

Maker Heights, Cornwall Conservation Management Plan

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2020R001



Maker Heights, Cornwall

Conservation Management Plan

*'Maker is a pretty place
It looks upon Hamoaze
And on it are some batteries
To guard us from our foes'*

Clerk of Maker Church, 1790

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At CAU the project was managed by Jo Sturgess who co-authored this document with Tamsin Daniel and Charlie Johns (Heritage Specialist), whilst Connor Motley assisted Jo with the walkover survey, gazetteer, maps and illustrations.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Abbreviations

AGLV	Area of Great Landscape Value
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CCC	Cornwall County Council
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
EPL	Evolving Places Ltd
HAA	Heavy anti-aircraft
HAR	Heritage at Risk
HER	Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic England
HPA	Heritage Partnership Agreement
LBC	Listed Building Consent
LCA	Landscape Character Area
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MEE	Mount Edgcumbe Estate
NHLE	National Heritage List Entry
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NMR	National Monuments Record
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
RCT	Rame Conservation Trust
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro
ROC	Royal Observer Corps
SMC	Scheduled Monument Consent
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SWARF	South West Archaeological Research Framework
TNA	The National Archives, Kew
WP	Working Party
WWI	World War One
WWII	World War Two

1 Summary

In June 2019 Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Cornwall Council to produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Maker Heights. The aim of the CMP was to assess the significance of the site and propose a philosophy and strategy for future management, maintenance and repair.

Maker Heights 5 year Vision

The Conservation Management Plan covers a period of five years from 2020 to 2025 by which time the aim is for the existing buildings to be comprehensively repaired and conserved. Sustainable and complementary new uses and activities shall be found that are compatible with both the current educational, community, recreational, artistic and commercial uses operating on site, and the significance of the heritage assets including the contribution made by their setting. The vision is that at the end of the five-year period the buildings will be stabilised and the site capable of paying for itself in terms of on-going maintenance and minor repairs on a day to day basis.

After the five-year tenure of this CMP, an updated or revised CMP will need to be produced to support the long-term sustainable future of the site.

Maker Heights is a former military site, set in a spectacular headland location on the Rame peninsula in the far south east of Cornwall, which played an important role in the defence of Plymouth from the late 18th century. It is a nationally important site containing a relatively unspoilt collection of Listed and Scheduled fortifications and military works including five late 18th century redoubts, a late 18th century barracks block and a World War Two (WWII) heavy anti-aircraft battery. These fortifications are of outstanding significance for their illustration of military engineering and history from the last quarter of the 18th century until the mid-20th century. This is enhanced by their dramatic and largely unaltered setting, and their relationship to the wider group of historical defences surrounding Plymouth. The barracks is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks in the country dating from the late 18th century.

There are multiple ownerships on the site. The freehold of the Barrack Block is in the ownership of the Rame Conservation Trust. The surrounding outbuildings, Redoubt No 2 to the front of the Barrack Block and the campsite overlooking Plymouth Sound are owned by Evolving Places Limited. Rame Conservation Trust also retains a long-term lease from the Mount Edgcumbe Estate for the rest of the site including Redoubts Nos 1, 3, 4 and 5.

In recent years new uses have been found for a number of buildings on the site; rooms in the former barracks are used as studios by an artists' community and by the Patchwork Studio venue; rebuilt Nissen huts are used as an educational field centre, an artist's studio and a café, and a campsite has been created which holds small-scale cultural festivals. The buildings on the site, however, have not had sufficient repair and maintenance and their condition has deteriorated.

As part of the Conservation Management Plan process key issues that have been identified at Maker Heights include: ownership; different visions and opportunities; infrastructure; condition of the buildings; site security; at-risk sites; gaps in existing knowledge; delivering a sustainable future for the site.

Also, key opportunities that have been identified at Maker Heights include: enhancing the site; potential for grant funding; a Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) to facilitate upkeep; assessment of designations, developing an interpretation strategy; and community archaeology projects.

Nineteen conservation management policies have been collated to inform the Vision and assist with the next phases of the sites' evolution. These include an initial joint master-

planning exercise to identify a sustainable and sensitive future for the site; the 'joint master plan' will be a dynamic long-term planning document, connecting different aspects and operations of this complex site, to guide future decision-making.

In addition, based on the understanding and appreciation of significance, issues and opportunities, and linked to the policies of the Maker Heights CMP, 19 prioritised management recommendations have been set out.

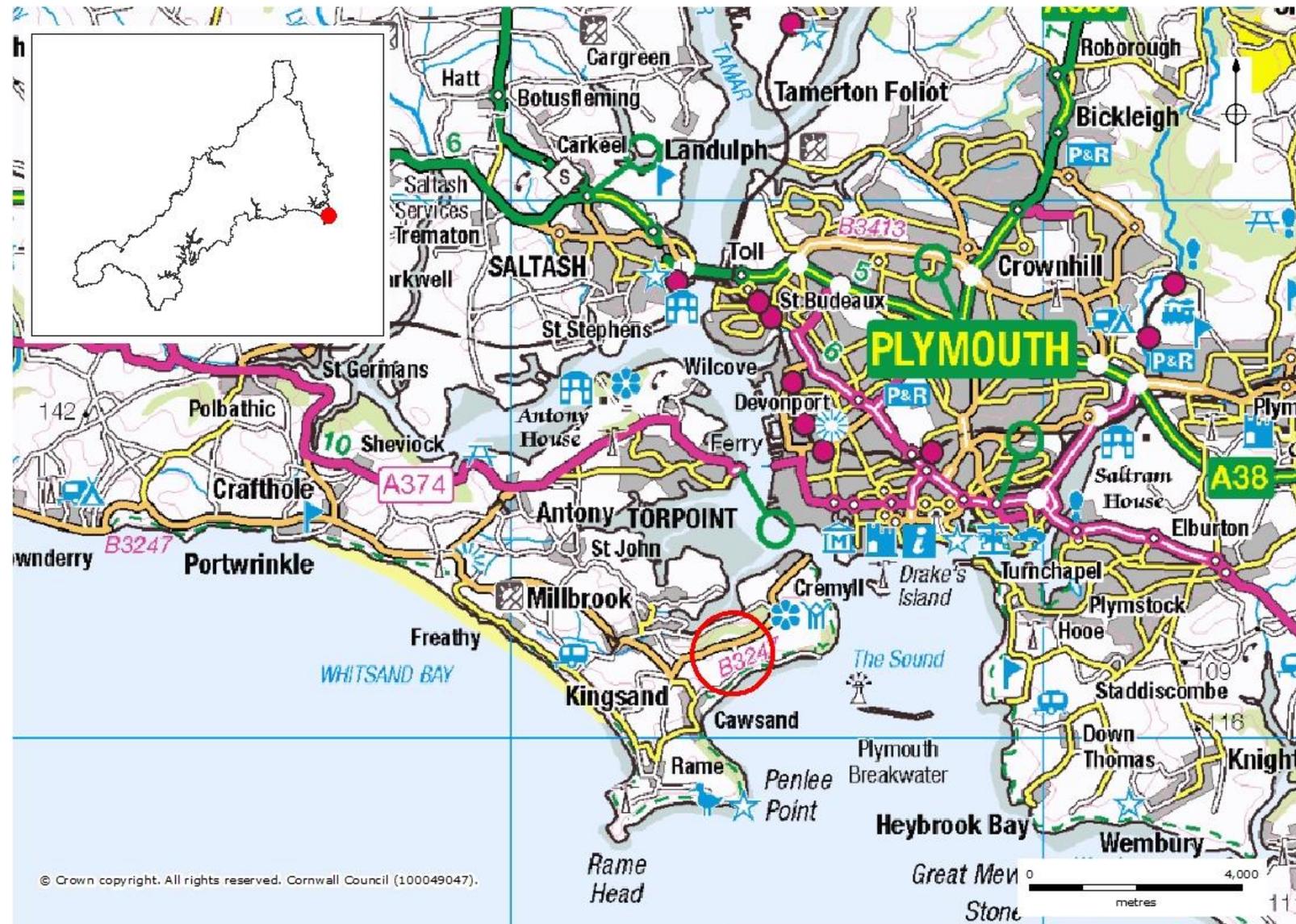


Fig 1 Location map.

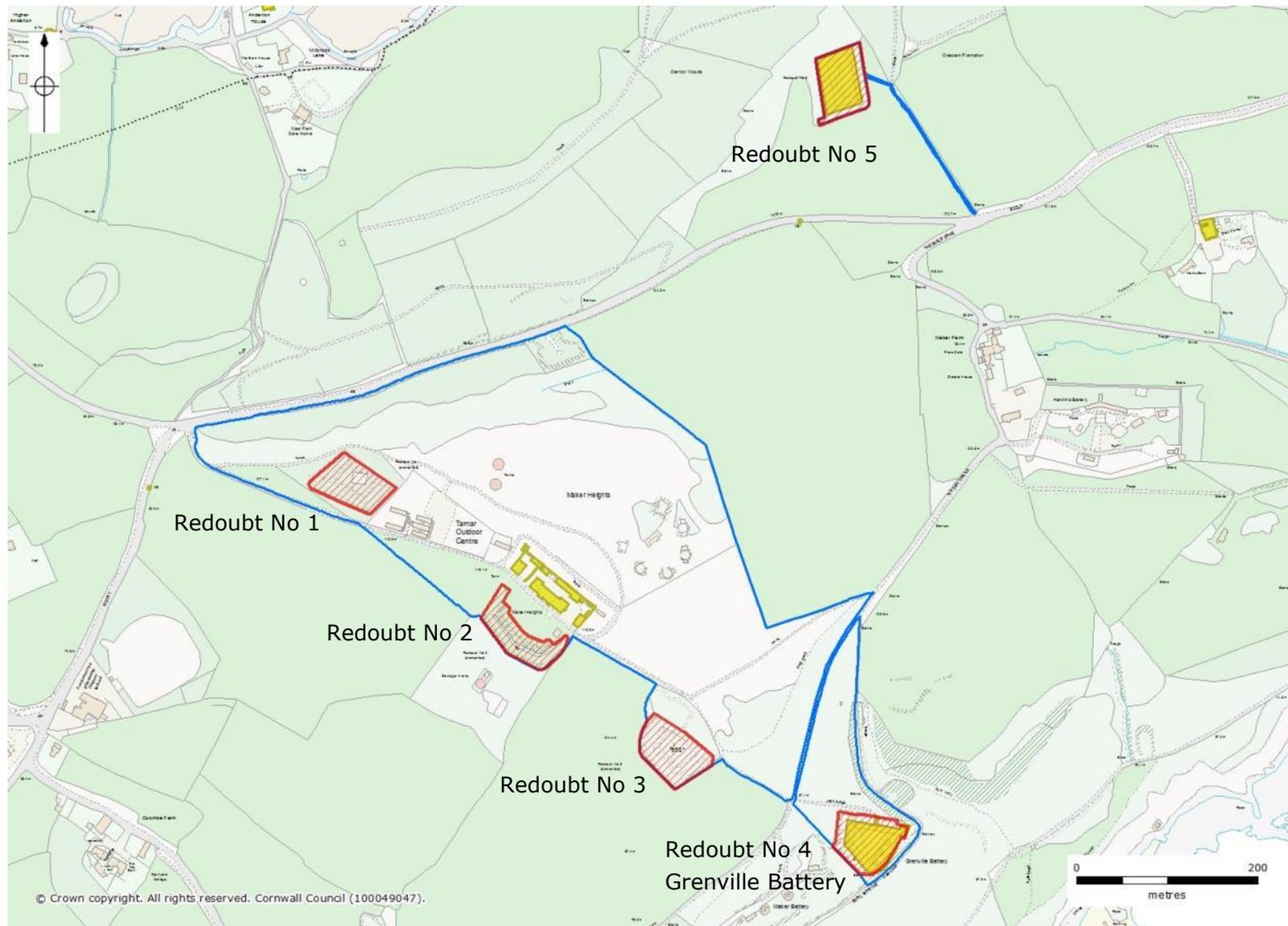


Fig 2 Location map showing CMP study area (blue outline) with Scheduled Monuments (red hatching) and listed buildings (yellow).

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

In May 2019 Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was invited to tender for the production of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Maker Heights, by Andrew Richards, Historic Environment Strategy Officer, Cornwall Council. Confirmation of appointment was received by CAU in June 2019 and a project inception meeting was held at Maker Heights on 16 July 2019. Subsequent Working Party (WP) meetings were held at Maker Heights on 17 September, 22 October and 3 December 2019 at key stages of production of the CMP.

The CMP working party (WP) is comprised of Rame Conservation Trust (RCT) and Evolving Places Ltd (EPL), who have the key ownership and management responsibility at Maker Heights. Historic England (HE) and Cornwall Council (CC) are also part of the WP due to their statutory roles. The Mount Edgcumbe Estate (MEE) were invited to join the working party and were consulted on the draft CMP.

2.2 Site description

Maker Heights is a dramatically situated former military headland site (Figs 1 and 2), covering an area of approximately 24.5 ha, which played an important role in the defence of Plymouth from the late 18th century. It is a nationally important site containing a relatively unspoilt collection of Listed and Scheduled fortifications and military works.

2.3 Ownership

There are multiple ownerships on the site (see Fig 3). The freehold of the Barrack Block (site 28) is in the ownership of the Rame Conservation Trust (RCT). The land immediately surrounding the Barracks block, including the yard (site 29), the ancillary buildings (sites 4a-27) and the parade ground to the front of the Barrack Block (Redoubt No 2, site 4) are owned by Evolving Places Limited (EPL). Rame Conservation Trust also retains a long-term lease from the Mount Edgcumbe Estate (MEE) for the rest of the site including Redoubts Nos 1, 3, 4 and 5, which commenced in 1997.

2.4 Current management and use

In recent years new uses have been found for a number of buildings on the site. Rooms in the former Barrack Block (site 28) are used as studio/workspace for artists and by the Patchwork Studio, the reconstructed Nissen huts (site 3a) are used as an educational field centre, artist's studio and a café/restaurant, and a campsite has been created which holds small-scale cultural festivals. However, the site has not had sufficient repair or maintenance for many decades resulting in the deterioration of the condition of many of its buildings and structures. Some building repairs have recently been undertaken, but there is still significant work needed to address many remaining buildings and structures in order to bring them back to a stable condition.

2.5 Extent of the site

The extent of the area covered by the CMP is defined by the boundary shown on the location map (Fig 2). The boundary of the CMP study area encompasses land which is under the management of RCT and EPL. The management of land outside the CMP study area will also have an effect on the historic assets and their setting within the CMP study area. However, while the management of the areas in the immediately adjoining land parcels cannot be directly influenced by the CMP, it does need to take account of key issues that arise from that relationship.

2.6 Aims and objectives

The CMP aims to set out management programmes, consider sustainable uses for existing buildings and identify potential constraints and opportunities held within the site which will contribute to evolving its long-term sustainable future. This is in response to the range of asset types, the different ownerships and the deteriorating condition of the

buildings and the need to define what is significant on the site and create a management plan.

The CMP Vision is that, through relevant policies and management, the site will be self-sufficient with fully repaired buildings within a five-year period.

This document has been produced in line with relevant planning legislation and local and national policy and guidance (see Appendix 4).

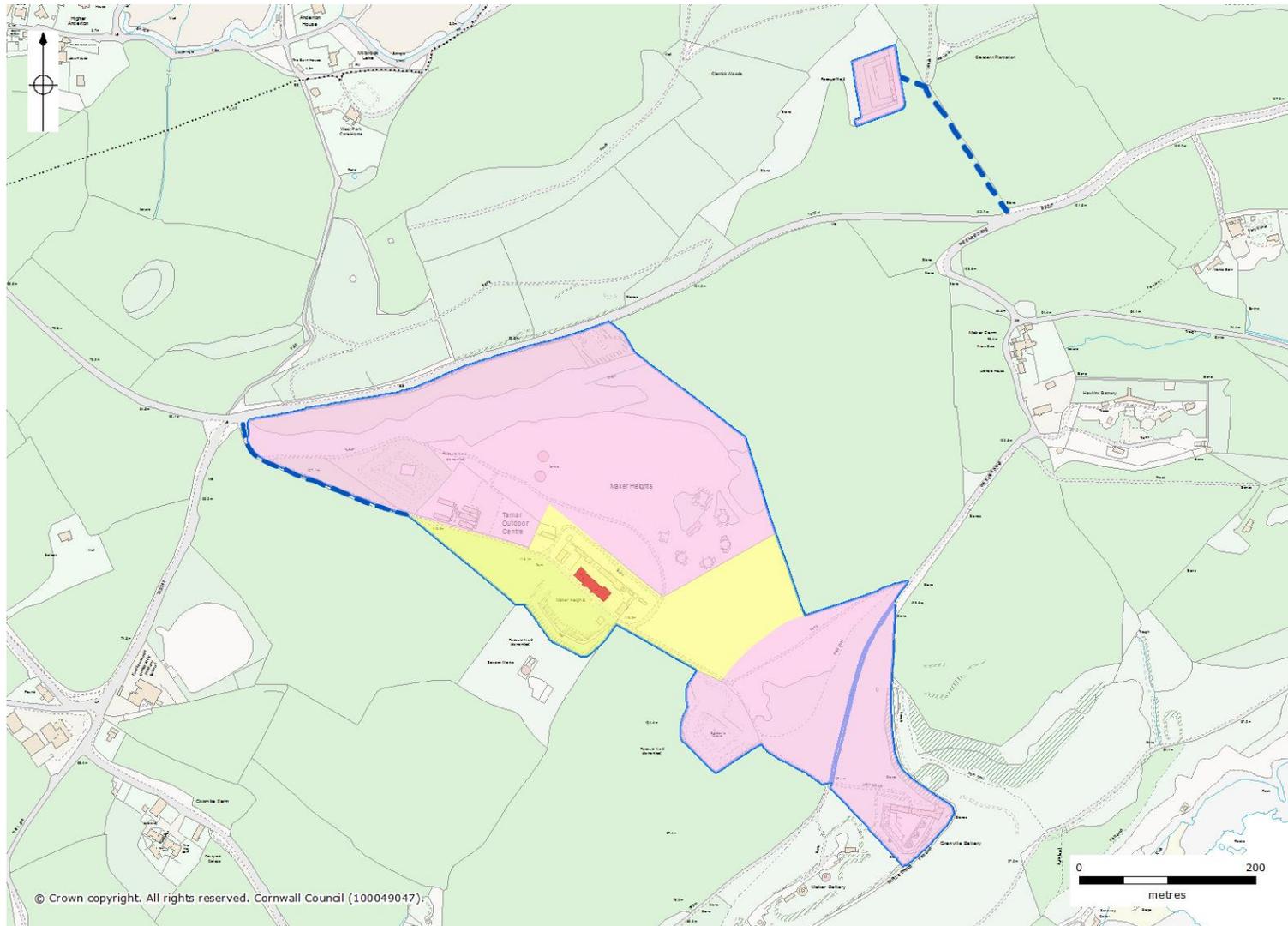


Fig 3 Site map showing ownership: pink = land under lease from the Mount Edgcumbe Estate to Rame Conservation Trust; yellow = land and buildings in freehold of Evolving Places Limited; red = buildings in freehold of Rame Conservation Trust; dashed blue line = tracks owned by Mount Edgcumbe Estate with access rights for RCT and EP.

3 Understanding the place

3.1 Location, setting and geology

Maker Heights is located within the civil parish of Maker-with-Rame on the Rame peninsula in the far south east of Cornwall on the western bank of the river Tamar, south east of the village of Millbrook and north of Kingsand (centred at SX 4351 5140) (Fig 1). It falls within in the local authority area of Cornwall Council and was within the former Caradon District Council area until 2009.

Maker Heights is the highest point of the Rame Peninsula, lying within the CA22 South East Cornwall Plateau Landscape Character Area (LCA) as defined by the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study prepared by Cornwall Council.

Because of its elevated position there are long distance panoramic views from Maker Heights which provide its dramatic setting. These include Cawsand Bay to the south-east, Plymouth Sound to the east (Fig 4) and Millbrook Lake and Hamoaze to the north-east as well views of farmland, rolling hills, woods, Plymouth and Dartmoor beyond.

The underlying geology is mapped as Lower Devonian sandstones, siltstones and slates form shallow hard rock soils with sandy raw soils on marine levels. The coastal zone comprises slate to the west and extensive sandy beaches to the east.



Fig 4 Plymouth Sound from Grenville Battery (photo: CAU).

3.2 Historic Landscape Character

The Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) maps the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the main part of the CMP area as 'Post-medieval Enclosed Land', defined as 'land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons-generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county.'

However, the presence of early medieval field systems (site 40) within the CMP area to the north of the heavy anti-aircraft battery (site 44a-44h) suggests that this land is

Anciently Enclosed Land that was altered in the post-medieval period rather than land which was enclosed from Upland Rough Ground (see Section 4.3.2, below).

Redoubts Nos 2 and 3 (sites 4 and 32) are located in 'Modern Enclosed land', defined as 'mainly Anciently Enclosed Land or Post-Medieval Enclosed Land whose field systems have been substantially altered by large-scale hedge removal in the 20th century. It also includes, however, 20th century intakes from rough ground, woodland and marsh'.

Redoubt No 4/Grenville Battery (site 34) is located in Coastal Rough Ground, defined as 'unenclosed sloping ground beyond enclosed fields but above precipitous cliffs. A narrow band of land (from 50 to 800m wide) running along most stretches of the Cornish coast'. (See historic mapping, Figs 15 and 16 for the landscape character.)

Redoubt No 5 (site 57) is located in 'Medieval Farmland' defined as 'The agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Either medieval or prehistoric origins. This HLC Type has demonstrably high potential for buried archaeological remains.

The Historic Seascape Characterisation (HSC) for this area of the Cornish coast was undertaken by CAU in 2014 (Dudley and Johns 2014).

3.3 Designations

Detailed Listed Building and Scheduled Monument entries for all the designated heritage assets included in the CMP area are included in Appendix 1, their location is shown on Figure 2. In addition, the CMP covers a number of non-designated heritage assets (see Site Gazetteer for all heritage assets).

3.3.1 Scheduled Monuments

The five Scheduled earthworks, the Redoubts, are all described as at High Risk on the Historic England Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register (Historic England 2019):

- Two batteries and part of a third at Maker Heights called **Redoubt No 1, Redoubt No 2 and Redoubt No 3** (CO 832; NHLE 1004254) (sites 1, 4 and 32);
- Battery and Royal Commission fortification called **Grenville Battery** (CO 831; NHLE 1003114) (also listed) (site 34); and
- Battery with Royal Commission fortifications called **Redoubt No 5** at Maker Heights (CO 833; NHLE 1004255) (site 57).

3.3.2 Listed Buildings

There are four separate Listed Buildings at Maker Heights (two Grade II* and two Grade II Listed buildings) all at High Risk on the HAR Register:

- **Barrack Block**, Maker Heights Barracks (Grade II* NHLE 1375582) (site 28);
- **Guard House, Boundary Wall and attached ancillary buildings**, Maker Heights Barracks (Grade II* NHLE 1329099) (sites 5-30);
- **Grenville Battery** (Grade II NHLE 1160076) (also Scheduled) (site 34); and
- **Redoubt, 5** (Grade II NHLE 1140689) (site 57).

It should be noted that in some cases buildings, not designated in their own right, maybe considered as curtilage listed structures. In general, any pre-1948 structure that formed part of the land and was in the curtilage of the principal listed building at the date of listing (or possibly 1 January 1969 for buildings listed before that date - this is not a settled point of law) and is ancillary to the principal building is considered to be part of the listing. Cases of doubt should be explored with the local planning authority. Consideration of whether a building is curtilage listed will not be considered within this document.

3.3.3 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) were brought into being by the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 strengthened the conservation and management of AONBs in partnership with local

authorities. Maker Heights is within the Rame Head section of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): <http://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/ramehead>.

3.3.4 Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)

Rame Head AONB (including Maker Heights) sits within a designated Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV).

3.3.5 Heritage Coast

There are 43 designated Heritage Coasts in England and Wales, covering about one-third of the coastline. Maker Heights forms part of Rame Heritage Coast.

3.4 Relevant Designations outside the area of the Maker Heights CMP

3.4.1 Registered Parks and Gardens

Maker Heights lies in close proximity to Mount Edgcumbe, a Grade I Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000134).

3.4.2 Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are designated by local planning authorities as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They may vary in character, form and size but their designation means that they are all worthy of protection as areas of special integrity and merit. They usually contain buildings which are 'listed' but this is not a prerequisite of designation. Maker Heights lies in close proximity to Kingsand and Cawsand Conservation Areas.

3.4.3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest have been notified for both biological and geological interest. SSSI's in close proximity to Maker Heights include:

- SSSI site name: Kingsand to Sandway Point SSSI AREA: 6.282359.
- SSSI site name: Plymouth Sound Shores and Cliffs SSSI AREA: 44.288178.
- SSSI site name: Rame Head and Whitsand Bay SSSI AREA: 161.061518.
- SSSI site name: St John's Lake SSSI AREA: 266.432762.

3.4.4 Whitsand Bay and Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Part 5) enabled Defra Ministers to designate and protect Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs). These are a type of marine protected area which will exist alongside European marine sites [Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs)], SSSIs and RAMSAR sites to form an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas. Twenty-seven new MCZs were designated in the first tranche in 2013, including Whitsand and Looe Bay, and another 23 in a second tranche in January 2016.

4 History and phasing

4.1 Historiography and past archaeological work

Historically the defences at Plymouth have been less studied than those at Portsmouth but recognition of this led to a series of research works in the early 1990s. The main overview of the fortifications in this area is *The Historic Defences of Plymouth* by Andrew Pye and Freddy Woodward (1996). This publication was the culmination of several years of work including FW Woodward's *Plymouth Defences* in 1990 and then in 1991 the establishment of the Plymouth Defences Survey. This survey, which was principally undertaken by Exeter Archaeology, was commissioned by English Heritage in association with Cornwall County Council (Cornwall Archaeology Unit), Devon County Council and Caradon District Council. Fieldwork was undertaken from 1991 – 1994 and the draft gazetteer was completed in 1995 (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 18).

A rapid archaeological survey of the Rame peninsula was undertaken by the Institute of Cornish Studies (Thomas, ed, 1974), commissioned by the Department of the Environment, in advance of the proposed construction of a power station at Millbrook.

There are a number of popular booklets which feature Maker Heights including '*Rustic Rambles and Military Marches*' produced by Groundwork Plymouth Area (Breslin 1998) and '*Five walks around Mount Edgcumbe and the Rame Peninsula*' (Scolding 2007).

Two papers about the Maker Heights defences have been published in 'Fort' by David Evans (1988 and 1990). He has also published the most detailed account of the Maker Heights defences in the Georgian Group Journal (Evans 1999) as well as an unpublished paper (1970). An article by Bryan Rayden 2017, summarising what is interesting to him personally from the content of Evans 1970 and 1999, has been published on the Rame Peninsula History Group website.

The Barracks Complex is briefly described in 'British Barracks 1600–1914: their architecture and role in society' which contains a redrawn plan of 1845 showing existing and proposed works including the two proposed caponiers at the north-west and south-east corners of the perimeter wall (Douet 1998, fig 70).

In 1999 Keystone Historic Building Consultants, with David Evans, undertook an assessment of the Barrack Complex for the Rame Conservation Trust in connection with the Trust's proposals for the redevelopment of the site (Cox *et al* 1999).

A number of condition surveys have been undertaken of structures, these include: the Barracks and Courtyard Buildings, commissioned by Fluid Architecture Limited (Bailey Partnership 2016a and 2106b) and Redoubt No 5 (Cotswold Archaeology 2019).

Roger J C Thomas has compiled notes on Redoubts Nos 4 and 5 and has drawn a reconstructed plan and elevations for the bridge across the gorge at Redoubt No 5.

A Conservation Statement for Maker Heights, which included an assessment of significance (Appendix 2) was compiled by Oxford Archaeology in October 2016 and a draft Statement of Significance was produced by the Rame Conservation Trust in November 2017 (See Appendix 3).

An illustrated document on the socio-cultural value of music heritage and music culture was written by Dr Lyvinia Elleschild (Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Plymouth) in 2019 (Elleschild 2019).

4.2 Archives

The following archives hold material relating to Maker Heights:

- The National Archive, Kew, holds a good collection of historic plans and documents relating to the defences at Maker Heights, including from the construction of the redoubts in the later 18th century and the addition of batteries in the later 19th century.
- The Plymouth and West Devon Record Office also holds a number of relevant documents although these are largely letters or correspondence from individuals at Maker Heights.

- A large body of information by the Rame Conservation Trust.
- The Box, Plymouth (former Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery) holds the flints recovered by Brent in 1886.
- The Historic England Archive, Swindon. This archive contains deeds, plans and maps, reports and other material produced by Historic England and its predecessors which have been retained in this archive for operational and management purposes.
- The Cornwall Record Office, Kresen Kernow, Redruth. This contains some relevant documents and maps such as the 1730 draft survey of Maker with Rame.
- The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) incorporates its Events Record and Historic Landscape Characterisation mapping, as well as oblique and vertical stereo aerial photographs and ground-based photographs.
- 'Maker Memories' was an award winning project with archival work undertaken with Plymouth and West Devon Records Office and contributions from people of all ages who have had some involvement with the site from 1937 to 2020. The Box, Plymouth, holds the 'Maker Memories' Archive.

4.3 Site history to 1547

4.3.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British (500,000 BC to AD 410)

The Rame Peninsula has enormous archaeological potential, given the recent discovery of the Roman fort at Calstock and the long-standing knowledge of the Iron Age and Roman ports at Mount Batten, Plymouth.

A flint scatter recovered from near the 'old fort' on Maker Heights in the 19th century (site 43) comprised 'almost all the recognised forms of smaller implements such as flints, scrapers, knives, sling bullets etc., with cores and many fractured pieces (Brent 1886, 59). These have since been dated to the Mesolithic period (12,000-6,000 BP): few other coastal finds from this period have been found between Maker Heights and the Helford Estuary, making the south coast of Cornwall a high priority for future research (Berridge and Roberts 1986; Johns et al 2019).

A semi-circular stone bank (site 45) detected during ploughing may be the remains of an Iron Age or Romano-British round (defended settlement enclosure) (Sheppard 1974a, 67). A round is an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement enclosed by a bank and ditch. There is a chance that this site may have prompted the origin of the place-name 'Maker', Cornish *magoer* meaning 'wall, ruins or remains'.

Four metal-detecting finds from the site have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS): a Roman copper alloy finger ring (PAS id 526968); a modern cast of an Iron Age stater (PAS id 516636); a silver Roman coin (PAS id 516637); and a Roman copper alloy brooch (PAS id 516638).

4.3.2 Early medieval and medieval (AD 410–1547)

The settlement of Maker is first recorded in c1000 (Gover 1948, 231). The name is Cornish and contains the element *magoer* meaning 'wall, ruins or remains' (Padel 1985, 156).

The HER records the remains of possible early medieval field systems (site 40) to the north-west and north-east of the heavy anti-aircraft battery; these are visible on 1946 RAF air photos and were plotted by the National Mapping Programme (NMP).

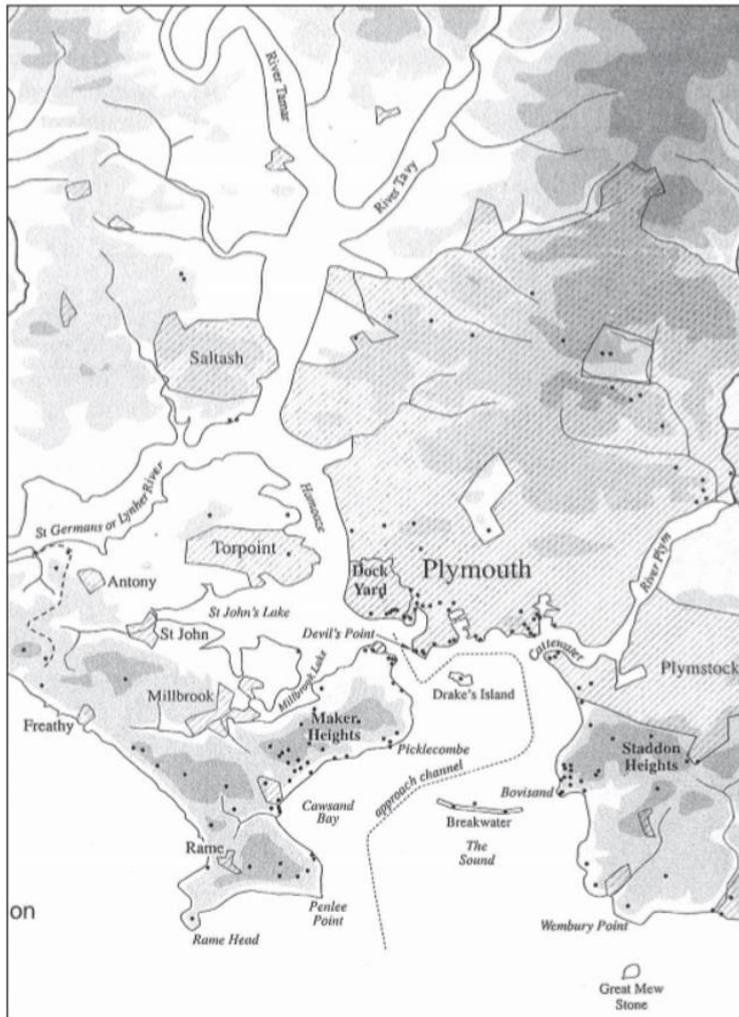


Fig 6 The topography of Plymouth and the surrounding area. Sites of fortification are shown as black dots (from Pye and Woodward 1996).

4.4.3 Fortification of Maker Heights in the later 18th century

The defences at Maker Heights were constructed as part of a great network of structures which was gradually erected and expanded to protect the Royal Navy dockyard which was first established in 1690. The site chosen was in the deep water provided by the Hamoaze to the west of Plymouth rather than in the existing, but shallower anchorage of the Cattewater (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 20).

The site was strategically important because the classic method of assaulting a dockyard was not by bombardment from the sea but attack on the landward side by a force disembarked some distance away. Plymouth Dock and its Ordnance Yard were defended on the eastern side by a bastioned trace but were vulnerable to bombardment by an enemy landing at Cawsand on the Cornish side of the Tamar. In August 1770 Lt Col Roy, then surveyor-general of the coasts for the Board of Ordnance noted that Maker Heights entirely commanded the Dockyard and should be secured (Evans 1999, 44–5).

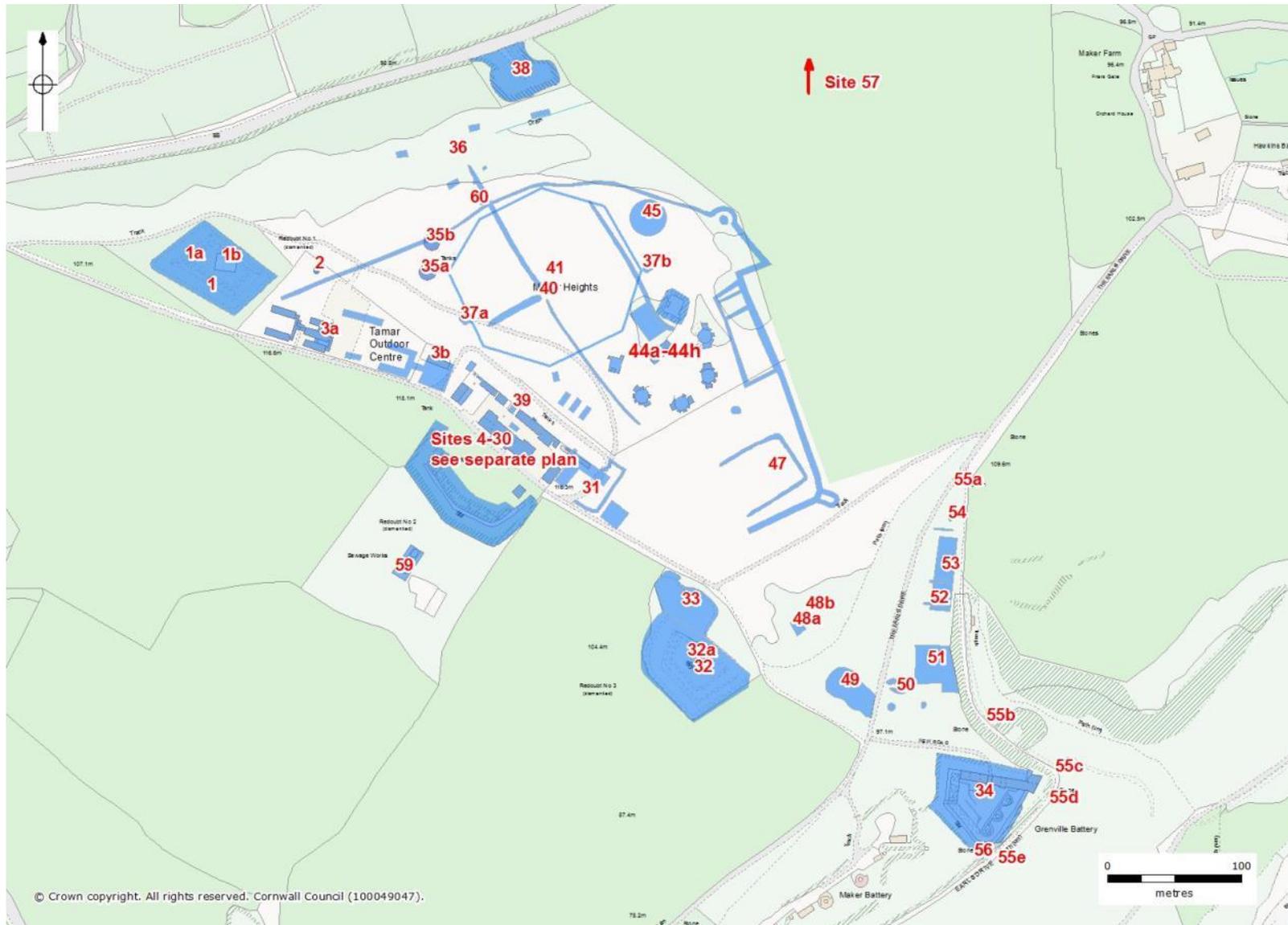


Fig 7 Map showing gazetted site locations.



Fig 8 Map showing gazetteer site locations around the Barracks complex.

After the outbreak of the American War of Independence in 1775 attention turned again to the strategic importance of Maker Heights. Batteries had already been built on the south side of Barnpool and at Kingsand, from which the Amherst Battery could cover the beaches at Cawsand. During the war a large fort called Bulwarks was built on the spur at Cawsand which commands the bay and the valleys leading from the beach. A redoubt on the hill at Cremyll, where the obelisk now stands, covered the beach there with its associated musketry lines. Regiments of foot and militia were already encamped on the Heights when, in August 1779, a Franco-Spanish invasion fleet anchored in Cawsand Bay. Although the fleet withdrew without attacking, three or four regiments of foot and militia were stationed on the Heights for each of the next three summers and it was they who built the five new earthwork redoubts on the Heights (Woodward 1990, 13). To support these troops a redoubt and a musketry position were built covering the landing place at Cremyll from which they would have to withdraw to the Dockyard if they were driven off the heights (Woodward 1998, 21).

The inspiration for these and other improvements to the defences was the survey carried out by Lt-Col Matthew Dixon, Royal Engineers in 1779. He had recommended a new defensive system based on redoubts to strengthen and cover Dock Lines and ships or hulks anchored to cover the waterways. It was Lt-Col Dixon who was responsible for strengthening the defences of Cawsand Bay and Maker Heights (Woodward 1990, 13). The earthwork redoubts thrown up after 1779 were four-sided and irregular in shape because it was necessary to adapt them to the uneven ground on Maker Heights (Woodward 1998, 27). The original line of redoubts was hidden from view but spanned the entire ridge of Maker Heights. The defence ran south-east to north-west, with redoubts along its course which would not have been seen from the sea, the bay, or the steep valley below. The redoubts were designed to protect the land in front and between them and were manned by soldiers who could go out and cut off an invasion in the valley below at its narrow point.

During the next ten years the defences on Maker Heights were improved by rebuilding the two redoubts on either flank, known as No 4 (overlooking the sea) and No 5 (covering the road from Millbrook to Cremyll, and from Cawsand via Four Lanes End), with stone revetments (Woodward 1990, 14). A proposal by the Duke of Richmond, then Master-General of the Ordnance, to build two large forts, one on Maker Heights and one near Antony, was defeated in Parliament by the casting vote of the Speaker in 1786 (Woodward 1998, 21). Various slightly later plans survive in the National Archives from 1781-83 detailing much larger proposals for a great bastioned 'star' fort for Maker Heights together with outlying redoubts to replace the temporary redoubts (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 21-2).

In 1783 peace with France was finally concluded and a change in government brought the Duke of Richmond to the office of Master-General of the Ordnance. Richmond was an important figure who pushed for a major investment in the defences of Plymouth and Portsmouth and for widening the lines of fortification around these dockyards. Various plans appear to have continued to be developed for the Star Fort and outlying bastions (e.g., Fig 9; Saunders 1989; Oxford Archaeology 2016, 22-3; Fig 6).

These rectangular redoubts had stone revetted scarps and deep ditches but little provision for self-defence other than a drawbridge and a loop-holed gorge wall. The full proposals for the fort would have been hugely expensive and they were defeated in parliament in 1785-6 although plans continued to be developed for the rest of the decade. Plans in the National Archives from 1789 show schemes for works to the redoubts and in them there is a mention in the Parliamentary Proceedings for the Lords and Commons from 1790 of works continuing at Maker. There appears to have been questions asked why works at Maker were continuing when the main scheme had been dropped and the response was that the works only covered two redoubts (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 23).

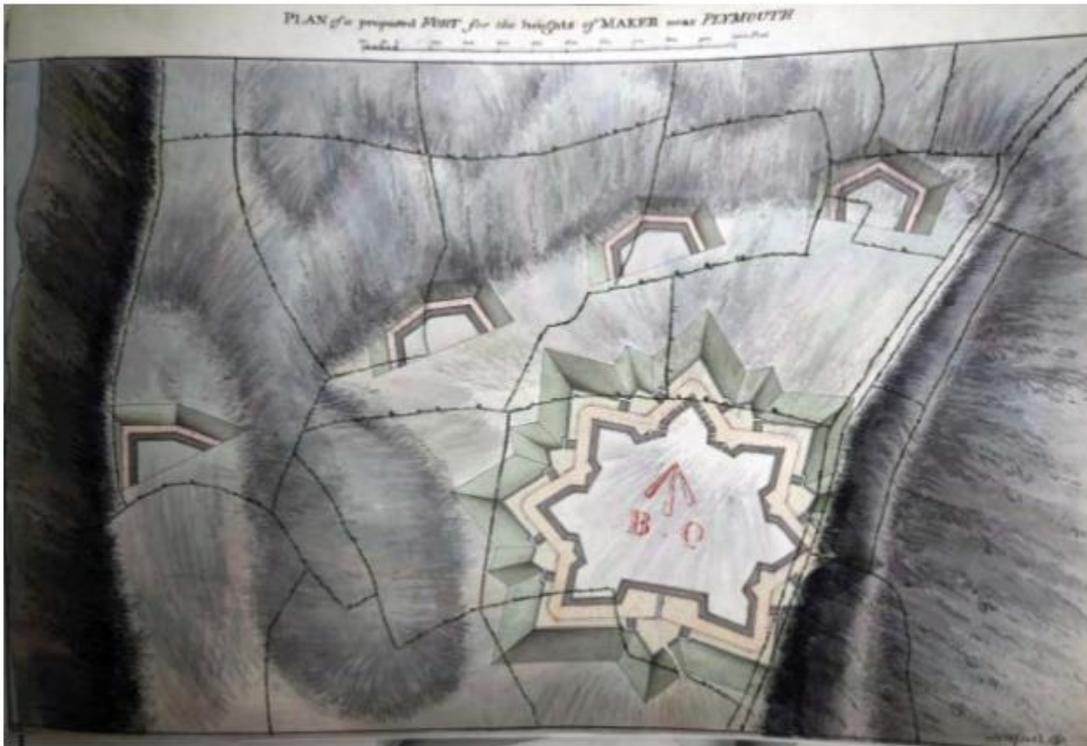


Fig 9 Proposal for a new star fort at Maker, 1782 (MPH 1/382).



Fig 10 Proposals for Maker Heights, 1789, with existing redoubts shown in green (MPH 1/719). This map also shows the wall opposite No 5 which could have screened soldiers from Nos 3 and 4 coming to block the northern route to Cremyll.

The Barracks Complex has previously been thought to have been constructed between 1804 and 1808) (e.g., Pye and Woodward 1999; Oxford Archaeology 2016). However, a note written in the top left hand corner of the 1882 plan of Maker Heights states that 'From the records it appears that these Barracks were built between 1784 and 1787 but the exact year is not known' (WO78/2975), while Evans (1999, 60), provides evidence that the Barracks were built in 1797 and that in February 1800 the Barracks was reported as accommodating 300 men and 50 horses. The Barracks Complex is first shown on a map of proposals for Maker Heights dated 1789 (Fig 10). The construction of the Barracks Complex with its perimeter wall immediately to the rear of Redoubt No 2 meant that the Redoubt and the Barracks formed a self-contained defensible fort.

4.4.4 Nineteenth century additions to the Maker Heights fortifications

During the French Revolutionary wars beginning in 1793, and later the Napoleonic Wars ending in 1815, the defences of Plymouth were progressively improved in detail and a sixth redoubt on Maker Heights was built at Empacombe overlooking St John's Lake (Woodward 1998, 21). Redoubt No 6 was built to directly overlook and protect the 'vittaling' Victualling place for Naval ships — 'The King's Brewhouse' at Southdown.

Following the final defeat of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo in 1815 there followed 40 years of peace and in common with the rest of the military establishment investment in improvements to defences was severely limited (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 24).

There were periods of alarm at French military intentions in 1847 and 1851–2 but these somewhat spurious panics were at least partly spurred by vested interests in the British establishment, and they did not result in major programmes of improvements to the defences in Plymouth. Indeed, during the Crimean War (1853–6) Britain and France were allies (*ibid*, 24).



Fig 11 Detail from the c1840 Tithe map for the parish of Maker.

The study area is recorded as Plot No 466 on the c1840 Tithe Award map for the parish of Maker (Fig 11). In the accompanying Tithe Apportionment entry for plot 466 is: Tenement — Three Corner Park; Landowner — Honourable Board of Ordnance; Occupier — Joseph Pearne; Description — Maker Heights: - Clear Ground 103a. 2r. 10p Batteries 6a 1r. 30; State of Cultivation — Pasture.

The mid-19th century did, however, see the start of a period of rapid military technological development which did bring genuine dangers of the existing defences being rendered obsolete. Much larger guns were being developed and the application of steam power to war ships removed many of the limitations on sailing ships, thus considerably reducing the obstacle that the English Channel had once been to an invading force (*ibid*, 24).

A report on the defences of Plymouth by the Committee of Harbour Defences in September 1844 noted that upon Maker Heights, Redoubts Nos 5 and 6 were said to be in good repair and the dilapidated Nos 1, 2 and 3 were to be 'immediately established in the event of war'. A significant development was that No 4 Redoubt was to be armed as a coast defence battery, eventually with 68-pounder and 10-inch guns (Woodward 1998, 37–8).

An 1845 plan of existing and proposed work at Maker Heights shows two substantial caponiers at the north-west and south-east corners of the barracks perimeter wall (site 30) (Douet 1998, fig 70). In the final event, only a smaller version of the north-west caponier (site 8) was built at the same time as several other buildings in this area, during a phase of expansion to the barracks complex (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

In 1858 the eminent military engineer William Jervois proposed a new barracks for 1000 men at Maker and a battery of field artillery to act as a reserve to defend both the Anthony Line and Cawsand Bay. These proposals were not, however, implemented. The invasion panic of 1859 by France, under Napoleon III, led the Prime Minister Lord Palmerston to establish a major investigation into the state of the nation's defences (The Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom) (Kinross 1994). The report of this commission, in February 1860, recommended a colossal building programme particularly to improve the defence of key installations such as the Royal dockyards (*ibid*, 24).

The report recommended that the largest financial investment should be at Plymouth although the vast projected cost of the overall programme of works meant that 15 of the planned forts at Plymouth were dropped to save money. A ring of 18 new land forts were constructed however to protect Plymouth and Devonport Dockyard as well as six new coastal batteries and numerous other works. In addition, the new forts were armed with powerful new types of guns which had a far greater range than previous weapons (*ibid*, 25).

Many of the new forts were to the north and east of the city, far from Maker Heights but there were also some works on the western defences in Cornwall (Fig 12). These include Scraesdon and Tregantle Forts (which each slightly pre-dated the 1860 commission report) to the west of Maker as well as a smaller fort at Cawsand and a battery at Polhawn. The Royal Commission of 1860 also recommended a new defensible barracks for 300 men at Maker and the repair and strengthening of the existing redoubts. This was not, however, undertaken (*ibid*, 25).

During the 1860s, the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of 5–7 batteries, was based at Plymouth with its headquarters in Granby Barracks, Devonport. Batteries or detachments were stationed at Maker Barracks, Drake's Island and Bovisand (Woodward 1998, 95).

In 1867 it was recommended that a further three 10-inch RMLs (rifled muzzle-loading guns) should be mounted on No 4 Redoubt overlooking Cawsand Bay, this was approved in 1872. In 1877 the Committee revised its approval and recommended instead two of the latest 12.5-inch 38-ton RML guns, although they were not emplaced until 1887. This represented the first move of the rearmament of the coast defences with heavier RML guns, which was not completed until the 1890s (Woodward 1998, 73, 89, 91).

In 1870 Napoleon III was defeated in the Franco-Prussian War and for a time this removed any remaining fear of invasion. The works to arm and complete Palmerston's forts slowed as a result but the continuing rapid pace of military development, together with the growth of Germany's and Italy's navies meant that new programmes of re-armament were soon launched. Works at Maker Heights included the mounting of two 12.5-in RML guns in No 4 Redoubt and then in 1887 a review of coastal defences led to a major programme of improvements. A new position called Maker Battery was established and the two recently mounted guns at No 4 Redoubt were relocated here (*ibid*, 26).

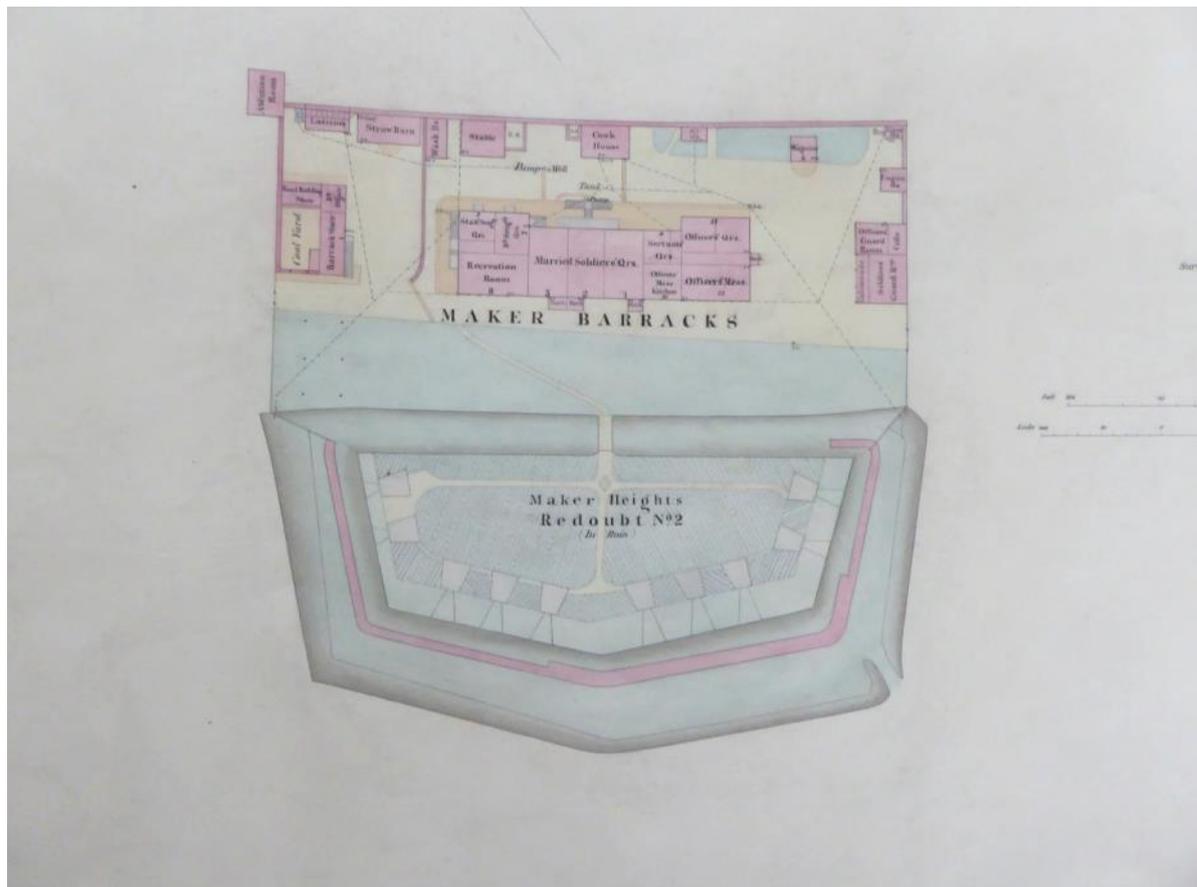


Fig 12 Plan of Barracks and Redoubt No 2 c1865 (National Archives: MPH 1/624/5-6).

In 1887, one of the recommendations of the Stanhope Committee, which was reviewing the defences of the United Kingdom, was the need for quick firing (QF) and machine guns (MG) as part of the defences of the Port. Between 1895 and 1910, 4.7-inch and 4-inch QF guns with interrupted screw breeches were proposed for Grenville and other batteries. Later these early QF guns were replaced by a network of 12-pounder QF guns, which were the standard anti-motor torpedo boat in WWI and at the beginning of WWII. By 1895 pairs of 6-inch breech loading (BL) guns had been replaced at Maker Heights, by 1911, these and the 6-inch guns at Maker Heights were considered superfluous and placed in reserve (Woodward 1990, 35-6).

Hawkins Battery was constructed in 1893 on the north-east side of the Maker group, armed with high-angle 9-inch RML guns to attack enemy ships off Whitsand Bay. Raleigh Battery was constructed at this time, also located to the east of the Maker group, armed with two 10-inch 29 ton BL guns. An improved breech system was used in the 6-inch BL guns emplaced in Maker Battery (as well as elsewhere) between 1900 and 1905. In c1900 there was a Position Finder (PF) station at Maker, this was one of a group of PF stations to provide ranges and bearings to targets via telephone and later by electric dials.



Fig 13 Plan of Barracks 1882 (WO 78/2975).

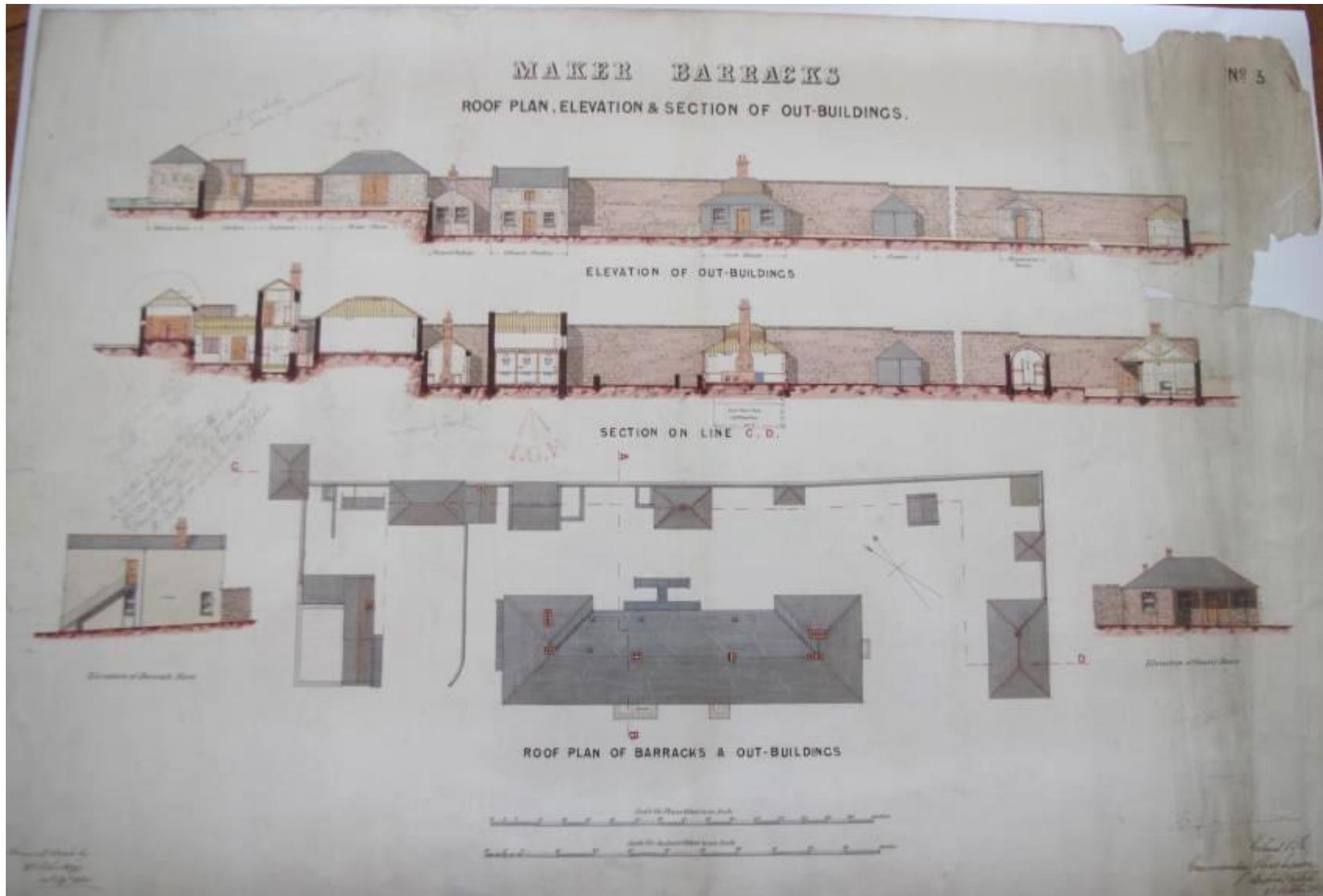


Fig 14 Plan of Barracks Complex 1882 (WO 78/2975).

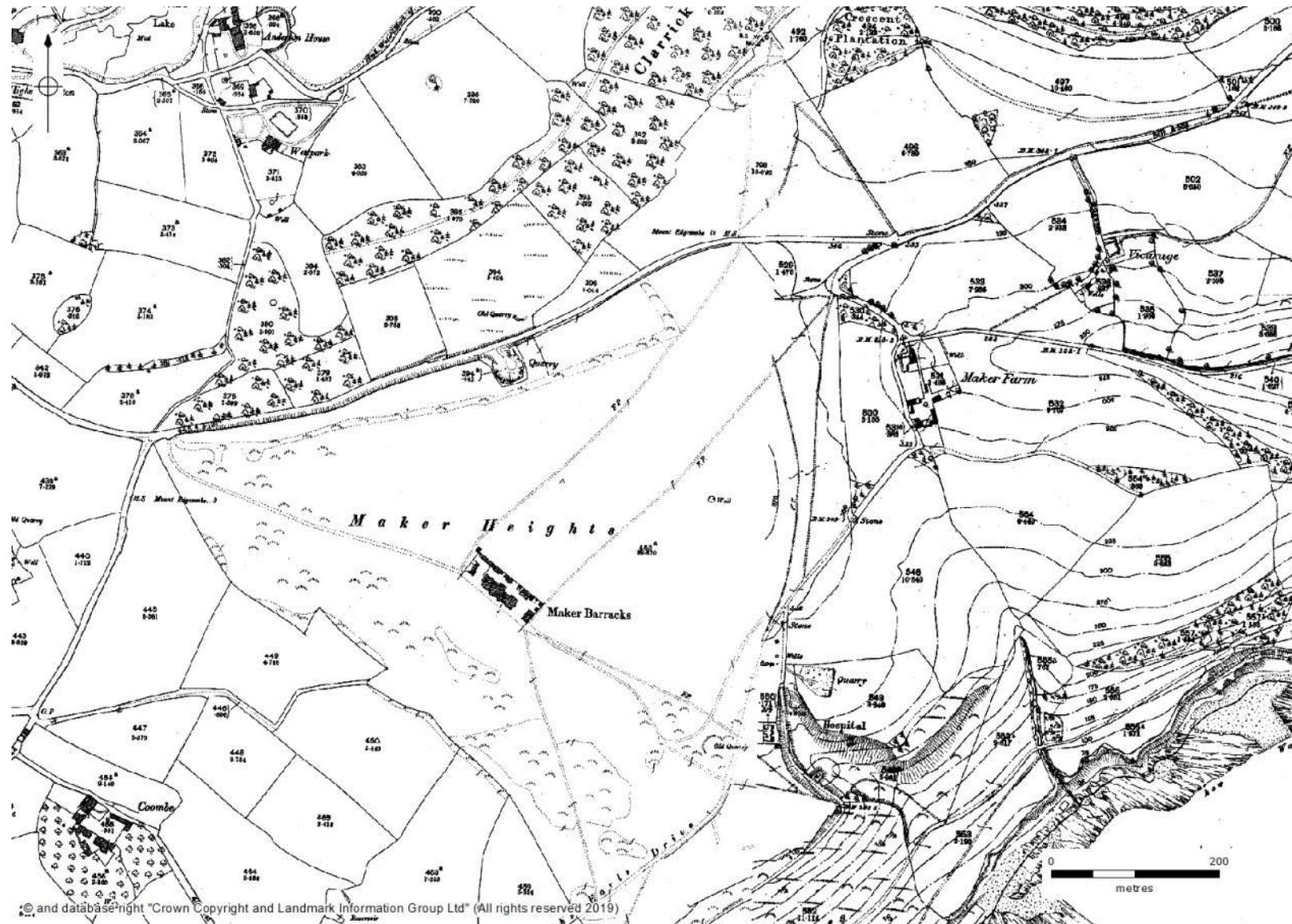


Fig 15 First Edition 1 Inch OS Map c1880.

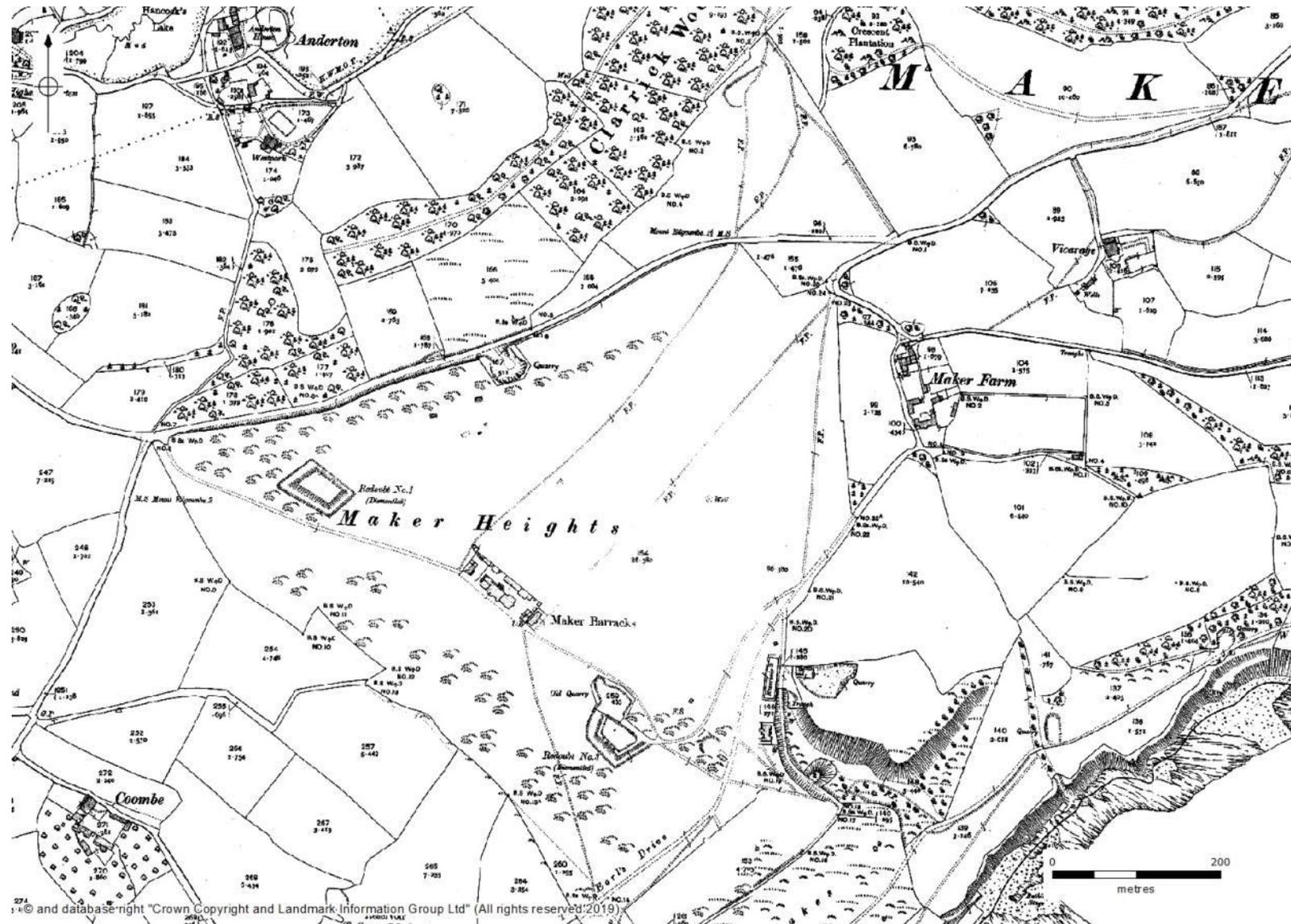


Fig 16 Second Edition 1 Inch OS Map c1907.

4.4.5 Maker Heights in the 20th and 21st centuries

World Wars One and Two

World War Two brought the new threat of attacks from enemy aircraft and full-scale airborne invasion. A ring of heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) batteries was established in a ring around Plymouth to provide defence against high level bombing. This included a battery at Maker which initially had 3.7-in guns and later in the war the number of guns here was increased to six (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 26).

CAU have identified that there was a Gun Laying Radar Platform to the north-west of the HAA Battery, more commonly called a 'GL mat' (site 41). The feature is visible as a faint octagonal outline on the 1946 aerial photograph (Fig 17) and has been outlined on Figure 7. The standard design for the system was an octagonal mat of wire spread over the ground or raised on stilts with a diameter of 65 yards. CAU measured the feature on GIS and it almost exactly fits the measurements, and it has been added it as a new gazetteer entry.

A survey of WWII HAA batteries across the country indicated that since the end of the war 81.4% of the total number of sites constructed had been removed or destroyed; 5.6% of those surveyed were complete or near complete (Anderton 2000). A site retaining a large proportion of its original fabric, such as that at Maker Heights, is therefore a rare survival and is considered to be of National significance.



Fig 17 Aerial photo of Maker Heights 1946 (© English Heritage (NMR) RAF Photography).

Cold War

After WWII the ring of HAA batteries was maintained for several years although at this stage there was no clearly defined potential enemy and the limited strategic planning was still based on the threat from conventional weapons. The Berlin Crisis of 1948 brought into focus the perceived threat from the Soviet Union and in 1949 the Air Council approved a plan for improving the country's air defences. In the early 1950s this evolved into the ROTOR radar system which included the construction of a series of observation posts manned by the Royal Observer Corps (ROC). One such post (a standard Orlit 'B' post) was constructed at Maker Heights in c1951-2 within one of the 18th century redoubts. These posts continued the role of the ROC to spot approaching enemy aircraft and communicating a warning of potential danger, but the facilities were rooted in the

previous conflict rather than those of a war with atomic bombs (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 26).

The dangers of nuclear fallout, spread over a huge area, were only gradually appreciated after the start of the Bikini Atoll atomic bomb tests in 1954 and following this the key focus of civil defence was to provide as much warning as possible, both of an attack and of the subsequent spread of fallout. The existing communication infrastructure of the ROC was ideal for this and it was decided in 1956 to construct a series of buried, radiation-proof ROC monitoring posts, frequently alongside the existing (and already obsolete) Orlic posts. One such buried post (known as Millbrook) was constructed at Maker, opening in December 1960 (Subbrit.org) adjacent to the Orlic 'B' post (*ibid*, 27).

The underground posts were constructed across the country in a remarkable grid of over 1500 structures with each post c8 miles apart from the adjacent one. The posts would have been staffed by volunteers and their function would have been to monitor blast and fallout in the aftermath of a nuclear attack. Many of these monitoring posts were abandoned in 1968 although the Millbrook Post at Maker remained functional until September 1991 at the end of the Cold War (*ibid*, 27).

Children's camps at Maker Heights

At some time during the 1920s the Maker Barracks began to be used as a children's camp (Maker Camp). This idea was initially supported by Lady Astor to give children and young people in Plymouth, especially those experiencing social deprivation a holiday. This closed at the end of the 1930s, when the heavy anti-aircraft battery and some ancillary buildings were constructed but returned again after WWII at which time boys stayed in the older Maker Barrack Block and girls stayed in the Nissen huts (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 28).

Maker Camp was disbanded in the 1980s and at that time the Nissen huts were dismantled. There then appears to have been a period when Maker Heights had very little (if any) use. Photographs available on the internet taken in 1999 show the barracks buildings boarded up and apparently disused and it appears from the photos that the area of Nissen huts was also derelict (*ibid*, 28).

Recent history

Maker Heights has been used as a camp site since the 1960s. It is valued for its exposed nature and the dramatic views in all directions. There is an extant Certificate of Lawfulness for Existing Use, for use of the land as a campsite for tents, campervans and touring caravans (planning reference PA14/07209), which covers land parcels G, F, and part of H and L (see below section 11.2, Fig 30).

The Rame Conservation Trust was set up in 1997 to stop private development of the site. They planned to use it as an educational resource, an Environmental Field Centre, working across the whole of the Rame peninsula. The Trust started small-scale events/activities to try to generate funds for the repair of the buildings. In the rebuilt Nissen huts, Point Europa and Maker Junction housed educational, volunteer and training groups from this country and overseas, and first developed the catering facility. Subsequently Maker Heights flourished as a venue for music, workshops, studios and music festivals. This was supported by and involved all the communities on the peninsula as well as the wider area and fostered its own folklore. Like the earlier phase of Maker Camp, this rich heritage has been encapsulated by the award-winning community project 'Maker Memories' which captures the 'zeitgeist' of the site for the community.

The site continues to be a music and art hub for the community until the present day. A number of successful ventures are based at the Barrack Block, for example Patchwork Studios, a performance space and recording studios, and Soleil Store, an ethical fashion brand. There is a Certificate of Lawful Development of Existing Use for The Random Arms and Energy Room as a bar, music venue, arts education workshop space, a venue for private parties, birthdays and weddings with associated access, outside seating and car parking (planning reference PA17/12219) which is still extant although the venue was closed in 2016. There is also permission for Retrospective use of the main Barrack Block for workshops, art and music studios and recording space and for part of the Nissen huts to cafe (A3 use) (no longer only for educational use) (planning reference PA18/03970).

5 Statement of Significance

5.1 Basis for assessment of Significance

'Significance' is 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting' (NPPF 2019 — See Appendix 7).

5.1.1 Cultural heritage value

Significance means the sum of the cultural heritage values of a place as set out in Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' (English Heritage 2008). Cultural heritage value has many aspects, including:

- Evidential value (includes archaeological value) — the potential of a place to yield primary information about past human activity. This means that there is potential, but its full extent is not yet known, e.g., below-ground archaeology before it is excavated. Once excavated it becomes historic, as we know what it can tell us about the past. In a building, an example might be when there is potential to uncover a blocked doorway hidden by plaster. Once discovered it would become historic.
- Historical value — the ways in which it can provide direct links to past people, events and aspects of life. This can be broken down into 'illustrative' and 'associative value.' Historic is an example of how the site works and what that tells us about the time, e.g., Maker Heights holds historic illustrative value due to it having examples of late 18th century Redoubts and historic associative value due to connections to Lady Astor.
- Aesthetic value (includes architectural value) — the ways in which people respond to a place through sensory and intellectual experience of it. This can be designed or fortuitous – the outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time.
- Communal value — the meanings of a place for the people who identify with it, and communities for whom it is part of their collective memory. Tends to be a more recent history rather than historic e.g., recent social history and current art connections etc.

In addition, the historic environment is a cultural heritage resource shared by communities characterised not just by geographical location but also by common interests and values. As such, emphasis may be placed upon important consequential benefits or potential, for example as an educational, recreational, or economic resource, which the historic environment provides.

The seamlessly linked cultural and natural strands of the historic environment are a vital part of everyone's heritage, held in stewardship for the benefit of future generations.

5.1.2 Setting

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

Historic England (2017) has published good practice advice on the setting of heritage assets which provides guidance on setting and development management, including assessment of the implications of development proposals on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets (see Appendix 7).

5.1.3 Natural environmental value

In developing their approach to the site, the RCT has also chosen to recognise the cultural values identified in Historic England's Conservation Principles and add to these a fifth heritage value: natural environmental value.

Natural history is the foremost component of human history; the two are inextricably linked and interwoven through time. Nowadays, the quality of our natural surroundings and healthy functioning of ecosystems are recognised as being essential to human survival and well-being.

Heritage sites have a wealth of man-made structures and natural living systems and are especially rich where the two systems overlap. Such places are becoming increasingly rare and are, therefore, increasingly valued; and they offer many valuable learning opportunities to stakeholders and visitors alike.

The basis for assessing significance enables consideration of the varying degrees of significance of different elements of the site. By identifying those elements which are vital to its significance and so must not be lost or compromised, we are able to identify elements which are of lesser value, and elements which have little value or detract from the significance of the site.

5.1.4 Degrees of Significance

The following Statement of Significance builds on the Statement of Significance for Maker Heights produced by Oxford Archaeology (2016) and the draft Statement of Significance produced by RCT in November 2017. These Statements are included as Appendices 2 and 3 in this document.

For consistency the degrees of significance used in Oxford Archaeology's Conservation Statement are also adopted:

- Outstanding Significance: elements of the place which are of key national or international significance, as among the best (or the only surviving example) of an important type of monument, or outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena, or are of very major regional or local significance.
- Considerable Significance: elements which constitute good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally), or have a particular significance through association, although surviving examples may be relatively common on a national scale, or which make major contributions to the overall significance of the monument.
- Moderate Significance: elements which contribute to the character and understanding of the place, or which provide an historical or cultural context for features of individually greater significance.
- Low Significance: elements which are of individually low value in general terms or have little or no significance in promoting understanding or appreciation of the place, without being actually intrusive.
- Uncertain Significance: elements which have potential to be significant (e.g., buried archaeological remains) but where it is not possible to be certain on the evidence currently available.
- Intrusive: items which detract visually from or which obscure understanding of significant elements or values of the place. Recommendations may be made on removal or other methods of mitigation.

5.2 Statement of Significance

The Brief asked for a Statement of Significance covering each element within the identified character areas (e.g., ecology; landscape; archaeology) and a Statement of Significance based on these covering the site following the methodology set out in Historic England's publication 'Conservation Principles, Policies & Guidance' (English Heritage 2008).

5.2.1 Buried archaeology

The Rame Peninsula holds enormous archaeological potential. The Mesolithic finds are a rare discovery, few other coastal finds from this period have been recorded on the south coast of Cornwall, between the Tamar and the Helford River (See section 4.3.1). This indicates that there could be potential further evidence related to the occupation of the peninsula during this period and later prehistory.

The possible Iron/Age Romano British round (site 45) observed during ploughing may contain the remains of houses and material culture as well as evidence for modification over a long period of time. There are also opportunities to better understand the interaction that the Rame Peninsula had with its surroundings, including the well-established Iron Age and Roman Port at Mount Batten, Plymouth and the wider area following the recent discovery of the Roman Villa at Calstock.

In respect of the early medieval to pre-1730 period, the surviving field system (site 40, Fig 18), surviving remains and potential preserved palaeoenvironmental evidence can contribute to our knowledge of early land use (4.3.2 and 4.4.1). While below ground remains may also help us to understand the military activity on Maker Heights including the original defensive position during the late 18th century as well as the temporary buildings put up during its occupation in WWI and WWII (4.4.2 – 4.4.5).

Consequently, the buried archaeological remains within the site offer enormous potential to furthering our understanding of the early history of Rame Peninsula as well as further understanding of the development and evolution of the military occupation of the site. It is therefore of outstanding significance.

5.2.2 Built Heritage

The historic defences of Plymouth

A major network of defences was constructed and evolved to provide protection to the major naval dockyards at Plymouth (4.4.2). During the War of Independence (circa 1770), Maker Heights was identified for its strategic importance as a location by which enemy forces from the continent could land in Cawsand Bay and bombard the dockyard at Plymouth from the peninsula. The first defensive positions were established in c1779 consisting of a line of urgently thrown up earthwork redoubts that spanned the entire Maker Heights ridge (sites 1, 4, 32, 34, 57, Fig 19).

Maker Heights contributes to outstanding national heritage significance held by the historic defences around Plymouth. The defences illustrate the evolution and development in fortification design from the 16th century to the mid-20th century. They represent almost all the major types of fortification constructed in Great Britain during periods of conflict.

The Redoubts

The Redoubts are connected to the wider historical events of the American War of Independence and they are the surviving vestiges of the second largest group of defences to be proposed in England in modern times. They help illustrate the evolution of coastal defensive structures in the later 18th century particularly in the innovative use of detached works which represented a move away from the traditional bastion form of defence. The construction of these Redoubts on Maker Heights was the first occasion in Great Britain that fortifications were placed well beyond the immediate confines of a dockyard, in order to prevent its investment and bombardment at long range.

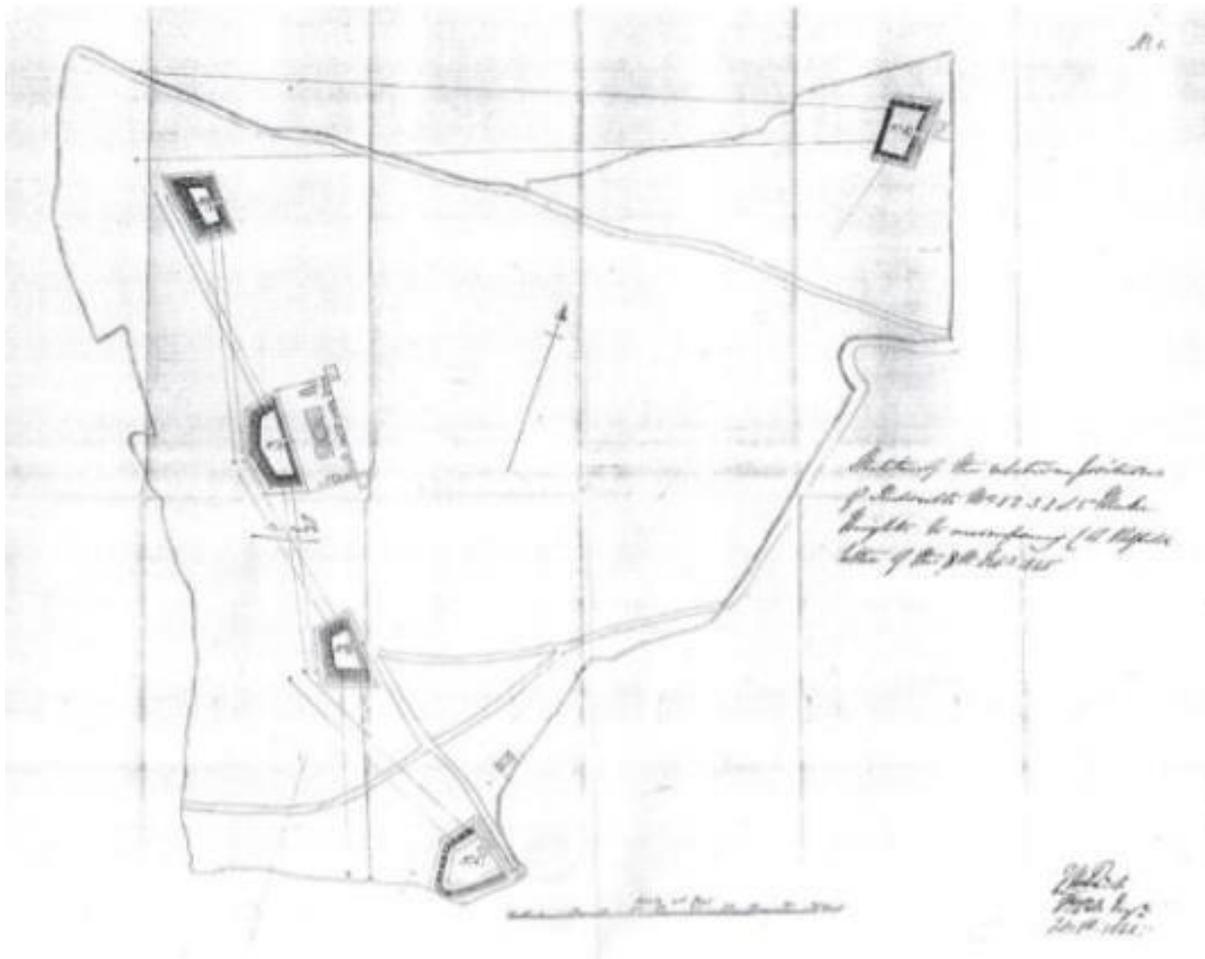


Fig 18 Survey of Redoubts Nos 1-5 showing mutually supporting lines of fire – No 5 had a clear field of fire down and across the open shallow valley towards Foulanesend to its west, and south – while Nos 3 and 4 fired across the open valley leading up from Kingsand. The routes by which soldiers from Nos 3 and 4 would have marched NE to regroup opposite no 5 and protect the Cremyll road from there are also shown. Note that the Barracks Complex is shown with two caponiers but only the north-west one was built (The National Archives, WO 55/805).

In addition, the Maker Heights Redoubts are said to have been the inspiration for the Lines of Torres Vedras – lines of forts and other military defences built to defend Lisbon during the Peninsular War (1807-14) on the orders of Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Wellington and used to stop Marshal Masséna's 1810 offensive (Fig 19).

The Maker Heights Redoubts are a rare reminder of the response to the American War of Independence. Furthermore, they were the first line of detached works to be built in England since the Civil War as well as being the second largest group of defences proposed in modern times. During the 18th century, their evolution reflects the strategic improvements made to the site as the defensive position became more established as well as reflecting the change and development in military technology.

The Redoubts complex remains significantly intact in terms of fabric and is understood to be the inspiration for the Lines of Torres Vedras.

Their setting shows clear evidence of how the defensive strategy was planned, using the wider landscape and a network of features starting at the western cliffs and continuing along the route to Cremyll to inform the tactical manoeuvres within the area.



Fig 20 Looking south west from Redoubt No 3 towards Cawsand (photo: CAU).



Fig 21 Plans of Ordnance Land 1808 showing Redoubts Nos. 1—4 and the Barracks Complex (National Archives Ref MPH 1/677).

The Barracks Complex

Built in the late 18th/ early 19th century, the Barrack contained many of the feature typically associated with this type of development (see Fig 13 and 14). The construction of the Barracks Complex with its perimeter wall immediately to the rear of Redoubt No 2 meant that the Redoubt and the Barracks formed a self-contained defensible fort.

The Barracks formed the communications centre for the group of redoubts reinforcing the vital links between the Redoubts as the single defensive feature they were designed to be. The original setting of Redoubt No 2 and the Barracks Complex remains largely unaltered, which contributes greatly to their historic significance.

Furthermore, the site housed 300 men during this period, and therefore it holds significance not only as a military complex but through the historical value of the men who were garrisoned there.

The Maker Heights Barracks Complex is the most complete and unaltered example in England of a small garrison barracks from the late 18th century. It is of a typical though now rare 18th century plan, in which officers and men shared the same range and includes a comprehensive range of ancillary support buildings within a defensible site. It is a relatively early example of this form of complex, suggested to be earlier than originally considered. Its setting within the centre of the redoubt defence gives it a central role reinforcing the vital link within the function of the site as a single line of defence. Its juxtaposition with Redoubt No 2 remains largely unspoilt. It is of outstanding significance.



Fig 22 The Barrack Block, viewed from the south west (photo: CAU).

Late 19th century batteries

The later 1880s and 1890s was an important phase in the development of Maker Heights. It was during this period that a number of improvements were made to the complex including the addition of several new batteries (including Raleigh, Maker, Hawkins and Grenville). These improvements were in response to the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) and then later on in response to concerns raised regarding the growth in the Navies of Germany and Italy. Grenville is a notable example of the influence on technology as it was originally built to accommodate use of 38 ton 12.5-inch Rifle Muzzle Loading (RML) guns but was later adapted to allow for use of 4.7-inch Quick Fire (QF) guns.

The multi-phased nature of Grenville Battery (No 4 Redoubt) demonstrates the fluid nature of military strategy and technology from the late 18th century to the early 20th century. The construction of the late 19th century Grenville Battery within the late 18th century redoubt is significant, as it marks the transition from the use of heavy RML guns to QF guns that would not be particularly out of place on a modern battlefield. The later alterations also demonstrate the need to provide ever greater levels of protection against the penetrative powers of high-velocity shell fire and the growing sophistication at the turn of the 20th century of coast artillery, fire command, and communications.

Grenville Battery is of outstanding significance.



Fig 23 Looking south west across Grenville Battery (photo: CAU).

Early 20th century and World War One

The site's importance as a military site declined during the early 1900s with Grenville Battery being downgraded to a practise site. However, during WWI guns were placed on the site and the Barrack Block was occupied. Other evidence for this phase includes Building 4a on Redoubt No 2, which retains a strong connection with the barracks block, and the early 20th century War Department boundary markers.

Although the site did decline in its status during the early 20th century, its continued contribution to our understanding of the ongoing military development of Maker Heights has resulted in its being identified as being of moderate significance.

Maker Camp and Lady Astor

The Barrack Block and the wider Maker site also hold importance through their association with Lady Nancy Astor, first female Member of Parliament of Plymouth, who set up a scheme in the 1920s for 'deprived city children' to attend Maker Camp for a school holiday.

The site therefore not only holds high historic value through its association with Astor and its role within the social history of Plymouth but also a high communal value held by the people who stayed at the site during their childhood. This is explored through the Maker Memories Project which records memories of peoples' experiences at Maker Heights. This phase of the site holds considerable significance.



Fig 24 Children at Maker Camp (Plymouth City Archives).

World War Two



Fig 25 HAA gun emplacement (photo: CAU).

A survey of WWII HAA batteries across the country by the RCHME in 2000 indicated that since the end of the war 81.4% of the total number of sites constructed had been removed or destroyed and only 5.6% of those surveyed were complete or near complete. Therefore, a heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) battery with a large proportion of original fabric is a rare survival.

Furthermore, it is a primary source of information about how Plymouth, and Britain as a whole, defended itself against attack and possible invasion from the German forces. The battery is of considerable evidential and historical associative value. The arrangement of the battery with six guns in an arc is unusual and adds to the significance of the site.

As the HAA battery is a well-preserved and is a rare surviving example of Britain's anti-aircraft defences during WWII. It reinforces the continued military importance of Maker Heights in WWII as part of the national defensive response and is another phase in the evolution of Maker Heights as an important military site. Consequently, the HAA battery at Maker Heights is of outstanding significance.

The site also retains other surviving elements from WWII including the single remaining original Nissen hut. It holds considerable significance as the only survivor of the WWII Nissen huts and has communal value because of its association with Maker Camp. Other WWII structures include the two fuel/water tanks to the north of the HAA battery (35a and 35b) and the sewage tank below Redoubt No 2 (site 59).

Cold War structures

The two 1950s Cold War structures within Redoubt No 1, the Orlit post (site 1a) and the underground Royal Observer Corps (ROC) bunker (site 1b), extend the military use of Maker Heights beyond WWII and this enhances the overall significance of the site. They have considerable evidential value as these structures have not yet been widely researched and therefore surviving examples hold the potential for informing future studies. They also have a wider group value as they form part of the collection of defensive structures at Maker Heights and they illustrate the continued military use of the site into the post-war period.

A not widely understood building type from a particularly significant period that presents a marked change in the approach to military engagement during the 20th century, the Cold War observation post and bunker at Redoubt No 1 are of considerable significance.

Recent history

For the last 20 years or so, Maker has been recognised as a source of inspiration for creative practitioners, forming an invaluable place for creative endeavours and community-powered events. The events are numerous in number and varied in scope taking a number of different forms from the Patchwork Studio today back to Point Europa and Maker Junction, providing training and volunteering holidays for people from England and abroad in the Nissen huts, the Sunshine Festival and the thriving Random Arms and Energy Rooms of the past (held in the Bread and Meat store and The Gun Shed) as well as Maker Tapes Volume One and Two. It is important to recognise the cohesive social function that the site has played in the last 20 years to the local communities (Millbrook, Cawsand, Kingsand) as well as further afield. Its rich and varied music and arts contributes to the cultural distinctiveness of the site and its recognition as a cultural centre.

However, Maker Heights has become a special place for to a much broad range of people, who are enchanted by its robust buildings, earthy qualities and distinctive red soils. Whether a walker, a holiday maker staying at the campsite, a visitor to the café, a bird watcher or military history enthusiast, Maker is a memorable place.

Therefore, due to the range of people who have a special connection with this important site, the place holds significant communal value. As a result, its recent history holds considerable significance.

5.2.3 Landscape and setting

Due to the estuaries and the local topography, there has been no urban encroachment from Plymouth, despite the heart of the city being less than 3km away. The area has also avoided becoming a Cornish tourist hotspot and the peninsula is sometimes described as 'Cornwall's forgotten corner'. The character of the area has altered relatively little since the construction of the various fortifications and this considerably enhances their significance.

The topography of the area gives a range of viewpoints, while this relationship between the redoubts and their surrounding area is particularly important. The wider sensory quality of the site is heightened by its exposed, windswept nature and by the rugged form of some of the structures matching the elements. These aesthetic elements play an important part in the positive relationship people have with the place, which particular respect of the Astor phase, the artist community and the current and future role of the site.

The landscape context and setting of Maker Heights, and particularly the unaltered nature of the surrounding landscape to which the fortifications relate, form part of Cornwall's Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and are of outstanding significance.



Fig 26 Cawsand Bay from the coast path below Grenville Battery (photo: CAU).

5.2.4 Ecology

The ecology of Maker Heights is outside the scope of this CMP, under-recorded and not yet fully understood. Ecological surveys of the site are essential to inform future management and a more detailed understanding of species, plant communities, habitats or potential habitats. The Rame Conservation Trust is beginning this process in conjunction with Cornwall Wildlife Trust. The close proximity of SSSI's and County Wildlife Sites to Maker Heights indicates that it is likely to be of high environmental value. In current scientific parlance, Maker Heights is rich in natural capital and has high potential to provide ecosystem services. Ecological surveys will then go on to generate sound management plans for true sustainability and natural growth.

Although ecology lies outside the scope of the CMP, it is recognised as contributing to this important site.



Fig 27 Part of the campsite with Maker church in the distance (photo: CAU).

5.2.5 Assessment of Overall Significance

The evidential, historical, aesthetic, communal and natural environmental values of Maker Heights are high, and the sum total of Heritage Values at the site indicates that the overall significance of Maker Heights is Outstanding.

The group of fortifications at Maker Heights are of outstanding significance for the evidential value that they hold and for their illustration of military engineering and history from the last quarter of the 18th century until the late 20th century, constructed in response to important national and international events. This is considerably enhanced by their dramatic position, unspoilt setting and their relationship to the wider group of historical defences surrounding Plymouth. The Barracks Complex at Maker is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks in the country dating from the late 18th century. The importance of the fortification is recognised by the designations of the Redoubts and Barracks Complex as Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.

The geographical location of Maker Heights, affording sightlines between the historical defences, creates dramatic views so that aesthetic and experiential values at the site are high. The outstanding aesthetic value of Maker Heights is reflected by its AONB status.

Maker Heights is unusual amongst heritage sites in having high communal value. It is highly valued by the local community (community of place) and has a large and geographically widespread community of attachment, comprising people who have spent significant parts of their lives there. Both natural environmental and archaeological values are high, and the site offers a great deal of potential as an educational and recreational resource.

6 Issues

6.1 Ownership and management

6.1.1 Ownership

The split ownership on site is the result of the sale of part of the freehold by the RCT to EPL in 2014/15 to address a financial burden held by the RCT. Following the sale of the land, the RCT underwent a period of change and a new board of trustees were brought into the charity.

The split management of the site between EPL and the RCT through both their freehold and lease land (Fig 3) is a key issue in establishing a vision for the site for its long-term sustainable future. Issues that will affect the two parties will include infrastructure, compatible uses, management of visitors, facilities, security.

At present there is no collective long-term vision for the site. The objective of the CMP is to reflect the current state of progress and focus on the next five years to provide a basis for a master-planning exercise to agree a shared vision and an action plan for Maker Heights.

6.1.2 Site legacy issues

In the past under various bodies including Cornwall Board of Education, repairs have been made to the buildings using unsympathetic materials and there has been a lack of gaining planning permission, Scheduled Monument or Listed Building consents for works carried out, albeit with good intention.

Lack of clearance and management of vegetation and debris has been an issue but the RCT have taken clear steps to address this with support from HE and grant aid.

Unauthorised occupancy in Redoubt No 4 has been an issue but the RCT have regained possession and are in the process of setting out a phase of works to undertake following recent clearance and vegetation management.

The RCT have also secured additional grant funding from HE to undertake repairs to the Barrack Block.

6.1.3 Site security

Maker Heights is an open site with public access and buildings/structures that are difficult to secure and therefore there will always be a potential issue around vandalism, anti-social behaviour, fly tipping, and the like.

There have been issues in the past with site security including break-ins and illegal occupancy (Fig 28). The RCT have an agreed plan from the police in respect of security for Redoubt No 4/Grenville Battery and under the terms of the most recent grant from HE, security measures will shortly be in place.

In terms of other security such as break-ins, there appears to be fewer issues. The reason for this is likely to be that people feel more ownership on site. With the current activities on site, there are more people around. Further steps have been taken to increase people's sense of ownership and address issues with security.

The RCT are taking incremental steps which include taking care of the grassland, communications, open days, monitoring site security, liaising with the police on site, having the campsite staff and caretakers on site throughout the summer months and tenants in the Barracks all year round. The RCT have submitted a pre-planning application for caretaker's accommodation.



Fig 28 Grenville Battery — illegal occupancy debris (photo; CAU).

6.1.4 Boundaries

Internal boundary fences have been added to the site at MEE's requirement as part of their leasehold and other boundaries have been added around the barracks blocks by people living on site on a temporary basis. Ideally these boundaries should be removed as they are causing harmful impacts on the setting and significance of the historic assets, including land degradation at gateways. The necessity for fencing delineating MEE and EPL land has now been reduced because the site has seen a change in culture to a much slower pace, which means that the camping is more relaxed with fewer people but with a greater management of those visitors. Perhaps the present fences could be replaced by posts on corners, etc. Boundaries could be minimised and should avoid impacts on setting and inter-relationship of historic buildings on site.

6.2 Infrastructure

The access road is very rutted and pot-holed and is not currently suitable for access by fire engines. It is a historic military road and therefore consideration as to its significance will be required for any repairs. The proximity to Redoubt No 1 needs to be taken into account; to avoid harmful impacts caused by any future works, and potential encroachment onto the Scheduled Monument should be avoided at all costs.

The sewage treatment plant (site 59) appears to date to WWII (as it is not shown on the c1932 OS map) and services the whole site (see Fig 7 for location). It has no rolling maintenance plans. In terms of the future, the increasing use and what impact this will have on the system will need to be considered, this includes the capacity at any one moment but also weekly and in the longer term.

A full review of utilities, services, drainage and access is highly recommended to be included in the master plan; capacity to meet the needs of any expansion of existing uses, or new activities at Maker Heights and should also include visual impact, broadband connectivity and consideration of renewable energy.

The existing campsite facilities are sufficient to cope with the peak weekend visitor numbers.

6.3 Condition of the buildings

All the structures at Maker Heights lost their original function many decades ago, and in some cases, such as Redoubts No 2 and 3, over two hundred years ago (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 48).

The robust nature of the sites and the lack of development pressure has meant that despite having been disused for far longer than they were ever operational many of the structures survive reasonably intact (*ibid*, 48).

In recent years new uses have been found for a number of buildings on the site. The former Barrack Block is used as workshop and office space for local artists and musicians, the late 20th century Nissen huts have been used for an educational field centre, holiday accommodation, an artist's studio and a café, and a campsite has been created which holds small-scale cultural festivals. Unfortunately, the buildings on the site have not had sufficient repair and maintenance and their condition has deteriorated. Some of the disused buildings are now in a very poor or dangerous condition, particularly the barrack store where the roof and first floor structure have collapsed, and internal access is not possible (Cornwall Council 2019; Oxford Archaeology 2016, 48).

A number of condition surveys have been undertaken of structures, these include: the Barracks and Courtyard Buildings, commissioned by EPL (Bailey Partnership 2016a and 2106b); and Redoubt No 5 (Cotswold Archaeology 2019).

6.4 Condition of monuments

See Figure 2 for the location of Heritage at Risk sites.

Redoubt Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are listed on Historic England's HAR Register for 2019. Nos 1, 2 and 3 are the same Scheduling and are currently held on the register by the poor and declining condition of 2.

Vegetation management is currently ongoing at these sites. A section of the ditch at Redoubt No 2 has been filled with building rubble. Damage to the glacis caused by ploughing at Redoubts Nos 3 and 5 is a serious issue. At Redoubt No 4 (Grenville Battery) damage to the fabric of the monument was caused during its recent occupation including breaching of internal walls and floors and excavation into the earthwork defences.

Within the Barracks Complex, the Barrack Block, the Coal Yard, Dirty Linen Store, Caponier, Oil Store, Latrines, Straw Store, Wash House, Officers' Stables, Ablutions Block, Boiler Room and Showers, Gun Shed, Magazine, Store, Engine Room, Shed, Barrack Yard and Perimeter Wall are listed on Historic England's HAR Register for 2019. Their condition is described as poor.

The Barrack Store is listed on Historic England's HAR Register for 2019. It is roofless, and its condition is described as 'very bad'.

6.5 Setting and open spaces

The spectacular location of Maker Heights considerably enhances its significance.

It is at the far south end of the scarcely populated and exposed plateau of the Rame Peninsula, with high cliffs along its west and south sides affording wide sea views out.

Views both in and out of the site are important and the undulating rural landscape of the surrounding area has altered relatively little since the original construction of the defensive redoubts. There are commanding views and it is possible to understand the inter-relationship between the defensive positions as well as their relationship with the areas that they overlooked (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 48).

The relationship between buildings on the site and the spaces between them is important. In recent years three structures have appeared to the south of the Guardhouse, all of which detract from the Historic Landscape and the significance of the site: a wooden 'reception' hut, a blue rectangular container, and a small temporary dwelling, some of which have now been removed.

New fencing has been erected on the open hilltop, all of which is detrimental to the Historic Landscape. The fencing has created gateways, pinch-points and vehicle routes, all of which have become rutted and eroded, leading to loss of possible buried archaeology, plant communities and increasing topsoil runoff.

One set of five Nissen Huts has been reinstated at the north end of the site. Although it demonstrates the character of the area at the time of the anti-aircraft battery and water tanks, it has led to some erosion of the ground, erection of fences, and has introduced the modern elements of outdoor furniture, signage and car park. They could be considered to detract from the setting of the important Listed Barracks complex and the Scheduled Monuments, and their use has led to erosion of the military road which linked them, with the loss of any buried archaeology. Nevertheless, there is a need to generate income on site to maintain and share this special place and that has meant balancing the creation of the café, car parking, workspaces, and visitor access with the preservation of the site.

A policy on temporary structures, caravans, shepherd's huts, marquee, geodomes, etc., needs to be considered.

6.6 Delivering a sustainable future

Maker Heights is a rare survival of an intact military landscape and a site of national significance. The commissioning of this CMP establishes a foundation for the consideration of the site's future sustainability and how to safeguard Maker Heights for the benefit of future generations. Over a number of decades, the site has suffered from a lack of resources and as a result, the condition of many of the buildings and features has declined. As a minimum, this decline needs to be halted and income generated to carry out a programme of conservation that will see buildings removed from the Heritage at Risk Register and over the last few years, this is what RCT with Historic England have been prioritising.

It is recognised that significant investment is required to enable the site to become sustainable and that this is most likely to be realised through improving the existing financial performance of the site and expanding the diversity of income streams to exploit the site's natural, historic, educational and leisure potential. All future change or reuse should be sympathetic to the outstanding significance of Maker Heights and must also take into consideration climate change and the drive towards achieving a carbon neutral status in Cornwall by 2030.

Delivering a sustainable future is both an Issue and an Opportunity and will, of necessity, involve change and will be the focus of the proposed joint master plan.

6.7 Gaps in existing knowledge

Although the extensive collection of historic fortifications around Plymouth is of national heritage significance this has not been fully reflected in its study, appreciation and protection. Although studies in the 1990s, culminating in *The Historic Defences of Plymouth* (Pye and Woodward 1996) provided a sound base for understanding the overall group (216 individual sites), there remains much scope for further detailed study (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 45).

While some very meticulous research was undertaken on the early history of the Maker Heights defences by David Evans (Evans 1970; 1988; 1990; 1999) and Keystone (Cox *et al* 1999), there is potential for further work to draw together all the existing archive documents, maps and plans relating to the site.

In particular, it would be invaluable if the original plans, elevations and specifications of the Barrack Block could be located. The Barracks Complex has sometimes been thought to have been constructed between 1804 and 1808 (e.g., Pye and Woodward 1999; Oxford Archaeology 2016 and the listing description). However, a note written in the top left-hand corner of the 1882 plan of Maker Heights states that *'From the records it appears that these Barracks were built between 1784 and 1787 but the exact year is not known'* (WO78/2975). If this was the case, the construction of the Barracks Complex would have been roughly contemporary with the construction of the Redoubts. Evans (1999, 60),

however, suggests that the Barracks were built in 1797 and that in February 1800 the Barracks was reported as accommodating 300 men and 50 horses. The Listing description for the Barrack Block should be updated with the revised construction date.

Two small features a lookout at Redoubt No 4 and a wall at Redoubt No 5 (where soldiers would lie in wait) should be researched further and recorded in the Scheduling descriptions of the Redoubts. Another area of uncertainty relates to the sequence of works at the Redoubts between 1779, when emergency temporary earthworks were constructed, and during the 1780s when they were strengthened (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 46).

Other research topics include: the archaeological potential and significance of the wider Rame peninsula; the effectiveness of the site in past conflicts; role of people on the site and numbers and type of people occupying, or connected with, the site past and present; impact of seizure of land and loss of fine oak trees from Lord Mount Edgcumbe's estate; the impact of long term occupation by soldiers on local communities and use of soldiers to arrest smugglers; any evidence of a military purpose for the wall near Maker Farm (shown on the plan 'Proposals for Maker Heights, 1789' (Figure 10 in this report).

Future interventions above and below ground have potential to add to knowledge, and all opportunities from repair or services work should be taken to extend knowledge and bring to light hitherto hidden evidence.

Rame Conservation Trust could carry out a cultural distinctiveness assessment of the site including further investigation into the communal value held by Maker Heights. There is scope for Maker History Group to be involved in this.

6.8 Understanding site ecology

The site is within an essentially rural landscape which may contain particular plants of interest as well as resident and visiting fauna, and nesting bats and or birds. Areas of invasive vegetation can be removed, especially from the redoubts, but it should be acknowledged that even when areas do not carry formal designations, they can play a role in providing wildlife corridors linking natural spaces and form the all-important areas of support for wildlife that are the background in which the special areas are set (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 46).

Habitat and species surveys for Maker Heights and associated areas would establish a foundation of knowledge for conservation of site ecology, public interest in the site, and sustainable site management (*ibid*, 46).

Cornwall Wildlife Trust (CWT) has provided species records and made a site visit, recording the range of habitats. An application will be made to Natural England to complete the ecological survey. This is likely to take place after March 2020.

6.9 Public and visitor interest

Maker Heights is part private, part charity owned and part leasehold from the Edgcumbe Estate with a number of tenants and users covering a range of artistic and cultural activities. It is likely that the use of the site will expand, both through the extension of the existing functions and through new activities or tenants (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 49).

It is underdeveloped as a visitor attraction, although it certainly draws visitors, not necessarily primarily because of the historic significance of the site, but for leisure, education and children's activities, the arts, camping, café and appreciation of the landscape.

These include events at Awenek and community projects at Patchwork Studios and Garrison Gallery, with people coming from all over Cornwall, Devon and further to attend events and use the campsite. Random Arms and Energy Room were closed as a music venue and are now vacant. They had brought many people to the site every year, a cultural hub and only roots music venue in south-east Cornwall has an effect on the site.

The attractiveness of the Maker Heights site to visitors, and thus its economic viability, depend on the site and its components being maintained to a good standard, on the quality of the visitor experience, and on the ability of the site to both draw-in additional visitors and to encourage return visits. Addressing this will depend on factors such as the adequacy of the maintenance budget to deal with identified issues, the identification of other sources of income or grant aid to support projects, the degree to which the site is identified as an exciting and interesting place to visit, and expanding the visitor offer.

6.10 Accessibility

6.10.1 Physical access

Maker Heights is the type of site which poses considerable difficulties regarding improving accessibility for the mobility and visually impaired as well as those who are hard of hearing or have small children in pushchairs etc. In its current form only a relatively small proportion of the site is fully accessible to wheelchair users or other people with mobility issues. Difficulties are posed by the earthwork redoubts, the isolated location of the HAA battery, the late 19th century batteries and the upper floor of the Barrack Block. However, there are many areas where access could potentially be improved such as pathways around the site. A replacement bridge for Redoubt No 5 forms part of the HE/NHLF funded 'critical works as part of the AONB 'Heritage at Risk' project.

It is likely that there will always be areas of the site where full access is not possible, and the scope of a proposed access plan would depend on the level of general public access to the site. The historic footpaths and access roads across the site are important.

General good practice is establishing suitable means of adaptation for access in historic buildings without causing unnecessary loss of significance (*ibid*, 50).

There are a number of potential health and safety issues including well house (site 54), the HAA battery (projecting iron fittings) (sites 44a–44h), the condition of the barrack stores which is in a state of near collapse (site 6), the open WWII water tanks (sites 35a and 35b).

6.10.2 Intellectual access

The Barrack Block at Maker is largely used as studio space for various artists and as such, much of the building is not accessible to the general public as part of the visitor experience. Other similar areas which are inaccessible, albeit largely for safety reasons, are the Cold War monitoring post and the Grenville Battery (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 50–1), and also Redoubt No 5.

Interpretation of the interior of the Barracks and other areas which are not publicly accessible should be considered, such as via an exhibition and information on the website, and also more innovative approaches to improving access, such as virtual and immersive technologies.

7 Opportunities

7.1 Heritage Partnership Agreement

A Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) should be produced to complement the CMP and funding should be sought for this. The HPA will provide agreed types and methods of repair that can be instigated without the need for listed building consent. It will help with regular maintenance and avoid further repairs being undertaken in an unsympathetic manner.

As scoped in the CMP Brief (Cornwall Council 2019) the HPA will concentrate on predictable and repetitive works commonly carried out in relation to the following listed buildings:

- Barrack Block, Maker Heights Barracks (Grade II* List Entry Number 1375582).
- Guard House, Boundary Wall and attached ancillary buildings, Maker Heights Barracks (Grade II* List Entry Number 1329099).

Other listed buildings on the site will be dealt with in a similar manner under a Section 17 Management Agreement drafted by Historic England since as dual designated structures these are dealt with by the Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) process under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979. This Section 17 Management Agreement will also be appended to the CMP and will be timetabled to draw on the Management Recommendations made by the CMP.

7.2 Grant funding

High level opportunities for grant funding for the charity owned or leased property are discussed below in Appendix 6; potential sources include Historic England (HE), the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF), the National Lottery Community Fund (NLCF), the Architectural Heritage Fund (AHF), Arts Council England (ACE), FEAST, TEVI, Cornwall Rural Community Charity (CRCC) and Community Led Local Development (CLLD).

In partnership with RCT, Historic England and Cornwall AONB have delivered a number of conservation projects to address urgent repairs and most recently Cornwall AONB has been awarded a major development grant from the NLHF [see 8.2.1].

A master plan, agreed by landowners, leaseholders and key stakeholders, will create a valuable and essential means of ensuring collaboration by all parties interested in the future of Maker Heights. A partnership agreement based on this joint master plan, will support future fundraising and critically, reveal the building blocks necessary to delivering a shared vision.

7.3 'Monumental Improvement in the Cornwall AONB' project

Working with Cornwall Council and Historic England, the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Partnership is currently developing a major project with the objective to stabilise 'at risk' Scheduled Monuments and those with the potential to become 'at risk' in partnership with the existing network of community-based conservation groups such as the RCT throughout the AONB area and higher educational institutions.

This project takes forward the AONB Management Plan action, which calls for: 'Improved management for Scheduled Ancient Monuments through a project to understand their management needs and undertake practical management working co-operatively'.

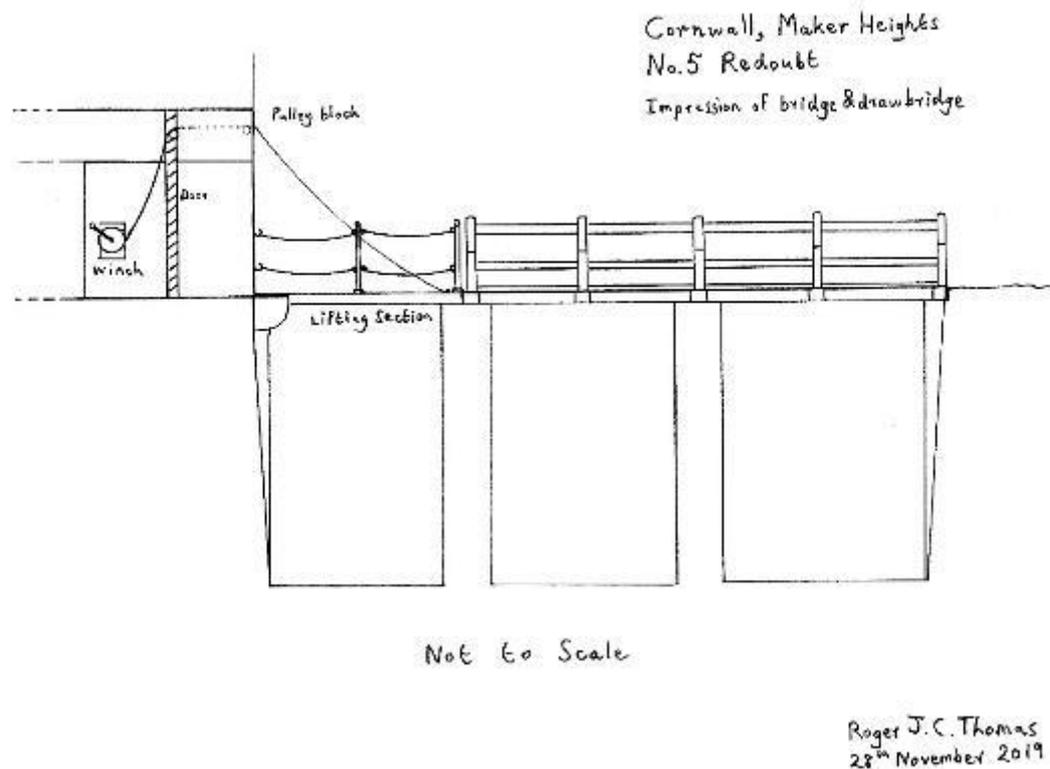


Fig 29 Impression of the bridge and drawbridge at Redoubt No 5 (Roger J C Thomas).

The capacity building phase of the project has successfully identified key community-based conservation groups within the AONB areas being considered, and on-site training in the skills required for the project was held at Maker Heights in May 2018.

The proposals for the next stage of the project includes costed vegetation management works for Redoubt Nos 1, 2 and 3 at Maker Heights including hand-cutting and brush-cutting by an approved contractor and potential brush-cutting training for RCT volunteers as well as a historical re-enactment event which would help tell the story of the Maker Heights fortifications and showcase the conservation work to the wider public (Cornwall Archaeological Unit 2018).

The proposals also include a programme of management works at Grenville Battery and Redoubt No 5 dependent on the results of condition surveys (*ibid* 2018).

The NLHF development grant application was successful and the AONB started the development phase in January 2020.

The AONB have had several meetings with the RCT and HE at Maker Heights. The scope of the immediate work concerns the elements that HE deems to be critical namely:

- Removal of rubbish from Redoubt No 4.
- Vegetation clearance on Redoubt No 4.
- Replacement secure doors on Redoubts Nos 4 and 5.
- Pier stabilisation on Redoubt No 5.
- Replacement bridge on Redoubt No 5 to facilitate contractor access for interior stabilisation work.

7.4 Delivering a sustainable future

The site presents an exciting opportunity to create sustainable development that responds to the significance of the site, allowing for its on-going conservation and engagement with visitors.

7.5 Existing buildings

The existing buildings should be brought back into sustainable use compatible with their historic significance and fabric. The CMP will form the basis by which the capacity for change at Maker Heights can be established, through consultation with the site stakeholders — Evolving Places Ltd, the Rame Conservation Trust, Historic England, the Mount Edgcumbe Estate and Cornwall Council — and agree a strategy for the site's future management via the CMP and a master plan and a business plan in advance of any design development.

The Building Regulations 2010 and the Equality Act 2010 require reasonable provision to be made for access to a building and the use of facilities within a building in order to enable disabled people to participate fully in society. There is the opportunity for reasonable adjustments to be made to any physical barriers which may prevent disabled people accessing the buildings at Maker Heights.

7.6 Ecology and environmental growth

7.6.1 Natural capital and ecosystem services assessment

Maker Heights is rich in natural capital, the 'stock' of resources upon which society depends. It would be advantageous to secure those assets, so they can provide a sustainable 'flow' of benefits (including ecosystem services) and to develop a plan for the natural capital of Maker Heights.

This could be done by carrying out an ecosystem assessment following the guidance set out in *'How to do it: a natural capital work book version 1'* (Natural Capital Committee 2017). This guide gives the means to:

- Measure the natural capital in a particular area and the benefits it can provide.
- Identify threats and opportunities to natural capital.
- Weigh up the available options and opportunities to make improvements.
- Develop practical plans.

A natural capital and ecosystems services assessment is being partially undertaken by the Cornwall Wildlife Trust (CWT) who will be looking at threats and opportunities including education.

The RCT are in the process of applying for funding from Natural England for a PA1 to undertake a full ecological assessment of the site. The importance of the natural environment will be a key component when considering the future of the site. Involvement from Natural England in the development of a future plan will allow for the ecological and archaeological aspects of the scheme to dovetail, allowing for a more robust protection of the site in the longer term. Natural England's involvement will help legitimise the CMP's vision to be an environmental exemplar, clearly showing how natural environment and historic environment works should be approached and can complement one another.

Following the completion of the ecological survey and the natural capital and ecosystem services assessment an 'environmental growth action plan' should be prepared that would contribute towards delivering Cornwall's Environmental Growth Strategy.

7.7 Designations

7.7.1 Extend the Scheduled areas of Redoubts 1, 2, 3 and 5

Deep ploughing by the tenant farmer is causing damage to the glacis of Redoubts 3 and 5. In 2016, Roger J C Thomas submitted proposals to Historic England to extend the Scheduled area around both Redoubts. Initial informal discussions were held at the time with the Designation Team who were keen to take it forward, however, it never progressed.

The Scheduled area of Redoubt No 2 should be extended to cover the interior and large glacis and No 1 to cover its glacis and protect it from future road widening.

A formal request to extend the Scheduled areas should be submitted to the Designation Team accompanied by information packages incorporating results of the CMP.

7.7.2 Designate the WWII HAA battery

A survey of WWII HAA batteries across the country by the RCHME in 2000 indicated that since the end of the war 81.4% of the total number of sites constructed had been removed or destroyed and only 5.6% of those surveyed were complete or near complete.

A battery retaining a large proportion of its original fabric, such as that at Maker Heights, is therefore a rare survival and is of outstanding significance and should be given protection through scheduling/listing.

The first step would be to complete an online application form <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/apply-for-listing>

7.7.3 Designation of other assets

Other assets may be of sufficient quality to be considered for designation and in some instances, these have been identified in the accompanying Gazetteer. These should be considered on a case by case basis.

7.8 Presentation and interpretation

7.8.1 Developing an interpretation strategy for Maker Heights

The current interpretation facility and archive are located in the old canteen of the Barrack Block which is also the campsite reception. This could include and utilise the positive works that have been made by Maker Memories Project. However, there is still scope to improve the presentation and the archive facilities. (See Appendix 5 for suggestions on developing an Interpretation Strategy for Maker Heights).

7.8.2 Site log

In the past, including the relatively recent past, there have been numerous phases of work at Maker Heights for which there is little record. The creation of a log of such activities would be valuable both for future management and conservation planning and as an historical record for the future. To this might be added the records of earlier repair, excavation, survey and research, as a permanent reference point for all past and future interventions in the site (Oxford Archaeology 2016, 46).

The **landowners/leaseholders/tenants should always ask the local planning authority whether permission is required before undertaking any works**, as this may have consequences on the terms and conditions of current and previous grants funded by HE or otherwise.

7.8.3 Community archaeology projects and archival development

People must be seen as assets too, not just the monuments on the site. Rame Conservation Trust already has the interest of the local community and member involvement. The value of recent history is captured by the Maker Memories project.

Rame Conservation Trust holds regular volunteer and educational sessions and has its own in-house archaeologist. The volunteer sessions concentrate mainly on site clear-ups, such as at the WWII HAA Battery and Grenville Battery.

There is potential to develop the scope of community involvement in archaeology on the site to reach a wide range of different ages and backgrounds. This could include geophysical survey followed by evaluation trenching of features such as the military road and earlier phases of the military occupation of the site, possible prehistoric settlement, Iron Age/Romano-British round and early medieval field system to investigate their character and date or vegetation clearance and survey of the hospital site and removal of building rubble from the ditch of Redoubt No 2.

There is also potential for further work on drawing together archive information and for further academic research into the history and development of the site.

It is important to have a professional archaeological organisation involved to ensure that archives are ordered to correct standards; this could include partnership to bring in the technical expertise.

7.8.4 Education

There is an opportunity to expand education, making use of existing flexible buildings and spaces at Maker Heights and maintaining and developing the 'Maker Memories' project.

Maker Heights, in the context of the Rame Peninsula, has an exceptionally wide and diverse range of opportunities for education. This has been a historical use of the site, particularly of school children since WWI, and continued until the recent past by Cornwall CC Board of Education.

Education has been an aim of RCT from its inception, and the reason for rebuilding the Nissen huts. Using on-site accommodation, to-date emphasis has been more on smaller learning groups from this country and abroad.

Art, craft and music teaching, in addition to outdoor education, is already taking place, for small children and adults, including Forest School sessions in summer.

For disabled charities as well as for disadvantaged groups like inner city children from Plymouth (CHICKS charity) to Forces' children who have lost parents in recent conflicts (Scotty's), the open spaces of Maker Heights can provide wonderful opportunities for healing and fulfilment through exploration and the enjoyment of learning in the field.

Historic England's 'Heritage Schools' project will enable and facilitate particularly primary schools, their teachers and children, in making full use of the historic buildings, the structures and archive as learning source material.

Heritage Schools' links with the University of Plymouth will also encourage more use by undergraduate and postgraduate students.

The site and the surrounding area particularly lend themselves to science subjects including geology and geography, maritime and terrestrial ecology and wildlife research.

Some secondary schools will also be able to take advantage of this potential, as well as other organisations such as cubs, scouts etc of all ages.

7.9 Enhancing or 'Growing' the site

Maker Heights already has an established reputation as a creative space and there are opportunities to grow its stature as an artistic and creative centre. The site has attracted tenants not least because of its location and reputation, but also its affordability. Creative businesses are particularly attracted to historic buildings and creative SMEs benefit from the added value of working within a cluster. Excellent digital connectivity is essential to growing demand for this type of accommodation, rather than over-gentrification or loss of character.

EPL's mission statement that it created for the site was: *'To create a place for the arts of National importance and International interest'*.

- A development appraisal for the site could look at different economic models in terms of sustainable futures for the site.
- Continue to develop the Canteen as a 'destination' café/restaurant.
- Continue to support initiatives such as Awenack Studio, the Garrison Gallery and the Patchwork Lounge, which all draw visitors from a wider audience and geographical area and all provide educational and wellbeing facilities.
- Continue to maintain and develop adult activity retreats on the site e.g., WilderMe who run Wellbeing and Activity Retreats for adults with autism.
- Develop the camping offer to be more — eco camping/ green camping.
- Develop accommodation / uses that will support a longer season, and year-round use.
- Develop interest from the local community by growing RCT membership numbers and increasing involvement. A positive step is that groups with different interests are being pulled together and are forming part of the membership of the charity — helping to create the sense of place.
- Further develop the partnership with Plymouth's new cultural centre, The Box.

Site Monitoring would be useful after the CMP to record how the site is being used and how well circulation works around the site.

There is potential to create opportunities for a closer and more effective working relationship between RCT and MEE in the future.

7.9.1 Volunteers

The site has benefitted through the commitment of volunteers to support its charitable and artistic endeavours in recent years, which has reinforced Maker Height's importance within the local community. This is a positive resource and opportunities should be given as to how it can best be utilised to support the on-going collaborative vision for the future of the site.

7.9.2 Enhancements to the setting

A comprehensive and holistic approach to review the infrastructure on the site is needed. Reopening and improving the sightlines on the site through the removal of vegetation and modern boundaries would be beneficial.

7.9.3 Infrastructure

The needs of any infrastructure will be dependent on the future uses and identified capacity of the site. A full review needs to be undertaken when taking future plans for the site into consideration as part of the master-planning stage.

7.9.4 Renewables – consideration of renewable energy sources

The potential for renewables, such as solar generation and feeding back into the grid, should be explored and it has already been identified that this would require a new transformer. Storage batteries are becoming more affordable and could allow for power to be fed back in at the right time. A ground source heat pump was inserted behind the café and this has disturbed the ground, thereby creating a potential below-ground site for reuse.

Maker Heights could aim to be a flagship site with its use of renewables and could aim to be self-sustaining. However, we need to balance the aspiration to generate renewable energy on site against the potential visual impacts and impacts on below-ground archaeology.

7.9.5 Events

Events are part of the current experience of Maker Heights through its festivals and open days. There is opportunity to expand these types of activities on site, using the events to widen the audiences that engage with the site as well as contributing to the financial sustainability of the site.

The way in which the events are facilitated on the site will need careful consideration in terms of the impact of temporary structures and the associated increase in people and how that impacts on the significance of the heritage and ecological aspects of the site.

In the master-planning, consideration should be given to the following:

- Are the events appropriate and sympathetic to the nature of the site?
- Do they add value to the education, understanding and appreciation of Maker Heights?
- Do they widen audiences for Maker Heights and diversify interest in the site? Can the programming of events contribute towards the financial sustainability of the site and be delivered without any negative environmental impact or loss of community support?
- Do events have negative impacts on the wildlife and biodiversity of the site?

7.9.6 Diversification

This is a highly significant collection of nationally important designated heritage assets, which helps tell the story of the defence of Plymouth and advances in military engineering and strategy from the late 18th century.

A site of this significance offers an opportunity to attract a wide range of people from different social and economic backgrounds. To access a more diverse audience will have a positive effect on the partnership that can be made as well as bring new skills and experiences to the site to help shape its future.

In the joint master-planning, consideration should be given to the following:

- Look at who is using the site in terms of socio/economic groups.
- Make sure the site is valued by a wide range of people.
- Could look to widen the audience — Plymouth is a lot closer than most of Cornwall, especially if more is made of access via Torpoint Ferry, Cremyll Ferry, etc.
- A partnership with the Mount Edgcumbe Estate and Park would be beneficial.
- Consider the make-up of the RCT and if there is a way to widen the representation, skills and experience.
- Analyse transport links — is this a factor in people accessing the site.
- Could become much more transparent in terms of the uses on the site.

7.9.7 Signage

A positive Signage strategy can help to create a sense of destination for the site. It can be a useful marketing tool as well as being utilised for interpretation around the site.

In the master-planning, consideration should be given to the following:

- Issue about marketing — connected to widening the group and people involved.
- Improved site branding is an opportunity.
- Consider different uses — how are they accommodated on the site?
- Is there a need to create a destination to pull people through to the Barrack Block – at present the focus is the Canteen.
- Could more be made with the Astor family link?
- EPL are keen to ensure a broader appeal – expanding the interest group and allowing the site to be more accessible.
- Much has already changed on Maker Heights, not just with the success of the Canteen but on the site as a whole.

8 Conservation Philosophy

Conservation is defined as 'The process of managing change to a significant place in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations' (Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance, English Heritage 2008).

A site's importance may relate to the historic or archaeological importance of its structures and features, its collections of artefacts and archives, its ecological or landscape significance or its importance to the community, both locally and more widely. Frequently (and this is clearly the case with Maker Heights) it relates to a combination of these factors. For a conservation philosophy to be effective and appropriate, it must address all of the significant interests in the site and seek to retain those qualities and aspects of it which lead to it being considered important.

The retention of some of these significances is ensured by statute, as for instance in the case of areas which are designated as Scheduled Monuments or high-grade Listed Buildings. Such designations will assist in the management of change ensuring the preservation or enhancement of significance. In this respect it should be recognised that small scale incremental changes can be just as damaging to the overall authenticity of a site and its components as individual major changes.

Equally, some elements of significance are protected by policies embedded within plans drawn up by bodies such as Cornwall Council or the Cornwall AONB team.

The following nationally agreed conservation principles should provide the framework underlying the sustainable management of Maker Heights:

Principle 1 – The historic environment is a shared resource.

Principle 2 – Participation is a key factor in sustaining the historic environment.

Principle 3 – Understanding the significance of places is vital.

Principle 4 – Significant places should be managed to sustain their values.

Principle 5 – Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.

Principle 6 – Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

9 Maker Heights 5 Year Vision

The Conservation Management Plan covers a period of five years in which time the existing buildings shall aim to be comprehensively repaired and conserved. Sustainable and complementary new uses and activities shall be found that are compatible with both the educational, community, recreational, artistic and commercial uses currently operating on site, and the significance of the heritage assets including the contribution made by their setting. The vision is that at the end of the five-year period the buildings will be stabilised and the site capable of paying for itself in terms of on-going maintenance and minor repairs on a day to day basis.

After the five-year tenure of this CMP, an updated or revised CMP will need to be produced to support the long-term sustainable future of the site.

10 Conservation Management Policies

This section of the CMP builds on the Statement of Significance and the Issues and Opportunities identified above, to develop conservation policies informing decision making which will assist the members of the working party to retain or reveal the site's significance.

Policy 1: All decision making should uphold the CMP vision. A joint master-planning exercise shall be undertaken by the Working Party to identify a sustainable and sensitive future for the site in line with the policies outlined below. This shall commence within 6 months of the adoption of the CMP.

Reason

To identify how the differing remits and priorities of the various landowners and leaseholders can be more closely aligned.

Policy 2: The working party (WP) shall convene regular meetings to discuss the continued management of the site. The aim of these meetings will be to -

- Deliver the continued conservation of the assets.
- Ensure all works and projects are in accordance with the policies set out in this CMP to achieve the CMP vision.
- Continue to seek opportunities for engagement with external organisations and partners including volunteers.

Meetings shall be convened on a quarterly basis and be minuted.

Reason: To continue to work jointly to manage the site in the most sensitive manner possible and deliver the vision of the CMP.

Policy 3: The management plan will be regularly reviewed and refreshed to ensure it remains relevant, up to date and responds to the remit and responsibilities of the various landowners and leaseholders.

Reason: To enable the CMP to be a living document which as far as is possible always reflects the condition and state of knowledge pertaining to the site.

Policy 4: Any proposals for new works¹ brought forward by a landowner shall demonstrate how it will contribute to the delivery of the CMP vision. It will show how the proposed use will benefit an existing building, and where this is not possible, that the siting and location of the proposed new work has taken consideration of the significance of the asset and the contribution made by its setting. Duplication of uses that form part of the infrastructure of the site shall be avoided.

Reason

To prioritise works that will benefit the existing structures on site and assist in identifying positive uses for existing buildings. To ensure that the conservation of this nationally important group of assets' is a primary consideration and that works seek to ensure the preservation of their significance for future generations.

Policy 5: Priority shall be given to the repair and reuse of existing buildings. Uses shall be consistent with the significance of the asset. Works shall be undertaken in line with the design principles.

¹ **New Works** – any form of change to existing structures, or within their setting on site. This can vary from re-use of existing buildings, changes to the buildings, extensions, new infrastructure such as carparks, fences, permanent and temporary structures.

Reason: To secure the long-term sustainable future of the historic buildings on site through a comprehensive and committed approach to their conservation and reuse.

Policy 6: Appropriate consents shall be sought as necessary from the relevant authority for all works to scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and for works that affect their settings. The type of consent application required shall be informed by section 11.2 and Appendix 4 of this CMP. Any clarification over when consent is required shall be sought from either Cornwall Council or Historic England as appropriate.

Reason:

To ensure that any works are undertaken in line with national legislation and policy.

Policy 7: New works² shall appreciate and respond positively to the historic significance of the site, and the individual heritage assets, including the contribution made by their settings, in relation to each other, and to the wider landscape.

Reason: Any new works beyond repair and reuse of existing buildings is likely to have an impact on the significance of the site and, therefore, any new works need to be based on a detailed understanding of the significance of the site and the relationship between the different assets on site.

Policy 8: The use of temporary structures will be considered where these can assist in achieving the CMP vision. They shall only be utilised to accommodate short term uses with a defined timeframe and will be required to satisfy the criteria set out in Historic England's published good practice guidance for temporary structures in historic places (see Appendix 7 – Guidance). Specific management guidelines shall be drawn up by the WP to facilitate the uses of temporary structures on the site with the agreement of the decision makers where statutory consent will be required (SMC, LBC and PP). This should include site wide issues as well as more specific areas of consideration such as the preservation of archaeological remains or issues concerning the setting of heritage assets.

Reasons: The existing use of the site relies on the use of short-term structures (e.g., for the camp site) they are therefore an existing mechanism for income generation at the site that has potential to contribute to its sustainability. However, temporary structures can still have harmful effects and it is necessary that their use is carefully considered as part of an overall strategy for management and sustainable generation of income to help preserve the site in the long term.

Policy 9: The WP in discussion with CC shall commission a Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) concentrating on predictable and repetitive works commonly carried out in relation to the Barrack Block and stable courtyard and integrated into the CMP before the next five-year review (2025).

Reason: To facilitate and streamline positive works of a predictable and repetitive nature which are in the interest of the long-term sustainability and preservation of the site.

Policy 10: The WP shall comply with national and local guidance, policies and regulations for historic buildings and the specifications given in the HPA, once agreed. All works to buildings on the site shall be undertaken in line with published best practice in terms of specification, recording and implementation (see Appendix 7 – Guidance).

² **New Works** – any form of change to existing structures, or within their setting on site. This can vary from re-use of existing buildings, changes to the buildings, extensions, new infrastructure such as car parks, fences, permanent and temporary structures.

Reason: The structures on the site are nationally-significant historic buildings and structures, and consequently all works must be completed to a high standard to preserve their significance for future generations.

Policy 11: All opportunities shall be considered for upgrading the thermal performance of existing buildings as part of the on-going repair works, as well as providing renewable energy in a manner that does not impact negatively on the historic setting or significance of the site. All such projects shall be developed in accordance with Historic England and Cornwall Council published guidance (Appendix 7).

Reason: Sustainable and renewable energy is considered to contribute to the sustainable future use of the site as well as to achieving Cornwall's ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030.

Policy 12: In development of all works, opportunities shall be sought to comply with the Equality Act 2010. The WP shall undertake an access audit to identify opportunities for improvements to the current access arrangements for the historic buildings, structures and wider site. This could be undertaken before any statutory proposals come forward that will require changes/improvements to access arrangements. Any proposals will need to balance the access works against the significance of the site. The works shall be implemented where they are compatible with the significance of the heritage assets affected. Innovative techniques, such as immersive technology, shall be explored to offer an alternative to physical intervention where that intervention may be damaging to the historic environment. This should comply with Historic England guidance on Access to Historic Buildings and Sites (Appendix 7 – Guidance).

Reason: The site's sustainability relies on it being open and accessible to a wider range of visitors allowing them to appreciate and experience the importance of this historic complex of buildings and monuments. It will allow the site to be as accessible as possible responding to the Cornish Motto "ONEN HAG OLL" meaning "one and all". It will also be beneficial for the health and wellbeing and educational potential of the site.

Policy 13: Following archaeological investigations into its construction, the WP shall ensure the road is sufficiently maintained throughout the CMP period to allow for visitors to continue accessing the site. A strategy shall be devised and implemented for the monitoring and recording of vehicle traffic into the site. Long term permanent arrangements for car-parking should be explored through the joint master plan. Permanent improvements to the road shall be informed by the outcome of the overall master-planning exercise and the evidence collected from the monitoring so that the strategy for access is directly linked to the wider proposals for the site as a whole. Whilst this more comprehensive scheme evolves, temporary short-term strategy should be drawn up by the WP in order to allow for the continued access to the site.

Reason

Access to the site is paramount for its sustainable future as the majority of people accessing the site come via car. Any permanent alterations to and improvements to provision of vehicular access to the site will need to respond to the CMP vision and the master-planning exercise that will follow to ensure that access arrangements reflect the nature and level of access both that can be achieved sensitively on the site, and that is required to support the long-term sustainability of Maker Heights.

Policy 14: Managing landowners and leaseholders shall develop a formal site log including photographic records and information base for Maker Heights. This shall comprise a record of repairs, alterations, investigation, excavation, survey and research. This log shall be used to inform the repair and maintenance plan for the site.

Reason A comprehensive log of all works conducted along with a record of regular maintenance schedules is an important component of the management regime for any

historic site, particularly those with public access. The log will help to develop a repair and maintenance plan for the site.

Policy 15: Opportunities to undertake further research through volunteers or development shall be considered (see section 6.7 'Gaps in existing knowledge'). All information shall be collated for potential addition to the CMP at its next revision and be utilised to inform the future conservation of the site.

Reason: The Maker Heights fortifications are of national heritage significance. Significant work has been undertaken but there are nonetheless areas where further investigation will assist in the appreciation and management of the site. These works could help to develop the educational focus of the site, assisting to expand knowledge and make those who are using and accessing the site part of that process.

Policy 16: The WP shall undertake to carry out an archaeological survey of surface and sub-surface features in accordance with a specification approved by Historic England and the CC HEP archaeologist within the first two years after completion of the CMP.

Reason: A more detailed understanding is required of the risk of damage to significant features from vehicular movements, excavation of service trenches and other operations associated with the daily management of the site and its utilities as well as in association with any development proposals. Given the national importance of the archaeological resource across much of the site this understanding is important to inform approaches to avoid impacts on that significance.

Policy 17: No metal detecting will be allowed unless all signatories to the CMP agree that it forms an integral element of a fieldwork project, whose clearly defined Project Design will assist in the understanding, maintenance or preservation of the Maker Heights site. The Project Design must meet the standards set out in current Historic England guidance for (MoRPHE) and in relation to portable antiquities (Our Portable Past) (Appendix 7). Projects that include work within any of the scheduled monuments within the Conservation Management Plan Area will not be undertaken unless under a Section 42 licence granted by Historic England.

Reason: To ensure the protection of buried archaeological remains.

Policy 18: To support current access to the site, the WP shall develop and implement a joint interpretation and access strategy for Maker Heights to commence within 6 months of the adoption of the CMP to enhance the visitor experience of understanding of the site (see Appendix 5 Developing an Interpretation Strategy for Maker Heights).

Reason: To improve public appreciation, enjoyment and understanding of Maker Heights for all its visitors.

Policy 19: Opportunities shall be taken to find sustainable ways of developing the educational potential of the site for all age groups.

Reason: To improve public appreciation, enjoyment and understanding of Maker Heights through its history, art and ecology.

11 Management Recommendations

11.1 Management priorities (1–5 years)

Note: The following are not a fixed list but provide a stepped approach in dealing with the below priorities

1. Compile an action plan for Maker Heights to implement the master plan and allow for the longer-term sustainable future of the site to be established in line with the CMP Vision.
2. Develop a Fundraising Strategy to help achieve the CMP Vision. This will include but is not exclusive to liaising with such funders as the NLHF, Arts Council England, Architectural Heritage Fund, etc. The ambition of the fundraising strategy shall be to stabilise the existing buildings and structures, improve the natural environment and create new income streams to support the site's ongoing management and maintenance (Appendix 8).
3. Commission a Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) to concentrate on predictable and repetitive works commonly carried out in relation to the Barrack Block, Maker Heights Barracks (Grade II* List Entry Number 1375582); Guard House, Boundary Wall and attached ancillary buildings, Maker Heights Barracks (Grade II* List Entry Number 1329099).
4. Work with funding partners to complete the prioritised list of works set out in the Condition Surveys for Redoubt 4 and 5 (See appendix 10 and 11). This will be followed by a programme of monitoring and regular vegetation clearance.
5. Repairs to ensure that the buildings are wind and weather tight shall be undertaken. This will be followed by a programme of monitoring and regular rolling maintenance; this shall be set out in the Monitoring and Maintenance plan. The monitoring and maintenance plan should be regularly reviewed in light of the evidence within the site log (Policy 13) (see Appendix 8).
6. Monitoring of the condition of the road shall be on-going with repairs undertaken when required. The method and process of this could be part of the HPA. Exploration as part of the master-planning exercise into the requirements of any future access requirements for the site will be explored.
7. To continue the management of the scheduled monuments through a regular programme of vegetation management and debris removal.
8. Applications to consider the extension of the Scheduled Areas of Redoubts 2, 3 and 5 to include their glacis to be submitted to Historic England for review. This shall allow for the scheduled areas to be removed from agricultural use and reduce the impact caused by ploughing on the significance of the asset. Ongoing liaison with MEE will be required regarding any changes to existing scheduled areas
9. Application to be submitted to Historic England for the designation of the HAA battery to ensure that it is adequately protected.
10. Carry out a comprehensive health and safety audit.
11. Undertake an access audit to identify opportunities by which access to the site can be improved. Opportunities should be sought to improve physical access around the site that is compatible to the significance of the site. Alternative methods using innovative technology, shall also be explored to enhance the visitor experience.
12. Review and support current users and tenants of Maker Heights and identify barriers to engagement with the aim of becoming more inclusive and attracting a more diverse group of visitors and volunteers.
13. To develop a comprehensive interpretation strategy for the site that allows for the significance of the site as a whole but also the contribution made by individual assets to be appreciated to a range of visitors (see Appendix 5).
14. Seek to incorporate redoubt Nos 4 and 5 more closely into the interpretation of the main group of buildings and monuments – apart from their physical

separation, they are a part of the same story and have excellent illustrative value and educational potential.

15. The Ecological Survey for the site shall be completed and this shall be used as a basis by which the Ecological Management Plan is constructed to preserve and enhance the contribution made by natural environment to the site and the wider landscape.
16. Compile an emergency disaster plan for the site to cover any potential emergencies including fire and flood.
17. Carry out a Natural Capital and Ecosystems Assessment (see Section 8.3).
18. Develop the Environmental Growth Strategy.
19. A review and update of the CMP shall be undertaken in five years. This will be informed by the work undertaken through the current management policies and recommendation and evolve the vision for the site to facilitate its long-term sustainable future.

11.2 Land parcels

The following land parcels have been identified to aid future management of the site (see Fig 30 for land parcel locations):

- Land parcel A: Redoubt No 1. Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004254). Work controlled by Scheduled Monument Consent.
- Land parcel B: Area of reconstructed Nissen huts, including the Canteen, and car park: Work controlled under Planning Permission.
- Land parcel C: Barracks Complex and surrounding area. Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE 1375582). Work controlled under Listed Building Consent and Planning Permission.
- Land parcel D: Redoubt No 2 [Parade Ground]. Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004254). Work in scheduled area controlled by SMC, parade ground building (site 4a) covered by Listed Building Consent and Planning Permission
- Land parcel E: Area to south of canteen and car park. Work controlled under Planning Permission.
- Land parcel F: Work controlled by Planning permission.
- Land parcel G: WWII HAA Battery (sites 44a–44h). Work controlled by Planning Permission.
- Land parcel H: Work controlled by Planning Permission.
- Land parcel I: Ecological zone — woodland edges Work controlled by Planning Permission.
- Land parcel J: Redoubt No 5. Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004255). Work controlled by SMC.
- Land parcel K: Redoubt No 3. Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004254). Work controlled by SMC.
- Land parcel L: Ecological zone — woodland edges. Area between K and M. Work controlled by Planning Permission.
- Land parcel M: Redoubt No 4 (Grenville Battery). Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003114) and Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1160076). Work controlled by SMC.

NB. There is an extant Certificate of Lawfulness for Existing Use, for use of the land as a campsite for tents, campervans and touring caravans (planning reference PA14/07209), which covers land parcels G, F, and part of H and L.

There is an extant Certificate of Lawful Development of Existing Use for The Random Arms and Energy Room as a bar, music venue, arts education workshop space, a venue for private parties, birthdays and weddings with associated access, outside seating and car parking (planning reference PA17/12219) and also permission for Retrospective use of main Barrack Block for workshops, art and music studios and recording space and for part of the Nissen huts to cafe (A3 use) (no longer only for educational use) (planning reference PA18/03970) – land parcel C.

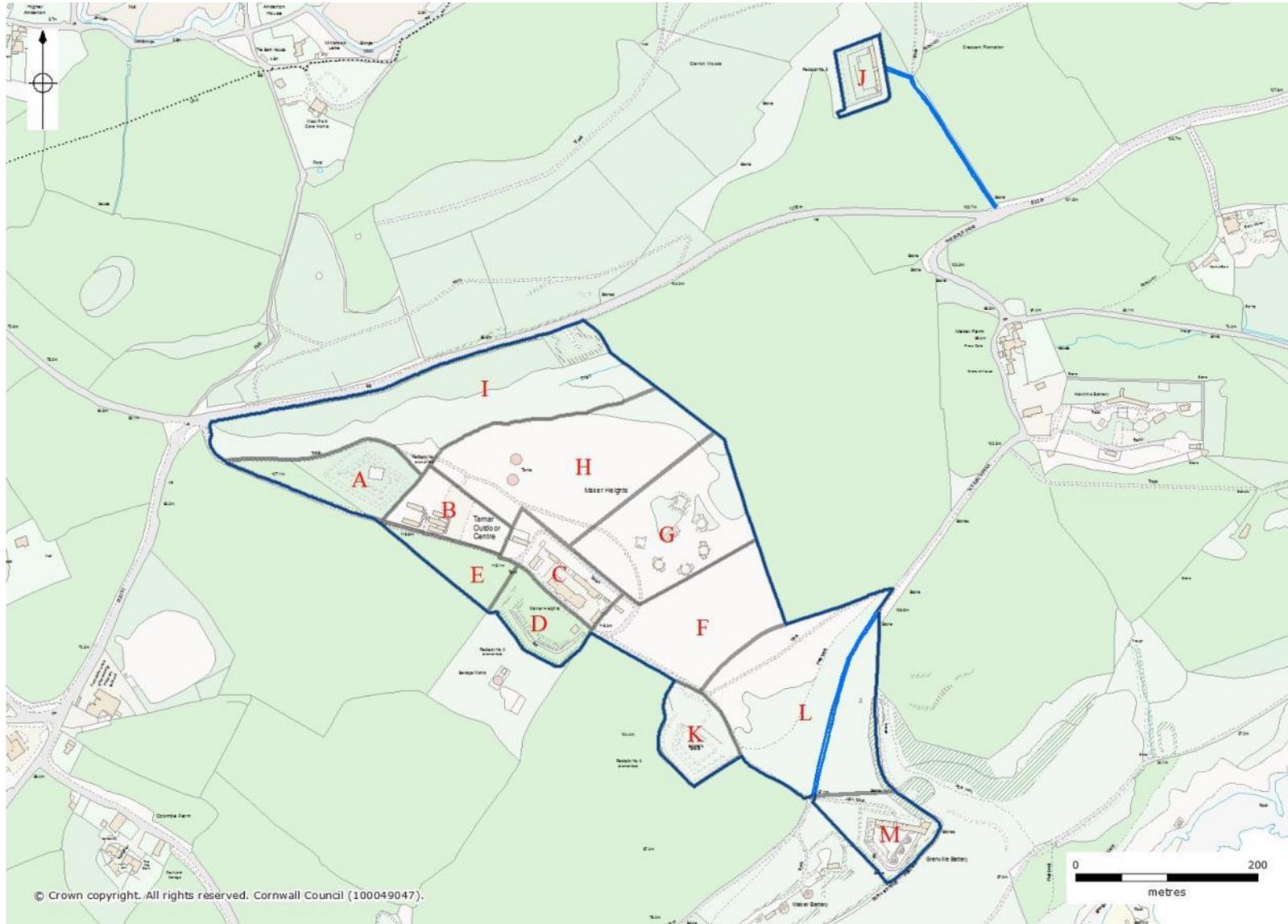


Fig 30 Land parcels at Maker Heights.

12 Use of the Conservation Management Plan

12.1 Adoption and responsibility

This Conservation Management Plan has been adopted by the RCT, EPL, HE and CC as the principal document which will underpin the future management of the whole of the site, including both its designated and undesignated areas. **A copy of the Plan will be retained on site as a working document,**

12.2 Use of the plan

The conservation policy, vision and aims set out in this Plan should underpin all aspects of the future management of the Maker Heights site, including not only major developments or projects but also the business of day to day site operation including small scale maintenance works.

12.3 Monitoring and improving the Plan

12.3.1 Monitoring

Monitoring of the implementation of the Conservation Management Plan policies is a key responsibility of the Working Party.

12.3.2 Plan review

No conservation management plan can anticipate the effects of future legislation, the effects of a changing climate, changes in national or local economies or other factors affecting the ability to meet its vision and aims. A successful plan is a relevant plan, and to ensure that is the case, this Plan should be periodically re-evaluated and, if appropriate, revised. As a result, it is recommended that this Plan is reviewed by Historic England, the Rame Conservation Trust and Evolving Places Limited in consultation with key stakeholders on a five-yearly basis.

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Appendix 1 Designations

Scheduled Monuments

Two batteries and part of a third at Maker Heights called Redoubt No1, Redoubt No2 and Redoubt No3 (Scheduled monument)

List entry Number: 1004254 District: Cornwall Parish: Maker-with-Rame

Date first scheduled: 13-Jun-1972 UID: CO 832

Reasons for Designation

The term battery refers to any place where artillery is positioned to allow guns to cover a particular area such as a line of communication or the approaches to a defended location. Although often contained within artillery forts designed to withstand sieges, typically including resident garrisons, many batteries were lightly defended and only manned at fighting strength in times of emergency. Batteries not contained within forts or castles were either open, with some approaches left undefended or enclosed, often with a loop holed wall, ditch and/or fence designed to repel small scale attacks. Battery design evolved over time with developments in artillery. Those of the 16th and 17th centuries were normally simple raised earthwork platforms faced with turf, facines (bundles of sticks), or wicker baskets filled with earth and known as gabions. More permanent batteries, normally those on the coast, were faced in stone. The guns and gunners were typically protected by a raised parapet with guns firing through embrasures, or breaks in the wall, or over the parapet. The gun carriages were supported on timber or stone platforms known as barbettes, often ramped to limit gun recoil. In the 18th century, traversing guns using carriages mounted on pivots were increasingly employed. The two batteries and part of a third at Maker Heights called Redoubt No1, Redoubt No2 and Redoubt No3 are a rare reminder of the response to the American War of Independence. They will contain archaeological evidence relating to their construction, development, use, and military, political, social and historical significance.

History

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes two batteries and part of a third situated on the prominent ridge of the Rame peninsula known as Maker Heights overlooking Cawsand Bay and Millbrook Lake. The northern battery, 'Redoubt No1 (Royal Cornwall)' survives as an irregular rectangular platform measuring approximately 45m by 25m surrounded by high steep ramparts and a fl at bottomed moat measuring 3m to 6m wide. It was originally designed to hold ten guns behind embrasures. Within the redoubt is a fenced area containing the visible surface structures and the underground bunkers associated with a 20th century Royal Observer Corps monitoring post. The central battery, 'Redoubt No2 (Somerset)' is partly scheduled and survives as a five-sided battery. The north eastern part is excluded from the scheduling and contains a number of listed buildings. The scheduled portion includes a rampart bank and up to 9m wide fl at bottomed moat. The redoubt originally housed ten guns. The southern battery, 'Redoubt No3 (50th Regiment)' survives as a four-sided earthwork measuring approximately 45m by 25m. It is of similar construction to Redoubt No2 with a fl at bottomed moat of between 5m and 10m wide and originally housed ten guns. Within the redoubt is the 'Soldier's Grave', a recumbent slate slab with an inscription dating to the 1790s.

The redoubts, together with Redoubts No4 and No5 (the subjects of separate scheduling) were built during the War of Independence with America in 1779 as temporary structures which were made more permanent in 1782 and were meant to become a line of bastions for a fort which was never completed. Redoubts No 2 and No 3 were disarmed in 1815 and stone from No3 was used to remodel Redoubts No4 and No5 from 1787 - 1791. Redoubt No1 was disarmed and dismantled in 1896. The guard house and north east boundary wall and Barrack block of Redoubt No 2 are Listed Grade II* (61724) and (469546) This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 23/10/2015

Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-437657, 1395690, 1395692 and1411779
Selected Sources

National Grid Reference: SX 43277 51522, SX 43467 51341, SX 43635 51220

Battery with Royal Commission fortifications called Redoubt No.5 at Maker Heights (Scheduled Monument)

List entry Number: 1004255 District: Cornwall Parish: Maker-with-Rame

Date first scheduled: 13-Jun-1972 UID: CO 833 Asset Groupings

Reasons for Designation

The term battery refers to any place where artillery is positioned to allow guns to cover a particular area such as a line of communication or the approaches to a defended location. Although often contained within artillery forts designed to withstand sieges, typically including resident garrisons, many batteries were lightly defended and only manned at fighting strength in times of emergency. Batteries not contained within forts or castles were either open, with some approaches left undefended or enclosed, often with a loop holed wall, ditch and/or fence designed to repel small scale attacks. Battery design evolved over time with developments in artillery. Those of the 16th and 17th centuries were normally simple raised earthwork platforms faced with turf, facines (bundles of sticks), or wicker baskets filled with earth and known as gabions. More permanent batteries, normally those on the coast, were faced in stone. The guns and gunners were typically protected by a raised parapet with guns firing through embrasures. In the 18th century, traversing guns using carriages mounted on pivots were increasingly employed. The Royal Commission fortifications are a group of related sites established in response to the 1859 Royal Commission report on the defence of the United Kingdom. This had been set up following an invasion scare caused by the strengthening of the French Navy. These fortifications represented the largest maritime defence programme since the initiative of Henry VIII in 1539–40. The programme built upon the defensive works already begun at Plymouth and elsewhere and recommended the improvement of existing fortifications as well as the construction of new ones. There were eventually some 70 forts and batteries in England which were due wholly or in part to the Royal Commission. These constitute a well-defined group with common design characteristics, armament and defensive provisions. Whether reused or not during the 20th century, they are the most visible core of Britain's coastal defence. The battery and Royal Commission fortifications called Redoubt No.5 at Maker Heights survives well and will retain archaeological and architectural evidence relating to its construction, development, use, strategic, political and historic significance.

History

Details

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

The battery is Listed Grade II (61728).

Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-437658 Selected Sources

Maker Heights Conservation Management Plan 08/07/2020

National Grid Reference: SX4381851959

Battery and Royal Commission fortification called Grenville Battery (Scheduled Monument)

List entry Number: 1003114

District: Cornwall Parish: Maker-with-Rame

Date first scheduled: 13-Jun-1972

UID: CO 831 Summary of Monument

Reasons for Designation

The term battery refers to any place where artillery is positioned to allow guns to cover a particular area such as a line of communication or the approaches to a defended location. Although often contained within artillery forts designed to withstand sieges, typically including resident garrisons, many batteries were lightly defended and only manned at fighting strength in times of emergency. Batteries not contained within forts or castles were either open, with some approaches left undefended or enclosed, often with a loop holed wall, ditch and/or fence designed to repel small scale attacks. Battery design evolved over time with developments in artillery. Those of the 16th and 17th centuries were normally simple raised earthwork platforms faced with turf, facines (bundles of sticks), or wicker baskets filled with earth and known as gabions. More permanent batteries, normally those on the coast, were faced in stone. The guns and gunners were typically protected by a raised parapet with guns firing through embrasures. In the 18th century, traversing guns using carriages mounted on pivots were increasingly employed. The Royal Commission fortifications are a group of related sites established in response to the 1859 Royal Commission report on the defence of the United Kingdom. This had been set up following an invasion scare caused by the strengthening of the French Navy. These fortifications represented the largest maritime defence programme since the initiative of Henry VIII in 1539–40. The programme built upon the defensive works already begun at Plymouth and elsewhere and recommended the improvement of existing fortifications as well as the construction of new ones. There were eventually some 70 forts and batteries in England which were due wholly or in part to the Royal Commission. These constitute a well-defined group with common design characteristics, armament and defensive provisions. Whether reused or not during the 20th century, they are the most visible core of Britain's coastal defence. The Battery and Royal Commission fortification called Grenville Battery was a much re-used and strategically important coastal defence which will retain a great deal of archaeological and architectural information regarding the developments in coastal defence through time. History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details. Details

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

Originally built between 1760 and 1791 as part of the Maker Redoubt line and then named 'Maker No 4 (North Gloucester) Redoubt', it formed part of a group of temporary defensive structures connected with the War of American Independence and was intended to form part of a long defensive line of bastions to a larger fort which was never built. The battery had 15 gun embrasures. It was disarmed in 1815. Re-armed in 1849 and remodelled in 1887, when much of the earlier redoubt was retained with a reinforced sea-facing wall and bomb proof accommodation being added. In 1899 it was renamed 'Grenville Battery' and was intended to defend against battleship bombardment. The earlier ordnance was replaced and then moved to Maker Battery, and yet more replacement guns were installed in 1890 or 1892. In 1908 it was down-graded to a practise battery but was modified again in 1909 to carry three guns and subsequently

post and telephone rooms were added. During the First World War it was armed with three guns then disarmed after 1927. The emplacements were re-used in the Second World War and at least one surviving building dates to this period. It was abandoned as a military establishment in 1948.

The battery is unusual in having a pitched and tiled roof and with the only defences to the landward side being provided by musketry loops and the ditch.

The battery is Listed Grade II (61723).

Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-437659

Listed Buildings

(Source: National Heritage List)

GUARD HOUSE, BOUNDARY WALL AND ATTACHED ANCILLARY BUILDINGS, MAKER HEIGHTS BARRACKS, MOUNT EDGECOMBE

List entry Number: 1329099

District: Cornwall Parish: Maker-with-Rame

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 26-Jan-1987 Date of most recent amendment: 08-Jul-1998 UID: 61724

SX 45 SW MAKER WITH RAME MOUNT EDGECOMBE

1551-0/6/66 Guard house, boundary wall & attached ancillary buildings, Maker Heights barracks 26.01.87 (Formerly Listed as: Guard house and north east boundary wall at Maker Barracks)

GV II*

Boundary wall, including North West caponier, building to South West corner, guard house and engine house along South East wall and former straw store, wash house, stables, gun shed and magazine along North East wall. Defensible wall with caponier and ancillary buildings. 1804-8, by the Ordnance Board, with caponier and stable of 1848, some modifications and extensions of 1848 and gun shed of 1850-60. PERIMETER WALL is described first. Coped rubble enclosure wall extends approx 150m along North East side, returning South West at North and South ends forming perimeter of barracks, with a small CAPONIER of 1848 to the North West corner with rifle slits to each side; a length of rubble wall extending approx 30m to the South West divides off the North West corner, with stack to a small rubble 2-window WASH HOUSE in the North East corner against the perimeter wall. A later gateway has been broken through to the centre. The return of the South West end includes hipped ENGINE HOUSE, open to the South West elevation. The BUILDING TO SOUTH WEST corner comprises coal yard and linen store to North West side, with 1848 extension to South East side comprising stores and barrack sergeant's quarters. Coal yard and linen store of 1804-8 to North West range, extended 1848 to South East with barrack sergeant's quarters and stores. Roughly squared rubble, partly rendered, with brick dressings., roofless. EXTERIOR: 1 and 2 storeys; each 1-window range. The outer North East building forms the end part of the perimeter wall, and has a wide segmental-arched carriage entrance with brick dressings i11 the end, and raking sides with a alter cast-iron inserted roof. A small lean-to (linen store) at the rear. Attached to the South East side is a narrow extension of 1848, roofless at the time of survey (1997), rendered to the front and sides with coped end gables each with a doorway and single first-floor windows, and an external flight of cantilevered granite steps with iron railings up to a first-floor doorway in the side of the elevation. INTERIOR: of the outer store contains 2 vertical slate strips with markings of an unidentified character. Caponier to North West corner and wash house have been described. The NORTH EAST BOUNDAR y has other buildings attached to its South West side. Those included in the listing are described from North West to South East and comprise: STRA W STORE: Built of stone rubble with hipped slate roof; the front elevation had wide doorway partially blocked by rubble infill with brick dressings to plank door flanked by

horned 6/6-pane sashes. OFFICER'S STABLES: sandstone rubble with stone dressings and slate, single room plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storey; 2-window range. Symmetrical front with fl at arches to a doorway (inscribed 1848 date above) and blocked windows each side and to hay loft over; a small opening to the loft in the coped gable ends. INTERIOR: divided into 3 by timber stall dividers, each with an iron hay basket and trap doors above from the loft. GUN SHED of 1850s. Coursed Plymouth limestone with brick dressings and corrugated iron rod. Ashlar piers to front, formerly open but now blocked with early C20 outer brick and with outer segmental-arched plank doors. MAGAZINE, converted to store 1860s. roughly squared rubble with limestone dressings with brick interior lining, and a slate roof. Single-room plan. EXTERIOR: a small powder store with a cobbled apron, coped pediment gables and string, a round-arched entrance with rebate for a boarded door, and an ashlar arch, and narrow ventilation slits in the thick walls. An attached ashlar doorway with fl at lintel leads to a space between the rear and the perimeter wall. HISTORY: although magazines were usually included within barracks of this period, this is the only known example apart from the 1840s Hillsborough barracks, Sheffield. GUARD HOUSE AND LOCK-UP TO SOUTH EAST corner of perimeter. Rubble, partly rebuilt with brick, brick ridge stack and slate hipped roof. PLAN: rectangular plan formerly with a stonemade to South West front and former officers' guard room to North West; the hipped roof is also extended over matching projection to right (South West) which is probably late C19 (not shown in 1848 plan). EXTERIOR: single storey; 3-window range. Symmetrical front with recessed centre fronted by a verandah, right-hand side rebuilt in brick, each side has a segmental-arched opening, and a central timber post below the eaves to the middle, in front of a plain doorway. Sides have small upper lights to cells with small paned windows. INTERIOR: has a guard room with a cell off with original door; wooden panelling and fi replace. HISTORY: part of a barracks for over 200 infantry to protect Maker Heights, overlooking Devonport Dockyard, built for the garrison manning the line of 1782 redoubts Nos 1-4 (SAM). This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period, and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site. (Transactions of Devon Association for Advancement of Science: Breihan J: Barracks in Devon during the Revolutionary & Napoleonic Wars: 1990-; Exeter Archaeology Report: Pye A: Maker Barracks: 1994-).

BARRACK BLOCK, MAKER HEIGHTS BARRACKS, MOUNT EDGECOMBE (Grade II* listed building)

List entry Number: 1375582

District: Cornwall Parish: Maker-with-Rame

Grade: II* Date first listed: 08-Jul-1998

UID: 469546 SX 45 SW MAKER WITH RAME MOUNT EDGECOMBE

1551-0/6/10002 Barrack Block, Maker Heights barracks

GV II*

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

fittings. The North end double depth with a large fire replace in the party wall, possibly later. HISTORY: A typical though now rare C18 plan, in which officers and men shared the same range. Originally with timber and tile-hung upper storey. Maker was a barracks for over 200 infantry to protect the Heights overlooking Devonport Dockyard, for a garrison manning the line of 1782 redoubts Nos 1-4 (SAM). It was built as part of an extended building campaign during the Revolutionary War, to protect Devonport Dockyard. This is the most complete and unaltered example in England of a small garrison barracks from this significant period, and includes many of the ancillary buildings within a defensible site. (Exeter Archaeology Report: Pye A: Maker Barracks: 1994-; Transactions of Devon Association for Advancement of Science: Breihan J. Barracks in Devon during the Revolutionary & Napoleonic Wars: 1990-)

Listing NGR: SX4334551282

Selected Sources

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GRENVILLE BATTERY

List entry Number: 1160076

District: Cornwall Parish: Maker-with-Rame

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Jan-1987

UID: 61723

SX 45 SW MAKER-WITH-RAME

6/64 Grenville Battery

Fort. Late C18, with some additions of C19 and 1914/18. Limestone rubble basement storey and walls to battery, sandstone rubble walls at ground floor level, bomb-proof stone roofs, formerly slated. Roughly triangular on plan, with long gatehouse and barrack rooms along north east side (landward). Gatehouse and barrack rooms are single storey on battered basement, central segmental-headed gateway with brick dressings, loops along base of barrack rooms, facing inwards to defend the gate bridge moat. On the inner side, the barrack rooms have window and door openings with flint at heads with keystone and voussoirs, rooms with vaulted brick ceilings. Stone paved ramparts to seaward sides, with 3 large reinforced concrete gun emplacements for very large sea-fire ring guns. Ammunition hoists and crew shelter appended to these. Older emplacements still exist on the west side. The ramparts are in rubble, but of small blocks and roughly laid in courses. Ancient monument no. 831.

Listing NGR: SX4334551282

REDOUBT, 5

District: Cornwall Parish: Maker-with-Rame

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Jan-1987

UID: 61728

SX 45 SW MAKER-WITH-RAME

6/70 No 5 Redoubt

Fort/redoubt. Late C18. Sandstone and limestone rubble with limestone dressings, roofs of barrack rooms formerly slated. Roughly square on plan, with gatehouse and barrack rooms along east range; surrounded by moat, formerly with bridge to east. The walls and basement storey below the gatehouse and barrack rooms are battered, with a limestone bull nose moulding around the north, south and west sides. The east side is formed of a long single storey gatehouse and barrack room block, similar to that at Grenville Battery (q.v.). The central gatehouse has a segmental headed gateway, 2 rubble piers remaining which formerly supported the bridge. The barrack rooms to each side have slanted musketry loops to cover the gate bridge, with sandstone dressings. Stone bomb-proof roof. Some secondary windows have been made in the barrack rooms. Interior: The moat bridge has been removed, so interior not accessible. The Redoubt was

formerly used as living accommodation. It remains as a fine example of a Napoleonic fort, and is of great landscape value. Ancient Monument no. 833.
Listing NGR: SX4334551282

Appendix 2: Assessment of Significance (Oxford Archaeology 2016)

BASIS OF THE ASSESSMENTS - APPROACH AND DEFINITIONS

Basis of the Assessment

The assessment of significance reflects the cultural aspects of the monument as a whole, while also assessing the sections of the site individually, providing a detailed framework before being considered in a wider context. The approach adopted is that established in Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (paragraphs 30–60), with significance related to the family of heritage values set out in that document.

Heritage values

The significance of the monument is considered in terms of its evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value. Evidential value derives from the potential of the site to provide evidence of past human activity. The archaeological resource (especially here above ground) and its potential capacity to respond to investigative analysis make the primary contribution to evidential value.

Historical value derives from the way in which past people, events, and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. This includes associative, illustrative and representational value, and encompasses among other things rarity of survival, the extent of associated documentation, the ability to characterise a period, and association with other monuments.

Aesthetic value derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. This includes not only formal visual and aesthetic qualities arising from design for a particular purpose but more fortuitous relationships of visual elements arising from the development of the place through time, and aesthetic values associated with the actions of nature.

Less tangible, but still vital to the significance of the monument, is its communal value, at the heart of which are the multivalent meanings a place may have for contemporary society. Commemorative and symbolic values are founded in collective memory and historic identity (including reminding us of uncomfortable aspects of national history) while social value often derives from contemporary uses of a place. Spiritual value can come from the customs and teachings of organised religion as well as less formal beliefs, and is often associated with places sanctified by a long tradition of veneration. Degrees of Significance

Measures for assessing the significance of Maker Heights in its various aspects have been based on the above criteria where they seemed relevant. The degrees of significance adopted here are:

Outstanding Significance: elements of the place which are of key national or international significance, as among the best (or the only surviving example) of an important type of monument, or outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena, or are of very major regional or local significance.

Considerable Significance: elements which constitute good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally), or have a particular significance through association, although surviving examples may be relatively common on a national scale, or which make major contributions to the overall significance of the monument.

Moderate Significance: elements which contribute to the character and understanding of the place, or which provide an historical or cultural context for features of individually greater significance.

Low Significance: elements which are of individually low value in general terms, or have little or no significance in promoting understanding or appreciation of the place, without being actually intrusive.

Uncertain Significance: elements which have potential to be significant (e.g. buried archaeological remains) but where it is not possible to be certain on the evidence currently available.

Intrusive: items which detract visually from or which obscure understanding of significant elements or values of the place. Recommendations may be made on removal or other methods of mitigation.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The group of fortifications at Maker Heights are of outstanding significance for their illustration of military engineering and history from the last quarter of the 18th century until the mid-20th century. This is enhanced by their dramatic position and their relationship to the wider group of historical defences surrounding Plymouth. The barracks at Maker is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks in the country from the early 19th century.

The overall value and significance of Maker Heights, for the current tenants, for visitors and for the wider historical and architectural community who value the remains of the past, and who may visit, explore and study it, may be seen to lie in three principal areas - architectural, historical, and aesthetic:

- Through the evidence it contains in fabric and design for a later 18th century set of fortifications which were periodically enhanced and extended until the mid-20th century.
- For its illustrative value as a document for historical change and an evocative point of contact with historical events such as past wars and periods of national crisis.
- As a group of structures located in a dramatic headland position overlooking Plymouth and the surrounding coast.

INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS

Each element of Maker Heights has different types of significance and varying levels of significance. These elements include the buildings, landscape, setting, historical associations, visual and aesthetic qualities and social value. The individual significances are set out below.

The surviving structures

Late 18th-century redoubts: the first defensive positions at Maker Heights were a group of redoubts established in the late 18th century as a reaction to fears of attack from the continent during the American War of Independence. This group have an important evidential value relating to their original construction, when they were intended to form detached works of a central star fort, and also their subsequent alteration, when the star fort proposal was dropped. Their construction and alteration is only imperfectly understood and although they are overgrown or partly infilled they probably survive relatively well. Of considerable significance.

Early 19th century barracks: In the first decade of the 19th century a barracks was established at Maker Heights and the list description states that this is 'the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. Both the various buildings and the overall barracks complex survive remarkably well and they have an important evidential value relating to their former use. Of outstanding significance.

Late 19th century batteries: the later 1880s and 1890s was an important period when the defences at Maker Heights were improved by the addition of several new batteries (including Raleigh, Maker, Hawkins and Grenville). These structures post-date the colossal fortification building programme of the 1860s and 1870s (the 'Palmerston' Forts) and they contain an evidential value relating to this period when the continuing pace of military development rendered earlier defences obsolete. These defences are relatively well-preserved although they are largely disused and most of them are not inside the current Maker Heights site boundary. Of considerable significance.

Second World War: Maker Heights was used during the Second World War in the defence of Plymouth and the main group of structures surviving from this period is the Heavy Anti-Aircraft battery. This battery is unusually well-preserved and is of considerable significance.

Cold War structures. The two 1950s Cold War structures within Redoubt No 1 extend the military use of Maker Heights beyond the Second World War and this enhances the overall significance of the site. The sunken ROC bunker is of particular interest although it is a standard type of structure of which a great many examples were constructed nationally. It is a type of structure which is relatively well understood (although not widely known about) and the interior is not particularly well-preserved. Of moderate significance.

Archaeological Potential

The history of the site means that there will be buried remains from a number of periods, particularly relating to defensive emplacements since the later 18th century. These remains have the potential to add to knowledge of key phases of the development of this area such as the original later 18th-century positions, as well as of the wider evolution of the defences of Plymouth and coastal defences generally. There is also potential for significant remains above ground within the fabric of the structures. The archaeological potential of the Maker Heights site is of considerable significance.

Setting and context

The location and setting of Maker Heights considerably enhance its aesthetic and historical significance. The character of the area is essentially a rural, rugged headland exposed to the elements and with spectacular views. Due to the estuaries and the local topography there has been no urban encroachment from Plymouth, despite the heart of the city being less than 3km away (as the crow flies). The area has also avoided becoming a Cornish tourist hotspot and the peninsula is sometimes described as 'Cornwall's forgotten corner'. The character of the area has altered relatively little since the construction of the various fortifications and this enhances their significance.

The undulating landscape surrounding many of the fortifications remains largely undeveloped and it is still possible to understand the areas that the guns would have overlooked and covered. Some sense can still be gained of the relationship between the different batteries and redoubts which would have been intended to work in tandem and to cover each other's fire.

This relationship between batteries or redoubts and their surrounding area is particularly important as it is of course an essential part of any fortification to keep watch over surrounding land. In contrast many buildings can be functionally self-contained or focused inwards.

The context and setting of Maker Heights, particularly for the unaltered nature of the surrounding landscape to which the fortification relate, are of considerable significance.

Aesthetic significance - artistic, visual and sensory qualities of Maker Heights

The main aesthetic value of Maker Heights lies in its dramatic elevated position and the visual relationship of the site with the sea, the surrounding countryside and the nearby city of Plymouth.

Most of the structures and built heritage at Maker are not particularly impressive in isolation (although the Grenville battery is certainly an exception to this and the barracks have an architectural quality) but the high headland position gives the whole site a clear sense of drama. The views towards the dockyard are perhaps of particular significance due to the historical connection between Maker Heights and the defence of the dockyard.

The wider sensory quality of the site is also heightened by its exposed, windswept nature and by the rugged form of some of the structures being matched by the elements.

Although the military engineering at the site is not as visually impressive or imposing as some fortifications such as the nearby Palmerston forts at Scraesdon and Tregantle, there are elements where the structures do have a striking form. This aesthetic quality is most obvious in the Grenville Battery, the sheer walls of which appear to emerge out of the top of the cliff and this sense of the structure merging with nature is increased by the

walls being covered in ivy. The overgrown nature of the battery, and to a less extent some other structures at Maker, gives them a romantic quality.

The topography of the area gives a range of viewpoints, up towards the main heights and down from them and there are also many instances where structures remain hidden until they are seen up close or if they are suddenly seen around a corner.

This overall aspect of Maker Heights is of considerable significance.

Communal, commemorative and social values

Maker Heights is currently home to a small artistic community centred around the barracks and the site clearly has a value to this group beyond merely that of providing shelter. For the last 40 years or so, the site has provided an invaluable resource for creative endeavours and community-powered events from the Patchwork Lounge today back to the Sunshine Festival and the thriving Random Arms and Energy Rooms of the past (formerly held in the Bread and Meat store and The Gun Shed). It is something of a cultural centre and Maker's setting acts as an inspiration to the creativity of the artists.

The Rame peninsula is not heavily visited relative to other coastal areas of Cornwall and Maker Heights is not widely known. It is unlikely to be an area with a strong communal value to a very large number of people outside the local community, although a small number of people would have been stationed here in the mid-20th century. In addition the site was used a school camp for many years and therefore a number of people would no doubt have happy (and possibly unhappy) childhood memories of the site.

The site has a late 18th century memorial to a soldier within Redoubt No.3.

This aspect is of moderate significance.

Protection of Maker Height's heritage

The significance of Maker Heights is underlined by the designation of several listed buildings at the site as well as three scheduled monuments. The area is also part of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Appendix 3: Draft Statement of Significance (Rame Conservation Trust 2017)

DRAFT

MAKER HEIGHTS CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART 3: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Assessment of significance

3.2 Criteria for assessing significance

3.3 Significance of buildings and spaces at Maker Heights

3.4 Summary of overall significance

3.5 Assessment of relative significance 3.6 Summary Statement of Significance

3.7 Annex of photographs

Prepared by RAME CONSERVATION TRUST

NOVEMBER 2017

Part 3: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Assessment of significance

The role of the Redoubts and the Barracks complex within the other fortifications of the Rame Peninsula is paramount, being of early date and taking a vital defensive position with a view over the other, later features. The 18th century defences and their setting are unique in this country in that they were built to defend Britain during the American War of Independence (1775–1783).

In statutory terms, the significance of the structures at Maker Heights has already been recognised. Redoubts Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are Scheduled Monuments whilst all of the buildings of the central Barracks complex are Listed Buildings Grade II*.

Furthermore, Maker Heights and its hilltop position form a Historic Landscape with designated (and currently undesignated) buildings, structures and earthwork features. All lie within the Rame Head Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (part of Cornwall AONB) and closely related to, and visible from, the Conservation Area villages of Cawsand and Kingsand.

These designations are evidence of the fact that Maker Heights is of national importance and of considerable historical and architectural interest. Archaeological, aesthetic, natural environmental and communal values are also high, and the sum total of Heritage Values at the site indicate that the significance of Maker Heights is Outstanding.

Assessing significance is not merely an academic exercise. Its purpose is to identify those areas of a site that are most sensitive to change, and to inform the development of conservation management policies designed to protect the site's significance. At the same time, it should identify those parts of a site which are less significant, or even detract from its character and appearance, and which might therefore have the potential to accept a greater level of change. Any changes will need to be carefully designed to ensure that the significance of the site as a whole, and the individual buildings and their settings, are not compromised.

The UK Government's Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PP55) places the concept of 'significance' at the heart of the planning process. Paragraph 12 of the accompanying Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide notes that 'the significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest'. Paragraph 14 notes that:

The basic criterion for listing a building is that it must hold special historic or architectural interest. For a monument to be scheduled it must be nationally important by reason of its historic, architectural, artistic, traditional or archaeological interest ... All of these

criteria have two components: the nature of the interest or significance that defines the designation and the relative importance of that interest or significance. Significance as designed in the PPS encompasses all of the different interests that might be grounds for designating a heritage asset.

3.2 Criteria for assessing significance

The criteria for judging the significance of Maker Heights are based on the principles by which buildings and monuments are considered for listing and scheduling, and on the values set out in Historic England's Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (2008).

The statutory criteria by which buildings are considered for listing are outlined in the DCMS document Principles of Selection for Listing (March 2010):

Architectural Interest: To be of special architectural interest a building must be of importance in its architectural design, decoration or craftsmanship; special interest may also apply to nationally important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity) and significant plan forms,

Historic Interest: To be of special historic interest a building must illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history and/or have close historical associations with nationally important people. There should normally be some quality of interest in the physical fabric of the building itself to justify the statutory protection afforded by listing.

In addition, Principles of Selection for Listing notes that:

When making a listing decision, the Secretary of State may take into account the extent to which the exterior contributes to the architectural or historic interest of any group of buildings of which it forms a part. This is generally known as group value. The Secretary of State will take this into account particularly where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or a fine example of planning (e.g. squares, terraces or model villages) or where there is a historical functional relationship between a group of buildings.

In applying these statutory criteria, a number of general principles are also considered. These comprise age and rarity, aesthetic merits, selectivity and national interest.

The DCMS document Scheduled Monuments (March 2010) outlines the non-statutory criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments, used by the Secretary of State when considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The indicators which will be assessed as part of that judgement comprise period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential.

Historic England's Conservation Principles identified a series of values that make up the significance of a heritage asset. Importantly, these values are intended to capture not just architectural and historical importance, but the full spectrum of cultural meaning embodied in a building or place:

1. Evidential value: that it yields primary evidence about the past. It can be natural or human-made and applies particularly to archaeological deposits, but also to other situations where there is no relevant written record.

2. Historical value: relates to the way the present can be connected through space to past people, events and aspects of life.

Illustrative historic value illustrates some aspect of the past, but unlike evidential value may not provide unique evidence.

Associative historical value is where a place is associated with an important person, event, or movement.

3. Aesthetic value: relates to the way in which people derive sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

Design value is created by the conscious design and stewardship of a building, structure or landscape.

Artistic value derives from the creation of a work of art in which the designer is also in significant part the craftsman.

Some aesthetic values develop more or less fortuitously over time, e.g. the organic form of an urban or rural landscape, the relationship of vernacular buildings to their setting.

Aesthetic value resulting from the action or nature on human work, particularly the changing appearance of a place through the passage of time ('the patina of age').

4. Communal value: relates the meanings of a place for people and their collective experiences or memories of it.

Commemorative/symbolic value often symbolises positive or negative aspects relating to the history of a place, or buildings, structures or landscapes that have specifically been created to commemorate a particular historical event or person.

Social value is associated with places that are perceived as a source of identity, social interaction, and coherence, and often are public places.

Spiritual value attached to places associated with organised religion or perceptions of the spirit of a place, including places of worship.

5. Natural environmental value: in addition to the series of values identified in Historic England's Conservation Principles, Rame Conservation Trust recognises natural environmental value at Maker Heights. The quality of our natural surroundings and healthy functioning of our ecosystems is essential to human survival and well-being. Natural history is the foremost component of human history; the two are inextricably linked and interwoven together through time. Heritage sites are spaces where our natural heritage can be explored, and demonstrated to be as important as our human-made heritage.

The assessment of significance is usually an amalgam of these five sets of values, and the balance between them will vary from one case to the next. What is important, in the light of the Historic England guidance, is to demonstrate that all these difference forms of value have been considered.

Assessing significance is a comparative exercise, intended to analyse how **h**one building or place compares with another. This is more than an art historical evaluation because it is also intended to take account of how the building or place is generally valued and the associations which it carries. So, Conservation Principles can be used to assess the significance of the whole site relative to other complexes, as well as to understand the relative significances of the individual buildings within it.

3.3 Significance of buildings and spaces at Maker Heights - Designations

3.3.1 Scheduled Monuments:

Two batteries and part of a third at Maker Heights called Redoubt No1, Redoubt No 2 and Redoubt No 3 List Entry Number: 1004254 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004254> <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/40752>

Redoubt No 4/Grenville Battery List Entry Numbers: 1160076, 1003114 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1160076> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003114> <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/36093>

Battery with Royal Commission fortifications called Redoubt No.5 at Maker Heights List Entry Numbers: 1004255, 1140689 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004255> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1140689> <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/33179>

3.3.2 Listed Buildings:

Guard House, Boundary Wall and attached ancillary buildings, Maker Heights Barracks
List Entry Number: 1329099 Grade: II* <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329099> <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/50035>

Boundary wall, including North West caponier, building to South West corner, guard house and engine house along southeast wall and former straw store, wash house, stables, gun shed and magazine along North East wall.

Defensible wall with caponier and ancillary buildings. 1804-8, by the Ordnance Board, with caponier and stable of 1848, some modifications and extensions of 1848 and gun shed of 1850-60.

PERIMETER WALL is described first. Coped rubble enclosure wall extends approximately 150m along North East side, returning South West at North and South ends forming perimeter of barracks, with a small CAPONIER of 1848 to the northwest corner with rifle slits to each side; a length of rubble wall extending approximately 30m to the South West divides off the North West corner, with stack to a small rubble 2-window.

WASH HOUSE in the North East corner against the perimeter wall.

A later gateway has been broken through to the centre. The return of the South West end includes hipped ENGINE HOUSE, open to the South West elevation.

The BUILDING TO SOUTH WEST corner comprises coal yard and linen store to North West side, with 1848 extension to South East side comprising stores and barrack sergeant's quarters.

Coal yard and linen store of 1804-8 to North West range, extended 1848 to South East with barrack sergeant's quarters and stores. Roughly squared rubble, partly rendered, with brick dressings., roofless. EXTERIOR: 1 and 2 storeys; each 1window range.

The outer North East building forms the end part of the perimeter wall, and has a wide segmental-arched carriage entrance with brick dressings i11 the end, and raking sides with a alter cast-iron inserted roof. A small lean-to (linen store) at the rear.

Attached to the South East side is a narrow extension of 1848, roofless at the time of survey (1997), rendered to the front and sides with coped end gables each with a doorway and single first-floor windows, and an external flight of cantilevered granite steps with iron railings up to a first-floor doorway in the side of the elevation. INTERIOR: of the outer store contains 2 vertical slate strips with markings of an unidentified character. Caponier to North West corner and wash house have been described.

The NORTH EAST BOUNDARY has other buildings attached to its South West side. Those included in the listing are described from North West to South East and comprise:

STRAW STORE: Built of stone rubble with hipped slate roof; the front elevation had wide doorway partially blocked by rubble infill with brick dressings to plank door flanked by horned 6/6-pane sashes.

OFFICER'S STABLES: sandstone rubble with stone dressings and slate, single room plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storey; 2-window range. Symmetrical front with flat arches

to a doorway (inscribed 1848 date above) and blocked windows each side and to hay loft over; a small opening to the loft in the coped gable ends. INTERIOR: divided into 3 by timber stall dividers, each with an iron hay basket and trap doors above from the loft.

GUN SHED of 1850s. Coursed Plymouth limestone with brick dressings and corrugated iron rod. Ashlar piers to front, formerly open but now blocked with early C20 outer brick and with outer segmental-arched plank doors.

MAGAZINE, converted to store 1860s. roughly squared rubble with limestone dressings with brick interior lining, and a slate roof. Single-room plan. EXTERIOR: a small powder store with a cobbled apron, coped pediment gables and string, a round-arched entrance with rebate for a boarded door, and an ashlar arch, and narrow ventilation slits in the thick walls. An attached ashlar doorway with flat lintel leads to a space between the rear and the perimeter wall. HISTORY: although magazines were usually included within

barracks of this period, this is the only known example apart from the 1840s Hillsborough barracks, Sheffield.

GUARD HOUSE AND LOCK-UP TO SOUTH EAST corner of perimeter. Rubble, partly rebuilt with brick, brick ridge stack and slate hipped roof. PLAN: rectangular plan formerly with astonmade to South West front and former officers' guard room to North West; the hipped roof is also extended over matching projection to right (South West) which is probably late C19 (not shown in 1848 plan). EXTERIOR: single storey; 3-window range. Symmetrical front with recessed centre fronted by a verandah, right-hand side rebuilt in brick, each side has a segmental-arched opening, and a central timber post below the eaves to the middle, in front of a plain doorway. Sides have small upper lights to cells with small-paned windows. INTERIOR: has a guard room with a cell off with original door; wooden panelling and fireplace.

HISTORY: part of a barracks for over 200 infantry to protect Maker Heights, overlooking Devonport Dockyard, built for the garrison manning the line of 1782 redoubts Nos 1-4 (SAM).

This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period, and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site. (Transactions of Devon Association for Advancement of Science: Breihan J: Barracks in Devon during the Revolutionary & Napoleonic Wars: 1990-; Exeter Archaeology Report: Pye A: Maker Barracks: 1994-).

Barrack Block List Entry Number: 1375582 Grade: II*
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1375582>
<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/50036>

3.3.3 Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Maker Heights is part of Rame Head Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (<http://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/ramehead/>).

Rame Head AONB forms part of The Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty - Cornwall's Protected Landscape, as designated by Natural England - and has the same status and level of protection as a National Park. <http://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/>
<http://www.landscapesforlife.org.uk/>

3.3.4 Area of Great Landscape Value

All of the surrounding land of Rame Head AONB, with which Maker Heights shares intervisibility, is designated Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV).

3.3.5 Heritage Coast

Maker Heights forms part of Rame Head Heritage Coast, according to agreement between Natural England and Cornwall Council. The Heritage Coast is recognised for its natural beauty, wildlife and heritage, and amongst the purposes of designation is support for these qualities and enabling enjoyment of them by the public.

3.3.6 The South West Coast Path and England Coast Path

Maker Heights encompasses part of The South West Coast Path, now part of the national trail England Coast Path - South West. <https://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/>
<https://www.southwestcoastpath.org.uk/>

3.3.7 Public Rights of Way

Maker Heights is criss-crossed by many long-established footpaths and Public Rights of Way, many of which will be linked by the proposed Maker Way walking trail.

3.3.8 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The close proximity of SSSI's, surrounding Maker Heights, indicates that ecosystems and wildlife at the site are likely to be of high value.

SSSI site name: Kingsand to Sandway Point SSSI AREA: 6.282359 SSSI site name: Plymouth Sound Shores and Cliffs SSSI AREA: 44.288178 SSSI site name: Rame Head & Whitsand Bay SSSI AREA: 161.061518 SSSI site name: St John's Lake SSSI AREA: 266.432762

3.3.9 County Wildlife Sites

Maker Heights is surrounded by County Wildlife Sites, again indicating that ecosystems at the site are likely high value.

Clarrick and Pigshill Woods ID Code: CN43 Rame Head ID Code: CN3.1 Tregantle Cliff & Trethill Cliff ID Code: CN3.2 St John's Lake ID Code: CN6.1

3.3.10 Zones of Influence Natura 2000

Maker Heights forms part of the Tamar Estuaries complex SPA Zone of influence Natura 2000.

3.3.11 Registered Parks and Gardens

Maker Heights has very close proximity to the Grade 1 Registered Park and Garden of MOUNT EDGCUMBE List Entry Number: 1000134

http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1000134&resourceID=5

3.3.12 Conservation Areas

The nearby villages of Kingsand and Cawsand, with which Maker Heights shares intervisibility, are designated a Conservation Area.

3.3.13 Heritage Assets currently undesignated

The gun platform of Redoubt No 2

Well-preserved single storey WWII building on Redoubt No 2 (check)

The glacis of Redoubts Nos 1, 2, 3 and 5

WWII Anti-aircraft Battery east of the Barracks complex

WWII water tanks east of the rebuilt Nissen Hut complex

Check status of last remaining original Nissen Hut (Caroline?)

Assets of Community Value: The Localism Act 2011 introduced the Community Right to Bid. It enables certain groups to nominate local land or buildings to be included in the list of assets of community value. Although, to date, some applications by community groups for land and buildings at Maker Heights to be included in the list of assets of community value have been rejected by Cornwall Council, it is anticipated that applications will continue to be made because the site is highly valued by local communities.

3.4 Summary of overall significance

Natural environmental value

The ecology of Maker Heights is under-recorded and not yet fully understood. Thorough ecological surveys of the site are essential, prior to any destruction of species, plant communities, habitats or potential habitats. Reliable ecological surveys will then go on to generate sound management plans for true sustainability and natural growth.

Rame Conservation Trust is beginning this process in conjunction with Cornwall Wildlife Trust. The close proximity of SSSI's and County Wildlife Sites to Maker Heights indicates that it is likely to be of high environmental value. In current scientific parlance, Maker Heights is rich in natural capital and has high potential to provide ecosystem services.

Archaeological/evidential value

The history of the site means that there will be buried remains from a number of periods, particularly relating to defensive emplacements since the 18th century. These remains have the potential to add to knowledge of key phases of the development of this area such as the original later 18th-century positions, as well as of the wider evolution of the defences of Plymouth and coastal defences generally. There is also potential for significant remains above ground within the fabric of the structures. The archaeological potential of the Maker Heights site is of considerable significance.

The archaeology of Maker Heights is under-recorded, and site-wide surveys are essential if the site is to be fully understood. The potential for knowledge of human occupation is considerable; artefacts from the Mesolithic period onwards have been recorded from the site.

Evidential and archaeological value at the site is likely to be high, and it is essential that none of the archaeological evidence is destroyed prior to complete surveys being carried out.

Historic value

There is no doubt that the history of Maker Heights, and the resultant Historic Landscape is of outstanding significance. The 18th century defences and their setting are unique in this country in that they were built to defend Britain during the American War of Independence (1775 – 1783). Late 18th century Redoubts: the first defensive positions at Maker Heights were a group of redoubts established in the late 18th century as a reaction to fears of attack from the continent during the American War of Independence. This group have an important evidential value relating to their original construction, when they were intended to form detached works of a central star fort, and also their subsequent alteration, when the star fort proposal was dropped. Their construction and alteration are only imperfectly understood and although they appear overgrown or partly infilled they probably survive relatively well.

Early 19th century Barracks: in the first decade of the 19th century a barracks was established at Maker Heights and the list description states that this is 'the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. Both the various buildings and the overall Barracks complex survive remarkably well; and they have an important evidential value relating to their former use.

Second World War: Maker Heights was used during WWII in the defence of Plymouth and the main group of structures surviving from this period is the Heavy Anti-Aircraft battery. This battery is unusually well- preserved and is of considerable significance.

Cold War structures: the two 1950s Cold War structures within Redoubt No 1 extend the military use of Maker Heights beyond WWII and this enhances the overall significance of the site. The sunken ROC bunker is of particular interest – it is a type of structure which is relatively well understood, although not widely known about.

Aesthetic value

It is well-recognised that energy is high where planetary systems meet; Maker Heights sits on top of an impressive hill where sky meets land, land meets sea, and sea meets sky. The views from Maker Heights are truly impressive, as are views of Maker Heights from surrounding land and sea. Hence energy is high at the site and people are inspired, and the site has inspired humans since the Mesolithic period.

Nowadays, the aesthetic qualities of Maker Heights are nationally recognised – it has the highest statutory protection, that of Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Communal value

The Mesolithic began about 12,000 years before present and, therefore, the accumulated communal value of Maker Heights to the present time is very high indeed.

The oldest surviving military records indicate that construction at the site was begun by the Cornwall Militia, and individual regiments then continued with building the separate Redoubts. These monuments are therefore significant in the histories of those regiments (Duke of Cornwall, Devon, Wiltshire, Dorset, and Somerset Regiments).

The communal value for those soldiers stationed at Maker Heights during the American War of Independence, First World War, Second World War and Cold War are also very high and we have increasing numbers of records of their experiences.

Records of peoples' experiences at Maker Heights are the focus of the wonderful Maker Memories project (<https://www.makermemories.org/>):

The project is collecting the many and varied stories and social history of Maker Camp, which has undergone a number of uses over the past 200 years. The primary focus of the project is capturing the rich and diverse stories of Maker that exist in living memory. These include stories of attending Maker Camp as a child for a school holiday – this scheme was originally set up by Nancy Astor and the Virginia House Settlement in the 1920s for 'deprived city children' and continued through to the early 1980s, resulting in

thousands of children (mainly from Plymouth) having their first, and sometimes only childhood holiday at Maker.

In recent years, the communal value of Maker Heights has increased even further, as Maker Memories records:

More recent history includes the stories of hundreds of musicians who have played at the venue, thousands of festivalgoers (with an annual music festival starting in 1999), and large numbers of artists who have had studios at the camp. The camp has also hosted thousands of holidaymakers through its use as a campsite. Maker Camp holds many special memories for its visitors, not least for the scores of people who have used the camp as the venue for their wedding.

3.5 Assessment of relative significance

Outstanding significance

The history of Maker Heights, and the resultant Historic Landscape, is of outstanding significance. The 18th century defences and their setting are unique in this country in that they were built to defend Britain during the American War of Independence (1775 – 1783).

The Historic Landscape survives intact, its character unaltered from the time it was created. Its integrity is complete, as are the visual links to other military sites (Cawsand, Wringford, Southdown, Devonport Royal Dockyard) which would have been vital during any attack or attempted invasion.

Key associated military structures survive intact, including the military road connecting Redoubts and Barracks across the site, the military roads connecting Grenville Battery, the reservoir and the hospital, and the Wringford military complex.

The roads and footpaths of Maker Heights, both internal and external (such as the soldier's footpath from east of Grenville to Kingsand) which were vital to the effectiveness of the military site, also survive intact.

The Historic Landscape, including its potential for archaeological evidence and remarkable aesthetic qualities, result in outstanding significance. The context and setting of Maker Heights, particularly the unaltered nature of the surrounding landscape to which the fortifications relate, are of outstanding significance.

Highly significant

During the century following the American War of Independence, two of the earthwork Redoubts (Nos 4 and 5) were strengthened, stone revetted, and barracks built on each. The form of these early, barrel-vaulted barracks was quite different from those which came later.

The number of features was increased by the addition of a central Barracks building and its surrounding complex of specialist support buildings, with a curtilage wall defended by a Guard House and a caponier. This unusual group includes features found rarely in later Plymouth forts.

With its contingent of soldiers, the Barracks and Redoubts together formed an extended fortification armed with N (number of) guns, spreading from south to north across the high ridge of Maker Heights, reinforcing and completing the line of separate Redoubts built previously. This was an imaginative and bold solution.

Significant

It was proposed in 1779 to build a massive 'star fort' on the highest ground just east of the Barracks and Redoubts Nos 1, 2 and 3. The effectiveness of the solution above may have been the reason for the star fort not happening, though changing tides of war and political debate also came into the decision.

The star fort appears to have been planned for the area where earlier people, from prehistory to the Romans, evidently also used this ridge with its command over the views out to sea and into Cawsand Bay and Millbrook Lake.

In WWI Redoubt No 4 was armed with 4" guns facing out over the sea. Its position finding post and underground elements also survive well, and remains of a small kitchen block, etc.

In WWII an anti-aircraft battery was built on flat ground to the east of the Barracks. It echoes that at Down Thomas on the east side of Plymouth Sound, and survives in very good condition.

Some significance

In WWII the ridge was again defended, a large number of temporary buildings were installed along the line, and guns set up again pointing southwest from the line of the Redoubt platform.

The accommodation of soldiers and others uses lead to the installation of two large round water tanks also on the open hilltop, east of Redoubts Nos 1 and 2. One original Nissen hut also survives, and the outline of another on the Stores wall.

Neutral

Detractions to significance

In recent year three structures have appeared to the south of the Guardhouse, all of which detract from the Historic Landscape and the significance of the site: a wooden 'reception' hut, a blue rectangular container, and a small temporary dwelling.

New fencing has been erected on the open hilltop, all of which is detrimental to the Historic Landscape. The fencing has created gateways, pinch-points and vehicle routes, all of which have become rutted and eroded, leading to loss of plant communities and increasing topsoil runoff.

One set of five Nissen Huts has been reinstated at the north end of the site. Although it demonstrates the character of the area at the time of the anti-aircraft battery and water tanks, it has led to some erosion of the ground, erection of fences, and has introduced the modern elements of outdoor furniture and signage.

It detracts from the setting of the important Barracks Listed Barracks complex and the Scheduled Monuments and has led to erosion of military road which linked them, with the loss of any buried archaeology.

3.6 Summary Statement of Significance

The group of fortifications at Maker Heights are of outstanding significance for their illustration of military engineering and history from the last quarter of the 18th century until the mid-20th century. This is enhanced by their dramatic position and their relationship to the wider group of historical defences surrounding Plymouth. The Barracks at Maker is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks in the country from the early 19th century.

Both natural environmental and archaeological values at the site are high and offer a great deal of potential for research and learning.

The geographical location of Maker Heights, affording sightlines between the historical defences, create dramatic views so that aesthetic and experiential values at the site are high.

Maker Heights is unusual amongst heritage sites in having high communal value. It is highly valued by the local community (community of place) and a large and geographically widespread community of attachment, comprising people who have spent significant parts of their lives there.

The sum total of heritage values at Maker Heights indicates that the site is of outstanding significance.

3.7 Annex to Section 3 - Photographs

The Heritage assets in their Landscape context

From the west

Looking along military access road, to south

Looking along military access road, to north

View west towards Rame Head: prehistoric, medieval and WWII site
View east towards Maker Church, Mount Edgcumbe and Cremyll

Redoubt No 1

From the west, looking up the glacis

Interior view Ditch

Redoubt No 2

Looking west to Wringford Down

Looking across gun platform

Buried rubble from Barracks etc, in north ditch

West ditch showing outer bank

Glacis

Redoubt No 3

Looking west to Cawsand Bay

From west, including glacis and outer ditch

Interior – gun platform and soldier’s grave

Redoubt 4/Grenville Battery

View of the stone-faced redoubt and surrounding vegetation, from north

View south over the sea

View west from WWI position finding post

Exterior, showing entrance gateway and blocked ditch at site of drawbridge

Exterior, showing east wall with barracks, and outer ditch

Two exterior views of Caponier at SE corner

Interior, showing barracks roof

Interior, showing WWI ammunition store Interior, showing magazine on west side

Interior of vaulted barrack room south of gate

Interior of sub-divided officer’s quarters north of gate

Interior of caponier

Redoubt 5

Exterior view from south end of military access road

View from east end of drawbridge position, showing entrance gate and barrack

View from redoubt 5 towards Millbrook and Southdown/ ‘King’s Brewhouse’ Victualling Yard

View from west with glacis and ditch

View from north showing stone retaining wall and coping, with trees on top

Interior view across open area, showing vegetation Interior view into barracks

Barracks Block

Exterior – front

Exterior – rear showing double stair to upper floor

Exterior – north end, showing steps to upper floor

Exterior – one of two porched entrances / guard rooms on front (west) side, with lookout window

Exterior – south end with later toilet building

Exterior – slate roof Interior – officers mess

Interior – NW corner barrack room Interior - one barrack room on east side

View west from upper floor View south from upper floor

View north from upper floor

Maker Heights Conservation Management Plan 08/07/2020

Maker Barracks Curtilage Buildings

Photographic record of all curtilage buildings, including all views from the caponier WWII AA Battery

Viewed from south in 2....

Viewed from south in 2017

Group viewed from within – looking west

Group viewed from within – looking south

Command post Interior of command post

Position for tripod – mounting for?

WWII water tanks

Viewed from west

Interior of tanks

Cold War ROC Orlit Post in Redoubt No. 1

External view with fence and

Interior Associated elevated concrete platform

All other structures and spaces at the site, and views to and from the site.

Appendix 4 Relevant National legislation, policy and local policy

Listed Buildings

Listing is the most commonly encountered type of statutory protection of heritage assets. A listed building (or structure) is one that has been granted protection as being of special architectural or historic interest. The older and/or rarer a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. Buildings less than 30 years old are listed only if they are of very high quality and under threat. Listing is mandatory: if special interest is believed to be present, then the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has a duty to add the building to the List (Historic England 2018, iii).

Listed buildings are graded I, II* and II. Grade I buildings are of outstanding interest, and II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; together they amount to 8.3% of all listed buildings. The remaining 91.7% are of special interest and are listed grade II (Historic England 2018, iii).

If it is proposed to repair, alter or extend a listed building in a way that affects its character, appearance or fabric as a building of special architectural or historic interest, or even demolish it, it is first necessary to apply for listed building consent from your local planning authority.

The first step is to check with the local authority Conservation Officer whether or not consent will be needed for repairs or alterations. It is also advisable to ask for an outline of what might be acceptable and find out whether ideas need to be adapted to make them more likely to succeed. This simple step could save a lot of time and money.

When the planning authority considers whether to grant or to refuse an application, it must give particular attention to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting and those features which make it special.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

A Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) allows the owner of a listed building or buildings to agree which necessary works to a building are routine and regular and, if done correctly will not harm its special interest.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/setting-up-listed-building-hpa-advice-note-5/>

Scheduled Monuments

A Scheduled Monument is one designated by statute as a site of national importance and is protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended, by The National Heritage Act 1983 etc. By law, any proposed work affecting such sites, as defined by Section 2(2) of the Act, requires Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) before it can begin.

Application for SMC must be made to the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport before any work can be carried out which might affect a monument either above or below ground level. Some change may also require planning permission, which should be obtained from the Local Planning Authority.

Historic England gives advice to the government on each application and administers the consent system. In assessing applications, the Secretary of State will aim to ensure that the significance of protected sites is safeguarded for the long term.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/>

Historic England Guidance

The primary aim of Historic England's 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance' (English Heritage 2008) is to support the quality of decision-making, with the ultimate objective of creating a management regime for all aspects of the historic environment that is clear and transparent in its purpose and sustainable in its application.

Historic England's 'Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: the Setting of Heritage Assets' (2017) sets out guidance, against the background of the National Planning Policy

Framework and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG), on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

National Planning Policy Framework

Introduction

The Department for Communities and Local Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012, setting out Government planning policies for England and replacing the former Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 16 and 20, and Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) with immediate effect. The latest revised version of the NPPF was published in February 2019 by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are to be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019, section 1, paragraph 1).

The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (*ibid*, section 2, paragraph 7).

Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives – economic, social and environmental – which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways. The environmental objective is to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy (*ibid*, section 2, paragraph 8).

So that sustainable development is pursued in a positive way, at the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (*ibid*, section 2, paragraph 10). However, the list of policies which might provide a reason for refusal has been extended to include those in the NPPF relating to SSSIs; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an AONB or a National Park or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats (which include ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees); designated heritage assets and nationally important but non-Scheduled assets of archaeological interest and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change (*ibid*, Section 2, footnote 6).

NB: At present Cornwall AONB's planning involvement is prioritised on the basis of the following two categories: major planning applications and other significant applications as defined below:

- Development that would conflict with or prejudice the implementation of the AONB Management Plan and
- Development of land which would, by reason of its scale or nature or the location of the land, is of major importance/ significance in the context of its impact on the protected landscape.

<https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/planning>

Section 16 of the NPPF deals with conserving and enhancing the Historic Environment. 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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 184).

Local plans should set out positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 185).

Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment of an area and should be used to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment and predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 187).

Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 188).

The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. In taking a proactive approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation, plans should take into account the long-term implications of climate change for biodiversity and landscapes (*ibid* section 14, paragraphs 148-9).

In coastal areas, planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans. Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be pursued across local authority and land/sea boundaries to ensure effective alignment of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes (*ibid*, section 14, paragraph 166). Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast.

Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and AONBs. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas (*ibid*, section 15, paragraph 172).

Within areas defined as Heritage Coast which are not already National Parks and AONBs, planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate, unless it is compatible with its special character (*ibid*, section 15, paragraph 173).

Proposals affecting heritage assets

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any 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 have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which 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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 189).

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 into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 190).

Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 191).

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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 192).

Considering potential impacts

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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 193).

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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 194).

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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 195).

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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 196).

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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 197).

Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 198).

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence

of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 199).

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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 200).

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 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, 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 (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 201).

Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies (*ibid*, section 16, paragraph 202).

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

The Cornwall Local Plan

The Cornwall Local Plan was formally adopted on 22 November 2016. It provides a positive and flexible overarching planning policy framework for Cornwall and covers the period up to 2030. The Cornwall Local Plan replaces a number of policies from the Local plans of the former District and Borough Councils (in the case of Maker Heights this was Caradon District Council) and the Minerals and Waste Plans of the former County Council. Maker-with-Rame lies within the 'Cornwall Gateway' Community Network Area of the Plan.

Strategic Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan is the most relevant section of the plan for Maker Heights. It is about development and the 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.

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.

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/localplancornwall>

The Devolution Deal

The Devolution Deal gives Cornwall greater powers over public sector funding and is the first stage of a longer journey towards delivering the full Case for Cornwall, sets out details of the additional powers and freedoms wanted from the new Government. The Deal was officially signed by the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, the Leader of Cornwall Council and others on 16 July 2015. Under the terms of the Deal, which is based on the proposals set out in the Case for Cornwall which were formally agreed by the full Council, Cornwall will have greater powers over areas of public spending which are currently controlled by London. The deal covers a range of key areas including Heritage and Culture:

44. The Government recognises Cornwall's rich and unique heritage, including its historic revived language and passionate communities, and that this cultural distinctiveness is an important factor in Cornwall's local economy. It underpins tourism and is a key driver that attracts other business to the location.

45. In order to support the cultural heritage of the local area Cornwall Council, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Enterprise Partnership and Government agree to:

- Invite local partners to create a Cornish Heritage Environment Forum so that Cornwall can develop their vision for heritage at a more local level. Cornwall would be able also to use this group to explore links to the local tourism agenda. This forum would build on the work of the existing South West Heritage Environment Forum.
- Cornwall Council and Historic England will jointly produce a study of the cultural distinctiveness of Cornwall's historic environment. This will inform the work of the new Cornish Historic Environment Forum and the development of the Framework Convention for National Minorities (FCNM).
- Engage Government, through the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, on how to best support tourism in Cornwall.

Cornish distinctiveness

The Cornish Distinctiveness Project was commissioned by Ertach Kernow (Heritage Kernow) and is jointly funded by Historic England. Work began in October 2016.

The project is being undertaken to define and understand the unique cultural distinctiveness of Cornwall. It will also use this to look at how distinctiveness is reflected in heritage assets and historic environment.

Cornish Distinctiveness will be threaded through all future heritage work in Cornwall. This will be set out in the Heritage Strategy that Ertach Kernow has also commissioned.

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/strategic-historic-environment-service/heritage-kernow-ertach-kernow/cornish-distinctiveness/>

Culture White Paper

The revised Culture White Paper was published in 2019. The ambition of the White Paper is that Cornwall will be 'A leading rural region for creativity and culture: where excellence is achieved by keeping in balance community engagement, high value creative industries and cultural distinction'. The second edition builds on the first White Paper (2012) and incorporates consultation with partners and the sector. It sets out the cultural ambition for Cornwall Council, with a focus on activity over the next five years.

https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/38059709/white-paper-for-culture-23_web_mar2019.pdf

The Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2016–21

The Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was designated in 1959 with the Camel Estuary being added in 1981. A section of the Tamar Valley AONB is also in Cornwall. There is a close relationship with this AONB and with our other near AONB neighbours, the Isles of Scilly and North Devon AONBs. The Cornwall AONB is unique in that it is made up of 12 separate geographical areas but is still one single designation. It covers approximately 27% of Cornwall — an area of 958 sq km (370 sq miles) and is the ninth largest in the country. Maker Heights lies within the Rame Head local section (no 11).

The Cornwall AONB Management Plan sets the agenda for the management of protected landscape. The current plan was adopted by Cornwall Council in May 2016 and will run until 2021. The management Plan is for use by all who play a part in the management of Cornwall's protected landscape. The Plan is divided into three sections 'Actions', 'Policy' ('Place Policies' and 'People Policies') and 'Local'.

'Action'

This section sets out the background to the Cornwall AONB and the Management Plan the Cornwall AONB's 20-year vision, aims for 2016–21 and delivery plan.

Aim 5 is 'Nurturing Heritage': 'There is improved understanding and interpretation of the historic character and heritage assets within the Cornwall AONB and those features identified as 'at risk' or declining condition will be brought back into better management.'

Short term action F is: 'Undertake a study on Cornish distinctiveness and make recommendations for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.'

Medium term action M is: Understanding better the economic, social and cultural value of heritage and the potential for the sustainable reuse of heritage buildings and structures. Enable sensitive reuse to support',

Medium term action N is: 'Ensure improved management for Scheduled Ancient Monuments through a project to understand their management needs and undertake practical management working co-operatively with landowners'.

Medium term action O is: 'Develop, in an appropriate area, a project to manage the natural capital, rights of way and heritage of the Cornwall AONB through the practical action of volunteers. Use this to develop opportunities to increase people's health and well-being'.

Long term action V is: 'Develop a project to demonstrate built development best practice in terms of siting, design, green infrastructure, biodiversity and heritage within the AONB'.

Long term action X is: 'Develop and promote a project where barriers to disabled and family access can be removed while safeguarding heritage features such as traditional stone stiles and utilising local stone. Ensure whole path solutions using existing routes where possible and practical in identified areas within the AONB with effective community engagement and promotion of completed routes'.

'Policies'

'Nurturing Heritage' is the section dedicated to the historic environment. The Cornwall AONB has a rich and diverse history and a wealth of historic assets, settlements, buildings, monuments, structures and archaeology. This rich historic landscape is still readable from prehistory, through the medieval period and into the mining era. The

heritage of Cornwall contributes strongly to the economy and could be seen as being the social and cultural capital of Cornwall in addition to its natural capital. A significant number of Scheduled Monuments as well as four Listed Buildings and one Registered Park and Garden in the AONB are currently on the national at risk register. Just fewer than 70 percent of AONB Scheduled Monuments on the register are assessed as 'declining' in condition. Investment now needs to be made in the heritage of Cornwall, so it can continue to support Cornwall going forward. Nurturing Heritage, the section of the Plan dedicated to the historic environment contains the following policies:

NH1 Gain a comprehensive understanding of the reasons for Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in the Cornwall AONB being 'at Risk' and in declining condition and make direct interventions to bring SAMs into positive management and improving condition.

NH2 Bring all AONB terrestrial and marine heritage assets, (not simply those which are designated) under high quality management to ensure their continuing survival in good condition. CC13

NH3 Consistently and regularly monitor the extent and condition of historic sites, features and landscapes in the AONB, promoting the use of the existing Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council Internet mapping and the Heritage at Risk register. CC3

NH4 Sensitively redevelop historic buildings to support rural businesses and to support local rural communities, taking account of the advice of Historic England on the conversion/alteration of historic farmsteads and places of worship. PP2

NH 5 Understand the opportunities to designate important heritage assets within the AONB to ensure their long- term protection. CC13

NH 6 Promote the sensitive interpretation of all aspects of the AONB's historic environment to ensure local communities and visitors gain a good understanding and experience of place. IC1 & 3; RA11

NH7 Understand the value the historic environment and historic assets make to Cornwall's economy and communities as our heritage capital and ensure appropriate investment. CC1

NH8 Develop projects and initiatives to involve local communities in the management of their local historic environment, working with third sector groups and volunteers. HH3

NH9 Effectively manage the Historic Environment, guided by a refreshed strategy, with involvement of the third sector, promoting sharing of information between the public, private and third sector organisations such as the Cornwall Archaeological Society.

NH10 Protect the Outstanding Universal Value and the setting of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS) by contributing to the actions set down in the WHS Management Plan. IC2

Rame Head Local Policies

The local sections of the AONB Management Plan detail the management principles that are specific to each of the local sections of the Cornwall AONB and should always be read in conjunction with the policies set out in the strategic policies of the plan that address Cornwall-wide AONB management matters. The local sections each contain a statement of significance which sets out the qualities and characteristics that makes that section as a whole recognisable, distinctive and different from surrounding areas. The Rame Head Local Policies are:

RH 11.01 Support the development of innovative sustainable transport links to and from the Rame Peninsula. This should include car free options, building on its location at the mouth of the Tamar Estuary, particularly seeking opportunities to develop sustainable water-based transport. Schemes should consider landscape and visual impacts and be designed and implemented in a manner that conserves and enhances the AONB.

RH 11.02 Promote walking opportunities across Rame Head between settlements and the South West Coast Path and support the improvement of non-car access.

RH 11.03 Support measures to ensure the continued viability of the Mount Edgcombe Estate (such as sensitive measures to increase visitor numbers and employment opportunities) so that public access and enjoyment of the estate can continue.

RH 11.04 Support local community aspirations for undergrounding of overhead cables in villages such as at Kingsand and Cawsand in order to reduce visual clutter.

RH 11.05 Support improved awareness, understanding and sensitive interpretation of the extensive and wide ranging history of this area and the role of the Rame Peninsula as a fortification at the mouth of the Tamar.

RH 11.06 Support the integrated management and partnership action of the Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum in ensuring long-term sustainability in the management of the waters of Plymouth Sound and the Tamar Estuaries.

RH 11.07 Support, through a landscape scale approach, the appropriate management, extension and linking of locally characteristic habitats. These include coastal heathland, farm hedges, parkland and broadleaved native inland and coastal woodland.

RH 11.08 Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with the communities of Kingsand and Cawsand which consider the long-term future in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to 'hold the line' and 'manage realignment' as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast.

<https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/management-plan>

Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment Best Practice Guidance 2011

This Guidance was written to explain the importance of keeping the diverse character of the Cornish landscape, whilst positively planning for future development.

It allows an interpretation of the local environment and the wider landscape, to successfully manage development, and provides a framework for future planning and management policies.

Cornwall's landscape is its greatest finite economic asset, important to local communities, Cornish businesses and is the primary attraction for the thousands of visitors each year.

The Guidance clearly explains how the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study 2005–2007 has created 40 separate Landscape Character Areas each with its own description, to highlight the elements of the local landscape character which create the Cornish 'sense of place'.

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/cornwalls-landscape/cornwall-landscape-character-assessment-best-practice-guidance-2011/>

The Rame Peninsula Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017–2030

The Rame Peninsula Neighbourhood Development Plan has been formally made and could formally be used since 28 June 2017 as part of the development plan in development management decisions in the Rame Peninsula Neighbourhood Plan Area. Policy 6 of the adopted neighbourhood plan deals with the Forts of the Rame Peninsula and Policy 9 deals specifically with Maker Heights.

Policy 6 The Forts of the Rame Peninsula

Policy 6 Justification —The Rame Peninsula has one of the most impressive collections of nationally important historic forts in the UK (see the Recreation and Open Space Section of the 'Summary of Evidence' Document).

Policy 6 Intention — This Policy helps to ensure that these buildings and other sites of archaeological importance are preserved and enhanced whilst not prohibiting future use or Public Access.

Rame NDP Policy 6: The Forts of the Rame Peninsula (Area Wide)

High priority must be given to the protection, preservation, access and enhancement of nationally important scheduled and unscheduled monuments and other sites and buildings of archaeological and historic significance in the NDP area

Policy 9 Maker Heights

Policy 9 Justification — Maker Heights is an important location within the Rame Peninsula. It is seen as a valuable community asset and is the location of many scheduled monuments and listed buildings, within the AONB. (See the Housing and Recreation and Open Space Sections of the 'Summary of Evidence' Document).

Policy 9 intention — This Policy seeks to preserve, enhance and make the site sustainable and viable, whilst enabling some level of economic growth and job creation in this sensitive area.

Rame NDP Policy 9: Maker Heights (Maker-with-Rame Parish)

Development within the boundary outlined in Figure 3 [Rame NDP Policy 9 - Maker Heights] will be supported that:

- a) protects, preserves and enhances the significant built, natural and landscape heritage of the locality, in accordance with existing landscape and built heritage policies and designations; and,
- b) continues to support:
 - i. public access; and,
 - ii. local enterprise opportunities, specifically, but not exclusively focused around cultural, tourism and knowledge economy sectors, especially where they have significant benefit in terms of provision of local services and economic impact (i.e., jobs).

Sympathetic private, holiday or residential development may also be considered but only where this would specifically support long-term sustainable open-access and economic opportunities.

<https://ramepeninsulaneighbourhoodplan.com/>

Health and Safety Guidance

Historic buildings and sites are not subject to any special treatment under general health and safety law. Historic England have published guidance on Health and Safety works to Listed Buildings and other heritage assets.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/compliantworks/h-s/>

Disability access compliance

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) was repealed on 1 October 2010 and replaced by the Equality Act 2010, which, with the Building Regulations 2010, require reasonable provision to be made for access to a building and the use of facilities within a building in order to enable disabled people to participate fully in society.

Historic England have published guidance on improving access to historic buildings and landscapes:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/easy-access-to-historic-buildings/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/easy-access-historic-landscapes/>

Environmental Health

Health and wellbeing are influenced by the wider physical environment. By addressing the wider determinants of health, including food safety, housing standards, health and safety, air quality, noise and environment issues generally, environmental health makes a fundamental contribution to the maintenance and improvement of public health.

Cornwall Council provide guidance on Environmental Health:

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/environmental-health/>

Appendix 5: Developing an interpretation strategy for Maker Heights

A heritage site is a place that has been deemed to be of historical or cultural importance by a section or sections of society. Heritage interpretation is the communication of the meaning or meanings of a place through a variety of media. According to the international charter that guides interpretation this 'can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programmes, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the process itself' (Ename Charter 2007, 3).

Done well, heritage interpretation can enhance the visitor experience. It may also strengthen the relationship between the site and those who live around it. Furthermore, by improving the attractiveness of a site, interpretation can lead to economic benefits for the wider area.

Current site interpretation at Maker Heights is based in the campsite office/meeting room and comprises an impressive set of display panels which were commissioned by Rob Isles (EH IAM), probably for the Plymouth Groundwork Project in the late 1990s, some historic maps and plans, books and journals, finds and documentary archive in filing cabinets. The campsite guide booklet packs a lot into a compact format and includes pages on the history of the site, nature on site, local activities, a brief area history, Maker Memories, information about the RCT and two-page map. Information is also available on the RCT website.

<https://rameconservationtrust.org.uk/>

Other resources are also available Maker Memories Digital Archive and exhibition materials. This includes

- 55 short films on its You Tube Channel, some of which cast a lens into the studios inside the Barrack Block and the home education and arts projects.
- The photographic archive and exhibition newspaper also document the social activities on site.
- The touring exhibition has a digital component and as such films and photographs have been exhibited at various locations including several libraries, The Box on Tour @House of Fraser, The Big Screen (Plymouth City Centre), Mount Edgcumbe, the Nissen Hut Pod and the RCT Visitors Centre and the University of Plymouth.
- This is an on-going project and such interpretation work will continue. This work has involved not only those with a strong attachment to Maker through the camp, music, arts and informal education, but film makers, photographers and students from Germany, America, Shaghai, Bosnia and Estonia.

Heritage strategy elements

Heritage centre — develop the meeting room/campsite office into a heritage centre for the site with enhanced presentation and archival facilities. The centre piece could be a 3D interactive model showing how the Redoubts were intended to work. Interpretation can be fixed (panels, displays), carried (guidebooks, leaflets) or provided face to face, on screen or audio-visual, even immersive technology). The development of interpretation material for a site such as Maker Heights will require a series of decisions about what information should and should not be include, what tone to take, what level of technicality should be adopted for the text, which illustrations to use and what style to follow. The site log and information base (see Conservation Management Policy 12) would be held in site archive.

Booklet/leaflet — update the campsite guide for 2020 and for 2021 consider producing a new heritage-specific booklet for the site. Another possibility is a foldout leaflet with map which would take the visitor on guided walk around the site — 'A walk around the historic defences of Maker Heights'.

Signage — install a new sign at entrance to the site to ensure people understand the significance of the site they are visiting, and map at car park with routes around the site — this could also be an interpretation panel covering the whole site.

On-site interpretation — There is currently there is currently no on-site interpretation. Interpretation panels could be installed at the entrances to each of the five redoubts and at the HAA battery. These would be similar in form to interpretation at English Heritage sites. The panels could include reconstruction drawings to help visitors visualise the historic appearance of the Redoubts and HAA Battery and a map showing where the site is in relation to the other Redoubts etc. Text could be in three layers to allow visitors to read to level they are comfortable with. Layer one would tell the visitor what it is, e.g., the Redoubt No 1 at Maker Heights. Layer two might comprise 50 words in bold to give basic information, e.g., who built it and why. The final layer would provide the reader with more detail on the Redoubt and those who garrisoned it. The location of the panels would be carefully selected so as to not take away from a visitor's view of the sites.

App — Consider the provision of information via an app loaded onto a GIS-enabled smartphone, these being owned by most visitors. Site interpretation provided by this means could be made available in a variety of languages and at a range of levels of technicality. This approach also has the benefit that interpretative material can be updated relatively easily, quickly and at low cost. Apps are currently being considered for heritage interpretation by the South West Coast Path Partnership and Cornwall AONB. The potential for linking between and cross-referencing these apps could be considered.

Tours — tours are a great way to learn about the history of a place. Volunteers could run tours of the site during the tourist season. Visits by school groups should be encouraged. One examples of a suitable format is the Neolithical Mystery Tour: The Stone Age Comes to Life in Orkney (<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/0b0a19c80a044347b31bb3e8a94992c8>). It would help to link those elements of the site that are more difficult to access due to the physical separation.

Lecture programme — develop existing lecture programme.

Archaeological investigation — potential, for geophysical survey and archaeological excavation, particularly of pre-18th century sites in the campsite area. This could be organised by a professional archaeological contactor working in partnership with the RCT. Potential for income from grant funding or dig holidays with students, volunteers etc., staying on the campsite paying to excavate with open days for locals. Could benefit both research and revenue generation.

Appendix 6: Potential funding opportunities

Maker Heights is a site of remarkable cultural and historic significance, set within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, enjoyed by generations of people for the stories that it tells about the historic defences around Plymouth over the last 400 years and its more recent history as 'Maker Camp', providing deprived city children with health-enhancing holidays in the Barrack Block, and now a flourishing campsite that attracts around 4,000 people each year to the area. Maker Heights has grown into a flourishing creative cluster providing studios for artists, musicians, poets and photographers, and a destination for walking and camping. As such, the site has the potential to deliver against a range of strategies and thus attract funding to safeguard and enhance the natural and historic environment, the management, presentation and accessibility of the site, and diversify the range of people and businesses that would benefit from engagement with Maker Heights.

The Rame Conservation Trust (RCT), a private company limited by guarantee, was founded in 1997 as a buildings preservation charity and benefits from a range of experienced and passionate trustees and volunteers. The RCT is responsible for the land and historic fortifications at the western end of Maker Heights and their remit includes the conservation and maintenance of heritage assets, managing the greenspaces in the best interests of wildlife, and ensuring public access to the site as far as possible. The Trust has freehold ownership of the Barrack Block as well as leasehold of many of the historic assets and 12 hectares of increasingly rare native meadowland. In addition, RCT manage the land at Maker Heights on behalf of Evolving Places Ltd., the freehold owner. As a buildings preservation charity, the RCT is able to apply to a broad range of funders, including various Lottery distributors, Historic England, the Architectural Heritage Fund, the AONB, trusts and foundations and their local authority, Cornwall Council. The Heritage Funding Directory provides nearly 500 updated listings detailing sources of grants from trusts and foundations, as well as organisations offering loan finance, awards, scholarships and other 'in kind' resources, covering historic buildings, landscapes, parks and gardens, churchyards and cemeteries, industrial heritage, archives, historic churches, museums, archaeology, environmental, heritage skills and conservation, etc. and can be found at: <https://www.heritagefundingdirectoryuk.org/>

Historic England

Maker Heights is currently benefitting from a programme of investment from Historic England given its status on the Heritage at Risk Register that are directed towards the repair and conservation of the listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments on the site.

Historic England run a number of grant schemes available to those who own or manage individual historic sites and organisations who want to encourage better understanding, management and conservation of the historic environment.

Guidance for Repair Grants for Heritage at Risk can be found here: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/repair-grants-har-guidance-for-applicants/>

National Lottery Heritage Fund

The National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) has grants available to support projects from £3,000 to £5million and through their Heritage Horizon Awards, will be awarding grants of over £5million in two tranches during the NLHF's current Strategic Framework.

Applications for under £250,000 are single stage and projects can apply whenever they are ready, although it is recommended that potential applicants submit a project enquiry form so that the NLHF can provide advice before applicants start their full application.

Applications of £250,000 to £5million (including Heritage Enterprise) are two phase applications (development and delivery), with both phases being competitive. Before submitting a development phase application, applicants must submit an Expression of Interest form which will be assessed by the NLHF and applicants will either be rejected or invited to submit a development phase application. For grants between £250,000 and £5million, application deadlines are set in advance and are generally quarterly and the

assessment period is around 3 months. As a minimum, applicants are expected to contribute at least 5% of the project costs for grants of up to £1million and at least 10% for grants of £1million or more.

Heritage Horizon awards of over £5million opened for applications earlier in 2019 with a decision in 2020 and it is likely that there will be one further round of awards during this current NLHF Strategic Framework. Heritage Horizon awards are for projects that are: transformative, innovative and collaborative and £50million has been made available in the first year (2020-2021).

The NLHF supports a wide range of heritage projects with heritage defined as anything from the past that you value and want to pass on to future generations. Heritage projects include: 'nature', works to improve habitats or conserve species, as well as helping people to connect to nature in their daily lives; 'designed landscapes', improving and conserving historic landscapes; 'landscapes and the countryside', for large-scale rural projects that help improve landscapes for people and nature; 'oral history', recordings of people's stories, memories and songs, as a way of communicating and revealing the past; 'cultural traditions', exploring the history of different cultures through storytelling or things that you do as part of your community; 'community archaeology', involving the active participation of volunteers in archaeological activities; 'historic buildings, monuments and the historic environment', areas that are connected to history and heritage; 'museums, libraries and archives', especially around improving accessibility; 'acquiring new objects'; 'commemorations and celebrations', telling stories and histories of people, communities, places or events related to specific times and dates; 'industrial, maritime and transport'. NLHF money can be spent on activities, repairs and conservation, digital outputs, new staff posts, paid training placements and professional fees.

The outcomes that the NLHF require from their investment are:

- A wider range of people will be involved in heritage
- Heritage will be in better condition
- Heritage will be identified and better explained
- People will have developed skills
- People will have learned about heritage, leading to change in ideas and actions
- People will have greater wellbeing
- The funded organisation will be more resilient
- The local area will be a better place to live, work or visit
- The local economy will be boosted.

More information on the outcomes can be found here:

<https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/funding/outcomes>

Of interest to the Rame Conservation Trust could also be applying for 'Organisational Resilience' funding. This funding is directed towards building capacity or achieving significant strategic change, through acquiring new skills or knowledge, exploring new models of governance, leadership, business and income in order to improve the management of heritage for the long term. This can be a stand-alone project or can be incorporated as an activity in an application to strengthen RCT's ability to carry out a wider project. As an outcome of the project the RCT should have '*greater capacity to withstand threats, respond to opportunities and to adapt to changing circumstances to give you a more secure future*'.

More information on this can be found here:

<https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/publications/organisational-resilience-guidance>

Lastly, the NLHF also offer grants of £250,000 to £5million directed towards projects that seek to achieve economic growth by investing in heritage called 'Heritage Enterprise'. It is aimed at enterprising community organisations and commercial organisations working in partnership with community organisations to help rescue neglected historic buildings and sites and return them to a viable productive use. Heritage Enterprise awards are dependent on there being a conservation deficit; this is where the existing value of a

historic building or site, plus the cost of bringing it back into use, is greater than the value of the asset after development has been completed. By offering grants that meet the conservation deficit the NLHF is encouraging private sector involvement by making the rescue of historic assets more commercially viable. The key aim of the Heritage Enterprise process is the integration of commercial and community interests within heritage-led regeneration projects.

The Heritage Enterprise application process is in two phases: development and delivery with an Expression of Interest required before applicants are invited to apply for development grants. Priority is given to projects that focus on heritage assets considered to be 'at risk' and formally designated. The funding can be used to: purchase a heritage asset; carry out essential conservation work such as structural repairs; repairs and adaptation to bring vacant and derelict buildings and sites back into commercial viable use; fit-out of a building to a basic level ('Category A'). It is also able to fund: training in conservation, mentoring, learning, management or digital skills for people delivering the project; and, activities or information that allow people to learn about the heritage of the buildings or sites in the project; valuations, professional fees and costs associated with obtaining statutory consents; specialist research to inform the conservation works; preparing a development appraisal; and, employing project staff.

Further information can be found here:

<https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/publications/application-guidance-heritage-enterprise>

National Lottery Community Fund

The National Lottery Community Fund (NLCF) Awards for All offers funding from £300 to £10,000 to support projects that:

- Shape the places and spaces that matter to communities
- Bring more people together and build strong relationships in and across communities
- Enable more people to fulfil their potential by working to address issues at the earliest possible stage

Larger grants of over £10,000 are made through a variety of programmes, providing flexible, longer-term funding aimed at organisations whose ambitions are shaped by the people they serve. Two possible programmes for Maker Heights to consider would be 'Reaching Communities England', providing flexible funding for up to five years to organisations who want to take action on the issues that matter to people and communities, and 'Climate Action Fund' which supports communities to take action on climate change.

Information on both these programmes can be found here:

<https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk/funding/programmes?min=10000&location=england>

Architectural Heritage Fund

The Architectural Heritage Fund (AHF) promotes the conservation and sustainable re-use of historic buildings for the benefit of communities across the UK. They provide advice, information and financial assistance in the form of early project grants and loans for projects undertaken by charities and not-for-profit organisations.

More information can be found here: <http://ahfund.org.uk/mission>

Arts Council England

Arts Council England (ACE) invests in art and culture for a lasting return, with the mission to achieve 'great art and culture for everyone'. They offer a wide range of grant programmes that include: buildings and infrastructure, capacity building, education and learning, exhibitions, audio-visual and digital, and organisational development, and they are also a distributor of National Lottery Project Grants to support individual artists, community and cultural organisations. These awards are for between £1,000 and £100,000 for arts, museums and library projects. It is a single stage application process for grants up to £15,000 and a two stage process for grants over £15,000.

More information can be found here: <https://www.artscouncil.org.uk/national-lottery-project-grants/applying-national-lottery-project-grants-three-steps>

FEAST

FEAST invests in community and artist-led project and events that break new ground in Cornwall, bringing people together and helping communities become more lively, more generous and more confident. In the spring of each year, they run two rounds offering larger grants – Main Grants – through a two stage application process; projects must create new opportunities for more people in Cornwall to enjoy high quality arts events as audiences or develop new participatory arts opportunities. Smaller grants of up to £1,000 are offered throughout the year for community arts projects and grants of up to £1,000 are offered to members of Cornwall Festivals Network to refresh the artistic programme of their festivals.

More information can be found here: <https://feastcornwall.org/>

TEVI

Tevi is an EU-funded venture which aims to create economic and environmental growth in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The initiative runs until 2021, providing small and medium-sized enterprises across the area with expert consultation and grant funding, helping enterprises make the most of their assets by helping them grow their business. Of particular interest is supporting enterprises to transition towards more of a circular economy, making more efficient use of their natural resources and minimising waste, and delivering environmental growth.

More information can be found here: <https://tevi.co.uk/about-tevi/>

Cornwall Rural Community Charity

Cornwall Rural Community Charity (CRCC) is part of a network of 38 RCCs across England, all sharing the aim of enhancing rural communities by supporting projects that include: community development, fishing and coastal communities, infrastructure services, training provision, volunteer-led projects and support for young people.

More information can be found here: <https://www.cornwallrcc.org.uk/>

Community Led Local Development

Community Led Local Development (CLLD) is delivered across four areas of Cornwall including 'South and East Cornwall' that covers St Austell to Saltash and includes the Rame Peninsula. The South and East Cornwall CLLD looks to fund innovative community-led projects that will enable businesses to grow and help and inspire people into work or education, creating a legacy that supports future economic opportunities. Their objectives are to:

- Fund projects that will enable people in South and East Cornwall to find employment and training opportunities, including projects that help them to build their aspirations, confidence, skills and/or address transport barriers that stop people from achieving these goals
- Fund local businesses to enable them to expand and grow
- Fund projects that will create employment and enhance the economy of South and East Cornwall

CLLD funding of relevance may be the business and enterprise support grants that includes the expansion or creation of work premises.

More information can be found here: <https://communityledcornwall.co.uk/>

Appendix 7: Guidance

Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>

Listed Buildings

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

Scheduled Monuments

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/>

Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>

The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

Principles of repair for historic buildings

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/principles-of-repair-for-historic-buildings/>

Energy efficiency and historic buildings

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/energyefficiency-and-historic-buildings>

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/22216913/improvingenergy-efficiency-in-historic-cornish-buildings-oct-16-version.pdf>

Improving access to historic buildings and landscapes

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/easy-access-to-historic-buildings/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/easy-access-historic-landscapes/>

Temporary structures

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/guidance-on-temporary-structures-for-events/>

Enabling development

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/enabling-development-and-the-conservation-of-significant-places/>

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Managing Change to Heritage assets

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/making-changes-heritage-assets-advice-note-2/>

Setting up a Listed Building HPA

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/setting-up-listed-building-hpa-advice-note-5/>

Our Portable Past

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/ourportablepast/heag177-our-portable-past/>

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>

Appendix 8 Maker Heights Buildings Management and Maintenance Schedule 2020–2025

Regular and Occasional Tasks

Ref	Building Element	Maintenance Task	Responsibilities	Frequen cy	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1 Roofs																
1.1	Roof areas generally	Inspect roof areas from the ground and accessible high points and report any loss or damage to the roof coverings.	Unskilled/voluntary	i) After severe storms ii) annually			/									
1.2	Slate roofs	i) Inspect for cracked, displaced and broken slates. ii) Replace to match.	i) unskilled/voluntary ii) contractor	Annually 5-yearly			/									
1.3	Ridge tiles	i) Inspect bedding and pointing between ridge tiles. ii) Re-bed and repoint as necessary.	i) unskilled/voluntary ii) contractor	Annually 5-yearly			/									
1.4	Gutters, flashing	Inspect condition, repair/replace as necessary.	i) unskilled/voluntary ii) contractor	Annually 5-yearly					/							
1.5	High level timber	Inspect condition, undertake maintenance/decoration as required.	i) unskilled/voluntary ii) contractor	Annually 5-yearly					/							
2 Rainwater disposal																
2.1	Rainwater goods generally	Inspect rainwater goods from the ground and accessible high points and report any loss or damage to the roof coverings.	Unskilled/voluntary	i) After severe storms ii) annually			/									
2.2	Rainwater goods	Clear rainwater goods of debris and ensure overflows are clear. Use telescopic pressure-washer pole from ground level, and rod if necessary. Check that leaf guards are secure.	contractor	Twice a year					/						/	
2.3	Rainwater goods	i) Inspect rainwater goods for cracks and leaks. ii) Repair or replace any cracked section.	i) unskilled/voluntary ii) contractor	Twice a year					/						/	

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Ref	Building Element	Maintenance Task	Responsibilities	Frequency	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2.4	Below ground drainage	Check that channel, gullies and gratings are free from silt and debris and that water discharges freely to soakaway.	Unskilled voluntary	Twice a year					/						/	
3 External walls																
3.1	External walls generally	Inspect external walls from the ground and accessible high points and report any damage and signs of movement.	Unskilled/voluntary	i) After severe storms ii) annually				/								
3.2	External walls, copings and parapets	Remove any vegetation, ivy, etc.	Contacto	Annually											/	
3.3	Ventilation	Ensure that ventilation grilles, air bricks, louvres etc, are free from obstruction	Contractor	Twice a year				/							/	
3.4	Doors and windows	Check operation of hinges, bolts and locks and lubricate as necessary. Check security of locks.	Unskilled/voluntary	Twice a year				/							/	
3.5	Doors and windows	Cleaning	Unskilled/voluntary	Twice a year			/			/						
3.6	Doors and windows	Reactive maintenance and minor damage.	Unskilled/voluntary / contractor	Annually					/							
3.7	Vegetation close to buildings	Check surrounding areas and clear away as required. No trees near buildings.	Unskilled/voluntary	Monthly in summer					/	/	/	/	/			
4 Internal structure																
4.1	Interiors	Cleaning services.	Unskilled/voluntary	Daily, Annual deep clean			/	/	/	/	/	/	/			
4.2	Internal spaces generally	Inspect internal spaces, particularly below gutters. Report on any evidence of roof or gutter leaks.	Unskilled/voluntary	Weekly			/	/	/	/	/	/	/			
4.3	Internal structure and fabric	Inspect internal structure and fabric including roof timbers and bell frames. Report on any signs of structural movement or of damp, fungal growth and dry rot. From ground level and safe landings only.	Unskilled/voluntary	Annually					/							

Maker Heights Conservation Management Plan 08/07/2020

Ref	Building Element	Maintenance Task	Responsibilities	Frequency	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
4.4	Exposed woodwork	Inspect exposed woodwork and surfaces below for signs of active beetle infestation. Report any beetles or fresh wood dust. From ground level and safe	Unskilled/voluntary	Annually					/							
4.5	Roof and floor voids	Check roof and floor voids for signs of vermin and remove. Avoid using poison when bats are roosting.	Unskilled/voluntary	Annually									/			
4.6	Generally	Ventilate interior spaces.	Unskilled voluntary	Weekly on dry days				/	/	/	/	/	/	/		
5 Building services																
5.1	Lightning protection installation	Basic testing of lightning protection system and report	Lightning conductor engineer	Annually										/		
5.2	Heating	Boiler & radiators. Controls	Specialist	Annually										/		
5.3	Water	General maintenance	Specialist	Annually			/									
5.4	Electrical	Check system	Specialist	Annually			/									
5.5	Security	Maintenance of alarm system	Specialist	Annually												
5.6	Fire fighting equipment	Maintain fire extinguishers. Replace as necessary	Specialist	Annually									/			
5.7	Fire fighting equipment	Alarm system check	Unskilled/voluntary	Weekly	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
6 External works																
6.1	External surfaces	External surface maintenance	Unskilled/voluntary	As required									/			
6.2	Resurfacing	Resurfacing	Unskilled/voluntary / contractor	As required									/			
6.3	Gates	General maintenance	Unskilled/voluntary / contractor	Annually									/			
6.4	Drainage	General maintenance	Unskilled/voluntary / contractor	Annually									/			
6.5	Signage	General maintenance	Unskilled/voluntary / contractor	Annually									/			

Cyclical Tasks

Maker Heights Conservation Management Plan 08/07/2020

Ref	Building Element	Maintenance Task	Responsibilities	Frequen cy	202 0	2021	202 2	202 3	202 4	202 5
7 Rainwater disposal										
7.1	Rainwater goods	Repair damaged elements and repaint	Contactora	5 years	/					/
8 External walls										
8.1	Doors, windows and gates	Repair damaged elements and repaint	Volunteer/ Contractor	5 years	/					/
8.2	External decoration, render and boards	Repair damaged elements and repaint	Volunteer/ contractor	5 years	/					/
9 Building services										
9.1	Wiring and electrical installations	Inspect all wiring and electrical installations in accordance with current IEE regulations, including all wiring and electrical equipment associated with organ and all portable electrical equipment.	Electrical contractor registered with National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting or Electrical Contractors Association	5 years	/					/
9.2	Lightning inspection installation	Close inspection of lightning protection system and report. Repair or replace any system components as required.	Lightning conductor engineer	5 years	/					/
10 Internal works										
10.1	Internal Redecoration walls, windows and doors and internal timber work	Re-paint	Volunteer/ Contractor	5 years	/					/
10.2	Overhaul sanitary ware (seals, accessories, etc)	Re-paint	Volunteer/ Contractor	5 years	/					/
10.3	Light fittings	Check and re-paint	Volunteer	5 years	/					/

Appendix 9: Site Gazetteer

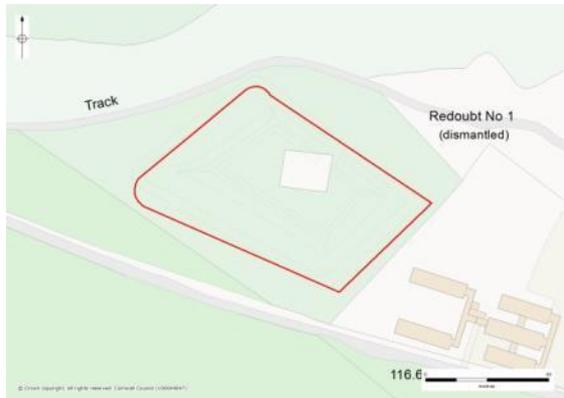
(See Figs 7 and 8 for site locations).

Site Name: Redoubt No 1 (Royal Cornwall)

Land Parcel: A

Site Number: 1

Grid Ref: SX 43277 51522



(Showing scheduled area)

Site Designations:

Redoubt No 1 is located within the Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head) and it is a Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number 1004254.

Historical Summary:

The first redoubt in this location appears to have been constructed in 1779 as a temporary earthwork in response to the French threat during the American War of Independence. It may have been constructed by the Cornwall Militia and it was intended to act as a detached bastion below a large new fort. However, the fort itself was not constructed due to financial constraints and the earthwork was probably developed into a permanent redoubt between July and November 1782 as part of the Duke of Richmond's upgrading of Plymouth's defences. By 1784 it was armed with eight guns (18-pdr and 32-pdr smooth bore cannon) and it is labelled on a plan of 1788 as No 1 (Royal Cornwall) Redoubt. Plans of 1808 and 1811 confirm that it had earthen ramparts on its north-west, south-west and south-east sides as well as a ditch to the rear (north-east) side. On the plans there is a building shown to the south-east and also in 1811 a building (possible guardhouse) is shown within the redoubt, opposite the entrance. Ten embrasures are shown around the sides of the earthwork: five to the front, two to the south-east and three to the north-west. The redoubt was probably disarmed in 1815 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars and a plan from 1865 labels it as 'in ruin' (MPHH 1/624). However, Pye and Woodward quote a reference made by A Saunders to the armament of the 'northern redoubt' in 1920 (Pye and Woodward 1996, 49). The redoubt is labelled as dismantled on the 1896 OS map and this also confirms that by this date the two buildings shown previously had been demolished. An aerial photograph from 12th March 1948 shows the outline of the redoubt clearly visible and largely intact. The entrance can still be seen. A photo from 1955 still shows the outline clearly visible but by 1964 the earthworks had become more overgrown (albeit with the interior still clear). An aerial photo from 1995 shows more of the structure overgrown (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The redoubt is a four-sided, broadly rectangular plan earthwork with ramparts to three sides and a ditch closing the rear (north-east) side. The ramparts and ditch are heavily overgrown, and it is currently difficult to gain a clear impression of their form. The southern and western ditches appear to be largely complete together with the platform while the rear (north) side has been partly infilled and apparently levelled (probably in the mid-20th century) for the construction of the Orlit Observation Post. The ditch is c3m wide at its base and c6m wide at its top. The outer ditch is c1m tall while the inner ditch is c4.5 m tall and the rear ditch is c3 m tall (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 18th Century	Later Cold War additions.
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	Principle vulnerability is scrub and tree growth, trend is declining.
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

Redoubt No 1 is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described as 'generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems'; its principle vulnerability is 'scrub and tree growth', trend is 'declining'.

The nature of this earthwork is relatively robust and the fact that it is overgrown should offer it a level of protection. Assuming there is no proposal to reinstate or recreate the original form of the earthwork its management should consist of little more than ensuring that it remains undisturbed and clear of damaging vegetation. Any clearly dumped material should be cleared. No new buildings should be erected within the footprint of the redoubt. The scheduled boundary should be extended to include the glacis to north and west (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Conservation Objectives:

Clear sycamore trees, brambles and bracken from inside scheduled area and maintain areas cleared of vegetation through regular maintenance.

Ensure that the road leading to the Barrack Block does not encroach onto the glacis any further – consider redefining entrance road with designated passing places to minimise erosion to monuments and natural habitat.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the redoubts would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the site and inform future conservation.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: Redoubt No 1 is a Scheduled Monument which forms part of a relatively rare group of structures which together illustrate the response to the American War of Independence and the fear of attack from the French or Spanish fleets which had allied with the rebellious American states. The redoubt helps illustrate the evolution of coastal defensive structures in the later 18th century particularly in the innovative use of detached works which represented a move away from the traditional bastion form of defence. The two 1950s structures represent one of the very few areas where the defensive use of Maker Heights continued into the post-war period. The redoubt will contain archaeological evidence relating to its construction, use and alteration (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

HER Number: 6113.01.

List Entry Number: 1004254.

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC), 49-52.

<https://www.subbrit.org.uk/sites/millbrook-roc-post/>

Site Name: Orlit Observation Post
Land Parcel: A

Site Number: 1a
Grid Ref: SX 43262 51530



Site Designations:

The Orlit Observation Post is located within Redoubt No.1 which is in the Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head) and is a Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number 1004254. While within the scheduled area Observation Post is not explicitly mentioned in the scheduling entry.

Historical Summary:

In c1951-2 a Royal Observer Corps Orlit Type B Observation Post was constructed within the redoubt, on the northern side. This was one of many such observation posts constructed in the early 1950s as part of the ROTOR Plan which was intended to update air defences although it was rapidly rendered obsolete (even before it was implemented) due to the new threat of Atomic weapons. The posts were principally intended to allow the ROC staff to watch for approaching enemy aircraft and then alert authorities via telephone communications (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Some posts were constructed of brick while others had pre-cast concrete panel walls and there were two basic types: Type A which was a building at ground level and Type B which was raised on four 6-foot legs. The post at Maker has this raised form and a ladder provided access. Each post has two main rooms: a roofed shelter/store and an open room with instrument and chart on a wooden mounting. The open room had a removable cover (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The elevated concrete platform with four legs survives from the Orlit 'B' post but the pre-fabricated building which would have sat on the platform has been lost as has the ladder which provided access to the building (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The building is constructed of reinforced concrete. The iron rebars within the concrete have begun to decay causing areas of concrete to have been blown from the structure revealing the internal reinforcement. The remains of at least one of the post's wall panels is present on the ground beneath the platform.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Cold War c1951-2	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	

Amenity Value	Low	
---------------	-----	--

Management Issues:

The Orlit 'B' post (which is slightly earlier than the neighbouring bunker) is above ground and is vulnerable to both the elements and to possible vandalism. Its simple form means that it could also potentially be threatened by removal due to a lack of understanding of its use and interest (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Conservation Objectives:

Keep clear of vegetation and monitor condition of fabric, including fragments lying on the ground.

Update Scheduled Monument entry to include the Orlit Post.

Provide an interpretation panel at Redoubt No 1 to enable visitors to understand the significance of the Orlit Post.

If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the Cold War observation post and bunker at Redoubt No 1 are of considerable historical and evidential significance. They have a historical associative value due to the fact that they relate to the Cold War, one of the key events or periods of the 20th century, and also a historical illustrative value due to the fact that they illustrate the nature of these types of structures. They also have an evidential value as these structures are not yet been widely studied and therefore surviving examples hold the potential for informing future studies. They also have a wider group value as they form part of the collection of defensive structures at Maker Heights and they illustrate the continued military use of the site into the post-war period (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

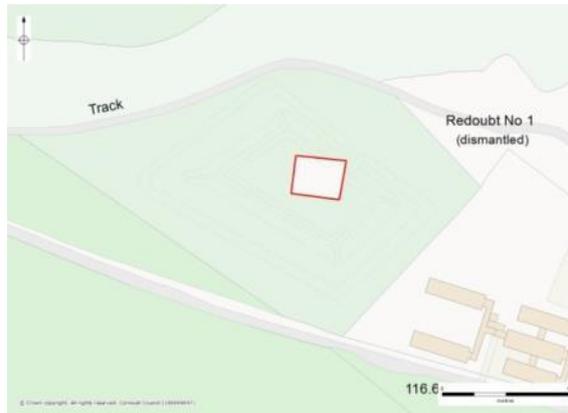
Brown et al, 1996. *20th Century Defences in Britain*. CBA: York.

HER Number: 166271.

List Entry Number: 1004254.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 49-52.

Site Name: Millbrook Post - Cold War Royal Observer Corps Bunker**Site Number: 1b****Land Parcel: A****Grid Ref: SX 43284 51526****Site Designations:**

The Cold War Royal Observer Corps Observation Bunker is located within Redoubt No 1 which is in the Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head) and within a Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number 1004254, the relevant part of the Listed Building description being:

Within the redoubt is a fenced area containing the visible surface structures and the underground bunkers associated with a 20th century Royal Observer Corps monitoring post.

Historical Summary:

In the 1950s the threats from radioactive fallout became more widely appreciated and a new programme was instigated to construct a large number of underground and radiation-proof ROC bunkers or monitoring posts. One of these posts, known as Millbrook Post, was constructed at Maker, adjacent to the existing Orlit 'B' Observation Post. The underground monitoring posts almost always had a standardised form and were frequently located adjacent to existing Orlit posts (as at Maker) partly due to the existing communications links and the fact that they were existing ROC sites. Over 1500 such posts were constructed nation-wide with a grid pattern so that each post was c8 miles from its neighbour. The overall programme of construction began in 1957 and Millbrook Post was opened in December 1960 (subbrit.com). The nation-wide network was completed in 1965 but soon afterwards the ROC was reorganised and in 1968 about half of the posts were closed. Millbrook Post remained in operation until the end of the Cold War and closed in September 1991 (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The post has two main rooms (a toilet/store and a monitoring room) and access is through a c4m deep access shaft. The structure would have been constructed by the excavation of a deep hole and the casting of a reinforced concrete box (c6m x 2m x 2m) within it. The floor was c30cm thick while the walls were c18cm and the roof was about c20cm thick (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Cold War c1950s	
Survival/Condition	High	

Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	Used for group/special interest visits.

Management Issues:

As indicated above the condition of the sunken observation post is uncertain because access has not yet been possible, although photographs from 2000 have been seen and these suggest that the basic condition of the buried shelter is relatively good. The overall structure is relatively robust and protected by the earth covering. The fact that this shelter is buried and locked means that it is no longer threatened by vandalism although internal features have been damaged in the past. The surface features including the vents, access hatch and fence are more vulnerable (Oxford Archaeology 2016). During the present survey it was noted that within the fenced area the site was heavily overgrown with brambles and the access hatch was left open. To limit any further water ingress efforts should be made to keep the access hatch closed.

Conservation Objectives:

An assessment of the condition of the site would be beneficial to identify and any repair work.

At the time of visit the access hatch had been left open – shutting this would prevent rain from causing internal damage and prevent people from entering the bunker.

The vegetation should be cleared from within the fenced area.

Thought could be given to opening the bunker to the public.

If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the two Cold War monitoring and observation posts are of considerable historical and evidential significance. They have a historical associative value due to the fact that they relate to the Cold War, one of the key events or periods of the 20th century, and also a historical illustrative value due to the fact that they illustrate the nature of these types of structures. They have an evidential value as these structures are not yet been widely studied and therefore surviving examples hold the potential for informing future studies. They also have a wider group value as they form part of the collection of defensive structures at Maker Heights and they illustrate the continued military use of the site into the post-war period (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

Brown *et al*, 1996. *20th Century Defences in Britain*. CBA: York.

HER Number: 6113.01.

List Entry Number: 1004254.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 49-52.

Site Name: Well to the East of Redoubt No 1 Site Number: 2**Land Parcel: B****Grid Ref: SX 43351 51520****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

A well is marked on an OS 6 Inch map published in 1867/9 (maps.nls.uk). The well had a large capstone with a late 18th century inscription. It was used as a fireplace during the last ten years and split. More recently it was damaged by a tractor and is now difficult to find because of overgrown vegetation.

Site Description:

There do not appear to be any visible remains of the well on the surface.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Mid-19th century?	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Low	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The potential for a well shaft in the area should be considered.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain in current condition.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the site contributes towards the overall understanding of Maker Heights' military complex and the water supply to the site, and presumably Redoubt 1. There is good archaeological potential for the site.

Sources:

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102352979>

Site Name: West Nissen Huts
Land Parcel: B

Site Number: 3a
Grid Ref: SX 43340 51477



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

There are no structures shown in this location on any of the OS maps from 1894 to 1914 but an aerial photograph from May 1947 shows c13 regular, rectangular plan structures, some of which are connected by tracks and walkways. A similar arrangement is shown on further aerial photos from 1948 to 1964 and also on an Ordnance Survey map from 1951. These Nissen Huts filled much of the land between the Redoubts 1 and 2 and they include a group of five huts towards Redoubt No 1 which appear to be on the same footprint as the present reconstructed Nissen huts. This map also shows a number of structures within Redoubt No 2 (and elsewhere) of a similar date. Most of the huts had been demolished prior to an aerial photo from 1989 (Oxford Archaeology 2016) except one original Nissen hut that survives at the eastern end of the area (3b).

The huts shown on the aerial photos are known to have been constructed during (or possibly immediately before) WWII and are contemporary with the anti-aircraft battery that dates from this period. They would have been used for accommodation. The AA battery was abandoned after the war but the barracks and Nissen huts found some reuse including as a school camp (Maker Camp). Maker Camp had originally started in the 1920s to provide a holiday or break to local disadvantaged children (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is reported in Pye and Woodward (1996, 53) that many of the WWII accommodation huts were demolished in the 1970s (although this reference may principally relate to the huts within Redoubt No 2) while the Maker Junction website states that by the 1980s the huts of the former School Camp were dismantled due to their poor condition. The website goes on to state that some years later the huts were rebuilt on their original footprint possibly reusing some original materials. It is useful to note that the OS map from 1982 still shows the large group of huts intact (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The reconstructed huts now accommodate the well-reviewed canteen café and camping facilities and a community workshop.

Site Description:

The site comprises five reconstructed Nissen huts built in the late 20th century which are used for camping facilities and a café. The internal condition of this was not assessed at the time of the site visit.

A ground source heat pump system was installed in the late 20th century, its extensive underground pipework buried to the rear (north) of the Nissen huts.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	c1980s	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

Maintain in current use.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain in current use and keep in good condition through regular maintenance. External alteration would have a visual impact upon the surrounding Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and natural environment.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the huts contribute significantly to the communal value of Maker Heights. Although the western group of huts were entirely rebuilt in the later 20th century, possibly partially reusing the historic fabric, they are of some historic value in that they illustrate how this area of the site would have appeared during WWII. The fact that the huts have been rebuilt means that they are of a lower level of significance than if they survived from WWII but they still have an historical illustrative and associative value. The huts also have a strong communal value, partly due to the many school children who have visited the site or stayed over in the buildings as part of an 'evacuation experience' but also for the older generation of people who stayed at Maker Camp in the 1960s and 1970s. The site will no doubt hold memories for many people from their formative years (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Site Name: East and Demolished Nissen Huts
Land Parcels: B & C

Site Number: 3b
Grid Ref: SX 43427 51449



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

There are no structures shown in this location on any of the OS maps from 1894 to 1914 but an aerial photograph from May 1947 shows c13 regular, rectangular plan structures, some of which are connected by tracks and walkways. A similar arrangement is shown on further aerial photos from 1948 to 1964 and also on an Ordnance Survey map from 1951. These Nissen huts filled much of the land between the Redoubts 1 and 2 and they include a group of five huts towards Redoubt No 1 which appear to be on the same footprint as the present reconstructed Nissen huts. This map also shows a number of structures within Redoubt No 2 (and elsewhere) of a similar date. Most of the huts had been demolished prior to an aerial photo from 1989 (Oxford Archaeology 2016) except one original Nissen hut that survives at the eastern end of the area (3b).

The huts shown on the aerial photos are known to have been constructed during (or possibly immediately before) WWII and are contemporary with the anti-aircraft battery that dates from this period. They would have been used for accommodation. The AA battery was abandoned after the war but the barracks and Nissen huts found some reuse including as a school camp (Maker Camp). Maker Camp had originally started in the 1920s to provide a holiday or break to local disadvantaged children (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is reported in Pye and Woodward (1996, 53) that many of the WWII accommodation huts were demolished in the 1970s (although this reference may principally relate to the huts within Redoubt No 2). It is useful to note that the OS map from 1982 still shows the large group of huts intact (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The site comprises one surviving original Nissen Hut and the sites of three detached huts. The internal condition of this was not assessed at the time of the site visit. The surviving hut is currently occupied by tenants.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	As the sole surviving Nissen Hut at Maker Heights, its rarity here is high.
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	

Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

Uncertain as the interior of the surviving Nissen Hut was not accessed.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain in good condition through regular maintenance, make accessible for public and schools.

If any future repair works are proposed for the original Nissen hut to the east (site 3b) it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to any alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the single remaining original hut (3b) to the east of the area has considerable significance as the only survivor of the WWII Nissen huts.

It has historical illustrative and associative value. The hut also has a strong communal value, partly due to the many school children who have visited the site or stayed over in the buildings as part of an 'evacuation experience' but also for the older generation of people who stayed at Maker Camp in the 1960s and 1970s. The site will no doubt hold memories for many people from their formative years (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Site Name: Redoubt No. 2 (Somerset)
Land Parcel: D

Site Number: 4
Grid Ref: SX 43467 51341



Site Designations:

Redoubt No 2 is set within the Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head) and it is a Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number 1004254.

Historical Summary:

The first redoubt in this location appears to have been constructed in 1779 as a temporary earthwork in response to the French threat during the American War of Independence. It may have been constructed by the Somerset Militia and it was intended to act as a detached bastion below a large new fort. However, the fort itself was not constructed due to financial constraints and the earthwork was developed into a permanent redoubt between July and November 1782 as part of the Duke of Richmond's upgrading of Plymouth's defences. Gardener's Map of 1784 shows the redoubt with a small building outside a gorge/ditch to the rear while a plan from 1788 shows the 5-sided redoubt fully enclosed and armed with seven 18 pounder guns. It is also labelled as No 2 (Somerset) Redoubt on the 1788 plan. Plans from 1808 and 1811 show it with a similar rear ditch and at least in 1808 part of the ditch scarps had been revetted in stone. It is possible that the barracks complex to the north-east was first constructed in the mid-1780s soon after the redoubt had been developed as a permanent structure.

The plan of 1811 shows it with ten gun embrasures (six to the front and two to each side) and with a small building (possibly guardhouse) within the redoubt. Access into the redoubt was via a central causeway across the rear (NE) ditch (leading from the barracks complex). It appears to have been disarmed in (or by) 1815. A plan of 1865 labels the redoubt as 'in ruin' (MPHH 1/624). The Ordnance Survey plan of 1896 shows that by this date the ditch to the rear (north) had been infilled but at least some of the embrasures still remained. In the early 20th century (possibly during WWI a building (site 4a) was constructed on the south-east side of the redoubt and by WWII a number of other buildings had also been constructed within the redoubt. These are shown on the OS plan of 1951 which also shows the six embrasures facing south-west. They are also clearly shown on several aerial photographs from between 1947 and 1964. The photograph from 1948 also shows the ramparts relatively intact, although the north-east half of the north-west side of earthworks had been infilled to allow for a new building. The 1948 photograph shows the embrasures and structures at the top of the ramparts. An oblique aerial photograph from 1989 shows that by this date the buildings had been cleared (except for site 4a which survives today) but the outlines of the former structures are visible suggesting that they had not been cleared a long time before the photo was taken (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The redoubt is a five-sided earthwork with its glacis extending down the hillslope for some distance. The front ditches, facing south-west remain clearly visible (but heavily

overgrown) while the two flanking ditches have been partly infilled (the western one largely). The rear (north-east) ditch has been entirely infilled but is visible as a slight hollow on the grassed surface. The embrasures which were shown on the 1951 map are no longer visible and thus the ramparts to front and sides appear to have been taken down in the later 20th century (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The ditches are largely overgrown, with the ditch to the south having had a path made through it. This has revealed a quantity of debris presumably from the demolished buildings. The ditches, therefore, could contain valuable archaeological material as well as potential hazards such as sharp objects and asbestos. The interior surface of the redoubt is laid to grass. At the north corner of the redoubt there is a cast iron gate/fence post adjacent to the road and its twin is lying under the Barrack store's stair; the concrete post in its place is WWI or II.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 18th Century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	Principle vulnerability is scrub and tree growth, trend is declining.
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	"

Management Issues:

Redoubt No 2 is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described as 'Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems'; its principle vulnerability is 'scrub and tree growth', trend is 'declining'.

The earthwork redoubt is relatively well protected and the main management recommendations should consist of little more than ensuring that it remains undisturbed. No new buildings should be erected within the footprint of the redoubt. Invasive or damaging vegetation should be cleared such as trees located within the scheduled area. The glacis to the south-west now contains pipework and a sewage tank, and allotment plots, some of which are fenced.

Conservation Objectives:

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the redoubts would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the site and inform future conservation.

The potential for geophysical investigation should be considered.

The location of this redoubt, adjacent to the barracks and at the heart of the Maker complex, adds to its accessibility and interpretation potential (Oxford Archaeology 2016). Consideration should be given to extending the scheduled area to include the whole of the earthworks and glacis, and possibly extending to include the barracks and ancillary buildings which may be contemporary.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: Redoubt No 2 is a Scheduled Monument and forms part of a rare group of structures which together illustrate the response to the American War of Independence and the fear of attack from the French or Spanish fleets which had allied with the rebellious American states. The redoubt helps illustrate the evolution of coastal defensive structures in the later 18th century particularly in the innovative use of detached works which represented a move away from the traditional bastioned form of defence. It will

contain archaeological evidence relating to its construction, use and alteration (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The site has significant historical and evidential value.

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC), 52-53.

Site Name: Early 20th century building
Land Parcel: D

Site Number: 4a
Grid Ref: SX 43476 51375



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). The building lies immediately adjacent to the designated Scheduled Monument area of Redoubt No 2.

Historical Summary:

The building is first shown on aerial photographs from 1947. Elements of the surviving structure suggest that it was built in the early 20th century (perhaps during WWI). The 1947 aerial photograph shows it forming part of a large group of buildings on this side of the road and around the older barracks complex. An aerial photograph from 1979 appears to show the building as disused by this date (Pye and Woodward 1996, 52). It is suggested in the Keystone report that the building may have been used as Commanding Officer's accommodation (Keystone 1999, 47) although its internal layout suggests some other use.

Site Description:

The building is single-storey and rectangular in plan (c7.5 m x 6 m) with a slate covered gable roof with an outshut to the north-west. The exterior walls have a roughcast render finish and the windows are now boarded up. There are six windows in the north-west elevation and a central chimney stack. The six windows contain fixed four-pane windows, to the east there is a horned sash window and to the south, a casement window of six-panes. The north-east gable has bargeboards pierced with quatrefoils. The interior is divided into two rooms on the south-east side separated from a series of small rooms to the north-west by a corridor running the length of the building. The small rooms to the north-west may have been toilet cubicles or stores and they have diagonal planked doors and are separated by matchboard panelled walls. The two large rooms both contain cast iron fireplaces with geometric designs which date to the early 20th century c1920 (V&A, pers comm.) and are the same as those in the sergeants' rooms at the north-west end of the main Barrack Block.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Early 20th century/ WWI	
Survival/Condition	Low	Original interior, poor condition.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

The building is in poor condition with two windows missing, significant cracks and vegetation growing inside the building. Damage from water ingress is evident throughout and timber supports have been inserted to prevent the collapse of lintels over a couple of internal doors at the northern end.

Conservation Objectives:

A programme of repair work would allow the building to be brought back into use.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: this early 20th century building (perhaps dating to WWI) is the only building on redoubt No 2 to survive demolition. It clearly has a strong connection with the barracks block and should be seen as a significant part of the barracks complex.

Sources:

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 52-53.

Site Name: Coal Yard
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 5
Grid Ref: SX 43453 51430



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

The' BUILDING TO SOUTH WEST corner comprises coal yard and linen store to North West side, with 1848 extension to South East side comprising stores and barrack sergeants' quarters. Coal yard and linen store of 1804-8 to North West range, extended 1848 to South East with barrack sergeants' quarters and stores. Roughly squared rubble, partly rendered, with brick dressings., roofless. EXTERIOR: 1 and 2 storeys; each 1-window range. The outer North East building forms the end part of the perimeter wall, and has a wide segmental-arched carriage entrance with brick dressings i11 the end, and raking sides with a alter cast-iron inserted roof.

Historical Summary:

A building is shown on this site from 1807 and the Coal Yard may represent this original structure (MPHH 1/677). It is shown on a detailed plan of 1882 as an open yard.

Site Description:

The Coal Yard is constructed of stone rubble with brick jambs and arch to the door opening, which contains modern double doors. The walls heightened, and a modern roof inserted with evidence of a previous roof. The interior has a concrete screed floor overlying the original cobbled surface, with the south-east wall rendered and the remaining three exposed stone rubble. Markings painted on the walls give the heights of quantities of coal in heaps.

The roofed coal yard is currently being let out to a tenant as a workshop and store.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Condition described by HE as poor, however it is described in the 2016 condition survey as being in fair/good condition.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	Wall markings for tonnages of coal.
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

The Coal Yard is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

Conservation Objectives:

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: this building forms an important element of the well-preserved barracks complex. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period, and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The buildings are of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*. Truro (CCC), 53-54.

Site Name: Barrack Store
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 6
Grid Ref: SX 43460 51428



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

The' BUILDING TO SOUTH WEST corner comprises coal yard and linen store to North West side, with 1848 extension to South East side comprising stores and barrack sergeants' quarters. Coal yard and linen store of 1804-8 to North West range, extended 1848 to South East with barrack sergeants' quarters and stores. Roughly squared rubble, partly rendered, with brick dressings., roofless ... A small lean-to (linen store) at the rear. Attached to the South East side is a narrow extension of 1848, roofless at the time of survey (1997), rendered to the front and sides with coped end gables each with a doorway and single first-floor windows, and an external flight of cantilevered granite steps with iron railings up to a first-floor doorway in the side of the elevation. INTERIOR: of the outer store contains 2 vertical slate strips with markings of an unidentified character.

Historical Summary:

A building at this site is shown on plans from 1807 (MPHH 1/677) and it is possible that this building originates from the first phase of construction at the site in the late 18th century. It seems possible that the small north-eastern rooms were added at a later date, possibly in tandem with the 1848 Stables. The building was used as a Barrack Store and office in 1865 (MPHH 1/624), and in 1882 it still used in this way with the upper storey reserved for bedding (WO 78/2975) (Figs 13 and 14). Later annotations to the 1882 plan state that the rooms were used as the 'R. A'. Company Store, medical inspection room and armament office.

Site Description:

The two-storey building, which included a Store and Office, is now roofless and the first floor structure has also largely collapsed. Prior to its collapse the roof was gabled. The walls are constructed from stone, but the south-east and south-west elevations now have a cement render finish. The two tall gable ends each incorporate 12 pane sash windows at first floor level and there is a cantilevered granite external staircase against the south-east wall with original iron railing and two iron support columns. This external staircase is shown on the 1882 plan.

The interior has not been accessed for health and safety reasons although it has been possible to see through a window and this has confirmed that the walls are plastered and some features survive in the walls such as a first floor fireplace (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Low	Condition described by HE as 'very bad'.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

The Barrack Store is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described as 'very bad'.

The building is roofless and in a very poor state of repair with the internal floors collapsed inside the building. There are significant cracks in the building presenting a serious risk of collapse, particularly on the gable end where the electricity supply for the barracks is located. There is significant vegetation growth inside the building including a tree as well as ivy growth to the exterior walls.

Conservation Objectives:

Remove the electricity supply from the north-east gable end. Re-roof or cap the wall tops as soon as possible to prevent further water ingress and make efforts to bring the building back into use.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: although it is in very poor condition, this building forms an important element of the well-preserved barracks complex. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The buildings are of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54
WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Dirty Linen Store
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 7
Grid Ref: SX 43457 51435



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

The' BUILDING TO SOUTH WEST corner comprises coal yard and linen store to North West side, with 1848 extension to South East side comprising stores and barrack sergeants' quarters. Coal yard and linen store of 1804-8 to North West range, extended 1848 to South East with barrack sergeants' quarters and stores. Roughly squared rubble, partly rendered, with brick dressings., roofless. EXTERIOR: 1 and 2 storeys; each 1-window range. The outer North East building forms the end part of the perimeter wall, and has a wide segmental-arched carriage entrance with brick dressings i11 the end, and raking sides with a alter cast-iron inserted roof. A small lean-to (linen store) at the rear. Attached to the South East side is a narrow extension of 1848, roofless at the time of survey (1997), rendered to the front and sides with coped end gables each with a doorway and single first-floor windows, and an external flight of cantilevered granite steps with iron railings up to a first-floor doorway in the side of the elevation. INTERIOR: of the outer store contains 2 vertical slate strips with markings of an unidentified character.

Historical Summary:

The dirty linen store appears to be present on the plans from 1807. It is labelled as a Foul Bedding Store in 1865 and in 1882 as a Dirty Linen Store, which has later been annotated to read 'adult school'.

Site Description:

The building is single storey lean-to with a tall brick chimney stack. The roof a slate covering coated with bitumen. The front elevation has a door opening with brick jambs and a blocked window opening. The interior is used to house the present electricity junction for the barracks complex and contains early shelving brackets in the walls. There is a fireplace with glazed brick surround, the floor is concrete and roof structure appeared to be original.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Low	Described by HE as 'poor'. Described in the 2016 condition report as fair/satisfactory, with the roof described as poor.

Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	Currently used as electricity junction.

Management Issues:

The Dirty Linen Store is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain building regularly.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the building forms an important element of the very well-preserved barracks complex. The buildings are of considerable historical and evidential value and contribute to the overall understanding and character of the barracks. It represents an example of the daily use of the barracks complex.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Caponier
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 8
Grid Ref: SX 43467 51449 7



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from listed building description:

Coped rubble enclosure wall extends approx 150m along North East side, returning South West at North and South ends forming perimeter of barracks, with a small CAPONIER of 1848 to the North West corner with rifle slits to each side.

Historical Summary:

The Caponier was constructed between 1845 and 1865, during a phase of expansion to the barracks complex. An 1845 plan of existing and proposed work at Maker Heights shows proposals for two substantial caponiers at the north-west and south-east corners of the barracks perimeter wall (site 30) (Douet 1998, fig 70). In the event only a smaller version of the north-west caponier (site 8) was built in 1848 at the same time as several other buildings in this area, during a phase of expansion to the barracks complex. A plan of the barracks complex from 1882 shows that by that time the Caponier had been converted as an Ablutions Room (with a hipped roof) and the structure is also shown with this function on the military edition OS map of 1896. A plan dated 1906 shows that by this time the building had been converted again to a Store (NA old archive number: WO78/3655). The building is now roofless and does not appear to have had any use for many decades. Aerial photographs from the post war period (1947 to 1964) show the Caponier with its roof intact but an oblique aerial photograph from 1989 shows that by this date the roof had been lost. In 1989 the structure was however relatively clear of vegetation (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The Caponier is a single storey, rectangular plan structure (c7 m x 5 m) and it projects from the north corner of the barracks perimeter wall to allow fire on all four sides. It has now lost its roof and both the walls and interior are heavily overgrown. The structure has thick stone walls with narrow gun loops and there is a single door opening in the south-east elevation. Internally the fragmentary remains survive of a brick structure with an upstanding water pipe which relates to the secondary use of the structure as an Ablutions Block. A modern water tank has been constructed immediately south-west of the Caponier and adjacent to the stone boundary wall enclosing the barracks yard (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The interior wall surfaces show the remains of whitewashing.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Mid-19th century	

Survival/Condition	Poor	Condition described by HE as 'poor'.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	Very valuable – clearly shows the fortified character of the group.
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

The Caponier is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The structure is currently disused, roofless and heavily overgrown. A large crack has developed where the Caponier joins the perimeter wall.

The modern water tank has a negative visual impact on the setting of both the Caponier and the perimeter wall.

Conservation Objectives:

The structure should be cleared of vegetation and kept clear through regular maintenance. The walls should be consolidated. The removal of the adjacent water tank would be beneficial to the setting of the building.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the Caponier forms an important element of the very well-preserved barracks complex and helps illustrate the defence of the Maker site in the 19th century. The external form of the building, with regular gun loops clearly shows its defensive function and this character is of particular significance. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period, and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The Caponier is of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

The Caponier is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Douet, J, 1998. *British Barracks 1600–1914: their architecture and role in society*, English Heritage

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC), 53-54.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

WO/805 Plans of the Barracks at ground floor and first floor levels and sections showing proposed alterations, 8 February 1845.

WO/805 Plan of Redoubts Nos 1–5 showing Barracks with proposed additions, 8 February 1845

Site Name: Former Oil Store & Water Tank
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 9
Grid Ref: SX 43465 51443



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Part of Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099

Historical Summary:

The Oil Store is first shown on a plan from 1865 (MPHH 1/624). It is also shown on a plan from 1882 (WO 78/2975) where it is detailed that above the Oil Store was a water tank. This was fed by force pump from the main rainfall water tank (Site 29). The water was then fed to the ablutions block (formerly Caponier, Site 8) and into the latrines (Site 10), flushing the urinals. The water from these two buildings then fed into the cesspit; and was fed out onto the fields below the barracks.

Site Description:

The site comprises a truncated wall and a recessed area with granite step in front. The site is mostly demolished and heavily overgrown.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	The site is foundations only. Further research required to ascertain its significance.
Period	Mid-19th century	
Survival/Condition	Low	The site is ruinous. Condition described by HE as 'poor'.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	Vegetation presents a threat to the integrity of the remains.
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The Oil Store is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The site is overgrown and there is the potential for trip hazards.

Conservation Objectives:

The site should be cleared of vegetation to determine the full extent of the remains. The Listed Building description for the barracks should be updated to include the Oil Store.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the Oil Store forms a part of the wider barracks complex and the water tank above comprised an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system. The store contributes to the overall understanding of the site and has archaeological potential.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

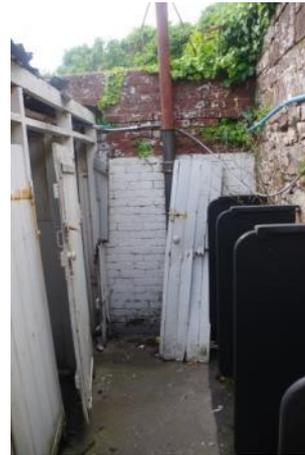
Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Latrines
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 10
Grid Ref: SX 43467 51439



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head) Part of Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099

Historical Summary:

The Latrines are first marked on the plan dated 1865 (MPHH 1/624), however a building is marked on this location on the 1807 plan (MPHH 1/677). The plan dated 1882 (WO 78/2975) shows that the urinals were flushed from the water tank above the Oil Store (Site 9). It also details that the toilets in the stalls were Moule's Earth Closets and that they were rebuilt in 1879-80. The waste from the closets was removed via hatches in the front of the building (now blocked), where it was shovelled into the cesspit in front (currently open).

Site Description:

The Latrines are divided by a brick wall into two rooms. The smaller room (intended for Non-Commanding Officers) is not accessible as its entrance has been blocked with concrete blockwork. The earth closets retain the original iron frame with slate dividing panels and pintles for doors. This has been surmounted by a more recent wooden structure. The stalls contain modern chain-pull toilets, with reused doors. To the north-east there is 19th century urinal with slate dividers. A modern sink is fitted to the wall next to the urinals.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Poor	Described by HE and the 2016 condition report as 'poor'.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

The Latrines are listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The doors to the stalls are in poor condition with several being partially or fully detached from their hinges. There is some vegetation growth within the main toilet area and the inaccessible room has become heavily overgrown.

Conservation Objectives:

The building should be cleared of vegetation, repaired and maintained. The modern concrete blocking of the door opening to the north-west could be removed allowing for the blocked stalls to be investigated. The Listed Building description for the barracks should be updated to include the Latrines.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the Latrines form an important part of the wider barracks complex and an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system. The buildings are of considerable historical and evidential value (Cotswold Archaeology 2016). They are a rare survival of late 19th century latrines in a military complex. The fact that the 19th century urinal and earth closets with slate division remain intact is remarkable.

The Latrines are part of the Grade II* Listed buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Straw Store
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 11
Grid Ref: SX 43478 51434



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

STRAW STORE: Built of stone rubble with hipped slate roof; the front elevation had wide doorway partially blocked by rubble infill with brick dressings to plank door flanked by horned 6/6-pane sashes.

Historical Summary:

The Straw Store (EP 17) appears to be shown on the 1807 plan (MPHH 1/677) however it is noted on the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975) that the Straw Store was built 1880-1. A plan of 1845 reproduced in the report by Keystone indicates that prior to this date the building was possibly timber (PRO WO 55/805, reproduced in Keystone 1999, Fig 3). An elevation of the building is detailed in the 1882 plan where the Straw Store is shown to have large double doors at the front and no windows. It is marked on a later plan of 1906 as a Company Clothing Store and the alterations to the principal elevation likely relates to this change of use (WO 78/3655 as reproduced in Keystone 1999, Fig 9)

Site Description:

The front of the building currently has a narrower door than the opening it is in. There are two barred window openings either side. The windows themselves are modern and have concrete sills however the southern window contains the remains of an earlier sash. The walls are constructed from stone and the extent of the original doorway is shown by the later brick infill and an inserted timber lintel. The alteration is likely to indicate a change of use. The roof structure may be original, and the timbers were clearly once whitewashed. The walls are whitewashed, and the floor is covered with modern boarding. There are decorative airbricks in the walls.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Condition described by HE as 'poor', and in the 2016 condition report as fair/reasonable.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The Straw Store is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

There is ivy growing within the building which presents a threat to the integrity of the structure.

Conservation Objectives:

The clearance of ivy from the building will stop any further damage.

Replacement of the sash windows would have a positive impact on the historic building and its setting.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the building forms an important element of the very well-preserved barracks complex. It is of considerable historical and evidential value and contributes to the overall understanding and character of the barracks complex.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54 WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Wash House
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 12
Grid Ref: SX 43484 51430



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

a length of rubble wall extending approx 30m to the South West divides off the North West corner, with stack to a small rubble 2-window WASH HOUSE in the North East corner against the perimeter wall.

Historical Summary:

There is an elongated building shown at the site on the plan dated 1807 (MPHH 1/677), it is also shown on the plan dated 1865 where it is labelled as a washhouse (MPHH 1/624). The present building however does not cover the same footprint. The building in its current form is shown on the plan dated 1882 (WO 78/2975). It is likely there has been a building at this site since the original complex was built in the late 18th century.

Site Description:

The Wash House is a single-storey structure located to the north-west of the Stables and separated from it by a narrow passage. It is a rectangular single storey gabled building. It is built from stone rubble and has a modern roof. The windows and door, with three lights above, are all 19th century in date. The interior features a brick breast on the north-east wall with a hole for a boiler flue, a concrete floor and inserted ceiling.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Poor	Condition described by HE as 'poor'. Various elements of the building are described as being poor to satisfactory in the 2016 condition report.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	"

Management Issues:

The Wash House is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The washhouse is a small building with good potential for reuse.

Conservation Objectives:

The building is currently secured by means of screws inserted into the 19th century door, attaching it to its frame. This is damaging to the original fabric of the building and a lock to the door should be reinstated to prevent further damage.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the building forms an important element of the very well-preserved barracks complex. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The building is of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ, Plymouth.*

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro (CCC)*, 53-54.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Officer's Stables
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 13
Grid Ref: SX 43489 51425



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

OFFICER'S STABLES: sandstone rubble with stone dressings and slate, single room plan. EXTERIOR: 2 storey; 2-window range. Symmetrical front with flat arches to a doorway (inscribed 1848 date above) and blocked windows each side and to hay loft over; a small opening to the loft in the coped gable ends. INTERIOR: divided into 3 by timber stall dividers, each with an iron hay basket and trap doors above from the loft.

Historical Summary:

The Stables were constructed between 1847-8 (WO 78/2975), with a date stone located over the door opening. The 1882 plan labels the Stables as Officer's Stables and shows the interior with three stalls. It also shows the front elevation with three openings (a window either side of the central door). The building had a dung heap to the south-east side (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The Officers Stables is a two storey, rectangular plan building with stone rubble walls and a slate covered gabled roof. The rear side of the building adjoins the boundary retaining wall of the yard. The front wall has two window openings with flat stone arches, modern casement windows at ground floor (both boarded), either side of a central door opening with a ledged and braced door, and a single central loading door at first floor level. The date of construction (1848) is carved on the keystone of the doorway. The side walls have few features but there is a first floor loading door in the south-east elevation. Inside the Stables the ground floor remains very largely intact with blue pavioured floor, three stalls intact and feeding boxes beneath hatches in the floor above (Oxford Archaeology 2016). Much of the historic interior is currently covered with plastic boarding which has been fixed to the 19th century woodwork. The visible beams are chamfered. The hayloft is currently being supported by a series of Acrow Props. The hayloft floor structure is original but the roof has undergone some repair work. The walls show evidence that the hayloft was whitewashed.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Mid-19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Condition described by HE as 'poor'. There is high survival of the original interior, however, it

		was recommended the building should be put out of use in the 2016 condition report, which described the building as bad.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

The Officers' Stables is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described as poor. The 2016 condition survey expressed concern over the structural integrity of the front door's arch and internal wooden floor.

Due to the significant survival of original features within the stables reuse is heavily limited. The building is not currently used. One of the areas of significance of the stables is the fact that it retains many internal fittings relating to its historic use and as a Grade II* listed building these would need to be retained in any conversion (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The restricted access to the upper storey further restricts the use of the building. The building is currently secured by means of screws into wooden blocks attaching the door to its frame. This is damaging to the original fabric of the building and a lock to the door should be reinstated to prevent further damage.

Conservation Objectives:

The consolidation of the upper floor is vital to the survival of the building's historic fabric. The plastic panelling in the Stables should be removed. The building is currently secured by means of screws inserted into the 19th century door, attaching it to its frame. This is damaging to the original fabric of the building and a lock to the door should be reinstated to prevent further damage.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: the building forms an important element of the very well-preserved barracks complex. Its significance is considerably enhanced by its high level of interior preservation. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The building is of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The building has excellent survival of an unaltered mid-19th century military stables' interior.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018*.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Urinals
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 14
Grid Ref: SX 43492 51415



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). In curtilage of Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099.

Historical Summary:

The Urinals are a modern addition to the barracks and are present on an aerial photograph dated 1979 (Pye and Woodward 1996, 52). They may be present on the 1946 aerial photograph however the photograph is not clear enough to determine this.

Site Description:

The Urinals comprise a concrete block-built structure with sloped roof. The interior features a trough urinal on three sides with ventilation slats in walls.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	1960s to present	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	In the 2016 condition report it was "not considered an appropriate welfare facility".
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Low	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

The Urinals could continue in use providing amenity value to visitors.

Conservation Objectives:

The rear of the Urinals has significant vegetation growth. The removal of this would be beneficial to the structure.

If the structure is found to post-date WWII consideration could be given to its removal.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: the Urinals form a part of the modern use of the barracks block complex. It is uncertain when the urinals date from, and so their significance is unclear.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Aerial photographs 1988 & 1946, © Cornwall Council.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC).

Site Name: Ablutions Block & Site of former Cookhouse Site Number: 15 & 16**Land Parcel: C****Grid Ref: SX 43500 51412****Site Designations:**

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

The building is not shown on the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975). It is marked on a 1906 plan reproduced in the Keystone report (WO 78/3655 reproduced in Keystone 1999, Fig 9). A military edition OS map of 1896 which details the function of the buildings at the complex confirms that the long Ablutions Block had not yet been constructed and that at that date there was a Cook House on the site of the Ablutions Block (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

The plan of 1882 shows the former cookhouse (Site 15) as a timber building with central chimney which appears to be built on the same or similar footprint to the Ablutions Block. To the north of the cookhouse was an ash pit.

Site Description:

The Ablutions Block is a single-storey, rectangular plan structure with a slate-covered gable roof. It is constructed from brick and is built against the rear wall of the yard. The front elevation has two 12 pane sash windows with granite lintels and one doorway. All these openings are beneath segmental arch lintels (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The north elevation comprises a single window blocked with concrete blocks. The interior has modern flooring; tiles and linoleum over an original concrete floor with drainage channels. The roof features a vent (to let out steam). Along the north wall there a slate draining board, and the sinks are mid-20th century. The original shower cubicles are now incorporated into modern showers. The walls also retain original timber peg hooks.

Condition of Ablutions Block (15):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	c1900	
Survival/Condition	Low	Condition described by HE as 'poor'. Original interior features survive. The 2016 report expressed concerns over water ingress and described the roof covering as poor, but had no concerns regarding roof structure

		and described other elements as fair.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Condition of former Cookhouse (16):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Mid-19th century	
Survival/Condition	Low	The building has been demolished.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The Ablutions Block is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The original showers limit reuse in that part of the building however the modern timber partitions could be removed to open-up the space.

Conservation Objectives:

The ceiling is obscured by bamboo hanging which should be removed. The Listed Building description for the barracks' ancillary buildings should be updated to explicitly include the Ablutions Block in the entry.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the building forms a significant part of the well-preserved barracks yard. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The building helps to illustrate the day-to-day activities within a small barracks. This building is of moderate historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.
WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Cookhouse & Baths
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 17a & 17b
Grid Ref: SX 43508 51404



Site Designations:

Part of Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The building is not shown on the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975) and is probably contemporary with the Ablutions Block, (i.e., late 19th/early 20th century). It is marked on a 1906 plan reproduced in the Keystone report as a Cook House and Baths (WO 78/3655 as reproduced in Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 1999, Fig 9). In that report there is an image of the interior showing that shelving had been inserted into the chimney stack and a concrete block dividing wall divided the space. This has since been removed (Keystone 1999, Plate 18).

The interior contains two large fireplaces which appear to have heated the water for the facilities in the Ablutions Block.

Site Description:

The front elevation comprises a central double door with two windows on either side. The window openings contain late 19th/early 20th century horned sashes.

17a – Boiler Room: There is a modern floor covering over a concrete floor and modern timber painted ceiling. The door to the north leading to the showers is a modern insertion. There is a door to the south leading to an adjoining building (Site 18), which is an original ledged and braced door.

17b – Shower Room: The room contains two original ceramic shower trays with partitions. The west area is divided into two with a toilet/sink and blocked window in the wall behind. There is a modern ceiling, and the roof above appears to be original. The floor is concrete.

Condition of Cookhouse (17a):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	c1900	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Some original features survive, such as the fireplaces. Original interior features survive. The 2016 report expressed concerns over water ingress, had no concerns regarding roof structure

		and described other elements as fair.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Condition of Baths (17b):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	c1900	
Survival/Condition	High	Some original features survive, such as the shower trays.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

The Boiler Room and Showers is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

Conservation Objectives:

It would be beneficial to remove the inserted ceiling in the main boiler room.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the building forms a meaningful part of the well-preserved barracks yard. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The building helps to illustrate the type of operations and activities within a small barracks such as this. This building is of moderate historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Bread and Meat Store
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 18
Grid Ref: SX 43512 51402



Site Designations:

Part of Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

The building is not shown on the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975). It is, however, marked on a 1906 plan (reproduced in the Keystone report) as a Bread and Meat Store (WO 78/3655 as reproduced in Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 1999, Fig 9).

Site Description:

The principal elevation comprises an original ledged and braced door and a narrow horned sash window with original stanchions. The interior contains original roof structure with sarking boards and a concrete floor. A reused door leads north into 17a and another original door south into 19. The remains of the stand for a sink survive.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	c1900	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Not specifically mentioned in the 2016 condition report.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

One pane of glass in the window is broken, presenting a hazard and allowing water penetration into the room.

Conservation Objectives:

Repair the broken pane of glass.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the building forms a meaningful part of the well-preserved barracks yard. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. This building is of moderate historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999*.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Gun Shed, Site of Latrines and Store Site Number: 19, 20 & 21

Land Parcel: C

Grid Ref: SX 43523 51396



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

GUN SHED of 1850s. Coursed Plymouth limestone with brick dressings and corrugated iron rod. Ashlar piers to front, formerly open but now blocked with early C20 outer brick and with outer segmental-arched plank doors.

Historical Summary:

The Gun Shed is not shown on the 1882 plans although an unlabelled building is shown at this location on a plan from 1906 (WO 78/3655 as reproduced in Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 1999, Fig 9). The report by Keystone surmised from map evidence that the gun shed was probably built between 1881-1896 (Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 1999, 34). The shed may have been for the storage of the battery of field artillery (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The Gun Shed is a single storey, 4-bay wide, rectangular plan building with a gable roof that is now clad in corrugated iron sheets. The side walls are constructed from coursed stone (with brick dressings). The building was originally open fronted with iron support posts but was infilled with brickwork in the early 20th century. The brickwork incorporates two doors and two window openings with 12 pane sash windows. The interior of the Gun Shed is a single space, open to the roof structure with whitewashed walls and diagonally wood planked ceiling. At the rear there is an extension with shelf racks. The original trusses survive: a composite form with timber principal rafters and struts and iron tie-rods. Each principal rafter supports five purlins (Oxford Archaeology 2016). To the rear of the building a door leads into a flat roofed store located behind the Magazine (Site 21). The interior of this area is obscured by plastic sheeting.

Condition of Gun Shed (19):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Poor	The 2016 condition report indicates that the water ingress to the rear of the building was present at that time and visible holes were present in the roof during the CAU visit.

Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Condition of Site of Latrines (20):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Mid-19th century	
Survival/Condition	Low	The building has been demolished.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Condition of Gun Shed Store (21):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Poor	The 2016 condition report indicates that the water ingress to the rear of the building was present at that time and visible holes were present in the roof during the CAU visit.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

The Gun Shed is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The rear of the building where it connects to the store behind the magazine is in very poor condition compared to the rest of the building. The store is lined with plastic sheeting which at the time of visit was holding back a significant amount of water. There were visible large holes in the roof of the Gun Shed in this area.

Conservation Objectives:

The roof at the rear of the Gun Shed and that of the store require immediate repair work to prevent further damage from water ingress.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: these two buildings form important elements of the very well-preserved barracks complex. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its

ancillary buildings within a defensible site. The buildings are of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018*.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999*.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro CCC), 53-54.

Site Name: Magazine
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 22
Grid Ref: SX 43525 51390



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

MAGAZINE, converted to store 1860s. roughly squared rubble with limestone dressings with brick interior lining, and a slate roof. Single-room plan. EXTERIOR: a small powder store with a cobbled apron, coped pediment gables and string, a round-arched entrance with rebate for a boarded door, and an ashlar arch, and narrow ventilation slits in the thick walls. An attached ashlar doorway with flat lintel leads to a space between the rear and the perimeter wall. HISTORY: although magazines were usually included within barracks of this period, this is the only known example apart from the 1840s Hillsborough barracks, Sheffield.

Historical Summary:

The Magazine is shown on a plan dated 1807 and is therefore likely to date from the original phase of construction in the late 18th century (MPHH 1/677). In the mid-19th century the Magazine was converted to a store (MPHH 1/677).

Site Description:

The Magazine is a small, roughly square-plan building with a gabled roof and a simple pediment to the front (south-west) side. It has stone walls and a central round-headed doorway to the front surrounded by ashlar stone. The sides are relatively featureless other than a number of vents (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The interior of the Magazine is lined with brick and has a barrel vaulted ceiling. There are late 19th century pegboards on the walls.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Poor	The walls are described as bad/poor in the 2016 condition report.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The Magazine is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

There is a large crack in the principal elevation which is also visible internally.

Conservation Objectives:

Repair of the crack is essential to the structural integrity of the building.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: the list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. It also states that 'although magazines were usually included within barracks of this period this is the only known example apart from the 1840s Hillsborough Barracks, Sheffield'. The buildings are of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016). It has a strong aesthetic value for its architectural style and is important as one of the original buildings at Maker Barracks.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ, Plymouth.*

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement, Oxford.*

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro (CCC), 53-54.*

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Site of Former Toilets
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 23
Grid Ref: SX 43534 51386



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

It appears that there was a structure on this site at the time of the 1865 plan (MPHH 1/624). However, the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975) shows no building on the site, nor does the 1906 plan reproduced in the Keystone report (Fig 9). The toilet block is visible on the 1946 aerial photograph (© Cornwall Council) and it is therefore likely that the toilets dated from WWII. The report by Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants shows that the toilets were still extant in 1999 and that they were clad with corrugated iron sheets (1999, Plate 14).

Site Description:

The toilets have been demolished and a temporary, modern toilet block is now located on the site. Where visible, a concrete floor survives with the remains of two ceramic toilets and a metal bracket attached to the wall of the Oil Store (Site 24) to hold a sink.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Low	The building is demolished.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site is reduced to foundations and presents no scope for future use.

Conservation Objectives:

Vegetation should be cleared from the site where possible.

Statement of Significance:

Low: the Latrines form an important part of the wider barracks complex and an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system. The buildings are of considerable historical and evidential value (Cotswold Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Oil Store
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 24
Grid Ref: SX 43538 51384



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The Oil Store is shown on a plan dated 1807 (MPHH 1/677) and is also shown on further plans, however the building now present clearly dates from the late 19th/20th century. A plan of 1881 labels the building as a wooden coach house (PRO WO 78/3655, as reproduced in Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 1999, Fig 6) and the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975) also shows the store as a timber structure which was presumably rebuilt at the time that other buildings at the barracks such as the Ablutions Block and Shed were built. The building is marked on a plan of 1906 as an oil store (PRO WO 78/3655, as reproduced in Keystone 1999, Fig 9).

Site Description:

The Store comprises a small roughly square building with no windows. The roof has a corrugated iron covering and the door is ledged and braced. The interior has a concrete floor. The two walls facing the yard are of brick and the building is built-up against the perimeter wall.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	c1900	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	High	The building is currently being used for an electricity meter.

Management Issues:

The Store is listed on Historic England's HAR Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

Conservation Objectives:

The building should be maintained. At the time of the survey the door was missing its handle, and this should be reinstated.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the building forms a part of the barracks complex and contributes to the overall understanding of the site.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54
WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Engine Room
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 25
Grid Ref: SX 43537 51378



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

The return of the South West end includes hipped ENGINE HOUSE, open to the South West elevation.

Historical Summary:

The engine house is included on the plan from 1807 and is likely to date from the original construction of the barracks in the late 18th century. The name of the building suggests that it was used to store a fire engine.

Site Description:

The engine house is constructed from red stone rubble and has a double door opening with brick jambs. The double doors are modern replacements, and it has a slate hipped roof with terracotta ridge tiles, original guttering and downpipe with a hopper. The interior was not inspected; however 19th century wooden pegs were present on the south wall in 1999 (Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 1999, 29).

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Uncertain	The interior was not accessed by CAU however the 2016 report indicates that there was a leak at the time of their visit.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The Engine Room is listed on Historic England's HAR Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The site has some ivy growth to the north-eastern elevation. Interior not inspected.

Conservation Objectives:

The ivy should be removed to prevent damage to the stonework.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the building forms a part of the barracks complex and contributes to the overall understanding of the site. The building is significant as one of the original buildings at Maker Barracks and is evidence for the fire safety measures undertaken at Maker barracks.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Shed (Barracks)
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 26
Grid Ref: SX 43535 51376



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

The shed is not featured on the plan of 1906 so the building must post-date that, but is likely to have been constructed in the early 20th century (PRO WO 78/3655, as reproduced in Keystone 1999, Fig 9). Its original use is unclear.

Site Description:

The building is a small single storey building built up against the engine room. It is constructed from brick with a 12 paned horned sash window to the front of the building and an eight paned horned sash window to the rear. The door is ledged and braced and probably original. The roof trusses are also original but have fire damage near the apex; the rear two trusses are replacements. There is an inserted tie beam and sockets for former shelving. The floor is concrete, and the roof has a slate covering with terracotta ridge tiles.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Early 20th century and WWI	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	There had evidently been some recent restoration work after fire damage and the shed was in overall good condition, however the 2016 condition report indicates that there was subsistence at the time.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The Store is listed on Historic England's HAR Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain in current condition.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the building forms a part of the barracks complex and contributes to the overall understanding and aesthetic value of the site.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ, Plymouth.*

Historic England, 2018. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.*

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro (CCC), 53-54.*

Site Name: Guardhouse
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 27
Grid Ref: SX 43527 51369



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

GUARD HOUSE AND LOCK-UP TO SOUTH EAST corner of perimeter. Rubble, partly rebuilt with brick, brick ridge stack and slate hipped roof. PLAN: rectangular plan formerly with astone to South West front and former officers' guard room to North West; the hipped roof is also extended over matching projection to right (South West) which is probably late C19 (not shown in 1848 plan). EXTERIOR: single storey; 3-window range. Symmetrical front with recessed centre fronted by a verandah, right-hand side rebuilt in brick, each side has a segmental-arched opening, and a central timber post below the eaves to the middle, in front of a plain doorway. Sides have small upper lights to cells with small-paned windows. INTERIOR: has a guard room with a cell off with original door; wooden panelling and fireplace.

Historical Summary:

The Guardhouse was built at the same time as the barracks block and the 1882 plan shows that at that date the Guard House comprised a main room to the south-west ('Guard Room') with Verandah to the front and two rooms to the north-east ('Cells' and 'Officer's Guard Room'). A plan of 1906 shows that by this date the Officer's Guard Room had been converted to a telephone Room (NA old archive number: WO78/3655). After 1906 the cells to the north-east were removed and a window was added to the east wall. A cell was then created in the southern portion of the soldier's guardroom (Keystone 1999, 26). A fire in the early 2000s led to repair and subsequent use as an art gallery led to some interior changes including the cell.

Site Description:

The building is constructed from red stone with handmade brick surrounds to openings. At the north-east end of the veranda there is a blocked door opening. The interior has been replastered and painted white. The room to the east has a modern inserted fitted kitchen. The division between the central and east room has barred opening for a cell and a narrow door opening. Inside this room has been divided with a modern stud partition wall and the original cell door has been moved into this inserted partition. The central room has a metal strip along the floor at the south wall. The south-western section of the building is a later brick addition. The windows are all modern sash windows except for the cell windows which may be original. The floorboards and ceiling are modern.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 18th century	

Survival/Condition	Moderate	The guardhouse was in good condition at the time of visit as it had been restored post-fire. The 2016 condition report suggested that cracks may indicate roof spread.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

The Guardhouse is listed on Historic England's HAR Register for 2018.

As the building has been recently modernised inside it would require little work to make use of the building.

Conservation Objectives:

The original cell door should be reinstated into its previous position.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the Guardhouse forms an important element of the very well-preserved barracks complex at Maker. It adds to the overall understanding of this small barracks and the various buildings located here. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The building is of considerable historical and evidential value. The survival of an original cell door, although not *in situ* forms an important aesthetic and evidential element.

It is part of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016b. *Building Condition Report of Courtyard Buildings, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018*.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999*.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford Archaeology: Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.

Site Name: Barracks Block
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 28
Grid Ref: SX 43493 51396



Site Designations:

Maker Barracks is set within Cornwall AONB, Section 11: Rame Head. It is a Grade II* Listed Building, Entry Number 1375582.

Historical Summary:

The Listed Building description states that the Barrack Block was constructed between 1804 and 1808, during the Napoleonic Wars and the previous report by Oxford Archaeology (2016) uses this date. The report by Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants (1999) estimates that the Barrack Block was probably built between 1797 and 1799. This is based on documentary evidence; a list of constructed and in construction barracks in 1794 did not list Maker (Keystone 1999, 19), and another such list of 1797 which lists Maker with no monies having yet been paid. However, a plan of the Barrack Block dated 1882 (WO 78/2975) states that according to the War Office's records, the barracks were constructed between 1784 and 1787. A date of construction in the 1780s would tie the building more closely to the date when the redoubts were updated to become permanent structures and housing troops nearby would have become necessary. Redoubt Nos 4 and 5 both have barracks incorporated into their structures, whereas Redoubt Nos 1, 2 and 3 do not have any such provision. Their close proximity to the Barracks Block meant that no such internal structures were required. The barracks' purpose was to provide accommodation for the garrison of 135 men stationed at the Maker redoubts (in 1861 (Keystone 1999, 54). The main barracks building is first shown on a plan of Maker Heights dated 1807 (MPHH 1/677) together with other buildings around the rear yard. A plan reproduced in the report by Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants dated to 1845 (1999, Fig 3) shows the barracks block with proposed and existing buildings. Because the plan does not differentiate between the proposed and existing parts of the complex this plan should be used with caution. It shows that there was the intention for two caponiers as well as a number of additional outbuildings. The 1882 drawings show the existing structures and are particularly detailed and useful; they comprise plans, elevations and sections. These show that the interior was generally arranged with soldier's quarters in the central range and officers or sergeants in the end blocks. The soldiers were arranged in several dormitories, those at ground floor housing 14 men and those at first floor housing 18 men. Each end block had a staircase and the cement rendered front elevation was broadly similar to that surviving today. The 1882 plan (WO78/2975) states that the first floor of the barracks was reconstructed in 1858-9 at a cost of £1604. As detailed elsewhere the surviving military structures at Maker were reused in the post-WWII period as a school camp for Devon County Council and it appears that the barracks block was used for accommodation. The building is shown on the various post-war aerial photographs, but these do not show any significant clear differences from the building today. One minor point is that the early images (1959 and before) show the building with four chimney stacks but by 1989 these had been removed (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The barracks is a two storey rectangular plan building (c47 m x 13 m) with a slate covered hipped roof. The front elevation is 14 bays long and to the rear the three end bays each project slightly. The front and sides are rendered and painted white while the rear is exposed stone rubble. The windows are 12 pane sashes (Oxford Archaeology 2016) of various dates. A number of them are replacement windows and most of the remaining windows are 19th or early/mid-20th century horned sash windows, with varying horns. According to a document accessed by Keystone Historic Building Consultants (1999) the barracks was 'framed, weather slated & boarded or plastered' in 1845 (p.14). The upper storey was rebuilt in 1858-9 (Keystone 1999, 14) and three windows survive from this date. The brickwork used for the openings in the upper storey is bright orange and clearly very different to the original dark red brickwork seen surrounding the openings at ground floor level. There are three stone-built projecting porches to the front elevation; the easternmost incorporates a loop hole. There is another porch to the east elevation which contains two loopholes (now blocked) and an upper storey containing a WC which appears to have been added between 1881 and 1906 (Keystone 1999, 15). The panelling to the door's jambs appears historic and may have been reused.

The building formerly had four chimney stacks projecting above the roof ridge but none of these now survive. There is a set of external steps to the rear and also at the north-west end, each of which is shown on the plan of 1865 (MPHH 1/624). The interior has only been inspected in part. This included the sergeants' quarters, canteen, part of the officer's quarters and kitchen, part of the soldier's quarters and the basement. The basement comprises a set of stone steps leading down from the yard to a brick arched opening with a modern door. The floor is a brick surface laid in a herringbone design with a drainage channel running north-west – south-east. The timber ground floor structure above is now exposed but there is evidence that there was once a lath and plaster ceiling. In the east wall there are two original coal chute openings which are now blocked with concrete. Below the northern chute is a concrete block enclosure with a recessed area, filled with corroded iron. In the centre of the room there is a stone and brick column supporting the fireplaces above. Throughout the basement modern concrete block walls have been inserted to support the floor above. The wall to the north-west end spans the length of the room and blocks the view of the original wall behind, which according to the plan of 1882 contains a cavity (WO 78/2975).

The sergeants' quarters are entered through a modern door into a hallway at the north-west end of the building. The hallway leads left into a sergeants' quarter, and onwards to a soldier's quarter. Left from the end of the hallway is a doorway which leads to an original staircase, which in turn leads to a pair of rooms which were used as sergeants' quarters. All of the main rooms are entered into through original, wide four-panelled doors. All of the sergeants' quarters have original built-in cupboards. The original staircase has a turned newel post and handrail and the carpet to the lower part of the stairs is 20th century. The cast iron fireplaces in the rooms are decorated with a geometric pattern and date to the early 20th century c1920. They are identical to those in the c1920s building (Site 4a).

The soldier's quarters comprise six large rooms. Only one room was accessed during the site visit, the south-eastern room which contained a glazed brick fireplace (the same as that in the Dirty Linen Store, Site 7). The floor and ceiling are boarded and the doors ledged and braced. The canteen (now reception) also has a boarded ceiling and floor, but the fireplace has been removed.

The south-east end of the building contains the officer's quarters, kitchen and mess room. Servant's quarters are located to the north which retain original pegboards (similar to those seen in the Magazine and Ablutions Block). The window retains its shutters, and the fireplace has been blocked. The kitchen contains a large, blocked fireplace, concrete floor, a ceramic sink and metal fittings for cooking apparatus. In the hallway there is a wide door opening with an original multi-pane fanlight above marking the transition between servants' rooms and officers' rooms. An original staircase leads upstairs with a newel post and handrail matching that in the sergeants' quarters. Many of the doors in

this part of the building are the original six panelled doors, and the main entrance door is a glazed door with coloured glass in the margins and star decoration to two corner panes.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Poor	Described by HE as 'poor'. The original planform has survived along with many original features. The 2016 condition report described the overall property as poor along with the timber windows, roof coverings to porches and lath and plaster ceilings as particularly poor. The damp and structural movement in the basement being a particular cause for concern.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

The Barracks Block is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The building is currently being let out as artists' studios and this use should continue. The basement is in poor condition and one of the hearths in the room above in danger of falling through. Signs of water ingress are present in many of the rooms.

Conservation Objectives:

The basement is in poor condition however efforts are being made to consolidate the area.

Further repairs are necessary and ongoing at present.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Consider extending the scheduling of Redoubt No 2 to include the Barracks Block, defensive Perimeter Wall and ancillary buildings. The barracks complex was designed to serve redoubts Nos 1, 2 and 3 at much the same time as the redoubts were reinforced to become permanent structures.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: the barracks is clearly a key focus at Maker Heights, both in terms of the current artistic community and also in terms of understanding the historical development of the site. Its outstanding heritage significance is reflected in its Grade II* listing. The list description states that: 'This is the most complete and unaltered small garrison barracks from this significant period and includes many of its ancillary buildings within a defensible site'. The building is of considerable historical and evidential value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016a. *Building Condition Report of Maker Heights Barracks, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018*.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999*.

Kinross, J, 1994. *The Palmerston Forts of the South West – Why Were They Built?* BBNO: Charlestown, 56.

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

MPHH 1/677 14 items extracted from WO 55/2331. Devon and Cornwall. Plans of Ordnance land 1807.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro (CCC)*, 53-54.

WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Barracks Yard
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 29
Grid Ref: SX 43497 51406



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The Yard was created when the barracks was originally built in the late 18th century. It forms an enclosed area between the barracks block and the ancillary buildings. The area appears to have had an earth surface in the 1950s (Maker Memories). From an 1882 plan it appears that there was a 26 foot deep well to the rear of the barracks block.

Site Description:

The area now, in the main, has a tarmac surface and is divided to the north-west by a retaining wall, beyond which it is laid to grass. There is a pump against the front of the barracks steps and immediately in front of this is a manhole cover which gives access to a brick vaulted water tank below-ground. There is also a cesspit located in front of the Latrines, which is currently covered with Heras fencing.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	The external areas of the Barracks were described as poor condition in the 2016 condition report however the survival is good.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

The Barracks Block is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The presence of a deep well is a concern for the safety of that area of the Yard. It is also believed that there is a question of the structural integrity of the water tank (Lyn Reid, pers comm). Additionally, the presence of a cesspit may mean that there is the potential for contamination in that part of the ground.

Conservation Objectives:

The structural integrity of the water tank should be examined along with the full extent and condition of the well and cesspit.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed to historic features within the yard it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the structures are fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the Yard forms an important part of the interior of the barracks area and would have been a hub of activity during the site's military occupation. From photos on the maker memories website, it is clear that children at Maker Camp spent a considerable amount of time in this area during activities.

It forms the setting of the Grade II* Listed ancillary buildings and barracks block.

Sources:

Bailey Partnership, 2016a. *Building Condition Report of Maker Heights Barracks, Maker Heights, Maker Lane, Torpoint, PL11 2AZ*, Plymouth.

Historic England, 2018. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018*.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/makermemories/albums>.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.
WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Cesspit
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 29a
Grid Ref: SX 43469 51436



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The cesspit is directly connected to the Latrines (Site 10), Caponier (Site 8), Former Oil Store (Site 9) and Water Tank (Site 29d). A water tank situated above the oil store was fed by force pump from the main rainfall water tank (Site 29d). The water was then fed to the ablutions block (formerly Caponier, Site 8) and into the Latrines, flushing the urinals. The water from these two buildings then fed into the cesspit and was then fed out onto the fields below the barracks through the drainage system (Site 29b).

Site Description:

The cesspit is currently covered with metal fencing and beneath this it is covered with wooden planks (Dale Blackler, pers comm). It is shown as a square pit on the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975).

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Mid/Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

The covering of the cesspit with wood and loose fences presents a health and safety hazard and a secure covering should be fitted to prevent potential accidents.

Potential for residual sewerage waste.

Conservation Objectives:

Ascertain depth and structural integrity of the cesspit and covering.

Include in interpretation panels on site.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the cesspit forms an important part of the wider barracks complex and an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system. It makes up part of the surviving late 19th century latrines in a military complex.

Sources:

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.
WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Barracks Drains
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 29b
Grid Ref: SX 43497 51406



Site Designations:

Curtilage of Grade II* Listed Buildings Entry Number: 1329099 and 1375582, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The drains at the barracks are located both above and below-ground. From the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975), the layout of the drains can clearly be seen. Above ground guttering ran around the exterior of the Barracks, linking-up with the well (Site 29c) and hand-pump. Grilles in the gutters led to under-ground pipes. A pipe led away from the barracks to the west, which connected with the gutters, main Barracks Block, Cesspit and Washhouse. Another pipe led off to the south which connected with the gutters, Cook House and Officer's Latrines (both demolished). Notation on the plan indicates that the masonry drain leading away from the barracks to the west led to an "outlet 300ft from quoin of Coalyard, discharging onto the Field".

Site Description:

The gutters are visible and remain mostly intact, although they have been repaired with concrete at some point in the late 20th or 21st century. It is understood that the below-ground drainage system also remains intact and consist of three phases (Lyn Reid pers. comm.).

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Mid/Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

If still in use the drains need to be maintained.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain drains.

Include in interpretation panels.

Statement of Significance:

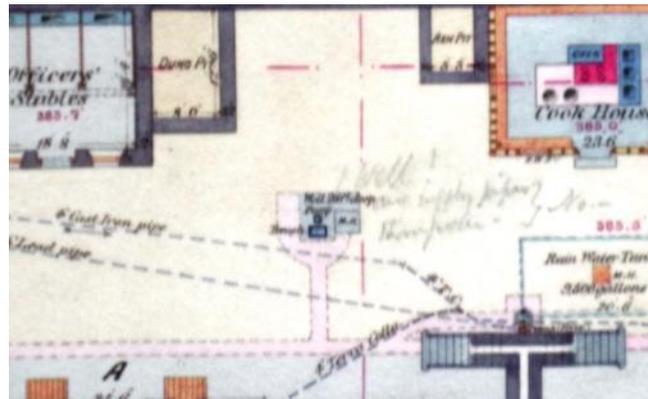
Moderate: the drains form an important part of the wider barracks complex and an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system and contribute to the overall understanding of Maker Heights.

Sources:

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC), 53-54.
WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Barracks Well
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 29c
Grid Ref: SX 43491 51412



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The well at Maker Barracks is marked on the 1882 map as being 26 feet deep (approximately eight metres) and having a pump. It is shown as being surrounded by a gutter which would have joined with the main gutter surrounding the Barracks Block.

Site Description:

The well is now covered by the tarmac surfacing and it is unknown how the well has been capped or to what extent it survives.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Mid/Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The nature and condition of the well need to be ascertained as it could present a major hazard.

Conservation Objectives:

Investigate the well site to ascertain its condition and state.

Include in interpretation panels and consolidate into a visible feature if practical.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the well would have formed an important part of daily life in the barracks and contributes to the overall understanding of the site. It has group value with the other waterworks at the Barracks.

Sources:

Pye, A and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC), 53-54.
 WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

Site Name: Barracks Water Tank
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 29b
Grid Ref: SX 43497 51406



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The water tank is shown in its current form on the plan of 1882 (WO 78/2975). A tank is also shown on the plan of 1865 however it is unclear if the tank was as large as it is now (MPHH 1/624). Historic plans show that the tank was fed by a series of iron pipes connecting to the guttering of the Barracks' buildings, via a filter. This was then fed to the water tank above the Oil Store (Site 9), and used to flush the sanitary facilities.

Site Description:

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Mid/Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	There is question over the structural integrity of the water tank.
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

The drain is not holding water as seen on photos provided by the maintenance team. There is also question over the structural integrity of the tank (Lyn Reid, pers comm).

Conservation Objectives:

Commission a survey to understand the structure of the tank and determine its safety. Take necessary measures to strengthen the chamber and keep vehicles off the site in the interim.

Include in interpretation panels.

If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the drains form an important part of the wider barracks complex and an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system and contribute to the overall understanding of Maker Heights.

Sources:

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.
WO 78/2975 Maker Barracks, Plymouth General plan and plans and sections of buildings 1882.

MPHH 1/624 Kent and Cornwall. Plans of barracks and fortifications 1860-1865.

Site Name: Barracks Perimeter Wall
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 30
Grid Ref: SX 43504 51416



Site Designations:

Grade II* Listed Building Entry Number: 1329099, Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Relevant extract from the Listed Building description:

Coped rubble enclosure wall extends approx 150m along North East side, returning South West at North and South ends forming perimeter of barracks, with a small CAPONIER of 1848 to the North West corner with rifle slits to each side; a length of rubble wall extending approx 30m to the South West divides off the North West corner, with stack to a sma rubble 2-window WASH HOUSE in the North East corner against the perimeter wall. A later gateway has been broken through to the centre. The return of the South West end includes hipped ENGINE HOUSE, open to the South West elevation.

Historical Summary:

The Perimeter Wall was constructed c1845 replacing an earlier timber palisade, linking-up buildings and providing shelter and defence for the rear of the barracks/Redoubt 2 complex. There appears to be several phases of construction in the wall. A Caponier (Site 8) was added in the second phase or shortly after increasing the defensive capabilities of the site.

Site Description:

The site comprises a retaining wall cut into the slope of the hill to the north-east. There is an opening in the middle of the wall which was inserted during WWII to access the HAA from the barracks. Inside the yard there is a further dividing wall which extends south-west from the north-eastern part of the wall. Built against the exterior of the wall there are stands for water tanks, presumably built c1900 to serve the ablutions block behind.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Mid-19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The Barracks Perimeter Wall is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described poor.

The vegetation on and near the Caponier is significant and removal of the adjacent modern water tank would enhance the setting of the wall.

Conservation Objectives:

Clear vegetation from the Perimeter Wall and Caponier.

Remove modern water tank.

Maintain the wall with regular checks and vegetation clearance.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the structure is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Consider extending the scheduling of the contemporary Redoubt No 2 to include the Barracks Block, defensive Perimeter Wall and ancillary buildings.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the wall is an important part of the defences of Maker Heights and encloses the barracks and ancillary buildings from the extended landscape, providing a sheltered yard. It is significant in demonstrating that the barracks was a defensible site and has a high group value with the other buildings in the barracks complex, especially the Caponier.

It is a Grade II* Listed Building.

Sources:

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro (CCC)*, 53-54.

Site Name: WWII Latrine
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 30a
Grid Ref: SX 43545 51387



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

A WWII latrine was identified by Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants in 1999, located at the south-east corner of the Perimeter Wall (Keystone 1999, Plate 29).

Site Description:

This part of the site was not accessed during the site visit so the condition of the structure is unknown; however modern aerial photographs appear to show a building at this location.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Uncertain	Further research is required to ascertain the nature of the site.
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Uncertain	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Uncertain	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

It would be necessary to access the site to ascertain any management issues.

Conservation Objectives:

Access the site to ascertain condition and survival.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the barracks and ancillary buildings would be beneficial to improve the understanding of the complex as a whole. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the building is fully understood and documented prior to alterations. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: the Latrines form an important part of the wider barracks complex and an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system. Further investigation would be required to understand the full significance.

Sources:

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

Site Name: Reading and Billiard Room
Land Parcel: F

Site Number: 31
Grid Ref: SX 43539 51369



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

This building is first marked on a plan dated 1906 (PRO WO 78/3655 reproduced in Keystone 1999, Fig 9) where it is labelled as a Reading and Billiards Room, inside which was a Stewards Room and a Bar. It is visible on an aerial photo from 1946 and had been demolished by 1979 (Pye and Woodward 1996, 52).

Site Description:

The site is visible as a slightly raised platform on the track leading from the barracks towards the HAA. Brick demolition rubble is visible embedded in the track.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Early 20th century and WWI	
Survival/Condition	Low	Footings are likely to survive below ground.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

A track is routed across the site of the building which may cause erosion.

Conservation Objectives:

The site should be maintained as wild grassland.

If any future ground disturbance is proposed in this area a programme of archaeological work should be undertaken to record any below-ground remains.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: this building is significant in that it forms an important part of the wider barracks complex and the site is of interest as it represents the expansion of the military complex in the late 19th or early 20th century. The site has archaeological and historical value.

Sources:

Aerial Photos © Cornwall Council.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 53-54.

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999*.

Site Name: Redoubt No 3 (50th Regiment)
Land Parcel: K

Site Number: 32
Grid Ref: SX 43635 51220



Site Designations:

Redoubt No 3 is set within the Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head) and it is a Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number 1004254.

Historical Summary:

Redoubt No 3 was one of a number of structures in this area constructed during the American War of Independence due to fears of opportunist attack from France or Spain. The works in this area were a response to concern that an enemy may attempt to land somewhere to the south or west of Maker and then haul their guns up to the heights from where they could bombard the dockyard on the Hamoaze creating the need to defend all routes to Cremyll (or Mount Edgcumbe) from where the Dockyard could be very easily reached by guns. Similarly, to the other redoubts in this area No 3 was probably initially constructed as an emergency, temporary earthwork redoubt in c1779 at the height of an invasion panic. It was then remodelled into a more permanent form in the following years by Col Dixon under the guidance of the Duke of Richmond (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Works to Redoubt No 3 were undertaken between July and November 1782 although at this stage the intention was for the redoubt to form one of five detached bastions around a large star fort on top of Maker Heights. The grand scheme for the fort would have been exorbitantly expensive and it was eventually dropped after being defeated in Parliament in 1785. Instead, the redoubts were strengthened as individual works. Gardener's map of 1784 shows it as a four-sided work enclosed by a ditch and with a small building outside the gorge. A map of 1788 shows a similar arrangement and also labels it as No 3 (50th regiment) with a complement of 10 guns. A similar layout is again shown on a map of 1811 with 10 gun embrasures (two to north and four each to front and south flanks). The 1811 map also suggests that part of the gorge ditch had been removed by quarrying. The redoubt was apparently disarmed in 1815 and it is shown as 'dismantled' on the 1896 map. It is also labelled as 'in ruins' on a plan of 1865 (MPHH 1/624). By this date the building shown on the early maps had been demolished. Ordnance Survey maps from 1907, 1914 and 1950 show the earthworks as well as a large, irregular quarried away area at the northern corner. Aerial photographs from 1947, 1948 and 1964 each show the redoubt much less obscured by vegetation than it is now and with the embrasures still visible (at least in 1947) (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The redoubt is a four-sided earthwork orientated roughly south-east to north-west and it measures c45m long by 25m wide. It has a flat-bottomed moat of between 5m and 10m wide and overgrown as well as partially surviving stone-revetted ramparts to north, west and south (not visible during 2019 visit). The rear gorge ditch faces north-east and it has a stone scarp which was removed at the southern end. This removal may have been to allow access to the quarry at the north end of the structure. The interior is open and relatively featureless although it contains a 1790s memorial stone to a Grenadier soldier

called James Ashton. To the south and west a large well-preserved glacis slopes away from the redoubt (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Immediately to the NW, just outside the project area, Lidar survey in 2019 showed a regular pattern of earthworks which appear to accord with the layout and features of a military camp. It is at serious risk of loss or damage due to current ploughing operations.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	Principle vulnerability is described by HE as scrub and tree growth but ploughing of the glacis is a serious issue.
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	"

Management Issues:

Redoubt No 3 is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described as 'Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems'; its principle vulnerability is 'scrub and tree growth', trend is 'declining'.

The unscheduled glacis is currently being ploughed which is causing significant damage to the structure. The ditches surrounding the redoubt and the tops of the walls are overgrown. To the north-east bank of the redoubt is a path which is eroding into the ground. In the redoubt itself there are a several holes in the ground which may relate to a current or past rabbit problem. Metal sheets on top of the redoubt are used for burning cleared vegetation.

Ploughing of possible military camp.

Conservation Objectives:

The scheduled area should be extended to include the glacis to prevent it from any further damage, with markers defining the scheduled area. The vegetation on the site should be kept down, either through regular maintenance or through grazing, for example by animals which could also act as an attraction to Maker Heights (e.g., donkeys or goats). There is an overgrown path around the ditch which should be reinstated and kept clear through regular maintenance.

Investigation of the possible military camp, extension of scheduling if appropriate.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: the Redoubt is a Scheduled Monument of clear heritage significance and this is reflected in its scheduled status. It is particularly of historical and evidential significance as a surviving part of the rare late 18th century fortifications that are associated with the American War of Independence (Oxford Archaeology 2018). The site is important as a memorial site and has significant historical and evidential value.

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC) 56.

Site Name: Soldier's Grave
Land Parcel: K

Site Number: 32a
Grid Ref: SX 43629 51234



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Part of Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number 1004254.

Historical Summary:

The Grave commemorates a soldier named James Ashton who 'died by drowning' c1790 (royalnavy.mod.uk).

Site Description:

The Grave survives as a rectangular slab with a worn inscription to the surface, which is largely illegible in normal light.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The inscription on the slab is badly weathered and it may be unclear to visitors what the stone is.

Conservation Objectives:

It would be beneficial to the understanding of the site if an information panel was provided including a transcription of the gravestone as the inscription is unclear due to wear.

Protection should be considered if animals are introduced for grazing.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the gravestone and grave are significant as a part of the military occupation of Maker Heights and commemorates an individual who died whilst serving there.

It is part of the Scheduled Monument.

Sources:

<https://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/news-and-latest-activity/news/2015/october/28/151028-soldier-buried-at-maker-heights-remembered-in-special-service>

Site Name: Quarry to the north of Redoubt 3
Land Parcel: K

Site Number: 33
Grid Ref: SX 43620 51270



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). Adjoins Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number 1004254

Historical Summary:

Stone for revetting Redoubt No 4 (Grenville Battery) was acquired from a quarry behind No 3 (6113.04). A document of 1888 states: 'if stone cannot be obtained without undermining the redoubt near the quarry where you are now getting it, the view must be followed, doing as little damage to the redoubt as possible' (HER Number: 6113.09).

Site Description:

The site consists of a quarried area to the North-east of Redoubt No 3. It is largely overgrown with brambles to the south and trees to the north.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

None – maintain as is.

Conservation Objectives:

The area should be maintained as a wildlife habitat.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the site is an important piece of evidence of the construction of the defences at Maker Heights which has left a lasting physical impact on the landscape. The site now has high value as a wildlife habitat.

Sources:

Cornwall & Scilly HER 72122, 6113.09

Site Name: Grenville Battery - Redoubt No 4 (North Gloucester)**Site Number: 34****Land Parcel: M****Grid Ref: SX 43851 51126****Site Designations:**

Redoubt No 4/Grenville Battery is set within the Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). It is a Grade II Listed Building, Entry Number 1160076. The Redoubt is also a Scheduled Monument, Entry Number 1003114.

Historical Summary:

Maker Redoubt No 4 was one of a number of structures in this area constructed during the American War of Independence due to fears of opportunist attack from France or Spain. The works in this area were a response to fears that an enemy may attempt to land somewhere to the south or west of Maker and then haul their guns up to the heights from where they could bombard the dockyard on the Hamoaze creating the need to defend all routes to Cremyll (or Mount Edgcumbe) from where the Dockyard could be very easily reached by guns. Similarly, to the other redoubts in this area No 4 was probably initially constructed as an emergency, temporary earthwork redoubt in c1779 at the height of an invasion panic. It was then remodelled into a more permanent form in the following years by Col Dixon under the guidance of the Duke of Richmond. Works were undertaken between July and November 1782 although at this stage the intention was for the redoubt to form one of five detached bastions around a large star fort on top of Maker Heights. The grand scheme for the fort would have been exorbitantly expensive and it was eventually dropped after being defeated in Parliament in 1785. Instead, the redoubts were strengthened as individual works (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Between 1787 and 1791 Redoubt No 4 was reinforced by the construction of stone revetments as well as a Barrack Block with defensive loopholes, bomb proof magazines and gun platforms. Two musketry galleries were also constructed to protect the southern flank and gorge. A map of 1788 labels it as No 4 (North Gloucester) Redoubt and this suggests it may have been constructed by the North Gloucester Militia. Maps of 1808 and 1811 show it with eight gun embrasures and in 1790 it is known to have been armed with eight guns (probably 32 pdrs). The structure had been disarmed by 1815 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars but it was re-armed in the middle years of the century. By 1849 three 10-inch guns had been approved together with three 68 pdrs and four 32 pdr guns. In 1887 it was remodelled, particularly on the southern side, and in 1899 it was renamed the Grenville Battery. The new battery, facing out to sea was first proposed in 1885 for two 38 ton 12.5 inch Rifled Muzzle Loading guns and the works were completed in 1887. A moveable armament of four 40 pdr guns was also proposed and there is known to have been a shed for moveable armament at the adjacent Maker Battery in 1901. In 1890-92 the two guns from Grenville were relocated to the new Maker Battery and by the end of the century Grenville had been altered to allow for three 4.7 inch quick-fire breech loading guns. These were mounted in 1901 and they were flanked by two look-out posts

which remained in place until at least 1927. It is interesting to note that the position is not shown on the 1907 six inch OS map (Fig 16) whereas some of the other positions are shown. This appears to confirm that at this date the battery was still operational, and its military sensitivity led to it being omitted from the map. During World War Two the Barrack Block is understood to have housed Plymouth families displaced by the wartime bombing (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Various aerial photographs from between 1947 and 1964 show the structure clearer of vegetation than it is today. Aerial photos from June 1992 show that by this date the redoubt was slowly becoming more overgrown (although less so than it is today) and it is interesting that in these images the structure seems to be in use as a store with many large items on show. This corresponds with evidence in the Plymouth Historic Defences Management Appraisal which shows that in 1995 part of the redoubt was let to Mr M Taylor as a boat store (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The redoubt comprises stone revetted ditches on the land-facing flanks (north and west). There are two musketry galleries towards the south-east. One of these is a two level structure within the gorge with loopholes facing towards the drawbridge only. The front of the redoubt comprises a long, two storey brick-vaulted barrack building with gun loops along the length of the ground floor and a single loop to the first. The interior is a large open area. To the north is the barracks range, the interior retains some of its plaster on the vaulted ceilings and timber chamfered doorframes survive in several internal door openings. The westernmost room has an open hatch which leads to a subterranean magazine, the extent of which is unknown. At the centre of the barracks block lies the entrance gate, and to the east long room leading to the galleries. To the east of the redoubt there are three c1900 gun emplacements constructed from reinforced concrete and set on the remains of a former late 19th century structure. Beneath this, accessed by a set of wide steps is an underground magazine with shaft and winch above. To the south-west a flight of steps leads up to a concrete position finding station built on top of the walls. To the west of this is a raised platform accessed by a wide ramp with a brick vaulted magazine or shelter beneath. On the west side of the redoubt are the remains of a cookhouse and latrines. In recent years latrines have been dug into the raised platform above the cookhouse.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems. Structural damage has been caused to the monument in recent years. Significant accumulation of recently deposited rubbish.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	

Management Issues:

Grenville Battery is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described as 'Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems'; its principal vulnerability is 'Development requiring planning permission', trend is 'declining'.

The site at the time of the survey had a significant accumulation of recently deposited rubbish along with a temporary house built in the centre of the redoubt and several small vehicles. The waste presents an obvious hazard to anyone who enters the redoubt.

The buildings and structures have been neglected and have fallen into a poor state of repair. The gun emplacements are heavily overgrown as are the kitchen/latrines and much of the upper areas.

Several latrines have been dug into the redoubt within the last few years and a dog's grave has been dug into the bank beyond the emplacement. These have caused damage to the monument itself and introduced contaminated ground.

The ceiling of the barracks is in questionable condition and it would be beneficial for a structural survey to be undertaken across the whole site.

There are known to be several deep chambers in the redoubt including two magazines and the lower floor of the caponier, as well as a potential fourth chamber in the middle of the redoubt.

Some recent damage has been caused to masonry, for example in the long barracks room a granite window sill has been removed and broken where the window opening has been breached to create a door opening, and a portion of masonry has been dug out from the south of the wall.

The north wall of the large barracks room appears to be the subject of some structural instability – piecemeal repairs have been made to the wall, however a portion of the central section of masonry is missing.

Conservation Objectives:

It is understood that the debris is to be removed in the immediate future, during which it is recommended that an archaeologist is in attendance to carry out a watching brief to ensure that none of the historic fabric is removed from the site.

Further historic research to pull together all the primary maps, plans and documents associated with the redoubt would be beneficial to improve its understanding. If any future repairs are proposed it would be prudent to undertake a historic building record to ensure that the structure and buildings within it are fully understood and documented prior to alterations/repairs. These works would also inform future interpretation of the site.

Statement of Significance:

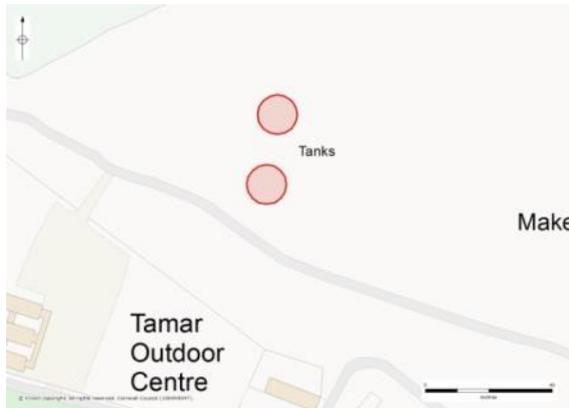
Outstanding: the Redoubt is of clear heritage significance and this is reflected in its scheduled (and listed) status. Its significance as a surviving part of the relatively rare later 18th century fortifications that are associated with the American War of Independence but also for its continued military function which led to several phases of reinforcement and remodelling. The prominent location of the structure facing the coast and the coastal path also enhances its significance. The redoubt is of considerable evidential, historical and aesthetic value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

Historic England, 2018. Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth*, Truro (CCC), 56.

Site Name: Tanks (north of Nissen Huts)**Site Number: 35a & 35b****Land Parcel: H****Grid Ref: SX 43434 51519, SX 43438 51541****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The tanks, simply labelled 'tanks' on the OS map, are first shown on aerial photos dated 1946. It is likely that they were constructed during WWII. It is uncertain what the tanks were used to store (presumably either fuel or water).

Site Description:

The Tanks are both circular, concrete lined pits with a surrounding concrete retaining wall which was cast between corrugated iron sheeting. The bases of both tanks are sunk approximately 1m below the surrounding ground surface, although they may originally have been at ground level since large quantities of soil were deposited in this area in the late 20th or early 21st century (RCT, pers comm).

Condition of southern tank (35a):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Condition of northern tank (35b):

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Significant vegetation growth
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The southern tank (35a) is reasonably clear of vegetation and has been fenced off, however the northern tank (35b) is overgrown with a tree growing from inside the tank. The northern tank is also currently accessible by a gap in the undergrowth and the remains of wire fencing can be seen. Soil has been dumped around and against the tanks altering the landscape of the area.

Conservation Objectives:

It would be beneficial from both a heritage and safety perspective if the northern tank was cleared of internal vegetation to prevent further damage, and to erect a fence to prevent people from entering the tank. The southern tank should be maintained clear of vegetation with the fence in place.

The vertical sided tanks may offer an entrapment risk to animals such as hedgehogs and a means of exit, for example a small wooden ramp could be erected to allow them to escape.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the tanks are significant as evidence of the 20th century military complex at Maker Heights.

Sources:

Cornwall & Scilly HER 72118

Site Name: Buildings or reservoirs to north of site **Site Number: 36**
Land Parcel: I **Grid Ref: SX 43469 51607**



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

Rectangular structures are visible on several historic maps. While they are unnamed their depiction is similar to the known reservoir at Maker, and their proximity to a waterway suggests that some or all of them may have been constructed for collecting water.

Site Description:

The site is heavily overgrown, and it was impossible to determine if there are any extant remains.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Uncertain	
Survival/Condition	Uncertain	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Uncertain	
Group Value	Low	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site is heavily overgrown and further investigation is required to ascertain any other management issues.

Conservation Objectives:

This offers an opportunity for community engagement associated with locating, clearing and recording the structures.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: further investigation is required to ascertain their significance.

Sources:

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101439032>

Site Name: Cut or Bank Features (around HAA)**Site Number: 37a, 37b & 37c****Land Parcels: F, G & H****Grid Ref: SX 43463 51484, SX 43599 51522, SX 43665 5141****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

There are a series of 'cut' features which were identified from 1940s aerial photographs as a part of the National Mapping Programme.

Site Description:

The south-east and west features (37a & 37c) were not visible at ground level however the northern feature was visible as a small mound, which may represent the remains of a building associated with the GL mat (Site 41).

Condition for sites 37a-37c:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Uncertain	
Survival/Condition	Low	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Low	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site and surrounding area were heavily mown impacting the wild habitat.

Conservation Objectives:

To maintain the sites as wild habitat/camping areas and reduce mown area.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: further investigation of the sites would contribute towards the overall understanding of Maker Heights.

Sources:

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly National Mapping Programme.

Site Name: Quarry (to north of site)
Land Parcel: I

Site Number: 38
Grid Ref: SX 43501 51677



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A quarry to the north of the study area is visible on the 1894 OS 25 Inch Map. It is probable that this quarry was used for the construction of the defences at maker.

Site Description:

The site was not accessible during the visit due to dense vegetation its location adjoining a busy road.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

Further investigation would be required to ascertain any management issues.

Conservation Objectives:

From the road the site appeared to be heavily overgrown, and this state should be maintained.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the site is an important piece of evidence of the construction of the defences at Maker Heights which has left a lasting physical impact on the landscape. The site now has high value as a wildlife habitat.

Sources:

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995098>

Site Name: Site of Water Tower
Land Parcel: C

Site Number: 39
Grid Ref: SX 43508 51422



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A Water Tower was situated at this location in the mid-20th century. It is visible on an aerial photo from 1946 and in the background of an image reproduced as part of the Maker Memories project.

Site Description:

The tower appeared to be a tall white structure with a timber boarded upper section. There are now no visible traces of the building at ground level.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Low	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

None.

Conservation Objectives:

The site should be maintained as wild grassland.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the site of the tower is significant as a part of the 20th century military complex at Maker Heights. It helps illustrate the continued military importance of Maker Heights in World War Two and has evidential value.

Sources:

Aerial photos © Cornwall Council

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/makermemories/albums>

Site Name: Possible Field System
Land Parcels: G, H & I

Site Number: 40
Grid Ref: SX 43524 51501



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The HER records the remains of possible early medieval field systems (MCO44860 and MCO44843) respectively to the north-west and north-east of the anti-aircraft battery (centred at SX 4352 5150 and SX 4378 5157). These are visible on 1946 RAF air photos and were plotted by the National Mapping Programme (NMP).

Site Description:

The system was visible as a bank, c2m wide and c20cm high, to the north running north-west –south-east, however the extent of the banks appears to extend throughout the area north of the HAA.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Medieval	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Low	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site and surrounding area were heavily mown impacting the wild habitat.

Conservation Objectives:

To maintain the sites as wild habitat/camping areas.

The potential in this area for the survival of archaeological remains below-ground is high. Any future groundworks should be subjected to a programme of archaeological work. The potential for geophysical investigation should be considered.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the site represents tangible evidence of early occupation at Maker Heights. It also represents an example of non-military use of Maker Heights.

Sources: Cornwall & Scilly HER MCO72120

Site Name: Gun Laying Radar Mat
Land Parcels: G & H

Site Number: 41
Grid Ref: SX 43558 51570



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A Gun Laying Radar Mat (GL mat) consisted of three principal components; firstly a horizontal wire mat or earthwork octagonal in plan, 65 yards in radius (c110 metres in diameter) which was laid directly on the ground or suspended on 645 vertical iron posts, secondly, a radar platform in the centre formed of four mortar brick piers onto which the receiver was raised and thirdly, an access platform leading from the outside of the mat to the radar platform in the middle (Dobinson 1996, 135).

Site Description:

The site is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946 as an octagonal earthwork to the north-west of the HAA Battery (Site 44). There is likely to have been a transmitter and generator next to the GL mat and these may be represented by Sites 37a & 37b.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Low	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The area is currently used for camping or left as wild habitat which has little impact on the heritage value of the site.

Conservation Objectives:

Avoid building any permanent structures on the site.

Consider the GL mat in the scheduling/listing of the Plymouth 9 HAA Battery.

The potential in this area for the survival of archaeological remains below-ground is high. Any future groundworks should be subjected to a programme of archaeological work.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the GL mat adds to the understanding of the HAA Battery and to the overall value of the group of defence structures from different periods at Maker and it helps illustrate the continued military importance of Maker Heights during WWII.

Sources:

Dobinson, C, S, 1996. *Twentieth Century Fortifications in England Volume I.1: Text. Anti-Aircraft Artillery: England's Air Defence Gun sites 1914-46*, CBA (York).

Site Name: Site of Former Nissen Huts (east of Barracks)**Site Number: 42****Land Parcel: G****Grid Ref: SX 43544 51420****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

What appear to be Nissen Huts are visible on an aerial photo from 1946 and were plotted as part of the National Mapping Programme to the north-east of the barracks complex.

Site Description:

The area where the Nissen Huts were located is heavily overgrown. There are visible remains of the hut to the south-east, however they are all heavily overgrown and so the full extent of survival could not be ascertained.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Low	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The remains of the buildings are heavily overgrown with brambles.

Conservation Objectives:

It would be beneficial to remove the undergrowth in order to preserve any surviving structures.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: these buildings are of interest as they represent the expansion of the military complex in the 20th century during WWII.

Sources:

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Site Name: Prehistoric Occupation Site
Land Parcel: Site-wide

Site Number: 43
Grid Ref: SX 43598 51499



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A flint scatter recovered from near the 'old fort' on Maker Heights in the 19th century comprised 'almost all the recognised forms of smaller implements such as flints, scrapers, knives, sling bullets etc., with cores and many fractured pieces (Brent 1886, 59). The site is recorded in the Cornwall HER as a 'prehistoric occupation site' (MCO6115) because the range of material is said to indicate a flint working site and Brent considered that 'in all probability there was once a village' here (*ibid*). The flints are in Plymouth Museum and have been described as Mesolithic by Berridge and Roberts (1986). The site is located immediately to the north of the anti-aircraft battery, centred at SX 436 515 (MCO 23192).

Site Description:

No visible evidence survives at ground level of the occupation site.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Prehistoric (Mesolithic)	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site and surrounding area were heavily mown at the time of the survey.

Conservation Objectives:

To maintain the sites as wild habitat/camping areas.

The potential in this area for the survival of archaeological remains below-ground is high. Any future groundworks should be subjected to a programme of archaeological work. The potential for geophysical investigation should be considered.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain, potentially considerable: any remains have evidential potential to add to knowledge of key phases of the history of this area. The site represents evidence of prolonged occupation at Maker.

Sources:

Berridge, P, and Roberts, A, 1986. The Mesolithic period in Cornwall, *Cornish Archaeol*, **25**, 7-34.

Brent, F, 1886. On the occurrence of flint flakes and small stone implements in Cornwall, *Jnl Roy Inst Cornwall*, **9**, 58-61.

Cornwall & Scilly HER 6115, 6169

Site Name: Plymouth 9 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery**Site Number: 44a – 44h****Land Parcel: G****Grid Ref: SX 43608 51461****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The battery was constructed in the early stages of (or possibly just before) WWII to help defend against high-level bombing. Pye and Woodward (1996) report that in 1940 it appears to have been armed with four 3.7in HAA guns and that by the 1941 blitz it was part of a ring of HAA positions around Plymouth manned by an HAA regiment. Pye and Woodward also report that the position at Maker was later enlarged to six guns, similarly to other batteries. The barracks was probably used to provide accommodation for the battery. In the 1950s it became apparent that a future attack on targets such as Plymouth would be by atomic bombs delivered by rocket and therefore conventional anti-aircraft positions such as that at Maker were obsolete. Many of the HAA positions were built over, but that at Maker survived relatively intact (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Aerial photographs from 1947 and 1948 show the group of batteries with their original form. The four early positions each have a horseshoe shaped form with protective earth banking wrapping around them. The two later square plan positions also have protective earth banks, and a central building (the command post) has a blast wall around it. Further aerial photographs, up to those from 1964, show the plan of the group little changed but later images, from 1989 and 1992 show that by this time the protective banks had largely been removed and the blast wall around the Command Post had also been removed (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The central command post (44a), which is partly sunken and terraced into the slope is constructed from brick and concrete and has a large room to the rear which Pye and Woodward report would have been the plotting room. There are various rooms to the sides (Oxford Archaeology 2016) and a triangular instrument platform at the front. Cable channels in the floor run from the platform and into the rear room of the command post. The cable channels run from the platform to a set of holes in the front wall which are splayed out towards each of the emplacements. The interior rooms have been stripped of their fittings, with obvious signs of damp/water ingress and small amounts of vegetation. The building contains replacement modern windows.

The HAA battery is located on a raised plateau to the north of the barracks complex. It comprises a central, rectangular plan command post with six gun positions laid out in a south-east facing horseshoe shape around it. There are two distinct forms of gun emplacement: four of the positions are close to being circular (13 sided) and are original while the other two have rectangular plans and these are likely to be secondary additions to the battery. The four main gun emplacements are constructed from concrete block with reinforced concrete lintels to openings. They all contain the remains of central bolt

fixings for the guns. The rectangular plan emplacements are located to north and west and may have been constructed to add flanking fire. The near-circular emplacements have concrete block walls, earth mound protection and partly whitewashed internal walls. There are blast walls at the entrance to each of these structures and ammunition lockers built into the walls around each. The mounting blocks are oval in shape and there is a cable duct which leads to the centre of each from the entrance. There are traces of holes for curtains over the ammunition stores in some of the emplacements. The rectangular emplacements which are likely to be secondary additions have mounting bolts forming a circle and these are probably for 4.5 in guns (Oxford Archaeology 2016). Emplacements 44d and 44e have intact blast walls. The enclosure or platform to the north of the site (44h) is not visible due to vegetation. This may be the site of the magazine that served the emplacements (Brown et al 1996, 52).

The HAA would have been directly linked to the GL mat (Site 42). It is possible that underground wires/wiring ducts survive beneath the ground between the command post and emplacements.

South of the HAA Battery there are faint traces of part of a possible military camp, where similar marks to those NW of Redoubt 3 were also shown by Lidar survey.

Condition for sites 44a-44h:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	High	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site overall presents numerous trip hazards and signs should be erected at the site to warn visitors. As the site is currently used as a fire pit area it suggests that the area will be in use at night which presents a further risk to campers in the dark.

The interior of the central command post (44a) is damp and there is a small amount of vegetation growth. The two door openings at the ends of platform area are generally unsuitable for access due to the height of the roof. The channels in the floor present a trip hazard. The exterior is also suffering from vegetation growth.

Emplacement 44b has vegetation growing on the walls, a wall at the entrance has collapsed and the ceiling is damaged where the iron reinforcement has decayed, and the concrete blown. 44c suffers from ivy growth at the entrance however the overall condition is good. 44d has some damage to the concrete roof and some invasive vegetation. 44e is in the best condition but does have some vegetation growth. 44f is in poor condition and has significant ivy and bramble growth. 44g is generally clear from vegetation however shrub growth on the tops of the walls is causing damage and there are fly-tipped items. 44g is currently closed to the public. The enclosure or platform to the north of the site (44h) is not visible due to dense vegetation.

Conservation Objectives:

Consolidate the command post and prevent further damage from damp and vegetation growth, remove ivy growth from the exterior.

Remove vegetation from gun emplacements.

Remove fly-tipped waste from 44g and open to public.

Schedule the site and consider potential underground wiring when the designation is written.

The interior of the command post could be used as an exhibition space to inform visitors about the site.

Conduct further research on the way the site worked, the calibres of the guns in 44f and 44g and the possibility of the magazine (44h).

Clear vegetation from 44h.

The potential in this area for the survival of archaeological remains below-ground is high. Any future groundworks should be subjected to a programme of archaeological work.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: the anti-aircraft battery is very well-preserved and is a rare survival of this type of structure. It adds to the overall value of the group of defence structures from different periods at Maker and it helps illustrate the continued military importance of Maker Heights in WWII. The battery is of considerable evidential and historical associative value (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The arrangement of the battery with six guns in an arc is unusual and adds to significance of the site. As a rare surviving example of Britain's anti-aircraft defences during WWII, the HAA battery at Maker Heights is of outstanding significance.

Sources:

Brown *et al*, 1996. *20th Century Defences in Britain*. CBA: York.

Cornwall & Scilly HER 72121.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement, Oxford

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC), 54-56

Site Name: Possible Round
Land Parcel: H

Site Number: 45
Grid Ref: SX 43599 51559



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A possible round (Iron Age or Romano-British settlement site) is indicated at this location as a Historic Environment Record (HER No: 6116). A semi-circular bank was seen when this area was ploughed. It is possible, however, that this is the site of the windmill (site 60) referred to on the 18th century map (CRO ME/2402).

Site Description:

There are no visible remains of the round at surface level.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Prehistoric (Iron Age)	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Low	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site and surrounding area were heavily mown impacting the wild habitat.

Conservation Objectives:

To maintain the sites as wild habitat/camping areas.

The potential in this area for the survival of archaeological remains below-ground is high. Any future groundworks should be subjected to a programme of archaeological work. The potential for geophysical investigation should be considered.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain, potentially considerable: the site represents evidence of prolonged occupation at Maker.

Sources:

Cornwall & Scilly HER MCO6116.

CRO ME/2402 Rough Draft of a Survey of the Manors of Maker and Rame, 1729.

Site Name: Defensive Earthworks
Land Parcels: B, F, G, H & L

Site Number: 46
Grid Ref: SX 43704 51432



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A long defensive earthwork is visible on the 1946 aerial photograph. It appears to show a fort-like structure to the east which deviates into a simple bank at the north of the site. The eastern part of the site was plotted as a part of the National Mapping Programme. The date of the earthworks is uncertain. It is possibly what was called 'The Old Fort' in early references.

Site Description:

The bank is visible to the east where it forms the boundary between two fields.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Unknown	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

None.

Conservation Objectives:

The bank is currently set as a wild habitat and this use should continue.

The potential in this area for the survival of archaeological remains below-ground is high. Any future groundworks should be subjected to a programme of archaeological work.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the site is important as a part of the defences of Maker Heights.

Sources:

RAF 1946-9 Aerial Photo Cover © Cornwall Council, NMP.

Site Name: Possible Enclosure (to south-east of HAA)**Site Number: 47****Land Parcel: F****Grid Ref: SX 43684 51370****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A bank has been identified at this location and mapped as a part of the National Mapping Programme. It may represent a military feature or an earlier enclosure.

Site Description:

The site was not visible at ground level.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Unknown	
Survival/Condition	Low	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Low	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

Part of the site is to be maintained as a wildlife belt.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain as wild habitat/camping area.

The potential in this area for the survival of archaeological remains below-ground is high. Any future groundworks should be subjected to a programme of archaeological work. The potential for geophysical investigation should be considered.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain:

Further investigation of the site could contribute towards the overall understanding of Maker Heights.

Sources:

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly National Mapping Programme.

Site Name: Possible Waterworks (east of Redoubt No 3)**Site Number: 48a & 48b****Land Parcel: L****Grid Ref: SX 43711 51257, SX 43722 51269****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A building (47b) is visible on historic maps from 1907 (maps.nls.uk) and is still present today. In addition, another structure was identified and mapped as a part of the NMP (47a). There is also a flagstaff indicated at this location in 1907.

Site Description:

The site was not accessible at the time of the site visit due to dense vegetation; however, it was possible to see that the structure is built of concrete and has an iron fitting at the top.

Condition for sites 48a-48b:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Unknown	
Period	Early 20th century and WWI	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site is heavily overgrown.

Conservation Objectives:

The site should be cleared of vegetation in order to ascertain its condition, date and function.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: further investigation of the site will be required to ascertain the significance of the site.

Sources:

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly National Mapping Programme

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995101>

Site Name: Quarry (on Earl's Drive)
Land Parcel: L

Site Number: 49
Grid Ref: SX 43751 51207



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The quarry located off The Earl's Drive is first shown on an Ordnance Survey Six-Inch map surveyed in 1856-66, where it is labelled as 'Old Quarry' (maps.nls.uk). It is probable that this area was quarried for the construction of Redoubt No 4 and/or the Hospital. The 25-Inch 1907 OS map shows that by this time a small rectangular building had been constructed in the quarry site, and by 1914 a smaller building had been constructed with a track leading to it. The use of these buildings is uncertain.

Site Description:

The site is heavily overgrown at the time of the survey and therefore access into the quarry was not possible. The quarry may contain remains of buildings; however the vegetation obscured any extant remains.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Mid-19th Century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	The quarry presumably survives intact beneath the undergrowth.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

Further investigation would be required to ascertain any management issues.

Conservation Objectives:

Investigate as part of community hospital investigations (see Site 51).

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the site is significant as a part of the area quarried for the construction of the defences at Maker Heights.

Sources:

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102352979>

Site Name: Cut Features (south of Hospital)
Land Parcel: L

Site Number: 50
Grid Ref: SX 43789 51208



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

Several cut features were identified and mapped as a part of the National Mapping Programme.

Site Description:

The features were not accessible due to dense vegetation.

Condition:

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Rarity	Unknown	
Period	Unknown	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	Unknown	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site is currently heavily overgrown and further investigation would be required to ascertain any management issues.

Conservation Objectives:

Investigate as part of community hospital investigations (see Site 51).

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: further investigation will be required to ascertain the significance of the site.

Sources:

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly NMP

Site Name: Hospital
Land Parcel: L

Site Number: 51
Grid Ref: SX 43812 51229



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

The hospital was constructed between 1800 and 1806 and housed 33 men (Keystone 1999, 7) and was built to serve the garrison. The hospital is still shown on the 1896 map, with a small enclosure added to the south, and it appears to have still been in use at this date. However, it is reported that it was converted into married quarters in this same year. The building is shown on the OS 2nd edition map of 1905 and the 1912 edition OS map, but it is not labelled on either as a hospital. The building is also still shown on the OS 1:2500 map of 1951 and on aerial photos from 1947 and 1948, but an aerial photograph from 1955 indicates that by this date it had been demolished. This image clearly shows the platform on which the hospital stood but the building itself had been demolished. Plans and maps show that it was orientated north-west and had cross wings projecting at each end together with a central extension to the rear. The building was also enclosed by a wall (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Site Description:

The site is now heavily overgrown so that it is difficult to see any remains. However, in parts the walls remain standing to 0.6-0.8m tall. The foundations also survive of a possible outbuilding (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Early 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Low	Footings are likely to survive.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	The site offers good potential for a community led clearance and recording project.

Management Issues:

The remains of the hospital are buried, or offered some protection at the surface by scrub, and their management would consist of little more than ensuring the remains are left undisturbed. The former hospital should be included in the overall interpretation of

the site, possibly through a self-guided leaflet explaining the heritage of the site and through interpretation boards (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Conservation Objectives:

The site offers good potential for a community led clearance and archaeological recording project.

Statement of Significance:

Potentially considerable: although the building has been demolished the site and fragmentary remains of the hospital are of interest as they help illustrate the wider operations at the Maker site and the type of buildings which were required. It is also of some historical associative interest as it was constructed during the Napoleonic Wars. These remains are of moderate evidential and historical associative value (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

Sources:

Cornwall & Scilly HER MCO2124

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Site Name: Rifle Butts
Land Parcel: L

Site Number: 52
Grid Ref: SX 43812 51273, SX 43816 51290, SX 43819 51328



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

Three possible rifle butts were identified and mapped as a part of the National Mapping Programme. However, studying the 1946 aerial photograph (© Cornwall Council) it appears that the features identified by the NMP are probably parts of the reservoir structure (site 53).

Site Description:

The feature comprises three parallel features set on the hillside, on the site of the former reservoir. The site is largely overgrown and any surviving remains were not visible.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Early 20th century	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The site is largely overgrown.

Conservation Objectives:

Maintain as wild habitat area.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: the remains form a part of the wider defences at Maker Heights and contribute to the overall understanding of the military complex.

Sources:

Cornwall & Scilly HER 72123

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly National Mapping Programme

Site Name: Reservoir
Land Parcel: L

Site Number: 53
Grid Ref: SX 43820 51294



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

A large reservoir is first marked on OS maps from the early 20th century (nls.maps.uk). The site is certainly related to the well directly to the north (Site 54), and several structures are shown on the reservoir site over time. This includes what appears to be a second well building on the site in the late 19th century and continuing into the 20th century. On the 1912 OS map a wind pump is shown in the centre of the reservoir. The outline of the reservoir is visible on an aerial photograph dated 1946 and it is still marked on an OS map published in 1954. The reservoir is likely to have served the hospital and Grenville Battery. It would have had a capacity of 142670 gallons (648590 litres) (WO 78/2975, as referenced in Keystone 1999, 49).

Site Description:

The site is largely overgrown, and clearance would have to be undertaken to ascertain the nature of the structure. A sunken area was visible in the vegetation from the path.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Early 20th century	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Unknown	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

As the reservoir is overgrown and unexplored, the nature of the structure is uncertain and there is the possibility of an underground structure.

Conservation Objectives:

Ascertain the nature of the structure and take appropriate measures to ensure the safety of visitors.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain: the reservoir forms a part of the military complex at maker heights and contributes to the overall understanding of the site.

Sources:

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101439035>

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102352979>

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995107>

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995113>

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/189247790>

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants, 1999. *The Barrack Complex at Maker Heights Maker Cornwall Report of 5 August 1999.*

Site Name: Well House (north of Reservoir)
Land Parcel: L

Site Number: 54
Grid Ref: SX 43825 51336



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The well is marked on the earliest available detailed map from the 1860s (maps.nls.uk) and is likely to have served the hospital and Grenville Battery.

Site Description:

The well comprises a stone rubble-built well house with a brick vaulted ceiling and a concrete slab roof. The base of the well is set at a c0.5m depth below-ground level and water is still present.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Mid-19th century, possibly earlier	
Survival/Condition	High	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Moderate	

Management Issues:

There was a small amount of rubbish inside the well. Access is along an overgrown path and the northern corner of the well house is badly damaged with a large area of masonry missing.

Conservation Objectives:

Clear vegetation to and around the well to allow public access.

Remove rubbish from well interior.

Fit a new a wooden door or iron grille to the well.

Reinstate missing masonry from corner.

Consider Listing.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the well house forms a part of the military complex at Maker Heights and contributes to the overall understanding of the site.

Sources: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102352979>

Site Name: War Department boundary markers**Site Numbers: 55a, 55b, 55c, 55d, 55e****Land Parcels: L & M****Grid Ref: SX 43834 51361, SX 43851 51180, SX 43903 51144, SX 43898 51130, SX 43856 51089****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

A series of boundary marker posts were erected by the war department to identify military land. They are recorded on OS maps from the early 20th century.

Site Description:

Five War Department boundary markers are situated along the coastal path, surrounding Grenville Battery. There would have been five stones at the site, Nos 16, 17, 19 and 20 remain *in situ*, but it was not possible to locate No 18 at the time of the site visit.

Condition for 55a-55e:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Early 20th century and WWI	
Survival/Condition	High	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

Marker 16 is overgrown, and Marker 18 could not be located.

Conservation Objectives:

Clear vegetation to reveal Marker 16 and to ascertain if Marker 18 survives.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the stones form a part of the military complex at maker heights and contribute to the overall understanding of the site, providing a clear boundary of the military area.

Sources: Cornwall & Scilly HER Number: MCO59186.

Site Name: Norton Unclimbable Fence (Black Railings)**Site Number: 56****Land Parcel: M****Grid Ref: SX 43855 51092****Site Designations:**

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

An unclimbable fence was erected in 1898/9 to protect Grenville Battery from the road (Rayden 2017).

Site Description:

The site comprises sections of iron railings with pointed vertical rails extending along a length of the Earl's Drive below Grenville Battery. The fence is painted black and in places broken and bent and suffering from rust.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	The full extent of the fence is uncertain and appeared to extend out of the study area.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

The fence is damaged and rusting and is considerably overgrown. In places where the railings have been bent, they present a potential hazard and rusting creates sharp edges. In the past, over enthusiastic vegetation management beside the coast path has exposed the weakened structure to damage.

Conservation Objectives:

Consolidate to prevent further decay and reduce vegetation to reveal fencing from the coast path. Maintain low path-side bramble / gorse to keep walkers away from vulnerable and sharp fence.

Statement of Significance:

Moderate: the fence comprises an important part of the historic defences at Maker dating from the late 19th century. The site has evidential value as an example of late 19th century defences.

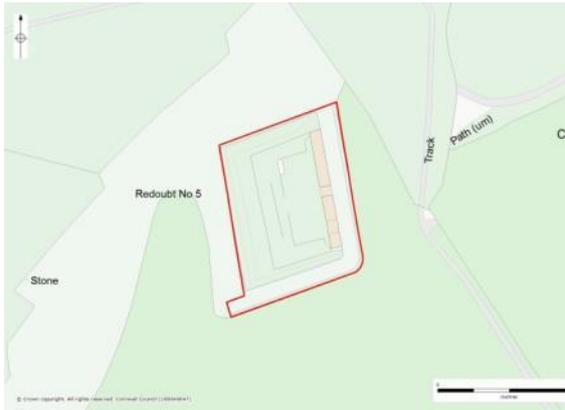
Sources:

Maker Heights Conservation Management Plan 08/07/2020

Rayden, B, 2017. A Military History of Maker Heights 1770–1906 (article published on the Rame Peninsula Historic Group website)

Site Name: Redoubt No 5 (2nd Devon Redoubt)
Land Parcel: J

Site Number: 57
Grid Ref: SX 43818 51959



Site Designations:

Redoubt No 5 is set within the Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head). It is a Scheduled Monument, List Entry Number: 1004255 and a Grade II Listed Building, List Entry Number 1140689.

Historical Summary:

Redoubt 5 is elevated, and its guns covered the broadest and flattest open land between Furlanesend and Cremyll. In the case of invasion, it would have been able to fire on enemy troops heading for Cremyll from the Cawsand valley and Furlanesend. The road may have been reshaped to help facilitate maximum effect by widening the field of fire. A short wall opposite appears to have been built as a screen to conceal troops coming directly from other Redoubts, to help stop invaders at this point. More roadblocks may have existed elsewhere, as well as deep in the woods.

The following is taken from *Cotswold Archaeology, 2019, Redoubt 5, Maker Heights, Rame, Cornwall: Condition Survey and Costed Management Actions*. This document should be consulted for more detailed information and management actions regarding Redoubt No 5.

Redoubt 5 was positioned to protect the northern flank of Redoubts 1-4. It was most likely started in c1779 as a temporary earthwork position, before being designed in a more permanent form between 1781-2 (Woodward and Pye, 1996, p.62). Construction commenced in July 1782 and was mostly completed by February 1783, although it is thought that work ceased at this time due to poor weather conditions. It was strengthened between July 1787 and 1791, with the addition of stone-revetments, gun platforms and a loop-holed stone barracks with store room and guardroom room located on the eastern side of the redoubt, alongside the gorge. It is possible that the construction stone was obtained from a nearby quarry, or alternatively from other quarries situated close to Redoubt 3 (ibid.). By 1795 Redoubt 5 was reported as being in a good condition and well-armed with the requirement for more troop accommodation at the Site being noted. (Evans, 1999), In 1808 and 1811 the Site was shown as having nine gun embrasures, with two on the north flank, three on the south and four on the west. At this time there was also a small building illustrated outside the gorge in its east side (Woodward and Pye, 1996).

An historic plan dated to 1782 illustrates the footprint of Redoubt 5 in relative detail and includes a section through the structure which clearly shows the relationship between the storehouse, magazine, gorge and ramparts. A later plan dated to 1807, shows the broader landscape, and the position of Redoubt 5 in relation to Redoubts 1-4.

The establishment of a new location for an Arsenal in the area entailed an evaluation of Maker Heights and an 1844 committee concluded that Maker Heights was "essentially connected with the defence of the Arsenal", and designs were prepared for improvements at the Site; although for Redoubt 5 these were mostly confined to the rearrangement of

its barracks (Evans, 1999). However, in 1845 the Duke of Wellington assessed that there was no requirement to undertake any of the works until the event of a war. Plans from 1865-6 show that sometime prior to this date the Barrack Block had been extended to both the north and south and remodelled, with the apparent addition of latrines on the northern side of the courtyard. Eight gun platforms are also illustrated atop the ramparts, orientated to the south and west, and a well is shown in the south-east corner of the moat. Although the exact date of these alterations is uncertain, the 1865-6 plan clearly suggests that unlike Redoubts 1,2 and 3, Redoubt 5 remained in use until at least the mid-19th century. However, after this time it is likely to have fallen into disuse, but notably, in WWII the barracks were occupied by families from Plymouth, displaced during the blitz (*ibid.*).

Site Description:

Although the redoubt has long been disused it appears that apart from the drawbridge and a building shown outside the gorge on early maps the main structure substantially survives from its form in c1790. It has a rectangular plan surrounded by a ditch and a steep stone revetted scarp with earth rampart on top protecting gun platforms behind. Along the east side of the redoubt is the barrack range with gun loops to protect the central entrance. A pump and tank for watering animals is preserved against the south east corner of the gorge.

The surrounding land to the west and south-west, facing towards Maker Lane and covering the north side has been landscaped to form a glacis slope (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The drawbridge was similar to that at Polhawn Battery

The screening wall opposite No 5 has evidence of stone coping stones matching those on No 5. Two short straight lengths of walling and the east lane hedge create a triangular field area large enough to conceal a good number of soldiers. Its south corner meets a footpath from Redoubt 4, and map evidence shows there was once one from Redoubt 2.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	High	
Period	Late 18th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems.
Fragility/Vulnerability	High	Damage to the glacis caused by ploughing is a serious issue.
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	Low	Landscape feature

Management Issues:

Redoubt No 5 is listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register for 2018. Its condition is described as 'Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems'; its principal vulnerability is described as 'other', trend is 'declining'. Damage to the glacis caused by ploughing is a serious issue.

The access to the site presents difficulties if the site were to be opened for public use/visits. There is currently no means of accessing the interior without the use of a ladder. The interior and exterior walls/moat are heavily overgrown which obscures the structure and will be causing damage to the masonry. The pump and basin are covered and concealed by developing scrub, making them vulnerable to accidental damage.

Conservation Objectives:

Reinstate a bridge to provide access to the interior of the redoubt, making maintenance of the interior easier.

Extend scheduled area to include the glacis.

Clear vegetation from the site and keep clear through regular maintenance.

Undertake a historic building record once the site has been cleared and before further repairs are undertaken on the site.

Ascertain full extent of subterranean structures.

Clear pump and surrounding area.

Statement of Significance:

Outstanding: the Redoubt is of clear heritage significance and this is reflected in its scheduled (and listed) status. It is particularly of significance as a surviving part of the relatively rare later 18th century fortifications that are associated with the American War of Independence (Oxford Archaeology 2016). The site has significant evidential, historical and aesthetic value.

Sources:

Cotswold Archaeology 2019. *Redoubt 5, Maker Heights Rame, Cornwall Condition Survey and Costed Management Actions*, Cirencester.

Historic England, 2018. *Heritage at Risk: South West Register 2018*.

Oxford Archaeology, 2016. *Maker Heights Cornwall Conservation Statement*, Oxford.

Pye, A, and Woodward, F, 1996. *The Historic Defences of Plymouth, Truro* (CCC), 62-64.

Site Name: Historic Paths and Tracks
Land Parcel: Site-wide

Site Number: 58
Grid Ref: SX 43526 51355



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

There are a number of historic trackways leading across Maker Heights, many of which remain in use.

Site Description:

The historic trackways include part of the South West Coast Path which borders the south-eastern part of the project area next to Grenville Battery. This military road survives with a low stone-faced bank on the seaward side and a low retaining wall on the inland side. The road itself is approximately 3m wide and its crushed stone surface survives. To the east of this road is a large semi-circular platform which may have been created as a firing platform or lookout. Historic maps show that there were a series of trackways which connected the Barracks to Redoubt No 5, as well as Redoubt No 4 to No 5. Some of the historic paths are marked on modern maps however a large number of the routes have since disappeared. See separate site entries 58a, 58b and 58c for the Entrance Road, Earl's Drive and Soldier's Path.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Multi-period	
Survival/Condition	Good	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	The paths are used by walkers.

Management Issues:

Some paths are overgrown preventing their use.

The South West Coast Path Association is responsible for managing the section of path by Grenville Battery.

Cornwall Council is responsible for managing the Public Right of Way and any issues should be reported to them.

Conservation Objectives:

Any overgrown paths should be cleared to allow people to make use of them.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the trackways form an important part of Maker Heights' military history. Many of them are still regularly used by locals and visitors today when enjoying the Rame Head section of the AONB. As such they have considerable communal and historical value.

Sources:

OS 25 Inch Maps, available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995098>,
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995101>, <https://maps.nls.uk/view/105995104>
<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/countryside/public-rights-of-way/>

Site Name: Entrance Road
Land Parcels: A, B, C, D, E & I

Site Number: 58a
Grid Ref: SX 43526 51355



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The entrance road is visible on maps from the 1860s onwards (maps.nls.uk). It was almost certainly used as a principal entrance road to the barracks, and likely became more heavily used during World War Two when the Nissen huts were built next to it. The road is maintained as the principal entrance to the site.

Site Description:

The road is in a poor state of repair and appears to be constructed from crushed stone hard core and has some concrete, gravel/tarmac additions. It leads from the main road junction on the Millbrook side of the site to the west, up to the barracks block and beyond.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Mid-19th century	
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	High	
Amenity Value	High	The paths are used by walkers.

Management Issues:

The road is very close to the scheduled monument, Redoubt No1, and will be built on top of any glacis associated with the redoubt.

As the road continues onto Redoubt No 2 and past the Grade II* listed buildings, it would not be ideal for heavy traffic use.

The condition of the road surface is poor and there is a danger of it encroaching onto Redoubt No 1.

Conservation Objectives:

Re-lay the road surface to create suitable access for vehicles attending the campsite and café.

Prevent any encroachment onto Redoubt No 1.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the road forms an important part of Maker Heights' military history and contributes to the overall historic trackways at the site. The road has been used as access to Maker for at least 150 years and continues to do so giving it considerable evidential and communal value.

Sources:

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102352979>

Site Name: Earl's Drive
Land Parcel: L

Site Number: 58b
Grid Ref: SX 43526 51355



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The Earl's Drive is marked on the c1784-1816 first edition OS map and named on the c1880 map.

Site Description:

The road is still in use and bisects the site towards Redoubt 4.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Early 19th century	Probably earlier origins
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	High	The paths are used by walkers.

Management Issues:

The road is managed by Cornwall Council.

Conservation Objectives:

None.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: the road forms an important part of Maker Heights' military history and contributes to the overall historic trackways at the site. The road has been used as access to Maker for at least 200 years and continues to do so giving it considerable evidential and communal value.

Sources:

Historic OS maps.

Site Name: Soldier's Path
Land Parcels: F, K & L

Site Number: 58c
Grid Ref: SX 43526 51355



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head).

Historical Summary:

The Soldier's Path is marked, but not named on the c1880 OS first edition six inch map.

Site Description:

The path is still in use and connects the Barracks and Redoubt No 3 to Grenville Battery/Redoubt No 4.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Low	
Period	Early 19th century	Probably earlier origins
Survival/Condition	Moderate	
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	High	The paths are used by walkers.

Management Issues:

Maintain clear of vegetation and retain use for walkers.

Conservation Objectives:

None.

Statement of Significance:

Considerable: The path has a specific name alluding to its historic use and the path forms an important part of Maker Heights' military history and contributes to the overall historic trackways at the site. The path has been used as access to Maker for at least 200 years and continues to do so giving it considerable evidential and communal value.

Sources:

Historic OS maps.

Site Name: Sewerage Works
Land Parcel: N/A

Site Number: 59
Grid Ref: SX 43418 51301



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

A sewerage works is marked on modern maps and is visible on the 1946 aerial photographs (© Cornwall Council). It is not marked on the c1937-47 OS 1:25000 (maps.nls.uk) which suggests that it was constructed after this date, probably during WWII.

Site Description:

The site appears to consist of a cylindrical tank with an adjacent small rectangular building.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	WWII	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	The site was not accessed.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Moderate	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	High	The works are still in use so provide a fundamental amenity to Maker Heights.

Management Issues:

Repairs are required to update the sewerage works.

Conservation Objectives:

Repair and retain the structure as far as possible.

Statement of Significance:

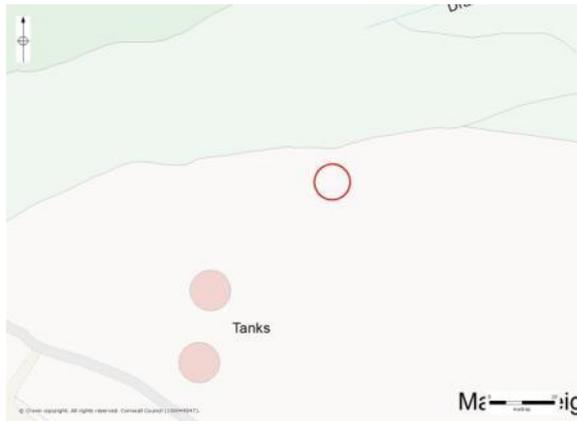
The sewerage works form an important part of the wider barracks complex and an essential part of the barracks' sanitary system. The buildings are of moderate historical and evidential value.

Sources:

Aerial photographs © Cornwall Council
<https://maps.nls.uk/view/95753022>

Site Name: Site of Windmill
Land Parcel: H

Site Number: 60
Grid Ref: SX 43475 51575



Site Designations:

Cornwall AONB (Section 11: Rame Head)

Historical Summary:

On a map dated 1730 (recorded as 1729 in the records office) two fields to the north-east of the site are named as 'Little Windmill' and 'Great Windmill'. This indicates the existence of a windmill in close proximity during the 18th century. The windmill is recorded in the HER, MCO23218, however the location given in the record is incorrect. It is possible that the site of the windmill is actually what has been interpreted in the HER as the site of a possible prehistoric round (site 45).

Site Description:

The site is no longer visible, and its exact location is not known.

Condition:

Criteria	Value	Notes
Rarity	Moderate	
Period	Post-medieval	
Survival/Condition	Unknown	The site is not visible on the surface.
Fragility/Vulnerability	Low	
Group Value	Moderate	
Amenity Value	Low	

Management Issues:

None.

Conservation Objectives:

None.

Statement of Significance:

Uncertain, potentially considerable: the site represents evidence of post-medieval occupation at Maker.

Sources:

CRO ME/2402 Rough Draft of a Survey of the Manors of Maker and Rame, 1729.
 HER MCO23218.

Appendix 10: Public consultation results								
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	neither agree/disagree Given the parameters of the brief the information is adequate. A significant amount is missing because of reliance on secondary research, such as the location of wells. Because this research was commissioned by Historic England, its focus is on the buildings. This makes the title 'understanding the place' misleading. The title perhaps should be 'understanding the place from the perspective of Historic England or because of the importance/value of the historic buildings on the site.	Agree somewhat The general sweep of information is accurate, but as in 1 some details are missing. To be entirely accurate, the timeband upon which the research is focused should be more explicit. The two short paragraphs on page 27 do not reflect the history of Maker post the Cold War. They should either be omitted and the timeband limited say to 1960 or expanded upon to include a true reflection of the last 60 years.	Disagree somewhat I don't disagree with the definition of the cultural heritage value but feel that too much emphasis has been placed on Historical value. More research needs to be undertaken to yield evidential value. Aesthetic and communal values (both past and present) are missing in prominence and detail. This skews the statement of significance. The significance is focused on the historic importance. Of course this is correct. Maker is of historic importance. However this historic importance should not supersede its evidential, aesthetic and communal values. As mentioned earlier, the research and statement of significance is viewed through the prism of its commissioner, Historic England. While of real value in protecting the site's buildings and monuments it falls short of protecting its evidential, aesthetic and communal values.	Neither agree/disagree It should be made clear in 6.1.1 the accurate ownership status of the land. RCT own the Barracks Block but are leaseholders (dates of the lease held) for other areas it holds. Mount Edgecumb and EP are the significant landowners. Mount Edgecumb is happy for RCT to act on its behalf? What happens if Mount Edgecumb are unhappy about a proposed action that has Historic England's and Cornwall CC approval. Could there be terms in RCT's lease that would be contravened if they followed the action plan set out by the Working Party? What happens when the lease expires? Will Mount Edgecumb be bound to sustain improvements? Some thought should be given to these issues now to prevent difficulties later. 6.6 Sustainable future is defined by the narrow definition of protecting the buildings that are of historical importance. While that is one important objective it is not the sole one and business, leisure, creative activities are valuable in contributing to aesthetic and communal values in their own right, so long as they do not harm the buildings. There are also issues that have been omitted. How do you balance ecology and historic buildings eg: when you need to take down trees to protect a building? When a building needs repair but there are bats nesting in it?	Neither agree/disagree While there is mention of existing activities and businesses the assumption is that new ones will be needed. As the site lacks proper sewage and other services it is difficult to see how this can happen. Some of the policies could stop creative and communally valuable work continuing. Eg: the erection of geodesic domes during the summer months for work with those living with autism. If the working party does not want this to happen then they can use policy 8 to block it. The two organisations with vested interests taking forward policy recommendations lack mechanisms for both residents and tenants to input on how they intend to achieve these priorities and/or challenge them. In order to secure the support of tenants and local communities both EP and RCT should be requested to provide input mechanisms on a regular and ongoing basis and advertise these widely. In this way the work of the organisations can become far more transparent and trust grown.	Agree somewhat The policies in themselves are excellent. One would that could be added is: Protection of the activities on the site now (studios, businesses, camping, eating, educational, therapy., etc. etc.) as the heartbeat of Maker now, that recognises the importance of and cares for the site.	Disagree strongly This should be retitled management priorities for Historic England. Focus on these alone may alienate volunteers, tenants and businesses on the site. Beyond 1 and 2 this reads like a wishlist. If 2 falters then most of the other 17 priorities are in danger of not happening. Other bodies such as the Arts Council, Health, etc. etc. should be invited to become involved and, with tenants, businesses and residents, draw up a priority list that includes Historic England. Without adopting a more holistic approach there is a danger the living heartbeat of the place could stop.	It would have been good to see the brief for the research that was given by Historic England. This would have clarified the parameters and focus of the research. This must have been a challenging job given the complexity of interests in the site. Good job done!
Interested resident	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat The most recent history of the site seems to be underplayed. The role of the Maker site for the local community is understated. As a centre for arts and music it has defined at least 3 generations and is continuing to inspire and develop a new generation. This has been fostered through provision of venue for music, workshops, studios and music festivals. This has been	Agree somewhat As stated in the previous section, I believe the recent cultural heritage of the site has been significantly underplayed and more recognition of this should be included in the planning document. Particular the recognition of the community project 'Maker Memories' should be listed as it is a significant and award winning body of work capturing the 'zeitgeist' of the site to the community.	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat More emphasis should be made of the role of the site to the wider community. Item 12 and 13 in section 11.1 and Appendix 5 seem a bit insipid on this point focusing on a heritage viewpoint and almost excluding the vibrant local community that is already extant at the site, namely the arts, cultural and music venues	Well researched but quite dry and academic. An assessment of the physicality of the site, but no real mention of the 'life' of the site.

		supported and involved all the communities on the peninsula as well as the wider area and has fostered its own folklore. This rich heritage has been captured by an award winning community project "Maker Memories" and I feel this rich history should be recognised in the planning document.						
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
RCT member	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree somewhat The modern history of Maker Heights has been completely missed. This is the most important part of the history for many people in the area as the cultural aspect of an area is crucial for communities to thrive. Maker Heights is a wonderful place for arts and music since the Maker Festival. The Random Arms and Energy Rooms Venue played a key role in inspiring young talent and giving people of the peninsula and beyond an opportunity to see great touring acts. It was the only roots music venue in SE Cornwall unit it was closed by Evolving Places Ltd despite their misleading mission statement. From a personal perspective my wife and I decided to move to Rame from London 5 years ago, one of the main reasons for this move was that there was a thriving music scene with events every month and midweek Jam nights being held at the Random Arms & Energy Rooms. One of the interesting things we noticed when we moved was how many young people lived in the area and many said it was because there was somewhere for them to express themselves and be inspired. It was	Disagree somewhat In the consultation I noted The significance is based on the sum of the cultural and natural heritage of a place. The statement is purely about the historic defences and the communal and cultural significance has only been mentioned in limited detail. The site has many communal and cultural benefits over the years and this is well documented through Maker Events and the Random Arms / Maker Sessions facebook page and Maker Memories. The section on the artistic community needs more detail. I would suggest talking to that community to find out more. The ecological significance is also limited and I would like see more information on this in the document	Disagree somewhat 1.(6.3) The Barrack Block also features a music venue - Patchwork Lounge which is an important communal asset. 2. (6.6 & 6.6 & 7.8.4) The campsite has also been used by WilderMe who run Wellbeing and Activity Retreats for adults with autism. WilderMe has had outstanding feedback from its guests with everyone from 2019 wanting to book for 2020. Also residential home managers have reported significant improvements to their residents wellbeing whilst on the retreats. Some of this can be credited to the natural beauty of the site. WilderMe uses Geodesic Domes as accommodation, which are very low impact, seasonal (not permanent) and by using the campsite WilderMe does not add strain to the local housing crisis. 3. 7.9 EPL's mission statement is bewildering. They closed the music venue which brought 1000's of people to the site every year, a cultural hub and only roots music venue in SE Cornwall. Maker is already a "place for the arts of National importance and International interest".. 4. New creative enterprises are already in progress on site.	Disagree somewhat The vision should also include the facilitation to support current activities, communal, educational and cultural, with social enterprises rather than private companies to be given weighting. I would like to see more importance given to the wellbeing aspect of the site.	Disagree somewhat 4&7. No new works should be allowed. I don't agree that any new permanent works would be of benefit to the sites beautiful, natural landscape. Simply not required. 17. Visitor experience should encompass music and arts not just history.	blank	Most have been made clear. I would like to see the artistic community have a voice on the working party to uphold the communal and culture benefits of the site. I would like a professional assessment of the arts at Maker Heights to be conducted as I feel the status should be outstanding. I have not seen any evidence that this has been researched adequately and with even weighting to the research and assessment of the historic elements of the site. Under the history of the buildings I would like to see acknowledgement of the Random Arms and Energy Rooms in the Bread and Meet Store and The Gun Shed.

		through the Random Arms and Energy Rooms that the Barrack Block prospered and now houses many artists and musicians. This history needs to be acknowledged on the document and a proper assessment of the social, communal and cultural aspect needs to be made.						
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Business / Tenant	blank	blank	blank	blank	blank	Blank	blank	I as a director and current tenant agree with the answers to the questionnaire given by my fellow director Frances Brennan although I would like to add my response to the draft CMP as a whole. I Rosie French feel that although Maker Memories project was mentioned as a record of the social history at Maker Camp, it was not given enough explanation of the depth and wealth of knowledge that has been recorded at a national award winning level. I am concerned about "sustainable and complimentary new uses and activities shall be found" in the summery statement of future plans. I feel that a fair and well represented view of recent social inclusion, educational, cultural and inclusive activities already existing at Maker Heights from all it's tenants, organisations and visitors has not been given enough emphasis on their importance. "Maker Heights is currently home to a small artistic community centred around the Barracks". I don't agree that the current or recent artistic community is small in it's local community value in any way. The impact and importance of Maker Heights as a creative hub in South East Cornwall has not been given enough description of its value. Maker Heights is not just about the buildings or historic monuments, it is more about the value of the scenery, wildlife, community gathering and a link for the surrounding communities. A place where you can learn, relax and indeed recharge. I would like to also say that currently in the nissen huts Awenek Studio CIC was created in 2016 in response to a community need for creativity and well being in the area. (I used to be a tenant of the Guard House also) I do not think that the cultural asset of the studio was fully described. We have had hundereds of visitors from all over the Peninsula as well as Plymouth and further afield. Please see my website www.awenekstudio.org to see evidence of what is currently happening in top nissen hut east and visitors sories as relevance of social and cultural importance. The Nissen huts is not just about the Canteen. I started bringing my family to Maker because of the Tamar outdoor centre and Maker Junction, Randon Arms(grass roots music venue) and the community festivals and events. Im now there every day providing a community service, passionate about the natural surrounding and because of the thriving community of cultural

		cultural use has equal significance as it's military history.	not be the forum for this kind of recommendation, this extract has caused a sense of alarm. I feel that all alterations, additions and non-listed structures within the CMP area that business, visitors or tenants are reliant on are not dismantled, demolished or altered without suitable replacements or substitutes already in place.		precedent for the vision for the site. There is no better way to insure these buildings are protected for the long term by insuring they are put to good use by those who need it most.		for example Maker Memories.	
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
RCT & tenant	Disagree strongly	disagree somewhat The detail that has been gone into in this section is fantastic and enlightening, but there are some inaccuracies, e.g. "Today, the Maker Junction uses the reconstructed huts to provided learning experiences for school children such as stayover 'evacuation experiences' in the Nissen hut dormitories and provides Forest School sessions utilising the adjacent wooded area and 'fern walk' around Redoubt No 1." Maker Junction has not existed for many years, there are other groups providing forest school and home schooling opportunities, and the Nissen hut dormitories have other uses via Maker with Rame CIC. Most worryingly, this history does not include much of the story of the late 20th century to the present day. As there is an award-winning heritage project based at Maker (Maker Memories) it would be simple to source information about this period, which would shed more light on the importance of the site as an area of cultural significance to the area	Don't know Both the cultural and economical importance of Maker are downplayed in this section. The paragraph ending "Maker's setting acts as an inspiration to the creativity of the artists" makes valid points, but neglects to mention the impact of the site beyond the artists themselves. The Canteen at Maker Heights provides tourism, employment and outstanding cuisine to the area. Patchwork Studios hosts gigs, plays and a community music school, and will be soon be starting film nights. Awenek studios provide affordable arts education to children and adults across the peninsula and hosts other local community initiatives like Pigshill woods and Family Foraging Kitchen. WilderMe provide retreats for people with autism. All of these enterprises have gone from strength to strength in the last few years, and there are also home-schooling groups, artists open days etc. The campside provides accommodation which also brings people to the area, and the CIC hut will soon be able to do the same. In the last decade alone this site has also seen festivals, re-enactments and community pantomimes and there is scope for much more. Maker's tenants work in music, textiles, food, printmaking, drawing and painting and contribute a huge amount to local (and in some cases national and international) culture.	Neither agree/disagree Some wonderful points made here, but there could be more mention of the work already being done at Maker and the need to support and develop that. For example, the development of The Canteen at Maker Heights as a destination restaurant is rightly mentioned, but there is no mention of initiatives like WilderMe, Awenek and Patchwork, which all draw visitors from a wider audience and geographical area, and all provide educational and wellbeing facilities.	Agree somewhat	Neither agree/disagree It is great to see so much of this. Issues such as the thermal performance of existing buildings are very important to tenants as well as to their maintenance. It is good to know that priority will be given to the repair and reuse of existing buildings. There are more than enough of these, unused and falling into disrepair, to work on.	Disagree somewhat Again, some fantastic points here. I would hope that "Review current users of Maker Heights and barriers to engagement with the aim of becoming more inclusive and attracting a more diverse group of visitors and volunteers." would include providing support (rather than merely a review) to those who are already attracting visitors and volunteers. For example road access to the buildings, access to facilities and heat, support with licensing and other applications, use of grounds for project work etc. With that in mind, it would be good to see a recommendation that actively involves the tenants of all areas of the site.	The plan is well drawn and researched, and does the heritage work of the RCT proud. Like many in the local community I am for anything that preserves the site, keeps private development from taking community assets and protects the environment. However, as previously noted, it neglects to mention the recent history and downplays the current cultural and community significance of the site. As a final note on the consultation, this form is very difficult to fill in, and as I am sure this makes such forms offputting for potential contributors I would suggest some improvements could be made for future consultations. The fields for text and tick-boxes are presented as images not editable text! Which means either a printer/scanner or some degree of image-editing-in-a-word-processor knowledge are required to fill them in. The form section numbers do not relate directly to corresponding numbers, which makes it quite confusing when going back and forth between the form and the document. I would like to add as a further note that the weird formatting of this form may give misleading answers on the tick-box question. I just looked at it on my phone rather than my laptop, which I filled it in on, and all my ticks were in different places!

About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
<p>Interested resident</p>	<p>Disagree strongly I believe the section lacks significant detail of the scale of productivity and uses of the site by vast amounts of the community. I have been a regular participant of Maker based events since 1999, and I have had a studio space in the barrack block for over a decade where I have practiced and made music with numerous bands and musicians.</p> <p>The site has been home to artists, local theatre productions, a music venue, a community social hub with the Random Arms, the Canteen, numerous festivals, and local weddings for family and friends on the peninsula.</p> <p>Bringing up my family here, I have used the site in other ways, for camping, forest school, art exhibitions, foraging workshops, toddler groups, and family celebrations with the Maker site being an integral part of the community and character of the Rame Peninsula. Maker events have been part of the fabric of the local community for decades and this seems to have been hugely underplayed by the content of the report. I have performed music at Maker for over the last 25 years at annual festivals, live music gigs, community events, weddings.</p> <p>I have performed in community pantomimes where participants were all local community members of all ages playing sold out shows to eager audiences. In these performances, as a community, we built the theatre stage, made costumes, sets, and workshopped the plays to create lasting memories which are still fondly recalled today.</p> <p>More recently at Patchwork Studios I have been part of community performances at spoken</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree</p>	<p>Disagree strongly The report has virtually ignored the decades of community use of the Barrack Block, the use of the site and the massive cultural impact the site has had on the Peninsula residents in that time. Rather than “merely provide shelter for a handful of artists” the site has provided an invaluable resource for creative endeavours and community powered events from the amazing Patchwork theatre today back to the Sunshine Festival and thriving Random Arms and Energy rooms of the past.</p> <p>By focusing on the site’s historical significance it has glossed over and virtually redacted the cultural and communal importance of Maker to the whole local community.</p>		<p>Disagree strongly The vision should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site.</p>	<p>Disagree strongly</p>	<p>I believe the site requires upkeep and investment, and repair to areas which are falling into disrepair. Also, investigation of sustainable power sources is a good idea.</p> <p>However I do not think there’s any requirement to build new buildings, first and foremost, I believe we should add a policy to protect the areas on site which promote community involvement and access, such as the Canteen, Patchwork Studios, the barrack block tenancies for artists and musicians.</p>	<p>To help ensure that the site's outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the site should be offered a seat within the work party. It seems their voices (and vast collective effort on the site) have been massively overlooked by this report.</p>

	<p>word events, and local theatre as a part of a thriving local creative community. All of which have been well supported, showing the cultural impact of these endeavours.</p> <p>Without the availability of space provided by Maker to rehearse and perform there would have been a huge detriment to the lives of thousands of residents and visitors to the site. Whether they were the festival goers of the amazing Maker Sunshine festival, audience members of the hundreds of live performances or practitioners' themselves.</p>							
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
RCT	Agree strongly	Disagree somewhat There's no mention here of any community uses at Maker since 1980, completely omitting decades of community events, initiatives and uses - this section requires further expansion to include a detailed description of community uses at Maker.	Disagree somewhat Under "communal values" there is no reference to the specific community uses of the site. Overwhelming evidence exists to demonstrate that Maker Heights has an outstanding communal value.	Disagree somewhat Under "uses of the Barrack Block", there is no mention of public spaces such as Patchwork Studios. In Chapter 8, there is no mention of the social, cultural and communal value of future creative events and activities. This includes attracting new projects, such as the soon-to-be opened Garrison Gallery.		Disagree strongly I strongly disagree with policies for and 7; there is absolutely no requirement for new buildings. Create an additional policy to protect spaces which promote community access without whom the site would already have been lost.	Agree somewhat	To help ensure that the sites are outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants / licences of the site should be offered a seat within the work party.

<p>RCT</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree The section 'understanding the place' could include the socio-cultural and communal value that engenders a strong sense of attachment for all age groups. This includes the creative reputation that Maker has achieved over the last two decades through music, art and informal education.</p> <p>The Maker Memories Project is a community archive that is currently documenting this social and cultural capital and presenting it through digital visual and physical exhibitions (see sections below).</p>	<p>Agree somewhat This is a fairly comprehensive and most of the information appears to be accurate. However, socio-cultural and educational activities have created deep attachments to place from the 1920s to the 2020s. The section 4.4.5 Maker Heights in the 20th century is sparse, fails to include the significant socio-cultural activities of the late C20th up to the current time, and some if the information is not not accurate. For example, the Random Arms and Energy Room together with music studios developed an impressive regional reputation for music performance whilst The Rame School of Artists developed a similar reputation for art. The information on Maker Junction is outdated. A vibrant home education project, Awenek Studios CIC, Wilder Me, The Forest School and Patchwork Studios CIC, amongst others, currently provide educational and recreational activities at Maker. The Maker Memories Project has undertaken archival work with the Plymouth and West Devon Records Office, now located at The Box. This project has undertaken an impressive amount of interviews and has created an evidence-base that demonstrates public benefit, communal values and 'understanding of place' from people of all ages who have engaged with the site from the 1937 to 2020 (see response to Chapter 3 below). Maker Memories has created significant documentation of the communal value of</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat Maker Camp has been recognised as having moderate significance. However, the amount of engagement and interest evidenced through the Maker Memories Project suggests that both the camp and the socio-cultural activities on the site from the 1920s to 2020 have considerable significance. For example, this small community led archival project has revealed a deep sense of attachment to place and has motivated participants to travel from London, Wales and the Mid-South Coast to tell us their oral histories and bring a wide range of ephemera, including festival t-shirts and school camp books. Our oldest participant was born in 1925 and our youngest in 2002. The project has generated significant local media interest and collaborative relationships with the University of Plymouth, Plymouth College of Art, the Music Venue Trust and Fotonow. Data Analytics from our digital archive show that from November 2016 to October 2019 our 55 short films of Maker Camp on Maker Memories YouTube received 29,210 views, from as far afield as Australia, Taiwan, Germany, Austria and Spain. During the same period our Flickr photograph archive of 2, 205 images had 239,723 views. We have 809 Facebook followers including people in Austria, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, France, Germany, USA, Ireland, India, Italy, Thailand, China, Czech Republic, Finland, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, Poland, Uganda and Vietnam. Our touring exhibition 14,750 visitors between April 2018 to April 2019, and a Maker Memories Exhibition will be on display in the Community Gallery in The Box when it opens in May 2020. This demonstrates that the stories people want to narrate and preserve about Maker are deeply rooted in a strong sense of attachment that way beyond the immediate locale of the Rame Peninsula (contrary to the comments on page 71). Many of these stories tell of the profound impact that Maker has on people's lives and it wasn't uncommon to hear phrases such as 'it is the most important place in my life', 'it has shaped who I am as a musician' and 'it's Maker, it's a</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat Section 6.9 'public and visitor interest' could include reference to the cultural distinctiveness that has taken place on site over the last 20 years through music, art and informal education which has brought people to the site and created a strong sense of public attachment. This sense of belonging is evidenced through the MM project; some participants, particularly young adults, talk about how Maker has kept them living in the local area, whilst other discuss how they have moved to the area because of this cultural scene. The Maker Tapes Volume One and Two are a good example of the distinctiveness of the music culture at Maker. These records have tracks from twenty nine 'Maker' bands, solo-musicians and a choir. All of the musicians and singers who contributed their songs have strong associations with Maker though benefiting from the Maker Music and Arts youth music work, performances or practices in the venue and/or the musicians studios. The artwork, which depicts the Barrack Block, was contributed by an artist tenant. The aim of the Maker Tapes was to raise funds for the Barrack Block Restoration, which may be a unique form of fundraising for a listed building, and demonstrates how much the place is valued by the music and arts community. The reputation of Maker for its living history music heritage is being documented, and is acknowledged in local radio shows, media music reportage and the national Music Venue Trust. The suggested 'cultural distinctiveness assessment' (page 42) could recognise this rich and varied music and arts capital and involve the tenants, members and others with attachment to the site in this assessment. In addition, the MM project has significant data on this that it can contribute to the assessment. Most current tenants give a strong emphasis to accessible educational and community activities that enrich the locale and even produce a recognisable culture that is distinct to Maker. Section 7.8 Presentation & Interpretation: Interpretation of the site is currently available through the</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Policy 17: any Interpretation strategy should include the living history and cultural distinctiveness that music, arts and informal education have brought to Maker over the last 20 years, alongside the other types of history of the site. The Maker Memories Archive can support this.</p> <p>The aesthetics of the Visitors Centre require significant thought and investment. The current room décor is dated and does not make the best use of the natural light quality of the room or reflect the multiple characteristics associated with Maker. Some of the tenant rooms have high aesthetic value and are a pleasure to visit - it would be good to see this in the Visitors Centre too.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat</p>	<p>My main comments are covered above. In essence they are: The draft plan does not do justice to the vibrant and creative culture of music, arts and informal education that have been developed at Maker over the last 20 years. This culture has created a significant sense of identification and belonging; people have stayed living in the area or return to it, or relocated to the area because they have a strong affinity with the connectedness of place that was engendered through the cultural activities on site. The Rame Peninsula is geographically isolated with poor transport links so these activities have created a social hub that is very important to the local community (and has been referred to as 'a lifeline'). This should be recognised in the 'cultural distinctiveness assessment' and a wider consultation with tenants, member and users of the site. The attachment to place is considerably significant way beyond the immediate locale of the Rame Peninsula. Maker Camp, initiated through the Victory Club and Virginia House Settlement, then continued via the education authorities, Maker Events and the RCT provides a low cost recreational resource that is highly valued and plays an important part in collective imaginary. The award winning Maker Memories Community Archive provides an evidence base for this, so please contact info@makermemories.org if you need additional information.</p>
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	<p>Maker and was awarded the Community Archives and Heritage Group Awards for the best overall Community Archive 2019 and the Community Engagement Award 2019. The CAHG press release mentions not only the significant number of people of all ages who have contributed to the project, but also the importance of music and counter-culture to the place “Maker Memories is already a very important archive for counter-culture, given the emergence of Maker Camp in recent years as an important music festival. Such communities everywhere need to be documented and made part of history, and Maker Memories is leading the way.” The value of culture, arts, music and informal education is not evident in this section yet it is one of the motivating factors for participant’s engagement in the project. Please note in Section 4.2 (Archives) that the Maker Memories Community Archive has not been included on your list of archives. The Box (formerly Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery) has supported the Maker with Rame CIC ‘Maker Memories’ Community Archive. It will be located in The Box, and the RCT has expressed interest in continuing to exhibit the Maker Memories digital archive at Maker.</p>	<p>very special place’, ‘It is the heart of the community’, ‘I don’t think a lot of people would still be living in the local area if it wasn’t for Maker’, ‘I can’t think of anywhere that’s more creatively charged and more welcoming for everybody. It’s a special place’, ‘I can’t imagine what this area would be like without it really, it’s really the hub of everything that goes on’.The Nissen Huts are listed as detractors from significance on page 80. I concur with the alternative opinion on page 115 that the Nissen Huts have significant communal value as they feature in our stories of Maker Camp and current days. They also have a role in the aesthetic of place and are the visual imagery used for both the Maker Memories Project and The Canteen because they are highly recognisable icons of place.</p>	<p>Maker Memories Digital Archive and exhibition materials. As mentioned above, the project has 55 short films on its You Tube Channel, some of which cast a lens into the studios inside the Barrack Block and the home education and arts projects. The photographic archive and exhibition newspaper also document the social activities on site. The touring exhibition has a digital component and as such films and photographs have been exhibited at various locations including several libraries, The Box on Tour @House of Fraser, The Big Screen (Plymouth City Centre), Mount Edgcumbe, the Nissen Hut Pod and the RCT Visitors Centre and the University of Plymouth. This is an on-going project and such interpretation work will continue. This work has involved not only those with a strong attachment to Maker through the camp, music, arts and informal education, but film makers, photographers and students from Germany, America, Shanghai, Bosnia and Estonia.</p>				
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RCT	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat 4.2 ARCHIVES Maker Memories should be included. This is a significant national award winning archive, in collaboration with the Box Archives and display, with invaluable research and evidence, oral histories, photographic, written and film archives from 1917 to the present. p.27.Maker Junction no longer exists: it was operating from c 2010 until 2012. The current education space is hosted by Awenek Studies, a community based resource for all ages. The later years of Maker section is incomplete: there should be an insert that more research is needed, but MM should be referred to with a vast amount of information re late 20th and early 21st centuries	Disagree somewhat 5.1.1: All four bullet points refer to human activity and communal value which hopefully will be reflected throughout the report, and as an indicator for the next stage Degrees of significance: I feel that the cultural heritage should be at least considerable significance, as indicated by the MM Project being granted Community Engagement National Award by the Community and Heritage Archives Group, revealing Maker Heights as a nationally significant community space from 1917 until the present. Cultural Heritage was not researched sufficiently, giving skewed information, which would detrimentally affected the 5 year plan. As indicated above out of date websites were referred to instead of living up-to-date research.	Disagree strongly I understand that time for research was limited. But clearly up to date research was not investigated, for instance MAKER MEMORIES website is clearly accessible. I understand that the buildings and historic significance have great clout for planning considerations and that if that can maintain Maker Heights and its current assets for the future of the buildings and the community then that is admirable. But the human element should not have been so grossly overlooked – just look at the figures contained within Maker Memories regarding the use and visitation to Maker Heights for the past century until the present. There is very little link to Plymouth and its potential to take on board historic/cultural/social links with the resources of that large city.	Disagree strongly as before			I covered most points in relevant sections above. It's a wonderful detailed account of the buildings and historic evidence; good recommendations of how to preserve them. This is crucial to future planning considerations for the site. More cultural and social evidence is required to paint the whole picture. This is unique, not the same as other 'artist' communities around the country. This is plain for all to see in the Maker Memories website. Current educators, holiday facility providers, environment and woodland groups, musicians and artists were not consulted: there the team would have immediately recognised the National, indeed, in some case, international significance of Maker Heights.
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	Neither agree/disagree Given the parameters of the brief the information is adequate. A significant amount is missing because of reliance on secondary research, such as the location of wells. Because this research was commissioned by Historic England, its focus is on the buildings. This makes the title 'understanding the place' misleading. The title perhaps should be 'understanding the place from the perspective of Historic England or because of the importance/value of the historic buildings on the site.	Agree somewhat The general sweep of information is accurate, but as in 1 some details are missing. To be entirely accurate, the timeband upon which the research is focused should be more explicit. The two short paragraphs on page 27 do not reflect the history of Maker post the Cold War. They should either be omitted and the timeband limited say to 1960 or expanded upon to include a true reflection of the last 60 years.	Disagree somewhat I don't disagree with the definition of the cultural heritage value but feel that too much emphasis has been placed on Historical value. More research needs to be undertaken to yield evidential value. Aesthetic and communal values (both past and present) are missing in prominence and detail. This skews the statement of significance. The significance is focused on the historic importance. Of course this is correct. Maker is of historic importance. However this historic importance should not supersede its evidential, aesthetic and communal values. As mentioned earlier, the research and statement of significance is viewed through the prism of its commissioner, Historic England. While of real value in protecting the site's buildings and monuments it falls short of protecting its evidential, aesthetic and communal values.	Neither agree/disagree It should be made clear in 6.1.1 the accurate ownership status of the land. RCT own the Barracks Block but are leaseholders (dates of the lease held) for other areas it holds. Mount Edgcomb and EP are the significant landowners. Mount Edgcomb is happy for RCT to act on its behalf? What happens if Mount Edgcomb are unhappy about a proposed action that has Historic England's and Cornwall CC approval. Could there be terms in RCT's lease that would be contravened if they followed the action plan set out by th Working Party? What happens when the lease expires? Will Mount Edgcomb be bound to sustain improvements? Some thought should be given to these issues now to prevent difficulties later. 6.6 Sustainable future is defined by the narrow definition of protecting the buildings that are of historical importance. While that is one important objective it is not the sole one and business, leisure, creative activities are valuable in contributing to	Neither agree/disagree The vision is great. The issues are with the assumptions and oversights it makes. While there is mention of existing activities and businesses the assumption is that new ones will be needed. As the site lacks proper sewage and other services it is difficult to see how this can happen. Some of the policies could stop creative and communally valuable work continuing. Eg: the erection of geodesic domes during the summer months for work with those living with autism. If the working party does not want this to happen then they can use policy 8 to block it. The two organisations with vested interests taking forward policy recommendations lack mechanisms for both residents and tenants to	Agree somewhat The policies in themselves are excellent. One would that could be added is: Protection of the activities on the site now (studios, businesses, camping, eating, educational, therapy., etc. etc.) as the heartbeat of Maker now , that recognises the importance of and cares for the site.	Disagree strongly This should be retitled management priorities for Historic England. Focus on these alone may alienate volunteers, tenants and businesses on the site. Beyond 1 and 2 this reads like a wishlist. If 2 falters then most of the other 17 priorities are in danger of not happening. Other bodies such as the Arts Council, Health, etc. etc. should be invited to become involved and, with tenants, businesses and residents, draw up a priority list that includes Historic England. Without adopting a more holistic approach there is a danger the living heartbeat of the place could stop.	It would have been good to see the brief for the research that was given by Historic England. This would have clarified the parameters and focus of the research. This must have been a challenging job given the complexity of interests in the site. Good job done!

				aesthetic and communal values in their own right, so long as they do not harm the buildings. There are also issues that have been omitted. How do you balance ecology and historic buildings eg: when you need to take down trees to protect a building? When a building needs repair but there are bats nesting in it?	input on how they intend to achieve these priorities and/or challenge them. In order to secure the support of tenants and local communities both EP and RCT should be requested to provide input mechanisms on a regular and ongoing basis and advertise these widely. In this way the work of the organisations can become far more transparent and trust grown.			
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	<p>Agree somewhat Within the summary (Section 1), there is no mention of the public spaces within the Barrack Block such as Patchwork Studios, a celebrated creative community centre, or Awenek Arts in the Nissen Huts, who run a full programme of community activities for all ages. Within the key opportunities paragraph within the summary, there is no mention of engaging with the wider community to ensure that the site remains relevant and accessible, and therefore protected. Again, in Section 2.4 there is no mention of the public spaces that have been created within the Barrack Block or Nissen Huts that give the site relevance to the surrounding community. Regarding Section 3, I have no further comments.</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat Within this entire section, there is not a single mention of the uses from 1980 onwards, some 40 years. The recent history deserves the same level of detail as what is already written, and there are huge amounts of information and sources readily available including the Maker Memories project. There is a mention of Maker Junction, this has not functioned for a long time. The Nissen huts are utilised by The Canteen (an acclaimed restaurant, not a cafe), and Awenek Arts for open community benefit. The Barrack block has 40 years of history, with artists, musicians and the local community being paramount in keeping the RCT running. There were a number of hugely successful festivals held on site</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Under 'Communal Values' there is no mention of any of the specific community uses of the site over the last 40 years. The communal value of Maker Heights to an international community is clearly outstanding. There is a wealth of contributing evidence which would back this up. It is clear that the tenants of the site should have a seat at the work party to ensure that the true communal values are respected and represented.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Under 'Uses of the Barrack Block' there is no mention of current existing public spaces and their community benefits. Patchwork Studios, as previously mentioned, exists to benefit the community and its ever-growing support demonstrates the true communal value of the Maker Heights. Within a survey undertaken by the RCT, the majority of visitors to Maker Heights were there to utilise the creative offerings from the social enterprises operating on site. Within the Opportunities section of Chapter 7, there is no mention of the social, cultural and communal value of future creative events, workshops, and other such creative community activities.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat The vision should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and social enterprises.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Policy 5, the existing buildings should certainly be given priority. I disagree with Policy 4 & 7, I do not feel there is a requirement for new buildings at Maker Heights. There is no policy to protect, preserve and support spaces which promote public access and community, without which the site would already have been lost.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat -Which recommendation do you feel is most important and why? Number 12, becoming more inclusive and attracting a diverse group of visitors - this is key to long term sustainability. -Are there any other recommendations that you would like to see? Supporting the artistic community at Maker Heights.</p>	<p>The proposal that the communal values of Maker Heights are only 'moderate' is not at all reflective of the rich recent history of the site. Maker is a site of significant community importance, with supporters around the world. There are many members of the community that would happily provide a strong evidence-base to support this, and I do not feel that a lack of research should mean that the communal values of the site should be downplayed. To help ensure that the true communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the RCT should be offered a seat within the work party.</p>

		for a decade, attracting thousands of supporters who often joined the RCT and contributed to the protection of the site. The Random Arms and Energy Room provided the community with a multi-generational social space, bar, music venue and youth club on a regular basis for over a decade, hosting community events such as live music, theatre, comedy, weddings, wakes, birthday parties, cinema nights, film screenings, community pantomimes and so much more. The parade ground was used for countless weddings, community events, family fun days and more for decades.						
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Represent Voluntary Sector	<p>Disagree Strongly The reasons that people visit Maker is the thriving community, arts, food, camping and culture. Not just the barrack block. Before I became a Director of the Studio I had only visited the Barrack block as the Random arms once or twice. However I was a regular visitor to the canteen as a superb restaurant and family meeting place. Whilst you have covered the historical significance of the site you have completely excluded the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 100 years use of the site for community holidays for low income families, the award winning Maker Memories project. • Arts and community activities at Maker Junction and our Awenek Studio CIC since 2017. We have held 100s of work shops and seen 1000s of people. Our work is targeted at low income families and socially isolated people. We encourage them to access 	<p>Disagree somewhat As above you have excluded the people who use Maker, it's relevance and history.</p>	<p>Disagree Strongly The significance of the site is not just the historical context. People don't visit to see the crumbling buildings, in my view, this needs significant improvement to preserve the value. People value Maker for the festival, the camping, the arts the heritage and as a community site. The Nissan huts are a vibrant community space with 1000s of people using The Canteen and Awenek Studio CIC. They are iconic for people both who experienced their past at Maker Memories but over the last few years it is now a community hub. You have missed the value of the space for people, National lottery have recognised both Awenek Studio CIC and Patchwork Studios as valuable community assets to help people within the Rame Peninsula.</p>	<p>Disagree strongly You need to accurately reflect the value of the whole space to the community not just the architectural heritage, it seems to me that this has regularly been ignored.</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat There should be a vision that accounts for the way people feel about Maker and for the potential for the site to become an even more vibrant community hub. With the right investment in both the main barrack s and the iconic Nissan huts coupled with repairs the road, Maker could add value and achieve it's full potential.</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree There should be a policy to reflect the value to people of the site. Equality and Diversity should reflect this.</p>	<p>Disagree strongly As above you need to accurately reflect the value of the site for the community. I would like to see a recommendation for a People Plan to fully consult reflect and act on the views if the people who use the site. The Nissan huts need better repairs, they are utilised and are becoming more popular. They need their own recommendations</p>	blank

	<p>something new and visit Maker. Our work is valued and recognised for funding by Mendennick Solar Fund, Cornwall Community Foundation, Awards for all and National Lottery. We have attracted people from Torpoint, Liskeard, Minions, St Germans and Plymouth who hadn't heard of Maker.</p>							
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
RCT/Interested resident	<p>??? This section should include the importance of music, art and informal education which has been achieved at Maker over the past 2 decades. The community values and importance of this site socially and culturally has provided a strong sense of attachment for all age groups. There appears to be little mention of the Maker Sunshine festivals nor the Random Arms and Energy rooms and it's historic and cultural importance as a community asset. There is overwhelming evidence to demonstrate that Maker Heights has an outstanding communal value.</p>	<p>??? There is no mention of public spaces such as Patchwork Studios under 'uses of the Barrack Block'. Neither is the social, cultural and communal value of creative events and activities within the Barrack Building during the past 20 years been mentioned. Weddings, community pantomimes, ladies Choir, open studios and numerous other events that involved a large part of the wider community across generations has been omitted here.</p>	<p>??? I feel that the tenants/ licensees of the RCT should be offered a seat within the working party to ensure the sites outstanding communal values are respected and represented in helping Maker Heights move forward. Thus enabling the site to become financially viable. The CMP needs to recognise the musicians and artists who have helped to create a fantastic community asset at Maker Heights during the past 20 years.</p>	<p>??? Maker Heights has a range of historic outbuildings in various states of disrepair. The internal timber roof of the Energy Rooms and Random Arms originally (the Gunshed and the Cookhouse and Baths) needs to be immediately reroofed to preserve this wonderful example of military architecture before it's too late. *There is NO requirement for any new building developments on site. A new policy needs to be created to promote community access without which, the site would already have been lost.</p>	<p>??? The vision of Maker Heights should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and ethos. It should support the social enterprises which attract a diverse range of visitors to the site.</p>	<p>??? I feel that some relevant information is inaccurate and/or missing here. Maker Junction has not been operating on site for years. Outdated information. The Canteen, a successful restaurant, has been operating from that Nissan Hut for several years now. Awenek Studio CIC is another successful community venture working within education and the arts and encompassing all age groups. This is something not offered anywhere else and needs to be supported. The Random Arms and Energy Rooms together with the youth music clubs, developed an impressive regional reputation for music and the performing arts over the years. The Rame School of Artists in conjunction with Plymouth University and PCAD developed artist residences in the Barrack Building with successful Maker artists such as Heath Hearn as their mentors. Patchwork Studios is a multifunctional performance space for the community. It has musical performances, theatre, film nights, Poetry and</p>		<p>I feel that the vision of Maker Heights should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site thereby making it financially viable in the future.</p>

						Spoken word evenings, amongst other community functions. WilderMe is a educational retreat for autistic adults. The award winning Maker Memories project has created a very important archive for Community engagement and shows how Maker Heights demonstrates public benefit, communal values and understanding of this special place in history from people of all ages.		
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
I reside in the parish and have used Maker as a campsite, venue, dog walking facility and place to be an observer of nature and the Rame Peninsula.	Built for war but nothing ever happened. A long (back to neolithic I believe) history of local life is hidden by some shoddily built military barracks and outbuildings that could be of service to the population but aren't, for numerous and conflicting reasons. There is no correct option or deeper truth here.	Whose history? The one being presented as important completely overlooks the more recent and meaningful one of Maker as a venue for creativity. At what point does history get stoped so as to be interesting? I fear the history presented at maker is of taxes that were being increased to fund the war effort and people being made poorer. If we have something to be proud of at Maker Heights it is that local youth have used it to pursue creative activities and families have been able to enjoy nature, culture and Rame as campers or users of the the facilities that used to be present before the shadow of development pointed it's profit making finger at the site.	There are more important things at play here than the preservation of some 19th century military buildings. The empowerment of local people to be self determined and useful to their community has been and is being eroded. The development of Maker Heights should be about providing opportunities for people to live and work locally. Less commuters and more involvement with local infra-structure can only bring good. To take these possibilities away would be to detriment of the Rame peninsula, the local economy and the environment.	Local employment, housing, business premises and possibilities to mingle with "non-local people".	Low impact eco-neutral Live work pods and publicly accessible places of cultural wealth. Maker Heights should shine a light towards the kind of future we need, not backwards at a debatably (dis-)honourable past. We all need to grasp the chance to begin being the sort of county we need to be, so that there is a greater share of it's assets in use by more of it's residents, and that that use is forward thinking, carbon neutral and socially useful.	Daring ones that help people be self determined and environmentally helpful. Stop stoping free thought and start-promoting self empowerment and social utility.	Listen to the users of the place not those locked in a dispute about ownership.	It's time to look outwards collaboratively not defensively.

<p>Interested resident</p>	<p>Agree somewhat The interweavings presently and in the near past (30 yrs) of people and place. People and Place are interwoven. The document clearly states as did the presentation of it at Kingsand on Wednesday, that part of the economy of preserving Maker, is through community volunteering. If people, arts and music, do not have place within this plan, then community is lost, and so are volunteers; the ones who would be the core of preserving Maker. What are buildings without people, without community, but ghosts of the past with nothing to offer the future. To me, this is opportunity not to be lost, opportunity to add feedback to this document, feedback which is missing about the People, because the document is very much about Heritage of Place and buildings, which it appears to have as a protective aim to preserve this community space for the future. However without worded accentuation on People, on what is central to this community, culture of Art and Music for example, which has in the past brought many young people together, who might otherwise have been in conflict historically, with elders and peers, they might not normally mix with, through a shared experience of Music or Art, towards growing their own identity and reaching potentials. Community need Creative Space to thrive. Maker is a place to BE, when so much is asked of young people and children, so much in modern times says that they 'are not enough'. Maker has, and is, a place to nurture our future generations. Through the efforts, and often voluntary, of local people of all ages and backgrounds, for example</p>	<p>Don't know</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Missing is the significance of people, of Art , Music, of community cohesion, of promoting resilience within the community, of nurturing potentials of children and young people now of the local community and of future generations. Of preserving the Common Lands. People and Place are interwoven. The document clearly states as did the presentation of it at Kingsand on Wednesday, that part of the economy of preserving Maker, is through community volunteering. If people, arts and music, do not have place within this plan, then community is lost, and so are volunteers; the ones who would be the core of preserving Maker. What are buildings without people, without community, but ghosts of the past with nothing to offer the future. 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Through the efforts, and often voluntary, of local people of all ages and backgrounds, for example at least with much community voluntary effort to set up a valuable people place like Patchwork, a business but a based on People business, learnt and continued from Makers past experience with Energy Room, and Maker Festival. From this</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat 6.6 Delivering a sustainable future ; Omits to include the value of the local people, (economic match funded finance of volunteering) the culture of Art and Music, which ultimately brings in volunteers to support sustainability of the buildings at Maker and landscapes, through care and use. Without including the value of cultural activities and spaces for local people such as the Patchwork Studios, Awenek Studios, Artists in residence, clubs and creative space for children and young people , then Maker as a whole risks losing any chance of sustainability which these policies are about. Sustainability must by needs include involvement and space for the community, which evolves from cultural and creative activities, opportunities to feel belonging, central to community and resilience. This is what brings people together to wheelbarrow stones to infill holes in the road, or help to preserve the buildings or biodiversity. People and Place are interwoven. The document clearly states as did the presentation of it at Kingsand on Wednesday, that part of the economy of preserving Maker, is through community volunteering. If people, arts and music, do not have place within this plan, then community is lost, and so are volunteers; the ones who would be the core of preserving Maker. What are buildings without people, without community, but ghosts of the past with nothing to offer the future. 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Without including the value of cultural activities and spaces for local people such as the Patchwork Studios, Awenek Studios, Artists in residence, clubs and creative space for children and young people , then Maker as a whole risks losing any chance of sustainability which these policies are about. Sustainability must by needs include involvement and space for the community, which evolves from cultural and creative activities, opportunities to feel belonging, central to community and resilience. This is what brings people together to wheelbarrow stones to infill holes in the road, or help to preserve the buildings or biodiversity. Missing is also consideration towards these cultural activities bringing in or celebrating vistors and otehr volunrteering in preservation of the site</p>	<p>As above and copied here , I am not sure where to put these comments. I did attend a consolation meeting in Kingsand Thank you, were much was explained. However I am not qualified to find my way through these answers, I have filly read the document. It is far too hard for general public such as me to do. So here is my answers, can you please add it where it fits best, thank you. POINT 1/ Omits throughout the document to include the value of the local people, the culture of Art and Music, which ultimately brings in volunteers to support sustainability of the buildings at Maker and landscapes, through care and use. Without including the value of cultural activities and spaces for local people such as the Patchwork Studios, Awenek Studios, Artists in residence, clubs and creative space for children and young people , then Maker as a whole risks losing any chance of sustainability which these policies are about. Sustainability must by needs include involvement and space for the community, which evolves from cultural and creative activities, opportunities to feel belonging, central to community and resilience. 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From this past and now present opportunity of Music and Art all my children thrived creatively, within a community they felt belonging with, and me too, newly here 22 years ago to live. Though with a past through Family at Maker. I'm diverging, because there is too much to say.Maker is outstanding and part of that is the community which are its heartbeat. People and place are not separate. This document needs feedback added so that people, art, music, cultural space for children through to adults and elders, are considered as strongly as the biodiversity of wildlife, which is also close to my heart and invaluable. Humans have always had a place at Maker, an ancient piece of flint was found there.. I personally feel it has always been sacred to people, I would like to help preserve that , it would be sad to see it lost to people who care.</p>
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RCT	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat Although there is a lot of information about the history there is very little about it's more recent uses. The only information on this that has been included is the camping. The Maker site has been used and is still used for many community projects. It was the site of the Maker festival, which was well attended by the community for many years. There was also the Random Arms, which was a live music venue, which supported local artists. There is currently the Patchworks Studios, which is another live music venue, but also does community projects including music for children. Awenk Studio does lots of workshop including art for children and adults and support groups. There are many artists on the site who do Open Studios which many people attend to view and engage with the local art. There are also musicians on site, some of whom do music lessons. The cafe in the nissan huts is very popular and is well attended by the local community.	Agree somewhat Under 'Communal Values' there is no mention of any of the specific community uses of the site, some of which I have mentioned in my answer to section 2. Overwhelming evidence exists to demonstrate that Maker Heights has an outstanding communal value and I believe that this needs to continue at this site.	Agree somewhat Under 'Uses of the Barrack Block' there is no mention of public spaces such as Patchwork Studios. In Chapter 8, there is no mention of the social, cultural and communal value of future creative events and activities	Agree somewhat The vision should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site.	Agree somewhat I disagree with Policy 4 & 7; there is no requirement for new buildings. Create an additional policy to protect spaces which promote community access, without whom the site would already have been lost. The continued use of the spaces by artists should be protected.	Agree somewhat To help ensure that the site's outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the RCT should be offered a seat within the work party.	blank
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Other - visitor (Bristol)								I often travel down to Maker. I camp for a few days, use the cycle & bus and little ferries if i need to get around. It has a fantastic community feel, friendly, lots of relaxed activites, great for families. Its a beautiful peaceful place and of historic interest, with so much wildlife. Id worry about any changes that destroyed the habitat and changed the authentic nature of the community. I think the plans for change will alter this authentic place, and will be a great loss.
???		There is no mention of any community site uses from 1980 to present day, a 40 year period of significant community development and engagement. A detailed description is required.	Under 'Communal Values' there is no mention of any of the specific community uses of the site. Overwhelming evidence exists to demonstrate that Maker Heights has an outstanding communal value.	Under 'Uses of the Barrack Block' there is no mention of public spaces. In Chapter 8, there is no mention of the social, cultural and communal value of future creative events and activities.		Disagree with Policy 4 & 7; there is no requirement for new buildings. Create an additional policy to protect public access and community, without which the site would already have been lost.	blank	To help ensure that the outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the RCT should be offered a seat within the work party.

<p>Interested resident/Retired Independent Heritage Advisor</p>	<p>Agree somewhat But see comments under Chapter 4 below (History and Phasing)</p>	<p>Agree somewhat There is a strong bias towards describing the history of fortification in this section. The archaeological, ecological and social significance of the wider Rame Peninsula is neglected in this section and has important research and educational potential as well as potentially gaining funding for much needed professionally based ecological and archaeological surveys. These will be necessary for all Planning applications. They need to be put as high Priorities. There is no Policy on Metal Detecting? No mention is made of the Roman finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities scheme. Given the recent discovery and excavation of the Roman Fort at Calstock and the longstanding knowledge of the Iron Age and Roman Ports at Mount Batten at the mouth of the River Plym, the Rame Peninsula's early history has enormous potential. The pre 20thC and Late 20thC social records need to be much more strongly signalled; these for instance are:- the impact of seizure of land and loss of fine oak trees from Lord Mount Edgcumbe's estate (18thC letters to Horace Walpole); - the shambolic reaction to the 1779 Invasion threat is glossed over in the section 4.4.3 on the first 18thC fortifications. Its political, military and social impact is properly related in Patterson, 1960. (see below Chapter 13 - additions to Bibliography) It also led to a satirical musical being written &</p>	<p>Agree somewhat See comments above on Chapter 4 (History and Phasing)</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Entrance Road It is most important that Entrance Road is repaired urgently and put high on any Priority List. Safety issues already exist, including emergency vehicle access. On turning in from the main the road the entrance track rises blind into the sun and immediately runs into an unsurfaced stretch. Cars, commercial delivery and emergency vehicles conflict with pedestrians, buggy pushers, cyclists, dog walkers, all have to negotiate dangerous potholed edges. The road is an essential part of enabling the whole site to become financially viable. Every Heritage site, Country Park, National Trust site knows that first impressions count and have to be safe and welcoming. All the signs in the world won't help if someone breaks a leg or an axle. Has the Trust got adequate insurance cover? Simple tarmac needs to be completed right up to the entrance to the Camping Field with passing places and speed bumps. No need to be "precious" about eroding the edges of a Redoubt. It can be controlled just as it was until recently by a loose brushwood edging – discreet and environmentally friendly. The immediate impression of the site is still, despite recent efforts, that it is scruffy, neglected, and ugly but in a stunning setting. A safe road surface would at least show willing and help bring in necessary trade.</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat The Report is biased toward the Historic Fortifications. They could be interpreted as a yet another sad example of the failure of humanity to preserve the planet. Most of them were built "after the event" with guns that were never needed or fired. The elaborate plans were often no more than men drawing pretty designs on paper in their homes up country for entertainment and political power games. This in itself could be a subject for educational projects. The vital voluntary support for present day Maker has remained very strong because of the relaxed and liminal possibilities of the site since it came into community use. The wild camping site is very poplar even if it is not obviously profitable. Understanding local farming practices, woodland management, and effective use of recycling, solar power, ground source heating, composting toilets and sewerage systems could start to be much better highlighted in interpretation of the site. And possibly provide ideas for small scale on-site enterprises. Emphasis on the protection of the wider environment and sustainability as objectives may work better than a heavy emphasis on redundant defences. Stronger connections with and understanding of the work and development of Maker's very near neighbour, the historic Mount Edgcumbe Country Park, should be pursued. This has many similar assets and problems as Maker but has professional and experienced staff. Conflict of major events</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat These three headings (Policies & Recommendations) are confusing. The headings Management Policies, Management Recommendations, Management Priorities need to be sorted out. Several are too verbose and weighed down by jargon. "Less is more". The priorities need re-ordering;- I suggest these need immediate action:- -Ecological and archaeological surveys (professionally contracted) should be done before moving on to any other major works. Both these would inevitably need to look more widely that just within the limits of the managed Site. They would almost always be needed prior to getting planning permissions. But they would also spark ideas for education, marketing and interpretation. Why not get good surveys done in advance? -As said above-High Priority is to mend the Entrance Road.</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat These three headings (Policies & Recommendations) are confusing. The headings Management Policies, Management Recommendations, Management Priorities need to be sorted out. Several are too verbose and weighed down by jargon. "Less is more". The priorities need re-ordering;- I suggest these need immediate action:- -Ecological and archaeological surveys (professionally contracted) should be done before moving on to any other major works. Both these would inevitably need to look more widely that just within the limits of the managed Site. They would almost always be needed prior to getting planning permissions. But they would also spark ideas for education, marketing and interpretation. Why not get good surveys done in advance? -As said above-High Priority is to mend the Entrance Road.</p>	<p>I have added comments here on the Preamble pages i-ix, and Page 1, The Summary, as there is no provision for it at the beginning of your response form! Also the design of the Response form makes it very difficult to use. Pages i-ix -Technical and editing Re-number and format the document to make it easy to use as an online .pdf. Most people will not have access to a full hard copy. Remove Roman numerals and renumber from page one (the cover) onwards. Include Acknowledgements and all other preamble sections in the Contents list. Then add Bookmarks so that we can jump straight from Contents list to the section we want to read. Check consistency of names throughout; e.g. Barrack Block is sometimes not capitalised. Check Abbreviations List - some have been missed. These include:- EPL Evolving Places Limited; HPA Heritage Partnership agreement; MEE Mount Edgcumbe Estate; RCT Rame Conservation Trust; WP Working Party Page 1 .The boxed area on the Summary page is not crisp with some incorrect grammar and tenses. Buildings can't aim at anything. Review the whole page -there is a misplaced apostrophe, etc. This is the most important page in the document and most people will only read this. I offer an alternative suggestion here for the section that is boxed:- Maker Heights 5 year Vision The Conservation Management Plan covers a period of five years from 2020 to 2025. By 2025 it is expected that:- 1. That the full significance of the heritage assets in their setting will be established. 2. That the existing buildings will have been comprehensively repaired and conserved. 3. That additional income-generating uses will have been found that are compatible with the vision for the site. 4. That sufficient resources will be found for on-going maintenance of the whole site. 5. After the five-year period of this Conservation Management Plan, an updated Plan will be produced to support the long-term sustainable future of the site. The Summary does not say where the location of site is! Insert e.g. South East Cornwall. Chapter 2 Introduction Agree Somewhat But need to add date of the change of management from the professional Mount Edgcumbe Estate to local voluntary groups. Was this about 20 years ago? Chapters 9-12 Neutral No additional comments. Bibliography Chapter 13 Add the following references: - Carew, Richard, 1602, Survey of Cornwall; Carne, Tony, 2015 "Cornwall's Forgotten Corner". Cunliffe, B et al. 1988 "Mount Batten: a Prehistoric and Roman Fort", Oxford University. Hooke, Della, 1994 "Pre-conquest Charter-bounds of Devon and Cornwall"; Hull, P L, 1963, "The History of the Cremyll Ferry", Royal Polytechnic Society, pp22-49". Kain, R and Ravenhill, W, 1999, "The Historical Atlas of South West England", University of Exeter. Patterson, Alfred Temple, 1960, "The Other Armada: The Franco-Spanish attempt to invade Britain in 1779", Manchester University Press. Swanton, Michael, 1997 "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle", p.131 entry for 997.</p>
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	<p>performed at Covent Garden "Plymouth in an Uproar"! (Reproduction of this text is held at Maker archives) -the impact of long term occupation by soldiers on local communities (e.g. the building of the very large 19thC church in Millbrook; influx of "foreign" single bored men; use of soldiers to arrest smugglers. (Sources-Census Returns, Regimental Histories, Newspapers). - the impact of the change from management and ownership by the Mount Edgcombe Estate to amateur trustees and volunteers (when? Date needed for this first change somewhere in the section 2.3 on Ownership; is it about 20 years ago or more?) And the free ranging uses of the site since then. Sections 4.1- 4.2. The Rame Peninsula is at the mouth of River Tamar and has prehistoric Bronze Age barrows in Mount Edgcombe Country Park, an Iron Age promontory fort at Rame Head, Roman metalwork finds including a gold amulet, coins and brooches (collected and kept by metal detectorists but recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme); a potential mirror-image relationship with Mount Batten Iron Age and Roman Port, on the east side of Plymouth Sound (Cunliffe, 1988). There are Saxon Charters of early 8th and 9thC recording ownership by Sherborne Abbey and the King of Wessex (Hooke, 1994); Viking raiders came up the Tamar in 997</p>			<p>should be avoided at all costs.</p>			
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	<p>A.D.(Swanton, 1997). There is an early medieval chapel, a lighthouse and beacon site on Rame Head and two medieval parish churches. The Peninsula has strategic significance in relation to the Cornish coast to the west and to Plymouth Sound and the ancient major river crossing at Cremyll to the east. Millbrook was a Borough established by the Champernowne family within Inswick manor from 1321, with a substantial shipbuilding and fishing community. Medieval landownership straddled the Tamar from Mount Edgcumbe to the fortified town of Stonehouse. 16thC fortifications and beacon sites from the Armada event add to the rich heritage. The Edgcumbe family's continuous ownership, landscape management and political involvement from 15thC- 20thC of much of this strategic area should be recognised (Hull, 1962; Kain & Ravenhill, 1991). Primary Resources: The National Archives, British Library and other national institutions hold unusually rich 18thC map resources which allow settlements, field names and boundaries prior to the building of the modern forts to be researched. These are extensively catalogued in Stuart, 1991. -Fig.5 is very poor resolution- get a better copy – the map is in Kresen Kernow. (Cornwall Record Office, Truro)</p>						
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Planning Officer								<p>Patrick James - I think it might be a good idea if the document were to make reference to the planning history of the wider site, in particular to what permissions are extant. This might in turn inform the aspirations of the document for the future management of the site. I'm thinking in particular of the lawful use certificate that authorises the indefinite use of an extensive area of the site as a camp site.</p> <p>Ben Bassett - The permission Patrick is referring to is PA17/12219, which was a Certificate of Lawfulness that covers a large portion of the site. I have attached the Officers report and relevant plans to allow you to have a look through the permission.</p> <p>Vic Robinson - . I think they raise a good point and perhaps a summary of the key planning approvals could be included as an appendix? Other recent key approvals include;</p> <p>PA14/07209 - Application for a Certificate of lawfulness for Existing Use, for use of the land as a seasonal campsite for tents, campervans and touting caravans. - Granted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrospective use of main Barrack Block for workshops, art and music studios and recording space and for part of the Nissen huts to cafe (A3 use) (no longer only for educational use). <p>Maker Barrack Blocks And Nissen Huts Maker Heights Torpoint PL10 1LA Ref. No: PA18/03970 Validated: Mon 06 Aug 2018 Status: Decided</p>
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Other - Trustee of Mount Edgcumbe Estate	Neither agree/disagree	Agree somewhat	Neither agree/disagree	<p>Disagree somewhat 6.1.4 Boundaries (p39) and 6.5 (p40) both refer to fencing of the area and the detracting of the whole area this creates. Obviously, (much) longer term, there is the issue of the RCT lease coming to an end.</p>	Neither agree/disagree	<p>Disagree strongly Conservation Management policies (P53) Policy 14: "Managing landowners shall develop a formal site log..." This should be amended to read "landowners and leaseholders" before the report is finalised. MEE should seek assurance from the WP as to whether there will be any requirement for any input from MEE in the future. I believe that little (if any) tenanted farmland (owned by MEE) falls within the CMP study area (see map P4)</p>	<p>Disagree strongly Management Recommendations (P54) No.8 Applications to consider the extension of Scheduled Areas of Redoubts 2,3 and 5 to include the glacia..... To be removed from agricultural use.</p> <p>From the meeting discussions with the report authors afterwards, MEE would like to follow up on the time frame of what HE plans are regarding these sites. MEE needs some detail on the amount of land that would be included within the extension area and thus the amount of land that would be lost to invasive agriculture (e.g. ploughing)</p>	blank
Interested resident	Agree strongly	Agree strongly	<p>Agree somewhat Under 'Communal Values' there is no mention of any of the specific community uses of the site. Overwhelming evidence exists to demonstrate that Maker Heights has an outstanding communal value.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Under 'Uses of the Barrack Block' there is no mention of public spaces such as Patchwork Studios. In Chapter 8 there is no mention of the social, cultural and communal value of future creative events and activities.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat The vision should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site,</p>	Blank	blank	blank

Interested resident	Disagree somewhat This chapter doesn't fully recognise the extensive current and recent historical uses of the site which centre around music and arts. These add hugely to the perceived communal value of the site. Much of the communal value aspects of the report focus on Maker Camp and skip over the way in which the site has been a hub for music and arts for a couple of decades. This is an important oversight and needs to be corrected.	Disagree somewhat Please see comments in section 1 above.	Disagree somewhat Although the site as a whole is determined to be of "outstanding significance" the attribution of "moderate significance" to the communal value aspects of the site is based on a very partial understanding of the recent cultural uses of the site and hence downplays the significance enormously. Although Maker Heights cannot compete with places like Newlyn, which are determined to have outstanding significance from a communal value perspective, the site should be designated considerable significance .	Disagree somewhat The emphasis on using the site for events as a means to generate a sustainable income stream doesn't take into account the fact that events may well be incompatible with other current preferred uses such as camping or provision of working spaces.	Agree somewhat I agree with and support the following statement: "Sustainable and complementary new uses and activities shall be found that are compatible with both, the educational, community, recreational, artistic and commercial uses currently operating on site, and the significance of the heritage assets including the contribution made by their setting." It is worth being aware that much of the current commercial uses on-site are workspaces for social / community enterprises and sole traders, with the primary emphasis on promoting local socio-economic development. I would not support commercial development unless it fits with the principle of promoting local sustainable development.	Disagree strongly The emphasis on new works (policies 4 and 7) – which could substantially change the look and feel of the site – is not compatible with the statement of significance. I see these policies as oppositional to maintaining the site aesthetic and at odds with the wishes of the local community. The emphasis on upgrading and maintaining existing buildings is supported however.	Disagree strongly With the door left open to "new works" at Maker Heights, none of the recommendations appear to be very compelling or relevant.	I was disappointed that the Cornwall Archaeological Unit facilitator of the Millbrook consultation was pushing the idea the private sector development at Maker Heights was a positive and that the local community should be pleased to work in partnership with the developer. This lack of neutrality was quite striking and not expected from a community consultation process.
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
RCT/Interested resident	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree strongly The document doesn't seem to even mention the community uses of the site in recent decades. The site is known locally, within southeast Cornwall, Plymouth, and much further afield, mainly as a music venue, and as a low-cost campsite. As a music venue it was the hub of much of the community life locally, contributing greatly to the diversity of the local population and enhancing social cohesion.	Disagree strongly There's no mention of the community uses of the site especially as a music and social venue which is what it's mainly known for, as well as an artists centre	Disagree strongly The important use of the Barrack Block by Patchwork Studios is not mentioned, this is mainly what goes on there so far as most people locally are concerned. Also there are plans for other community uses such as the Garrison Gallery	Disagree strongly There is little or no mention of the planned and existing community projects and social enterprises which exist on-site, other than the ancient monument aspect of the site	Disagree strongly There is no need for any new buildings, the existing buildings are underutilised and need to be brought back into use. The buildings controlled by Evolving Places have now been boarded up for two years, these used to house one of the most interesting and friendly live music venues in southwest Britain, which was evicted by Evolving Places, wantonly destroying the best feature of community life in the Rame Peninsula. The plan should include an additional policy of "ensuring the maintenance of community access to the site."	Disagree somewhat They are incomplete as they stand, see my other comments.	Tenants should be included in the working group to ensure that the community uses of the site are maintained and enhanced.

<p>RCT/Interested resident</p>	<p>Agree somewhat 3 Understanding the Place Place is made up of people's activity too, as demonstrate in the list of scheduled monuments/listed buildings, so, how does 'the place' relate to current communities? On the Peninsula (Millbrook, Cawsand, Kingsand etc)? In relation to Cornwall? In relation to Plymouth or the wider 'community'?</p>	<p>Agree somewhat 4.2 archive: Serious omission: - The Box (former Plymouth City Museum), Plymouth holds the award winning 'Maker Memories' Archive. 4.4.5 Maker Heights in the 20th Century Children's camps at Maker Heights: - Maker Junction doesn't exist anymore 4.4.6 Maker Heights in the 21st Century - this chapter doesn't exist: the whole story of how - and why - the Rame Conservation Trust was set up in 1997 (to stop private development of the site) - is missing! How it started with small scale events/activities to try to generate funds for the repair of the buildings, to music lessons being organised to small scale music and art activities being organised - first for the local communities (Millbrook, Cawsand, Kingsand) and later upscaled to putting Maker firmly on the map nationally (as acknowledged by the likes of Dawn French). All this has been extensively documented through the Maker Memories Project. In general, I feel what is too often too casually called the 'community aspect' of Maker has not been fully grasped - and appreciated - in this CMP. Yes, artists and musicians have made Maker their home the last 20 years. But the crucial part is how these artists and musician link to/with the local (and wider) community. S. E. Cornwall is recognised as one of the most deprived areas in the UK. Unemployment is high and in general there are not many</p>	<p>Agree somewhat The definition of 'significance' appears to only take into account 'heritage interest' although under 5.1.1 communal value gets mentioned. Surely 'significance' is linked to 'public value'. In that case the human aspect might need to be addressed more completely? 5. 2.2 Statement of Significance The Maker Memories project gets mentioned but nothing substantial on Maker in the 21st century. This is in my view a serious omission and doesn't fully appreciate the 'communal value' side of Maker that has developed over the years. Again, it's not just the art or music that is valued, but the social function this has played the last 20 years for the local communities (Millbrook, Cawsand, Kingsand - and further afield).</p>	<p>Agree somewhat 6.1.1 Ownership Maker was rescued from falling into the hands of private developers 20+ years ago by setting up the Rame Conservation Trust - a charity. We all know the 'elephant in the room' is the fact that a currently a substantial part of the site is owned by a private limited (for profit) company. In general a limited company and a charity have very different aims. Reading through the document it is not clear to me how a 5 year shared vision is going to materialise. How do you maintain public access for future generations when something is privately owned (and possibly developed)? Why would a private company engage in say 'education'; something that would benefit the site immensely? Why would a private company want to spend time and money on building up a 'knowledge base'? In my view the tension between a Ltd company and a charity needs to be resolved before a shared vision can material - and be implemented. This CMP doesn't address this issue in a succinct way. 7 Opportunities Following on from point 6, how is this going to work? For instance, grant funding is likely available for a not-for profit charity but what about a Ltd company? 7.2 talks about the need for a Master Plan and a shared vision. I understand the wish is there to have all buildings on site stabilised in 5 years time and making the site sustainable. However, I am struggling to find 'how' in this CMP. 7.9 Enhancing or 'Growing' the site It is interesting to read EPs mission statement from a few years back when the plan was for this to be paid for by a housing development (and possible hotel) on site. If I read the CMP correctly, then this is clearly not an option, so I am very interested to know how EP is planning to uphold their mission statement within a 'developers' context. 7.9.4 Events Part of this information is wrong. Currently there are no events or festivals taking place</p>	<p>Agree somewhat I subscribe to the vision to be self-sufficient with repaired buildings within 5 year. However, the past 20 years have demonstrated how challenging this is and I have not seen enough details in the CMP to make me feel confident - given the various tensions on site - that this is achievable. The biggest unaddressed issue in the CMT is how to resolve the tension between 'not for profit' (charity) vs. 'for profit' (Ltd company) hasn't been properly addressed. Specially in the context of 'new development'?</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Although hinted at, it has not been made clear how possible 'further development' links to our recently adopted local Neighbourhood Development Plan.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat I subscribe to most of the ideas in this CMP. However, there are various recommendation for the RCT in the CMP, but I can't find any for EP?</p>	<p>How 'accessible' has this consultation been? Publication for the 2 events (Millbrook and Kingsand) haven't been great and people who work struggled to attend. The sheer volume of material was a barrier to most as well. There have also been technical issues: people with an I-pad or using certain web browsers struggled to access the online content. In view of transparency I would urge you to capture all feedback received in an appendix A big omission in the CMP is a proper understanding - and appreciation - of the 'community aspect'; in my view this should be given a higher significance that the current rating: 'moderate'. The current tenants/users of Maker should be given a formal voice in the process from now on. In conclusion I would express the hope that all parties involved - past and present - will be able to resolve outstanding issues and overcome (past) differences and will be able to succeed in putting a Maker (back) on the map where everybody can be proud of, and feel proud to be associated with Maker.</p>
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About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	<p>Agree somewhat There seems to be no mention of 'the Random Arms' freehouse or 'Energy Rooms' venue that we're forcibly closed by Evolving Places. Both of these venues provided a focal point for the community, local talent and visiting artists. Personally the vibrant community 'feel' of Maker Heights was typified by these two venues</p>	<p>Agree somewhat</p>	blank	blank	blank	Blank	<p>I believe that it is vital that there be a complete moratorium on the building of any dwellings and/or hotels etc. and that the local community be prioritised over commercial interests.</p>	<p>I believe that it is vital that there be a complete moratorium on the building of any dwellings and/or hotels etc. and that the local community be prioritised over commercial interests.</p>

Interested resident	Disagree strongly I think the chapter dramatically understates the significant role of the arts and music in both its rich history, and its vibrant future. Its communal value has been downplayed to 'Moderate', with little mention of the outstanding cultural, creative, and social impacts of community assets such as The Canteen, Maker Festival, the Random Arms, Awenek Arts and Patchwork Studios.	Disagree strongly There is no mention of any community site uses from 1980 to present day, a 40 year period of significant community development and engagement.	Disagree strongly Under 'Communal Values' there is no mention of any of the specific community uses of the site. Overwhelming evidence exists to demonstrate that Maker Heights has an outstanding communal value.	Disagree strongly Under 'Uses of the Barrack Block' there is no mention of public spaces such as Patchwork Studios. In Chapter 8, there is no mention of the social, cultural and communal value of future creative events and activities. This includes attracting new projects such as the soon-to-open Garrison Gallery.	Disagree strongly The vision should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site.	Disagree strongly I disagree with Policy 4 & 7; there is no requirement for new buildings. Create an additional policy to protect spaces which promote community access, without whom the site would already have been lost.	blank	To help ensure that the site's outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the site should be offered a seat within the work party.
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
RCT/Interested resident								<p>I have been unable to download the 'response form' from the website so I trust this email is acceptable.</p> <p>I am a resident of Cawsand, a member of the Rame Conservation Trust and a volunteer.</p> <p>The current board of trustees have now been active for over three years. During that time and under difficult circumstances they have achieved impressive progress on many fronts not least of which is the CMP.</p> <p>It is great to see such a high level of interest in the site from so many quarters. The heritage and history is unique as is Maker Heights itself. It is heartening to see plans developing for the restoration of both the buildings and the redoubts. Any new development on this beautiful site would be highly inappropriate.</p> <p>I do, however, feel a lack of emphasis in the report on the role of Maker as a community asset and social hub. Over the years we have had many talented and internationally acclaimed artists and musicians based at Maker. And they keep coming back. We also have active craftspeople. Pottery, leatherwork and many other creative crafts are both practiced and taught. A lot of this in Awenek Studio.</p> <p>Music is hardly mentioned in the CMP but has played a huge part in putting Maker 'on the map.' From the early festivals which originated to raise funds for the RCT, through to the 'sessions' in the Energy Room and more recently, the events in Patchwork Studios, Maker has a high reputation as a music venue of many varied genre. It is also a favourite among the performers. It holds regular and very successful 'Spoken Word' evenings, comedy and theatrical productions, 'Vinyl Club' and Open Mic evenings.</p> <p>These events attract many campers to the site during the Summer months and are a valuable source of income for the Trust.</p> <p>Many local bands have or are using Maker as a base for rehearsals, there are music producers and recording studios.</p> <p>A programme of free musical education for 11 to 18 year olds, with equipment provided and top tutors, is well established and there is a special daytime music class for home-schooled children aged 6 to 11 years. These young adults perform locally raising money for charities and local good causes.</p> <p>We used to have Make-a-Wish, a Christmas fair with Father Christmas and pantomime productions which were always sold out.</p> <p>Maker has to be sustainable and to that end it is paramount that these activities are nurtured, encouraged and developed to help Maker move forward.</p> <p>I hope I have succeeded in illustrating the high regard in which Maker is held and the significance in the roll of music and arts within the community. This aspect of Maker has been largely omitted from the report.</p> <p>Of course the heritage, history and the buildings are important but let's not forget that the people are just as important. They are the heart and soul of the place.</p> <p>Maker is a place where people from all walks of life, all over the world and right across generations can come together and feel part of a very special place. Long may that continue.</p>

								The brief for the Cultural Distinctiveness Assessment should be far wider than just the RCT and the RCT History group. It should include the tenants and members of the RCT. I sincerely hope that representatives from this part of Maker will be invited to sit on the working party in order that their views may be part of the discussion.
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
RCT/Interested resident	Agree strongly Good background to the site, protected landmarks and local areas of significance.	Disagree somewhat The coverage of the history of the site is accurate and well detailed. However there is no mention of the recent history of the site being used as a community space since the 1980s, other than one sentence highlighting the existence of a campsite. The site has huge cultural significance musically, artistically and communally. Firstly, there is no mention of the site being used for children's camps to local schools such as Torpoint and Saltash in the late noughties. There is no mention of the Sunshine festivals,	Disagree somewhat The communal value in recent history, demonstrated by the Maker Memories project has been severely underplayed. For many this is as, if not more important as the historical significance of the site. There are no specific mentions of any of the community uses of the site, which play a large part in creating the environment that makes the site so special. For example, The Canteen as a community hub and local meeting point for many social groups. Patchwork Studios providing opportunities to appreciate local talent in music, theatre and arts and also providing a safe space for youth music development. Previously, the Random Arms and Energy Rooms had provided youth music sessions on the site too, yet there is no mention of the Random Arms anywhere in the	Disagree somewhat Omission of the issue of management negligence of the RCT prior to 2015, allowing the site to deteriorate without raising any community awareness of the situation or doing anything to prevent the site's decay. Public and visitor interest has no reference to site visitors for events at Awenek or predominantly Patchwork Studios, with people coming from all over Cornwall, Devon and further to attend events and use the campsite. 6.3 - No mention of the repairs to the barrack block by the RCT over the last few years. Also no mention of public spaces on the site such as Patchwork Lounge 7.9.4 Events - should specify that events are an integral part to the nature and use of the site in recent history. Does not consider the social, cultural and	Agree somewhat Agree with the majority, but the vision should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site. The main visitor attractions and financial income comes from the social and community aspects of the site, the rent from the barrack block, predominantly used for creating and showcasing local talent. This is an integral part of the sites future and should be expanded wherever possible	Neither agree/disagree Some of these policies, namely 7 and 12, put too much emphasis on the historical significance of the site, and fails to account for the communal significance. New works which aid in bringing more people to the site for communal events will allow the historical significance to be spread to a wider audience. I feel some of these policies will put up barriers to the communal significance, which will play a key part in promoting the significance of the rest of the site and this should be heavily considered and reflected in these policies. An additional policy to protect spaces which promote community access will also help with	Agree strongly Recommendation 5 is important, and also to increase the energy efficiency of the site. Identifying ownership of recommendation 6 will be a key step in improving access, and also relates to 11. 12 is also important. We need to demonstrate the significance of the site to a wider audience, much like Patchwork Studios is attempting to do in the Barrack Block	To help ensure that the site's outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the site should be offered a seat within the work party.

		which had a massive effect in growing musical and artistic talents among local youths for many years, many of whom are now professional musicians and artists as a result. There is no mention of the community development that has been a major part of the site for the last 40 years.	document. It is a travesty to wipe such an iconic place for so many people from history. Awenek Arts providing workshops and masterclasses for all. More recently, the use of the site for rural retreats for Autistic children and carers. Why has none of this been mentioned at all?	communal value of future events and activities. No mention of current ongoing community projects on the site such as the development of Patchwork Studios and Garrison Gallery.		this vision. Without the community, the site would already have been lost and it is important to protect and grow this part of Maker Heights.		
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Other - The Maker Collective								As a collective of tenants and long-standing champions of Maker Heights on the Rame Peninsula, we would like to share our appreciation for all your hard work in drafting the CMP to this point. For the large part it is a fantastic document and it's quite something to see the entire history of the site laid out in one timeline. That said, it has been noted by the majority of our collective that the CMP does not take in to account the modern history of Maker Heights, instead stopping at around 1980. These last 20 years have been critical in the communal development of the site, where it has had the rare opportunity to grow organically in to a thriving community hub which Evolving Places themselves saw the potential to develop into a centre of excellence for the arts and music of national importance. We all strongly feel that the classification of 'moderate' communal value has been reached without appreciating the wide-ranging significant community benefit that the site has brought to the Rame Peninsula and beyond over the preceding decades. Maker Festival ran annually for over a decade, attracting support from across the UK and providing the Rame Conservation Trust with much-needed funds to maintain and repair the poor-conditioned buildings and monuments. The festival led to the inception of the Random Arms and Energy Room, a community focused grassroots operation which hosted a performance space and a community pub, and which became the only grassroots music venue in the whole of Southeast Cornwall. For over a decade the Random Arms and Energy Room hosted many local weddings, wakes, birthdays, pantomimes, theatre events, comedy shows, as well providing a safe and welcoming space for local people to appreciate national and international touring acts. The space was also used to inspire young talent through its long-running youth music club, which also provided an alternative for local youth to express themselves positively and creatively, as opposed to anti-socially if left unchecked and unsupported. Many of the young musicians who attended have gone on to be in professional touring bands, or become sound engineers, producers or event promoters. The community at Maker Heights not only attracted people from all over the country to move to the area, but also gave young people a reason to stay, providing a social hub, regular entertainment and creating many local jobs which all played a role in preventing the youth drought that so many other Cornish communities have detrimentally experienced in recent years. This has been captured through the Maker Memories archive where young people have voiced the importance of having a safe, affordable social hub because they feel geographically isolated. Since the closure of the Random Arms and Energy Room by Evolving Places Ltd in

							<p>2018, we have since seen a high number of 18-30 year olds leave the area. Please see the film Our Growing Silence narrated by acclaimed actor Art Malik regarding the closure of this community space and the collective sense of loss that was felt by such a wide-ranging http://musicvenue trust.com/2019/02/our-growing-silence-independent-film-release/ The community events and festivals on site began to attract a creative community to the Barrack Block and surrounding outbuildings, with the Random Arms and Energy Room as the social and collaborative hub. The Barrack Block began to come back in to use with artists and musicians renting affordable, yet incredibly basic spaces from the RCT, now housing over 20 artists and musicians bringing in around £40k per year to the RCT. It is not all private spaces though, with Patchwork Studios opening its doors to touring musicians and local acts, once again nurturing the younger ones through their youth music lab and providing value creative community services such as a platform for young people to cut their teeth performing, a spoken word and poetry evening for complete freedom of expression and regular national and international touring bands. Along with other community groups such as Awenek Studio, the soon-to-be Garrison Gallery, and various wellbeing social enterprises like WilderMe and The Family Foraging Kitchen, Maker Heights is once again drawing visitation and instilling a sense of ownership within a diverse support base far and wide. Awenek Studio was created in response to a local need for a creative shared space for arts and wellbeing. Hundreds of people have visited Awenek Studio since opening and are being introduced to the thriving community activities currently being offered across the site. The Nissen Hut complex has always housed a community & education space. The organisations, Tamar Outdoor Centre, Maker Junction and more recently Awenek Studio, have provided local families and visiting school groups with access to all the historic, natural, camping and cultural activities provided by the community at Maker Heights. A survey undertaken by the RCT a few summers back puts the purpose of public access to Maker Heights as being for community events and camping, and if you asked the large majority of people around the Southwest what Maker was to them, they would certainly talk of the arts, music events, campsite and creative community first and foremost. Mark Davyd, CEO Music Venue Trust and Sarah Gosling, BBC Introducing Devon and Cornwall have worked very closely with Maker musicians, photographers and film makers, and are more than happy to give testimonials on the cultural distinctiveness and socio-cultural value of Maker. As a collective, we strongly feel that the best way to shape the future is to fully understand the past, outlining both good and bad so that the good can be improved upon and any mistakes of the past are not repeated. We feel that it would be reasonable and logical that input, research and evidence from this community is taken on board with any future plans, via an organised and diverse group of affiliates of Maker Heights, many of whom have been involved with the site for many years. We the Maker Heights Collective, a group of tenants, leaseholders and champions of such an important site, request that our voice be recognised in the construction of the Master Plan and the 'cultural distinctiveness statement'. We also ask to be included in consultations and the drafts from this point onwards.</p>
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RCT	<p>Agree Comprehensive but you may wish to include the importance of Plymouth Dock from "Batteries Included" given to Charlie Johns recently. See also my notes on nomenclature.</p>	<p>Agree Comprehensive. The trace of the star fort in fig. 9 is much smaller than the one I found – See A Military History of Maker Heights. Is there any evidence of a military purpose for the wall near Maker Farm in fig. 10?</p>	<p>Agree I like the distinction between the unaltered but dilapidated No 5 with the "multi-phased" alterations (and damage) to No 4 but I would like to see more emphasis on it. See A Military History of Maker Heights. Please write, First and Second World Wars, not World War One and World War two (or WW1, WW2).</p>	<p>Agree Sums up the problems and opportunities well. 7.3 Has anyone studied the bridge at Polhawn Battery – similar to No 5? Closer working with Mt E is essential (also 7.9.5). 7.4 The inclusion of Raleigh battery should be considered as it is relatively unspoilt so would be a wonderful addition to the overall picture. 7.9.4 Rowdy behaviour including drunkenness has affected local residents in the past, causing the site to have a bad reputation.</p>	<p>Agree Sensible</p>	<p>Agree Policy 8utilised only..... (syntax!) Policy 12 Please explain "immersive technology" ??</p>	<p>Agree Comprehensive and sensible. I would like to see 'No new buildings to be erected' as a policy.</p>	<p>Nomenclature Redoubts I have no doubt that Nos 1-5 were indeed redoubts initially, but they were soon revetted then provided with flanking protection, then rear protection, so I would prefer them to be called 'detached bastions' – but see Forts below. Guard Room The building described as a Guard House would be better described as a Guard Room because 'Guard House' is usually a term for a traverse – a construction built for the protection of the rear of a bastion, including a detached bastion. There is evidence of traverses here, or at least plans for them. Caponier A caponier is a position providing horizontal fire across a ditch or moat. It follows that if there was no ditch then it wasn't a caponier. Furthermore, I have seen no evidence of provision to fire into a ditch at any of the "caponiers" at the heights (or at Cawsand Fort). There was a ditch to the East of no 4 but I have not seen any suitable embrasures low enough to fire into it. I would suggest the "caponier" at No 4 is a bastion within a detached bastion. Fort I have said many times that, in my opinion Fort Picklecombe (1866), was never a true fort as it did not provide for long-term all-round defence for a garrison: it was a battery. On the other hand, the 1848 building was a mock castle and a mock fort so could be described as either - I would describe it as Picklecombe Castle – isn't a mock castle a kind of castle (debatable!)? Although it contained both, I would not describe the 1848 castle as The Officers' Mess any more than as The Lavatory! Turning now to Nos 4 & 5: it seems to me that, although the principle weapons, cannon, were not placed for all-round defence, embrasures for small-arms were: I would prefer the term detached bastions but, as they both provided for garrisons and long-term defence, I would therefore accept that they could not unreasonably be described as forts. I mention this because "Fort No5" and Grenville Fort" seem to me to have more cachet than Redoubts 4 & 5. I forgot to mention that the first (rifled) breach-loading British guns circa 1860 were called 'RB'L but were abandoned because of inadequate seals at the breach; the subsequent circa 1880 design was therefore termed 'BLR' to distinguish it from RBL. I have some interesting illustrations of this successful design with re-usable brass cartridges with a sealing-rim. These were the 6" guns in Armstrong-Elswick disappearing hydro-pneumatic mountings (replacing Moncrief mountings) used at Whitesand Bay Battery. When the brass cartridges and shells were subsequently made in one piece, as 'fixed rounds', they were called quick-firing guns - 'QF'.</p>
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments

<p>Other - resident of Plymouth and visitor</p>	<p>Agree somewhat In Section 2.4 – the designation of the Barracks Block as being used for artists studios doesn't mention Patchwork studios – a community and cultural hub, with regular public events - or the work of the Rame Makers CIC in the revamping and use of the building</p>	<p>Agree somewhat My own experience of Maker is that there is a wealth of wildlife on the site itself – it would be helpful to include any surveys in terms of wildlife on the site itself – as it's proximity to SSIs etc doesn't fully convey the richness of the site itself – and the benefits it brings to those accessing the site.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat The statement does an excellent job of describing the significance of the historical heritage of the site, but really neglects the aesthetic and communal aspects of the site. The site is beautiful in terms of views, access to green space and bio-diversity. It seems scandalous to me that the RCT have only focussed on the archaeological/historical aspects of the site and not conducted surveys etc. No doubt they could liaise with Plymouth University or local wildlife organisations to conduct surveys of the site. The setting is highly accessible for low-income communities and provides opportunities for members of those communities to have cheap holidays and access the views and calm of the site – this is highly significant for many people. I have a friend with Tourettes who struggles to access the outdoors but the campsite has been accommodating, cheap and big enough for him and his family to safely enjoy a holiday in a stunning setting. In terms of the communal aspect – Maker has been a hive of community activity for many years – from the continuing abundant volunteering opportunities, to the arts/music events and studios and communities that are continuing to happen at the site. This of course doesn't include the festival – which brought communities on both sides of the water together, as well as the Random Arms.</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree Not enough space is given over to discussing the use of the Barrack Block as community space. It mentions that artist studios are removing access – when their presence there – brings more artists into the community, encourages wider awareness of Maker to a new generation of artists and their friends, families and peer groups. Patchwork studios is acting as the communal cultural hub and is drawing more people to experience the site through music and creative activities. Again it feels like the main focus of this document is on the historical/archaeological whilst ignoring the cultural significance of the site and the many opportunities that the artistic community that exists there create for community engagement – this can only further increase knowledge and appreciation of the site. It also neglects somewhat the value of the site in terms of bio-diversity and, given it's close proximity to Plymouth, the opportunities for diverse communities to access nature – this has many opportunities for increasing knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the site as well as impacts on well-being and mental health</p>	<p>Agree somewhat Give my previously mentioned concern re the focus of the plan being very focussed on historical attractions of the site rather than the creative and community based attractions, as well as the general setting, the vision should more explicit on supporting the continued efforts of current and new community projects to retain and enhance the communal and aesthetic importance of the site. The vision to make the site self-sustaining as well as retain it's character will only happen with this community fully embedded in the vision. As they will defend the site against unwanted development, work to protect its natural and historical assets and bring new and diverse visitors and communities to the site.</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat Policy 5 states that priority should be focussed on repair and reuse of buildings on site. This is an important policy. However, Policies 4 & 7 offer opportunities to circumvent this policy by potentially allowing for the building of new buildings on the site, which should not be allowed given the need to protect and update the current buildings on site. As has been stated new builds can only detract from the significance of the site, therefore Policy 5 should be all that is needed in terms of the priorities going forward. This could be reviewed in the next CMP if sustainability has been achieved There is no policy focussed on the supporting current and new creative and community assets of the site and this needs rectifying, given the importance of these assets to the past and future of the site</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree It's great to see that survey and focus on environment is part of the management plan going forward. In terms of attracting funding for arts council, lottery etc and in increasing diversity and engagement the RCT will need to work closely with the artists, social enterprises and community interest companies already on site and working to come in soon. They should be part of any working committee going forward as well as having genuine representation on the trust board</p>	<p>Maker is a very special place – part of what makes is special is its natural setting and the artistic community that has lived and worked there for many a year. Without there input the site would already have lost much of its character and they will work to restore and retain the sites unique natural and historical assets as well as continuing to bring in diverse visitors and sources of funding. The management plan needs to have this group of stakeholders embedded in any strategy going forward and work with them to realise their vision for the future</p>
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<p>Interested resident/Tenant</p>	<p>Agree somewhat No mention of Redoubt 6 (this is not part of EP or RCT land, but is part of the place) Early 20th century building (4a Map 8), lacking information. I've been told a telephone exchange? No mention of protected orchids, bats, adders. Two colonies of blue butterflies have already been lost through loss of habitat. There is evidence of the well behind the Canteen. The large capstone with carved inscriptions made by the military in late 18th century was used as a fireplace in the last 10 years, and split. It was then damaged further by a tractor. It is now difficult to locate because of the growth of vegetation. There is no effective sewage system on the site – the current system fails badly EA standards. There appear to be plans to install one the meets EA regs on the glaxis of redoubt 2. My concern is that the plant machinery that has been brought in could destroy or damage buried archaeological artifacts/structures. I know EP did offer to fund connection of the system onto the mains. I'm not sure why this isn't being pursued?</p>	<p>Agree somewhat In part, specifically the military history is excellent and detailed. Ancient history is also good. Recent history has not been given enough room and in places is inaccurate. For example, Maker Junction hasn't been known by this name for 10 years. The huts may have been used in the past providing school children with 'evacuation experiences' but this hasn't happened in last 30 plus years. Much has occurred at Maker that is unrecorded. This activity has been educational, the arts/crafts and enjoyed as a community recreational resource. These activities are perhaps not seen as significant to Historic England, but are very significant to others, and this phase of life at Maker is what is keeping the place, its history and environment appreciated and alive. The well in land parcel L needs to be listed and needs attention urgently.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat I agree with the four strands of the cultural heritage value but they are not dealt with evenly – they are not given equal importance. The emphasis is on historic value where previous research has been carried out. I would be very happy to provide information about cultural, community and environmental recent history of Maker. Not only have I direct experience having been born and bred in Millbrook, but I have also lived at Maker for 20 years. I know personally many people who have been involved in Maker in many different ways. It is their stories that I feel are missing. Maker Memories pulls on some but not all of this – and it is the rich diversity of experience that I think is needed to build on and protect this historic site.</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree There is no mention of Mount Edgecumbe although their interest was voiced at the public meeting. As far as I know, they lease all of the land to RCT on a long lease apart from the Barrack Block. RCT also lease on a short lease land from EP. Therefore Historic England's priorities (outside of the Barrack Block) need to be met by EP and Mount Edgecumbe. This should be reflected in these chapters. Site clearance: I agree it is needed but in recent times the RCT have inadvertently carried out some aspects of this in a way that has been damaging to historic monuments, the environment and volunteers (eg: removal of asbestos without due regard to health and safety). Examples include the removal of ivy from redoubt 5, the dumping of historic water downpipes, removal of a mature ash tree. More consultation with relevant experts needs to happen prior to any actions of this sort taking place in future. For example, before any restoration of the redoubts/barracks takes place, it should be noted that various species are roosting there and environmental expertise on their protection sought</p>	<p>Neither agree/disagree The vision is good, but it is whether it can be and how it will be achieved that is important. It is very idealistic and it will depend on whether the working party can juggle the 18 policy areas in a way that enables progress and meets the needs of businesses, tenants, community users and volunteers on the site.</p>	<p>Agree somewhat I agree with the policies but they are all very material. They are mainly about bricks and mortar – only policies 15, 17 and 18 mention people.</p>	<p>Disagree somewhat While I agree with most of the priorities (exceptions below), none should be carried out without consultation with those living/working on the site, volunteers and local communities. A recent example of when no consultation took place is when the Royal Marines were permitted to carry 'live firing exercises'. These events were meant happen at night. However, they happened during the day, with no notice given and while the public had full access to the site. Since then live shells, as well as empty ones, continue to be discovered. This example is given to illustrate why it is important for full consultation prior to any action by the working party. 7 Balance with ecological issues, eg: bat survey need to be considered, sky lark decline because of number of campers 9 Nissen huts and water tank should also be included 10 Bit vague, for whom? 12 optimum number of visitors/campers to protect the site from over use and use of water, sewage, electric. HIGH PRIORITY 16 Don't know what this includes – it would be of benefit to explain more</p>	<p>I feel you've done a very good job and managed the meeting very well. I would be very happy to share what I know about the site, and happy to meet with you informally and show you features of the site that aren't recorded in the research. In taking forward the repair work, suitably qualified and experienced local trades people should be considered.</p>
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RCT/Interested resident	There is no information whatsoever in this chapter, describing what the site is now and how it functions, which is undoubtedly necessary in 'understanding the place': A popular restaurant Local artist's studios Numerous CICs that help the local community thrive! The history of Maker Festival The history of The Energy Rooms and Random Arms Pub, which helped pave the way for the whole success of Maker as it is. The list could go on.	Again, absolutely no mention of its use as a ground for a highly successful and popular festival site for many years, that brought a wealth of interest to the site. None whatsoever is mentioned of the past 20 years, struggling to keep the site in trust owner, protecting it from damaging development, not only to the historical site but to the community that has thrived because of what they have made of this site. Making use of what is there, and improving upon it, with little to no funds and no ulterior motive.	Thankfully, at last a mention of what we have previously stated is our issue with what has been read so far. A small piece on Maker, Music and the Arts which does not by any means express the scale of the importance of those implements.	Secton 8 mentions nothing about n the current use of the barrack block which includes a public space at Patchwork Studios for young people to engage in musical creativity at regular music clubs. As well is open for use for numerous other clubs mostly focused on young people. Something, that Cornwall and the rest of the country is crying out for under current council budgets!	The vision should include a comprehensive plan to continue and expand the support of the community that should benefit most from this place, alongside the preservation of its historical significance. This vision should include all those, already participating, social enterprises that attract diversity to this local beloved site.	Which policies do you feel are most important and why? 4 & 7 should be removed and are detrimental to the future of Maker heights. No new permanent structure should ever be allowed to be built on this historical site. That will just lead inevitably to more and more construction and leeway and my children will not have the benefits of what Maker has brought me, growing up and now as an adult as a place to be creative and learn and make friends. Any work to existing buildings should only be allowed if it is in the benefit of the heritage and community. For example, renovating buildings for private use, should only be allowed if it will create jobs for example. At Are there any policies you feel should be added? Yes, it should be of utmost importance that there is a policy in place to protect the spaces already established which provide jobs, in the canteen for instance and the running of the campsite , give space for the community to learn, create and thrive, such as Awenek studios and Patchwork.	Maintenances of the buildings that are in a state of disrepair due to neglect from the new owners is priority. Are there any other recommendations that you would like to see? I would like to see that the site's significance in sustaining a healthy community is adopted as a necessity and should never be overlooked in any future plans. Therefore those who already stand with high regard as tenants and licensees of the site should be offered representation within the work party.	I think all has been said above, just know that preserving what we already have at Maker, is not just its historical buildings and ancient history, that of course is a given and I agree that it matters immensely but the present social aspect of what Maker provides to the Rame Peninsula and beyond is just as, if not more important! This area can not afford to lose it and so many people of all ages have worked tirelessly to make the Maker community what it is today. A diverse, creative, passionate family. That welcomes all with open arms, so long as they don't try to take away from what had already been established. It has taken more than 30 years to get ot to where it is today and I can truly say, I would not be so privileged as I am had it not been for what Maker has offered over the years. Now is an extremely important time to invest in local enterprises and we are lucky enough to have a place that is perfect for doing so. This can only benefit the heritage aspect too and hope that those with interest in that, can see how so.
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	Agree somewhat The content is heavily biased toward the historical and environmental significance of the place. While these things are important, there are/were a number of buildings and spaces at Maker that have been and are being used by the community... this is not really mentioned as part of Understanding the Place. Place is not just about the physical space – it's important to consider what that space is being used for...	Disagree somewhat There is no mention of community uses from 1980 to present. The Barracks Block and outbuildings were used and studios and community venues (Random Arms and Energy Room) and the Maker festival attracted people to the area from all over this country and many other countries. As a resident of the area, I would spent sometimes 2 or 3 evenings a week at Maker, and more during the summer. The campsite attracted people from all over the world and these people would visit these spaces during the stay at Maker. Its	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree somewhat There is no mention of the use of public spaces in the Barrack Block, such as Patchwork Studios... In Chapter 8 there is no mention of the value of future community events and activities - such activities would attract people to the site, and would provide revenue that could contribute to its upkeep.	Disagree somewhat The vision should reflect the expansion of community use...	Disagree strongly There are no real requirements for new buildings – New buildings are contrary to the conservation and historical objectives. Instead additional policies to protect what is already there, and to promote community access should be put in place.	As above in previous sections..	Priority should be to ensure that community and tenant opinions and values are taken into account when devising a development strategy for the site, and that any working groups set up to implement changes on the site should include representative from these groups. The history and environmental aspects of the site are an important national asset, but without access for the community the value of these features will never be recognise or appreciated. There were more visitors to this site in the times of the Maker Festival and when the random arms and Energy Room was open, than at any other time. Those visitors were able to appreciate the history and natural beauty of the area and spread the word so others would come after them. There is certainly no place for the development of new buildings which would be to the detriment of the natural environment of the site and would be contrary to the main objective of preserving Maker as a place of natural beauty and historical and community significance.

		reputation as a creative hub grew through these channels. Continuation of these uses is important for the future of the site.						
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Business/RCT/Interested resident	Blank	Disagree somewhat There is no mention of any community site uses from 1980-present day in this section (A 40 year period of significant community engagement. A detailed description is requested. Especially in the last 20 years, our thriving arts, music, youth, and social community can owe a substantial part of its identity to Maker Heights. Between the Maker Sunshine Festival, the Random Arms and Energy Room (and the diverse amount of events they hosted for the local community), the Parade ground where so many weddings have take place, The campsite, the current social enterprises that exist in the Barracks Block (Patchwork Studios/Lounge, Wilder Me, and our much anticipated community Gallery and event space- Garrison Gallery), The current enterprises in the Nissen Huts (The Canteen, Awenek Studios) – all things that aim to bring education, unity, culture, and a sense of community spirit back to the local area – bear a great deal of importance to the Rame Peninsula. Please make it a priority to highlight these assets to preserve their	Disagree strongly That the ‘communal value’ has been demoted to “moderate” rather than the original presumed assessment of “outstanding”. It’s crucially important that it is acknowledged just how outstanding the communal and cultural value of Maker Heights has been and continues to be for this community. For hundreds of people, this place has given them a sense of purpose, passion, and belonging that without it would see an area of the country nearly void of young people, artists, musicians, and other creatives- many of whom have gone on to successful careers in their respective industries BECAUSE of what Maker Heights has afforded them. Without this, we are a community that has lost its heart, and I can think of nothing more outstandingly significant than that. Additionally, under ‘Communal Values’ there is no mention of any of the specific current community uses of the site. Overwhelming evidence exists to demonstrate the significance mentioned above, and I would ask that further exploration be granted to compiling all that information before submitting the final draft of the CMP. Whether through Maker Memories or further community consultation – there are many people willing to share their knowledge to help fill in the gaps of the robust and colourful history of Maker Heights in recent and present day.	Disagree somewhat Pretaining to section 6.10.2 – intellectual access I would request a rewording, rather than the negative statement of “much of the building is not accessible to the general public as part of the visitor experience.” I would love to see it play up the areas where it absolutely aims at enhancing the visitor experience. Maybe something like: “While much of the building plays host to a number of private studios, the diverse array of creative tenants regularly open their spaces to the public. Along with a large visitors centre open to the public throughout camping season, two of the most accessible rooms have been leased for social enterprises aimed specifically at community engagement – Patchwork Studios, a multi-purpose entertainment space, and Garrison Gallery, an up and coming community art gallery and social hub.” I would love to see more inclusive language that pays tribute to the wonderfully vibrant and positive things already in place to serve the public.	Agree somewhat The vision should reflect the continuation, expansion, and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site.	Disagree somewhat Disagree with Policies 4 & 7 there is no requirement for new buildings. Please create an additional policy to protect spaces which promote community access, without which the site would already have been lost.	Blank	To help ensure that the site’s outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the site should be offered a seat at the table within the working party. This ensures that our shared vision is being considered from all relevant angles, gives the community a much needed voice, and builds a relationship of continued trust and transparency throughout the planning process beyond this initial stage. We also wanted to take a quick second to say thank you for all the effort that has so far been put into creating a well rounded and thoughtful Conservation Management Plan. There’s a lot of good material in there and we hope that our comments can only help to further round out the future vision of the site.

		integrity when moving forward with the Master Plan.						
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	Agree somewhat	Disagree strongly Maker Junction closed over 6 years ago. The history over the last 20 years is almost completely missing. The history of the last 100 years has been overlooked. These are the histories that helped retain the public ownership of the buildings which have given the opportunity for this report to be written in the first place. Their significance should be raised in order to recognise that fact rather than being redacted.	Disagree strongly The report hugely underplays the significance of the communal usage of the site, both as a children's camp and the more recent tenure of the RCT. Without these periods, there would be nothing left to comment on. It would be private and out of reach.	Agree somewhat There is no mention of the potential disturbance to the archaeology from the installation of a ground source heat pump and associated pipework.	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat Policy 5 appears to be the most important, repairing and utilising what is already there. A further policy should be added referencing the importance of retaining and enhancing communal values at the site.	Agree somewhat No 5 recommendation should be prioritised, repairing and protecting the current buildings immediately. A recommendation to protect and further enhance the public accessibility of the site should be included.	The communal values of the site have been hugely underestimated. There is no reference to the Rame Peninsula Neighbourhood Plan. There should be cross referencing.

Parish/Town Councillor/Interested resident	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat The Archives section has no mention of the Maker Memories project, a nationally acclaimed project which collected the history of Maker from the 1930s to the present time. The information collected is officially part of Plymouth museum archives and therefore should be mentioned, acknowledged by the RCT and added on the list of archives of Maker Heights. "Today, the Maker Junction uses the reconstructed huts to provided learning experiences for school children such as stayover 'evacuation experiences' in the Nissen hut dormitories and " - the above is an untrue statement = Maker Junction has stopped operating years ago. The Nissen huts now have varied uses (The Canteen, Awenek Community art space, campsite facilities)	Agree somewhat I believe that the significance of communal value should pay closer attention to the last 20 years and the vibrant presence of music and arts on site, the significance of Maker's very own grass roots venue – The Random arms and it;s meaning to the community with theatre, music, music education, nationally acclaimed acts, place of belonging for many.	Agree somewhat People must be seen as assets too, not just the monuments. Opportunities have been identified to raise membership and therefore strengthen RCT position at Maker. No further development needed or wanted.	Agree strongly Recognizing the efforts of those contributing to Maker's values of significant importance is vital. Recognizing, valuing and building on those blocks of success and vision.	Agree somewhat Maker's creative community should be involved in decision making and shaping the future of Maker Heights from communal value point of view as well as the future use of the buildings and should be treated as partners not just tenants. Temporary structures are needed in order to accomplish certain aspects of the vision.	Blank	Blank
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Other - member of the creative and cultural community	Blank	There is no mention of any community site uses from 1980 to present day, a 40 year period of significant community development and engagement. A detailed description is required.	Under 'Communal Values' there is no mention of any of the site's specific community uses. Overwhelming evidence exists to demonstrate that Maker Heights has an outstanding communal value.	Under 'Uses of the Barrack Block' there is no mention of public spaces such as Patchwork Studios. In Chapter 8, there is no mention of the social, cultural and communal value of future creative events and activities. This includes attracting new projects such as the soon-to-open Garrison Gallery.	The vision should reflect the continuation, expansion and support of community projects and inclusive social enterprises which attract diverse visitors to the site.	Disagree with Policy 4 & 7; there is no requirement for new buildings. Create an additional policy to protect spaces which promote community access, without whom the site would already have been lost.	blank	To help ensure that the site's outstanding communal values are respected and represented moving forwards, the tenants/licensees of the site should be offered a seat within the work party. As a member of the creative and cultural community who has seen the value brought to students, young people, culture creators and the arts in the region by activities and events held at Maker, I would like to add my voice in support of the following points arising from the draft consultation document
Interested resident	Disagree strongly There has been little mention of the important community value this site has had for the last 40 years to many local families and bands. The venue even put on a free wake for a local lad called Olly Giles from millbrook after his sudden death in Canada. Such is the places use as a community asset. This seemed to have been written out of its history let alone the community aspect of the festivals, bar and campsite.	Disagree strongly There has been little mention of the important community value this site has had for the last 40 years to many local families and bands. The venue even put on a free wake for a local lad called Olly Giles from millbrook after his sudden death in Canada. Such is the places use as a community asset. This seemed to have been written out of its history let alone the community aspect of the	Disagree strongly Maker heights was a vital community asset. This has not been mentioned at all. Ive been to everything from live music events to a funeral reception there and I feel that its loss will leave a huge hole in the wider community all in the name of profit for some corrupt individuals who should never have been allowed to buy the asset from the charity in the first place. The fact that this has not even been mentioned reeks of corruption.	Blank	Disagree strongly This seems almost criminal that a community asset owned by a trust for the good of local people has been transferred without proper consultation to a private entity to make profit.	Disagree strongly I believe the plan has failed to take into account the community value for maker heights and its local legacy. It will be a huge irreplaceable loss to the local community and must be stopped. The current and previous tenants should have a say in its future, and it shouldn't be closed off to the public.	Blank	The current tenants should have a place on planning committee.

		festivals, bar and campsite.						
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	Blank	blank	Blank	blank	blank	There should be a policy that states that there should be regular input from the local community/working group.	blank	Include in the master plan - that more work needs to be done with the creative side/musicians/artists etc. Thank you for a professional/open presentation and for handling some emotive/difficult questions so well. We are lucky that Mare is of significant military value as this should enable the other more creative things that our community loves to happen.
RCT	Agree strongly	Agree strongly	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat There is an inevitable contradiction here - fences are not wanted for their visual and environmental impact but access pathways are suggested - same impact. Nissan huts have been on the site since mid C20th so are part of the history. The Canteen is a successful, private, local business which brings a lot of visitors to Maker and is not unsympathetic to the environment - visual impact (car parking, signage etc) is minimal.	Agree strongly I agree with the vision but 5 years is a very short time for this massive undertaking to be achieved.	Agree strongly	Agree strongly	The 5 year vision in the summary encapsulates the CMP and takes account of the history, archaeology and uses and users of the site. It will be a difficult process to manage the expectations of some of the end users. Their understanding of the CMP will need to be encouraged.
RCT/Interested resident	Agree strongly	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat I think there is a factual error. 5.2.5 Assessment of Overall Significance 2nd paragraph '...last 1/4 of 18th century until the mid-20th century.' In my view this should read '...last 1/4 of 18th century until the LATE 20th century' Due to the ROC cold war bunker that is constructed in Redoubt one and was in use up to the last decade of the 20th century.	Agree somewhat 6.1.2 paragraph 3 'unauthorised occupancy in Redoubt 4 has been an issue but the RCT have regained OWNERSHIP...' 'ownership' should be replaced with possession as the ownership has not been in question. Redoubt 4 is owned by M.E.E. and leased to/by the RCT. 6.1.4 last sentence. How? barbed wire? preferably not! Probably best to remove this sentence. 'Any new boundaries could reflect the military nature of the site.' 6.2 Next to last paragraph - should read 'renewable energy' not 'renewal energy' 6.3 Third paragraph - 'the late 20th century Nissen Huts' are actually mid 20th century Nissen Huts relocated to this site of previous similar age Nissen Huts. 6.6 Last sentence 'involved' should read 'involve' 7.8.2 Site Log Second Paragraph 'ask C.C.' - who in Council? 7.9 2nd sentence - 'The site is has attracted...' the is should be removed. 7.9.3 The site previously had windmills so could wind turbines	Agree strongly It is very optimistic to achieve in 5 years but a good aim.	Agree somewhat The Working Party should encourage representation from ME Estate as they own a lot of the land and also all the surrounding land. Typing errors: Policy 10. Reason - 'and consequently, and consequently all works...' repeat of consequently Policy 12. 1st sentence 'comply with the by the Equality Act 2010' need to remove 'by the'	Agree strongly Recommendation 2 is most important. Without this the building will continue to deteriorate and the site go downhill. 3 is also important to keep costs down in future. I would like to see a recommendation that all future efforts and works maintain public access to the site and buildings 11.2 Land parcels - Land parcel L Ecological zone - woodland edges. In my view this description better fits land parcel I.	I feel that the historical layering of this site is of very great importance, especially the military layering. I also feel that the public access that has been achieved by the RCT should never be put in jeopardy and public access to this unique site should always be of the highest priority.

				be considered as part of this policy				
About you	Understanding the Place	History and Phasing	Statement of Significance	Issues and Opportunities	Vision	Policies	Recommendations	Other comments
Interested resident	Agree somewhat The site is rich in wildlife. I really hope the surveys will reflect the richness and diversity of the flora and fauna and also include the migratory aspect in particular with the bird life.	Disagree somewhat I find it odd that there is no mention of community site uses from 1980 to this moment in time... why has this happened?	Disagree somewhat There is no mention of community values, and no mention of any specific uses of the site. This site has an absolutely outstanding community value.	blank	blank	Disagree somewhat I disagree with Policy 4 and 7! There is no need to new buildings! There is a need to protect spaces which promote community access - after all without these, the site would have been lost.	Neither agree/disagree	Yes I do!! I think there are many local people who should be having a say regarding this consultation. The forms are lengthy, garrulous and with unnecessarily complicated! Most importantly, we must ensure that the sites out standing community values are respected and properly represented. Community value 'moderate' - I DON'T THINK SO.
RCT	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat Whilst the bulk of this chapter is accurate I do feel that the section around 20th Century History is somewhat lacking. It is indeed true that Maker Camp was established during the 1920s with the support of Lady Astor and that it was a school holiday camp for thousands of children (mainly from Plymouth) through to 1987 when closed. Maker Junction did indeed at one point continue education sessions, although hasn't for a number of years. Education is currently carried out through a number of tenants in the Barrack Block, including providing local young people with access to high quality music and arts. The section fails	Agree somewhat	Agree somewhat There is a opportunity to further develop the partnership with Plymouth's new cultural centre, The Box. Whilst this has been done on a small scale through the Maker Memories project it could become more formal and widespread with The Box taking a Hub and Spoke approach to cultural offers. The Box is expected to attract 250,000 visitors in its first year and Maker Memories project will be on display in The Box when it first opens. Encouraging visitors to The Box to go out and explore the Edgcumbe Estate and in turn Maker Heights is a natural way forward. (The Mount Edgcumbe Country Park is jointly managed by PCC so it already has a stake). This also draws on the thousands of Plymothians who already have a stake in Maker having visited as school children during the second half of the 20th Century or in more recent years to the festivals or music sessions that have taken place. To encourage the continued use	Agree somewhat I fully support the vision, however it is unclear as to how the current owners of the site will work together to achieve this vision	Agree somewhat Whilst I feel that the policies are appropriate I have some concerns over the breadth of interests and knowledge that is reflected in the WP. There is a danger that one particular aspect will be favoured if there is not a diverse range of people, skills, knowledge and interests reflected in the WP	Agree somewhat	blank

	<p>to mention the use of the site for a music festival for over a decade, (from 1999) bringing thousands of new visitors to the site and developing new connections with the creative community. This is a significant part of the history of the site. The section also fails to acknowledge the most recent history of the site which has continued to build strong connections with both the local community and those further afield through music and arts. I feel that the section does a disservice to Maker as a whole by not acknowledging and embracing all of the sites history as it is only by doing this that you can begin to understand its cultural significance.</p>		<p>of the site by people from Plymouth and beyond the offer has to be attractive.</p>				
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