	98.49	-100.00	2.78	0.13	0.10
Adjusted:	99.11	-102.71	2.73	-0.01	0.00
1SD Clip:	2.72	-2.73	0.58	0.00	0.00

5.3 RESULTS

Table 3 and the accompanying figures (Figure 16 and Figure 17) show the analysis and the interpretation of the magnetometry survey data. Additional graphic images of the magnetometry survey data and a numbered copy of the grid layout can be found in Appendix 2.

TABLE 3: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY DATA.

Anomaly Group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological Characterisation	Comments
1	Very Weak Positive, Probable	Curvilinear	Ditch/Bank	Located in the southern part of the survey area and adjacent to the boundary with the access track and orientated approximately east by west before curving south-eastwards. A group of very weak positive responses that are indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch and/or bank. This feature aligns with a boundary that is depicted in this location on historic mapping. These responses are denoted by dark red (+ve) polygons in Figure 17. Responses of c.+0nT to c.+4nT.
2	Very Weak Negative, Probable	Linear	Ditch/Bank	Located towards the centre of the survey area and orientated approximately east-north-east by west-south-west. A group of very weak negative responses that are indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch and/or bank. This feature aligns with a boundary that is depicted in this location on historic mapping. These responses are denoted by dark blue (-ve) polygons in Figure 17. Responses of c.-2nT to c.-0nT.
3	Very Weak Negative, Possible	Curvilinear	Ditch/Bank	Located in the southern part of the survey area and adjacent to the boundary with the access track and orientated approximately east by west before curving south-eastwards. A group of very weak negative responses that are indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a ditch and/or bank. This feature follows the alignment of Group 1 which, itself, aligns with a boundary that is depicted in this location on historic mapping. It is, however, barely discernible within the survey data and it is just as likely to be natural or geological in origin. These responses are denoted by light blue (-ve) polygons in Figure 17. Responses of c.-1nT to c.-0nT.
4	Moderate/Strong Mixed, Probable	Linear	Metallic Debris (Boundary)	Located towards the centre of the survey area and orientated approximately north-north-west by south-south-east. A group of moderate/strong positive and negative responses that are indicative of metallic debris. This feature aligns with a boundary that is depicted in this location on aerial photographs, though no such boundary is depicted on historic mapping which suggests that the feature post-dates the 1971 Ordnance Survey map. The intensity of the responses, in particular towards the southern end of the feature, is perhaps indicative of a relict cable wire or of magnetic debris. These responses are denoted by dark green (+ve/-ve) polygons in Figure 17. Responses of c.-41nT to c.+57nT.
5	Moderate/Strong Mixed, Probable	Discrete	Post Hole	Located towards the centre of the survey area and along the line of the probable boundary that is represented by Group 4. A group of moderate/strong positive and negative responses that are indicative of cut and infilled features such as post holes. These features align with the probable boundary that is represented by Group 4 and they are likely to be associated. These responses are denoted by light green (+ve/-ve) polygons in Figure 17. Responses of c.-41nT to c.+99nT.
Other Anomalies				
-	Very Strong Mixed, Possible	Discrete	Pit (Boulder Removal)	Located across the site and forming disparate areas of strong and irregularly shaped magnetic responses. A group of strong positive and negative responses that are indicative of cut and infilled features such as pits. The site was recorded as rough pasture and furze until the early 20th century and the farmer indicated that many large stones and boulders had been removed in recent years. It is possible that these features are pits that are associated with the clearance of the site prior to its reclamation for agricultural purposes. These responses are denoted by light grey hachured polygons in Figure 17. Responses of c.-100nT to c.+99nT.
-	Very Strong Dipolar, Probable	Point	Geology/Ferrous Object/Magnetic Debris	The site has occasional and sporadic dipolar responses. The strongest examples are indicative of ferrous objects that are typically presumed to be modern, such as machinery fragments. Similar and weaker responses can be indicative of geological features/anomalies. These are highly probable to be non-archaeological in nature. These responses are denoted by light grey crosses in Figure 17. Responses of <c.+/-100nT.
-	Very Weak Mixed, Probable	Linear	Geological Striation	The site has clear and regular positive and negative responses that appear to radiate from a point to the north-east and that are indicative of shallow ground disturbance. The features are neither parallel with the boundaries nor with each other and similar features were identified during a geophysical survey to the north-west which suggests that they are associated with geological striation as opposed to agricultural activity. These responses are denoted by black lines in Figure 17. Responses of <c.+/-1nT.

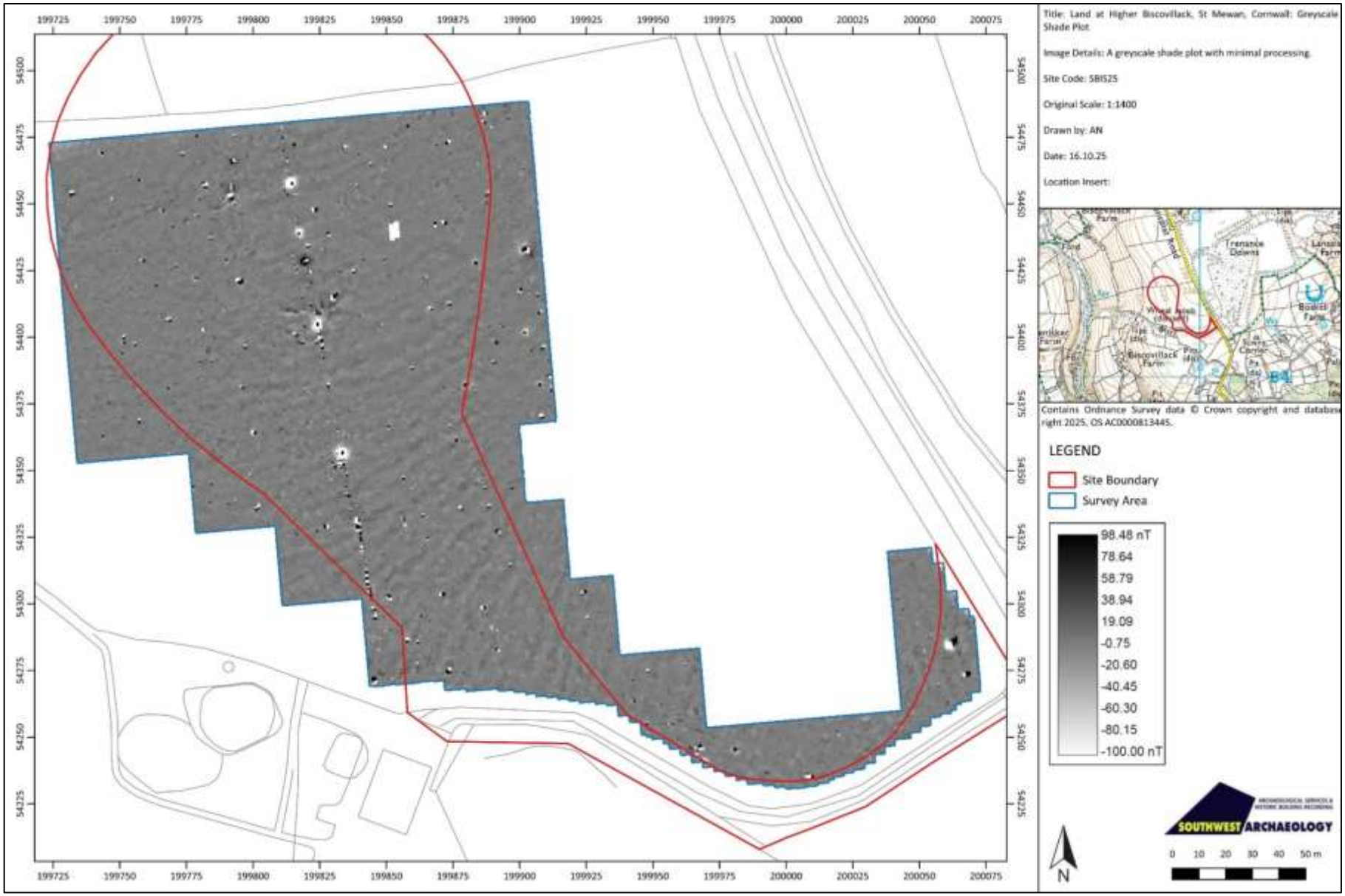

FIGURE 16: A GREYSCALE SHADE PLOT WITH MINIMAL PROCESSING.

FIGURE 17: AN INTERPRETATION OF THE GRADIOMETER SURVEY DATA.

5.4 DISCUSSION

The geophysical survey identified five groups of anomalies across the site. These were predominantly linear ditch and/or bank boundary features and possible posthole features that are associated with the post-medieval and later enclosure of the land. Possible evidence for clearance prior to agricultural reclamation was also identified. The identified groups of anomalies included: two probable ditch and/or bank features that appear to align with former boundaries that are depicted on historic mapping (Group 1 and Group 2); one possible ditch and/or bank feature that appears to align with a former boundary that is depicted on historic mapping and that is possibly associated with Group 1 (Group 3); one possible area of metallic debris that aligns with a modern boundary or fence line (Group 4); and four possible post-holes that are likely to be associated with the modern boundary or fence line that is represented by Group 4 (Group 5). The geophysical survey also identified evidence for possible pits that may be associated with the clearance of the site prior to its reclamation for agricultural purposes as well as evidence for geological striation, metallic debris, and modern disturbance.

Group 1 and Group 3, both of which are located in the southern part of the survey area and adjacent to the boundary with the access track, are indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a boundary ditch with an adjacent and associated boundary bank. The responses are generally very weak (c.-1nT to c.+4nT) and intermittent along the length of the feature and the negative responses are barely discernible within the survey data. This suggests poor survival and that the feature may only survive to a shallow depth. A boundary was first recorded in this location on the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, delineating a clay pit associated with the Biscovellet China Clay Works from an area of rough pasture and furze. The boundary did not appear on the 1842 tithe map for St Austell, suggesting it dates to between 1842 and 1881 (dates of survey), and it was seemingly removed at some point post-1970.

Group 2, which is located towards the centre of the survey area, and which is orientated approximately east-north-east by west-south-west, is indicative of a cut and infilled feature such as a boundary ditch with an adjacent and associated boundary bank. The responses are generally very weak (c.-2nT to c.-0nT) and intermittent along the length of the feature and, much like Group 3, the responses are barely discernible within the survey data. This suggests poor survival and that the feature may only survive to a shallow depth. A boundary was first recorded in this location on the 1842 tithe map for St Austell, representing the enclosure of Biscovallack Down Parks which, at the time, comprised a large area of rough pasture and furze. The boundary had been removed by 1970, by which point the field had seemingly been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

Group 4, which is located towards the centre of the survey area and which is orientated approximately north-north-west by south-south-east, comprises intermittent moderate/strong positive and negative responses that are indicative of metallic debris that is associated with a former boundary or fence line. The responses are generally moderate/strong (c.-41nT to c.+57nT), the intensity of which is greater towards the southern end of the feature; this is perhaps indicative of a relict cable wire or of metallic debris that is buried beneath the surface. Group 5 comprises four discrete pit-like features that are spaced intermittently along the length of Group 4. They are likely to be postholes that are associated with the former boundary or fence line and the responses are moderate/strong (c.-41nT to c.+99nT) which suggests strong survival. A boundary was first recorded in this location on the 2001 aerial photograph, suggesting that it dates to between 1970 and 2001, and it was seemingly removed by 2005.

The geophysical survey identified disparate areas of strong (c.-100nT to c.+99nT) and irregularly shaped positive and negative responses across the site. The site was recorded as rough pasture and furze until the early 20th century and the landowner (*pers. comm*.) indicated that many large stones and boulders had been removed in recent years. It is possible that these features are pits that are associated with the clearance of the site prior to its reclamation for agricultural purposes. It is also possible that the stone in the northern boundary and the eastern boundary came from the aforementioned clearance of the site.

The geophysical survey also identified a number of linear features that appear to radiate from a point to the north-east and that are indicative of shallow ground disturbance. The features are neither parallel with the boundaries nor with each other and similar features were identified during a geophysical survey to the north-west[28]. It was originally considered that the features were either agricultural, industrial, or periglacial in origin, concluding that they were likely to be agricultural given their similarity to narrow cultivation ridges that had been encountered on the edge of moorland in West Penwith. They are now, however, believed to be geological in origin given the lack of historic agricultural activity on the site and the apparent regularity of such features within the landscape.

The general response variation (inherent geological variation) of the site was low, typically c.+/-1nT, with occasional fluctuations/spikes of c.+/-2nT. The response strength of probable features was mixed. The older features were typically within a range of c.+/-4nT, whilst the more recent features were typically within a range of c.+/-50nT which is perhaps accounted for by the presence of metallic debris. The weaker responses may indicate that the features only survive to a shallow depth, whilst the stronger responses may indicate that the features have been subject to more recent disturbance.

5.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND DIRECT IMPACT SUMMARY

The results of the geophysical survey, which appears to show only post-medieval features, indicates that the archaeological potential of the site is low. The radiating linear anomalies, similar in appearance to those noted by the surveys at Higher Goonamarth, do not appear to adhere to any logical pattern (i.e. like cultivation strips in an outfield) and thus are likely to be geological in origin. The single evaluation trench opened in this field by CAU in 2004 failed to identify any archaeological features.

Accordingly, the proposed development is considered unlikely to have any significant direct effect, and further archaeological works here are unlikely to make any meaningful contribution.

6 INDIRECT IMPACTS

6.1 PARAMETERS

A search radius of up to 10km was adopted for this report. This is due to the relatively developed nature of its immediate landscape and the effects of topography and screening.

6.2 QUANTIFICATION

There is a single Listed Building within 1km of the proposed site (GII Crow at Higher Biscovillack); there are 42 Listed Buildings or structures within 2.5km of the site (×1 GI; ×2 GII*; ×39 GII); and there are 179 Listed Buildings or structures within 5km of the site (×1 GI; ×10 GII*; ×172 GII). These structures are scattered across the area, concentrated in the valleys within the granitic uplands, with two concentrations in St Austell and Charlestown. There are ×12 Scheduled Monuments and two Conservation Areas (St Austell and Charlestown) within 5km of the site. There are ×2 Registered Parks and Gardens (GII Heligan and GII* Tregrehan) within 10km of the site. There is one World Heritage Site property within 10km of the site – the port of Charlestown. There are no Registered Battlefields within 10km of the site.

6.3 SCOPING

The scoping assessment is based on a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) was drawn up using Ordnance Survey Panorama data to produce a bare earth (i.e. worst case) scenario, and a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) drawn up using 2023 Environment Agency 1m first-return LiDAR data. Viewsheds for turbine base, base of the rotor sweep (18m), hub/nacelle (76.5m) and blade end (125m) were calculated, to determine those locations where the potential for visible impact was greatest (i.e. the whole of the turbine or the whole of the rotor sweep was visible) as opposed to those where the visual impact was much reduced (i.e. just the hub/nacelle or blade ends were visible). Blade end (125m) as opposed to blade tip (135m) was utilised as a more reliable measure of any meaningful intervisibility with the site.

Both visualisation methods demonstrate the turbine would be most visible from elevated viewpoints to the SSW, with a more extensive ZVI to the hub/nacelle and blade end. Areas to the north were largely screened from visual impact by the China clay tips.

A comparison between the ZVI and the ZTV demonstrates the key role played by screening by vegetation and the built environment. Actual intervisibility is much less extensive than the bare-earth model would suggest and the LiDAR data has been used to scope out assets that the bare-earth model would indicate have intervisibility. Following this, the following scoping criteria were utilised to determine heritage assets indicated as having intervisibility by the ZTV/ZVI, which could not reasonably be expected to experience a meaningful effect on the appreciation of their significance as a result of the proposals. The following heritage assets were therefore scoped out of the assessment:

- Grade II Listed buildings beyond 5km from the proposed development.
- Grade II Listed buildings within 5km of the proposed development within Conservation Areas (which were scoped in)
- Classes of monument including wells, milestones, guideposts, crosses within churchyards, signposts, telephone boxes, gate piers and walls, headstones and tombs, bridges, mounting blocks, wash houses and wayside crosses except where located within 1km of the proposal and indicated on the ZTV as likely to experience intervisibility with the development
- All designated heritage assets beyond 10km due to the topography, land use and unlikelihood of any meaningful impact being experienced in this landscape beyond that distance.
- Registered Parks and Gardens with no significant views out in the direction of the site.

- Conservation Areas beyond 5km from the proposed development.

With an emphasis on practicality and proportionality, only those assets where there is the possibility for an effect greater than negligible (see Table 4 in Appendix 2) are considered here in detail and in summary Table 5. All other designated heritage assets can be seen listed and mapped in section 4, although they have been scoped out of this assessment due to their neutral relationship to the proposed development.

- Category #1 assets: Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack, St Austell Conservation Area, Church of St Mewan (plus various Grade II monuments in churchyard), Gover Railway Viaduct, including piers, Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow, Sticker Camp, Earlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon, The China Clay District
- Category #2 assets: None

6.4 IMPACT BY CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE

6.4.1 FARMHOUSES AND FARM BUILDINGS

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: Crow SE of Higher Biscovillack	
Parish: Treverbyn	*Within the ZTV*: Yes (base of rotor)
Designation: GII	*Value:* Medium
Distance to the turbine: 0.5km	*Condition:* Unknown
Listing: Crow (a probable cool store or perhaps a pigsty). Probably C18. Granite and blue elvan rubble. Chamber built into a rubble-faced bank with blocked doorway to the front. INTERIOR not accessible except to note that the chamber is roofed with granite lintels at least for the first 2 feet or so. This is a very rare surviving example	

of a primitive building type unique to Cornwall. There are other listed examples in Mabe C.P. and Penwith C.P. in the west of the county; this is one of only 2 known examples in the China clay district of Cornwall. The other example, at Penhale (SX 0172 5592), is either buried under earth or may have been destroyed when the associated farmstead was levelled.
Supplemental Comments: Located down a long drive, the farmstead sits within a pocket of surviving fields. The farmstead is ruined: the house is roofless, and the other farm buildings, though roofed, are derelict. The crow is located to the east side of the small yard with the house on one side and the barn on another. The interior of the crow has collapsed, or it has been completely infilled.
Conservation Value: Evidential value as the structure is sealed, but low aesthetic value as this is a functional structure, largely underground, and almost completely hidden. Historical value is high as this is a rare asset. No known communal value.
Authenticity and Integrity: The structure has been infilled, but its structural integrity may remain quite high.
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Set on the middle slopes of a steep-sided combe dropping down to the south into the Gover Valley. The landscape context is therefore the valley landform and surrounding slopes. The proposed turbine would stand further down the valley on its upper slopes.
Setting: Set into a bank within the farmyard next to the ruin of the farmhouse. The whole farmstead is set down a long farm track off the Greensplat Road within the combe. Another farmstead is located on the west side of the same valley. There are operational turbines at Goonamarth, with two under construction at Longstones and Burngullow, and one on the skyline to the east.
Principal Views: Restricted to the yard, between the structure and the house/buildings. No wider views from the asset itself, which is set at ground level and below ground. There would be general views from the farmstead across its fields and down the steep valley to the south, as well as directly across to Goonamarth Farm, on the west slopes of the same valley.
Landscape Presence: None.
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset is not sensitive to views due to the nature of its subterranean build; however, the farmstead and setting of the asset is affected as there are views to the site of the proposed turbine. The rarity of the asset could be considered to increase its sensitivity to any change either directly or indirectly.
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Irrelevant. This is a functional store or similar which relates to the use of the site as a historic farm holding. Considerations of setting beyond the limits of its immediate vicinity are irrelevant to its significance.
Scale of Change: The proposed turbine would be visible from the farmyard, subject to screening, but not from the crow. The location is close enough (c.500m) for the turbine to be potentially audible.
Significance of Effect: Medium value + Negligible impact = Neutral/Slight effect
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**
Professional Judgement: Negligible Adverse

FIGURE 18: THE CROW (INDICATED) AT HIGHER BISCOVILLACK FARM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

6.4.2 LISTED COTTAGES AND STRUCTURES WITHIN HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; Conservation Areas

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

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

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: St Austell, Conservation Area	
Parish: St Austell	*Within the ZTV*: Intermittent (hub)
Designation: CA	*Value:* Medium
Distance to the turbine: 1.5km	*Condition:* Fair overall
Description: The medieval town of St Austell benefitted from the extraction and trade in copper and tin during the 17th and 18th centuries; however, its main period of growth was in the 19th and early 20th century when the China clay works were developed north of the town on the Hensbarrow Downs. The town has over sixty Listed Buildings, four of which are Grade II* Listed, one of which, the parish church, is Grade I Listed (below).	
Supplemental Comments: St Austell is a busy local hub which has suffered from long periods of economic upheaval and a general lack of investment in the 20th century. It is undergoing a phase of regeneration at present and contains many fine historic buildings and green spaces. It is quite inward-looking despites its hillside location, with many winding narrow streets; when these do open up, they mostly face south-east, south and south-west, with rarer views north up the Gover valley, which is wooded.	

Conservation Value: High evidential value within the town as there are with many Listed buildings, and far more that are worthy of protection. Aesthetic value is increasing as investment comes into the town and its many historic buildings are restored and inappropriate mid-20th century developments are replaced with new architecturally- superior buildings. High historical value as a medieval and post-medieval town. Communal value as the local regional hub and historical value as the commercial centre for the clay industry in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Authenticity and Integrity: Overall, the town contains buildings from the medieval, 17th and 18th-19th centuries. It has suffered from a lack of investment in the 20th century, which affected historic fabric. It is a busy authentic market town.
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The town occupies both sides of a wide shallow valley orientated roughly north-south. To the north the ground rises to the Hensbarrow Downs; these have been comprehensively re-shaped by the China clay industry. Steep wooded river valleys, such as Gover and Trethowel, join that of the St Austell River west of the main part of the town and run down the Pentewan valley to St Austell Bay. The landscape context of the town is the entire valley landform system, between the downs and Mount Charles.
Setting: The Conservation Area occupies the historic core of the town on the south-facing slope of the valley, surrounded by the modern suburbs which stretch to the south, east and west.
Principal Views: Key views are along the main streets within the Conservation Area, such as, for example; Fore Street, Church Street, Cross Lane, High Cross Street, Duke Street, East Hill, South Street, Market Hill and North Street, Truro Road, Trinity Street and West Hill etc. There are views across St Austell and the Conservation Area from higher ground to the south, such as between St Austell and Charlestown. The clay tips and quarry landscape provide the backdrop in all landscape views of the town as a whole.
Landscape Presence: St Austell town as a whole has significant landscape presence as a major settlement. The Conservation Area lies to the centre of the town but has no separate landscape presence.

FIGURE 19: THE VIEW ACROSS ST AUSTELL TO THE DOWNS FROM AN ELEVATED POSITION TO THE SOUTH-EAST.

FIGURE 20: DETAIL OF FIGURE 27; NOTE THE LIMITED IMPACT OF THE VISUAL EFFECT OF THE EXTANT TURBINES ABOVE THE TOWN.

Sensitivity of Asset: The Conservation Area would be sensitive to changes within the town that disrupt the historic streetscapes and vistas or change the appearance of one of the Listed buildings. The Conservation Area is less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape although it would be sensitive to significant landscape changes which intrude upon the town and views across it.
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Important. St Austell is nestled in a river valley with the high downs behind dominated by the historic and modern working China clay quarrying landscape. The money from this industry facilitated the growth of the town, although the modern industrialisation of quarrying also brings infrastructure which can seem detrimental to a historic townscape.
Scale of Change: Views to the turbine from within the Conservation Area are not anticipated. Views over the whole townscape from elevated locations to the east and south-east would include the proposed turbine, which would join the other operational turbines and other aspects of modern infrastructure (pylons etc.), but it would appear very small in those views. The proposed turbine is unlikely to have any specific quantifiable further effect.
Significance of Effect: Medium value + No change = Neutral effect
NPPF equivalence: **No Change**
Professional Judgement: **Neutral**

6.4.3 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. 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.

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.

Asset Name: Church of St Mewan (plus Grade II monuments in churchyard)	
Parish: St Mewan	*Within the ZTV*: Yes (blade tip)
Designation: GII*	*Value:* High
Distance to the turbine: 2.6km	*Condition:* Fair/Good
Listing: Parish church. C12 origin; largely rebuilt mid - late C15 and restored circa 1851 by G.E. Street. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Some squared granite rubble, the tower in granite ashlar. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends with raised coped verges and cross finials. Plan: Nave and chancel in one, possibly of C12 origin and much rebuilt in C15 with the addition of a north chancel aisle. Mid C15 south aisle with south porch. Late C15 west tower, built to two stages only. Circa 1851, the north transept was rebuilt and other alterations made by G.E. Street. Exterior: The nave is concealed except for two bays to north, with two C19 windows, each with 2-centred arch, of 3-lights, with varied tracery and hood moulds. The chancel has 3 light C15 east window with cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Slate headstone attached to the east wall with nowy head, hourglass, pierced heart and cherub, to Nicholas Robin, 1733. C19 lancet to north and south, with 2-centred arched head to north and 3-centred arched head to south. North transept. The north gable end has C19 3-light window with cusped lights and gable end stack. Single storey boilerhouse attached. To west a 2-centred arched doorway, the door with strap hinges, and 3-light window with cusped lights, all C19. North chancel aisle is of 2 bays. East end has C19 2-light window with cusped lights, 2-centred arch and hood mould. 3-light C19 north window with cusped lights and square head. Attached granite headstone to Ann .... of early C19 and marble headstone to Maria Vivian, 1898. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. The south aisle is of 5 bays with a chamfered plinth along the south side. Three windows to south, of C19, with cusped lights, 4-centred arches and hood moulds. Doorway at the east end with C19 door with strap hinges, 4-centred arch with recessed spandrels and square hood mould. Attached headstone, to William Andrew, 1818. East end has 3-light C15 Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. West end has similar 4-light C15 Perpendicular window, with Y tracery, 4- centred arched and hood mould. The south porch is gabled, without plinth. 2-centred arched, chamfered outer doorway. Interior of the porch has pitched slate floor and C19 wooden benches to sides. C19 unceiled wagon roof. Inner doorway is chamfered with 2-centred arch, C19 door with strap hinges. West tower in 2 stages on moulded plinth with weathered set-back buttresses, embattled parapet with masks on the	

merlons, pinnacles with cable moulding and masks. Pyramidal roof with half-hipped dormers as bell-openings. West doorway has 4-centred arch with wave mouldings and hood mould, C19 door with strap hinges. C19 2-light west window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Second stage to east has rectangular chamfered window; lancets for stair to north. Interior: All C19 common rafter roofs, except the chancel, which has 3-bay roof of C19 with cusped arched-ranges. Plastered walls except the chancel and north aisle. Tall 4-centred tower arch with Pevsner A-type piers and C19 wooden and glazed screen. 3-bay south arcade with Pevsner A-type piers and 4-centred arches, and a similar arch to the north transept. Chancel has a piscina with cusped arch to south. The east window in the chancel has C12 nook-shafts, probably re-used in the C19 restoration, with masks at the top of the shafts and a mask at the apex of the east wing. C19 panelled reredos. South aisle has an aumbry. Fittings: C19 benches in south aisle and chancel. C19 carved wooden pulpit in the nave. Re-carved C14 stone font in the nave with octagonal bowl and carved sides, set on a C12 shaft with palmette style carving. Fragment of similar C12 carving in nave. Monuments in nave: Marble monument on slate ground with urn, to William Oliver, 1838. The chancel: marble tablet to William Hocker, 1842. In south aisle a painted shield of arms to Sir Francis Layland, 1933. C19 stained glass.
Supplemental Comments: The church forms a fine group with the Sunday school and Rectory, war memorial and other Listed gravestones (considered above). The church and Sunday school stand within a wooded park-like churchyard with many ancient yews and other specimen trees planted in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Conservation Value: High aesthetic value this is a very decorative medieval church, of good historic character. High evidential value, it has complex developmental history (e.g. the tower looks unfinished or reduced). High communal value as the parish church and local historical value to the community.
Authenticity and Integrity: Very authentic as a medieval church, still in use. Appears little altered and in good condition; the churchyard is very well maintained.
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The church is located on a south- and west-facing slope, to the eastern side of a river valley west of St Austell. The landscape context is the valley landform that drops down to Polgooth and the St Austell river estuary to the south.
Setting: Located in a small churchtown north of the main village. Set within a large wooded churchyard, raised with stone-faced banks, with several rectangular cemetery extensions to the east. A large and imposing stone rectory in formal gardens to the west, with the Sunday school and coach house complex of stone buildings to the north.
Principal Views: There are views to the west from the body of the church and churchyard over the adjacent Rectory garden and beyond to the fields. To the north the trees, Sunday school and rising ground limits views. To the east views are restricted at ground level by the trees and to the south some limited views are possible between trees to the fields and the rest of the village, as the ground slopes away from the church.
Landscape Presence: This is a visible local landmark asset, with an element of landscape dominance to its immediate and near environment. It is significantly more imposing from the south. It is not a skyline asset.
Sensitivity of Asset: The body of the church is relatively enclosed by the trees of the churchyard. The tower would not be screened from views and the proposed turbine would be 3km away. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church, within the churchtown setting and wider parish, would not be affected; however, the aesthetic consideration of the value of the grouping at St Mewan could be adversely affected by the visible turbine inserted into that landscape. There is an element of cumulative impact as well, as several other turbines would also be visible. The various monuments within the churchyard would be wholly screened by the trees.
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Important. The cohesive historic character of the churchtown and the wooded churchyard enclose and protect views providing a historic bubble within which the assets can be experienced largely as intended, outside of encroaching modern impacts. Collectively each asset increases the significance of the next by complementing its setting and views.

FIGURE 21: THE CHURCH OF ST MEWAN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Scale of Change: There are no views from the body of the church or the churchyard and there would be no effect on the attractive setting with the Rectory and Sunday school. Views across and through the surrounding landscape would include the proposed turbine and the church tower. The visual profile of the tower is fairly limited as it is quite squat. The turbine could be visually distracting, and there is a cumulative consideration with the extant turbines, although outside of the relevant landscape context.
Significance of Effect: High value + Negligible change = Slight effect
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**
Professional Judgement: **Negligible Adverse**

Asset Name: Holy Trinity Church	
Parish: St Austell	*Within the ZTV*: Borderline (hub, tower only)
Designation: GI	*Value:* High
Distance to the turbine: 2.6km	*Condition:* Good
Listing: Parish church. C13 and C14 remains at the E end, part of which is probably 1390, the date of an endowment for the chantry chapel of St Michael, otherwise C15, the tower 1478-87, the date of the coat of arms of Bishop Courtenay; much restored by G E Street, who designed the reredos and pulpit, in 1872. MATERIALS: granite ashlar plinth to S aisle, Pentewan stone ashlar above and to porch, which like the aisles and the tower has an embattled parapet; tower is Pentewan stone and Carn Grey granite, otherwise local rubble; slate roofs with coped gable ends. PLAN: C13 S aisle chapel; C14 chancel and N aisle chapel; C15 nave and N and S aisles, 2-storey S porch, W tower, and late C19 N vestries in transepts at the E end. EXTERIOR: earliest features are the C13 windows of the chapel east of the S aisle: 3 windows with paired trefoil-headed lancets plus quatrefoil tracery to the S wall and a 3-light window with trefoil tracery at the E end. Chancel window is probably C14 and has quatrefoil tracery. E window of N chapel is also probably C14 and has intersecting tracery. The finest work is to the 3-stage tower with buttresses offset from the corners, strings dividing the stages, the parapet string pierced by carved gargoyles; corbels carry the octagonal corners of the upper stage rising to crocketted pinnacles. There are niches with carved figures to each side of the 2nd stage, 4 apostles to each side except the W side which has a pyramid arrangement of 6 with the top 3 representing the Trinity and the Annunciation, and the risen Christ between 2 saints below; C 16 clock face (Pevsner) above the niches on the S side. Upper stage has blind 3-light windows and carved enrichment to some of the near ashlar courses; lower stage with 5-light window (all with tracery and hoodmoulds), a 2-centred arched doorway with square hoodmould and carved spandrels. N and S aisles have 4-light traceried windows; S aisle has an ashlar rood stair turret on the right with a slate sundial. Porch has offset corner buttresses and moulded strings; the centre of the parapet has carved detail; 2-light moulded 1st-floor window over a 2-centred (nearly round-arched) doorway with an inner open ogee arch. INTERIOR: some plastered walls with exposed stone rear arches and arcade arches and the whole of the N aisle skinned; 2 C13 bays at the E end with Catecleuse stone arcades of pointed arches: round pier to S side and octagonal pier to N side, otherwise tall (15 arcades of Pentewan stone with nearly round arches and standard A (Pevsner) piers; C15 moulded waggon roofs with carved wallplates and carved and painted bosses and plastered panels to nave and aisles; arched-braced roofs to E end, painted except for N roof. FITTINGS: Norman elvan font of Bodmin type with faces at the corners and trees of life and dragon decoration; pillar piscina also Norman; a few C15 carved bench ends, the pews otherwise late C19 pitch-pine and panelled; some original C15 fragments of the rood screen; alabaster, marble and tile reredos and round alabaster pulpit with biblical scenes, both by Street; late C19 or early C20 parclose screens. MONUMENTS: free-standing black urn on a square base to Joseph Sawle who died 1769, by Isbell; marble wall obelisk to John Graves Esq. Rear Admiral R N. GLASS: late C19 or early C20 memorial glass to N aisle. This church has the unusual survival of a significant proportion ofC13 and C14 fabric, also the tower is one of the finest in Cornwall.	
Supplemental Comments: This is a fine church in excellent condition, within a large central churchyard framed by historic buildings on all sides. Its setting is very insulated and historic urban in character. It does not really look outwards but draws the eye inwards across the roofscape of the town, being the centre point around which the town has developed.	
Conservation Value: High aesthetic value as a decorated medieval church, high evidential value in a building of complex historical development. High communal value to the town, as their parish church and locally important historically for the same reason.	
Authenticity and Integrity: Very authentic as a parish church, still in use, at the centre of the community. In good condition and with many good historical fittings from various periods.	
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The church is located on a fairly steep south-facing slope with views across the wide valley landform. Its landscape context is the wide valley that drops down to the west and south. The proposed turbine would stand outside this landscape context.	
Setting: The church is located within the centre of St Austell. The buildings along Church Street, Market Street and Cross Lane wrap around the building and provide the immediate setting for the church and its walled churchyard, blocking most views to and from the asset. There are deciduous trees and palm trees within the churchyard to the south, east and north-east. The church is framed in streetscape views, such as along South Street, High Cross Street, Fore Street, North Street, Market Street, Trevarthian Road, East Hill, Cross Lane, and the north of Duke Street. The tower of the church rises above the buildings around and is visible across the	

settlement and further afield. From the south-west, the church tower rises above the modern rebuilt town centre buildings.
Principal Views: The body of the church is screened almost completely by the trees and buildings, with some limited views west along Fore Street out of the town towards St Mewan. Wide views would be possible from the tower across the town and St Austell Bay.
Landscape Presence: This is a highly visible *landmark asset* within its urban setting.
Sensitivity of Asset: The body of the church is relatively enclosed with views out screened by trees and buildings. The spiritual, communal, and evidential value of the church would not be affected. The tower is a local landmark within St Austell. The proposed turbine would be visible on the skyline to the north, amongst the China clay workings and tips, which frame the townscape to the north.
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Important. The church is the historic hub of the community and whilst town life may be more secular in the 21st century this is clearly a focus of community activity. The busy urban setting and surviving churchyard, with parkland-style feel and framed by historic buildings, allows us to appreciate the 'timelessness' of our ancient churches and gives both the other Listed buildings and the church a chronological 'sense of place' within the narrative of the town.
Scale of Change: The proposed turbine would be just over 2.5km from the asset. It stands outside of the valley system that encloses the town and would not appear in any of the crucial urban views within the settlement that include the church. In wider landscape views across the town when looking to the downs behind it would stand next to the operational turbines and those currently under construction; accordingly, there may be a slight cumulative effect.
Significance of Effect: High value + Negligible change = Slight effect
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**
Professional Judgement: **Negligible Adverse**

FIGURE 22: HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ST AUSTELL; FROM THE WEST (PHOTO FROM 2018).

6.4.4 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and 'wild', that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; in particular, wind turbines would compete for attention with the taller ruined structures (engine houses with chimneys, pit heads). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in

clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated wind turbine is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

What is important and why

This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. Luxulyan viaduct) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18th and 19th centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template (e.g. engine houses) although incremental development through use-life and subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. Kennall Vale gunpowder works), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (e.g. South Crofty Mine), but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.

Asset Name: Gover Railway Viaduct, including piers	
Parish: St Mewan	*Within the ZTV*: Yes (hub)
Designation: GII	*Value:* Medium
Distance to the turbine: 1.5km	*Condition:* Good
Listing: Railway viaduct over the Gover Valley on the St Austell - Truro line. The first viaduct was built in 1859; the piers of this viaduct remain, running parallel on the north side of the later viaduct, of 1898. The 1859 piers are in stone rubble. The 1898 viaduct is in granite rubble with brick arches and parapet. The 1859 piers are of rectangular plan, battered, with weathered buttresses. The 1898 viaduct has 8 round arches, with piers of rectangular plan, corbelled and battered. The arches have brick dressings and brick parapet. The Glover viaduct has great landscape value. The eastern half of the viaduct is in St Austell with Fowey district.	
Supplemental Comments: Attractive and upstanding specimen of late Victorian engineering, a dramatic landscape feature in the valley and something of a local landmark. The mid-19th century piers survive adjacent and are also in good order.	
Conservation Value: High aesthetic value. Some limited evidential and local historical value associated with the St Austell to Truro railway connection. No communal value.	
Authenticity and Integrity: A very authentic piece of railway infrastructure; it appears to be in good condition and largely complete (still used).	
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The viaduct spans the base of the steep sided Gover Valley west of St Austell. The landscape context of the asset is the river valley and the wooded slopes to east and west.	
Setting: Located to the southern end of the Gover Valley, with trees extending along the embankments to either side and enclosing the structure. A parish lane runs along the base of the valley, with a couple of 20th century houses with large gardens just to the south and former China clay processing facilities to the north, now used as a depot or industrial units. Beyond this are agricultural fields on the edge of St Austell.	
Principal Views: Up to the viaduct from below, and from along the valley to the north and south.	
Landscape Presence: This is a large and imposing structure within the Gover Valley, but as it straddles the valley it is not visible from the east and west and is partly concealed by trees. Furthermore, built at a bend in the river valley long views are restricted.	
Sensitivity of Asset: This asset is defined by its scale but is actually quite a recessive feature in the landscape. Impressive but functional.	
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Incidental. The viaduct now appears to float above a sea of trees, an attractive piece of 19th century railway infrastructure. This is very much at odds with an original setting dominated by China clay dries and other processing works.	
Scale of Change: The proposed turbine would be located to the north, towards the head of the Gover Valley, away and in front of the operational turbines. There is likely to be some cumulative impact, however most meaningful views to the viaduct (i.e. from below, and from the south-east and north) would not feature the proposed turbine to any significant degree and the immediate setting of the viaduct would be unaffected.	
Significance of Effect: Medium value + Negligible change = Neutral/Slight effect	
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**	
Professional Judgement: **Negligible Adverse**	

FIGURE 23: GOVER RAILWAY VIADUCT (WITH TRAIN), THE EXTANT GOONAMARTH TURBINE TO THE RIGHT IN THE BACKGROUND; VIEWED FROM LOWER WOODSIDE TO THE SOUTH-EAST.

6.4.5 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.

Asset Name: Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow	
Parish: Treverbyn	*Within the ZTV*: Borderline (hub)
Designation: SAM	*Value:* High
Distance to the turbine: 3.1km	*Condition:* Good
SAM Text: The monument includes a round cairn, later re-used as a beacon, situated at the summit of an extremely prominent hill known as Hensbarrow Beacon. The cairn survives as a circular stony mound with a bell-shaped profile of up to 45m in diameter and 5.4m high. Known locally as 'Hainsborough' or 'Hensborough' and documented in 1310 as 'Hynesbergh', it was described by Carew in the 16th - 17th centuries as the site of the 'arch-beacon' of Cornwall, commanding an extensive view. A triangulation pillar and parish boundary marker stone have been built into the summit.	
Supplemental Comments: Large stony mound surmounted by a painted triangulation pillar. Accessed via a footpath through semi-enclosed fenced grazing on restored parts of the China clay landscape. The footpath was closed.	
Conservation Value: Evidential value will still be high, aesthetic value is limited but it is instantly recognisable as a cairn. No communal value. High historical value as a beacon and with medieval documentation of its reuse as such.	

Authenticity and Integrity: Very authentic as a beacon and also recognisable as an ancient cairn, reused in the landscape. It still stands in a fairly open setting despite the China clay tips. It appears in good condition and is a large example of its type. There are no obvious signs of antiquarian excavation.
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The monument is located on the summit of Hensbarrow, formerly a prominent hill rising up within the granitic uplands. The cairn is located slightly to the north of the summit, on level ground. The landscape context of the monument is the high downs, which also includes the adjacent China clay works and tips.
Setting: Located within semi-enclosed rough upland grassland, on restored ground now used for grazing. A large bench tip wraps around the site to the north-east, east and south-east. Another tip is located *c*.500m to the west.
Principal Views: There would have been 360° views across the granitic uplands; views north towards Roche survive, but views to the east are blocked by a bench tip, and views to the west overlook a vast extractive landscape.
Landscape Presence: The monument is visible on the summit of the hill but is dwarfed by the scale of the adjacent spoil tip; it has no wider landscape presence.
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset is technically sensitive to changes in its views and any landscape changes that affect its landscape presence and visibility. However, the significant effects of 19th/20th century and ongoing China clay extraction have already affected the setting and landscape context to such an extent the sensitivity is almost negated to further changes. The intervening tips are likely to provide screening.
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Paramount. Its elevated position was key in both its use as a memorial and as a beacon. The scrap of surviving open ground to the north allows us to imagine its original setting, and this is of great benefit to interpretation. Generally, the landscape is so altered as to almost wholly divorce the monument from its intended setting.
Scale of Change: The DSM ZTV indicates the hub/nacelle of the proposed turbine would (just) be visible from the monument, behind another bench tip to the south-west, where it will feature alongside the operational turbines. However, meaningful views from the monument are now restricted to the north, and the turbine would not affect those.
Significance of Effect: High value + Negligible change = Slight effect
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**
Professional Judgement: **Negligible Adverse**

6.4.6 PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

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

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

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

What is important and why

Smaller Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain structural and artefactual information and represent a time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they may also be subject to reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and

modification. The best examples retain their earthworks, but many no longer exist in an appreciable form.

Asset Name: Sticker Camp	
Parish: Sticker	*Within the ZTV*: Yes (base)
Designation: SAM	*Value*: High
Distance to the turbine: 4.3km	*Condition*: Unknown
SAM text: The monument includes a later Prehistoric to Roman period round, comprising an oval enclosure defined by a rampart and outer ditch, with a more distant secondary rampart and ditch. Both defensive lines are broken by broad hollow-way running to the enclosure from the west. The inner rampart at Sticker Camp survives 10m wide, 0.75m high max., enclosing an oval featureless interior 70m N-S by 42m E-W (0.25ha); the rampart is reduced at the centre of the W side, considered to mark the site of an entrance. The outer ditch, 16-19m wide and 0.3m deep max., bulges outwards at the centre of the W side, corresponding to the line of approach from the W of an E-W hollow 15-20m wide, 0.5m deep max., and visible from 30m to c.90m from the inner rampart crest on its W side; this hollow marks the entrance- route into the round. An outer rampart and ditch is also visible, though poorly preserved, following a sub-circular course slightly eccentric to the inner defences, centred a little SW of the inner enclosure's centre. The outer rampart is best preserved around the NE and SE sectors, surviving to a maximum 14m wide and 0.5m high, the distance between the inner and outer rampart crests ranging from c.35m to the NE to c.50m to the SE. The outermost ditch survives to a maximum 5m wide and 0.3m deep in its NW sector, and runs into the N side of the hollow-way 65m W of the inner rampart crest. A low irregular mound, 16m long by 0.25m high and centred c.55m SW of the inner rampart's SW curve, may be a remnant of the outer rampart in this sector. This monument has been the subject of several descriptions by later 19th and early 20th century archaeologists who recorded the layout of the monument's earthworks and their state of preservation. The monument is sited around the almost flat summit of a low hill in the dissected terrain between the granite of the Hensbarrow Downs 3km to the N and the south Cornwall coast 5km to the SE. It stands in the former Treloweth Common, but its site had been enclosed by 1813. All modern hedges and gates, the modern stock shed, and the overhead electricity supply line and its poles are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included.	
Supplemental Comments: The enclosure is on private land away from PROWs.	
Conservation Value: The monument has high evidential value, and historical illustrative and narrative value, associated with early archaeologists in the county from the 19th century onwards. The setting has aesthetic value as a relict archaeological feature and as part of the rural farming landscape, but the monument itself is too large to comprehend within a single sweep of the eye. There is no communal value.	
Authenticity and Integrity: An authentic relict settlement enclosure but looks to have overgrown banks and has been subsumed visually into the farming landscape with the field pattern of hedge banks abutting the ramparts, the round reused as a field enclosure itself. It looks to be upstanding, if altered, and the below-ground archaeological levels may have been affected by ploughing and earlier antiquarian activity.	
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The site is located on a prominent hillside. The ground drops down to a valley to the west and east and south-east. The immediate landscape context is the hilltop, but the wider landscape context takes in these adjacent areas and the St Austell river valley further to the south-east.	
Setting: The round lies within a post-medieval fieldsystem defined by relatively large semi-regular fields bounded by low, clipped Cornish hedgebanks with occasional mature trees. There are some small copses of scrubby trees to the corners of the fields, either concealing industrial sites or fox coverts. To the north-west side of the monument is a linear quarry, now seemingly used as a manure store/dump, and to the south-west corner is a 20th century steel portal-framed shed.	
Principal Views: The monument enjoys wide 360° views and is visible across a wide area but only in that it presents as rounded field boundaries, it is otherwise screened by trees and hedges.	
Landscape Presence: The round has been almost wholly visually subsumed by the fields which surround and abut it with their mature hedge banks with trees and thick Cornish hedges. It may become more visible in the winter months when foliage is less dense.	
Sensitivity of Asset: The asset was clearly designed to be visible. Thus, it is sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially to anything within its landscape context.	
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Important. The monument was clearly and deliberately located on this high point to command extensive views across the landscape, and to be visible. While the fieldscape somewhat changes its intended sense of isolation, it is still experienced in part as a relatively remote place as it sits in a large block of surviving farmland generally open and raised above the rest of the landscape.	
Scale of Change: The proposed turbine would be visible from this monument, but at a distance and only in the context of extant turbines. Principal views to and from the monument would be largely unchanged, as would the experiential aspect of the monument. Numerous other operational turbines are visible from the site. The A390 forms a modern barrier across the landscape the current farmland landscape	

context of the asset is far outside that of the clay-country context of the proposed turbine.
Significance of Effect: High value + Negligible effect = Slight effect
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**
Professional Judgement: **Negligible Adverse**

FIGURE 24: STICKER CAMP (ALONG THE HEDGELINE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

6.4.7 HILLFORTS

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: **E**arlier Prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephens Beacon	
Parish: St Stephen-in-Brannel	*Within the ZTV*: No
Designation: SAM	*Value:* High
Distance to the turbine: 1km	*Condition:* Fair/Good
SAM Text: The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn, situated at the summit of the prominent hill called St Stephen's Beacon. The hillfort survives as a roughly oval enclosure surrounding the summit of the hill with an annexe to the north and is defined by a terrace or scarp of up to 7m wide and 2m high which has been partially fossilised in field boundary banks to the south. Other associated ditches, structures, layers, deposits and features will be preserved as buried features. The outer side of the terrace is partially revetted by large stones and marked in places by upright orthostats. The area of the hillfort has been the subject of mineral prospecting, evidenced by numerous pits. First noted in 1864 as being 'distinctly visible' and recorded variously as having between one up to three surrounding ramparts, the hillfort has been variously recorded as being of Neolithic through to Iron Age date. Within the enclosed area on the summit of the hill is a round cairn which was re-used as a beacon. It survives as a low, irregular spread of stones. The cairn was largely dismantled in 1853 when, according to Thomas, it actually measured up to 20m in diameter. The outer stone was removed and used to construct an engine house for Tin Hill Mine and, at this time, a lower platform of stones and a large cist containing ashes was found and left in situ. Its re-use as a beacon is largely inferred from its very prominent position and place-name evidence of 'St Stephen's Beacon', 'Foxhole Beacon' or 'Beacon Hill'.	
Supplemental Comments: A large site atop a natural hill. The ramparts are visible and quite pronounced in places, overgrown with scrub in others. The site is grazed but there is some animal trample damage. Sweeping open views are possible from	

the summit, the monument sitting above the much-altered modern landscape and set apart as a survivor from a relict ancient landscape that is all but lost. Overshadowed by the China clay spoil tips on the other side of Foxhole. Some evidence of antisocial behaviour, with littering and dumping in and around the site, although not on it. Use of the site for mountain biking/scrambling observed previously.
Conservation Value: High evidential value. Aesthetic value as an authentic relict archaeological site but built for function as a defensive/enclosed location. Historical value as an example of its type, minor local value of cairn, both for antiquarian excavation and later use as a beacon site. No known communal value.
Authenticity and Integrity: The site is authentic as a Scheduled Monument, a Prehistoric enclosed hilltop site. Its banks are upstanding although much weathered and it may seal many significant deposits. The cairn has been affected by the removal of stone and antiquarian excavation. The site could and should be better managed for scrub growth, animal damage and weathering; the integrity of some of its banks is probably at risk if not better managed in the future.
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: The monument occupies the summit of a prominent hill. The actual summit is a small level area set slightly to the north-west within the monument, the banks enclosing the upper slopes. The terraced area is roughly level on the mid/upper slopes. The landscape context is the hilltop and gentle slopes to the east and west and steeper slopes to the north and east, as well as the numerous China clay tip and pits in its immediate setting.
Setting: The hill is set amongst the China clay tips and pits, many of which are now abandoned and flooded. The small settlement of Goonabarn lies just to the north, the road wrapping around the lower slopes of the hill. The bigger settlement of Foxhole lies to the east and former Carloggas Moor to the west.
Principal Views: The summit of the hilltop has 360° views over the surrounding China clay working landscape. The best views to the monument are from elevated points to the east and north-east.
Landscape Presence: The monument retains a landscape presence and is a visible feature. The topography of the hill has clearly been modified, but as this monument lies on the edge of a major extractive landscape, its landscape presence is significantly diminished. The complexities of a Prehistoric landscape, overlain by 17th-19th century agriculture and 19th-21st century China clay working is such that the monument is reduced to merely being a visible feature and the substantial clay tips and other associated features now command visual dominance.
Sensitivity of Asset: As a highly visible feature whose prominent position on the hilltop was intended to lend it visual dominance over and across the landscape, it would once have been sensitive to landscape change. However, the China clay workings have altered the landscape to such an extent that this sensitivity is seriously compromised.
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: Integral. The enclosed site is defined by its hilltop setting, as it was likely built for a defensive/dominance reason, giving wide 360° views of the surrounding landscape. The wider historic medieval farming and later China clay working landscapes completely obscure the wild undivided landscape within which the asset was created. The modern China clay works are close and much of the wider landscape has been lost. It stands outside of its setting, divorced from its surroundings. Nonetheless, it remains significant. The immediate fieldscape within which it stands allows us to experience just a fragment of how open this site would once have been.
Scale of Change: The bare-earth ZTV indicates the blade ends would be visible from the interior of the hillfort. However, there are other operational wind turbines within its wider setting and thus there is likely to be a cumulative effect.
Significance of Effect: High value + Negligible change = Slight effect
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**
Professional Judgement: **Negligible Adverse**

FIGURE 25: THE VIEW FROM ST STEPHEN'S BEACON BACK ACROSS FOXHOLE TO THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE; VIEWED FROM THE WSW.

6.4.8 INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPES

The China Clay District

The China clay industry has had an indelible and dramatic impact on the granitic uplands of the St Austell area. Large areas have been lost to extraction or spoil tipping, leaving the remaining pockets of agricultural land or rough ground isolated amid a strange manufactured moonscape of pits, tips and haul roads. This industrial

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

What is important and why

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

Asset Name: The China Clay District	
Parish: Treverbyn/St Stephen-in-Brannel	*Within the ZTV*: Yes
Designation: Locally significant landscape	*Value:* Medium
Distance to the turbine: within the district	*Condition:* Variable, Poor to Good
Description: The 19thand early 20th century historic clay works dominate the landscape across the former downs north of St Austell. The area remains in continuous use. There are Grade II* listed buildings at Goonvean, Wheal Martyn is a Scheduled Monument, and there are numerous Grade II Listed buildings in the St Austell River valley and further north around Carbis. The vast clay pits are a key component of the landscape but are essentially only visible from within the landscape; the features that define this area in the wider landscape are the spoil tips – the massive bench tips and the distinctive conical sky tips. The sky tips were a ubiquitous feature of the 'Cornish Alps' but now only a few remain. Those few are visually arresting and symbolic of the China clay industry, being of regular and uniform shape, unlike the undulating natural downs. Several of these, such as the one south of Stenalees and visible from the A391, may be described as being of *iconic* status within this landscape.	
Supplemental Comments: Whilst of obvious historic importance to Cornwall's wider socio-economic narrative this is also a busy working landscape, with dusty roads of thundering heavy plant and HGV lorries and the constant noise of working machinery. Lots of modern safety signage, lights, height barriers and telecoms infrastructure litter the landscape. This is far from pristine but is of continuing character and ongoing function, giving the visitor an idea of how stark and different the original workings must have seemed to a largely pastoral community.	
Conservation Value: Historic value and arguably a communal value, as this landscape is now tied to the identity of thousands of current and past workers and their families many who may have migrated to Cornwall for the work. The aesthetic value of the conical sky tips is high, with several being iconic to this region. The unused, restored areas are reworked for wildlife reserves, with scrub allowed to grow back and the flooded pits take on a bucolic wild beauty that is photogenic, even if the turquoise waters are lethal in reality. Aesthetically, the working areas are pale scars on the landscape, stark and shocking to the eye. Evidential value is low across the site as the workings strip away history to expose the China stone.	
Authenticity and Integrity: The landscape is very authentic and still in ongoing industrial quarrying use. The completeness of the historic landscape is very low as historic workings have been reworked, and ancient landscapes on the downs lost through the continual quarrying.	
Topographical Location & Landscape Context: Within the Gover Valley there are three sky tips: at Goonamarth, Forest and Biscovellet. The Goonamarth tip is relatively large and distinctive; Fforest lies down in the base of the valley and is wholly vegetated. Biscovellet is a small conical tip on the eastern flanks of the valley, c.45om top the SSE of the proposed turbine.	

Setting: These sky tips are set within and around the Gover Valley and associated with a series of current and former clay works.
Principal Views: These vary; Goonamarth tip has 360° views, with views to the south the most open and distant. Views from Fforest are more restricted given it is located in the base of the valley. Views from Biscovellet tip are also fairly restricted. Views to the monuments are more important. Biscovellet is small enough to be indistinguishable from its background are any distance. However, Fforest but particularly Goonamarth are much more visible.
Landscape Presence: Within this confluence of valleys, gentle slopes and inverted pits, the uniform conical mounds visually distinct and draw the eye, forming a distinct skyline profile (particularly the Goonamarth tip). Both Goonamarth and Fforest are local *landmark assets*.
Sensitivity of Asset: These assets are sensitive to any changes in the landscape that affect the skyline profile and its locally important/iconic status within the wider China clay working landscape.
Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: The China clay landscape is defined by geology; the setting is therefore the very reason for its existence. The surviving fragments of earlier historic landscapes within the current and 19th century China clay district lend an important chronological 'sense of place' within the wider narrative of Cornwall.
Scale of Change: The proposed turbine would be located NNW of the Biscovellet sky-tip, on higher ground behind the sky tip. It would introduce another tall vertical feature into this landscape to compete with the conical sky tips. This would have an appreciable effect on a skyline of the southern part of the China clay landscape. The other two sky tips would not have this relationship but would still be affected more generally by the slight cumulative increase in modern features in this landscape.
Significance of Effect: Medium value + Minor change = Slight effect
NPPF equivalence: **Less than Substantial Harm**
Professional Judgement: **Minor Adverse**

FIGURE 26: THE CHINA CLAY LANDSCAPE, VIEWED FROM CARLOGGAS TO THE NORTH-EAST.

6.4.9 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

General Landscape Character

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided the British Isles into numerous 'character areas' based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The County Councils and AONBs have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of development than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of sites than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, modern housing estates, quarries, and turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual developments is open to question, and site specific, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, they tend to be **adverse**.

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

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

This character area is characterised as a visually dynamic landscape of vast pits, spoil tips and vivid settling lakes that strongly contrast with the remnants of the small-scale agricultural landscape that preceded it. From a historic landscape perspective, the proposed turbine would clearly be an intrusive new element in this landscape, but it is not unprecedented. The scale and extent of modern intervention in this landscape means even the larger turbines are dwarfed by the size but particularly by the mass of the spoil tips. The kinetic quality of the turbines would introduce a new sense of movement into this landscape. The overall sensitivity of this LCAs to wind turbine developments is assessed as *moderate*, with the caveat that the granite outcrops of St Dennis and Roche are more sensitive[29].

The biggest issue with regards the historic landscape, is that of cumulative impact. There are operational turbines at Higher Goonamarth, on Trenance Down spoil tip, at Gunheath Quarry, a smaller turbine at Mount Stamper, and two consented turbines under construction at Longstones and Burngullow. In other LCAs, turbines serve to erode their relative distinctiveness; in this case, the pale spoil tips and vast pits have no parallel, and the incongruity of scale is rendered less meaningful. Here the turbines encroach on the skyline above St Austell, which is characterised by surviving sky tips and massive bench tips; this could result in a notable change to the established skyline character. The fact that the proposed turbine would match those of Goonamarth, Gunheath, Longstones and Burngullow lends visual congruence to the group. However, it also provides a precedent. On that basis, the overall impact on the historic environment is assessed as **Minor Adverse**.

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

6.4.10 AGGREGATE IMPACT

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

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

6.4.11 CUMULATIVE IMPACT

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

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

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

GLVIA 2013, 123

An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account existing, consented and proposed developments. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitability vary according to landscape character. The proposed development would introduce another medium-sized turbine into a landscape already containing

other turbines (both operational, under construction and consented), and thus the cumulative effect will be enhanced. However, the number of designated heritage assets in this area where an appreciable effect is likely is fairly low. Therefore, and on balance, an assessment of **Minor Adverse** is appropriate.

6.4.12 INDIRECT IMPACT SUMMARY

The proposed turbine would be located towards the southern edge of the Hensbarrow uplands. It would overlook the wide valley to the south, and the lowlands stretching away to the south coast. There are already operational turbines here, with others under construction, consented or in planning.

There are relatively few designated heritage assets within China clay country, due to its marginal location and the tremendous impact the China clay industry has had on the landscape. The scale of the pits and bench tips serves to diminish the apparent relative scale of wind turbines here. For most designated heritage assets in the wider area the proposed turbine would form a background element, and one that, in most instances, would be well-screened by trees and buildings even where the bare-earth ZTV would indicate intervisibility.

There is a potential cumulative issue here. By the end of 2026 there will be five Enercon 115s turbines in the upper Gover valley, and others to the north and east, and so the proposed turbine will appear as one of a group.

Table 4 (below) provides a summary of the likely impact of the proposed development on both category #1 and category #2 heritage assets. As with the individual assessments (above), this table presents the results of both the likely significance of effect *and* our professional judgement as to the likely impact of the proposed development (as per Tables 8 and 9 in Appendix 4). These assessments are for the operational function of the proposed development; constructional impacts are generally short-lived (if more intense); renewable developments are usually consented as temporary.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY IMPACT TABLE[30].

Name	List No.	Within ZTV/ZVI	Distance (km)	Type	Value	Scale of Change	Significance of Effect	Professional Judgement
Direct Impacts								
Buried archaeological features	n/a	n/a	On site	Non-Deg.	Low-Moderate	Major	Moderate or Large	Major Adverse
Indirect Impacts (Scoped-in Assets)								
Church Of St Ciricius And St Julitta	1158407	Yes	6.5	I	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Church Of All Saints	1137082	Yes	8.6	I	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Holy Trinity Church	1211925	Yes	2.6	I	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible Adverse
Long Stone	1212080	Yes	3.9	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Church Of St Mary	1212089	Yes	6.1	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Leek Seed Chapel	1386524	Yes	6.3	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Church Of St Mewan	1327442	Yes	2.6	II*	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible Adverse
Pennans Farmhouse	1144033	Yes	7.0	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Tregrehan House And Attached Steps And Parterre Walls With Urns	1212091	Yes	5.4	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Church Of St Andrew	1212463	Yes	8.7	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Meledor Farmhouse	1327463	Yes	7.1	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Gover Railway Viaduct Including Piers To North	1136662	Yes	1.5	II	Medium	Negligible	Slight	Negligible Adverse
Outbuildings And Attached Garden Wall Adjoining North East Of Carthew Farmhouse	1379507	Yes	1.6	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Trelowth Methodist Church	1312636	Yes	3.7	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Bosinver Farmhouse	1144014	Yes	3.3	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Gaved Monument In The Churchyard About 18 Metres North East Of Chancel Of Church Of St Mewan	1144021	Yes	2.6	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Roseweek Cottage	1212440	Yes	4.4	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Engine House At Polgooth Mine	1289911	Yes	3.9	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Thomas Monument In The Churchyard About 9 Metres North Of North Trancept Of Church Of St Mewan	1312647	Yes	2.6	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Crow South East Of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse (Farmhouse Not Included)	1379489	Yes	0.5	II	Medium	Negligible	Slight	Negligible Adverse
Nanzearth Farmhouse	1143990	Yes	3.1	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Gateway At The South West Entrance To The Churchyard Of St Mewan	1144022	Yes	2.6	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Cottage West Of Gunheath Farmhouse (Farmhouse Not Included)	1379511	Yes	3.0	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Saw House In Top Yard North Of Carthew Farmhouse	1379508	Yes	1.6	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Trevarrick Hall	1212082	Yes	2.0	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change

Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage And Number 2	1327289	Yes	1.4	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Gewans Farmhouse	1379447	Yes	3.7	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Penrice	1211821	Yes	5.2	II*	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Kitchen Garden Walls To Penrice	1379450	Yes	5.2	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
St Mewan Sunday School	1144023	Yes	2.6	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Carthew Farmhouse	1379493	Yes	1.5	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Mill Approximately 25 Metres North East Of Carthew Farmhouse	1379506	Yes	1.6	II	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Part of the china clay works known as Wheal Martyn	1003265	Yes	1.1	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Standing stone called the 'Long Stone' in the grounds of Penrice School	1003269	Yes	3.9	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow	1004372	Yes	3.1	SM	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible Adverse
Bowl barrow 270m south west of Castle Hill Farm	1005451	Yes	8.7	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Small multivallate hillfort 230m south-east of Great Prideaux	1006663	Yes	6.2	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
A henge re-used as a medieval playing place, 75m north east of Castle Hill Farm	1006684	Yes	8.9	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Round called Castle Gotha	1006695	Yes	5.6	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Large multivallate hillfort with two bowl barrows known as Castle-an-Dinas, 335m north of Tresaddern Bungalow	1006713	Yes	9.5	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine	1007288	Yes	4.6	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Platform cairn 180m northwest of Hensbarrow Farm	1007292	Yes	3.1	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Earlier prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor	1007306	Yes	9.6	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Sticker Camp later Prehistoric-Roman round	1011994	Yes	4.3	SM	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible Adverse
Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa	1016890	Yes	10.0	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Resugga Castle later prehistoric univallate hillfort	1017685	Yes	6.7	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Round barrow 530m north west of Carnwinnick	1020751	Yes	8.1	SM	High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Earlier prehistoric hillfort and round cairn at St Stephen's Beacon	1003091	No	3.7	SM	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible Adverse
St Austell		Yes	1.9	CA	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
Charlestown		Yes	4	CA	Medium	No Change	Neutral	No Change
WHS		Yes	4.3	WHS	Very High	No Change	Neutral	No Change
China Clay Country		Yes		Non-deg	Medium	Minor	Slight	Minor Adverse

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSION

The proposed turbine would be located on the south-western edge of the parish of Treverbyn, forming part of the ancient ecclesiastical parish of St Austell. The land comprising the site was enclosed from rough ground for agricultural purposes at the beginning of the 19th century. During the later 19th and early 20th centuries the adjacent land to the south and to the south-west was subject to extractive activities as part of the *Biscovellet China Clay Works* and the *Wheal Jacob China Clay Works* respectively, though the site has been agricultural and the boundaries have remained largely unchanged for much of the past 50 years. The wider landscape comprises a predominantly medieval agricultural landscape that has since been encroached upon by various working and disused industrial areas. A limited amount of fieldwork has previously been undertaken in the vicinity of the site but recorded limited archaeological features. The geophysical survey would indicate the archaeological potential of the site is *low*.

The proposed Vestas V117 wind turbine would stand 76.5m to hub/nacelle and 135m to blade tip, with a rotor diameter of 117m. In addition, as the blades of the turbines sweep around, they draw the eye of the viewer, enhancing their visibility. However, there are relatively few designated heritage assets in and around China clay country, and some of those that form part of the National List have been destroyed or removed. In addition, the scale and artificiality of this landscape serve to diminish the apparent scale of the turbine, and the bench tips provide extensive screening.

As a result, the number of designated heritage assets where an appreciable adverse effect could be experienced are few. Due to the number of operational or consented turbines in the local area, there will be a slight cumulative effect. Overall, the effect on the historic environment is adjudged to be *Negligible Adverse*.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION

Given the landuse history of the site, the results of the geophysical survey, and the results of evaluation trenching by CAU in 2004, it is unlikely that monitoring works here would return any meaningful results. No further works are recommended.

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9 PROJECT ARCHIVE

The archive code for this phase of the project is **SBIS25**.

The OASIS number for this project is **southwes1-537924**.

There is no museum accession number for this project.

The documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is held and maintained by South West Archaeology Ltd. This archive consists of:

1. The physical paper archive, consisting of written and drawn site records, and notes. These are stored on the SWARCH premises at South Molton.

2. No physical artefacts have been retained from the site.

3. The digital archive, consisting of the report, digital photographs, digitised site plans and drawings etc. are stored on the SWARCH premises at South Molton. They will be transferred to a secure server: ArchivePC\Archives\St-Mewan-Biscovilliack-Turbine-SBIS25. Data backups are held offsite.

APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

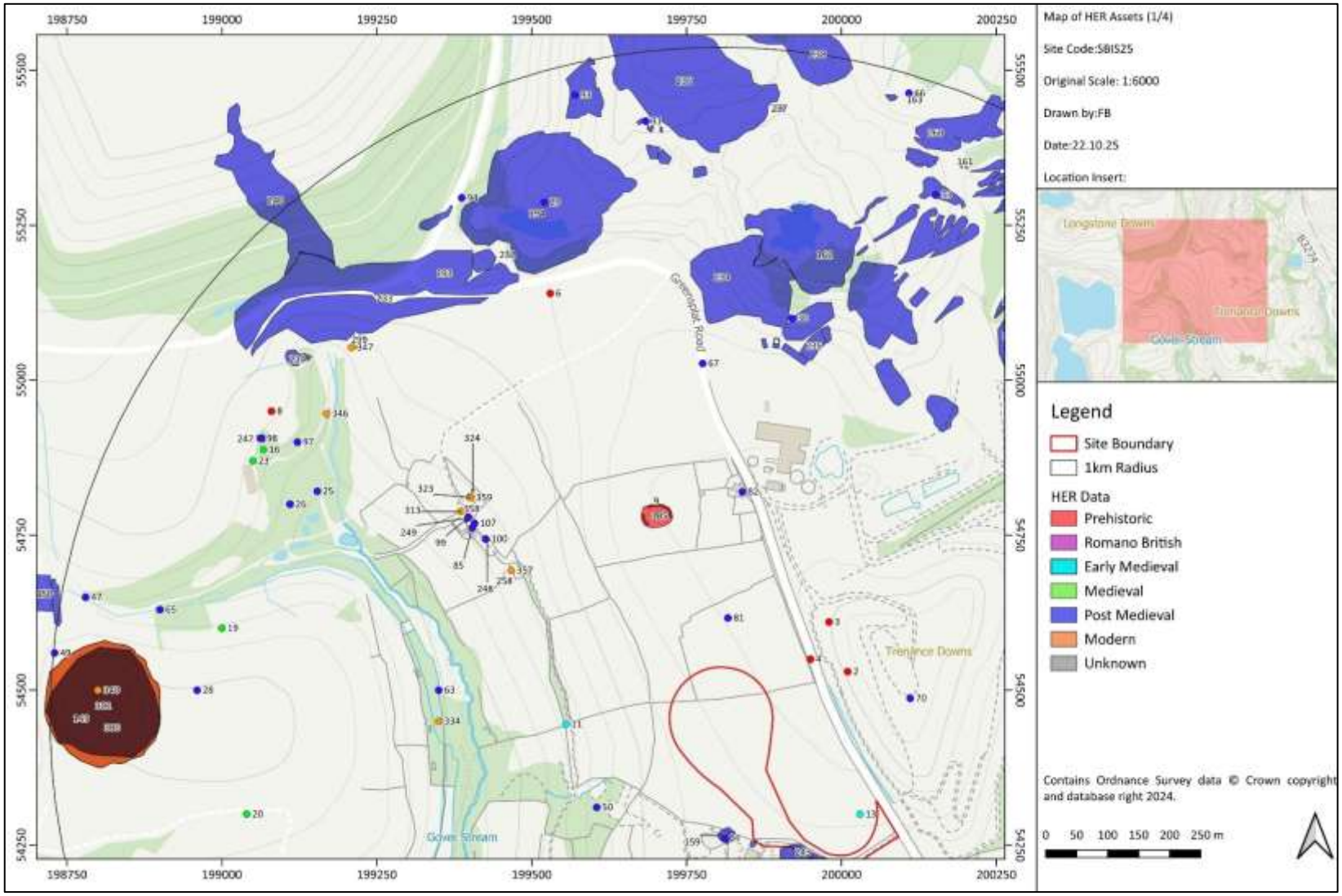

FIGURE 27: HERITAGE ASSETS RECORDED IN THE CSHER WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (NW).

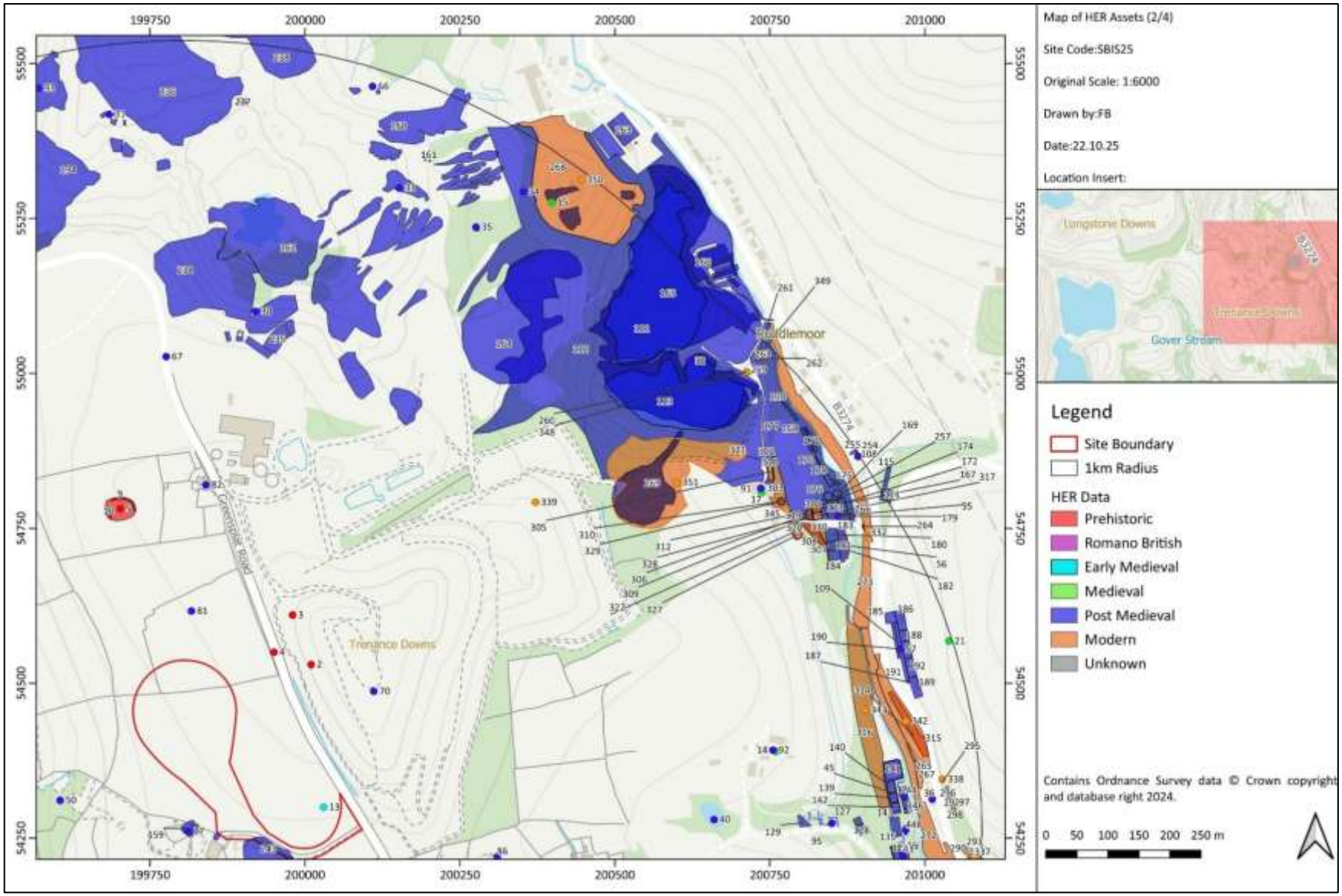

FIGURE 28: HERITAGE ASSETS RECORDED IN THE CSHER WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (NE).

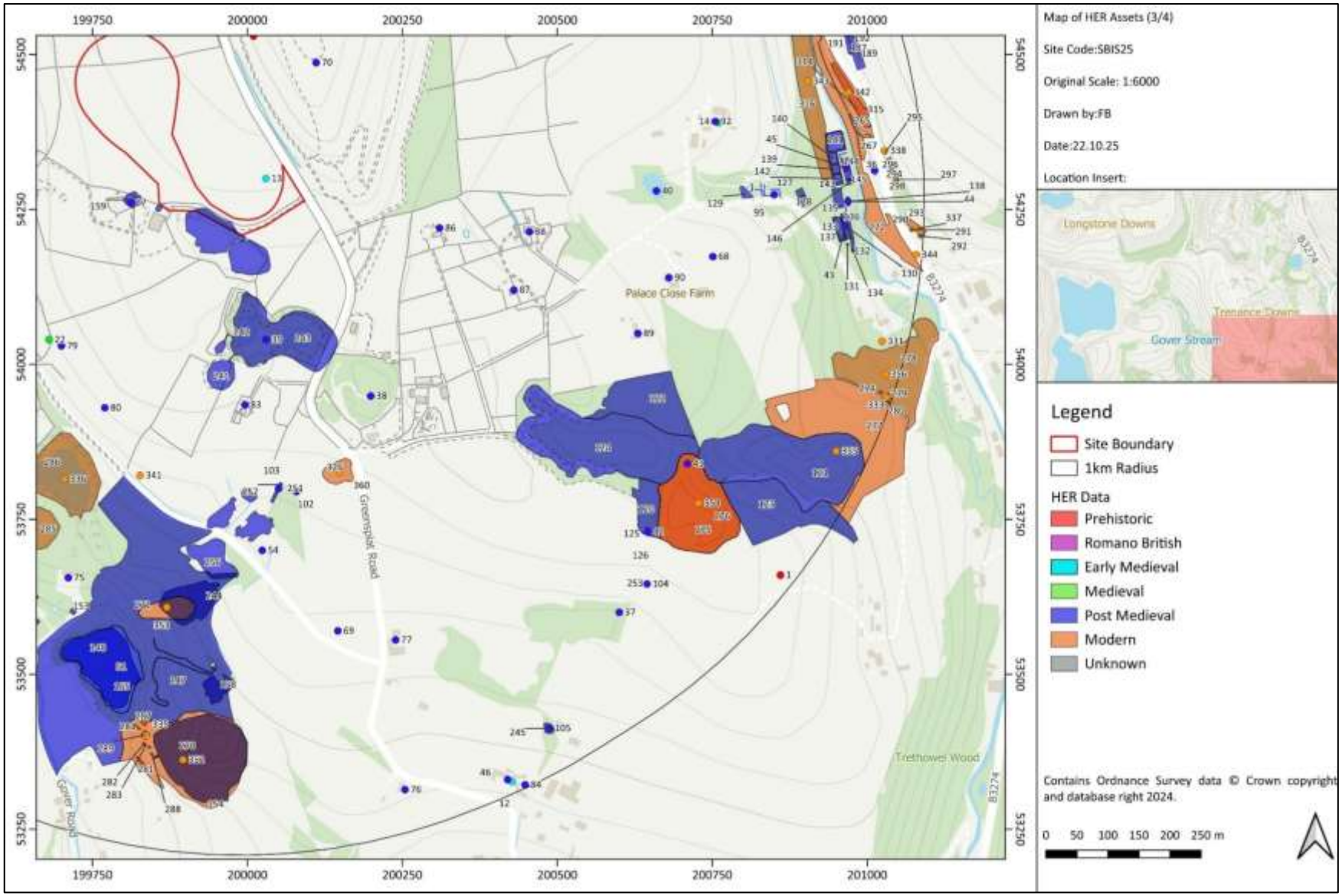

FIGURE 29: HERITAGE ASSETS RECORDED IN THE CSHER WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (SE).

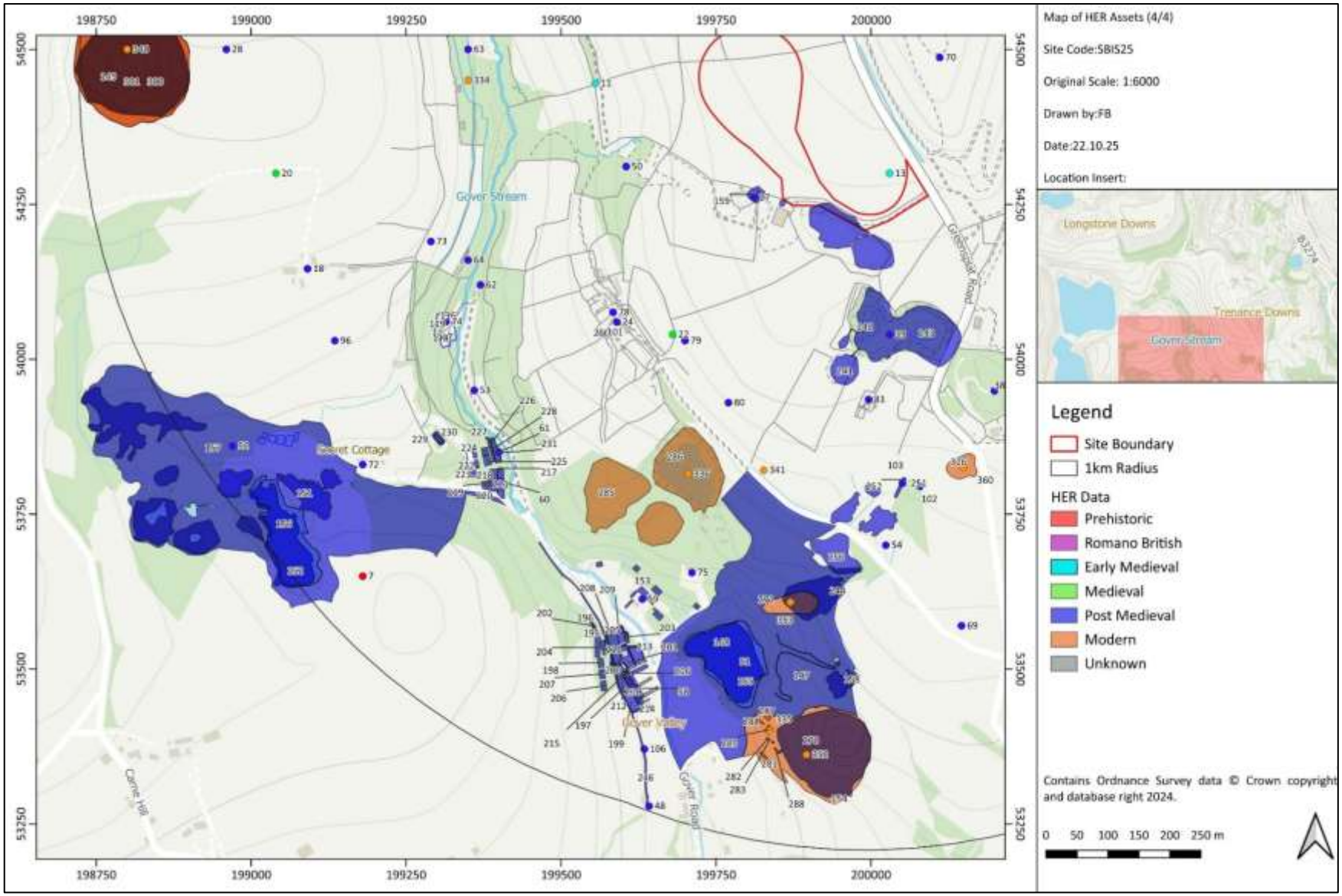

FIGURE 30: HERITAGE ASSETS RECORDED IN THE CSHER WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (SW).

TABLE 5: HERITAGE ASSETS RECORDED IN THE CSHER WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE (CSHER).

No	Mon ID	Name	Summary
1	MCO1656	TRETHOWEL - Bronze Age findspot	A barbed and tanged arrowhead of Bronze Age date was found in a field at Trethowel.
2	MCO3717	TRENANCE DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	The site of a barrow excavated in 1973 prior to destruction by spoil heaps.
3	MCO3718	TRENANCE DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	The site of a barrow recorded by Thomas and excavated in 1973 prior to covering by spoil.
4	MCO3719	TRENANCE DOWNS - Bronze Age barrow	A possible barrow was recorded here in the C19, although the location is uncertain and no remains are visible on the ground.
5	MCO45723	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK FARM - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure	A sub-circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.
6	MCO51459	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK - Bronze Age barrow	There are four circular features visible on aerial photographs to the NE of Higher Biscovillack, possibly a barrow group.
7	MCO7763	CARNE STENTS - Iron Age round, Romano British round	The field-name 'Round Close' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains so it must be a doubtful round.
8	MCO7980	GOONAMARTH - Iron Age round, Romano British round	The field-name 'Round Park' suggests the site of a round but there are no remains.
9	MCO45723	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK FARM - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure	A sub-circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.
10	MCO45723	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK FARM - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure	A sub-circular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs.
11	MCO13393	BISCOVILLACK - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	The settlement of Biscovellett is first recorded in 1169 when it is spelt "Botschelvec".
12	MCO17555	TRENANCE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	The settlement of Trenance is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt "Trenant".
13	MCO51315	BISCOVELLET - Early Medieval enclosure	An oval feature visible on aerial photographs is also visible on the ground, possibly an enclosure.
14	MCO13516	BOSKELL - Medieval settlement	Boskell is first recorded in 1391.
15	MCO14553	GOMM - Medieval settlement	Gomm is first recorded as "Gom" in 1354.
16	MCO14572	GOONAMARTH - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Goonamarth is first recorded in 1347.
17	MCO15307	LANSALSON - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Lansalson is first recorded in 1354 when it is spelt "Enyssauson".
18	MCO16153	PENISKER - Medieval settlement	The settlement of Penisker is first recorded in 1327 when it is spelt "Pyniscar".
19	MCO25520	GOONAMARTH - Medieval blowing house	A blowing house recorded in 1540 no longer survives and the site is heavily overgrown.
20	MCO26866	PENISKER - Medieval leat, Post Medieval leat	A leat at Penisker could be associated with the china clay works or it could be earlier, possibly medieval, and served a streamworks.
21	MCO50295	LANSALSON - Medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is visible on aerial photographs.
22	MCO51307	BISCOVILLACK - Medieval hollow way	Hollow way runs southeast up the slopes of the hill to the SE of Biscovillack and on to the downs above Trenance.
23	MCO51460	GOONAMARTH - Medieval enclosure, Post Medieval farmstead	Goonamarth farmstead runs north south either side of a hollowed track and consists of a farmhouse and buildings with a medieval enclosure.
24	MCO10725	BISCOVILLACK - Post Medieval house	A C17 farmhouse at Boscovillackstands on the site of an earlier building; Henderson has a reference to the placement in 1366, and it is assumed that the present building lies above the earlier.
25	MCO10805	GOONAMARTH - Post Medieval china clay dries, Modern terrace, Modern outbuilding	A C19 pan-kiln at Goonamarth, converted to industrial housing by the time of the 1907 mapping.
26	MCO12116	GOONAMARTH - Post Medieval mine	Mine working recorded at Goonamarth on the Tithe Map were visited in 1990 when no extant remains were found on the ground.
27	MCO12996	WHEAL JACOB - Post Medieval mine	Wheal Jacob is recorded at this location on the 1st Edition OS map c1880 as "Tin Disused" and by the 2nd Edition OS map c1907 as "China Clay and Tin Disused". A survey in 1990 recorded an adit, dump and shaft as surviving.
28	MCO18641	GOONAMARTH - Post Medieval hut, Post Medieval extractive pit, Undated hut	In 1975 Sheppard reported the site of five huts however the huts could be tinner's pits.
29	MCO25269	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval china clay works	Carrancarrow china clay works was established in 1819, and had extant remains in 1990.

30	MCO25271	SOUTH GREENSPLAT - Post Medieval china clay works	South Greensplat china clay works is shown at this location on the OS map of 1881
31	MCO25316	GREENSPLAT - Post Medieval chimney, Post Medieval engine house	The engine house at Greensplat was demolished in 2002 and was the subject of a buildings survey and photographic record by CAU at that time.
32	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
33	MCO25359	GOMM - Post Medieval china clay works	The site of Gomm china-clay works.
34	MCO25361	GOMM - Post Medieval engine house	A winding engine house at Gomm china clay works.
35	MCO25362	GOMM - Post Medieval engine house	An engine house which served the Gomm pit and housed a Cornish beam engine of the rotative type.
36	MCO25395	BOJEA MILL - Post Medieval corn mill	A mill at Bojea was in existence before 1809 and it is still survives, although the present C19 building possible replaces and earlier mill.
37	MCO25459	TRENANCE - Modern china clay works	Trenance China Clay Works
38	MCO25460	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval china clay works	Trembear china clay works was already established by 1830.
39	MCO25461	BISCOVELLET - Post Medieval china clay works	Biscovellet china-clay works is flooded and overgrown, with an adjacent small sky-tip .
40	MCO25462	BOSKELL - Post Medieval clay workings	Boskell china-clay works has a very small flooded pit, now overgrown with willow scrub.
41	MCO25463	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval china clay works	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
42	MCO25464	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval engine house	An engine house at Trethowel china clay works.
43	MCO25501	BOSKELL - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln of early form with a single settling tank to the rear, and of granite rubble masonry but now very overgrown.
44	MCO25502	BOSKELL - Post Medieval workshop	A building at Boskell of granite rubble masonry under a slate ridge roof, perhaps a workshop or store.
45	MCO25503	BOSKELL - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln of granite rubble masonry with brick and granite piers supporting the linhay, under a Delabole slate roof.
46	MCO25506	TRENANCE - Post Medieval horse engine	A small hole approx 1.5m above ground level in the west gable of a barn at Trenance is all that remains of a horse engine.
47	MCO25519	GOONAMARTH - Post Medieval stamping mill	The field name 'Mill Meadow' is recorded in the Tithe Award at SW 9885 5461, which suggests the site of a stamping mill at Goonmarth
48	MCO25521	SPARNON MOOR - Post Medieval corn mill, Post Medieval mill house	All that survives of a corn mill recorded at Trevanion in Tithe Award c1840 is possibly the southern wall. The millhouse still survives and is occupied.
49	MCO25542	HIGHER GOONAMARTH - Post Medieval counting house	A count house at Higher Goonamarth is reported extant in c1970 by Sheppard. In 1990 it was reported that the building had been partly demolished since approx 1980.
50	MCO25580	WHEAL JACOB - Post Medieval china clay works	Wheal Jacob china clay works was in operation by 1858 and recorded at this location on the 1st Edition OS map c1880. It is now disused.
51	MCO25581	FOREST - Post Medieval china clay works	Forest china-clay works is abandoned and flooded, with associated sky-tip and flat-topped dumps.
52	MCO25583	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay works	Shallow but extensive workings comprise three clay pits and a large area of dumps running west to east.
53	MCO25584	BRIDGE VIEW - Post Medieval china clay works	Bridge View china clay works is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map c1880. There is some evidence of survival recorded on the modern OS Mastermap.
54	MCO26773	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval china clay works, Post Medieval adit, Post Medieval air drying pan	Air drying pans survive at Trembear.
55	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
56	MCO26777	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
57	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
58	MCO26833	GOVER - Post Medieval china clay dries	A much-altered pan-kiln at Gover, in use until 1930 and refurbished to be used for mica clay collection between 1968 and 1972.
59	MCO26834	GOVER - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small conventional pan-kiln, constructed of granite rubble masonry with later blockwork additions.

60	MCO26836	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small pan-kiln at Carne Stents.
61	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
62	MCO26839	GOVER VALLEY - Post Medieval china clay works	China clay works at Gover Valley were surveyed at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990. Surviving features include an air pan and mica drag.
63	MCO26840	GOVER VALLEY - Post Medieval china clay works	China clay works at Gover Valley were surveyed at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990. Surviving features include an air pan and leat.
64	MCO26841	GOVER VALLEY - Post Medieval china clay works	A mica drag at Gover Valley, recorded on the 1:10,000 OS map of 1977, was surveyed at 1:2500 by CAU in 1990.
65	MCO26867	HIGHER GOONAMARTH - Post Medieval stamping mill	The site of a stamping mill at Higher Goonamarth is shown as operational on the Tithe Map c1840. It was surveyed by CAU in 1990.
66	MCO42030	WHEAL MARTYN - Post Medieval settling pit	A set of mica-drags and settling pits at Wheal Martyn.
67	MCO48240	CARANCARROW - Post Medieval quarry	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs
68	MCO50291	PALACE CLOSE FARM - Post Medieval shaft	The remains of a possible shaft is visible on aerial photographs.
69	MCO50292	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval china clay works	The remains of china clay works are visible on aerial photographs as earthworks.
70	MCO50293	TRENANCE DOWNS - Post Medieval prospecting pit	The remains of prospecting pits are visible on aerial photographs.
71	MCO51179	PENISKER - Post Medieval farmstead	Penisker farmstead consists of two farm houses one to the west which was abandoned and one to the east which is still occupied. The farms are separated by a lane.
72	MCO51227	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval house	An early C19 worker's cottage at Carne Stents was being renovated and extended in 1990.
73	MCO51299	PENISKER - Post Medieval ridge and furrow	Traces of ridge and furrow are visible on aerial photographs NE of Penisker. The vegetation in the field is dense bracken, too dense to enable verification of this feature.
74	MCO51300	BRIDGE VIEW - Post Medieval settlement	A cottage and garden in the Gover Valley.
75	MCO51301	GOVER VALLEY - Post Medieval settlement	A settlement in Gover Valley is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c1880, now called Valley View, is still occupied.
76	MCO51303	BUGGINS - Post Medieval settlement	The settlement of Buggins is recorded in the Tithe Award c1840 and survives to the west of Trenance. It is now abandoned.
77	MCO51304	LITTLE TRENANCE - Post Medieval settlement	The settlement of Little Trenance is recorded in the Tithe Award c1840.
78	MCO51305	BISCOVILLET - Post Medieval farmstead	The farmstead consists of three, possibly four dwellings at Boscovillet, one is occupied, one abandoned and others ruinous.
79	MCO51306	BISCOVILLACK - Post Medieval field system	A series of banks are visible on aerial photographs to the SE of Biscovillack. In 1990 a few banks were visible.
80	MCO51309	BISCOVILLACK - Post Medieval ridge and furrow	An area of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs are not visible on the ground due to dense vegetation.
81	MCO51311	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK FARM - Post Medieval settlement	All that survives of a small settlement or farm recorded in the Tithe Award is a rectangular building and building platforms to the north and south.
82	MCO51313	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK FARM - Post Medieval farmstead	A farmstead is recorded in the Tithe Award and is still occupied to the east of Higher Biscovillack Farm.
83	MCO51439	BISCOVELLET - Post Medieval settlement	A settlement to the south of Biscovillack China Clay workings is recorded in the Tithe Award c1840.
84	MCO51444	TRENANCE - Post Medieval farmstead	Trenance farmstead.
85	MCO51458	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK - Post Medieval agricultural building, Post Medieval farmstead	Higher Biscovillack is recorded on the Tithe Map c1840.
86	MCO51461	SUNNY CORNER - Post Medieval farmstead	Sunny Corner is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map c1880 and is still occupied.
87	MCO51462	SUNNY CORNER - Post Medieval house	The Cottage to the SE of Sunny Corner is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map c1880.
88	MCO51463	SUNNY CORNER - Post Medieval cottage pair	A pair of worker cottages survives to the east of Sunny Corner and named (west to east) Furze Croft and Brecombe.
89	MCO51464	SUNNY CORNER - Post Medieval farmstead	The farmstead of Homeleigh is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map c1880 SE of Sunny Corner.
90	MCO51465	PALACE CLOSE FARM - Post Medieval farmstead	Palace Close Farm is a small workers cottage with corrugated iron and timber farm buildings.
91	MCO51473	LANSALSON - Post Medieval farmstead	Lansalon farmstead consists of farmhouse and a number of outbuildings.
92	MCO51474	BOSKELL - Post Medieval farmstead	Boskell farmstead.

93	MCO53520	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval reservoir	Two circular features visible on aerial photographs at Carrancarrow are in fact two pits associated with china clay work, possibly reservoirs.
94	MCO53521	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval settlement	The surviving remains of Carrancarrow settlement which are under threat from a modern china clay dump as well as a pit to the SE.
95	MCO55759	BOSKELL - Post Medieval settling tank, mica drag	A processing area for china-clay at Boskell.
96	MCO71131	ST MEWAN - Post-medieval stile	A post-medieval stile in the parish of St Mewan
97	MCO75813	GOONMARTH - Post Medieval Chimney	Post Medieval Chimney depicted at this location.
98	MCO75814	GOONAMARTH - Post-Medieval building	Post-Medieval farm house
99	MCO75817	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Post-medieval Farm building	Site of farm building
100	MCO75818	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Post-medieval Farm building	Site of farm building
101	MCO75833	BISCOVILLACK - Post Medieval Farm building	An unroofed farm building recorded on the 1840 Tithe map for St Austell
102	MCO75835	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval building	Post Medieval building
103	MCO75837	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval adit	Post Medieval adit
104	MCO75839	TRENANCE - Post Medieval Shaft	Shaft
105	MCO75840	TRENANCE - Post Medieval Spoil heap	Extant post medieval spoil heap
106	MCO75845	SPARNON MOOR - Post Medieval leat	A length of a Post-Medieval leat probably survivign as earthworks in wooded areas.
107	MCO77875	HIGHER BISCOVILLACK - Post Medieval Crow	A crow of probable 18th century origin, surviving as a chamber built into a rubble-faced bank
108	MCO78546	RUDDLEMOOR - Post Medieval house	Site of C19 house
109	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
110	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
111	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
112	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
113	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
114	MCO41905	RUDDLE No 2 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
115	MCO41905	RUDDLE No 2 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
116	MCO51300	BRIDGE VIEW - Post Medieval settlement	A cottage and garden in the Gover Valley.
117	MCO51300	BRIDGE VIEW - Post Medieval settlement	A cottage and garden in the Gover Valley.
118	MCO51300	BRIDGE VIEW - Post Medieval settlement	A cottage and garden in the Gover Valley.
119	MCO51300	BRIDGE VIEW - Post Medieval settlement	A cottage and garden in the Gover Valley.
120	MCO25463	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval china clay works	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
121			
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125	MCO25464	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval engine house	An engine house at Trethowel china clay works.
126	MCO25464	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval engine house	An engine house at Trethowel china clay works.
127	MCO55759	BOSKELL - Post Medieval settling tank, mica drag	A processing area for china-clay at Boskell.
128	MCO55759	BOSKELL - Post Medieval settling tank, mica drag	A processing area for china-clay at Boskell.
129	MCO55759	BOSKELL - Post Medieval settling tank, mica drag	A processing area for china-clay at Boskell.
130	MCO25501	BOSKELL - Post Medieval china clay dries	

131			A pan-kiln of early form with a single settling tank to the rear, and of granite rubble masonry but now very overgrown.
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138	MCO25502	BOSKELL - Post Medieval workshop	A building at Boskell of granite rubble masonry under a slate ridge roof, perhaps a workshop or store.
139	MCO25503	BOSKELL - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln of granite rubble masonry with brick and granite piers supporting the linhay, under a Delabole slate roof.
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147	MCO25581	FOREST - Post Medieval china clay works	Forest china-clay works is abandoned and flooded, with associated sky-tip and flat-topped dumps.
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149	MCO29764	GREAT HALVIGGAN - Post Medieval china clay works	Great Halviggan china clay works, established in 1817.
150	MCO29764	GREAT HALVIGGAN - Post Medieval china clay works	Great Halviggan china clay works, established in 1817.
151	MCO25583	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay works	Shallow but extensive workings comprise three clay pits and a large area of dumps running west to east.
152	MCO25583	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay works	Shallow but extensive workings comprise three clay pits and a large area of dumps running west to east.
153	MCO26834	GOVER - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small conventional pan-kiln, constructed of granite rubble masonry with later blockwork additions.
154	MCO25581	FOREST - Post Medieval china clay works	Forest china-clay works is abandoned and flooded, with associated sky-tip and flat-topped dumps.
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159	MCO12996	WHEAL JACOB - Post Medieval mine	Wheal Jacob is recorded at this location on the 1st Edition OS map c1880 as "Tin Disused" and by the 2nd Edition OS map c1907 as "China Clay and Tin Disused". A survey in 1990 recorded an adit, dump and shaft as surviving.
160	MCO25359	GOMM - Post Medieval china clay works	The site of Gomm china-clay works.
161	MCO25359	GOMM - Post Medieval china clay works	The site of Gomm china-clay works.
162	MCO25359	GOMM - Post Medieval china clay works	The site of Gomm china-clay works.
163	MCO25359	GOMM - Post Medieval china clay works	The site of Gomm china-clay works.
164	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
165	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
166	MCO25358	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay works	Two flooded pits survive at Lansalson china-clay works, and are surrounded by re-vegetated sky-tips and flat-topped dumps.
167	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
168	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
169	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
170	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.

171	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
172	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
173	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
174	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
175	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
176	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
177	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
178	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
179	MCO26776	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
180	MCO26777	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
181	MCO26777	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
182	MCO26777	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
183	MCO26777	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
184	MCO26777	LANSALSON - Post Medieval china clay dries	A china clay pan-kiln at Lansalson.
185	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
186	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
187	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
188	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
189	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
190	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
191	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
192	MCO26778	RUDDLE No 3 - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan-kiln at Ruddle, now very overgrown.
193	MCO25269	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval china clay works	Carrancarrow china clay works was established in 1819, and had extant remains in 1990.
194	MCO25269	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval china clay works	Carrancarrow china clay works was established in 1819, and had extant remains in 1990.
195	MCO26833	GOVER - Post Medieval china clay dries	A much-altered pan-kiln at Gover, in use until 1930 and refurbished to be used for mica clay collection between 1968 and 1972.
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217	MCO26836	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small pan-kiln at Carne Stents.
218	MCO26836	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small pan-kiln at Carne Stents.
219	MCO26836	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small pan-kiln at Carne Stents.
220	MCO26836	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small pan-kiln at Carne Stents.
221	MCO26836	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A small pan-kiln at Carne Stents.
222	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
223	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
224	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
225	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
226	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
227	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
228	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
229	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
230	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
231	MCO26837	CARNE STENTS - Post Medieval china clay dries	A pan kiln at Carne Stents.
232	MCO25269	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval china clay works	Carrancarrow china clay works was established in 1819, and had extant remains in 1990.
233	MCO25269	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval china clay works	Carrancarrow china clay works was established in 1819, and had extant remains in 1990.
234	MCO25271	SOUTH GREENSPLAT - Post Medieval china clay works	South Greensplat china clay works is shown at this location on the OS map of 1881
235	MCO25271	SOUTH GREENSPLAT - Post Medieval china clay works	South Greensplat china clay works is shown at this location on the OS map of 1881
236	MCO25315	GREENSPLAT - Post Medieval china clay works	Greensplat china-clay works is still active.
237	MCO25315	GREENSPLAT - Post Medieval china clay works	Greensplat china-clay works is still active.
238	MCO25270	WHEAL MARTYN - Post Medieval china clay works	Wheal Martyn china clay works was in operation by 1869 using steam power pumps but went into liquidation in 1880
239	MCO48240	CARANCARROW - Post Medieval quarry	A quarry is visible on aerial photographs
240	MCO48241	CARRANCARROW - Post Medieval streamworks	The remains of tin streaming are evident from aerial photographs
241	MCO25461	BISCOVELLET - Post Medieval china clay works	Biscovellet china-clay works is flooded and overgrown, with an adjacent small sky-tip .
242	MCO25461	BISCOVELLET - Post Medieval china clay works	Biscovellet china-clay works is flooded and overgrown, with an adjacent small sky-tip .
243	MCO25461	BISCOVELLET - Post Medieval china clay works	Biscovellet china-clay works is flooded and overgrown, with an adjacent small sky-tip .
244	MCO25460	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval china clay works	Trembear china clay works was already established by 1830.
245	MCO75840	TRENANCE - Post Medieval Spoil heap	Extant post medieval spoil heap
246	MCO75845	SPARNON MOOR - Post Medieval leat	A length of a Post-Medieval leat probably survivign as earthworks in wooded areas.
247	MCO75814	GOONAMARTH - Post-Medieval building	Post-Medieval farm house
248	MCO75818	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Post-medieval Farm building	Site of farm building
249	MCO75817	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Post-medieval Farm building	Site of farm building
250	MCO75833	BISCOVILLACK - Post Medieval Farm building	An unroofed farm building recorded on the 1840 Tithe map for St Austell
251	MCO75835	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval building	Post Medieval building
252	MCO75837	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval adit	Post Medieval adit
253	MCO75839	TRENANCE - Post Medieval Shaft	Shaft
254	MCO78546	RUDDLEMOOR - Post Medieval house	Site of C19 house
255	MCO78546	RUDDLEMOOR - Post Medieval house	Site of C19 house
256	MCO25460	TREMBEAR - Post Medieval china clay works	Trembear china clay works was already established by 1830.

257	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
258	MCO75815	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Modern Farm building	Unroofed farm building
259	MCO42011	LANSALSON - Modern engine house	An engine house at Lansalson with a square stack.
260	MCO42011	LANSALSON - Modern engine house	An engine house at Lansalson with a square stack.
261	MCO42012	LANSALSON - Modern engine house	An engine house at Lansalson, now heavily overgrown.
262	MCO42012	LANSALSON - Modern engine house	An engine house at Lansalson, now heavily overgrown.
263	MCO42012	LANSALSON - Modern engine house	An engine house at Lansalson, now heavily overgrown.
264	MCO25456	TRENANCE VALLEY BRANCH - Modern railway	The last railway to be built in Cornwall, the Trenance Valley Branch left the Cornish main line just east of the Trenance Viaduct at Trenance Junction, and was one and a half miles in length.
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268	MCO55749	LANSALSON - Post Medieval sky tip	The northern sky-tip at Lansalson CCW.
269	MCO55750	LANSALSON - Post Medieval sky tip	The southern sky-tip at Lansalson CCW.
270	MCO55751	FOREST - Post Medieval sky tip	A sky tip at Forest CCW.
271	MCO55752	FOREST - Post Medieval spoil heap	A waste dump at Forest CCW.
272	MCO25456	TRENANCE VALLEY BRANCH - Modern railway	The last railway to be built in Cornwall, the Trenance Valley Branch left the Cornish main line just east of the Trenance Viaduct at Trenance Junction, and was one and a half miles in length.
273			
274	MCO25465	TRETHOWEL - Modern engine, Modern chimney, Modern boiler house	The remains of two horizontal steam engines on concrete beds.
275	MCO55764	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval spoil heap	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
276	MCO55764	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval spoil heap	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
277	MCO55765	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval spoil heap	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
278	MCO55766	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval spoil heap	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
279	MCO25465	TRETHOWEL - Modern engine, Modern chimney, Modern boiler house	The remains of two horizontal steam engines on concrete beds.
280	MCO25465	TRETHOWEL - Modern engine, Modern chimney, Modern boiler house	The remains of two horizontal steam engines on concrete beds.
281	MCO25582	FOREST - Modern winder house, Modern boiler house, Modern pumping shaft	Engine houses and shaft at Forest China Clay Works.
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285	MCO25586	GOVER - Modern china clay works	A very steep-sided clay-pit, now abandoned and flooded.
286	MCO25586	GOVER - Modern china clay works	A very steep-sided clay-pit, now abandoned and flooded.
287	MCO25582	FOREST - Modern winder house, Modern boiler house, Modern pumping shaft	Engine houses and shaft at Forest China Clay Works.
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290	MCO26774	RUDDLE No 4 - Modern china clay dries	An intact pan-kiln with settling tanks to the rear.
291	MCO26774	RUDDLE No 4 - Modern china clay dries	An intact pan-kiln with settling tanks to the rear.
292	MCO26774	RUDDLE No 4 - Modern china clay dries	An intact pan-kiln with settling tanks to the rear.
293	MCO26774	RUDDLE No 4 - Modern china clay dries	An intact pan-kiln with settling tanks to the rear.

294	MCO26775	BOJEA - Modern mica drag, Modern transmission rods, Modern water wheel, Modern settling pit	A small mica drag, an associated set of three round settling pits, and a waterwheel which drove a line of flatrods uphill to the north-east of the site..
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299	MCO41989	GOONAMARTH - Modern engine house	An engine house and chimney stack at Goonamarth.
300	MCO26829	GREAT HALVIGGAN - Modern sky tip	A sky tip at Great Halviggan.
301	MCO26829	GREAT HALVIGGAN - Modern sky tip	A sky tip at Great Halviggan.
302	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
303	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
304	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
305	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
306	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
307	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
308	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
309	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
310	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
311	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
312	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
313	MCO75816	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Modern Farm building	Site of farm building
314	MCO39026	LOWER RUDDLE YARD - Modern wharf, Modern railway siding	A wharf surfaced in granite setts provided a loading bank for two sidings.
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316	MCO39027	BOSKELL SIDINGS - Modern railway siding	A set of three storage sidings at Boskell, part of the Trenance Valley Branch.
317	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
318	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
319	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
320	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
321	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
322	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
323	MCO75819	HIGHER BOSVILLACK - Modern Building	Site of modern building
324	MCO75819	HIGHER BOSVILLACK - Modern Building	Site of modern building
326	MCO75834	BISCOVILLET - Modern Spoil Heap	Spoil heap
327	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
328	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
329	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
330	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
331	MCO25456	TRENANCE VALLEY BRANCH - Modern railway	The last railway to be built in Cornwall, the Trenance Valley Branch left the Cornish main line just east of the Trenance Viaduct at Trenance Junction, and was one and a half miles in length.
332	MCO25457	LANSALSON - Modern level crossing	A railway crossing at Lansalson with the rails in situ.
333	MCO25465	TRETHOWEL - Modern engine, Modern chimney, Modern boiler house	The remains of two horizontal steam engines on concrete beds.
334	MCO25518	SOUTH HALVIGGAN - Modern china clay works	South Halvilggan china clay works was in operation by 1858 and closed in 1912. Some structures are recorded on the modern OS map suggesting some survival.

335	MCO25582	FOREST - Modern winder house, Modern boiler house, Modern pumping shaft	Engine houses and shaft at Forest China Clay Works.
336	MCO25586	GOVER - Modern china clay works	A very steep-sided clay-pit, now abandoned and flooded.
337	MCO26774	RUDDLE No 4 - Modern china clay dries	An intact pan-kiln with settling tanks to the rear.
338	MCO26775	BOJEA - Modern mica drag, Modern transmission rods, Modern water wheel, Modern settling pit	A small mica drag, an associated set of three round settling pits, and a waterwheel which drove a line of flatrods uphill to the north-east of the site..
339	MCO26779	LANSALSON - Modern boiler pond, Modern winder house	The remains of a small horizontal steam engine winder house, of mass concrete construction.
340	MCO26829	GREAT HALVIGGAN - Modern sky tip	A sky tip at Great Halviggan.
341	MCO26835	GOVER - Modern engine house	An engine house of block construction, now unroofed.
342	MCO39026	LOWER RUDDLE YARD - Modern wharf, Modern railway siding	A wharf surfaced in granite setts provided a loading bank for two sidings.
343	MCO39027	BOSKELL SIDINGS - Modern railway siding	A set of three storage sidings at Boskell, part of the Trenance Valley Branch.
344	MCO41902	BOJEA - Modern railway bridge	A railway bridge carrying the Trenance Valley branch over the Bodmin Road.
345	MCO41904	LANSALSON - Modern mica drag, Modern settling pit	A complex of settling pits and mica drags.
346	MCO41988	GOONAMARTH - Modern building	A small granite and brick structure under a slate roof.
347	MCO41989	GOONAMARTH - Modern engine house	An engine house and chimney stack at Goonamarth.
348	MCO42011	LANSALSON - Modern engine house	An engine house at Lansalson with a square stack.
349	MCO42012	LANSALSON - Modern engine house	An engine house at Lansalson, now heavily overgrown.
350	MCO55749	LANSALSON - Post Medieval sky tip	The northern sky-tip at Lansalson CCW.
351	MCO55750	LANSALSON - Post Medieval sky tip	The southern sky-tip at Lansalson CCW.
352	MCO55751	FOREST - Post Medieval sky tip	A sky tip at Forest CCW.
353	MCO55752	FOREST - Post Medieval spoil heap	A waste dump at Forest CCW.
354	MCO55764	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval spoil heap	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
355	MCO55765	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval spoil heap	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
356	MCO55766	TRETHOWEL - Post Medieval spoil heap	Trethowel china-clay works has an extensive area of dumps which surrounds two linked pits, all now heavily overgrown
357	MCO75815	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Modern Farm building	Unroofed farm building
358	MCO75816	HIGHER BOSCOVILLACK - Modern Farm building	Site of farm building
359	MCO75819	HIGHER BOSVILLACK - Modern Building	Site of modern building
360	MCO75834	BISCOVILLET - Modern Spoil Heap	Spoil heap

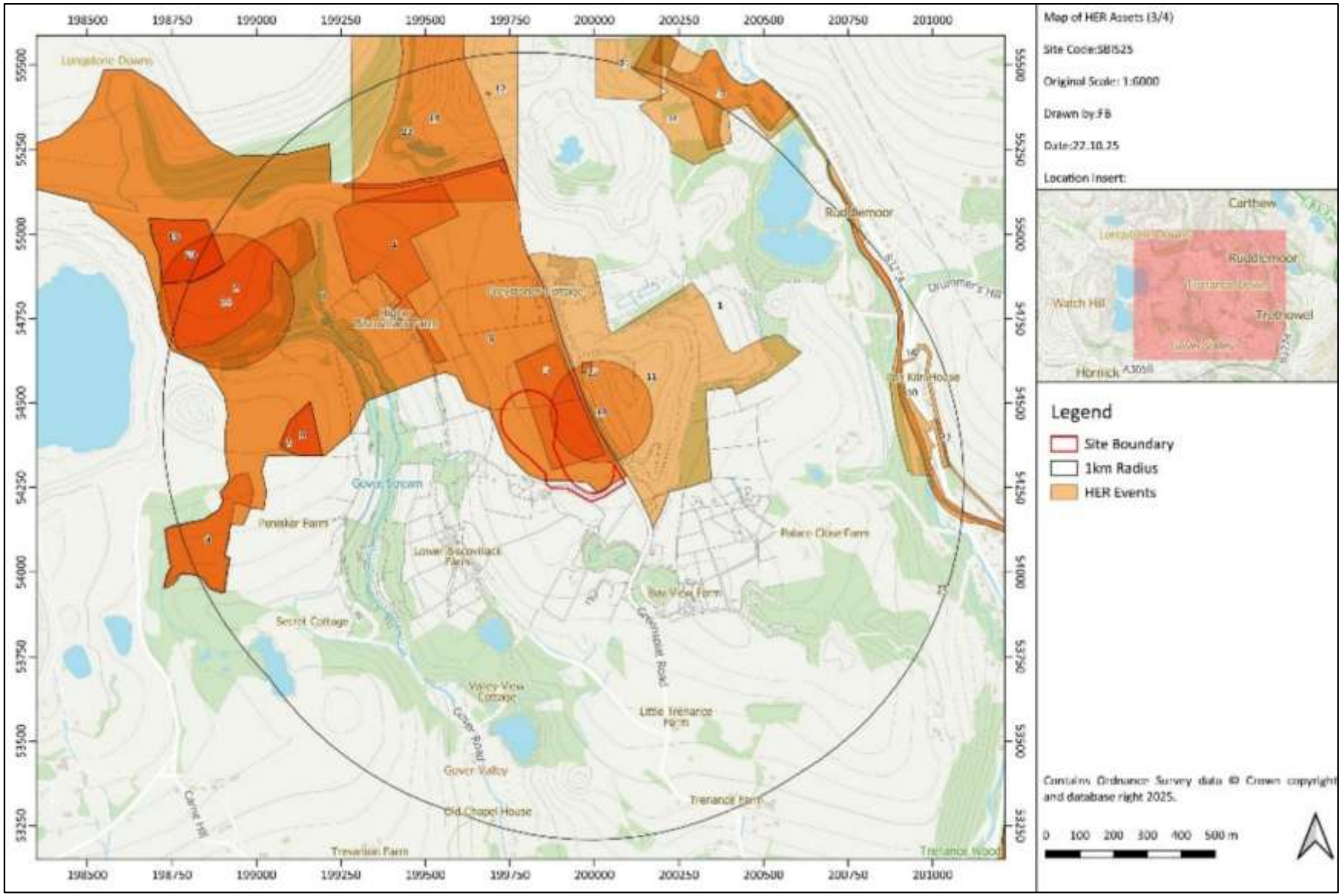

FIGURE 31: HERITAGE INTERVENTIONS RECORDED IN THE CSHER WITHIN 1KM OF THE SITE.

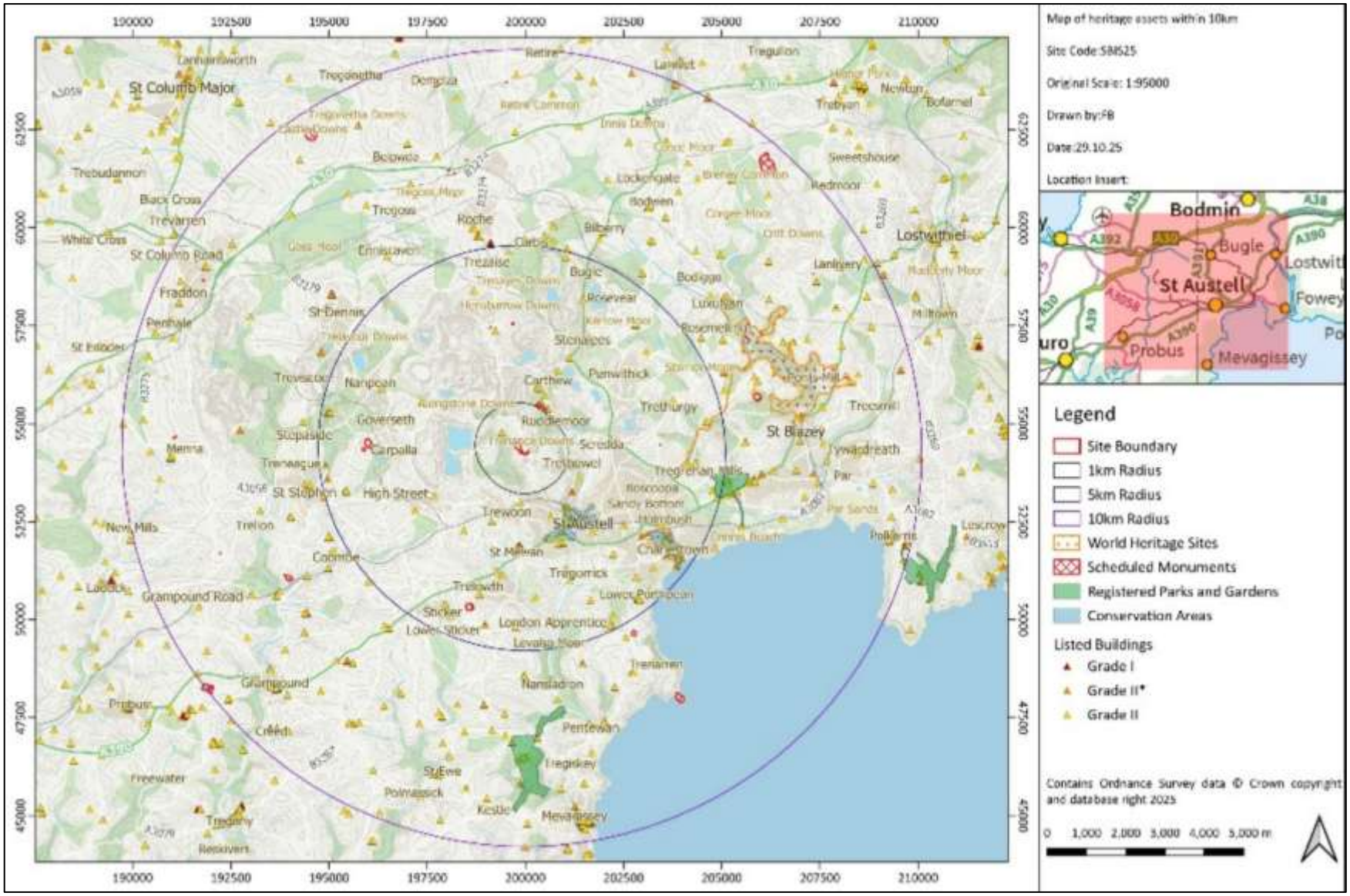

FIGURE 32: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 10KM OF THE SITE.

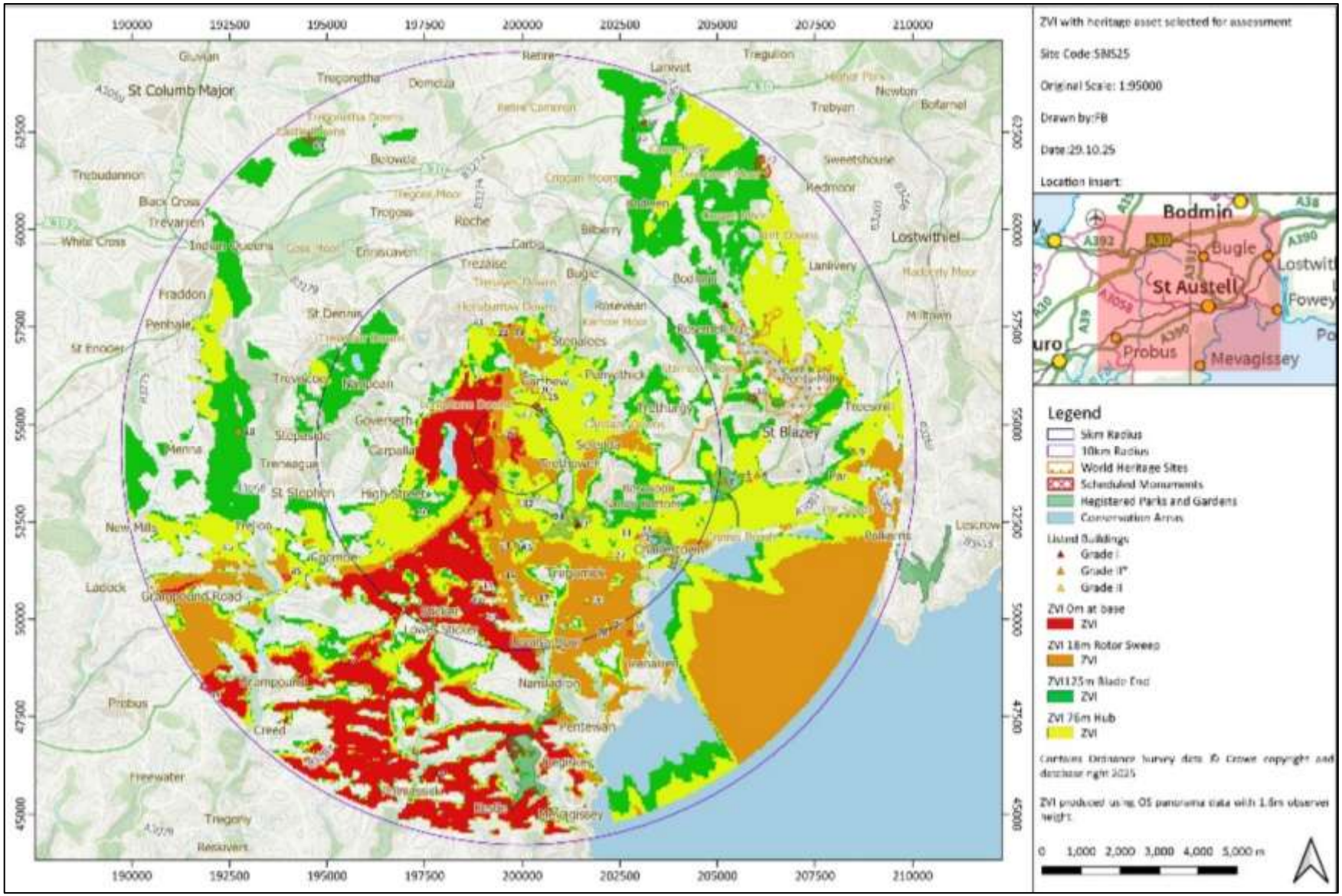

FIGURE 33: ZVI FOR SITE WITH HERITAGE ASSETS SELECTED FOR ASSESSMENT.

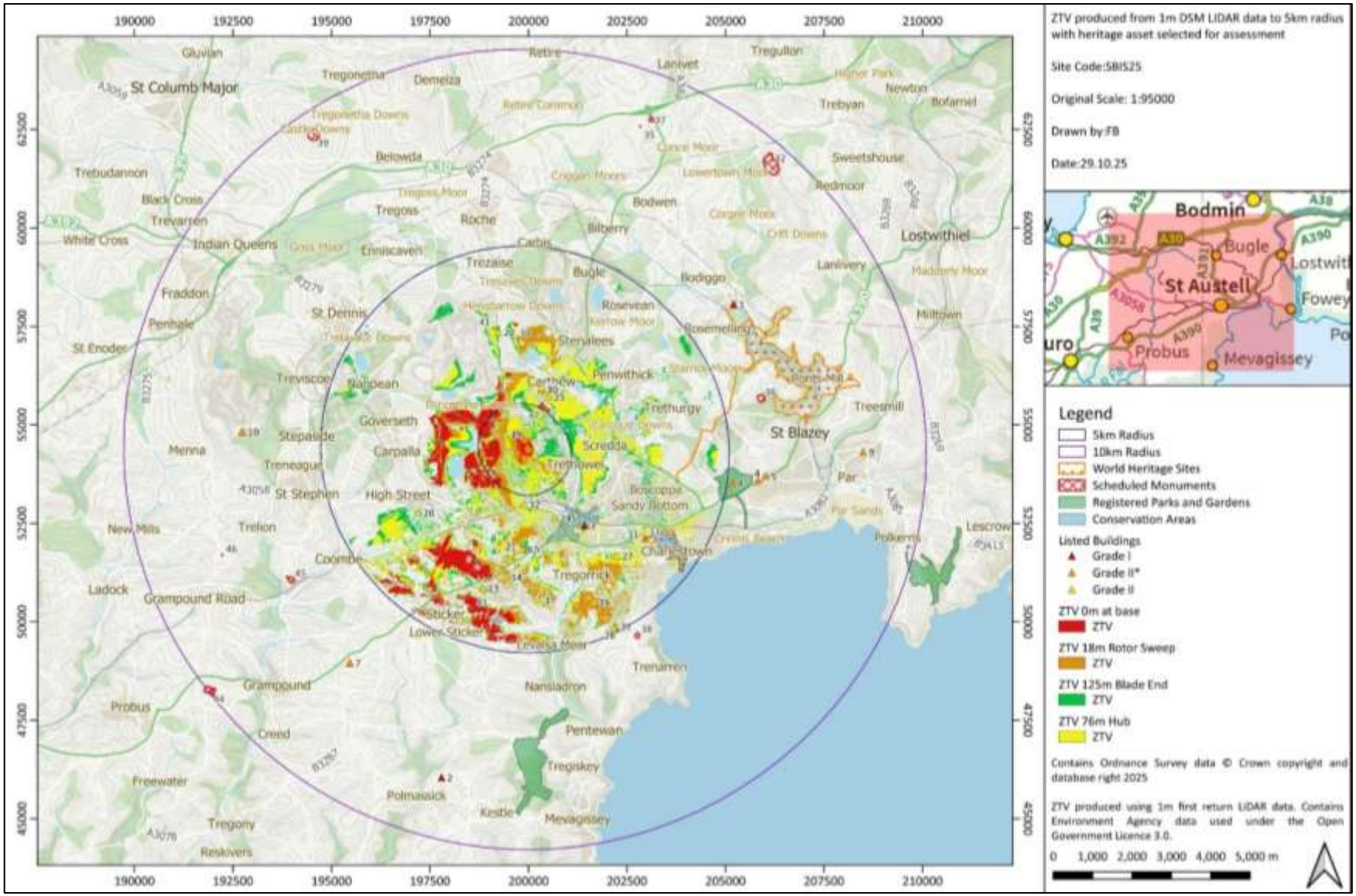

FIGURE 34: ZTV FOR 5KM RADIUS OF SITE WITH HERITAGE ASSETS SELECTED FOR ASSESSMENT.

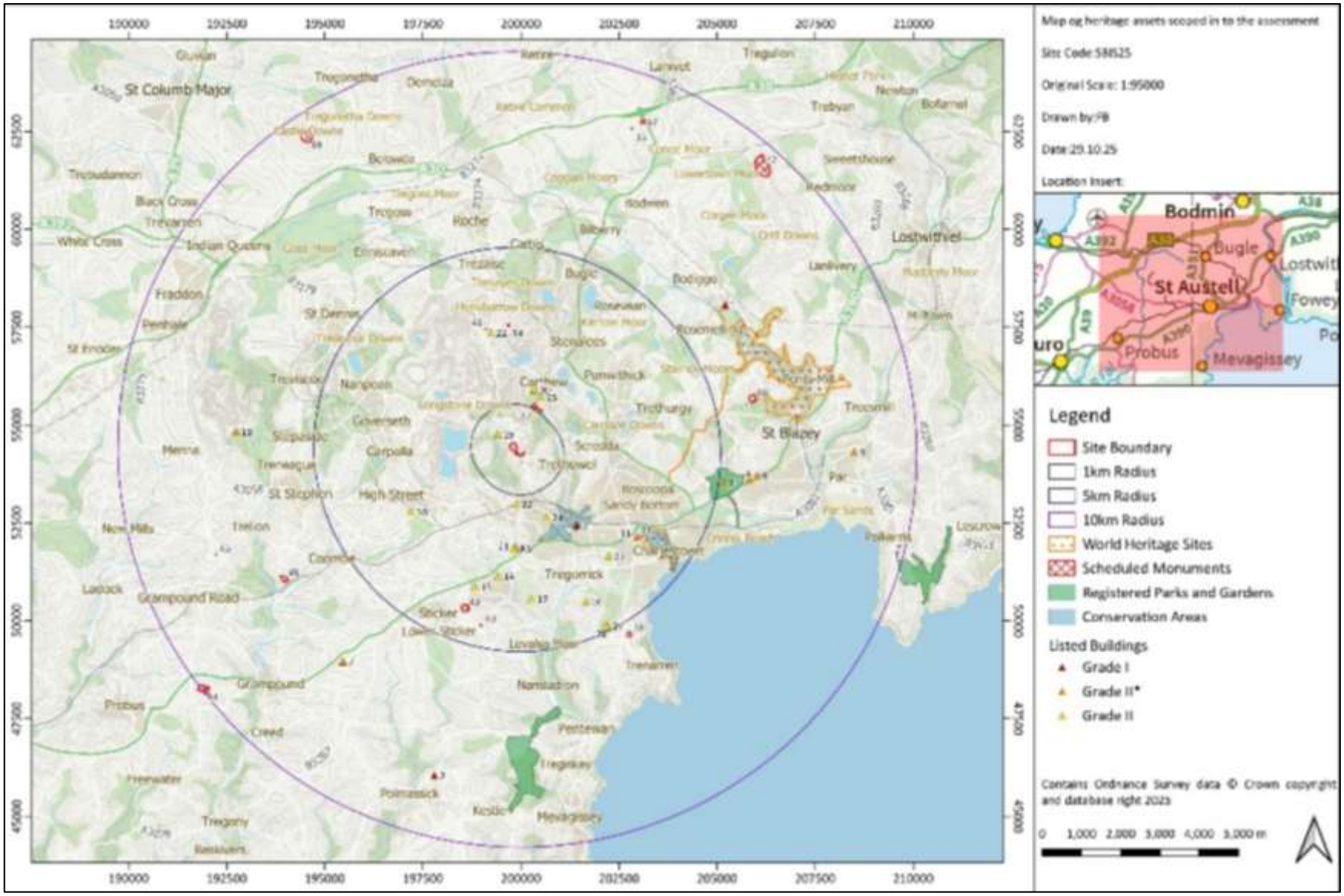

FIGURE 35: HERITAGE ASSETS SCOPED INTO THE ASSESSMENT.

TABLE 6: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS SELECTED FOR ASSESSMENT SHOWN ON FIGURE 35.

No	List No	Name	Grade
1	1158407	Church Of St Ciricius And St Julitta	I
2	1137082	Church Of All Saints	I
3	1211925	Holy Trinity Church	I
4	1212089	Church Of St Mary	II*
5	1386524	Leek Seed Chapel	II*
6	1327442	Church Of St Mewan	II*
7	1144033	Pennans Farmhouse	II*
8	1212091	Tregrehan House And Attached Steps And Parterre Walls With Urns	II*
9	1212463	Church Of St Andrew	II*
10	1327463	Meledor Farmhouse	II*
11	1212080	Long Stone	II*
12	1379507	Outbuildings And Attached Garden Wall Adjoining North East Of Carthew Farmhouse	II
13	1312636	Trelowth Methodist Church	II
14	1144014	Bosinver Farmhouse	II
15	1144021	Gaved Monument In The Churchyard About 18 Metres North East Of Chancel Of Church Of St Mewan	II
16	1212440	Roseweek Cottage	II
17	1289911	Engine House At Polgooth Mine	II
18	1312647	Thomas Monument In The Churchyard About 9 Metres North Of North Trancept Of Church Of St Mewan	II
19	1379489	Crow South East Of Higher Biscovillack Farmhouse (Farmhouse Not Included)	II
20	1143990	Nanzearth Farmhouse	II
21	1144022	Gateway At The South West Entrance To The Churchyard Of St Mewan	II
22	1379511	Cottage West Of Gunheath Farmhouse (Farmhouse Not Included)	II
23	1379508	Saw House In Top Yard North Of Carthew Farmhouse	II
24	1212082	Trevarrick Hall	II
25	1327289	Carthew Mill, Mill Cottage And Number 2	II
27	1379447	Gewans Farmhouse	II
27	1211821	Penrice	II*
28	1379450	Kitchen Garden Walls To Penrice	II
29	1144023	St Mewan Sunday School	II
30	1379493	Carthew Farmhouse	II
31	1379506	Mill Approximately 25 Metres North East Of Carthew Farmhouse	II
32	1136662	Gover Railway Viaduct Including Piers To North	II
37	1006684	A henge re-used as a medieval playing place, 75m north east of Castle Hill Farm	SM
35	1005451	Bowl barrow 270m south west of Castle Hill Farm	SM
42	1007306	Earlier prehistoric hillfort, stone hut circle settlement and field system at Helman Tor	SM
39	1006713	Large multivallate hillfort with two bowl barrows known as Castle-an-Dinas, 335m north of Tresaddern Bungalow	SM
40	1007288	Part of a mining complex at South Polgooth Mine	SM
47	1003265	Part of the china clay works known as Wheal Martyn	SM
41	1007292	Platform cairn 180m northwest of Hensbarrow Farm	SM
44	1016890	Prehistoric and Roman settlement at Carvossa	SM
45	1017685	Resugga Castle later prehistoric univallate hillfort	SM

46	1020751	Round barrow 530m north west of Carnwinnick	SM
34	1004372	Round cairn with beacon called Hensbarrow	SM
38	1006695	Round called Castle Gotha	SM
36	1006663	Small multivallate hillfort 230m south-east of Great Prideaux	SM
33	1003269	Standing stone called the 'Long Stone' in the grounds of Penrice School	SM
43	1011994	Sticker Camp later Prehistoric-Roman round	SM

APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

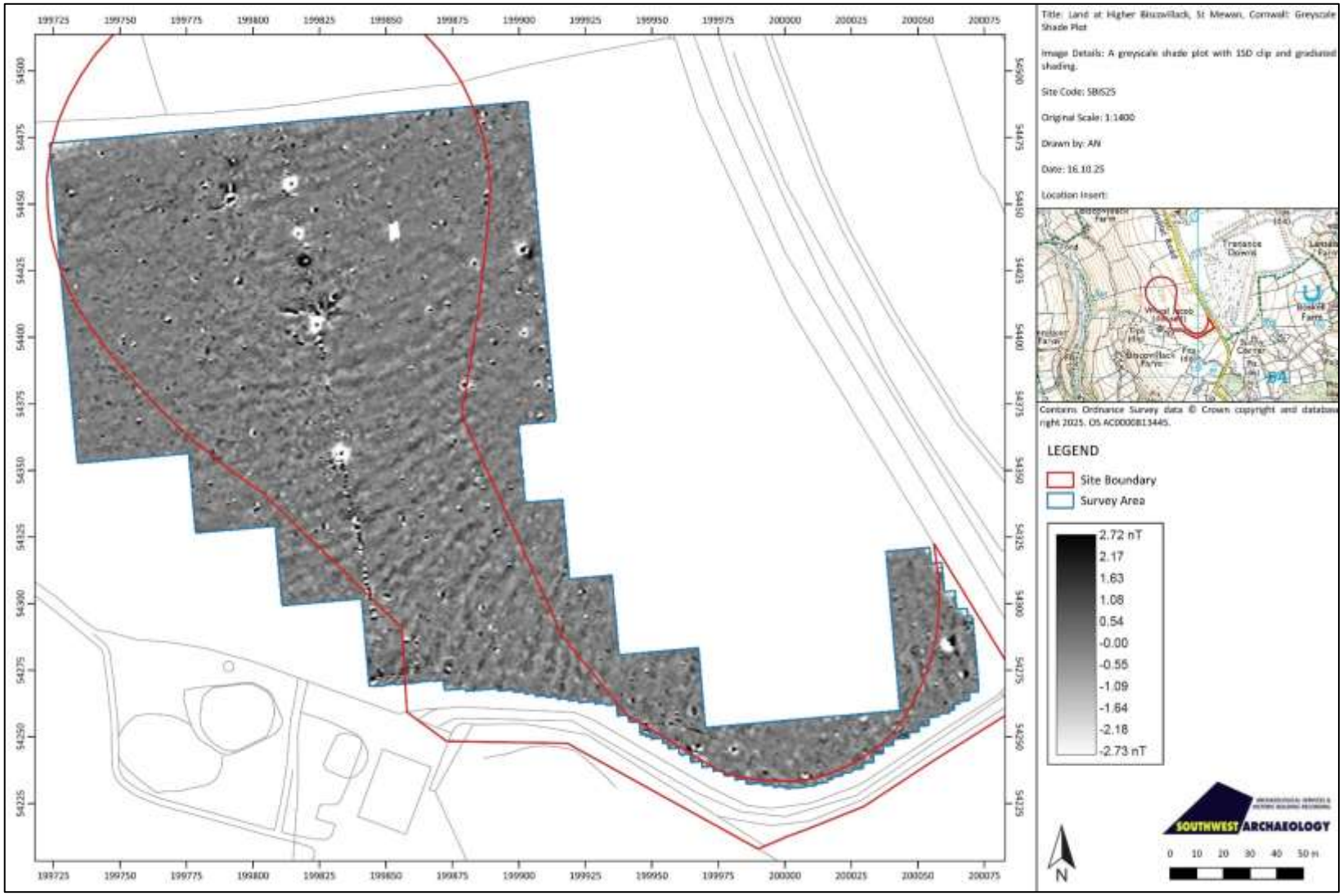

FIGURE 36: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY GRAYSCALE SHADE PLOT WITH 1SD CLIP AND GRADUATED SHADING.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS

The following photographs are enlargements of landscape-scale photographs used in the report, reproduced at the required 390×260mm scale to satisfy the appropriate requirements. Printed at A3 and held at arms-length, these should provide a more realistic guide to the true scale of a particular view, within which the proposed turbine would be located; the operational turbines provide an indication of scale.

THE CHINA CLAY LANDSCAPE, VIEWED FROM CARLOGGAS TO THE NORTH-EAST. THE PROPOSED TURBINE WOULD BE LOCATED TO THE EXTREME LEFT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH. DISTANCE TO TURBINE: C.3KM.

THE VIEW ACROSS ST AUSTELL TO THE DOWNS FROM AN ELEVATED POSITION TO THE SOUTH-EAST. THE PROPOSED TURBINE WOULD BE LOCATED JUST LEFT OF CENTRE. DISTANCE TO TURBINE: C.3.5KM.

GOVER RAILWAY VIADUCT (WITH TRAIN), THE EXTANT GOONAMARTH TURBINE TO THE RIGHT IN THE BACKGROUND; VIEWED FROM LOWER WOODSIDE TO THE SOUTH-EAST. THE PROPOSED TURBINE WOULD BE LOCATED BEYOND BUT BETWEEN THE TWO VEGETATED SKY TIPS TO RIGHT OF CENTRE. DISTANCE TO TURBINE: C.1.8KM.

THE VIEW FROM ST STEPHEN'S BEACON BACK ACROSS FOXHOLE TO THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED TURBINE; OVERLOOKING THE CAIRN AND VIEWED FROM THE WSW. THE PROPOSED TURBINE BLADE END WOULD BE VISIBLE OVER THE RIGHT-HAND END OF THE BENCH TIP ON THE SKYLINE TO THE RIGHT. DISTANCE TO TURBINE C.3.8KM.

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY METHOD STATEMENT

TABLE 7: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/ IMPORTANCE (DERIVED FROM DMRB LA104 TABLE 3.2N).

Value (Sensitivity) of Receptor / Resource	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution e.g. elements of a WHS that convey OUV
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution e.g. Grade I and II* buildings; Scheduled Monuments
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution e.g. Grade II buildings
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

TABLE 8: SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS MATRIX (DERIVED FROM ICOMOS 2011, 9-10).

		Scale and Severity of Change/Impact				
		No Change	Negligible Change	Minor Change	Moderate Change	Major Change
		Significance of Effect (either adverse or beneficial)				
Value	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

TABLE 9: PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT OF IMPACT (DERIVED FROM DMRB LA104 TABLE 3.4N).

Magnitude of Impact		Typical Description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features, or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features, or elements;
		improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality, or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features, or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features, or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features, or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features, or elements.
No change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features, or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

TABLE 10: SCALES OF IMPACT AS PER THE NPPF, AS RELATED TO TABLE 5.

Scale of Impact		
No Change	*Neutral*	No impact on the heritage asset.
Less than Substantial Harm	*Negligible Adverse*	Where the developments may be visible or audible but would not affect the heritage asset or its setting, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or screening.
	Minor Adverse	Where the development would have an effect on the heritage asset or its setting, but that effect is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or screening from other buildings or vegetation.
	Moderate Adverse	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the sensitivity of the asset and/or proximity. The effect may be ameliorated by screening or mitigation.
Substantial Harm	*Major Adverse*	Where the development would have a severe and unavoidable effect on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity. Screening or mitigation could not ameliorate the effect of the development in these instances.
Total Loss	*Total Loss*	The heritage asset is destroyed.

[1] SSEW 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*.
[2] BGS 2025: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk
[3] SWARCH 2024: *Impact Assessment Methodology v.2.02*.
[4] Landscape Institute 2019: *Visual Representation of Development Proposals. Technical Guidance Note 06/19*. p28. Scottish Natural Heritage 2017: *Visual Representation of Wind Farm: Guidance, version 2.2*. Scottish Natural Heritage. p52.
[5] Palmer, J.F, Vanderheyden, V., Alves, G. & Sismani, G. 2017: 'Best Focal Length to Represent a Landscape View Using a Single-Frame Photograph', ResearchGate DOI:10.14627/537629024.
[6] Hunter & Livingstone 2012: *The Effect of Focal Length on Perceptions of Scale and Depth in Landscape Photographs. Implications of visualisations standards for wind energy developments. Final Report 17 May 2012*. The Highland Council.
[7] Highland Council 2016: *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments*. p10.
[8] Ladenburg, J. & Campbell, K. 2023: 'The Correlation Between Screen Size and Visibility of Renewable Energy Structures in Online Acceptance Studies: The Case of Wind Turbines', *Energy RESEARCH LETTERS* vol.4(3).
[9] CAU 2004: *Goonamarth and Higher Biscovillack, Cornwall: Archaeological assessment*. 2004R058. Also: Exeter Archaeology 2002: *Biscovillack, Gover Valley, St Austell, Cornwall: archaeological and historic landscape assessment*. Exeter.
[10] GSB Prospection 2004: *Biscovillack, Cornwall*. Cited in CAU 2004: *Goonamarth and Higher Biscovillack, Cornwall: Archaeolgoical Assessment, p27*
[11] CAU 2004: *Goonamarth and Higher Biscovillack, Cornwall: Archaeolgoical Assessment, p29*
[12] Ibid
[13] Miles, H. 1975: 'Barrows on the St Austell Granite, Cornwall', *Cornish Archaeology* 14, 50-57.
[14] CAU 2002: *Goonvean Wind Farm: An Archaeological Assessment*. 2002R079.
[15] E.g. CAU 1991: *The Archaeology of the St Austell China-Clay Area: An Archaeological and Historical Assessment*. 1991R011.
[16] E.g. SWARCH 2023: *Land at Goonamarth Farm, St Mewan, Cornwall: Results of a Heritage Impact Assessment*. Report 231018.
[17] English Heritage 2008: *Conservation Principles*.
[18] Historic England 2017: *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*.
[19] Historic England 2019: *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*. HEAN 12.
[20] IEMA, IHBC & CIfA 2021: *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*.
[21] Historic England 2017: *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*, p6.
[22] Lysons, S and Lysons D. 1814: *Magna Britannia Volume 3: Cornwall*. London.
[23] Ibid.
[24] GSB Prospection 2004: *Biscovillack, Cornwall*. Cited in CAU 2004: *Goonamarth and Higher Biscovillack, Cornwall: Archaeolgoical Assessment, p27*
[25] CAU 2004: *Goonamarth and Higher Biscovillack, Cornwall: Archaeolgoical Assessment, p29*
[26] Ibid
[27] See: English Heritage 2008: *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. CIfA 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey.* Europae Archaeologiae Consilium/European Archaeological Council 2016: *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider*.
[28] SWARCH 2023: *Land at Goonamarth Farm, St Mewan, Cornwall: Results of a Heritage Impact Assessment*. Report 231018.
[29]https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/reports_CCA/Cornwall%20CCA%2027%20St%20Austell%20or%20Hensbarrow%20China%20Clay%20area.pdf.
[30] See Appendix 1 for how the significance of effect has been determined.