

LAND at SMEATHERS FARM CHAPEL AMBLE WADEBRIDGE CORNWALL

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



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Land at Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall

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

For

Cleanearth Energy Ltd

On behalf of

Mr Andrew Hawkey

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, visual impact assessment and evaluation trial trenching carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge. It also summarizes the results of a geophysical survey carried out by ArchaeoPhysica. This work was commissioned by Tristan Grimes of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Andrew Hawkey (the Client) in order to investigate and record any archaeological features and material potentially affected by the proposed installation of a wind turbine on the site and to inform the future planning application for the same.

The impact of the proposed wind turbine on the setting of nearby heritage assets has been assessed as negative/minor to negative/moderate, principally dependant on proximity to the site and intervisibility with it, but also taking into account the proximity of most heritage assets to other negative/moderate and negative/substantial features, such as other wind turbines, other forms of masts (e.g. mobile phone masts), 20th century farm buildings, industrial parks and arterial roads and road systems.

While the site lies within 'Anciently Enclosed Land', the large rectangular fields and central farmstead suggest Smeathers was a post-medieval foundation. The documentary evidence, however, indicates Smeathers has been occupied since at least 1477, and that would indicate the layout of the farm has been rationalised, probably in the 18th century. The geophysical survey located part of an earlier fieldsystem and a 'round' identified from aerial photographs. The trial trenching failed to produce any dating evidence for the fieldsystem, but this may be medieval in date. The 'round' produced two sherds of late or post-medieval pottery, indicating it is actually the site of a medieval farmstead, perhaps the cottage at Poldaw mentioned in 1760. The proposed construction of the turbine will have minimal impact on the farmstead, and slight impact on the buried fieldsystem.

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble
Parish: St. Minver
District: Wadebridge
County: Cornwall

1.1. Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, visual impact assessment and evaluation trial trenching carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge. It also summarizes the results of an earlier geophysical survey carried out by ArchaeoPhysica (CAW121). The work was commissioned by Tristan Grimes of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Andrew Hawkey (the Client) in order to investigate and record any archaeological features and material potentially affected by the proposed installation of a wind turbine on the site, and to inform the future planning application for the same. These works were carried out in accordance to a Written Scheme of Investigation and Project Design (Appendices 3 & 4) drawn up in relation to Briefs (Appendices 1 & 2) supplied by Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) Phil Copleston.

1.2. Archaeological Background

There have been no previous archaeological investigations in this locality, although this area of farmland has been the subject a programme of aerial photographic study (Cornwall Aerial Photograph Reconnaissance Project: Flight 93, on 06/08/2009, for the Cornwall & Scilly HER). The development will take place within land characterised as ‘Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL)’ with an associated high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains. The site of the proposed wind turbine lies immediately adjacent to, and north of, a series of buried features showing as cropmarks. Their morphology would indicate these are Iron Age/Romano British field boundaries, a ‘round’ and further possible enclosures. Further ‘rounds’ and other Prehistoric enclosures and associated field systems lie approximately 550m to the north-west and 500m to the north of the proposed wind turbine site. Within 1.5km of the site there is significant further evidence of Prehistoric settlement, although there are no designated Scheduled Monuments within the immediate vicinity of the proposed wind turbine. Later settlement evidence can be found in the medieval field system which lies to the north-west of the site; a number of Grade II listed buildings lie within 1km of the site, at Rooke Farm and Chapel Amble village.

1.3. Topographical and Geological Background

Smeathers Farm is located 1.6km from the village of Chapel Amble, located at a height of approximately 40m AOD on land which slopes away to the east. Chapel Amble village lies 2-3km west of the village of St Kew, within St. Minver parish and 5km north-east of the market town of Wadebridge (Figure 1). The field is currently used for arable crops. The underlying bedrock is part of the Polzeath Slate Formation (BGS 2012). The soils form part of the shallow well-drained loamy soils of the Powys Association (SSEW 1983).

1.4. Methodology

The desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in accordance with a brief and in

consultation with Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (see Appendices 1 & 2).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the proposed turbine installation in its historical context. The assessment was based on the cartographic material held at the Cornwall Record Office and Redruth Cornish Studies Library. This work was carried out in July and August 2012 by E. Wapshott and Dr Brynmor Morris. The walkover survey and visual impact assessment was carried out by E. Wapshott on the 10th and 14th of August 2012. The cable run and an area of 1ha were examined, a panoramic photo montage taken and any features were recorded and photographed. The ZTV data was provided courtesy of Cleanearth Energy Ltd. This data was verified by site visits to the significant historical assets within the defined theoretical zones of visibility. A geophysical magnetometry (non-gradiometer) survey was carried out on behalf of the client Mr Andrew Hawkey in July 2012 by ArchaeoPhysica (see report: CAW121).

On the 20th of August 2012, South West Archaeology Ltd. opened four evaluation trenches on the site. The archaeological evaluation followed a methodology laid out in the Project Design (see Appendix 4) that conformed to a brief issued by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (see Appendix 2). The four trenches sampled 5% of the proposed development area and targeted identified geophysical anomalies (see Figure 17); they were opened by a tracked 360° machine using a 1.3m wide toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision to depth of archaeological deposits where encountered, or the natural undisturbed subsoil.

Land at Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall

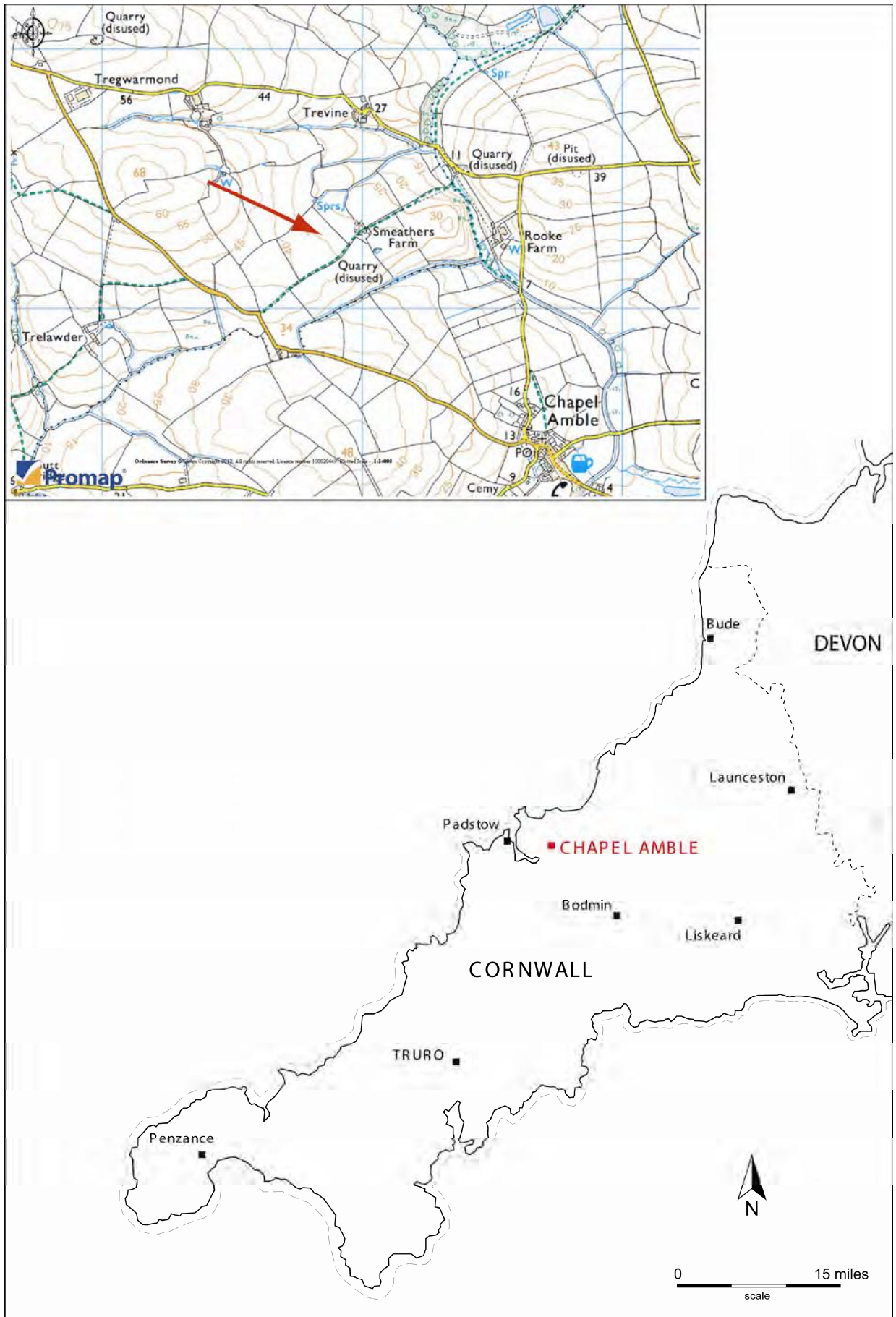


Figure 1: Location map.

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1. Cartographic Analysis

2.1.1 The c.1838/9 St. Minver Parish Tithe Map



Figure 2: The c.1838/9 St. Minver tithe map, showing some of the field names (the site of Smeathers Farm is indicated by an arrow and the area of the turbine and cable run highlighted in red).

The tithe map shows a farm and buildings arranged around a small yard accessed via a track from the main parish road; the farm is named as Smeaths. The farm and yard are arranged at the juncture of four large fields, with the stub of a trackway leading north possibly down into the valley and woodland, to the north-east. The track from which the farm is accessed appears to continue to the east running through the yard and down and crossing the stream to the east, leading towards Rooke Farm. A quarry is shown in the field south of the farm and farmyard. The fields surrounding the farm are large, if slightly irregular, and are suggestive of late enclosure overlying an earlier fieldsystem incorporating some sinuous field boundaries, with irregularly shaped fields and enclosures (parcel number 1617) suggestive of enclosure of waste or woodland at the summit of the high ground to the north of Smeaths. The size of the fields is markedly different from those almost immediately to the south on the edge of the village of Chapel Amble, which span away from the road in narrow strips, with straight horizontal divisions creating small sub-rectangular fields, suggesting a relict medieval open strip field system surviving in and around the settlement, with later enclosure of open higher ground beyond. This might suggest a rationalisation of older field boundaries within a defined and discrete area of land.

The title apportionment records that Smeaths was held Sir Charles Lemon, and that the turbine is to be located in a field called *North Park* (parcel number 1607, highlighted in the list below), listed as being arable land. The fields across which the cable will run are also noted as arable land, called respectively *Pouldowes Little meadow* (parcel number 1604), *Higher Smeathers* (parcel number 1605) and *South Park* (parcel number 1606). The ‘park’ names merely refer to inclosures around the farm, usually in the immediate vicinity of the farm and yard. Park names also tend to indicate post-medieval enclosures. *Pouldowes* is certainly Cornish, and may refer to a house or farmstead (*Poldaws*) referred to in the documentary sources.

Smeathers Estate

Owner: Sir Charles Lemon

Lessee: Charles Menhenick

No.	Name	Land use
1603	Pouldowes Long Meadow	arable
1604	Pouldowes Little Meadow	arable
1605	Higher Smeathers	arable
1606	South Park	arable
1607	North Park	arable
1608	Buildings, Mowhay, Courtlage and waste	
1609	Higher Little Smeathers	arable
1610	Town Park	pasture
1611	Lower Smeathers	arable
1612	Lower Little Smeathers	arable
1613	Smeathers Moor	pasture
1614	Smeathers Moor	arable

2.1.2 The c.1880s First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

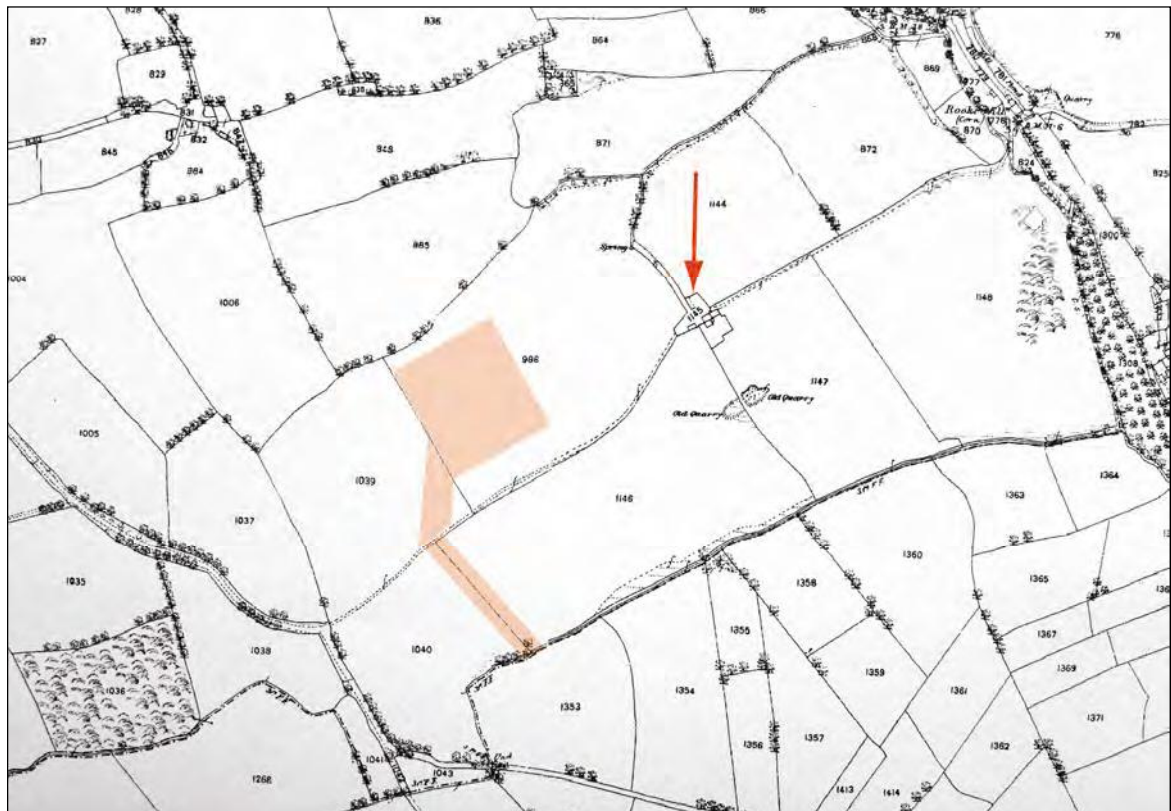


Figure 3 The c.1880s First Edition Ordnance Survey map (original scale 1:2500) (the site of Smeathers Farm is indicated by an arrow and the area of the turbine and cable run is highlighted in red).

2.1.3 The c.1908 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map



Figure 4: The c.1908 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (original scale 1:2,500) (the site of Smeathers Farm is indicated by an arrow and the area of the turbine and cable run is highlighted in red).

2.2. Documentary Summary

Smeathers Farm (variously known in the past as Smeaths, Smeathes, Smeeths, Smethys, Smethis, Smythis, Smythes, and Smythys, also, alias Henson Whytyng) now comprises a single farmstead set within a discrete block of land on the eastern edge of the parish of St. Minver. There is a certain regularity about the layout of the farmstead and its fields – the axial track with large sub-rectangular fields on either side and a central farmstead – that hints at rationalisation.

The place-name Smeathers does not appear to be Cornish. One of the many variations – Smythes – hints at a fairly prosaic English name, and the Subsidy Roll for 1327 lists a Richard Smyth in the parish of St. Minver, and it may be that simple. The earlier documentary references refer to ‘Smythys alias Hensent Whytyng/Whytying’, which would imply Smeathers was formerly a part of the adjacent farmstead of Hensons (from *Hen meaning ‘ancient or disused’ plus an unknown element – Padel 1985, 128-9). ‘Whytyng/Whytying’ may again be a personal name, used to distinguish one farmstead from the other.

Smeathers Farm possesses a fairly rich documentary history. There are strong hints the modern farmstead was divided into two or more units, one of which may have been known as Poldaw. In 1571 a confirmation of grant was made of ‘lands in Smethis’ (R/5840), and several references are made to ‘pieces of land’ in Smeathers. A grant of 1509 refers to ‘Smethes or Henson Whytyng’ which Walter Colman held, being ‘half the whole’ (R/5830). Indeed, such references would hint that the land around the farmstead may well have been held in multiple ownership or leasehold, and the discrete block of land belonging to Smeathers is a relatively recent amalgamation.

In 1477 Smeathers was one of the possessions of the Pentire family of St. Minver, leased to Walter Colman (R/5847). In 1489 John Pentire granted his daughter Thomasine all his lands in Smythys to hold in tail (R/5828).

In 1504 one part of Smythys was granted by John Pentire junior to John Trelawder junior alias Billyon (Billinge) (R/5829). In 1509 another part was granted or confirmed to John Trelowder alias Byllyon (R/5830). In 1539 the farm descended to Nicholas Beauchamp via his wife Anne, the daughter of John Pentire (R/5835).

Part of the wealth of documentary sources arises from a court case involving the property in the 1570s. In 1570 a Devon jury pronounced that Nicholas Beauchamp of Cheton, gentleman, had persuaded Laurence Porter of Lydford, Devon, to forge at least four documents concerning the legal ownership of Smeathers Farm. The purpose of these forgeries had been “only for perturbation of William Byllyng alias Trelawder” (R/5838). Despite this verdict, the case rumbled on between Nicholas Beauchamp and William Billinge for a number of years. In 1572 William Billinge bought Smethye or Hensent Whytyng, in the occupation of his father John, from Roger Beauchamp for £40 (R/5841). This seems to have been only part of the property, as the Beauchamp family sold another part to William Billinge in 1574 (R/5849) for £200, issuing quitclaims later that year (R/5850), in 1576 (R/5852) and 1582 (R/5855). In 1576, Nicholas and John Beauchamp agreed to surrender all forged writings, scripts and muniments of which Nicholas stood indicted at Exeter and Launceston, and to abstain from molesting William Billinge in his possession of premises of Smethys alias Hensent (R/5853). For added security of tenure, William Billinge obtained a quitclaim from Alexander Pentire 1590 as well (R/5856).

Part or all of the land was purchased of John Billinge by William Rounseval on behalf of Dame Jane Carew of Roserrow in c.1648 for £1050 (R/5858), and formed part of a block of lands (including Trewint, Trevanger and Tregline) owned by this branch of the Carews in St. Minver. She leased part of the property to John Treffry in 1663 (R/3552), and as a result it sometimes appears under that name.

The Carews held these lands until the death of the last Baronet Sir Coventry Carew. Held in trust for his wife, Dame Mary Carew, it passed to Jonathon Rashleigh of Menabilly. In 1760, Philip Rashleigh leased ‘Smeaths and Poldaws Cottage’, late in the occupation of John Hambly, to Jonathon Phillips of Henson, for a rent of £50 (WH/1/11348).

Eventually Philip Rashleigh, son and successor of Jonathon Rashleigh, sold the St. Minver lands in 1773 to Thomas Daniell, trustee of the Lemon estate, for the sum of £8095-18-0 (WH/1/1-2152). The Lemon dynasty had been founded in the early 18th century by William Lemon (1696-1760), one of the most eminent merchants of Truro and Cornwall. In 1838, the farm was occupied by one Charles Menhenick.

See also Davies (1838), Gilbert (1817), Lewis (1848), Lysons (1814) and Maclean (1879).

3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

3.1. The Magnetometry Survey

A magnetometry (non-gradiometer (vertical) configuration) survey (Figures 5-7) was carried out on land west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, in July 2012 by ArchaeoPhysica (ArchaeoPhysica report CAW121). An area of approximately 1.4ha, crossing four fields, was surveyed, covering the location of the turbine and associated cable trench (see Figure 5). The following discussion is largely taken from the report by ArchaeoPhysica.

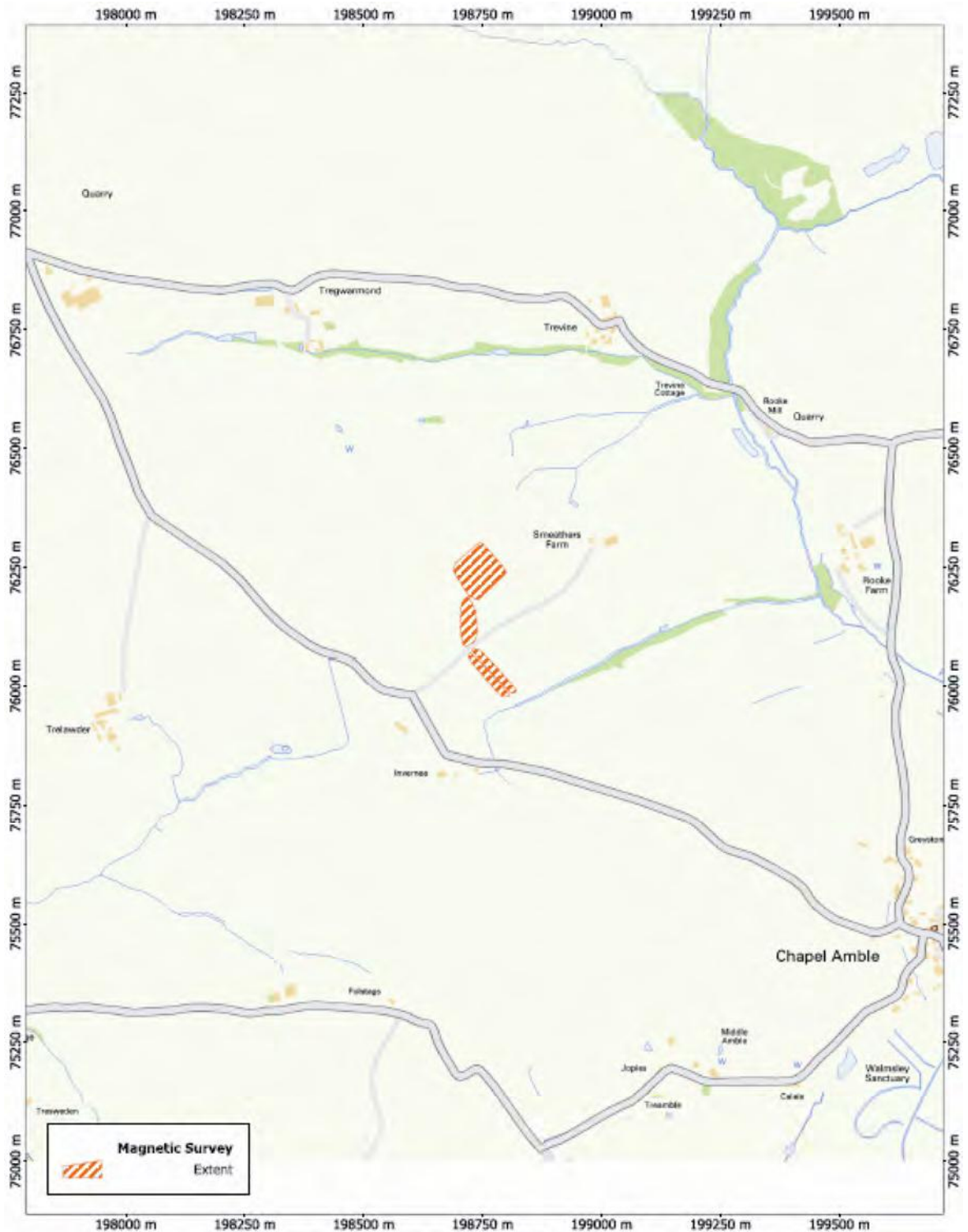


Figure 5: Location, showing the area covered by the magnetic survey (source: ArchaeoPhysica).



Figure 6: The results of the magnetometry (non-gradiometric (vertical) configuration) survey (source: ArchaeoPhysica).

The survey, although limited in scope, to the area directly affected by the erection of the turbine identified fourteen possible buried archaeological features, giving both positive and negative responses (see below). There was also a significant contribution to the surface magnetic field from the geological make-up and variations in soil depth. Evidence of the present land use was also recovered with the fine scale linear striations, created by ploughing clearly showing on the results. A linear feature, giving a strong magnetic response was recorded as crossing the southernmost field; this may relate to bedding or faulting of the slate. The features or effects created by such natural structures and

known activities on the site are analysed as such and then ignored during processing, concentrating on the distinct anomalies suggesting buried features of archaeological interest.

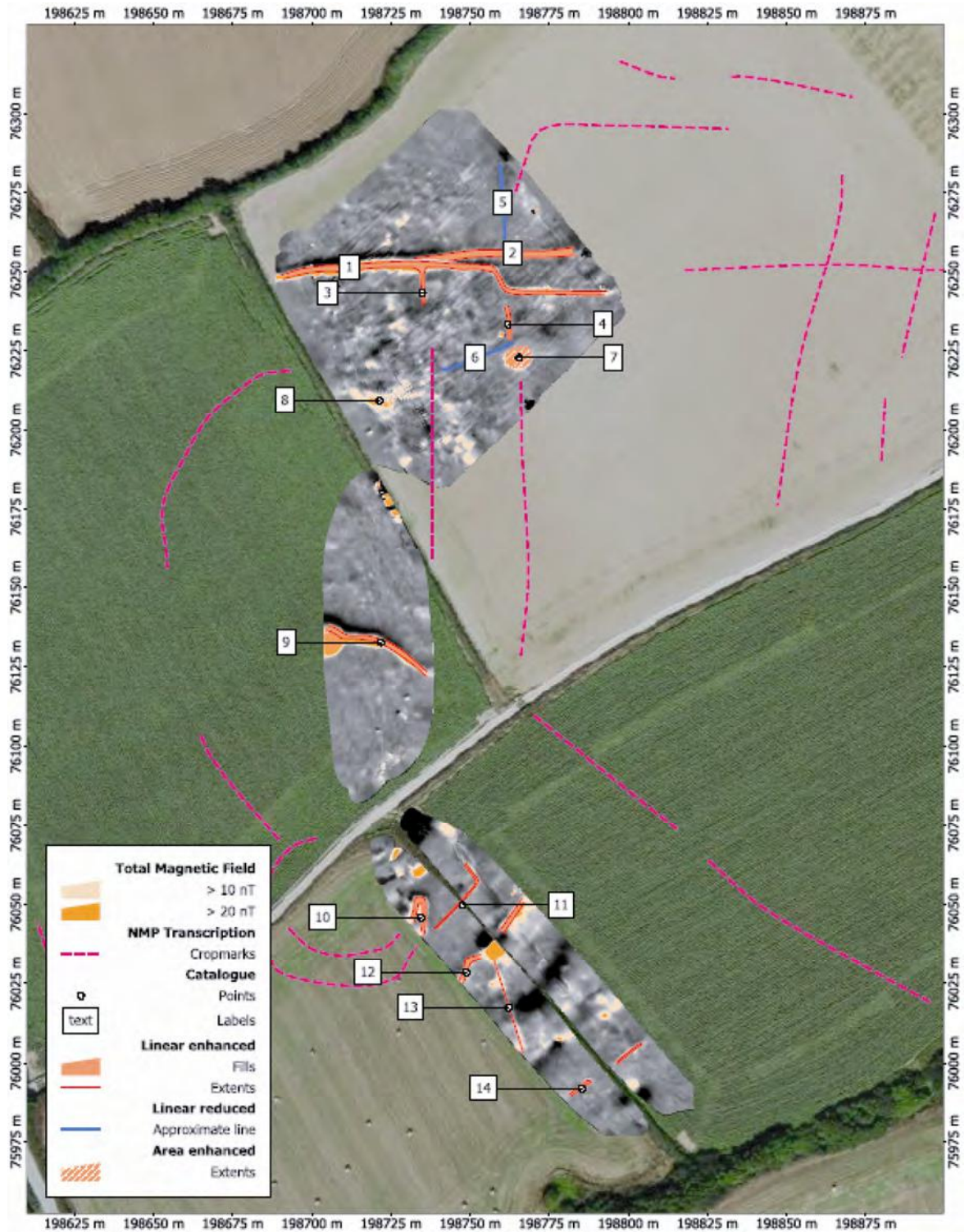


Figure 7: The results of the Magnetometry, with anomalies identified and numbered (ArchaeoPhysica)

3.2. Gazetteer of Geophysical Anomalies

- (1) A strongly magnetic linear anomaly, representing the fill of a ditch, running roughly west-east, dropping south into a dog leg and continuing east. Associated with other anomalies running

- south (3 and 4) and continuing east (2). This was interpreted tentatively as evidence of earlier strip-fields of medieval date, or later post-medieval field boundaries.
- (2) Branching away from the stronger magnetic anomaly (1) is a further linear, another ditch fill, weaker in response but continuing the west-east alignment, possibly evidence of multiple phases of the same boundary.
 - (3) Running south off the larger linear anomaly and appearing associated to (1) is a weaker narrower (<1m) anomaly showing a positive magnetic response, indicating a ditch fill. To the east of this lies a parallel anomaly of similar form (4) and both of these have tentatively been identified as possible medieval strip field boundaries.
 - (4) Running south off the larger linear anomaly and appearing associated to (1), appearing to be contemporary to the dog-leg and lying parallel to another anomaly (3), to the west, is a narrower (<1m) linear, representing a further ditch fill, showing a positive but weaker magnetic response. This has been identified as possible medieval strip field boundary, as has (3).
 - (5) A negative linear anomaly of reduced field strength magnetism may suggest a non-magnetic structure or feature. This may be a fill or a natural geological feature and identification is uncertain. Similar in form, but less defined and response to anomaly (6).
 - (6) A negative linear anomaly, possibly evidence of a further ditch fill or previous cultivation of the land, running up to the large positive linear anomaly (1) in the south-east corner of the 1ha square and possibly cut by or cutting the narrow weaker linear anomaly (4) possibly associated with a relict field system.
 - (7) Positive magnetic sub-circular anomaly, in the line of anomaly (4) and adjacent to (south of) anomaly (6). This is a discrete and clearly defined feature, possibly a pit but at approx. 7m in diameter, this seems unlikely. It has been suggested as a hut scoop or hollow or even possibly a large area of burning or burnt/heat-affected soil.
 - (8) Positive irregular and ill-defined (possibly linear?) anomaly. This may represent a further ditch fill or may represent natural, identification is uncertain.
 - (9) Positive linear anomaly (>1m) of strong magnetic response, representing the fill of a ditch and possibly linking in with a recorded crop-mark to the south-east which is mapped on the NMP database.
 - (10) Two positive seemingly joined linear anomalies of strong magnetic response curving up to the north where they join in a terminus. This represents two ditch fills; a double ditched enclosure has been previously recorded as a crop-mark at this location on the NMP database and identified as a possible 'round', of Prehistoric or Romano-British date.
 - (11) Positive narrow (<1m) linear anomaly, running roughly east-west and turning north at its eastern end, representing a ditch fill, possibly an enclosure ditch.
 - (12) Positive linear anomaly, giving a fairly strong magnetic response possibly representing another ditch fill but could also be a near surface geological feature and therefore natural.
 - (13) Positive narrow (<1m) linear anomaly, giving a fairly strong magnetic response, in form similar to that of a ditch fill but seemingly associated with a strong ferrous signal in the hedge, may suggest a service pipe.
 - (14) Positive narrow (<1m) linear anomaly, suggestive of a ditch fill, identified possibly as an enclosure or a boundary ditch.

Despite the remote location of the site, and the relatively small area surveyed, a number of buried archaeological features were identified. The geophysics has seemingly confirmed the NMP crop-mark evidence of a likely Prehistoric structure (a 'round') provided by anomaly (10). This certainly means that there is potential for ancient structures to be buried at the site, in and around this feature. While superficially interesting, anomalies (1) – (9) are likely to be the product of agricultural activity, relict field boundaries, of differing phases and possibly even representing different overlain field systems. The strength of the magnetic response and crispness of the features suggests a medieval or post-medieval date, previous to the current field boundaries which exist unchanged from the date of the tithe map in the early 19th century. Certainly there are numerous crop-marks recorded on the NMP in the fields subject to the geophysics and the surrounding fields; these are classified as part of a relict Iron Age/Romano-British field system, with associated enclosures and the previously discussed 'round'.

4.0 Site Inspection and Visual Impact Assessment

4.1. The Site Inspection

A site walkover and inspection was made on 10th August 2012. The weather was fine and clear with blue skies, sunshine and a light breeze, with good general visibility. The field in which the wind turbine is to be placed, and the adjacent field cut by the cable run, were under an arable crop. The crop was cut in July across both the cable run and a 1ha square around the base of the proposed turbine in advance of the geophysical survey (Figure 6). Slight earthworks were noted in the field's surface across the cut 1ha square; to the north and west these were linear in nature running roughly east-to-west across the field. These linear earthworks may correspond with those recorded by the geophysical survey (Anomaly 1-3 on Figure 7 and Figure 9). To the south-west corner of the 1ha square there was a shallow curvilinear earthwork of *c.*4m visible length (possibly represented by an ephemeral sub-circular feature on the geophysical survey below Anomaly 8 on Figure 7 and Figure 8). There were also possible depressions to the southern half of the 1ha square, of irregular shape, size and distribution (possibly including Anomalies 7 and 8 on Figure 7).

The site is divided by a modern concrete farm track and the lower portion of the proposed cable run follows the line of a field boundary between two further arable fields. The westernmost field exhibited a specific sub-circular area of earthworks with a raised area cut by the timber gateway and fence with some surface undulation and hollows immediately adjacent to the stone-built hedgebank, these may be represented by an area of activity noted during the geophysical survey (north of Anomaly 10 on Figure 7). A slight linear depression was noted further down the length of the field, running roughly east-to-west, at 90 degrees to the field boundary (Anomaly 12 or 13 on Figure 7). In the eastern field the linear depression was not observed to continue beyond the field boundary, although it was identified in the geophysical survey. No other obvious features or earthworks were observed.

In the adjacent field a slight shallow ploughed-out mound was noted adjacent to the hedgebank at the southern end, this was grass-covered and the crop had not grown successfully in and around the mound (south of the terminus of Anomaly 9 on Figure 7). Further to the north, towards the centre of the length of hedgebank between the two fields, is the highest point on the site. There appears to be a raised area *c.*10m in diameter at this point, which may be represented as a slight sub-circular feature on the geophysical survey (immediately north of Anomaly 9 on Figure 7). The earthworks in both fields were overlain by the uniform parallel ridging caused by modern ploughing. The earthworks most likely pre-date 1838/9, as they do not appear to respect the extant field boundaries recorded on the historic mapping. These earthworks probably correspond with the cropmarks recorded by the National Mapping Program (NMP).

Two small topsoil surface finds were collected from the 1ha square; a small piece of thick green, probably 19th or 20th century glass and a partly-worked pale greyish-white chert fragment. Larger flakes of waste chert were noted nearby, indicating the presence of a lithic scatter.



Figure 8: Photograph, looking east, of the curvilinear earthwork (showing as a slight earthwork with a dark shadow on its inner north side) to the south-western corner of the 1ha square cut for the site of the turbine.



Figure 9: Photograph, looking north-east, of one of the linear earthworks (showing as a ploughed-out earth bank with shallow ditches to either side) to the north portion of the 1ha square cut for the site of the turbine

4.2. Results of the Viewshed Analysis

Given the elevated location of the site and the height of the turbine mast (a hub height of 50m and tip height of 77m), the viewshed analysis suggests that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be far-reaching. In line with the requirements of the Brief, the ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 20km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy Ltd., with concentric rings of radii of 2km, 5km, 10km and 20km (Figure 10). However, the visibility of the turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks and woodlands and natural topography to the south-west and west. The theoretical visibility has been further divided to distinguish visibility of the hub and tip of the turbine and tip only.

4.2.1 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 2km and then 5km, with 10km and 20km included, together with the heritage assets that encompasses. However, some small element of local blocking of intervisibility within the viewshed was found in the 2-5km region, produced by hedges, trees and buildings where they occur within groups and clusters, such as the villages of St. Kew and St. Minver, the settlements of Lower Amble, Trewornan and Trewethern. Intervisibility with the proposed wind turbine was confirmed for the listed buildings at: Trevathan, Trewethern, Treglyn and Treswarrow. The most significant heritage assets defined by geographical proximity and referenced in the Brief and Project Design by HEPAO Phil Copleston are the village of Chapel Amble and Rooke Farm. There were no scheduled monuments within the immediate vicinity (2km radius), with very few scheduled monuments within the 5km radius, (Figure 11) increasing in number, as would be expected, at 10-15km from the turbine site (Figure 12).

4.3. Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with wind turbine developments have been identified as follows.

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (20 metres). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

Key

- Turbine Location
- Distance from Site - 2km, 5km, 10km & 20km
- Viewpoint Locations
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Area of Great Landscape Value
- Area from which the turbine tip only is theoretically visible
- Area from which both the turbine tip and hub are theoretically visible

Note

The ZTV is based on the proposed turbine location with a hub height of 50m and a tip height of 77m.

ZTV is based on theoretical visibility using bare ground topography without any screening.

Ordnance Survey DTM data was used to create the model from which the ZTV was produced.

The ZTV takes into account the eye height of 1.8m

The ZTV was created using software which takes into account the curvature of the Earth.

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cleanearth

Smeathers Farm Wind Turbine

Figure 1
Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Viewpoint Locations

PROJECT	DATE	SCALE	DATE
CLIENT	DESIGN	1:150,000 @ A3	July 2012
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	LG	HK
HM	APPROVED BY		

STAGES ON SHEET

- HEAD OFFICE
- LEG-1
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
- SHEFFIELD
- WEST BRIDGFORTH
- LEEDS
- MANCHESTER
- LIVERPOOL

TEL 0244 111 7777
TEL 0191 332 2663
TEL 01753 466 2000
TEL 0207 7397 2672

TEL 020 2635 2465
TEL 01424 260101
TEL 01452 6244
TEL 01753 535 3311
TEL 06451 451 900

wardell armstrong
your earth our world

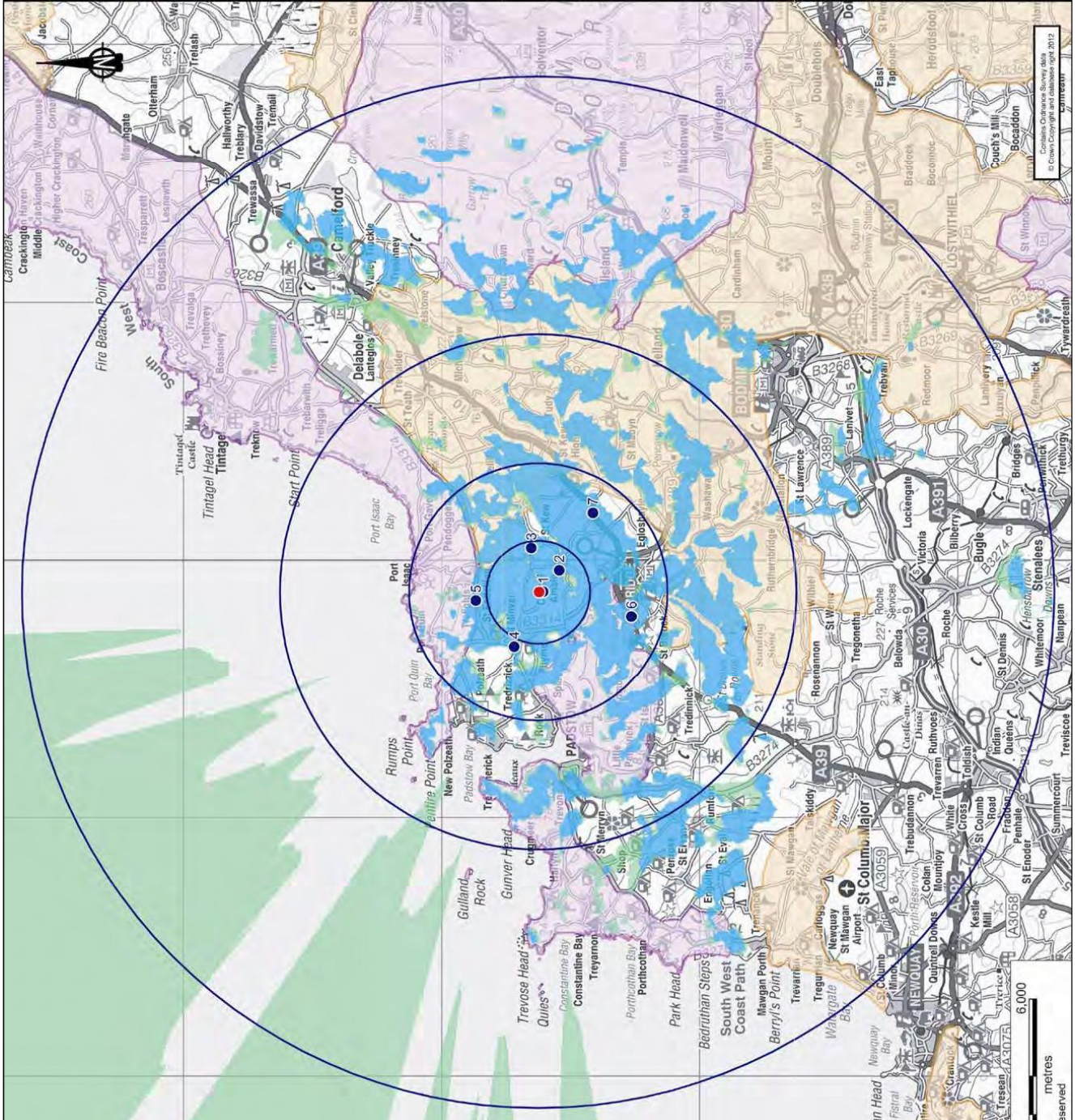


Figure 10: ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy Ltd. showing the areas with visibility to the turbine shown in blue (note the viewpoints depicted refer to the original report).

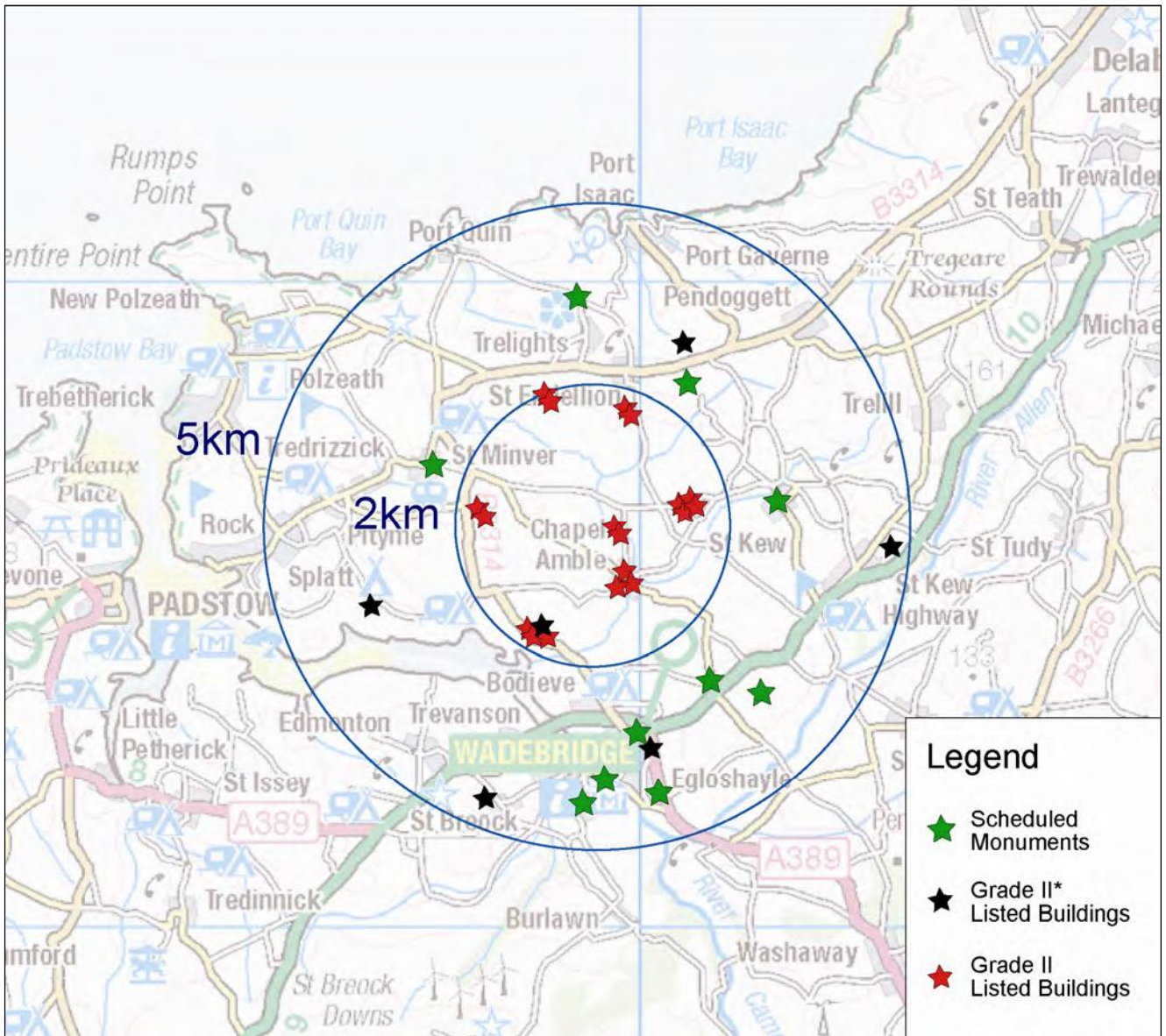


Figure 11: Map of key archaeological and historical sites within 2-5km of the site.

4.3.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of a wind turbine on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. For the purposes of this assessment these impacts are evaluated on an eight-point scale:

1. positive/substantial
2. positive/moderate
3. positive/minor
4. neutral
5. negative/minor
6. negative/moderate
7. negative/substantial
8. unknown/negative – which is used where an adverse impact is predicted but where access was not possible due to a monuments location being on private land, therefore its degree cannot be fully evaluated.

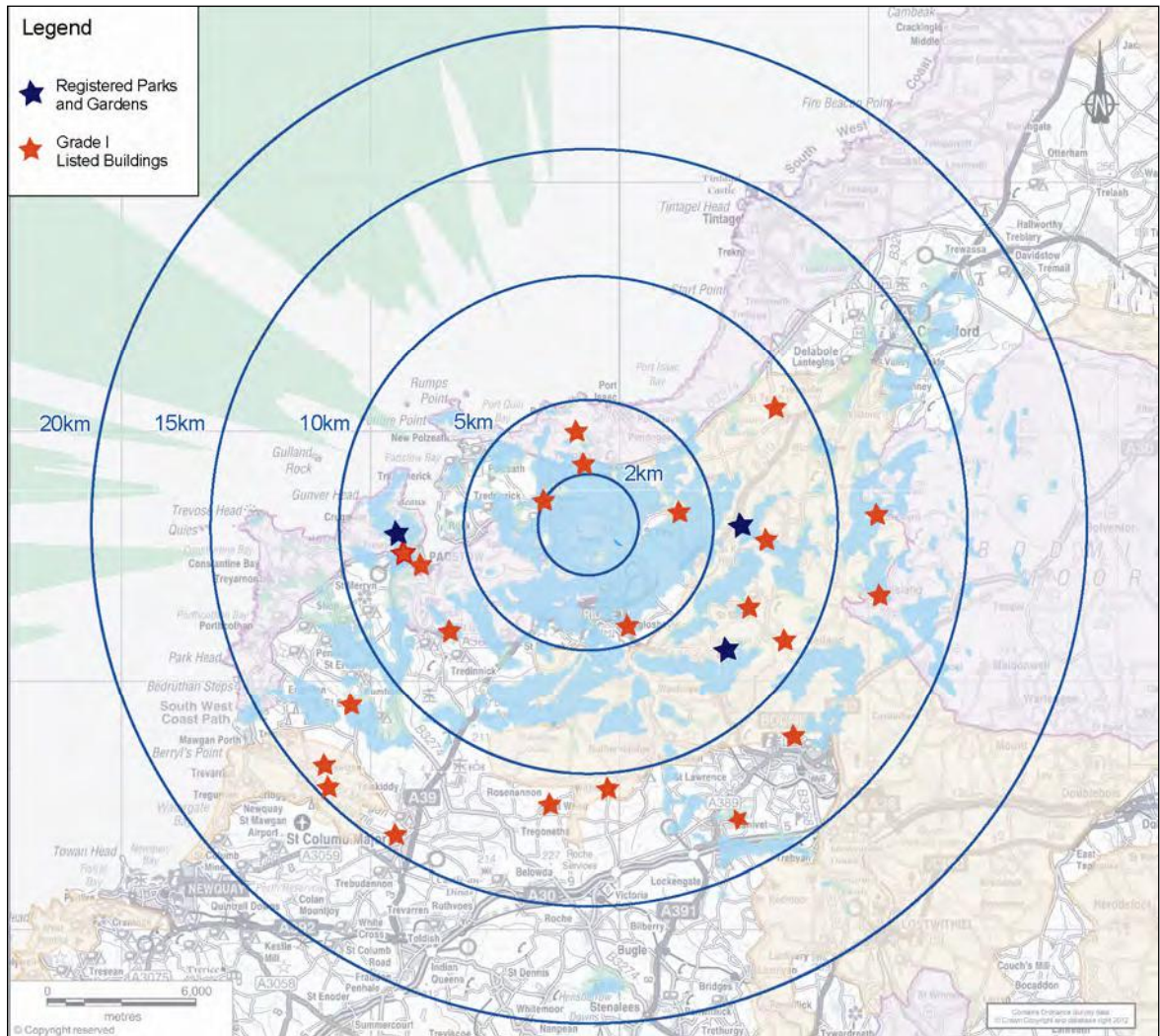


Figure 12: Map of the key Listed buildings and landscape sites within a 10-15km radius of the site (based on ZTV file supplied by Cleanearth Energy Ltd.).

4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets considered during the Visual Impact Assessment have already had their significance assessed by their statutory designations; these are outlined below:

Scheduled Monuments

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

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory

protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for scheduled monument consent. There are 19,000-20,000 scheduled monuments in England.

Listed Buildings

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

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

Grade I - buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of listed buildings)

*Grade II** - buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of listed buildings)

Grade II - buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all listed buildings)

Other buildings can be listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have 'group value' or if they provide a historic context to a listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, or service buildings to stately homes. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually listed buildings and other historic homes which are not listed may be protected under the designation of 'conservation area', which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

Culturally and historically important 'man-made' or 'designed' landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently 'listed' on a non-statutory basis, included on the *'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England'* which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by English Heritage. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many

associated with stately homes of Grade II* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on ‘designed’ landscapes, not the value of botanical planting. Sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

4.4. Assessment of Impact

Overall, the impacts of the proposed wind turbine on the archaeological resource are assessed as having a potential score of **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, principally dependant on proximity to the site and intervisibility with it, but also taking into account their proximity to other **negative/moderate** and **negative/substantial** features, such as other wind turbines, other forms of masts (e.g. mobile phone masts), aesthetically poor 20th century developments, industrial parks and main A roads and road systems.

4.4.1 Impacts on potential archaeological sites within the development area

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports for the wind turbine, posts to carry the cabling or ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible loss of below ground remains of archaeological features within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, expected to be deeper than current topsoil levels, will affect buried cut features.

The geophysical survey identified a number of potential archaeological features within the development area, most of which are likely to be agricultural in origin and of medieval or post-medieval date (see Figure 9). Even Anomaly 10, the ‘round’, appears to be of medieval date, although the number of excavated medieval settlements is actually rather small. The impact of the construction phase of the turbine would be **permanent** and **irreversible** on the buried archaeology immediately beneath the turbine site and along the short length of underground cable run. The proposed over-head/above-ground carriage of the electric cabling, will, however minimise the impact of the project on the buried archaeology of the wider site area, reducing the impact on the cable run to **temporary** and **reversible**. The limited 25 year cycle of the turbines operational phase will limit all negative or positive impacts to **temporary/reversible**.

4.4.2 Impacts on the Settings of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (2-5km)

The proposed wind turbine is considered likely to have an impact on the setting of key surrounding heritage assets, within the immediate 2km radius and out to 5km. The heritage assets considered at this distance were Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. Other unclassified heritage assets noted on the HER (Historic Environment Record) and NMP (National Mapping Program) were also consulted within the immediate 2km area, for impact during the construction phase. The impact of the turbine on these assets was summarised as **negative/moderate** and **temporary/reversible** overall:

- There are **ten** scheduled monuments within the 5km radius of the site of the proposed wind turbine, none of which is within 2km of the proposed wind turbine. Almost half of the scheduled monuments (5) consist of early medieval/medieval inscribed crosses, with two later medieval buildings: a round dovecote and the site of a bridge-side chapel. There is also a large multi-vallate Iron Age hillfort, a small Bronze Age barrow and a large Romano-British round.
- Three of the scheduled crosses are found at Egloshayle (SM: 28456), St Kew (SM: 28434) and St Minver (SM: 28438) within churchyards and two of which, at Three Holes Cross (SM: 24286) and Trelights (SM: 24282) are still in their roadside positions. When constructed, these monuments were intended to be focal points for early Christianity, when the understanding of sacred space

within the landscape was more fluid. The inscriptions on the crosses mix scripts such as Ogham, with roman text and Hiberno-Saxon, implying a diverse community. The context and position of these crosses forms part of their significance, and since the crosses in the churchyards have all been moved, they have lost most of the original historical context vital to the religious power and symbolism of the monuments. The cross at Three Holes Cross, although still roadside, was moved in the 20th century during road improvements and the cross at Trelights, the “Long Cross” on its original stone base, was only returned to the site in the 1930s. The loss of context and the development of modern tarmac roads and high levels of traffic will have had a greater adverse impact on the monuments than the proposed turbine at Smeathers Farm. All were found to be affected by local blocking, allowing an assessment of impact of **neutral**; with buildings, trees, hedges and graves reducing any intervisibility with the turbine.

- Two of the scheduled monuments are buildings, of medieval date: a circular medieval dovecote at Trevanion (SM: CO286) which remained in use until the late 1890s, and the medieval bridge and location of the bridge-side Kings Chapel at Wadebridge (the bridge is itself a Grade II* listed building). The dovecote at Trevanion is surrounded by a modern housing estate and a large group of wind turbines lies to the south-west on St. Breock Downs. The turbine at Smeathers Farm will be visible from the general location of the dovecote, but at a distance of just under 5km, reducing the scale of the impact; the housing development also creates local blocking. The cumulative impact of the modern housing development – which is deeply unsympathetic to the historic structure – and the position of a large wind farm at a distance of less than 2km reduces the impact of the turbine at Smeathers Farm to **negative/minor**.
- The bridge at Wadebridge and the hypothetical location of a bridge-side ‘Kings’ chapel are located at the heart of the historic settlement (SM: 15580). Wadebridge is, however, surrounded by modern housing developments: to the east and south-east it is enveloping the historic village of Egloshayle and smaller settlements such as Clapper, Trenant, Trevarner and, to the south and west, Treraven, Treneague and Dunveath. There are also considerable industrial developments to the north, with council offices, warehouses, football club, school and business units, as well as a large modern road system, roundabout and associated landscaping. The bunts (banks) to the north of the roundabout screen Wadebridge from the countryside to the north, and may block some of the view to the turbine site, although theoretically it will still be visible. To the south-west above Wadebridge there is a large wind farm on St. Breock Downs. The combination and cumulative effect of these other significantly closer and more substantially negative features makes the impact of the turbine at Smeathers Farm negative, as it will be visible, but minor; therefore **negative/minor** on the impact scale.
- A small Bronze Age barrow lies north of Wadebridge on the outskirts of the town, at Gonvena (SM: CO310). This was identified as a barrow, but excavation and further study in the later 20th century has thrown some doubt on the identification. This monument lies within the grounds of a historic house, now surrounded by a large modern housing development, with the industrial park and business developments directly to the north; these will all have significantly more of an impact on the monument than the turbine. Any impact from the Smeathers Farm turbine is therefore considered as **unknown/negative**, but probably **negative/minor**, as there may be intervisibility but it could not be established fully as the monument is on private land and could not be accessed.
- The hillfort of Castle Killibury (SM: 15011) lies to the south-east of Smeathers Farm, within the parish of Egloshayle. The hillfort is multi-vallate with inner and outer earthworks, with evidence gleaned from numerous phases of excavation in the 1970s which identified timber buildings. The site has also been hypothesised as Kelliwic, the site mentioned in the Arthurian legends. The hillfort has been considerably damaged by ploughing, largely surviving only to the north, and a narrow unclassified parish road now cuts transversely through the structure. To the south, on the western side, sits a large modern farm complex, with barns and hangars. The hillfort will have a direct line of sight to the turbine at Smeathers Farm (Figure 13). This would make its impact on the scheduled monument as hypothetically negative/substantial; it is important to note, however, that the turbine will be at a distance of 3-4km from the site, reducing the scale of the impact. It must also be balanced by considering the substantial and irreversible impact of the large modern farm complex within the earthworks. There are also turbines to the south near St. Mabyn, which are

closer, at a distance of only 2km to the hillfort. Taking all of these issues into consideration, and judging the cumulative effect on the hillfort, the addition of the wind turbine at Smeathers Farm when compared with the impact of other modern landscape features and the farm building, the impact has been assessed as **negative/moderate**.

- The Romano-British settlement site at Trevinnick Camp (SM: CO185) incorporates a ‘round’ –in fact a rectilinear bank and ditch earthwork with associated hut circles. The site is recorded as having been heavily affected by ploughing and on visiting the site this was confirmed; the banks, extant into the mid to late 20th century, were barely visible. As noted on the record the field is now under pasture. The area around and adjacent to the settlement site has a clear view of the turbine, suggesting a level of **negative/moderate** as it lies at a distance of 3-4km, reducing the scale of the impact. The site itself could not, however, be fully accessed as it lay on private land and when adjacent to the location of the settlement (as close as possible) the site of the turbine at Smeathers Farm could not be viewed. It is felt necessary to apply a scale impact of **unknown/negative** to take into account the confirmed views from around Trevinnick and lack of direct access.
- The village of Chapel Amble wraps around a central green with communal water pump, and by its very nature of such an arrangement is inward-looking. The historic heart of the village is shielded from a view of the turbine by the position of the buildings on the outer western and northern edge of the village. There are three listed buildings in the settlement: the Old Methodist Chapel (English Heritage ID: 351531), Chapel Amble Forge Shop (English Heritage ID: 351529) and Chapel Amble Methodist Church (English Heritage ID: 351530). These buildings are of the early to mid 19th century, dating to between c.1820-1840. The ground was found to rise to a ridge between the turbine site and the village, to the north and north-west. The listed buildings were assessed for a direct impact from the turbine and this was assessed as **neutral** due to the local blocking. The assessment for Chapel Amble village as a whole (as part of a conservation area surrounding the River Amble valley and as a historic settlement) is **neutral** to **negative/moderate** (for the operational phase), the village as a whole may have limited views of the turbine, especially from the north and western side, although those in the centre and to the south and east may see nothing at all or only the tip, due to local blocking.
- The listed buildings at Rooke Farm, the farmhouse (English Heritage ID: 351510) and barn (English Heritage ID: 351511) have an element of local blocking caused by the trees on the slope of the hillside opposite the farm, but the turbine mast will rise considerably above these, being 50m in height to the hub and 77m to the tip of the blades. It is important to note that the buildings at Rooke Farm are listed Grade II, of c.18th and 19th century date and the buildings lie within a converted holiday complex, within a working farm, with modern hangars and agricultural buildings to the north. The farmyard was not visited as it could only be reached via a long private drive, however a further historic entrance to the farm, leading directly off the lane, further to the north, allowed a closer and more accurate picture of the potential viewshed (Figure 15). The buildings will be affected differently by the two stages, construction and operation. The construction phase will largely not impact the farmhouse and barn due to the local blocking of the opposite woodland, assessed as **negative/minor**, increasing as the construction progresses to **negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**. During the operational phase the turbine will be clearly visible and the local blocking created by the trees and buildings will only provide partial screening. The impact during the operational stage is likely to be **negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**; being worse in winter when foliage is reduced and the local blocking from the woodland may not be as effective. The effects on the historic farm buildings and the listed buildings by the conversion of the barns to a holiday complex and the development of the adjacent modern farm buildings must also be taken into consideration, as the curtilage of the listed buildings has already been altered.
- There are eight Grade II* listed buildings within the 2-5km radius of the proposed turbine site, two of these are on the very edge of the 5km radius. These buildings are at Trewornan and Trevelver (St Minver Highlands), Tretawn (St Kew), Wadebridge Bridge, Kestle (Egloshayle), and Tresungers (St. Endellion). All of these important historic assets were visited or their locations were assessed during the field verification survey and direct views to the turbine site could not be established. Once constructed, with the tips of the blades rising to 77m it is probable the turbine will be visible from some of these buildings, however, any impact is assessed at **negative/minor** to

negative/moderate for Trewornan which is the closest, and **neutral** for Tretawn and Tresungers as topography and local blocking reduce any potential view. The impact of modern developments, large busy roads, or modern farm complexes and buildings adjacent to or within the immediate location of almost all of these properties are much more significant. On the edge of the mapped area are Tregarden at St. Mabyn and St. Breock Place at St. Breock; both of these have distant views to the turbine and the impact has been classified as **negative/minor**, for the distance and for the existence of closer and more significantly negative 20th century features to both buildings in and around their locations (such as a large extant wind farm on St. Breock downs and modern housing developments spreading out from Wadebridge and new turbines constructed at St. Mabyn).

- Within the immediate 2km radius of the proposed turbine there are twenty-five Grade II listed buildings, excluding those at Rooke Farm and Chapel Amble; the locations and/or buildings themselves were visited during the verification of the ZTV survey and those that will be affected by the proposed turbine are the listed buildings at Trewerthern, Trevathan, Treswarrow and Treglyn. There are four properties in the settlement of Trewerthern; Trewerthern House has open views towards the proposed turbine (Figure 14) and at only 1km distance the impact on the listed buildings will be **negative/substantial**, the open aspect from this raised portion of land means intervisibility was confirmed for Trewerthern Farmhouse, assessed as, **negative/moderate** as well. However, the turbine will form only one element within the wider landscape, as other turbines being visible within the area. Trewerthern Cottage and Walts Cottage both have elements of local blocking restricting their view, making any impact on both properties **negative/minor**. The impact for the settlement as a whole at Trewerthern is **negative/moderate**. The other listed buildings are assessed as having a **neutral** level of intervisibility.
- Treglyn has two listed buildings on the farmstead, the farmhouse and the barn/horse engine. The farm also has clear views to the turbine; however, the aspect from the farm is not as open as at Trewerthern and the impact is noted as **negative/substantial**. As this farm could not be fully assessed – due to a long private drive – an element of doubt must remain, and local blocking between the farmhouse and barn may reduce this impact to **negative/moderate**.
- Treswarrow farm also has two listed buildings, the farmhouse and a further house and adjoining barn/store. Both of these properties have a view of the turbine site and will be directly affected, however at an increased distance, being almost on the 2km radius line from the proposed site, this will lead to an impact assessment of **negative/moderate**.
- Trevathan farm also has two listed buildings the farmhouse and a cottage; these look down on the site, lying directly to the north on a south-facing slope, the turbine will be in the centre viewpoint of the farm and cottage and although there are other turbines visible at a distance this will undoubtedly have a direct impact on both buildings, making the assessment **negative/substantial** (Figure 15).
- There are also four further listed buildings at Trewornan, all Grade II. These comprise two sets of stone gate piers, a barn and the bridge. All have an impact from the turbine assessed at **negative/moderate**.
- Within the immediate 2km radius of the turbine site at Smeathers Farm there are numerous heritage assets noted on the HER (Historic Environment Record) and NMP (National Mapping Program); the majority of these are cropmarks which have been identified from aerial photographs. These have uniformly been identified as Iron-Age and/or Romano-British in date, either field systems or settlement features such as ‘rounds’. These features are sub-surface, no longer present within the landscape and therefore any effect on these within the 2-5km area will be **neutral**. For the features on and around the location of the turbine at Smeathers Farm these will be directly impacted, however the mitigation strategies of geophysical survey and evaluation trenches will aid to counteract such impacts. Many the other records are place-name entries for early-medieval settlements, e.g. the prefix ‘Tre’. This evidence is in no way affected by the turbine, as it is documentary and hypothetical.

- Within the 5km radius of the turbine lies the town of Wadebridge, as noted above. There are forty-nine listed buildings in Wadebridge, forty-seven of which are Grade II, one of which is Grade II* (the bridge) and one Grade I (Egloshayle Church). The issues discussed in the paragraph above, in relation to the scheduled monuments, apply equally to the listed buildings, making any impact from the turbine **negative/minor**.

4.4.3 Impacts on the Settings of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (10-15km)

The proposed wind turbine is considered likely to have an impact on the setting of key surrounding heritage assets, of increased significance, within a radius of 10-15km. (Figure 12) The heritage assets considered at this distance were Grade I Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. The overall impact on these important heritage assets can be summarised as **negative/minor** and **temporary/reversible** overall:

- There are three sites within the 10-15km viewshed of the proposed turbine site at Smeathers Farm which are on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England', established in 1983, by English Heritage.
- The first is at Lamellen (PGDP Record ID: 1997), in the parish of St. Tudy, only 6-7km from the proposed turbine. The site comprises a 19th century woodland garden and collection of rhododendron hybrids. Although the house and a large proportion of the ornamental gardens are within a valley, the valley affords views to the west towards the proposed turbine site and the raised ornamented pasture which surrounds the valley and is included within the garden, bounded by shelter belts, has clear views towards Chapel Amble. The presence of the turbine will be negative, to an extent, on the garden as its context setting and views are a primary feature of its design. The location of the garden is quite close to the busy A39, one of the main routes into Cornwall and it must be borne in mind that this has a far greater negative effect than the turbine would, however its immediate surrounding are rural, accessed down a quiet country lane. The garden is at a considerable distance from the turbine minimising the effect and the impact has been assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The second is at Pencarrow (PGDP Record ID: 2588), near Washaway, in the parish of St. Mabyn, 8-9km from the proposed turbine. The site comprises an early-mid 18th century, 70 hectare landscaped parkland with early 19th century formal gardens and informal pleasure grounds. The turbine site does not appear to be visible from the formal gardens and pleasure grounds around the house, although the turbine itself once operational will be clearly visible from the wider landscaped parkland. This intervisibility with the historic landscape, with ornamental plantations framing far-reaching views, will have a negative effect although at a distance of 8-9km, this will be minimised. It is also important to note that the busy B3266 from Bodmin to Camelford now frames the parkland on the south-east. There is also a newly-erected turbine just outside St. Mabyn, only 1.5-2km from the gardens and even closer to the parkland and clearly visible. The impact of the turbine has therefore been classified as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** (impact on the gardens and the parkland, noted respectively).
- The third is at Prideaux Place (PGDP Record ID: 2705) on the outskirts of the town/port of Padstow, 8-9km away from the proposed turbine. The site comprises an early 18th century garden, with mid 18th century pleasure grounds and parkland with further 19th century gardens. The deer park is believed to be one of the earliest in the county. The gardens and deer park have clear views across the Camel estuary to the east, but in some areas ornamental trees, bushes and garden buildings create heavy levels of local blocking. There will certainly be some element of intervisibility with the turbine, but the gardens and park are now fringed and encircled to the south by modern housing developments and the spreading development of Padstow. The site is also cut by a small unclassified parish road to Tregirls and is bounded by the busy roads of the A389 and B3276. The large wind farm on St. Breock Downs above Wadebridge is also only 6-7km away. All

of these more significant modern features will impact on the gardens and the impact of the turbine will therefore be minor in comparison, assessed as **negative/minor**.

- There are only two recorded Battlefields within Cornwall at Stratton and Bocannoc, both of which are outside the 20km furthest viewshed radius and have therefore not been considered.
- Within the 10-15km there are twenty-three Grade I listed buildings, seventeen of which are historic churches, one of which is a Carmelite Convent in St. Mawgan, two of which are historic houses, Prideaux Place in Padstow and Roscarrock in St. Endellion, with associated structures. There is also a Grade I listed bridge at Helland and the standing stones (stone alignment) at Nine Maidens.
- The churches of St. Tudy, St. Kew, St Breward and St. Minver will have intervisibility with the turbine from their spires or towers, the churchyard and main body of the building all have local blocking from the settlements which wrap around them; therefore any impact on these churches is considered **neutral to negative/minor**, as the height of the spires or tower give such wide-ranging views across north Cornwall that numerous other turbines are visible within the landscape.
- St. Endellion church sits on the edge of the 2km radius from the site, on the north-facing slope leading down to Port Issac and Port Quinn. It was the only collegiate church in Cornwall. A substantial proportion of the church tower is visible from the turbine site and there will be a direct line of sight and view to the proposed turbine. The body of the church and churchyard will not have a view of the structure and the B3314, a busy road, runs directly past the churchyard wall, between the church and the turbine site. The impact of the road is far more substantial than the construction of a turbine over the hill in Chapel Amble; however, as there will be direct views from the tower there will be an impact and this has been assessed as **negative/minor**.
- St. Mabyn church is clearly visible from the turbine site and intervisibility was confirmed on a visit to the church (Figure 17). The turbine site is visible not only from the church tower but from the north and west sides of the churchyard as well. The turbine site will not be visible from the body of the church. The views are distant, the site lying 6-7km to the north-west and there is some local blocking from houses on the outskirts of the village and trees around the playing fields. In winter, however, when the foliage dies back the view to the turbine site will open up, increasing the level of impact. In mitigation it should be noted that several other turbines have been constructed in and around St. Mabyn, one newly built on the very outskirts of the village, also visible from the proposed turbine at Smeathers Farm; this has a far greater impact on the historic assets in the settlement than the distant Chapel Amble structure. The distance and effect from other turbines will reduce direct impact on the church to **negative/moderate**.
- The other churches, further out at Bodmin, Blisland, St. Teath, Withiel, Lanivet, St. Eval etc. are impacted by the turbine at a level given as **neutral**, as distance and topography and local blocking is such that there is no direct impact.
- Roscarrock has no view of the turbine, due to natural topography and the impact as **neutral**, mentioned because of its proximity to the proposed turbine.
- Prideaux Place will have slight long distance views to the turbine, but there are significant negative influences in its immediate area from the spreading town and roads, which also impact upon the Grade I church in the town. The impact of the turbine is assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The Carmelite convent at Lanherne may have far-reaching views to the turbine, with any impact at a distance of over 10km being **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Nine maidens standing stones will have distant views to the turbine site, and the turbine will definitely be visible upon construction. However there is already a large wind farm at a distance of

less than 1km and therefore in comparison any view to the turbine at a distance of 8-10km, makes the impact **neutral** to **negative/minor**.

- There will be no intervisibility with Helland Bridge, impact **neutral**.



Figure 13: View to the north, to the turbine site, from the field adjacent to Castle Killibury Iron Age hillfort, showing the position of the turbine in red.



Figure 14: View looking west towards the turbine site at Smeathers Farm, marked by red arrow, from the field in front of Trewethern House (SX 0065976529).



Figure 15: View from field directly above Trevathan Farmhouse (SW 9975477831), showing views across landscape to the south, with the proposed turbine site marked in the foreground.



Figure 16: View from historic entrance to Rooke Farm farmyard, to the west, towards the field location of the proposed turbine, marked in red, where it will rise above the trees.



Figure 17: View to the north-west towards Smeathers Farm, showing the location of the turbine in red, from St. Mabena Church, St. Mabyn.

4.5. Designated heritage assets within the 2-5km radius viewshed

4.5.1 Scheduled Monuments (SM) – see Figure 11 and Appendix 5

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
15011	Killibury Castle Later Prehistoric Hillfort	SX 01857365	Negative/Moderate
CO310	Round barrow at St Giles	SW 99327291	Unknown/Negative (Negative/Minor)
CO185	Trevinnick Camp	SX 00797874	Unknown/Negative (Negative/Moderate)
15580	Late Medieval and 19 th Century Bridge at Wadebridge	SW 99177249	Negative/Minor
CO286	Dovecot at Trevanion	SW 98937161	Negative/Minor
28434	Chapel Amble Cross in St Kew Churchyard, 30m north west of the Church	SX 02127691	Neutral
28438	Wayside Cross in St Minver Churchyard	SW 96457707	Neutral
28456	Wayside Cross in Egloshayle Churchyard, 0.46m east of the Church Porch	SX 00087190	Neutral
24286	The Three Holes Cross 550m west of Sandylands Farm	SX 01177366	Neutral
24282	The Long Cross, an Early Christian Memorial Stone and Medieval Wayside Cross, and a Post-Medieval Guide Post 400m north of Trelights	SW 98997972	Neutral

4.5.2 Listed Buildings (LBs) – see Figure 11 and Appendix 6

Identifier	Site	Grade	NGR	Impact
351531	Old Methodists Chapel	Grade II	SW 9971075524	Neutral
351529	Chapel Amble Forge Shop	Grade II	SW 9967175489	Neutral
351530	Chapel Amble Methodists Ch.	Grade II	SW 9970075510	Neutral
351510	Rooke Farmhouse	Grade II	SW 9951276245	Negative/Moderate Negative/Substantial
351511	Barn, 50m north east of Rooke Farmhouse	Grade II	SW 9953376297	Negative/Moderate Negative/Substantial
351575	Trewethern House	Grade II	SX 0065976529	Negative/Substantial
351574	Trewethern Farmhouse	Grade II	SX 0059576516	Negative/Moderate
351572	Trewethern Cottage	Grade II	SX 0061576568	Negative/Minor
351573	Waits Cottage	Grade II	SX 0063276564	Negative/Minor
351589	Treglyn	Grade II	SW 9746276502	Negative/Substantial Negative/Moderate
351590	Barn and Horse Engine, 100m to south of Treglyn	Grade II	SW 9744476438	Negative/Substantial Negative/Moderate
351347	Treswarrow Farmhouse	Grade II	SW 9829078115	Negative/Moderate
351330	Little Treswarrow and Barn adjoining	Grade II	SW9820278228	Negative/Moderate
351348	Trevathan Farmhouse	Grade II	SW 9975477831	Negative/Substantial
351349	Cottage, 30m to north west of Trevathan Farmhouse	Grade II	SW 9969177848	Negative/Substantial
351597	Trewornan Bridge	Grade II	SW 9874174285	Negative/Moderate
351595	Gatepiers adjoining barn, 5m to north west of Trewornan	Grade II	SW 9851174464	Negative/Moderate
351594	Barn, 5m north west of Trewornan	Grade II	SW 9850174436	Negative/Moderate
351596	Gatepiers, 150m south east of Trewornan	Grade II	SW 9867174357	Negative/Moderate
351521	Tretawn	Grade II *	SX 0393875750	Neutral
351345	Tresungers	Grade II*	SX 0068479170	Neutral
351593	Trewornan	Grade II*	SW 9853074424	Negative/Moderate
67746	Tregarden	Grade II*	SX 0292472922	Negative/Minor
67727	St Breock Place	Grade II*	SW 9771471862	Negative/Minor

4.5.3 Designated heritage assets within the 10-15Km radius viewshed – see Figure 12 and Appendix 6

Identifier	Site	Grade	NGR	Impact
67804	Church of St Uda, St. Tudy	Grade I	SX 0661776305	Neutral Negative/Minor
351532	Church of St James, St. Kew	Grade I	SX 0215976886	Neutral Negative/Minor
351600	Church of St Menefreda, St. Minver	Grade I	SW 9647777083	Neutral Negative/Minor
67752	Church of St, Mabena, St. Mabyn	Grade I	SX 0417473201	Negative/Moderate
351460	Church of St. Endelienta, St. Endellion	Grade I	SW 9970378662	Negative/Minor
396124	Church of St. Petroc, Padstow	Grade I	SW 9157575410	Negative/Minor
67459	Church of St Brueredus, St. Breward	Grade I	SX 0972877348	Neutral Negative/Minor
71101	Lanherne Carelite Convent	Grade I	SW 8718365908	Neutral Negative/Minor
396524	Prideaux Place	Grade I	SW 9137575572	Negative/Minor
351337	Roscarrock	Grade I	SW 9863480379	Neutral
71173	Nine Maidens	Grade I	SW 9365667589	Neutral Negative/Minor
67526	Helland Bridge	Grade I	SX 0652371488	Neutral

4.5.4 Registered Parks and Gardens – See Figure 12 and Appendix 7

Identifier	Site	Date	NGR	Impact
1997	Lamellan	19 th century, with 20 th century additions	SX 056773	Negative/Moderate
2588	Pencarrow	Early 19 th century, 18 th century parkland	SX 040710	Negative/Minor Negative/Moderate
2705	Prideaux Place	Early-mid 18 th century, with 19 th century improvements	SW 914756	Negative/Minor

4.6. Impacts on Historic Landscape Character

The area in and around Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble is predominantly classified as “Anciently Enclosed Land” (AEL), interspersed with “Steep sided Valleys”. Small pockets in the wider Chapel Amble, St Kew areas, particularly the high ridge on which St Endellion is built is identified as “Recently Enclosed Land” (REL). Smeathers Farm lies in an area where there is a further classification of “Anciently Enclosed Land altered in the 20th century” (AEL altered C20), suggesting the modern improvement of the farmland and significant 20th century changes or development. The towns of Wadebridge and Padstow are classified as urban as well as other settlements such as Polzeath and Rock and the larger villages as St Minver and St Endellion/Trelights and St Mabyn.

The turbine will naturally have an effect on the landscape for the 2-5km radius as it will be visible from various points and will become a significant feature in its immediate valley location. It must be remembered however that the wider North Cornwall region has had numerous turbines constructed on Anciently Enclosed Land and the turbine at Smeathers will for example be within sight of a large wind farm to the south of Wadebridge and a turbine at St Mabyn and others. There are also numerous other modern landscape features such as lines of pylons, quarries, factories, industrial units, large modern farm complexes and the modern road systems which have a more detrimental effect on the landscape when considered together. There are certainly no other turbines within the 2km area around Smeathers Farm however and the construction of the turbine will certainly have an impact on the landscape and appearance of this rural valley. The level of this impact must necessarily be assessed as negative, however the scale of the impact is considered to be minor to moderate. The relatively short life of the turbine, given at 25 years operational activity, when considering the age and development of the wider landscape must lead to an overall assessment of **temporary/reversible** on the effects of the turbine, despite the assessment of a negative impact. The cumulative effect of individual wind farms being constructed across the landscape must be considered however as the popularity of alternative energy sources grows, as such this area of Cornwall has not been significantly affected by the widespread construction of turbines and there is certainly room for further development before the cumulative impact of turbines can be considered substantial and irreversible on the Historic Landscape Character.

5.0 Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

5.1. Summary

The archaeological evaluation trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey; it identified and characterised the majority of anomalies recorded. These primarily comprised a series of east-west ditches. Unfortunately, most of these features did not produce artefacts and thus remain undated. Arguably the most important feature on site, the double-ditched enclosure/anomaly no.10, did produce some pottery, but this has raised questions of its own (see below and Appendix 8). Detailed context descriptions can be found in Appendix 7.

5.2. Deposit Model

The site is situated across two fields: the northern field that contains the footprint of the turbine and Evaluation Trenches #1-3, and the southern field that may be affected by the proposed telegraph poles and cables and contained Evaluation Trench #4.

In the northern field, Trenches #1-3 revealed the natural (102) to be a variable compact yellowish-grey clay trending to a compact greyish-orange shillet in the north. Natural (102) was overlain subsoil (101), a soft-friable yellowish-brown clay-silt with very few inclusions, 0.25m thick and becoming shallower to the north (*c.*0.10m thick in Trench #2). In turn, this was overlain across the whole area by topsoil (100), a soft dark maroon greyish-brown clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stones including shillet and quartz and occasional roots. This layer was *c.*0.38-0.28m thick, but like the subsoil became shallower to the north. It contained a single struck flint (a relatively poor waste flake with cortex).

Trench #4 in the southern field revealed a very compact shillet bedrock across its whole length. This was overlain directly by topsoil (119), a friable, dark greyish-brown clay-silt with occasional sub-angular stones (>50mm), but otherwise fairly clean. It produced late and post-medieval pottery. It had an average thickness of *c.*0.38m.

The consistent depth of topsoil in Trench #4 reflects the consistency of underlying natural and gradient of the land. The decreased depth of top- and subsoil in the northern field is probably a reflection of the variable resistance of the natural in that area.

5.3. Results for Trench #1

Trench #1 contained three features (see Figures 18-20) all sealed by the subsoil (101) and cut into the natural (102).

At the eastern end of the trench was a shallow pit [103] that contained a single fill. It was probably formed when three large stones were dragged out of the natural during ploughing. It produced no finds.

Toward the centre of the trench were two shallow linears, features [105] and [107]. These features were both aligned NE-SW and contained single fills. These features carried water, indicating a role in drainage. The similarity and close proximity of these features may indicate one replaced the other prior to plough truncation.

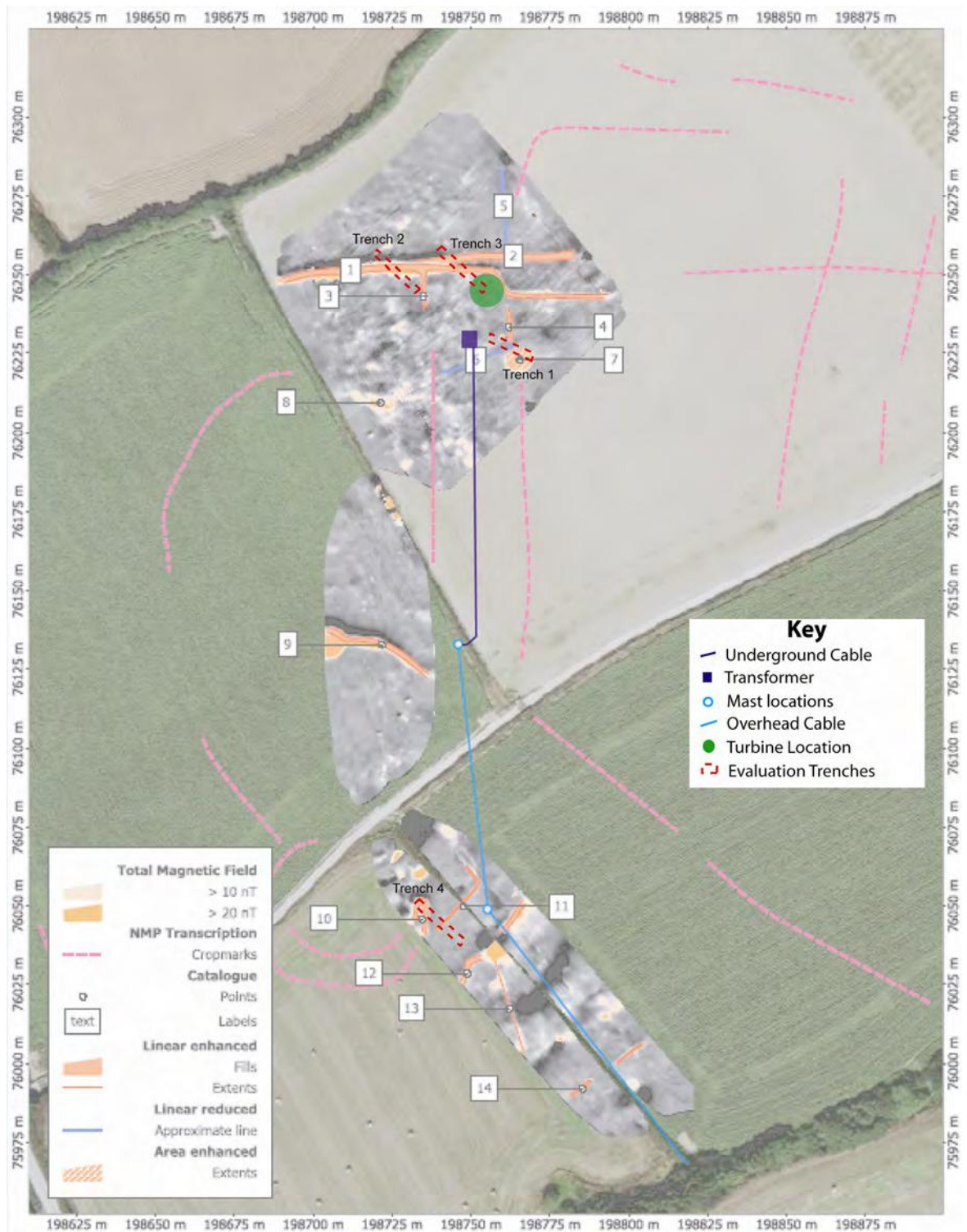


Figure 18: Trench locations in relation to the proposed development and geophysical anomalies.

5.4. Results for Trench #2

Trench #2 contained at least four features (see Figures 18-20), all sealed by subsoil (101) and cutting natural (102).

At the south-east end of the trench was posthole [109]; this contained a single fill (110). This feature butted a narrow linear [111]. Both features both had near vertical sides and flat bases, and although they produced no finds, their fills and morphology suggests a relatively modern date.

At the north-western end of the trench two linear features were identified. They corresponded with the excavated linear features [115] and [117] in Trench #3, and thus were not excavated.

5.5. Results for Trench #3

Trench #3 contained a series of parallel and inter-cutting linears aligned east-west (see Figures 18-20).

Linear [113] lay at the northern end of the trench; this was cut by linear [115], which was in turn cut by linear [117]. None of these features produced any dating evidence.

5.6. Results for Trench #4

Trench #4 contained a natural scar in the ground, recorded in plan and curving linear feature (see Figures 18-20).

Ditch [120] was a steep-sided curving linear feature 1.4-2m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained a single fill (121), a friable dark greyish-brown clay-silt containing frequent sub-angular stones. This feature appeared to dog-leg across the base of the trench, and thus may represent more than one feature. This is the ditch of a recorded cropmark and identified as a Romano-British 'round' (MCO8484) on the HER. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from (121), however, neither form nor fabric has any published comparisons. The vessel appears to have been either a shallow dish or perhaps a curfew, dark grey, highly micaceous, hard and highly fired (see Appendix 8). The closest analogous fabric comes from late or post-medieval Lostwithiel-type material, which is at odds with a Romano-British date. Either this cropmark represents the remains of a medieval farmstead (as perhaps the topsoil finds might suggest?), or a distinctly different Romano-British potting tradition was carried out in this area.

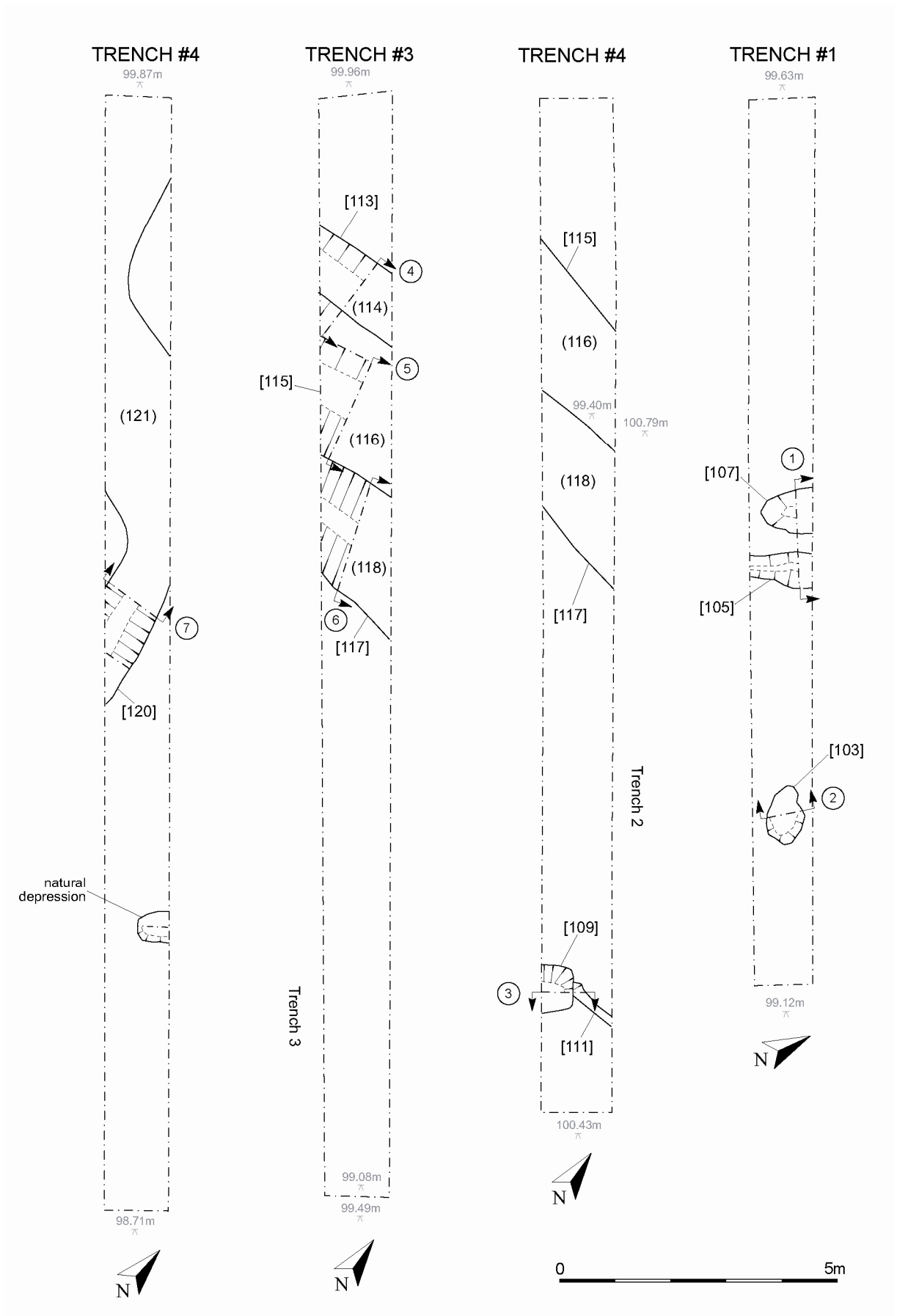


Figure 19: Trench Plans.

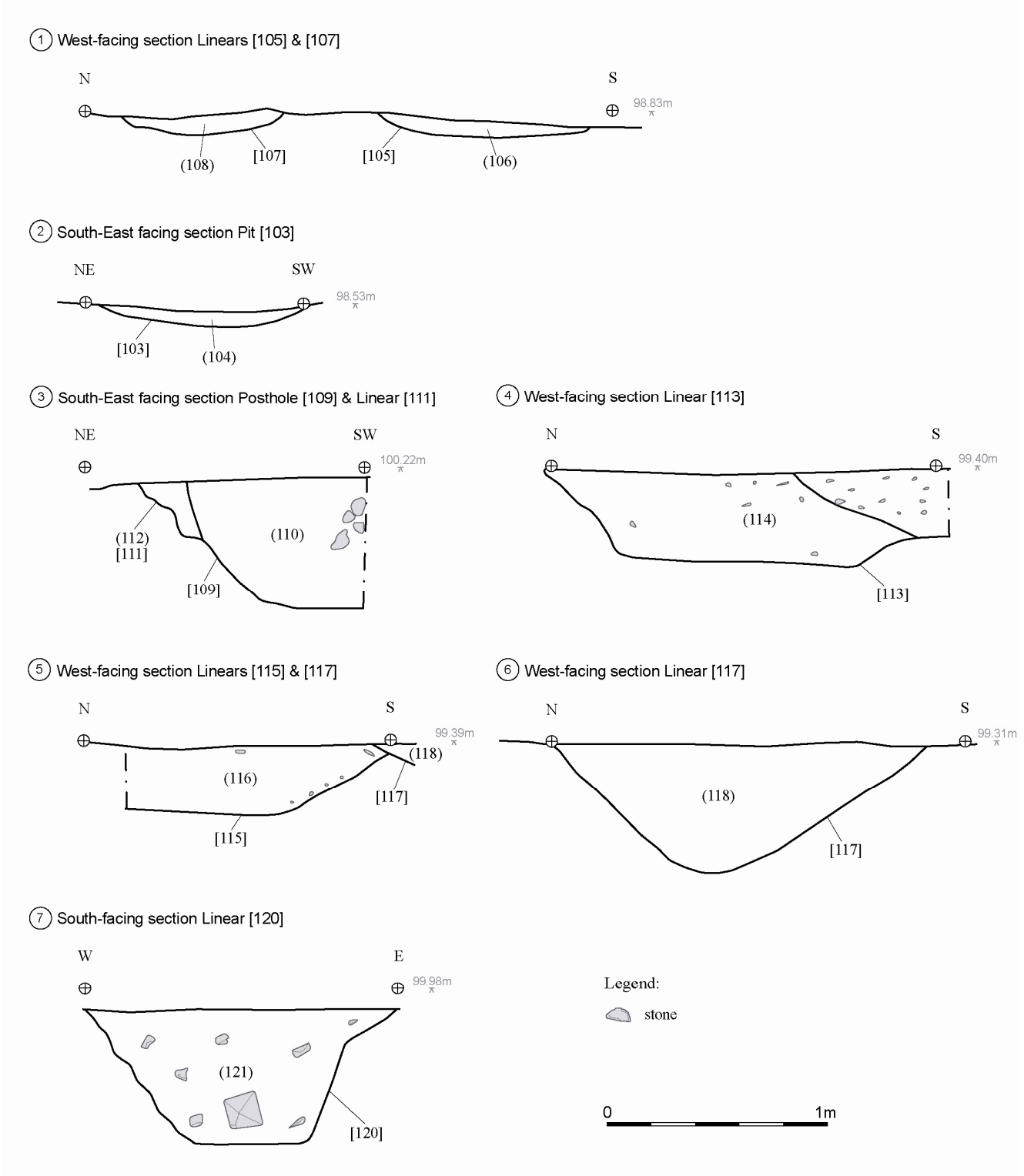


Figure 20: Section drawings of excavated features.

5.7. Discussion

Trench #1 was targeted to reveal geophysical Anomalies 4, 6 and 7. Features [105] and [107] probable represent Anomaly 6; these two shallow gullies may be the surviving traces of a single larger and heavily plough-damaged linear or perhaps earlier cultivation furrows. They produced no dating evidence. Neither Anomaly 4 nor Anomaly 7 could be identified.

Trench #2 targeted and located Anomaly 1. This was clearly identified in plan, and the fills of two features were evident. These were also identified in Trench #3 as [115] and [117]. At the south-eastern end of the trench two additional features were encountered: posthole [109] and linear [111], although these were probably relatively recent in date.

Trench #3 targeted Anomalies 1 and 2 and located both. Anomaly 1 was identified as linear [117], a deep, steep-sided ditch with a narrow concave base. It contained a single fill. Anomaly 2 comprised two ditches: [113] and [115], with [115] and a re-cut of [113]. These were steep-sided but shallower than [117], with broad flat bases and a single fill. These ditches were, in turn, cut by the more substantial linear [117], which kinks east of the trench at a point that would tie in neatly with the proposed medieval strip-field crop-marks. However, given the slightly curving nature of these features, a Prehistoric date cannot be ruled out. The bases of both [113] and [115] were encrusted with manganese deposits; this, together with the high water table, would suggest they functioned as drainage ditches. The clean and homogenous silty fills suggest they silted up naturally. A spread of redeposited natural between [113] and [115] may indicate the presence of a bank, subsequently flattened and ploughed out.

Trench #4 targeted Anomalies 10 and 11. Anomaly 11 seems to be a natural shallow scar in the natural (102). Anomaly 10, which has been identified as a possible Prehistoric or Romano-British double-ditched enclosure or 'round' in the NMR was identified as linear [120]. This was a steep-sided, flat-based feature, *c.*1.5 to 2m wide. The kink in the ditch as recorded in plan may indicate the junction of two ditches as indicated by the cropmarks and geophysical survey. It produced two sherds of possible Romano-British or more probably late medieval date. Thus the cropmark identified as a 'round' may, in fact, be a medieval farmstead. However, the lack of comparable published examples for the pottery recovered hampers interpretation. (See Appendix 8 – Pottery report)

6.0 Conclusion

6.1. Visual Impact Assessment

In summary, the prepared ZTV was found to be a fair reflection of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 20km, together with the heritage assets that encompasses. Some small element of local blocking was noted, produced by hedges, trees and buildings where they occur within groups and clusters, such as the villages of St. Kew and St. Minver, the settlements of Lower Amble, Trewornan and Trewethern. The most significant heritage assets defined by geographical proximity are the village of Chapel Amble and Rooke Farm. Chapel Amble contains a small group of listed 19th century structures; the likely impact of the development is judged to be neutral to negative/moderate, as the settlement has limited views of the site, is focused inward on a central green, and features elements of local blocking. Rooke Farm is a Grade II listed complex of c.18th-19th farm building; the likely impact of the development is judged to be negative/moderate to negative/substantial. However, the historic setting of these buildings is already compromised by the presence of large modern farm units (negative/substantial) and the conversion of these buildings into holiday lets (negative minor). There were no scheduled monuments within the immediate vicinity (2km radius), and very few scheduled monuments within a 5km radius.

On the whole, the impact of the proposed wind turbine on the archaeological resource have been assessed as having a potential score of negative/minor to negative/moderate, principally dependant on proximity to the site and intervisibility with it, but also taking into account the proximity of most heritage assets to other negative/moderate and negative/substantial features, such as other wind turbines, other forms of masts (e.g. mobile phone masts), 20th century farm buildings, industrial parks and arterial roads and road systems.

6.2. Archaeological Impact

Smeathers Farm is situated on the eastern edge of the parish of St. Minver in north Cornwall. It lies within ‘Anciently Enclosed Land’, usually taken to indicate land enclosed by the end of the medieval period. The layout of the farm, with its large rectangular fields and axial farm track, is, however, suggestive of *late* enclosure, and perhaps as late as the 18th century. This interpretation is at odds with the documentary evidence, which indicates Smeathers was in existence by 1477, and was comprised of at least two separate landholdings. Before 1477, Smeathers probably formed part of a larger landholding based at the neighbouring Hensons farm. This would suggest the fields around the farmstead have been reorganised and rationalised, with the installation of an axial farm track and central farmstead. That would, in turn, suggest the cropmarks and geophysical anomalies identified form part of the medieval landscape, although the evaluation could not confirm this date.

The dating evidence for the double-ditched enclosure is intriguing. In the absence of physical evidence, such features are usually interpreted as Iron Age or Romano-British ‘rounds’. The pottery from the evaluation, though unusual, would suggest this feature is actually of medieval date. Excavated medieval rural sites in Cornwall are relatively rare, but there are some comparable examples of sub-rectangular or oval medieval enclosures (e.g. see Christie & Rose 1987; Bray *et al.* 2012) of a similar size and with relatively slight ditches. In this context it is of interest that in the 18th century Smeathers is listed together with a cottage called *Poldaw* (WH/1/1348). The field containing the site is listed in the tithe apportionment as *Pouldowes Long Meadow*, and thus the ‘round’ may in fact be the site of a lost medieval and post-medieval farmstead. As most medieval farmstead sites are (presumed to be) still occupied, that would make the site more significant than if it was Prehistoric or Romano-British in date.

The impact of the proposed turbine on this buried landscape is likely to be minimal. The evaluation trenches located the identified linear features, but only a few other relatively recent features and very little artefactual evidence. These linear features undoubtedly belong to an earlier field system, and one that may well be medieval rather than earlier in date. The 'round' would appear to mark the location of a medieval and later farmstead, one of the two post-medieval holdings at Smeathers (Poldaw), but as the cable will be carried on telegraph poles for this section of the run, the impact on this monument will be minimal.

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R/3552, R/5828, R/5829, R/5830, R/5835, R/5838, R/5840, R/5841, R/5847, R/5849, R/5850,
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WH/1/1-2152

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Date: 26 June 2012

Site: Land to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall, PL27 6ET

Applicant: Chloe Bines, Mi-Grid, The Studio, Trevisson Park, Blackwater, Truro, Cornwall, TR4 8UN **Agent:** Clare Hanley, Project Engineer, Cleanearth Energy Ltd., 10b Palmers Way, Trenant Industrial Estate, Wadebridge, Cornwall, PL27 6HB (This Brief supplied to Clare Hanley)

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk **Planning Authority Officer:** Adam Carlyon, Planning & Regeneration, Cornwall Council, Circuit House, St Clement Street, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1EB This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey at the above site to inform the developer and the Planning Authority of the archaeological potential and mitigation where appropriate.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located within farmland on rising ground to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 98761 76313.

3 Planning Background

Scoping Opinion PA12/03959 was submitted on 24 April 2012. Subsequently a meeting was convened with the applicant and their agent to discuss the likely impacts on known and unknown historic assets, and it was agreed that a geophysical survey would be undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any buried features likely to be affected by the proposed wind turbine, and the results presented in an assessment report. The results of this assessment will inform any future planning application.

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as within land characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land with a high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains. The HER also indicates that there is an extensive group of known buried features showing as 'crop marks' immediately adjacent to and south of the site of the proposed wind turbine, morphologically distinct as a Iron Age/Romano British field system, a 'Round' and enclosures. To the northwest at 275m is a Medieval field system, with further pre-historic enclosures, 'Rounds' and field systems 550m to the northwest and 500m to the north. Further pre-historic settlement evidence within this landscape lies to the north, east, south and west within 1.5km of the site.

While there are no Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity, there are two Grade II Listed buildings 700m to the east at Rooke Farm, and further Listed buildings more distantly at approximately 1100m southeast within Chapel Amble village that are likely to be within line-of-sight of the proposed wind turbine.

As far as is known there have been no previous archaeological investigations of this particular site, although this area of farmland has been subject to a programme of aerial photographic study (Cornwall Aerial Photograph Reconnaissance Project: Flight 93, on 06/08/2009, for the Cornwall & Scilly HER).

5 Requirement for Work

Ground works may disturb buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains an assessment and geophysical survey is recommended. The area subject to survey should be 1 hectare around the base of the proposed turbine, together with a 30m wide corridor along the line of the cable grid connection (including any construction areas and maintenance compounds). This would provide evidence for any recommendations for further archaeological recording or mitigation proposals.

The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site;
- Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey;
- Produce a report containing the geophysical data and the data in interpreted form;
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is recommended or mitigation proposals.

6 General Guidance

6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Results

7.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

7.4 The report must contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
- A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording.

8 Archive Deposition

8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall

Land at Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall

Museum website <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/> and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.

- 8.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 8.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 8.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 9 Monitoring**
- 9.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement. 4
- 9.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING ('Evaluation')

Date: 1 August 2012
Address: Land at Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall, PL27 6ET
Applicant: Chloe Bines, Mi-Grid, The Studio, Trevisson Park, Blackwater, Truro, Cornwall, TR4 8UN
Agent: Tristan Grimes, Project Engineer, Cleanearth Energy Ltd., 10b Palmers Way, Tenant Industrial Estate, Wadebridge, Cornwall, PL27 6HB

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Adam Carlyon, Planning & Regeneration, Cornwall Council, Circuit House, St Clement Street, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1EB

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. Any written scheme of investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their WSI as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for a series of evaluation trenches at the above site to further inform the developer and the Planning Authority of the archaeological potential of the site and mitigation where appropriate.

2 Site Location and Description

The site is located within farmland on rising ground to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 98761 76313.

3 Planning Background

Scoping Opinion PA12/03959 was submitted on 24 April 2012. Subsequently a meeting was convened with the applicant and their agent to discuss the likely impacts on known and unknown historic assets, and it was agreed that a geophysical survey would be undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any buried features likely to be affected by the proposed wind turbine, and the results presented in an assessment report.

The results of the geophysical survey are such that a series of evaluation trenches are now required to further assess the actual extent and quality of survival of the identified features as a group. This evaluative assessment will inform which will be the most appropriate mitigation measures in response to any future planning application.

4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as within land characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land with a high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains.

The HER also indicates that there is an extensive group of known buried features showing as 'crop marks' immediately adjacent to and south of the site of the proposed wind turbine, morphologically distinct as a Iron Age/Romano British field system, a 'Round' and enclosures. To the northwest at 275m is a Medieval field system, with further pre-historic enclosures, 'Rounds' and field systems 550m to the northwest and 500m to the north. Further pre-historic settlement evidence within this landscape lies to the north, east, south and west within 1.5km of the site.

While there are no Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity, there are two Grade II Listed buildings 700m to the east at Rooke Farm, and further Listed buildings more distantly at approximately 1100m southeast within Chapel Amble village that are likely to be within line-of-sight of the proposed wind turbine.

As far as is known there have been no previous archaeological investigations of this particular site, although this area of farmland has been subject to a programme of aerial photographic study (Cornwall Aerial Photograph Reconnaissance Project: Flight 93, on 06/08/2009, for the Cornwall & Scilly HER) and the recent geophysical survey commissioned by the applicant (Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Cornwall – Geophysical Survey Report, ArchaeoPhysica Ltd., Report No. CAW121, 16 July 2012).

5 Requirement for Work

Following the recent geophysical survey results (see above), a series of evaluation trenches are now required to further assess the extent and quality of survival of the features already identified. It is therefore important that a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) undertakes this works in order to identify and record any features of interest.

The site specific aims are to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered
- To establish the nature of the activity on the site
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Smeathers Farm from any archaeological remains encountered

6 General Methodology

6.1 All stages of the investigation shall be supported by a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

6.3 Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI.

6.4 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.5 The IfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

6.6 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Archaeological Recording Methodology

7.1 Prior to the commencement of onsite works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment record (HER), the Cornwall Records Office at Truro and the Cornwall Centre at Redruth, where appropriate.

7.2 An archaeologist shall be present during all ground works associated with the development, unless circumstances dictate a different approach. A toothless ditching bucket can be used for the removal of any overburden until the first archaeological horizon is exposed. This will then be hand cleaned as appropriate.

- 7.3 Any surviving remains which will be disturbed or destroyed by the development shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 7.4 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided. The site will be tied into the national grid.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall consist of prints in both black and white and colour together with the negatives. Digital photography may be used for report illustration. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 7.7 If significant archaeological deposits are exposed, all works must cease and a meeting convened with the client and the HEPAO to discuss the most appropriate way forwards.
- 8 Finds**
- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 8.2 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.3 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.4 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- 8.5 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEPAO.
- 8.6 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- 8.7 Environmental sampling should be guided by *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines. 2001/02).
- 8.8 Further English Heritage guidance that may be helpful includes *Geoarchaeology* (2004) and *Archaeometallurgy* (2001).
- 8.9 The English Heritage Advisor for Archaeological Science will be able to provide archaeological science advice if required (Vanessa Straker 0117 975 0689).
- 9 Human Remains**
- 9.1 Any human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ and reported to the HEPAO and the appropriate authorities (the Coroner), where appropriate. If removal is necessary this must comply with the relevant Government regulations. If burials are encountered their legal status must be ascertained and recording and/or removal must comply with the legal guidelines.
- 9.2 If human remains are not to be removed their physical security must be ensured, preferably by back filling as soon as possible after recording.
- 9.3 If human remains are to be removed this must be done with due reverence and in accordance to current best practice and legal requirements. The site must be adequately screened from public view. Once excavated, human remains must not be exposed to public view.
- 10 Results**
- 10.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 10.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- 10.4 The report must contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 10.5 A contingency shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal. The HEPAO will notify the contractor of such a need within four weeks of receipt of the report.
- 11 Archive Deposition**
- 11.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/> and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.
- 11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the documentary archive shall be housed with the Cornwall Record Office and with the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.3 The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with the HEPAO.
- 11.4 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- 11.5 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- 11.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 11.7 Only on completion of 11.1 to 11.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.
- 12 Monitoring**
- 12.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 3

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND TO THE WEST OF SMEATHERS FARM, CHAPEL AMBLE, WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL

Location: Land to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall, PL27 6ET

Parish: St Kew

County: Cornwall

NGR: SX 98761 76313.

Planning Application ref: Pre-application

Proposal: proposed wind turbine site

Date: 24.07.2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Tristan Grimes of Cleanearth Energy Ltd (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting on land to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief produced by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Phil Copleston: 26.06 2012).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as within land characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land with a high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains. The HER also indicates that there is an extensive group of known buried features showing as 'crop marks' immediately adjacent to and south of the site of the proposed wind turbine, morphologically distinct as a Iron Age/Romano British field system, a 'Round' and enclosures. To the north-west at 275m is a Medieval field system, with further pre-historic enclosures, 'Rounds' and field systems 550m to the north-west and 500m to the north. Further pre-historic settlement evidence within this landscape lies to the north, east, south and west within 1.5km of the site. While there are no Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity, there are two Grade II Listed buildings 700m to the east at Rooke Farm, and further Listed buildings more distantly at approximately 1100m south-east within Chapel Amble village that are likely to be within line-of-sight of the proposed wind turbine. As far as is known there have been no previous archaeological investigations of this particular site, although this area of farmland has been subject to a programme of aerial photographic study (Cornwall Aerial Photograph Reconnaissance Project: Flight 93, on 06/08/2009, for the Cornwall & Scilly HER).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site to draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site;
- 3.1.2 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the data in interpreted form;
- 3.1.5 Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is recommended or mitigation proposals..

4.0 METHOD

4.1 The viewshed analysis & Visual Impact Assessment:

- 4.1.1 The viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) already undertaken by the client will be utilised.
- 4.1.2 All historic assets including undesignated and scheduled monuments as well as listed buildings within an area 3km in radius from the location of the proposed turbine base will be identified – this area may be extended as appropriate should this prove necessary to take in prominent landscape and historic features.
- 4.1.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002.
- 4.1.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports.

6.0 REPORT

6.3 The report will contain:

- 6.3.1 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 6.3.2 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 6.3.3 A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research;
- 6.3.4 A discussion of the archaeological findings integrating the results of a previous geophysical survey undertaken on the site;
- 6.3.5 A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording.

6.4 The full report shall be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

5.0 STANDARDS & CODES OF PRACTICE

5.1 The work will be undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists standards and codes of practice.

7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum.

7.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.

7.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.

7.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

7.5 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads *Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS* (OASIS) under reference *southwes1-130835*.

8.0 MONITORING

- 8.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and will be kept regularly informed of progress.
8.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
8.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

9.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys the desk-based research and visual impact assessment will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced SWARCH personnel. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove

South West Archaeology Ltd the Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email: deblt@swarch.net

List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker

11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE, Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop

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

Richard and Helena Jaeschke

2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple, EX32 0QD, Tel: 01271 830891, mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury

Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter, EX4 3LS

Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills

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

Bone

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

Animal *Wendy Howard*, Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE

Tel: 01392 269330, w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk

Lithics

Dr Martin Tingle

Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ

martin@mtingle.freeseve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification

Dana Challinor

Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils

Julie Jones

juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis

Ralph Fyfe

Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric

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

Roman

Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology

Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields,

Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093

alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

Medieval

John Allen, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN Tel: 01392 665918

Post Medieval

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

Appendix 4

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND TO THE WEST OF SMEATHERS FARM, CHAPEL AMBLE, CORNWALL

Location: Land to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall, PL27 6ET
Parish: St Kew
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 98761 76313.
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: proposed wind turbine site
Date: 17th August 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Tristan Grimes of Cleanearth Energy Ltd (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation trenches and for related off site analysis and reporting on land to the west of Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief produced by the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Phil Copleston: 1 .08. 2012).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as within land characterised as 'Anciently Enclosed Land with a high probability for the survival of buried archaeological remains. The HER also indicates that there is an extensive group of known buried features showing as 'crop marks' immediately adjacent to and south of the site of the proposed wind turbine, morphologically distinct as a Iron Age/Romano British field system, a 'Round' and enclosures. To the north-west at 275m is a Medieval field system, with further pre-historic enclosures, 'Rounds' and field systems 550m to the north-west and 500m to the north. Further pre-historic settlement evidence within this landscape lies to the north, east, south and west within 1.5km of the site. While there are no Scheduled Monuments within the vicinity, there are two Grade II Listed buildings 700m to the east at Rooke Farm, and further Listed buildings more distantly at approximately 1100m south-east within Chapel Amble village that are likely to be within line-of-sight of the proposed wind turbine.
As far as is known there have been no previous archaeological investigations of this particular site, although this area of farmland has been subject to a programme of aerial photographic study (Cornwall Aerial Photograph Reconnaissance Project: Flight 93, on 06/08/2009, for the Cornwall & Scilly HER).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be:

- 3.1.1 To undertake an archaeological evaluation in order to clarify the survival and extent of any below-ground archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area.

4.2 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.

4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.

4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.

4.2.3 If the depth of any trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.

4.3 Evaluation Trenching:

Four evaluation trenches will be positioned in accordance with the attached plan, these will correspond to a 5% sample of the development area. The evaluation trenching will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the depth of the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is encountered first. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

4.3.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Code of Conduct*;

4.3.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts;

4.3.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features will be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.

4.3.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features;
- iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features;

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HEPAO.

In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HEPAO will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HEPAO and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate mitigation.

- 4.3.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving museum;
- 4.3.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits;
- 4.3.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002);
- 4.3.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation;
- 4.3.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft;
- 4.3.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HEPAO will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HEPAO and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response at this stage, and to discuss future mitigation through design or further archaeological work.
- 4.4 Monitoring;
- 4.4.1 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with the HEPAO. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 4.4.2 SWARCH will notify the HEPAO upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 4.4.3 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 5.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 5.1 The need for further archaeological work and the means of investigation (monitoring and recording, trenching or open area excavation) will be determined in consultation with HEPAO and the Client once the results of the evaluation is known. Any subsequent work will be carried out in accordance with the above specification (4.0)
- 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum under an accession number to be assigned (application in progress). The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 6.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HEPAO. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 6.3 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 6.4 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 6.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 6.6 Upon completion of this stage of fieldwork SWARCH will supply the HEPAO with a *statement of impact* of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource that contains sufficient detail to allow the HES to determine the scope of further archaeological work that may be required.
- 6.7 If the evaluative investigations represent the only archaeological works undertaken the results will be presented to the HEPAO in an appropriately illustrated and detailed formal report.
- 6.8 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority. Copies of the report will be provided to the HEPAO as well as the Client. If few or no archaeological deposits are exposed then, with advance agreement with the HEPAO, the submission of a short HER entry will be acceptable.
- 6.9 The report will include the following elements:
- 6.9.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 6.9.2 A copy of the HEPAO brief and this Project Design;
- 6.9.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 6.9.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 6.9.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
- 6.9.6 A description of the project's results;
- 6.9.7 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.9.8 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 6.9.9 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- 6.9.10 A plan showing the location of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- 6.9.11 Plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information, an appropriate scale, the orientation of trenches in relation to north and with section drawing locations shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.9.12 Section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at appropriate scales and showing the orientation of the drawing. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.9.13 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.9.14 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

- 6.9.15 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- 6.9.16 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.9.17 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- 6.7 The HEPAO will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the HEPAO on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the HEPAO, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 6.8 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database
- 7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
SWARCH will consult with the applicant to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any other site constraints and will consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats, or on the root protection areas of trees that are to be retained.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL**
The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the evaluation will be carried out by suitably qualified SWARCH personnel directed by Dr. Samuel Walls. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Appendix 5

Key HER entries including all scheduled monuments

HER Number: 17991

Name: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age hillfort

Summary

Castle Killibury is a multi-vallate hillfort equated with the Arthurian site of 'Kelliwic'. It has been considerably damaged by agricultural development.

Grid Reference: SX 0185 7365

Parish: Egloshayle, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 15011: KILLIBURY CASTLE LATER PREHISTORIC HILLFORT

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

HILLFORT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

Castle Killibury is marked on current OS maps (b6). It is a multi-vallate hillfort and is first recorded in detail on a plan given by Maclauchlan (b1) and on a plan and in description by Maclean (b2, 17991.04). It is mentioned by Polsue (b2) and Peter (b4). Henderson (b5) and later, Ashe (b7) have equated Killibury with the Arthurian site of 'Kelliwic'. The evidence for this is discussed by Padel (b11, 17991.13).

The site has been considerably damaged by ploughing and the encroachment of a modern pig farm complex situated in the SW corner of the earthwork. A trial excavation was carried out in 1974 by Trudgian in advance of a planned extension of the farm complex (h2). Two further seasons of excavation work were undertaken by Miles, assisted by members of CAS (h3) and the report was published in 1977 (b10). Excavation of 210 sq m adjacent to the inner rampart revealed a long sequence of timber buildings including 4-post structures (17991.05) and a 7-post frame of a round house 9.0m across (17991.07). Cornish La Tene decorated pottery was associated with all structural phases with cordoned ware from the later levels. C-14 dates suggest that the initial use of the hillfort may have been in the 3rd century BC. The inner ditch and ploughed down ramparts were sectioned. A trial strip between the ramparts produced curved gullies, not found in the interior (17991.06). C-14 dates of around 930 and 840 (plus or minus 70 radiocarbon years) together with a lugged sherd suggest some occupation during the later Bronze Age (17991.03). Two sherds of 5th-6th century AD amphora were found in the base of the ploughsoil (17991.12).

Schedule revised February 1992.

Site history:

1: 1972. FLETCHER, MJ/OS

4: 1979. SHEPPARD, PA/DOE

5: 1980. SHEPPARD, PA/DOE

6: 1981. SHEPPARD, PA/DOE

7: 1983. SHEPPARD, PA/HBMC

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO6023 - Unedited Source: MCLAUCHLAN, H. 1849. UNKNOWN TITLE. RRIC. VOL 31, 25, PLAN

p1 SCO9352 - Cornwall Photo Record: OSP. 19. 71.306.125-126.

[2] SCO4139 - Bibliographic reference: Polsue, J (Editor). 1867. Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall. VOL 1, 3202

p2 SCO9322 - Cornwall Photo Record: CUC. 19. ST J. 0001 FL.

[3] SCO3895 - Bibliographic reference: Maclean, J. 1876. A Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor. VOL 1, 404

p3 SCO9323 - Cornwall Photo Record: CUC. 19. ST J. HS 34.

[4] SCO5138 - Bibliographic reference: Peter, OB. 1902. Ancient Earth-Fenced Town and Village Sites of Cornwall. JRIC Vol 15. VOL XV, 112

p4 SCO16914 - Cornwall Photo Record: CAU. 1985. F3 17.

[5] SCO3512 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1925. The Cornish Church Guide. 87

[6] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

[7] SCO2752 - Bibliographic reference: Ashe, G. 1968. The Quest for Arthur's Britain. 66

[8] SCO8323 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1975. UNKNOWN. CAS NEWSLETTER. NO 19, 1-2

[9] SCO8357 - Unedited Source: UNKNOWN. 1976. UNKNOWN. CAS NEWSLETTER. NO 22, 2-3

[10] SCO3944 - Bibliographic reference: Miles, H Et Al. 1977. Excavations at Killibury Hillfort. CA No 16. VOL 16, 89-121

[11] SCO4065 - Bibliographic reference: Padel, OJ. 1977. Kellywic in Cornwall. CA No 16. VOL 16, 115-117

[12] SCO3463 - Bibliographic reference: Harvey, A. 1978. Egloshayle Checklist. CA No 17. VOL 17, 113, 115

Associated Finds

FCO672 - PLANT REMAINS (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

FCO671 - POLLEN (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

FCO4011 - SLAG (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

FCO669 - SLING SHOT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

FCO4010 - UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

FCO670 - UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

FCO673 - UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Related records

17991.03	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Bronze Age findspot (Find Spot)
17991.12	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Early Medieval findspot (Find Spot)
17991.13	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Early Medieval settlement (Monument)
17991.31	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age building (Monument)
17991.32	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age building (Monument)
17991.11	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age findspot (Find Spot)
17991.10	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age findspot (Find Spot)
17991.01	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age hillfort (Monument)
17991.04	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age hillfort (Monument)
17991.14	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Medieval findspot (Find Spot)
17991.02	Parent of: CASTLE KILLIBURY - Neolithic findspot, Bronze Age findspot (Find Spot)
52009	Parent of: KILLIBURY - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure (Monument)

HER Number:

17933

Name:

TREVINNICK CAMP - Romano British round

Summary

A rectilinear earthwork comprising a ploughed down bank and ditch with an entrance on the east. The rampart, 4.5m wide, survives in places to about 0.38m high.

Grid Reference:

SX 0079 7874

Parish:

St Kew, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO185: Trevinnick camp

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

ROUND (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Full description

Trevinnick Camp is a rectilinear earthwork comprising a ploughed down bank and ditch. Its north and south sides are approximately parallel and three of the corners are rounded, which led Iago and others to suggest it may have been a Roman military work (b2, b4). It appeared on OS maps as 'Roman Camp' until 1963; on the Tithe Award, field 323 is named 'Burrow Park', and in Maclean's time the earthwork was upstanding although damaged by encroaching ploughing. Maclean recorded that "decaying iron swords" had been found there, which is interpreted by Fox as a possible reference to iron 'currency bars' which are known from other Iron Age and Romano-British sites (b9). The earthworks were still visible in 1979 but much reduced by ploughing, standing to approx 0.8m high (h3). The field including the monument has recently been converted to sheep pasture (h5). An air photograph in the St Joseph collection shows a possible annexe attached to the east of the round (p1).

Trevinnick was excavated by Fox and Ravenhill in 1969. Two sections were made across the defences (on the west and south sides) and a trench was cut to examine a possible entrance on the east side. Five trenches were made in the interior. Prior to excavation, geophysical survey of the whole site was undertaken. In the excavated sections, the rampart was found to be built of clay, 4.5m wide, now surviving to about 0.38m high. A few post holes were found. The ditch was 4.5m wide, V-shaped and cut into a natural weakness in the shillet. The entrance on the east side was confirmed. Pottery from the site consisted of wares similar to material found at Nanstallon and Carloggas (b9).

The site was recorded during NMP and it was noted that on recent air photographs (p3) the bank and ditch were only visible as cropmarks whereas older photos show the extant bank (p4). There is a possible inner ditch partially visible on some photographs (p3).

Site history:

2: 1972. FLETCHER, MJ/OS

3: 1979. SHEPPARD, PA/DOE

4: 1981. SHEPPARD, PA/DOE

5: 1985. SHEPPARD, PA/HBMC

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO14520 - Cornwall Photo Record: CUC. 1966. AOP 45. ABP.

[1] SCO4894 - Bibliographic reference: Tithe Award. 1840s. St Kew. FIELD NO 323

p2 SCO15764 - Cornwall Photo Record: JAT. 1975. CWLL, FILM 2 4A, 5A. ABP.

[2] SCO3895 - Bibliographic reference: Maclean, J. 1876. A Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor. VOL 2, 80

p3 SCO17910 - Cornwall Photo Record: CAU. 1989. F22/63 & 64. ABP.

[3] SCO4048 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1880s. 1st Edition 1:2500 Map.

p4 SCO11839 - Cornwall Photo Record: RAF. 1946. CPE/1904/3072. ABP.

[4] SCO6500 - Unedited Source: IAGO, W. 1890. UNKNOWN TITLE. JRIC. VOL X, 229

[5] SCO5138 - Bibliographic reference: Peter, OB. 1902. Ancient Earth-Fenced Town and Village Sites of Cornwall. JRIC Vol 15. VOL XV, 119

[6] SCO3503 - Bibliographic reference: Henderson, C. 1914. Notebooks of Parochial Antiquities. MS At RIC. VOL VI

[7] SCO4045 - Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1970s. 1:10,000 Map.

[8] SCO7984 - Unedited Source: FOX, A. 1968. UNKNOWN TITLE. ARCH REVIEW. VOL 3, 13

[9] SCO3338 - Bibliographic reference: Fox, A & Ravenhill, W. 1969. Trevinnick, St Kew. CA No 8. VOL 8, 89-97

Associated Finds

FCO697 - SHERD (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Related records

17933.01 Parent of: TREVINNICK CAMP - Romano British hut circle (Monument)

HER Number: 17933.01

Name: TREVINNICK CAMP - Romano British hut circle

Summary

Two possible hut circles situated within the interior of Trennick earthwork.

Grid Reference: SX 0078 7873

Parish: St Kew, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO185: Trevinnick camp

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

HUT CIRCLE? (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Full description

In the excavation of 1968 (h1) within the interior of Trennick earthwork, two curved gullies were found. One of these was completely excavated and an oval shape (6.7m to 7.6m) with an entrance gap 2.13m wide with a post hole at each of the terminals of the gully. Pottery and charcoal were found in the trampled surface but there was no indication of a hearth. Two post holes and a short line of parallel stake holes were found on one edge of the gully. The other gully was not completely excavated but was found to be a curving gully containing occupation soil, which revealed a slate pounder and spindle whorl as well as pottery and charcoal. This was overlaid by a trampled stony surface. Both features were interpreted by Fox and Ravenhill as stock enclosures (b1) but the OS note that the dimensions given would be comparable with huts (h2). The monument is included in the Schedule.

Site history:

2: 1972. FLETCHER, MJ/OS

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3338 - Bibliographic reference: Fox, A & Ravenhill, W. 1969. Trevinnick, St Kew. CA No 8. VOL 8, 89-97

Associated Finds

FCO4014 - POUNDER (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCO698 - SHERD (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCO701 - SPINDLE WHORL (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCO4013 - UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Associated Events: none recorded

Related records

17933 Part of: TREVINNICK CAMP - Romano British round (Monument)

HER Number: 26002

Name: ST MABYN - Medieval cross

Summary

A medieval cross head mounted on a modern shaft and base standing in St Mabyn churchyard.

Grid Reference: SX 0419 7319

Parish: St Mabyn, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 26254: MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS IN ST MABYN CHURCHYARD

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

CROSS (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

The OS 25-inch map records the 'remains of a cross' nearby at SX 0418 7318 (b3). Maclean illustrates the head when it was set in a stone wall. He also noted the discovery of a cross base (0.68m square with a 0.34m square mortice) in St Mabyn churchyard (b1). Langdon records that the cross was set up in its present position c1885 using a modern base and a modern shaft taken from the schools (b2). A site visit by the OS revealed that the medieval cross displays an equal limbed cross with expanded ends in relief on one side and a Latin cross on the other. It is mounted on a post-medieval stop chamfered post set in a plain chamfered base. The base could be medieval or modern. Quinnell notes that its measurements conform to the size given by Maclean (h1). The site of the cross marked on the OS plan appears to relate to the findspot of the base (h1, b3). Langdon in 1996 notes that an equal limbed cross with expanded ends in relief is displayed on both faces of the monument. The cross head measures 0.51m in height and 0.58m in width, the overall height of the monument is 1.94m (b6). The monument was included in the Schedule on 16/2/1996.

Site history:

1: 1972. QUINNELL, NV / OS

Sources / Further Reading

[1] SCO3895 - Bibliographic reference: Maclean, J. 1876. A Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor. VOL 2, 452

[2] SCO3820 - Bibliographic reference: Langdon, AG. 1896. Old Cornish Crosses. 65

[3] SCO4050 - Bibliographic reference: Ordnance Survey. 1900s. 2nd Edition 1:2500 Map.

[4] SCO7724 - Unedited Source: ELLIS, GE. 1959. UNKNOWN TITLE. DCNQ. VOL 28, 65-66

[5] SCO2767 - Bibliographic reference: Baird, RD, & White. 196-. Cornish Crosses. MS At RIC.

[6] SCO3817 - Bibliographic reference: Langdon, A. 1992. Stone Crosses in North Cornwall. 50, NO 71

HER Number: 50343

Name: SMEATHERS - Iron Age field system, Romano British field system

Summary - not yet available

Grid Reference: SW 988 762

Parish: St Minver Highlands, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

FIELD SYSTEM (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

FIELD SYSTEM (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Full description

Remains of a rectilinear single-ditched field system associated with round 52058, visible as crop marks on air photographs (p1&2). The double-ditched feature at SW 9863 7600 is possibly a trackway.

There are numerous other linear crop marks in the vicinity but it is uncertain whether these are further boundaries or are caused by geological features such as cracks and fissures in bedrock.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO16840 - Cornwall Photo Record: NMR. 1983. SW9876/2-6.

p2 SCO17905 - Cornwall Photo Record: CAU. 1989. F22/42.

HER Number: 52058

Name: SMEATHERS - Iron Age round, Romano British round

Summary

Enclosure with both straight and curved sides, 40m by 40m, partially visible as a cropmark on air photographs.

Grid Reference: SW 9872 7605

Parish: St Minver Highlands, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

ROUND (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

ROUND (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Full description

Enclosure with both straight and curved sides, 40m by 40m, partially visible as a cropmark on air photographs (p1,p2). The southern and eastern sides (as far as they are visible) are double-ditched, the ditches 10m apart.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO16840 - Cornwall Photo Record: NMR. 1983. SW9876/2-6.

p2 SCO17905 - Cornwall Photo Record: CAU. 1989. F22/42.

HER Number: 52059

Name: SMEATHERS - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure

Summary

Roughly square univallate enclosure, 10m by 10m, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.

Grid Reference: SW 9892 7609

Parish: St Minver Highlands, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

ENCLOSURE (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Full description

Roughly square univallate enclosure, 10m by 10m, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (p1, p2). Part of field system 50343, its function is uncertain, possibly a stock enclosure.

Sources / Further Reading

p1 SCO16840 - Cornwall Photo Record: NMR. 1983. SW9876/2-6.

p2 SCO17905 - Cornwall Photo Record: CAU. 1989. F22/42.

Appendix 6

Listed Buildings

1) **Rooke Farmhouse, St Kew**

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351510

OS Grid Reference: SW9951276245

OS Grid Coordinates: 199512, 76245

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5515, -4.8315

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6ES

Listing Text - Farmhouse. Possibly early to mid C18 extended in circa early and mid C19. Stone rubble with dressed granite quoins. Slate roof with hipped ends to front range, originally with hipped projection to rear and extension to rear with gable ends. Brick chimney stacks on left-hand hipped end and left and right-hand gable ends of rear extensions. The circa early to mid C18 range probably comprised a 2 room and cross passage plan with a rear wing on right, probably for the stair. In circa early C19 the house was extended with a service range of one room-plan to rear left forming an overall double depth plan. In circa mid C19 the house was further extended with a wing of one-room plan set back, projecting from the right hand side elevation. In circa late C19 a range of service rooms including dairy were added to rear left in a single-storey outshut extension. 2 storeys regular 3:1 window front. Left-hand range with 2 early C19 16-pane hornless sashes. Set back on right-hand side, range with large 16-pane hornless sash on ground floor with tripartite hornless sash on first floor. C19 partly glazed door in right-hand side of front range. Interior Front earlier range with partitions removed to form one large room. Kitchen to rear on left with large C19 kitchen fireplace, plaster ceiling and meat hooks. Rear projecting wing of earlier range with chamfered timber ceiling beams, some with straight cut stops. Roof to main range, rear projecting and service range circa mid to late C19. roof above 1-room range set back on right with lapped and pegged collars and apex.

Listing NGR: SW9951276245

Source: English Heritage

2) **Barn, 50 Metres to North East of Rooke Farmhouse, St Kew**

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351511

OS Grid Reference: SW9953376297

OS Grid Coordinates: 199533, 76297

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5520, -4.8312

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6ES

Listing Text - Barn with water wheel. Circa early C19 with water wheel in circa mid C19 extension. Stone rubble with slate stone galetting and granite quoins. Rag slate roof with hipped ends and lean-to outshut roof over extension. Rectangular plan with shippon on ground floor and 2 threshing floors above divided by stone rubble cross wall. Water wheel in extension on front originally driving threshing machinery in right-hand range. 2 storeys asymmetrical front with brick segmental arches and plank doors. Opposing threshing doors on right and left, the right-hand doors to front blocked by extension. Interior Hybrid undershot water wheel in outshut extension with machinery removed. Threshing floors of timber with limewashed walls and roof of 7 bays on left and 8 bays on right with 2-tiers of lapped and pegged collars and X apices.

Listing NGR: SW9953376297

Source: English Heritage

3) **Old Methodist Chapel, 15 Metres North East of Chapel Amble Methodist Church, St Kew**

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351531

OS Grid Reference: SW9971075524

OS Grid Coordinates: 199710, 75524

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5451, -4.8283

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6EU

Listing Text - Former Methodist Chapel, converted to Sunday School and now used as store. Circa 1820. Low walls of rendered cob on stone rubble plinth. Partly slate hung on south-east gable end. Rag slate roof with half-hipped ends. Single cell rectangular plan with entrance in later porch on south-east end. Circa mid C19 stone rubble porch covers earlier entrance on south east. The side elevations are lit by two horned 16-pane sashes and two early C19 hornless sashes flank the site of the pulpit in the north-west rear elevation. Interior: with furnishings largely removed. Remains of box pew. The Association Methodists converted this chapel to a Sunday School when they erected their present Methodist Chapel in 1840 (qv Chapel Amble Methodist Church). Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963, 1963 Stell, C Draft of An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses, R.C.H.M.

Listing NGR: SW9971075524

Source: English Heritage

4) Chapel Amble Methodist Church, St Kew

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351530

OS Grid Reference: SW9970075510

OS Grid Coordinates: 199700, 75510

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5450, -4.8284

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6EU

Listing Text - Methodist chapel, former United Methodist Chapel. Opened in 1840. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate hung on north, south and west elevations. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular plan with entrance in east gable end. Side and front elevations each with two 2-centred arched window openings with intersecting glazing bars which have been partly replaced. The central entrance has a pair of C19 plank doors in the 2-centred arched openings. Interior: simple but complete. Pitch pine furnishing, with rostrum at west end. The Association Methodists erected this chapel in the corner of Jane Hewit's garden. Their former chapel was then converted to a Sunday School. (qv Old Methodist Chapel 15m to NE of Chapel Amble Methodist Church). Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963, 1963 Stell, C Draft of An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses, R.C.H.M.

Listing NGR: SW9970075510

Source: English Heritage

5) Chapel Amble Forge Shop, St Kew

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351529

OS Grid Reference: SW9967175489

OS Grid Coordinates: 199671, 75489

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5448, -4.8288

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6EU

Listing Text - Smithy now converted to craft shop. Circa early C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular plan with forge originally on rear wall. Small store adjoining on left-hand gable end. Single storey range with C20 12-pane window and plank stable-type door. Store adjoining on left-hand gable end with lower roof, shutters to opening on left and wide plank door on right. Interior of smithy with large brick fireplace on rear wall. At least one Cornish stove manufactured in this smithy survives in Chapel Amble.

Listing NGR: SW9967175489

Source: English Heritage

6) Trewethern Cottage, St Kew

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351572

OS Grid Reference: SX0061576568

OS Grid Coordinates: 200615, 76568

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5548, -4.8161

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6ER

Listing Text - House. Circa early C18 with circa late C18 extension to rear. Stone rubble. Cement-washed scantle slate roof with stone rubble chimney stack on left-hand gable end and brick stack on right-hand hipped end. Rear wing of stone rubble with slate roof with gable end. 2 room and through passage plan with hall/kitchen on left heated by stone rubble gable end stack with cloam oven and parlour on right also heated from end stack. Later extended to rear of hall/kitchen and passage with wing of 1-room plan. 2 storeys asymmetrical 2-window front. Ground floor with 2 probably C20 2-light casements with opening top lights flanking stone rubble porch with slate lean-to roof and C20 part-glazed door. First floor with similar 2-light casements to ground floor. Left-hand side elevation of rear wing with C20 fenestration and dormer. Interior Remodelled in late C20 with partitions removed. Ceiling beams in room on right chamfered with straight cut stops. Ceiling beams in room on left replaced in circa late C19/C20 and fireplace remodelled in late C20. Cloam oven with metal door.

Listing NGR: SX0061576568

Source: English Heritage

7) Walts Cottage, St Kew

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351573

OS Grid Reference: SX0063276564

OS Grid Coordinates: 200632, 76564

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5548, -4.8159

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6ER

Listing Text - Farmhouse and adjoining cottage on left, now converted into 1 house. Farmhouse circa early C17 with cottage adjoining probably mid C19. Stone rubble with dressed granite quoins. Cement-washed scantle slate roof with gable ends to farmhouse and rag slate roof with gable ends to cottage. Stone rubble chimney stacks on gable ends of farmhouse, the left-hand stack shared by adjoining cottage. The farmhouse probably had a 2 room and through passage plan with the larger hall/kitchen on the right heated from gable end stack and parlour on the left also heated from gable end stack. The partitions have now been removed and their original positions are unclear. Small outshut extension to rear. The cottage adjoining on the left was one of a pair of 2 room double depth cottages with the entrance on the left, probably leading into a stair hall with the principal room on the front right and a small service room to rear; the partitions have now been removed; its pair on the left is in separate ownership and not included. 2 storeys asymmetrical 1:1 window front. Farmhouse on right with lower roof with C20 ground floor window on left and part-glazed C20 door in rendered C20 gabled porch to left of centre. No window opening to hall/kitchen on front right. First floor with 2-light C19 casement to left of centre. Small, probably on medieval, timber window opening with cusped head to far right directly below eaves. The opening is deeply splayed on the exterior and blocked on the interior. Rear elevation with C19 3-light casement lighting hall/kitchen on right. The cottage on the right has a 4-pane sash in the blocked entrance on the left, a small sash without glazing bars on the right and a 4-pane sash in first floor. The masonry on the rear elevation and right-hand side indicates that the cottage may have earlier origins. Interior Farmhouse on right complete with ovolo-moulded ceiling beams with bar and scroll stops. C20 chimney-piece to parlour on left and partly blocked hall/kitchen fireplace on right with evidence of slight projection for cloam oven on exterior. Circa late C19 stair. 4-bay roof structure not accessible; feet of principals boxed-in with partly halved, lapped and pegged joint to one collar just visible. Interior of cottage on left with circa C19 ceiling beams to front range and roughly chamfered ceiling beams to rear. C20 chimney-piece.

Listing NGR: SX0063276564

Source: English Heritage

8) Trewethern Farmhouse, St Kew

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351574

OS Grid Reference: SX0059576516

OS Grid Coordinates: 200595, 76516

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5543, -4.8164

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6ER

Listing Text - Farmhouse. Circa 1500 or earlier, remodelled and extended in circa early C18. Stone rubble, partly slate-hung above ground floor on left-hand side. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends with projecting wing on front right with gabled end. Arrangement of roof altered on right and to rear on right when the house was re-roofed in the late C20. Projecting stone rubble stack with brick shaft on left-hand gable end, axial brick stack to right of centre heating central room and brick stack on rear slope at right-hand gable end. Original plan uncertain. One cruck truss of circa 1500 survives in the earlier range on

the right, towards the gable end. The roof truss is completely clean and probably spanned an open hall which had a fireplace or alternatively a first floor parlour or solar. The house was probably remodelled and extended in the early C18; there is a straight joint on the front and rear elevations to left of the axial stack and there is evidence that the right-hand range was increased in depth, probably by about 1.5m. The house in circa early C18 comprised a 3-room and cross passage plan with the stair probably in a projection to the rear of the passage. The rooms were heated by gable end stacks with a brick axial stack heating the central room. The earlier range on the right thus became an inner room of considerable dimensions and by the mid C19 had become a large kitchen with a dairy added in a projecting wing on the front with a small service room in an outshut on the rear. 2 storeys regular 3-window front with fenestration disposed to left in later range and projecting 2-storey wing on front right. Ground floor with two 16-pane horned sashes flanking C19 entrance door and circa C19 porch with rendered piers and, flat roof. Three 3/6 pane sashes above ground floor openings. To right of projecting wing, second entrance with C19 6-panel door in lean-to stone rubble porch. Interior C18 range with circa late C18/early C19 open-string stair with turned newels and ramped rail. Left-hand room with segmental arched opening with fluted pilasters and circa late C18 chimney-piece. Earlier range on right remodelled in C18. Roof structure above right-hand range altered when re-roofed in late C20. Earlier roof of 5 bays remains below; 3 circa late C18 trusses with principals halved, lapped and pegged; collars partly halved, lapped and pegged onto face of principals and trenched purlins. Truss towards right-hand gable end circa 1500; cruck principals with cranked collar and arch braces; the principals reduce above collar level to open mortices intended to carry an upper tier of principals which appear to have slotted onto the back. However, this upper tier is now missing and only part of an apparently unusual joint survives; the principals have I-tier of holes for threaded purlins well below the collars. There is no evidence as to whether the upper principals supported any form of ridge. The foot of one of the principals has been truncated, probably in the late C20 when the relieving roof structure above was modified and the foot of the other has been boxed in.

Listing NGR: SX0059576516

Source: English Heritage

9) Trewethern House, St Kew

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351575

OS Grid Reference: SX0065976529

OS Grid Coordinates: 200659, 76529

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5545, -4.8155

Locality: St Kew

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6ER

Listing Text - Farmhouse, now private house. Circa 1840s. Stone rubble, slate-hung on front elevation and rendered and painted on rear elevation. Slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Double depth plan with 2 rooms on front, central entrance hall with stair to rear and 2 service rooms on rear; the dairy originally on the left and the kitchen on the right. 2 storeys symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with 2-bay window with casements with glazing bars flanking central part-glazed C20 door. Circa mid C19 panelled reveals to entrance. First floor with 3 original 16-pane hornless sashes. Large stone rubble buttress on right-hand gable end with C20 single-storey extension. Interior with partition between front room on left and dairy to rear removed.

Listing NGR: SX0065976529

Source: English Heritage

10) Treglyn, St Minver Highlands

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351589

OS Grid Reference: SW9746276502

OS Grid Coordinates: 197462, 76502

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5531, -4.8605

Locality: St Minver Highlands

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6RG

Listing Text - Farmhouse. Circa early C18. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with half hipped ends. Stone rubble end stack on left and rendered brick end stack on right. Circa early C19 plan retained intact. Wide entrance hall with hall-kitchen on left and slightly smaller parlour on right, both heated by end stacks. Small unheated service rooms to rear originally under integral outshut roof. Dog-leg stair to rear of passage. In circa late C20 the single storey integral rear outshut was raised to two storeys. Two storeys, symmetrical three window front with left hand side partly rebuilt and brick segmental arches to ground floor openings. Replacement 6-pane sash lighting hall kitchen on left and C19 4-pane sashes to parlour on right. Central, part glazed C20 door in C19 stone rubble gabled porch. Three 4-pane sashes on first floor with timber lintels. Rear elevation with C20 extension in rendered concrete block. Interior: largely complete with partitions and plan retained. Parlour on right with C18 fielded panelled cupboard doors and dado rail. C20 chimney-piece. Hall-kitchen on left with

papered ceiling- beams. Wide C18 dog-leg stair with moulded rail. In right hand and left hand front bedrooms covered plaster ceiling, with cyma recta and cyma reversa moulding to cornices. C18 fielded panelled door to cupboards with H-L hinges.

Listing NGR: SW9746276502

Source: English Heritage

11) Barn and Horse Engine House, 100 Metres to South of Treglyn, St Minver Highlands

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351590

OS Grid Reference: SW9744476438

OS Grid Coordinates: 197444, 76438

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5525, -4.8607

Locality: St Minver Highlands

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL27 6RG

Listing Text - Barn with horse engine house attached. Barn 1844 (datestone) with horse engine house added shortly after. Stone rubble with dressed granite quoins and brick segmental arches to openings. Rag slate roof with half hipped ends to main range of barn. Lower rag slate roof with polygonal end to horse engine house. Barn, rectangular in plan with shippens on ground floor and threshing floor above. Horse engine house in polygonal ended range to rear right. Two storeys, asymmetrical elevation to barn. Ground floor with four ventilation slits with pointed heads alternating with three segmental arched openings. First floor with opposing threshing doors to left of centre. Five canted sides to single storey horse engine house on rear; openings partly blocked. Interior of horse engine house with hybrid machinery largely intact including gearing and wheel. King post truss roof. The survival of machinery for a horse engine house is exceptionally rare in Cornwall.

Listing NGR: SW9744476438

Source: English Heritage

12) Treswarrow Farmhouse, St Endellion

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351347

OS Grid Reference: SW9829078115

OS Grid Coordinates: 198290, 78115

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5679, -4.8497

Locality: St Endellion

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL29 3TN

Listing Text - House. Circa mid C17, remodelled and extended in early to mid C18 and extended on left-hand side in mid C19. Stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with half-hipped ends to range on right and slate roof to range on left with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Large projecting stone rubble chimney stack with brick shaft on right-hand half-hipped end and brick stack on left-hand half-hipped end. 2 room and through passage plan with hall kitchen on right. Extended in early to mid C18 when stair was inserted to rear of the passage, a heated service room, which later became the dairy, was added to the rear of the left-hand room and a smaller service room was built behind the right-hand room. 2 storeys symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with C19 16-pane horned sash on left and 20-pane horned sash on right in brick segmental arch. Central C19 4-panelled entrance door. First floor with probably late C19 6-pane sash to left and C19 16-pane hornless sashes in centre and to right, all with brick flat segmental arches. Right-hand side wall with large projection for chimney stack with 2 rows of pigeon holes continuing around stack. C19 range on left of 2 storeys with regular 2-window front with C19 and early C20 fenestration. Interior of C17 range with central passage with partition on left-hand side removed. C19 and C20 chimney pieces and probably late C18 ceiling beams with bowtell mouldings. Thick wall to rear of single depth range with C18 stair in slight projection to rear of passage with closed string, square newels, turned balusters which have been partly replaced and moulded rail. Complete C18 2-panel doors throughout with original HL hinges. Roof timbers not accessible.

Listing NGR: SW9829078115

Source: English Heritage

13) Little Treswarrow and Barn Adjoining on Right Hand Side, St Endellion

Grade: II

Date Listed: 26 June 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 351330OS Grid Reference: SW9820278228

OS Grid Coordinates: 198202, 78228

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5689, -4.8510

Locality: St Endellion
Local Authority: Cornwall
County: Cornwall
Country: England
Postcode: PL29 3TN

Listing Text - House with store, adjoining on left. Probably mid to late C18 remodelled in mid C19. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end chimney stacks. 2 room and cross passage plan with smaller room on left, solid wall on left-hand side of passage, C19 stair to rear of passage, right-hand partition removed and back door off-set to right. Outshut added to rear in circa late C18 or early C19. 2 storeys asymmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor with late C19 6-pane sash to left, C20 door to left of centre and C20 3-light window to right. First floor with 3 early C19 16-pane hornless sashes. Interior with C19 ceiling beams, simple soft-wood stair and C20 chimney pieces. Roof timbers, possibly reused timber, lapped and pegged collars and apex. Store adjoining on right-hand gable end, circa early to mid C19. External stair to rear with stable door to first floor with carved graffiti of sailing ships. Small recess in outer wall on right for privy with stream running along right-hand side wall.

Listing NGR: SW9820278228

Source: English Heritage

14) Trevathan Farmhouse, St Endellion

Grade: II
Date Listed: 26 June 1987
English Heritage Building ID: 351348
OS Grid Reference: SW9975477831
OS Grid Coordinates: 199754, 77831
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5658, -4.8289
Locality: St Endellion
Local Authority: Cornwall
County: Cornwall
Country: England
Postcode: PL29 3TT

Listing Text - Farmhouse. Circa late C16 or early C17, extended in early C19 and earlier range remodelled in circa 1960s. Earlier range of stone rubble with slate roof with gable ends and projecting stone rubble stack on lower, left-hand gable end with stone rubble and brick axial hall stack at higher end of hall, positioned asymmetrically in gable end. Inner room partially rebuilt with lower roof. Front C19 range of roughly dressed stone with dressed quoins and cambered arches to openings with keystones. Slate roof with half-hipped ends with brick end stacks. Plan considerably altered. The earlier range has been considerably remodelled but appears to have been a 3-room plan with cross or through passage with lower end heated by gable end stack and hall heated by axial stack at higher end of hall. This stack may have originally served the former higher end room which was rebuilt in early C19. The early C19 range was added on the front of the hall and inner room and comprises a central passage flanked by 2 reception rooms with stair in rear of passage flanked by corridor which leads into earlier range. 2 storeys raised on basement. Symmetrical 3-window front to early C19 range with dressed stone cambered arches with keystones. Central entrance with 6 stone steps with wrought iron railings leading to round arched opening with keystone. C19 16-pane hornless sash to left and 20-pane sash to right. First floor with 3 C19 16-pane hornless sashes. Earlier rear range with openings altered with C20 fenestration. Interior C19 range to front almost complete with decorated plaster cornices and room on right with delicate floral trail of roses. C19 chimney pieces. C19 open-well stair with ramped rail, stick balusters and square newels. Segmental arches to landing above with incised pilasters. Slate slabs to dairy in basement: Earlier range with large hall fireplace with heavy deep chamfered granite lintel with straight cut stops and chamfered granite jambs with pyramid stops; spit in situ. Roughly cut ceiling beams. Roof timbers replaced; the collars, according to the owner, had dovetailed notched lapped, joints. (Roof timbers not inspected). C17 cupboard removed from left-hand side of fireplace on lower gable end. This fireplace also had C17 decorated firebricks which are now in one of the outbuildings. A 3-light Cataclouse stone window has been resited in the piggery to the south of the farmhouse. The window probably originally lighting the rear wall of a hall has been reduced to 2 lights with pointed chamfered heads and jambs. Illustrated in the notes of The History of Port Isaac and Port Quin, Dr Frederick Trevan, 1833-34.

Listing NGR: SW9975477831

Source: English Heritage

15) Cottage, 30 Metres to North West of Trevathan Farmhouse, St Endellion

Grade: II
Date Listed: 26 June 1987
English Heritage Building ID: 351349
OS Grid Reference: SW9969177848
OS Grid Coordinates: 199691, 77848
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5660, -4.8298
Locality: St Endellion
Local Authority: Cornwall
County: Cornwall
Country: England
Postcode: PL29 3TT

Listing Text - House with gutted rear wing on right. Circa 1720s. Ashlar stone with partly cement-washed slate roof with brick gable end stacks, right-hand projecting and axial stack heating higher end of hall to right of centre. Plan altered and original arrangement uncertain. Comprises 2-room plan on left and remains of 1-room plan to right with rear wing behind. Possibly originally 3-room plan with stair in projection at rear of higher end of hall and evidence of blocked door leading from higher end of hall into room on right. The entrance to the left-hand range leads directly into the hall and there is no sign of an original cross passage. The rear wing on the right has been partly demolished. It was heated by side lateral stack which backs onto the stair projection and it is possible that this wing predated the 1720s range. 2 storeys regular 4-window front with dressed stone arches to ground floor openings. Range on left-hand side with symmetrical 3-window front with 2 C20 pvc cross windows probably replacing original mullion and transom windows. Central circa C18 6-panel door with fanlight above. First floor with 3 C20 pvc windows in sash openings. Right-hand 1-window range with double C19 18-pane sash on ground floor and C19 24-pane hornless sash on first floor. Original mullion and transom window to stair projection to rear of left-hand range. Interior with fairly complete circa 1720s interior with 6-panel doors with raised and fielded panels on ground floor and 3-panel doors with original hinges on first floor. Left-hand room with early C18 moulded cornice broken forward over timber bolection moulded fireplace with contemporary china cupboard on left with raised and fielded panels. Larger right-hand room, presumably hall, has been partly partitioned off on the left in circa 1950s to provided a cross passage. The moulded early C18 plaster cornice to this room indicates that the entrance originally opened directly into the hall; C20 chimney piece. Stair in projection to rear at higher end of hall; circa 1720s open-well stair with closed string, turned balusters, square newels and moulded rail. Contemporary plasterwork above with angel's head with strings of foliage above and below in raised fielded panel. First floor with some moulded cornices. Roof timbers not inspected. Right-hand range with fielded panelled shutters. Particularly complete house of the 1720s. House originally owned by Robartes of Lanhydrock, then sold to the Peters of Marlyn. Trevan, Dr Frederick The History of Port Isaac and Port Quin 1833-34.

Listing NGR: SW9969177848

Source: English Heritage

16) Church of St Mabena, St Mabyn

Grade: I

Date Listed: 6 June 1969

English Heritage Building ID: 67752

OS Grid Reference: SX0417473201

OS Grid Coordinates: 204174, 73201

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5257, -4.7642

Locality: St Mabyn

Local Authority: Cornwall

County: Cornwall

Country: England

Postcode: PL30 3BQ

There is also a scheduled monument, Medieval Wayside Cross in St Mabyn Churchyard, at the same location as this building or very close to it. This may be related in some way or possibly a different name for the same structure.

Listing Text - Parish church. Dedicated to St Mabena. Probably Norman origins with font surviving. The existing fabric probably dates largely from the late C15. Church altered in 1818 and restored in 1884. Ashlar slate stone with moulded plinth and wall plate. Rag slate roofs with gable ends. Fabric of circa late C15 with late C15 7-bay north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. Church reseated and several monuments were taken down on institution of Rev Granville Leveson-Gower in 1818. Church restored in 1884 and partly reseated in late C20. Exterior: Tall unbuttressed west tower of 3-stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials, the top stage decorated with 4 carved figures, possibly the Evangelists. 4 centred catacluse stone arch to west door with hollow chamfer ornamented with carved florets. C19 door and C19 perpendicular west window. 3-light belfry openings with slate panels and louvers. Church clock installed in 1950. 3-light Perpendicular tracery in north and south aisles with 4-light east windows. 5-light chancel window renewed or heavily restored. Projection for roof loft stair to north aisle and blocked 4 centred arch to north door. South porch has a moulded 4 centred arch and a C15 wagon roof, the carved bosses removed. 4 centred arch to south door. Interior: Circa C19 plastered walls. Nave and chancel in one. Chamfered 4 centred tower arch. Original ceiled C15 wagon roofs to nave and chancel and north and south aisles with carved wall plates and carved bosses. Moulded ribs with carved ribs at west end of chancel and at east ends of north and south aisles. 7 bay north and south aisles with type A (Pevsner) piers with moulded bases and carved capitals and 4 centred arches C19 furnishings with C20 chairs in nave and aisles. Norman font of table-top type, square bowl decorated with blind arcade and round ornamented shaft. Piscina in south wall of chancel. Early churchwarden's chest. Memorials: C17 and C18 ledger stones remounted on exterior north wall of tower and west wall of north aisle. Fragments of old glass in west window of south aisle. C19 oval-shaped churchyard. Maclean, Sir John. Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor 1876 O'Connor, Michael Tate. A Brief History and description of St Mabyn Church. 1986 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E. The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd Edition 1970.

Listing NGR: SX0418073202

Source: English Heritage

Appendix 7

Registered Parks and Gardens – Key Entries for 10-15km radius of turbine

Lamellen

Description: The following is from the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.
A woodland garden created in the 19th and 20th centuries, where E J P Magor developed notable rhododendron hybrids in the early 20th century.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Lamellen is situated some 8km north-east of Wadebridge, and about 1 kilometre north-west of the village of St Tudy, to the east of the A39 road which runs from Wadebridge north-east to Bude. The site occupies about 7.5 hectares in a steep-sided valley which runs from east to west, and which opens to the west into the valley of the River Allen. A tributary stream flows through the garden to join the River Allen about 200 metres west of the house. The site is bounded on high ground to the north and south by 19th and 20th century shelter plantations which are separated from adjoining farmland by stone walls and fences. To the west the boundary is formed by the A39 road, while to the east, the site adjoins a meadow planted with ornamental groups of trees. The site enjoys views west through the valley garden to the wooded valley of the River Allen beyond, and east to the ornamented pasture on high ground about 100 metres south-east of the house.

REFERENCES

The Botanical Register (1838)
J Maclean, The Deanery of Trigg Minor iii, (1868), p 355
Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall iv, (1872), p 269
Gardeners' Chronicle, i (1911), p 59
Rhododendron Society Notes (1916), p 23
Gardening Illustrated, (1929-1938) (articles by 'Peter the Hermit' - E J P Magor)
E Thurston, British and Foreign Trees and Shrubs in Cornwall (1930), pp 56-57
J Roy Horticultural Soc, (1948), p 206
P Syngé, The Gardens of Britain I, (1977), pp 105-107
The Cornish Garden, (1985), pp 14-18
D E Pett, The Parks and gardens of Cornwall (1998), pp 187-188

Maps

Tithe map for St Tudy parish, nd (Cornwall Record Office)

Description written: September 1999

Amended: November 1999; October 2000; July 2001

Edited: October 2001

Grid reference: SX056773

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 2056, 773

Periods: 19TH CENTURY

Subjects: WOODLAND GARDEN

HOUSE

STREAM

SHELTER BELT

Identifiers: [PGDP] Record ID - 1997

Pencarrow

Description: The following is from the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.
Early and mid 19th century formal gardens and informal pleasure grounds, together with 18th century parkland.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Pencarrow is situated about 1 kilometre north-north-east of the village of Washaway, and some 4 kilometres north-north-west of Bodmin, to the north-east of the A389 road. The site, occupying about 70 hectares, comprises some 12 hectares of gardens and pleasure grounds, and about 58 hectares of parkland and ornamental plantations. To the north and east the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-east it is bounded by the B3266 road which runs north-east from Bodmin to Camelford. The south-west boundary

adjoins further agricultural land, and to the west a minor road running north from Washaway to Croanford forms the boundary of the site. A steep-sided valley runs from south to north through the centre of the site with the house standing at its lower, northern end; a stream in the valley has been dammed to form a lake in the pleasure grounds south of the house. To the east and west of the valley, shoulders of higher land also slope down gently from south to north. There are extensive views north from the park across adjacent agricultural land and towards the tower of St Mabyn parish church about 2 kilometres north of the house. These views are framed by ornamental plantations to the east and west of the park, while further mid and late 19th century ornamental plantations including Trescowe Brake to the east of the site, Pencarrow Wood to the south-east of the B3266 road, and West Down Plantation to the west of the minor road forming the western boundary of the site, contribute to the setting of the site.

REFERENCES

- W Borlase, *Natural History of Cornwall* (1758), p 288
D and S Lysons, *Magna Britannia* iii, (1814)
C S Gilbert, *Historical Survey of Cornwall* ii, (1820), p 618
E Twycross, *The Mansions of England ... Cornwall* (1846), pp 27-29
Gardener's Mag, (1842), p 471
Gardeners' Chronicle, (1842), p 560; i (1899), pp 234, 236
J Horticulture Cottage Gardener 59, (1878), pp 69-71
Country Life, 11 (12 April 1902), pp 457-459; 116 (8 July 1954), pp 118-121; (15 July 1954), pp 200-203
N Pevsner and E Radcliffe, *The Buildings of England: Cornwall* (2nd edn 1970), p 133
J A Molesworth-St Aubyn, *A Guide to the Trees of Pencarrow* (3rd edn 1978)
Pencarrow House and Gardens, guidebook (Pencarrow, nd)
Illustrations
Watercolour views of Pencarrow from the south and south-west, c 1840, (private collection)
Engraving of Pencarrow from the south, c 1840 (published in Twycross 1846)
Engraving of the rock garden at Pencarrow, late 19th century (published in *J Horticulture and Cottage Gardener* 1878)
Archival items
Sir William Molesworth's planting book for Pencarrow with notes on the development of the gardens and subsequent additions by Mrs Ford, c 1830-1900 (private collection)
Late 19th and early 20th century photographs of the gardens at Pencarrow (private collection)

Description written: October 2000

Amended: December 2000

Edited: October 2001

Grid reference: SX040710

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 2040, 710

Periods: MID 19TH CENTURY

Subjects: COUNTRY ESTATE

SHRUB FEATURE

SPECIMEN TREE

STREAM

LAKE

PLANTATION

HOUSE

DRIVE

FOUNTAIN

PLANTING

ROCKERY

PLANTING

Identifiers: [PGDP] Record ID - 2588

Prideaux Place

Description: The following is from the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.
Early and mid 18th century gardens, pleasure grounds, and park, with early 19th century gardens.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Prideaux Place stands on high ground above the town of Padstow, with fine views east to the Camel estuary. The 15 hectare site is bounded to the south by early 19th century rubble-stone walls (Listed Grade II) which form the north side of Fentonluna Lane, while to the west further early 19th century stone walls (Listed Grade II) front a minor road which leads north-west from Padstow to Trethillick. To the north and north-east the site adjoins agricultural land, while a public road leading from Padstow to Tregirls crosses the site from north to south about 200 metres east of the house. A further area of gardens, detached from the main body of the site, lies to the south of the principal entrance; this garden is bounded to the north by Church Street, to the north-west by the B3276 road, and to the south by the A389 road. To the south-east it adjoins domestic properties, and to the east, the churchyard of St Petroc's church. The site falls gently to the east, and more steeply to the south-east, revealing views across the town to the Camel estuary.

REFERENCES

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T Allom, *Cornwall Illustrated*, (1831), p 43

J Horticulture *Cottage Gardener* NS 40, (1900), pp 289-290

Gardener's Magazine 52, (1909), pp 103-106, 125-127

Gardeners' Chronicle ii (1911) pp 219-220

Country Life, 131 (1 February 1962), pp 226-229; (8 February 1962), pp 274-278

Architect Hist 7, (1964), pp 33-34, 84-86

N Pevsner and E Radcliffe, *The Buildings of England: Cornwall* (2nd edn 1970), p 130

Inspector's Report: Prideaux Place, Cornwall, (English Heritage 1991)

D E Pett, *The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall*, (1998), pp 175-176

Illustrations

E Prideaux, *Drawings of Prideaux Place and gardens, early and mid C18* (reproduced in *Architect Hist* 7, 1964)

W Borlase, *Drawing of Prideaux Place from the east, 1758* (reproduced in Borlase 1758)

Archival items

Notes on the history of Prideaux Place from Drewitt & Drewitt, Architects, Penzance, August 1992 [copy on EH file]

Description written: September 2000

Edited: October 2001

Grid reference: SW914756

Map reference: [EPSG:27700] 1914, 756

Periods: EARLY 18TH CENTURY

Subjects: COUNTRY ESTATE

COUNTRY HOUSE

BOUNDARY WALL

BOUNDARY WALL

TEMPLE

ARBOUR

GROTTO

Identifiers: [PGDP] Record ID - 2705

Appendix 8

Pottery Report

Report commissioned by Dr. Bryn Morris on behalf of South West Archaeology.

Report and Analysis produced by Dr. Imogen Wood 24/08/2012

A total of 9 sherds of pottery were analysed revealing 5 fabric groups. The lack of abrasion (level 1) on the stratified sherds from (121) suggests they were in their primary deposition location. The date of the sherds is difficult to ascertain due to the unusual form, although the fabric suggests a possible 14th -15th century date, see comments. The remaining stratified pottery sherds from Trench 4 have a range of abrasion levels although all seem to date from the medieval to post-med period suggesting a dynamic post-depositional environment. Abrasion levels relate to Sorensen's classification system (Sorensen, 1996).

T4 (121)

2 sherds from the same vessel weighing a total of 45g. Reduced grey dark brown with slightly lighter grey core, fairly sorted hard fired abrasion level recorded 1. Rilling on interior and exterior surfaces. Patches of dense compacted charring on interior surface appears burnished.

Fabric

Temper 15%

- Muscovite white cleavage flakes, abundant generally 1mm-2mm in size more on surfaces than fabric.
- Quartz, translucent, abundant some with inclusions of tourmaline, sub angular in shape generally 0.5 mm in size with rare 3mm examples)
- Feldspar, white, common sub angular in shape 0.5mm-1mm in size.
- Biotite, dark brown cleavage flakes, sparse 1mm in size
- Tourmaline, black glossy, scatter, sub-rounded in shape generally 0.5mm in size
- Fe pellets red/orange rare, soft texture, well rounded in shape generally 0.5mm in size.

Matrix- fine smooth clay

Comments

The form and fabric of these sherds are not readily comparable to known examples. The everted squared rim with flat top and vertical outer edge meets a concave neck to kick into an acute angle from the shoulder presenting unusual upper body and vessel circumference of 0.32m. This unusual form may be comparable with a 14th -15th century curfew or shallow Roman dish, however the rim form does not match any examples of either vessel type. The fabric suggests a riverine clay or temper source leading from a Kaolinised granite outcrop to result in such a high volume of Muscovite. The only comparable fabric is that of the 14th -15th century Lostwithiel Ware produced using clay from the upper reaches of the River Fowey. However, Lostwithiel Ware is generally oxidised throughout to a reddish buff colour, not reduced. Therefore, this vessel could tentatively be suggested as an unknown form of Lostwithiel ware or produced from the same clay, being mostly likely 14th – 16th century in date.

Trench 4 U/S

2 sherds from the same vessel weighing a total of 13g. A rim with piecrust thumbed decoration with oxidised interior and exterior and reduced grey core. Poorly sorted and hard fired with abrasion level 3 recorded.

Fabric 2

Temper 40%

- Quartz opaque/translucent, abundant, sub-angular in shape and generally 1mm-2mm in size.
- Slate, dark grey (no micaceous content) common, rod shaped rounded generally 1mm-4mm in size
- Feldspar, off white, scatter sub-angular in shape generally 1mm in size
- Muscovite/Biotite, cleavage flakes, scatter, 1mm-0.5mm in size
- Micaceous mud stone red and silver, granular in texture, sub-angular in shape generally 0.5mm in size
- Limonite/Fe, black/red scatter, rounded in shape and generally 1mm in size.

- ?Black rounded gritty inclusions possibly coal or industrial by product

Matrix- smooth silty clay

Comment

North Devon medieval type

Trench 4 U/S

Two glazed co-joining squared everted rim sherds weighing 26g. Oxidised throughout buff/orange with internal glaze brownish green in colour. Poorly sorted fabric hard fired abrasion level 1 recorded.

Fabric 3

Temper 35%

- Quartz, opaque/translucent, abundant, angular in shape generally 1mm-2mm in size
- Feldspar white, scatter, angular in shape generally 1mm in size
- Rock fragments, Quartz rich (tinted red/orange) scatter, sub-rounded in shape and generally 2mm in size.
- Limonite, black, scatter, rounded in shape generally 0.5mm in size
- Mudstone red, sparce, angular in shape generally 3mm in size.

Matrix-Smooth micaceous clay.

Comment

North Devon Post-medieval gravel tempered

Trench 4 U/S

One body sherd weighing 7g. Fine body oxidised interior and exterior with light grey core, fairly sorted and hard fired with level 2 abrasion recorded. Internal rilling visible and two parallel incised lines as decoration on exterior, also traces of yellowish brown glaze visible.

Fabric 4

Temper 10%

- Black manganese/soft iron, abundant , rounded in shape and generally 1mm-0.5mm in size.
- Quartz, opaque, common angular in shape generally 1mm-0.5mm in size
- Muscovite/Biotite cleavage flakes, common generally 0.5mm and less in size
- Quartz, translucent, sparce rounded polished grains generally 0.5mm and less in size.

Matrix-smooth micaceous clay.

Comment

Possibly 15th -16th century, fabric suggests west Dartmoor or east Cornwall origin?

Trench 4 U/S

One obtuse basal angle sherd weighing 12g. Oxidised interior and exterior buff red with mid grey core, fairly sorted hard fired although powdery to the touch, abrasion level 2 recorded

Fabric 5

Temper 10%

- White clay pellets, common, rounded and varying in shape from prolate to oblate, soft texture generally 5mm -1mm in size.
- Limonite, black common, rounded in shape generally 1mm-0.5mm in size
- Quartz, translucent scatter, angular in shape generally 1mm in size

Matrix- smooth fine micaceous clay

Comment

Fine vessel possibly small jug or jar

Trench 4 U/S

One very small body sherd weighing 3g. Oxidised interior and exterior pink/orange, with light grey core, poorly sorted hard fired fabric abrasion level 2 recorded.

Fabric 5

Temper 20%

- Quartz, translucent, abundant, angular in shape generally 1mm-2mm in size
- Muscovite, white cleavage flakes, abundant , generally 1mm-0.5mm in size
- Feldspar white, angular, common, angular in shape generally 1mm in size
- Tourmaline black glossy, angular in shape generally 0.5mm in size
- Rare slate and Fe pellets

Matrix-fine micaceous clay

Comment

Typical Lostwithiel ware fabric 14th -15th century in date

Bibliography

Sorensen, M. L. 1996: Sherds and pot groups as keys to site formation process, In: Needham, S. and T. Spence (eds.) *Refuse and disposal at area 16 East, Runnymead*. Runnymead Bridge Research Excavations 2, London, 61-74.

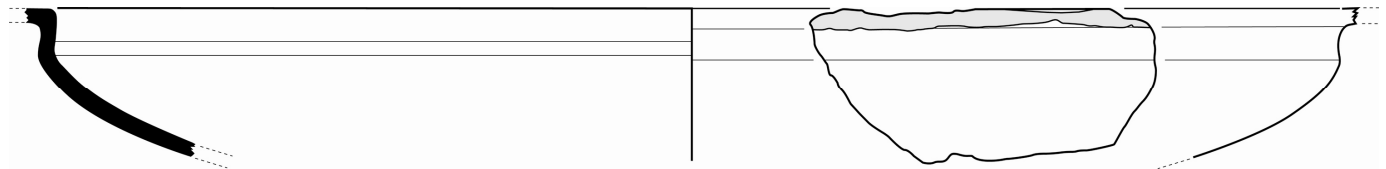


Figure 21: Drawing of T4 (121) sherd of possible unknown form of Lostwithiel Ware (drawn by Dr B. Morris)

Appendix 9

List of jpegs on t CD ROM to the rear of this report

Panoramic Viewshed from Turbine site

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	NW
2.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	NNW
3.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	NNE
4.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	NE
5.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	E
6.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	NE
7.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	ENE
8.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	E
9.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	ESE
10.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	SE
11.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	SE
12.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	S
13.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	SSW
14.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	SW
15.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	SW
16.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	WSW
17.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	SW
18.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	W
19.	Panoramic from near the turbine location.	NW

Walkover Survey

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
20.	View down hedge between turbine site and cable run.	S
21.	Detailed shot of hedge showing stone-bank construction.	NE
22.	View back down cut track from cut 1ha square.	N
23.	View across arable crop in field, showing areas of differing growth and weeds and grasses.	NNW
24.	View looking north and north-east showing the farm which overlook the site.	SW
25.	View from site towards Rooke Farm.	NW
26.	Curving linear in south-west corner of 1ha square.	NW
27.	Linear to north of 1ha square.	W
28.	View across 1ha square.	SW
29.	View of mound adjacent to hedge cut by cable run.	SW
30.	View up mown track prepared for geophysical survey.	SW
31.	View of gate into first field affected by the cable run.	NE
32.	View of gate into second field affected by the cable run.	NW
33.	View down access track to farm.	E
34.	View down first field along cable run.	N
35.	View up first field along cable run.	S
36.	View down first field along cable run.	N
37.	View up first field along cable run.	S

Impact Survey

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
38.	View from just outside Chapel Amble, north-west of village, towards turbine site.	SE
39.	View towards turbine site from Rooke Farm driveway.	E
40.	View towards turbine site from Rooke Farm (trackway to farmyard).	E
41.	View towards turbine site from Trewethern settlement.	NE
42.	View from about Carclaze and Coombe Mill to turbine site.	E

Land at Smeathers Farm, Chapel Amble, Wadebridge, Cornwall

- | | |
|---|----|
| 43. View towards turbine from in Chapel Amble (shop). | SE |
| 44. View towards turbine from in Chapel Amble (village green). | SE |
| 45. View up towards turbine site from fields between Middle and Lower Amble. | S |
| 46. View from Trewornan bridge and settlement up to turbine site. | SW |
| 47. View from ridge which partially shields Trevelver and Wadebridge. | SW |
| 48. View from near Treglyn Farm. | W |
| 49. View from road parallel and below Treswarrow. | NW |
| 50. View towards turbine site from above Trevathan Farm. | SE |
| 51. View of St Endellion church with busy road in front of churchyard gate. | SE |
| 52. View down to turbine site from Trevinnick Camp, general area. | NE |
| 53. View of electricity pylons which cross the landscape, within 1km of Lamellen park and garden. | S |
| 54. View towards turbine site from St Kew, showing pylons crossing the landscape. | E |



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