

Duckpool

Cornish Ports and Harbours



*Assessing heritage significance, threats,
protection and opportunities*



Historic England



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Cover illustration: *Duckpool in February 2014.*

1 Introduction

Within a broader 'Cornish Ports and Harbours' project examining the heritage significance, protection and implications from forces for change affecting Cornwall's ports and harbours, Duckpool has been chosen for detailed study as a good example of a beach that has been used for various maritime activities throughout time. Discussion of the approach and working methods applied during the execution of the project can be found in the overall Project Report.

Duckpool is located in the parish of Morwenstow on the exposed Atlantic coast of north Cornwall which is characterised by its high vertical or steeply sloping cliffs (Fig 1). It is a small cove with a shingly, pebbly beach at the mouth of the Coombe Valley (centred at NGR SS 2010 11634) and exposed to the prevailing westerly winds from the Atlantic which drive wind and rain over the beach and funnel them up through the valley.

An archaeological excavation in 1992 showed that the beach-head was used as an industrial site, and possibly as a harbour, from Roman times to the medieval period (Ratcliffe 1995). It did not develop into a permanent harbour in later periods, although the beach may have continued to be used as landing place.

The early decades of the 19th century saw interest in the beach as a good source of sea sand for dressing fields to neutralise acid soils. Duckpool Cottage was built at this time.

During World War Two, anti-invasion defences were installed on the beach to protect the nearby anti-aircraft training camp at RAF Cleave. The site has been owned by the National Trust since the 1960s and its main use now is for leisure activities.

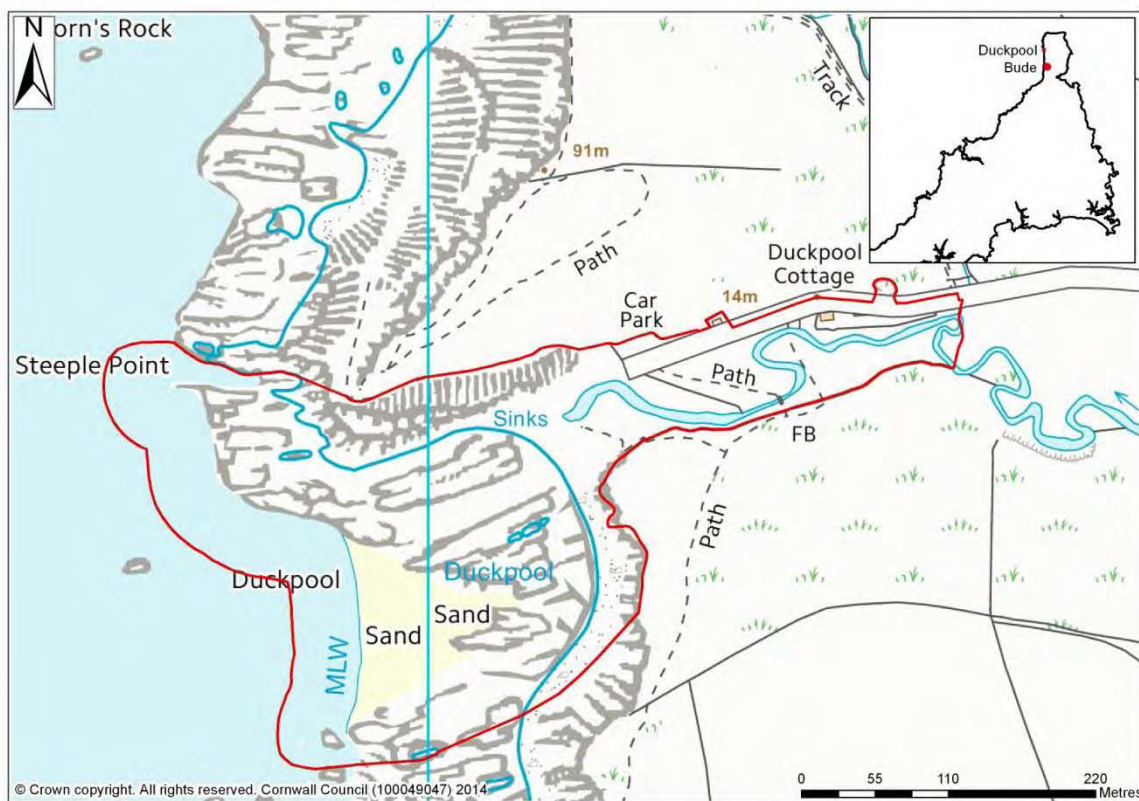


Fig 1 Location map. The red line denotes the study area.



Fig 2 Detail from the c 1841 Tithe Map for the parish of Morwenstow.

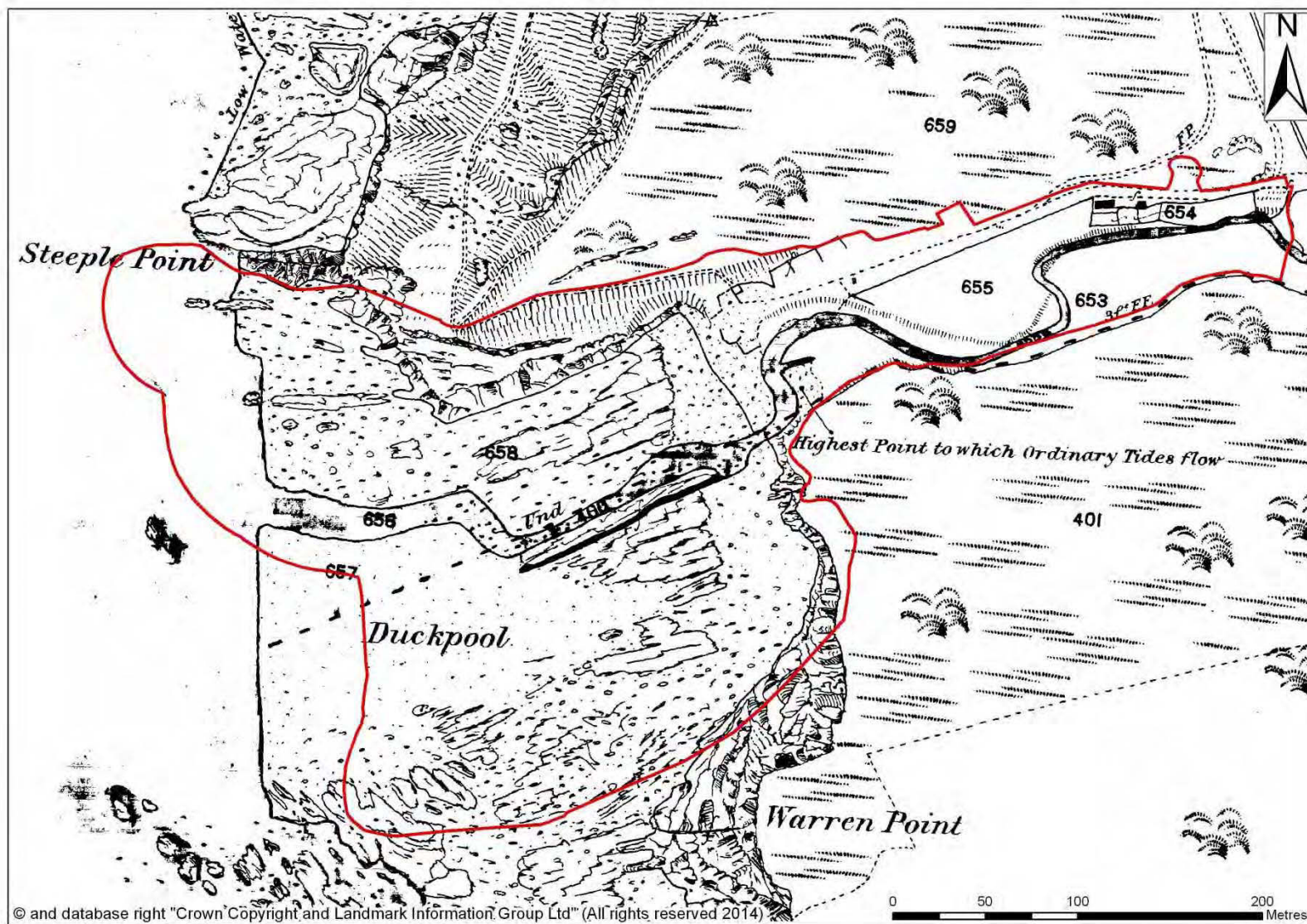


Fig 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1880.

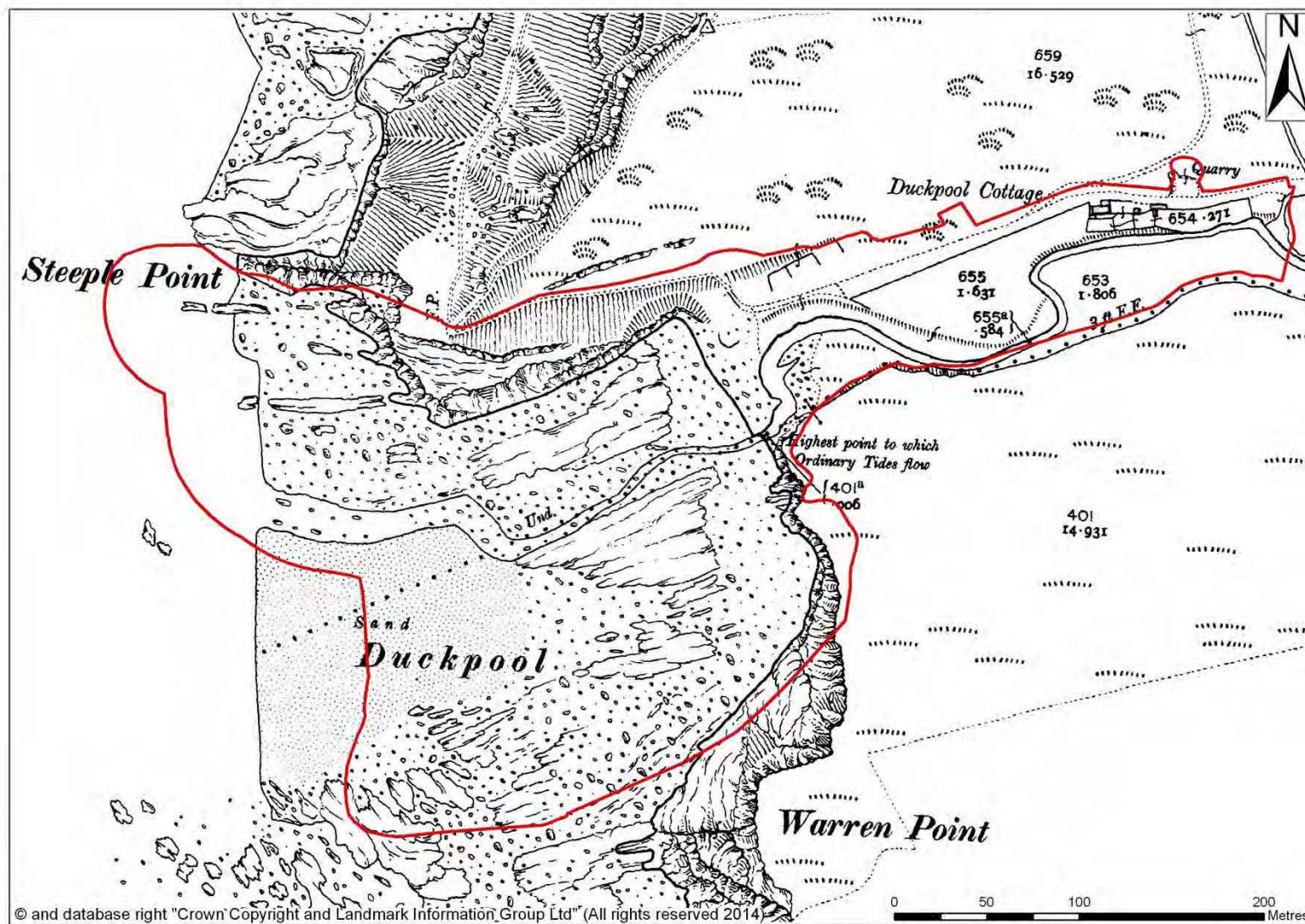


Fig 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c 1907.

2 Outline history

2.1 An industrial site and harbour

During the summer of 1984 Richard Heard recorded a bank of clay and silt exposed at the top of the beach together with a patch of rock burnt red and patches of charcoal. There were also layers of limpet and whelk shells and two lines of stones forming a V-shaped trench. David Thackray of the National Trust also reported that much slag had been found here (Ratcliffe 1995).

The threat to the site posed by coastal erosion and use of the area as car park led to an excavation by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) in 1992 which identified a series of broadly contemporary hearths, a flue and layers containing industrial and domestic debris. During the later Romano-British period (3rd to mid 4th centuries BC) the site appears to have been a specialist settlement involved in secondary metal working, including the casting of lead, pewter and possibly copper alloy objects. In addition the much more unusual process of extracting dye — known as Tyrian purple — from dog whelks took place here (Ratcliffe 1995).

Duckpool may also have had a more general function as a small harbour serving its immediate hinterland and there may have been other industries or processes associated with this role as well as metal working and dye extraction (Ratcliffe 1995).

Radiocarbon dates and artefactual evidence indicate that the beach-head continued to be used as an industrial site between the 7th and 12th centuries AD, although metal working had ceased and the nature of activities taking place is unknown. It has also been suggested that Duckpool may have functioned as a harbour for the prosperous early medieval manor of Kilkhampton (Ratcliffe 1995).



Fig 5 A possible hearth on the beach at Duckpool revealed by storms in January 2014.

2.2 A 19th century sanding place

Duckpool does not appear to have developed as permanent harbour in later periods, although the beach may have continued to be used as landing place. The place-name is first recorded in the 16th century as *Duck Poole* (Norden 1728) and is an English coastal name whose meaning is self-explanatory as wild ducks are still seen in the pool behind the shingle bank at the top of the beach.

The 1880 OS map (Fig 3) shows a series of walled bays and a small square enclosure in the area that is now occupied by the western half of the car park (sites 7 and 8). Documentary accounts suggest these could be 19th century rifle butts although they may relate to the stone quarries still visible in the cliffs on the south side of the cove and to the use of Duckpool as a source of sea sand for dressing fields. The stone and sand could have been stored in the bays before being transported inland by horse and cart (Ratcliffe 1995, 85).

Duckpool Cottage is thought to have been built in the 1840s to house a dealer in sea sand, although it is not shown on the c 1841 Tithe map (Fig 2).

2.3 World War Two anti-invasion defences

The beach might seem to be a hazardous place for the German army to effect a landing, but it was very close to RAF Cleave, a nationally-important World War Two RAF/Royal Artillery anti-aircraft training camp, situated on the cliff top only a few hundred yards to the north.

Anti-invasion defences on the beach comprised three lines of Dragon's Teeth concrete anti-tank cubes (site 9). Originally deployed in a 'V' formation 86m long across the beach-head they have since been scattered over the by years by heavy seas. The beach was also defended by a pill box, visible on the 1946 aerial photograph (Fig 6) but now lost (site 5) (Defence of Britain Project 1998: AH 132).

2.4 Modern use

Since the mid-20th century Duckpool has become increasingly popular amongst local people and holidaymakers because of its beach, cliffs and dramatic seascape. During the summer months, in particular, it attracts a considerable number of visitors. The beach is beautiful, but not suitable for swimming, as the currents are extremely dangerous and no lifeguard cover is provided.

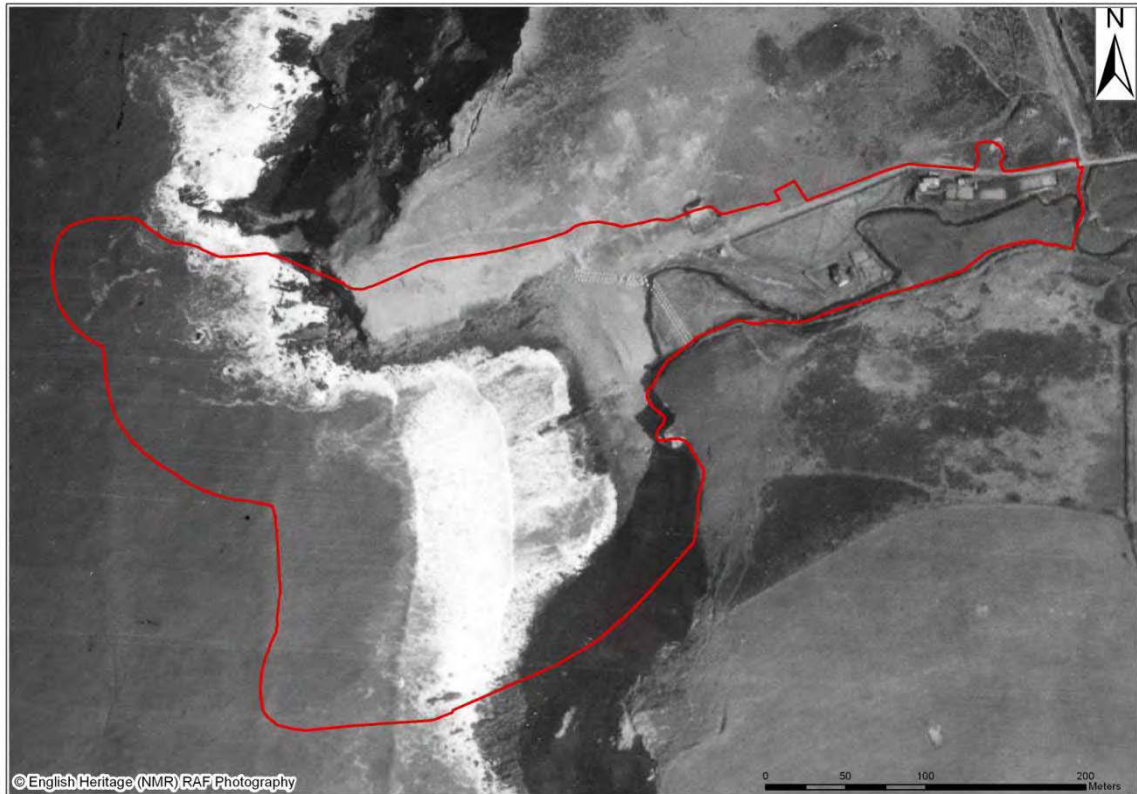


Fig 6 RAF aerial photograph (1946: Ref No D12 5328 19 April 1946).

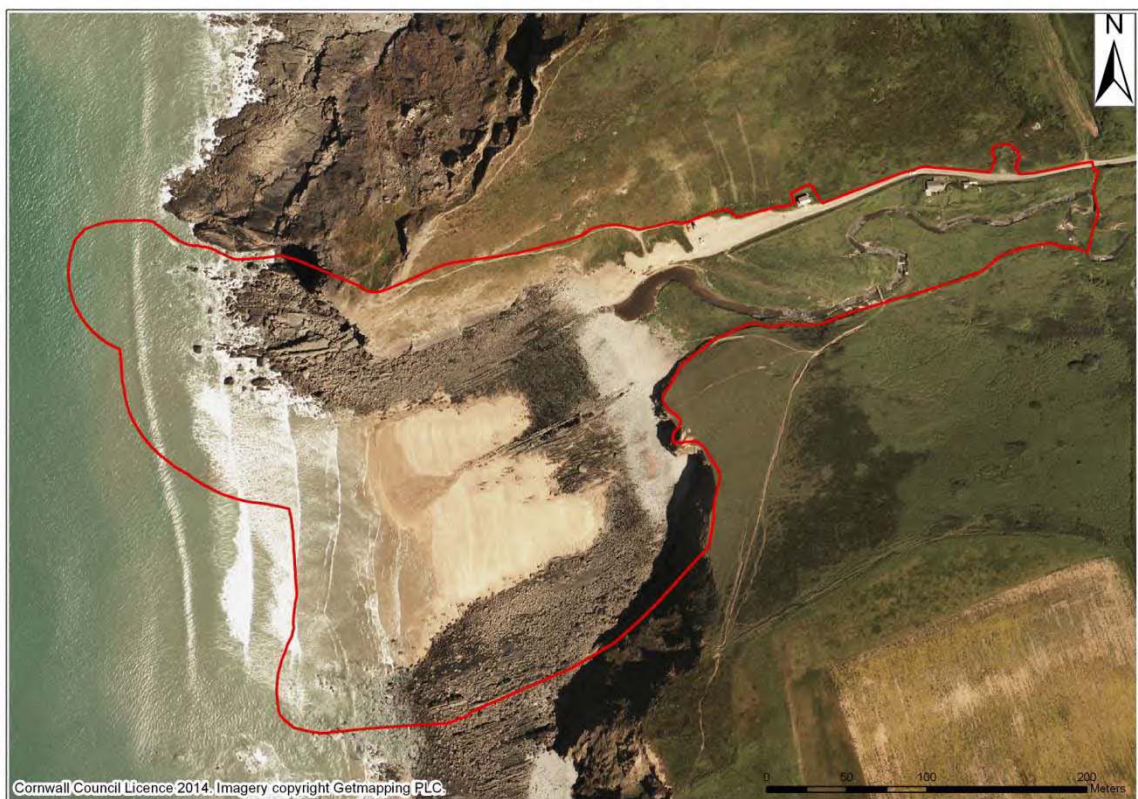


Fig 7 Aerial photograph (Cornwall Council 2005).

3 Description

Duckpool is located in the extreme north-east of Cornwall (NGR SS 2010 11634) close to the border with Devon. The coast here is characterised by high vertical or steeply sloping cliffs which form the seaward edge of a plateau dissected by numerous steeply incised valleys that cut their way to the coast, running at right angles to it. The landscape is exposed, windswept and largely treeless except in the valleys which support a mixed woodland and willow scrub.

Duckpool is the name of small cove at the mouth of the Coombe Valley which is steep-sided with a good-sized stream meandering along its flat bottom, running through the shingle bank that forms the top of Duckpool Beach and flowing across the sand to the sea. The upper part of the valley has wooded sides in contrast to the Duckpool end where the valley sides are covered in unimproved or partially improved grassland, bracken and scrub. Duckpool is not a sheltered location, being exposed to the prevailing westerly winds which drive any bad weather in over the beach and up the valley.

The National Trust maintains a car park at the top of the beach for the use of visitors to the beach and adjacent cliffs. The car park is metalled with gravel and small stones. The only extant buildings are Duckpool Cottage and the National Trust toilet block.

3.1 Gazetteer

No.	Site type	MCO	NGR (SS)	Period	Description	Designation and Grade
1	DUCKPOOL COTTAGE	-	20299 11709	EARLY MODERN	Mid 19 th century cottage (with garage & gardens). Not shown on TM	None
2	QUARRY	39476	20342 11723	EARLY MODERN	Quarry (probably for cottage) first shown on 1908 OS map	None
3	SITE OF BUILDING	-	20251 11653	MODERN	Roofed building shown on 1946 AP with defensive bund to the W & gardens to E. Date of removal unknown	None
4	PUBLIC TOILETS	-	20217 11699	MODERN	Modern toilets (unknown date of construction)	None
5	SITE OF PILLBOX	39463	20174 11660	MODERN	WWII pillbox shown on 1946 AP. Date of removal unknown	None
6	SITE OF BUILDING	39465	20151 11685	MODERN	Square roofed building shown on 1946 AP with enclosed area to S. Function perhaps related to Rifle butts. Date of removal unknown	None
7	SITE OF STORE OR RIFLE BUTTS	39464	20144 11682 20083 11655	EARLY MODERN	Five short features shown on OS maps & 1946 AP. Possibly related to sand export. Not extant	None
8	SITE OF STORE OR RIFLE BUTTS	-	20100 11661	EARLY MODERN	Small square feature – possibly remnants of a building related	None

No.	Site type	MCO	NGR (SS)	Period	Description	Designation and Grade
					to Sand export. Not extant	
9	ANTI INVASION DEFENSES	39462	20156 11608 20121 11618 20067 11644	MODERN	Dragon's Teeth anti-tank concrete blocks on three lines, in a 'V' line across the beach-head, 86m in length. WWII, DoB survey Ref. AH132. Now scattered by storms across the beach	None
10	ROMANO-BRITISH PROCESSING SITE	23053	20088 11644	ROMANO-BRITISH	Excavation in 1992 revealed three industrial hearths and a flue at the approach to Duckpool beach. In 2014, a further hearth site was revealed by storms	None
11	BEACH	-	22008 11610	-	Duckpool Beach. Landing place, site of sand extraction & WWII anti-tank obstacles	None

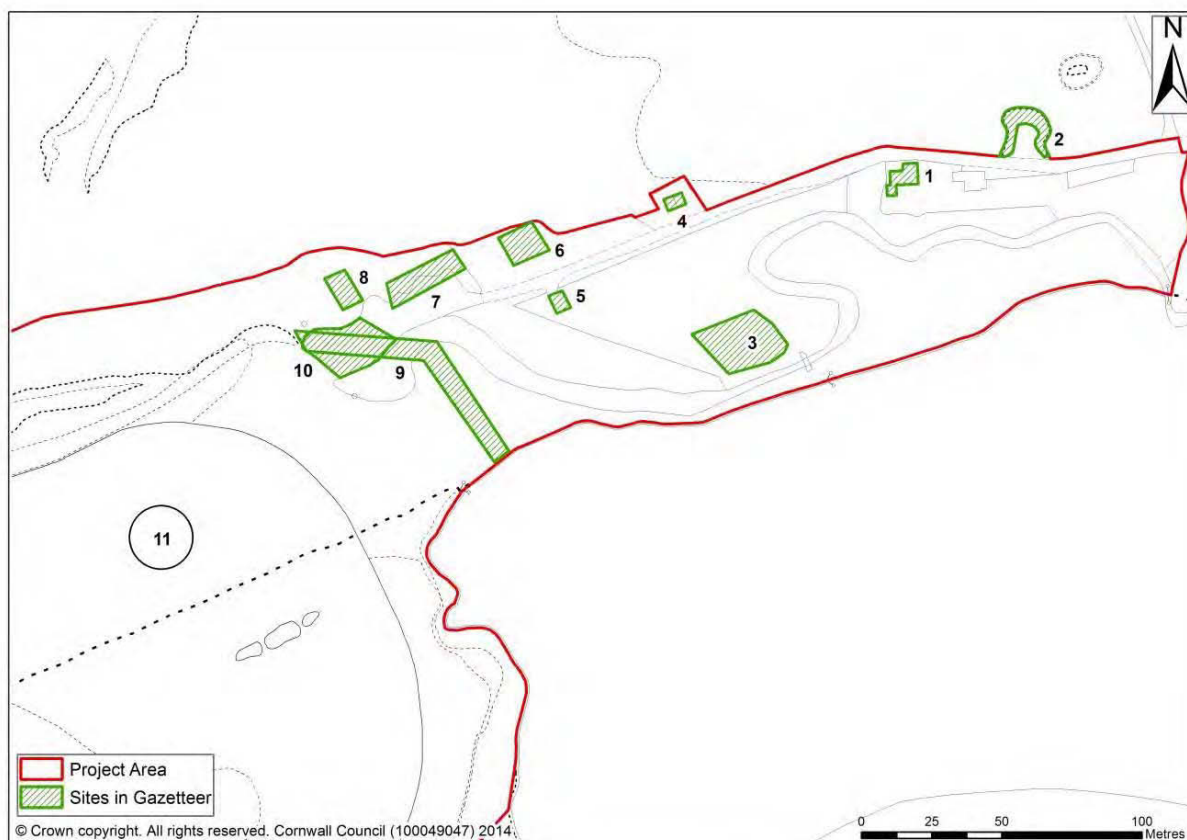


Fig 8 Plan showing principal features/Gazetteer entries.



Fig 9 Looking south-west down the Coombe Valley to Duckpool.



Fig 10 Looking up the valley to Duckpool Cottage (Site 1).



Fig 11 The car park and beach-head (Site 11) looking north-west.



Fig 12 Looking south-west across the beach (Site 11).

3.2 Historic character

The following sub-sections present the results of a rapid characterisation of the study area using information from three 'previous' time-slices based on: c 1841 Tithe mapping and the c 1880s First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (mid to late 19th century character); c 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey mapping and 1946 RAF vertical photographs (early to mid-20th century character) with present character based on 2014 Ordnance Survey digital mapping. The characterisation mapping is shown at Sub-Type level, the lowest hierarchy of historic characterisation. These component parts or site types are discussed below within a broader context of characterisation aimed predominantly at 'Broad Type' level.

3.2.1 Mid to late-19th century character

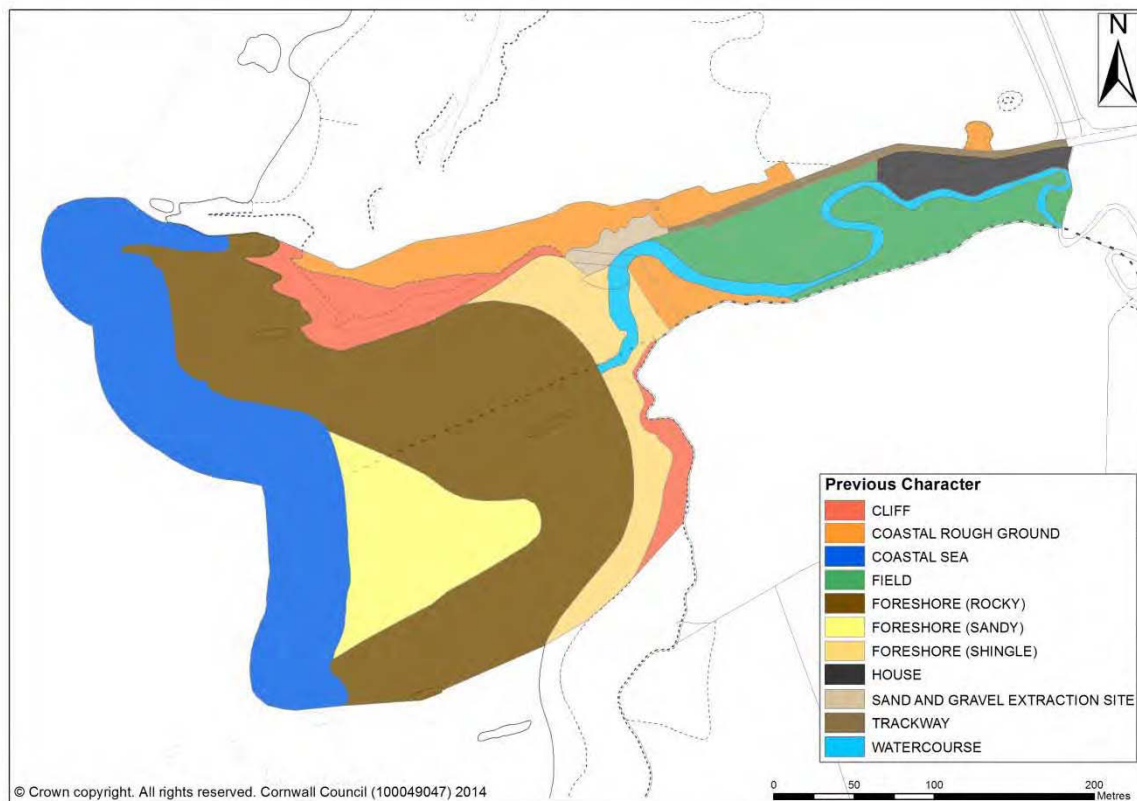


Fig 13 Mid to late 19th century previous character map showing characterisation to Sub-Type level, based on the c 1841 Tithe Map and later 19th century OS mapping.

The dominant character of Duckpool has probably always been determined by its physical setting and position; the small inlet and beach at the foot of a broad stream valley and set between steep-sided cliffs creating a small beach-head (Fig 13). This character is captured by the Broad Types 'Cultural Topography (Intertidal)', 'Cultural Topography (Landward)' and 'Rough Ground (Coastal)', Sub-Types; 'Foreshore (Shingle)', 'Foreshore (Rocky)', 'Foreshore (Sandy)' and 'Coastal Sea'; 'Cliff' and 'Watercourse' and 'Coastal Rough Ground' respectively.

The difficulty of the coastal currents in this area may have prevented a safe anchorage or permanent harbour but the physical resource of the area clearly supported small-scale industrial activity around the beach-head from late prehistory onwards. By the late 19th century this was largely manifested in sand extraction; an open-fronted bayed structure adjacent to the beach (sites 7 and 8) may have been for storing quarried materials (Broad Type 'Extractive Industry', Sub-Type 'Sand and Gravel Extraction Site'), although documentary accounts indicate these could have been 19th century rifle butts.

During the mid-19th century a house, Duckpool Cottage (site 1), (Broad Type 'Settlement', Sub-Type 'House') was constructed on an area of former enclosed rough pasture (Broad Type 'Enclosed Land (Coastal)', Sub-Type 'Field'); thought to have housed a sea sand dealer. A stone quarry (Broad Type 'Extractive Industry', Sub-Type 'Quarry') later opened to the north of Duckpool Cottage, no longer extant.

Early 20th century character

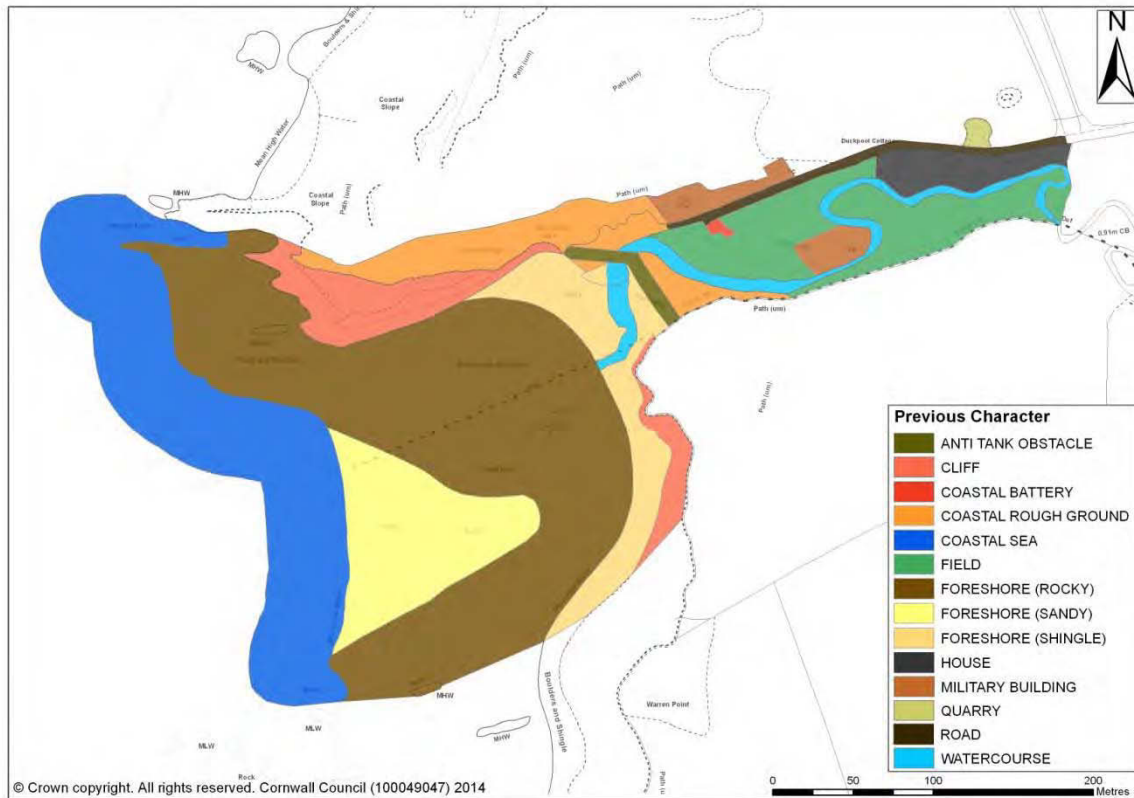


Fig 14 Early 20th century previous character map showing characterisation to Sub-Type level, based on the c 1907 OS map and 1946 RAF aerial photograph (Ref No. D12 5328 19 April 1946).

The early 20th century character of Duckpool saw the transition of a small-scale industrial site within a dominant natural setting to the military defence of a small beach-head adjacent to an important military air base (Fig 14). During World War Two military buildings were constructed to support personnel associated with a coastal pillbox and anti-tank defence (sites 3, 5, 6 and 9). Brought together under the Broad Type 'Defence', these can be distinguished by the Character Types 'Coastal Defences' (Sub-Type 'Pillbox'), 'Anti-Invasion Defence' (Sub-Type 'Anti-Tank Obstacle') and 'Military Installation' (Sub-Type 'Military Building').

The physical and cultural topography of Duckpool had changed little by the early 20th century. The rough pasture (Broad Type 'Agriculture and Subsistence', Sub-Type 'Field') of the valley was slightly encroached upon by the military buildings. The small quarry (site 2) cut into the rough coastal ground of the valley slope. The physical setting still dominated and the trappings of World War Two defence were short-lived, with only traces of the Dragons Teeth anti-tank cubes (site 9) remaining, though now scattered.

3.2.2 Present character

Duckpool's present day character (Fig 15) reflects its return to a quiet secluded cove and stream valley dominated by its physical beauty and setting; the characterisation of its individual physical components is the same as for all the time-slices, comprised within the Broad Types of 'Cultural Topography (Intertidal)' and 'Cultural Topography

(Landward)'. Formerly a site of industrial and military activity, Duckpool is now primarily the domain of summer visitors and walkers, drawn by the cove's aesthetic appeal and dramatic scenery. The SW Coast Path (Broad Type 'Recreation', Character Type 'Seaside Recreation') crosses the valley from the cliff heights, allowing walkers to fully appreciate the site and its broader coastal setting. The former trappings of industry and coastal defence are long gone, bar a few ephemeral traces of demolished structures. The quarry is returned to a curve of coastal ground (Broad Type 'Rough Ground (Coastal)', Sub-Type 'Coastal Rough Ground'), the storage bays now the site of a visitor car park (Broad Type 'Transport', Sub-Type 'Car Park').

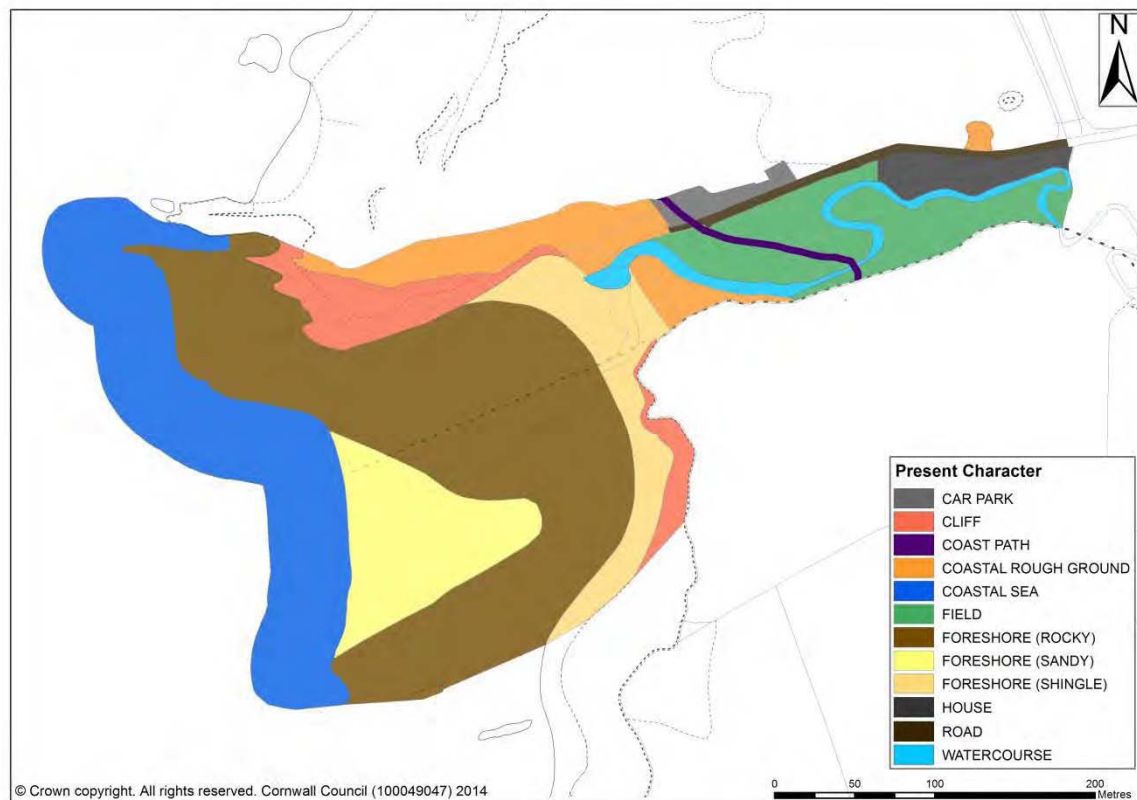


Fig 15 Present character map showing characterisation to Sub-Type level, based on OS digital mapping (2014).

4 Designations, ownership and planning arrangements

4.1 Designations

4.1.1 Heritage designations

The Historic England (HE) South West office is in Bristol. HE provides input and advice on heritage matters for Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, together with strategic overviews and support at local, regional and national levels.

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. By law, any proposed work affecting such sites requires Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.

There are no Scheduled Monuments in the study area.

Listed Buildings

In England and Wales the authority for listing is granted to the Secretary of State by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation) Act 1990.

There are no Listed Buildings in the study area.

Heritage at Risk

There are no sites in the study area that are listed on Historic England's *Heritage at Risk Register 2015*.

Local Lists

Local heritage listing is means for a community and a local authority to jointly identify heritage assets that are valued as distinctive elements of the local historic environment. There is no local list for the Duckpool area apart from sites recorded in the HER. Cornwall Council supports the development of local lists and is currently looking at a standard way of assessing criteria for inclusion on lists by neighbourhood groups based on the 'Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing' (English Heritage 2012).

4.1.2 Conservation designations

A large proportion of the land area in Great Britain is under the protection of conservation designations. Statutory designations broadly fall into three categories: nature conservation, landscape conservation and natural heritage conservation, which protects wildlife, landscape and cultural aspects of the countryside. The study area is included within the following conservation designations:

- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB);
- Heritage Coast.

4.2 Ownership

The northern side of the lower part of Coombe Valley was bought by the National Trust in 1960 with a bequest from Mrs Annie Woodward. Their land comprises 27.10ha of farmland and cliff giving access to Duckpool Beach. The Trust maintain the small rough-surfaced car park and toilet block near the start of the beach shingle. The South West Coast Footpath traverses this part of the site.

4.3 Planning arrangements

4.3.1 The Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

Marine activities in the seas around England and Wales are licensed, regulated and planned by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) so that they are carried out in a sustainable way. Their responsibilities include planning and licensing for marine construction, deposits and dredging that may have an environmental, economic or social impact and producing marine plans to include all marine activities, including those they do not directly regulate. The study area will come under the South West Inshore Plan which will be completed by 2021.

4.3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the national planning policy document for England and Wales. This national guidance is applied at a more local level by Councils (also known as Local Planning Authorities), who form area specific policies and proposals that reflect the broad guidance of the NPPF, but with more locally specific detail.

4.3.3 Cornwall Local Plan

In Cornwall the main policy document is the emerging Cornwall Local Plan, which aims to control and influence the use of land in the public interest by identifying areas where development can and cannot take place. Sitting underneath the Cornwall Local Plan are area-based policies for settlements, reflecting the specific character and needs of each

place. These are referred to as either Town Frameworks or Neighbourhood Plans — Neighbourhood Planning is now a potential way ahead for bringing positive management actions forwards.

The NPPF requires that Local Plans 'be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.' Local Plans should cover a 20 year period, and be able to demonstrate that the content of the Plan is deliverable, meaning that a sufficient number of sites have been identified to achieve the objectives of the Plan.

From 1 April 2009, the six District Councils and the County Council became a unitary authority - Cornwall Council. Many of the planning policies that were used by the former districts have been saved until such time that a county wide Local Plan is adopted. These policies will be used to determine planning applications that are submitted to Cornwall Council, albeit that the national guidance of the NPPF will be given greatest weight in decision making if the saved policies are considered out-of-date.

4.3.4 The Cornwall Maritime Strategy 2012–2030

'A future for Maritime Cornwall: The Cornwall Maritime Strategy 2012-2030' was adopted by Cornwall Council in August 2012. It is the first, and to date the only, high-level maritime strategy to be produced by a local authority. Section 1.4 of the Strategy identifies strong roles for landscape and seascape character in building Cornwall's future sustainable economic and community development. The following objectives of the Strategy are of particular relevance to this study:

- Objective E: To recognise, protect and further develop the 'working harbour' role of Cornwall's estuaries, ports and harbours;
- Objective F: To better connect Cornwall's coastal communities and destinations and support sustainable, low carbon transport; and
- Objective G: Ensure Cornwall's natural and historic maritime environment and culture is renowned worldwide, and is a source of pride and inspiration to residents and visitors.

4.3.5 Cornwall 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 we want 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.

5 Forces for change

The main force for change at Duckpool is the effects of climate change — increased storminess and extreme weather events resulting in loss of sand and exposure and degradation of archaeological features and deposits.

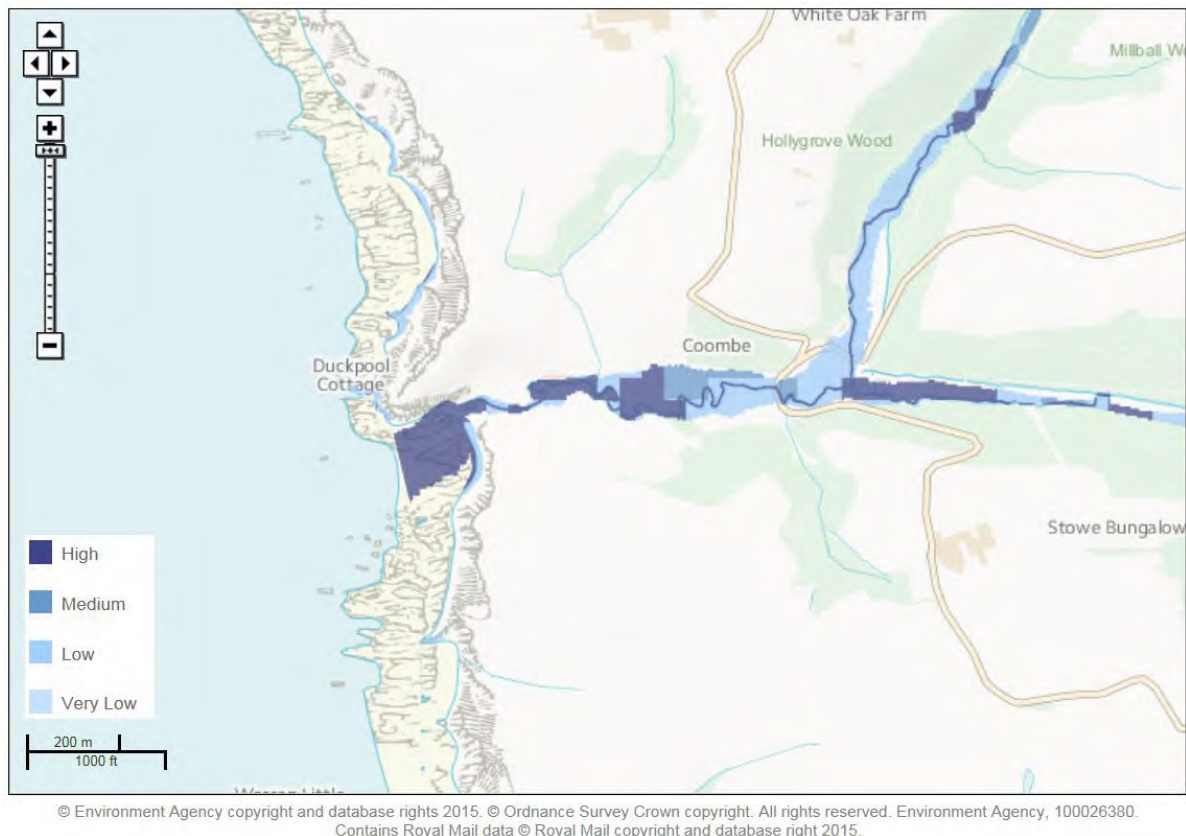


Fig 16 Risk of flooding from rivers and sea at Duckpool (© Environment Agency copyright and database rights 2015. © Ordnance Survey Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380. Contains Royal Mail data © Royal Mail copyright and database right 2015).

Average global temperature and sea level have risen since the late 19th century and at an increased rate over the past few decades. Average UK temperature has risen since the mid 20th century, as have average sea level and sea surface temperature around the UK coast. Over the same time period, trends in precipitation and storminess are harder to identify (UK Climate Projections (UKCP09)). Future sea-level rise around the UK is estimated to be between 12 and 76cm by 2090–2099 (Lowe *et al* 2009). This range is based on projections using low, medium and high scenarios for greenhouse gas emissions, and the central estimate for the medium scenario is 37cm by 2100, although this should not be taken as the most likely projection.

The Paris Agreement of November 2015 represented a historic moment in the fight against climate change. An enduring, legally-binding treaty, it is the first to commit all countries to cutting carbon emissions. 187 countries will reduce carbon emissions,

starting in 2020, once 55 countries covering 55% of global emissions have acceded to it.

The Environment Agency predict an anticipated retreat from the 2010 shoreline position at Duckpool of 0.7m–1.3m over the next 20 years, 1.7m–3.3m over the next 50 years and 3.4m–6.6m over the next 100 years. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) policy over each of these management epochs is 'No active intervention'.

The whole of the western end of the car park is threatened in the medium term by coastal erosion and the archaeological remains here will inevitably be eroded away by the sea. There is also the added threat of accidental damage posed by continued use of the car park.

The National Trust have their own coast and marine policy (The National Trust 2006) and have carried out a Coast Risk Assessment for Cornwall and Devon (The National Trust nd), although Duckpool is not mentioned specifically in these documents.

The areas marked as 'High' on Figure 16 indicate that each year, this area has a chance of flooding of greater than 1 in 30 (3.3%). This takes into account the effect of any flood defences that may be in this area. Flood defences reduce, but do not completely stop the chance of flooding as they can be overtopped or fail.

6 Assessment of significance

In 2008, English Heritage published 'Conservation Principles', containing its framework and guidance for assessing the range of values pertaining to the historic environment (English Heritage 2008). This guidance identifies four main types of values: Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal and the following subsections present a preliminary assessment of the values and significance relating to Duckpool's harbour-related heritage.

6.1 Evidential value

— *'the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity'*

The 1992 excavations demonstrated the evidential value of the upper beach and car park area at Duckpool and there is considerable potential for further archaeological work to reveal clearer evidence of the geographical extent and the range and nature of activities carried out there during the different phases of occupation.

6.2 Historic value

— *'the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected to the present (it tends to be illustrative or associative)'*

The Cornish coast is indented by numerous coves and harbours — *porths* in Cornish (Padel 1985, 190–2) most of which are more or less suitable for the landing of boats, some have become the sites of fishing villages and harbours, others like Duckpool have remained undeveloped. The 1992 excavations here were very important in raising new questions about the archaeology of *porths* and the origin of coastal settlements (Ratcliffe 1995, 119).

The history of human activity at Duckpool has been made evident through the survival of its buried archaeology and its value to local communities during prehistory may yet become increasingly evident. Through the majority of its time, however, Duckpool has been a small and quiet cove, at various times seeing some small-scale and transient industrial activity. The remains of military defensive structures reveal its inclusion in the wider regional defensive coastal network during World War Two before it reverted back to quiet seclusion.

6.3 Aesthetic value

— *'the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place'*

Duckpool's aesthetic value lies in the dominance of its visually appealing and unspoilt coastal setting and spectacular scenery. The value of its physical setting and visual appeal is reflected by its AONB status and the purchase of the valley by the National Trust in 1960 to ensure the enjoyment of visitors and walkers into the future. Duckpool is one of the most picturesque coves in the Bude area, bordered by the woodland of Coombe Valley and steep cliff with fine views of the sea and coast; the spectacular peak of Steeple Point Cliff over 100m high dominates the beach.

6.4 Communal value

— *'the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it or for whom it figures in their collective memory'*

Although the beach can attract a considerable number of visitors, Duckpool is still comparatively quiet even at the height of the summer season and for many people is a special place to walk or relax and absorb the coastal scenery and seascape.

7 Summary of recommendations

Duckpool should be monitored once or twice a year to assess the effects of coastal erosion and car parking on the archaeological remains.

Further research into the maritime history of Duckpool and its use as a landing place would help place the site in context. Further excavation in the western bay of the car park would allow for the recording of remains here before their gradual erosion. Geophysical survey and ground truthing should be carried out to establish the full surviving extent of the below ground archaeological remains to help determine whether this site should be designated as a Scheduled Monument. Funding possibilities to assist with this work, and the monitoring, should be discussed with the National Trust.

The high potential for the survival of buried features and palaeoenvironmental deposits should be considered if any ground disturbance or trenching work is planned in the study area and appropriate provision should be made for assessment and recording. Where work is subject to the planning process it will be considered within the context of the NPPF and may be subject to relevant conditions. Where there are conditions attached to any planning approval or any other relevant approval requiring archaeological investigation and recording then this work is funded by the applicant as it is not supplied by the local planning authority. Similarly outside the planning system any investigation will require funding.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c 1841. *Parish of Morwenstow* (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c 1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, c 1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)

Ordnance Survey, 2014. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Defence of Britain Project 1998. *Duckpool Anti-invasion Defences* (AH 132)

8.2 Publications

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8.3 Websites

- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings
- http://thesaurus.historicengland.org.uk/thesaurus.asp?thes_no=1 Historic England site type thesaurus
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation/about> Marine Management Organisation
- <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/transport-and-streets/ports-marine-and-harbour-services/> Cornwall Council's Maritime Service
- <http://www.cornwall-ifca.gov.uk/> Cornwall IFCA
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency/> Environment Agency
- <http://www.ciscag.org/> Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Advisory Group (Shoreline Management Review)
- <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21678>

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Report authors: Colin Buck, Charles Johns and Fiona Fleming

Produced for Historic England by

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Fal Building, County Hall, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3AY

Tel: (01872) 322057

Email: cau@cornwall.gov.uk

Web: www.cornwall.gov.uk/cau