

TREGAWN FARM MICHAELSTOW CORNWALL

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



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Tregawn Farm, Michaelstow, Cornwall

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For

Pineapple Rural Consultancy

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Tregawn Farm, Michaelstow, Cornwall a small village to the south-east of Camelford. The work was commissioned by Tom Worboys of Pineapple Rural Consultancy (the Client) in order to investigate and record any archaeological features and material potentially affected by the installation of a 500kw wind turbine on the site and to inform any future planning application for the same.

*The documentary record suggests that the proposed development site lies within an area of largely medieval and early post-medieval enclosure, largely of former open field systems and common. The close proximity of the site to Helsbury Castle and the likely early origins of the *tre settlements nearby suggest that there is high archaeological potential.*

The results of the geophysical survey indicate that few archaeological features appear to survey in the area of the turbine, but that at least two probable settlements of Prehistoric and/or Romano-British date lie along the line of the cable trench.

The visual impact assessment concluded that the impact of a turbine this location would have a substantial negative impact on the setting of the Scheduled Helsbury hillfort immediately adjacent, and would also have a pronounced impact on the setting of a series of Scheduled Monuments and areas on the north-western side of Bodmin Moor, including Roughtor.

Contents	Page No.
List of Illustrations	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	7
1.0 Introduction	8
1.1. Project Background	8
1.2. Archaeological Background	8
1.3. Topographical and Geological Background	8
1.4. Methodology	9
2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis	12
2.1. Cartographic Analysis	12
2.1.1 The Joel Gascoyne Map 1699	12
2.1.2 The Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' One Inch Map	12
2.1.3 The 1842 Tithe Map	13
2.1.4 The 1875-1901 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map	15
2.1.5 The 1906-1908 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map and Later	17
2.2. Documentary Summary	17
2.3. Archaeological Summary	17
3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey	20
4.0 Site Inspection and Visual Impact Assessment	25
4.1. The Site Inspection	25
4.2. Results of the Viewshed Analysis	28
4.3. Field Verification of the ZTV	28
4.4. Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development	29
4.4.1 Types and Scale of Impact	29
4.4.2 Scale and Duration of Impact	30
4.4.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets	30
4.5. Assessment of Impact	32
4.5.1 Impacts on Potential Archaeological Sites within the Development Area	32
4.6. Impact on the Setting of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (within 5km)	32
4.6.1 Helsbury Castle Hillfort	37
4.6.2 Michaelstow Village	38
4.6.3 Bodmin Moor	39
4.6.4 Other Monuments or Significant Sites within 5km	45
4.7. Impact on the Setting of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (10km radius)	47
4.8. Impact on the Setting of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (15km radius)	50
4.9. Designated Heritage Assets within the 5km Viewshed	51
4.9.1 Scheduled Monuments (SM)	51

4.9.2	Listed Buildings (LBs)	52
4.10.	Designated heritage assets within the 10km radius viewshed	54
4.10.1	Scheduled Monuments (SM)	54
4.10.2	Listed Buildings (LBs)	55
4.11.	Designated heritage assets within the 15km radius viewshed	55
4.11.1	Parks and Gardens (PGs)	55
4.12.	Impacts on Historic Landscape Character	56
5.0	Conclusion	57
5.1.	Discussion and Conclusion	57
5.2.	Archaeological Mitigation Strategy	57
6.0	Bibliography and References	58

List of Illustrations

Coverplate: The Hillfort of Helsbury Castle, viewed from the north-east at dusk	Page No.
Figure 1: Regional Location.	10
Figure 2: Site location, showing the site of the proposed wind turbine	11
Figure 3: Extract from the 1699 map of Cornwall by Joel Gascoyne.	12
Figure 4: Ordnance Survey ‘Old Series’ map, c.1808.	13
Figure 5: Extract of the Michaelstow tithe map of 1842.	14
Figure 6: The 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map.	16
Figure 7: Geophysical survey results around Helsbury Castle.	18
Figure 8: Results of geophysical survey to north-east of Helsbury Castle.	18
Figure 9: Results of geophysical survey over St. Syth’s Chapel within Helsbury Castle.	19
Figure 10: The location of the magnetometry survey grids in the area of the turbine and cable run.	20
Figure 11: The results of the magnetometry survey at the western end of the cable run.	21
Figure 12: The results of the magnetometry survey along central part of the cable run.	21
Figure 13: The results of the magnetometry survey at the eastern part of the cable run and the turbine base.	22
Figure 14: Interpretation of the data for the eastern end of the cable run.	23
Figure 15: Interpretation of the data for central portion of the cable run.	23
Figure 16: Interpretation of the data for the eastern part of the cable trench and the turbine base.	24
Figure 17: View from the proposed location of the turbine base up to Helsbury Castle.	25
Figure 18: View from the proposed location of the turbine base up to Helsbury Castle.	26
Figure 19: View up the northern boundary of the field.	26
Figure 20: View along the northern boundary of the field, from the other side.	27
Figure 21: View up to turbine location from the lower, southern part of the field.	27
Figure 22: View up the lower section of the cable-run as it falls to Tregawn Farm.	28
Figure 23: View across to Michaelstow.	29
Figure 24: Heritage Assets within a radius of 5km	33
Figure 25: Scheduled Monuments and Prehistoric and Romano-British sites in the Cornwall HER.	34
Figure 26: Scheduled Monuments and early medieval and medieval sites in the Cornwall HER.	35
Figure 27: Scheduled Monuments and post- medieval sites in the Cornwall HER.	36
Figure 28: Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Gardens.	37
Figure 29: Stannon stone circle, viewed from the east.	40
Figure 30: A cist grave on Louden Hill, viewed from the east.	41
Figure 31: Part of a settlement on Louden Hill, viewed from the east.	41
Figure 32: View from the Logan Stone on Louden Moor.	42
Figure 33: The view from the western side of the Roughtor enclosure.	42
Figure 34: The view from the cairn on Alex Moor, viewed from the south-east.	43
Figure 35: View from the road adjacent to Watergate Prehistoric settlement.	44
Figure 36: The view from near New Hall Farm.	44
Figure 37: Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and other assets within a 10km radius.	48
Figure 38: Conservation Areas and Registered Gardens within 15km.	50

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	59
Appendix 2: Tithe Apportionment Extracts	63
Appendix 3: Key HER entries	65
Appendix 4: Listed Buildings	97
Appendix 5: Registered Parks and Gardens	139
Appendix 6: Cumulative Impact Map	141
Appendix 7: List of jpegs	142

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Tregawn Farm
Parish:	Michaelstow
District:	North Cornwall
County:	Cornwall

1.1. Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Tregawn Farm, Michaelstow, a small parish south-east of Camelford (Figures 1-2). The work was commissioned by Tom Worboys of Pineapple Rural Consultancy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Andrew Button (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 500kw wind turbine and associated cable run, and to inform any future planning application for the same. The site of the proposed turbine has been selected to minimize the impact of the development on near neighbours.

1.2. Archaeological Background

The proposed site is located immediately adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of Helsbury Castle (CO82; HER17789). There are approximately 58 other Scheduled Monuments within a 5km radius, including major Scheduled landscapes to the east at Harpur's Down, Dinnever Down, Louden Hill, Roughtor, Garrow Tor and near Watergate. To the west lies the Scheduled landscape at Tregear Rounds. To the north there are Scheduled Monuments at Castle Goff and Delinuth Round, and 1.8km to the north-east, the Scheduled Monument of Helstone Round.

There are a large number of Prehistoric monuments scattered on the western flanks of Bodmin Moor – a highly sensitive historic landscape – east of the valley of the River Camel. Many of these are Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age/Romano British hut circles, and associated Prehistoric field systems and boundaries. The fields to the west and north-west of Helsbury hillfort have been surveyed as part of the Tintagel Environs Survey Project (TESP), and were found to contain additional enclosures and evidence for circular buildings (probably Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouses).

Within 5km of the proposed site there are over 60 Listed buildings, most of which are Grade II (including St Syth's Chapel within the site of Helsbury Castle itself), but include a small number of Grade II* (Wetherham House, New Hall Farmhouse and Trethin House) and Grade I buildings (Church of St Michael, Michaelstow and the Church of St. Adwen, Tresinney).

1.3. Topographical and Geological Background

The field in which the proposed turbine is to be located sits on a gentle south-facing slope. The underlying bedrock geology is comprised of slates and siltstones of the Trevoze and Rosenum Formations, with Helsbury Castle and the upper part of the field underlain by an unnamed microgabbro intrusion (BGS 2012). The soils are of the well-drained fine loamy types of the Denbigh 2 and Trusham Associations (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

The LVIA report for the development (Amalgam Landscape 2012), concludes the proposed turbine 'will not affect the majority of the landscape character areas or visual amenity

receptors' (paragraph 1.140), which includes an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and two Areas of Great Landscape Value.

1.4. Methodology

The desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment were carried out in accordance with a Project Design (PD) drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (see Appendix 1).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the proposed turbine development in its historical and archaeological context. The assessment was based on the cartographic material held at the Cornish Local Studies Library. This work was carried out in September 2012 by Dr B. Morris. The walkover survey and visual impact assessment was carried out by E. Wapshott and B. Morris in October 2012. The ZTV data was provided courtesy of Pineapple Rural Consultancy.

A geophysical magnetometry (gradiometer) survey was carried out on behalf of SWARCH in October 2012 by Stratascan (see Report no.J3168).

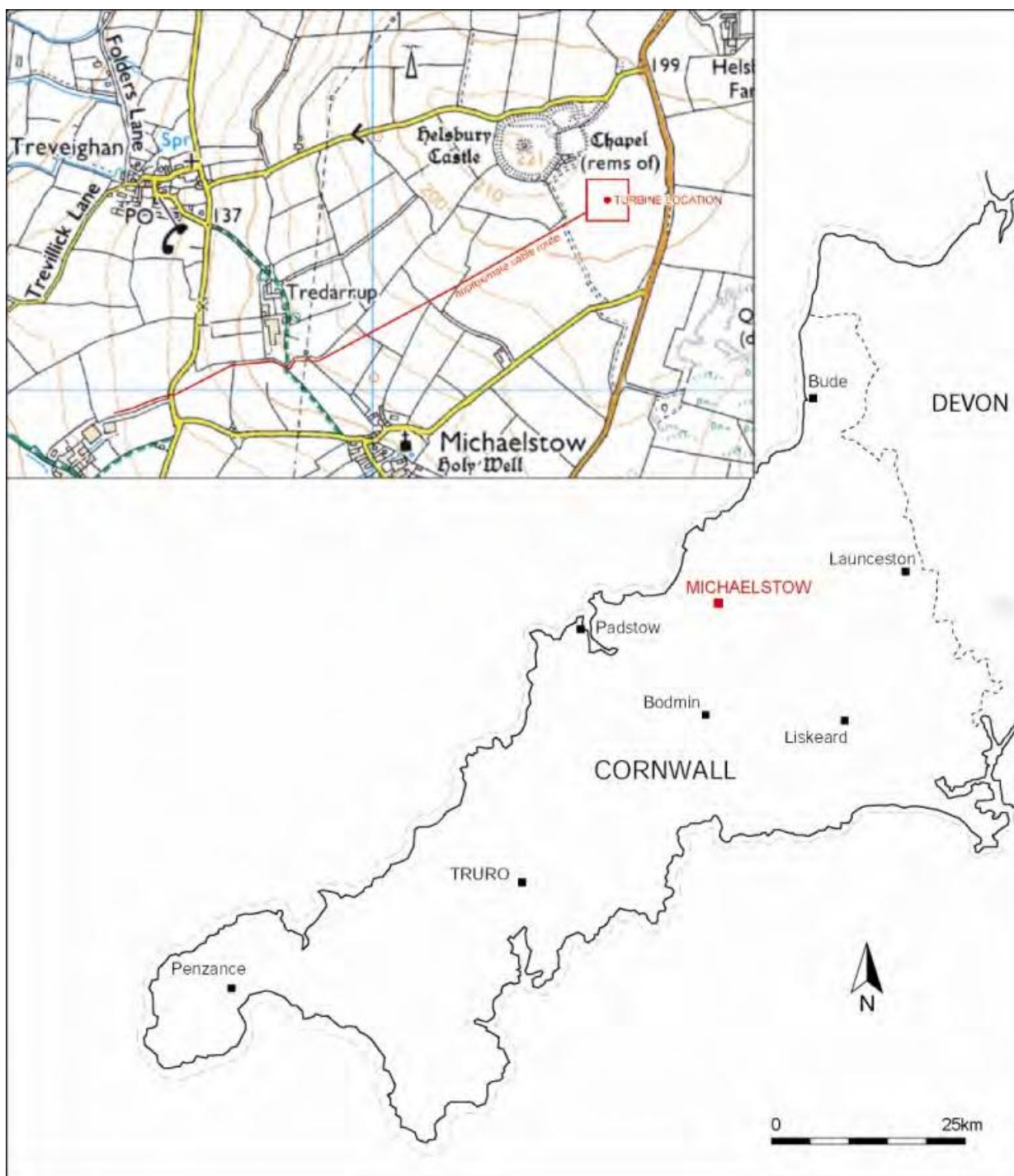


Figure 1: Regional Location.

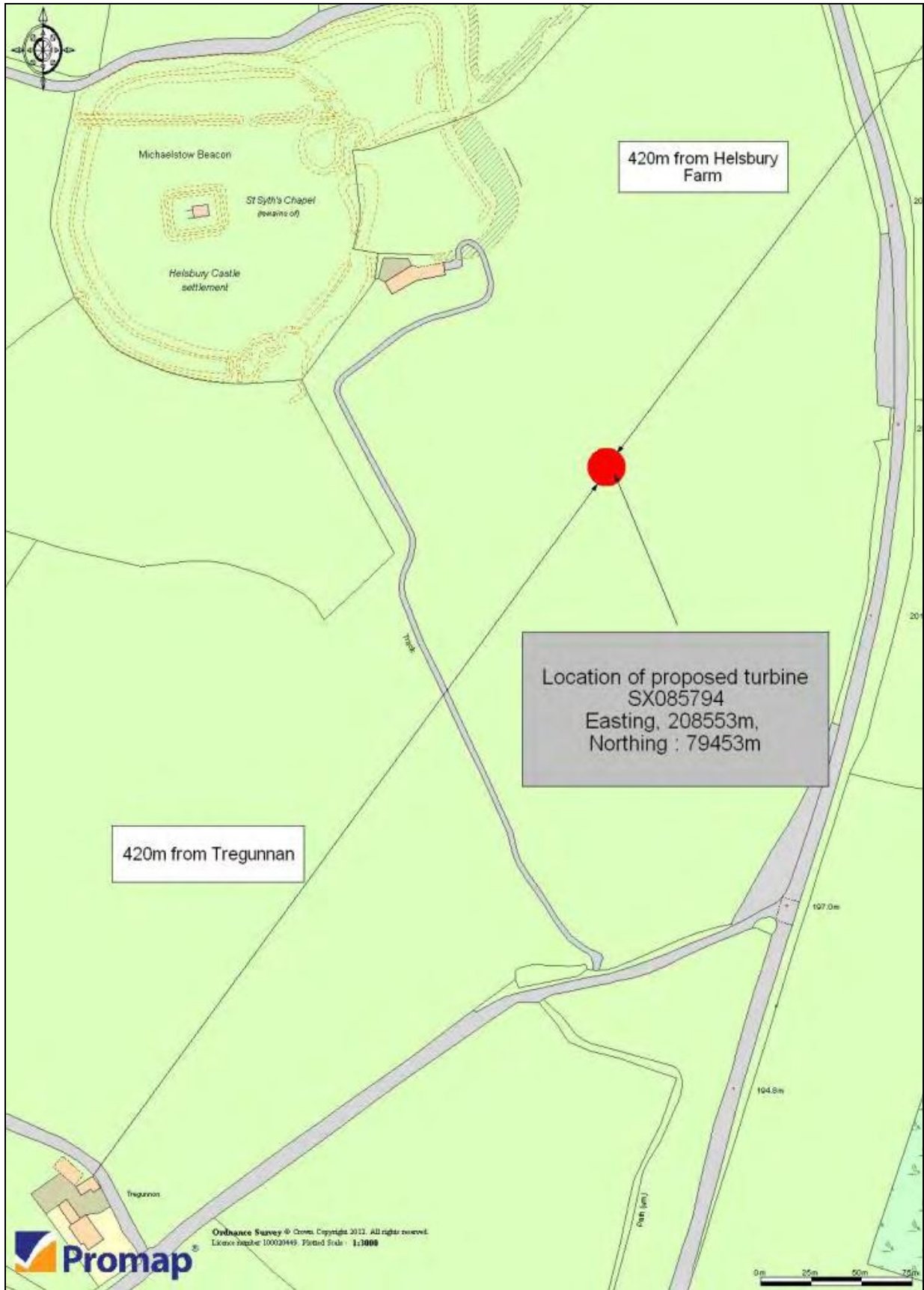


Figure 2: Site location showing the proposed wind turbine (courtesy of Pineapple Rural Consultancy).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1. Cartographic Analysis

2.1.1 The Joel Gascoyne Map 1699

The earliest reasonably accurate depiction of this part of north Cornwall is the 1699 map produced by Joel Gascoyne (Figure 3). While this map lacks detail, it does show the homes of the major local gentry, including to the west of Michaelstow Church *Tregawan* (Tregawn Farm) and to the northwest *Tregarna* (Treveighan?). The road running along the northern boundary of the site past Helsbury Castle is hinted at (just north of the Michaelstow text). There is no indication of Helsbury Farm or the castle, although *Trecarne* is visible further to the east.

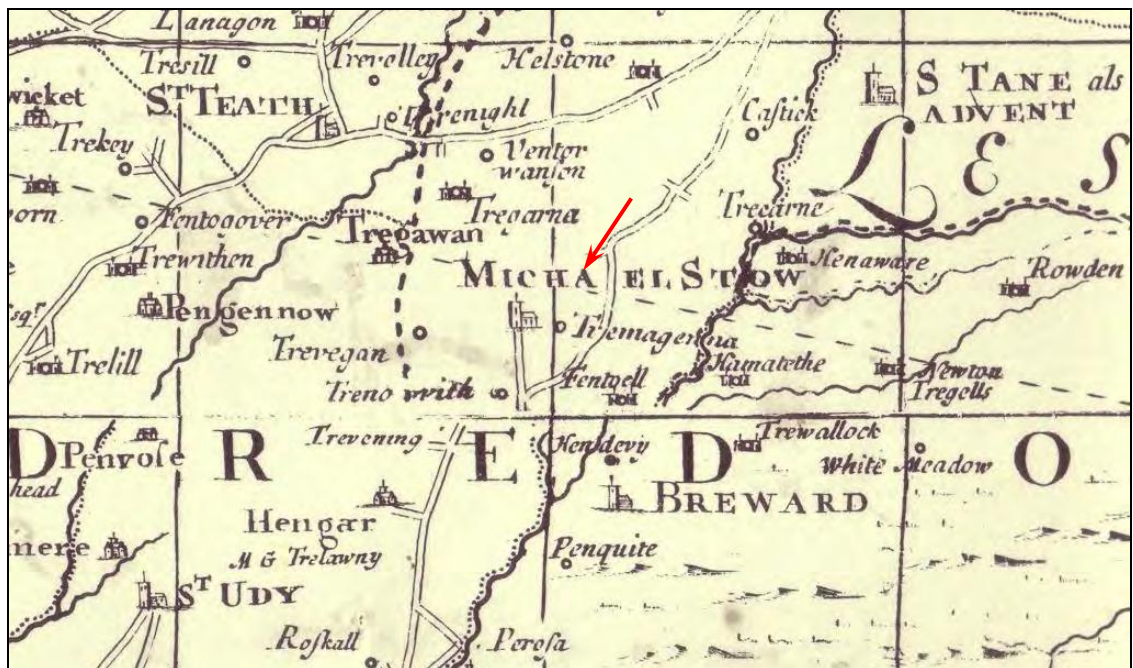


Figure 3: Extract from the 1699 map of Cornwall by Joel Gascoyne (the site is indicated).

2.1.2 The Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' One-inch Map

The earlier 19th century Ordnance Survey one inch scale map (Figure 4) is the first available cartographic source which includes Helsbury Farm and Helsbury Castle (*Michaelstow Beacon*). In addition, the farm at Tredarrup is indicated to the south-west of the *Beacon*, and the modern road network is largely in place by this date.



Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 'Old Series' map, c.1808 (the site is indicated).

2.1.3 The 1842 Tithe Map

The first detailed map of the area is the Michaelstow tithe map of 1842 (Figure 5). The fields in the immediate vicinity of the proposed turbine site and cable run are owned and cultivated by a variety of farms and tenements including Tredarrup Farm, parts of High Park, parts of Churchtown Tenement, parts of Tregawn and parts of Treveagon (see Appendix 2).

The fields around the turbine site and Helsbury Castle are characterised by the Cornwall HLC as 'Anciently Enclosed Land', but the field names around Helsbury castle strongly suggest that these fields were enclosed after the end of the medieval period. The morphology of the fields – with field boundaries radiating from the top of the hill – suggests there were primary and secondary phases of enclosure. The field-names are otherwise largely unremarkable (i.e. *Great Down*) or predictable given the extant earthworks of the 'castle' (*Little Berry, The Rings, Great Beacon*).

The fields along the route of the cable trench are far more interesting, both morphologically and in terms of their field names. Morphologically speaking, the curving boundaries of the fields around the village of Michaelstow indicate that they are derived from enclosed and partially consolidated open-field strips. This is also reflected in the scattered pattern of ownership and tenancy, and the field names (particularly the repetition of the element 'town' i.e. fields of the township) in this area. To the north and west, Tredarrup and Tregawn are distinctly different, being large discrete estates with a central farmstead.



Figure 5: Extract of the Michaelstow tithe map of 1842 (the site and cable run are indicated) (CSL).

For Tregawn Farm, the field names are prosaic and – with the exception of *Undertown* (no.318) – give an impression of no great age. The shape of the fields suggests they may have been rationalised in the post-medieval period. The curving boundaries of Tredarrup Farm indicate they too follow the lines of former plough ridges, although with no indication those plough ridges lay within a common open field system. The fields names are, once again, fairly prosaic, with the exception of *Bone Park* and *Church Park* (nos. 312 & 373). Field no.313 – a small triangular field set in the south-east corner of *Bakers Close* (no.314) – is listed in the apportionment as a garden, which might suggest there had formerly been a cottage or hovel located here.

The block of fields immediately to the north of the village, and including the two fields at Tredarrup noted above, bear very portentous field names (Figure 5). Ten fields bear the name *Bone Town* (or possibly *Bowe Town*) (nos.278-280, 305-310 & 373) and two fields are called *Church Park* (nos. 311 & 312). The *town* element probably indicates they were probably part of the common open-field system associated with the village, but could refer to an earlier settlement. The element *church* can arise because a field formed part of the church glebe lands – and note in this instance many of the holdings around the church are called *part of Church Tenement* – but can also arise where the foundations of stone structures are uncovered. The element *bone* might be a reference to the depth of the topsoil, but could refer to disturbed burials. Alternatively, *Bowe Town* could refer to the Cornish *bowyn*, meaning beef (Padel 1985, 29). These field names strongly suggest there is a high archaeological potential for buried remains across this extensive area.

2.1.4 The 1875-1901 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

By the time of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6), some change is evident. Along the line of the proposed cable Fields 303 and 302 to the south of *Helesbury* Castle have been amalgamated, as have fields 316 and 285 towards the western end of the run. It is also of note that in the area around Helsbury Castle several of the fields, such as 452 and 455, have been subdivided, further emphasising the post-medieval nature of much of this enclosure. Also of note is that the road running along the northern edge of the castle has been straightened and that there are several quarries and old quarries noted in close proximity to Helsbury. A further bank is noted to the north of the Helsbury, and with other earthworks apparent to the east and south, which would indicate presence of outworks.



Figure 6: The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (original scale 1:2,500) (the site and cable run are indicated) (CSL).

2.1.5 The 1906-1908 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map and Later

No change is apparent between 1875 and 1908, and it would appear that all of the further boundary loss occurred during the later part of the 20th century.

2.2. Documentary Summary

The proposed site is situated on the eastern edge of the parish of Michaelstow. The parish of Michaelstow lies within the hundred of Lesnewth and the deanery of Trigg Minor. The parish is bounded on the north by Lanteglos, on the east and partly on the south by St. Breward, on the remainder of the south and the south-west by St. Tudy, and on the west by St. Teath.

The ancient name of the parish of Michaelstow would appear to have been *Hellesbury*, which first appears in 1284. By the early part of the fourteenth century the parish of Hellesbury seems to have been re-named Stow St. Michael, although it was not until nearly the end of that century that it attained its name in its present form.

Hellesbury Park is a former deer park created before 1189 (Menneer 2007), and listed in a 1337 Charter of Edward III when it was amongst the lands bestowed on the First Duke of Cornwall. William of Worcester describes a castle and an ancient chapel within the lands of Hellesbury in the 1478.

The settlement of Tregawn is first recorded in 1303 when it is spelt "Tregavene". The name is Cornish and contains the element *Tre meaning 'estate, farmstead' and usually seen as early medieval in date (Padel 1985). The current farm complex contains buildings dating largely to the 19th-20th century, although elements date to the 18th with apparently 17th century fragments identified amongst some of the outbuildings (HER: 17776). The house itself is Listed Grade II and dated to the 15th century, modified in the late 16th century. Tregawn (*Tregone*) was formerly the seat of the Mayows, before becoming the home of the Hockens c.1765, who also held the adjacent farm of Tredarrup, which is listed as a Hockin property in the Parliamentary survey of Duchy property in 1650 (Pounds 1982, 60). Both farms appear to have been in the manor of Helstone in Trigg. Tredarrup is likely to have similar early medieval origins, given that its name also includes the *Tre element. Tredarrup is first recorded in 1298 when it is spelt "Tretharap"(HER: 17818).

The fact that Tregawn appears on the Joel Gascoyne map of 1699 (Figure 3) suggests that it was a local gentry seat at this time, with its status gradually eroding to become the farm that survives today. Yet there is surprisingly little documentary information readily available on either Tregawn or Tredarrup, suggesting that early deeds and leases have not survived, or else remain in private hands.

2.3. Archaeological Summary

Helsbury Castle is an Iron Age hillfort consisting of a single bank and ditch enclosing an area of approximately 140m in diameter. There may have been a further outer rampart surrounding part or the entire site. A single sherd of undecorated Iron Age pottery has been recovered from the 'castle' in an area disturbed by badgers. The only excavations were carried out in the 1860s by Revered E.T. Gibbons in the footprint of the chapel located in the centre of the hillfort. Apparently the results of these excavations produced little of note, and that there was nothing distinctive of a chapel noted, despite the various architectural fragments surviving on the site (Maclean 1876: 110).

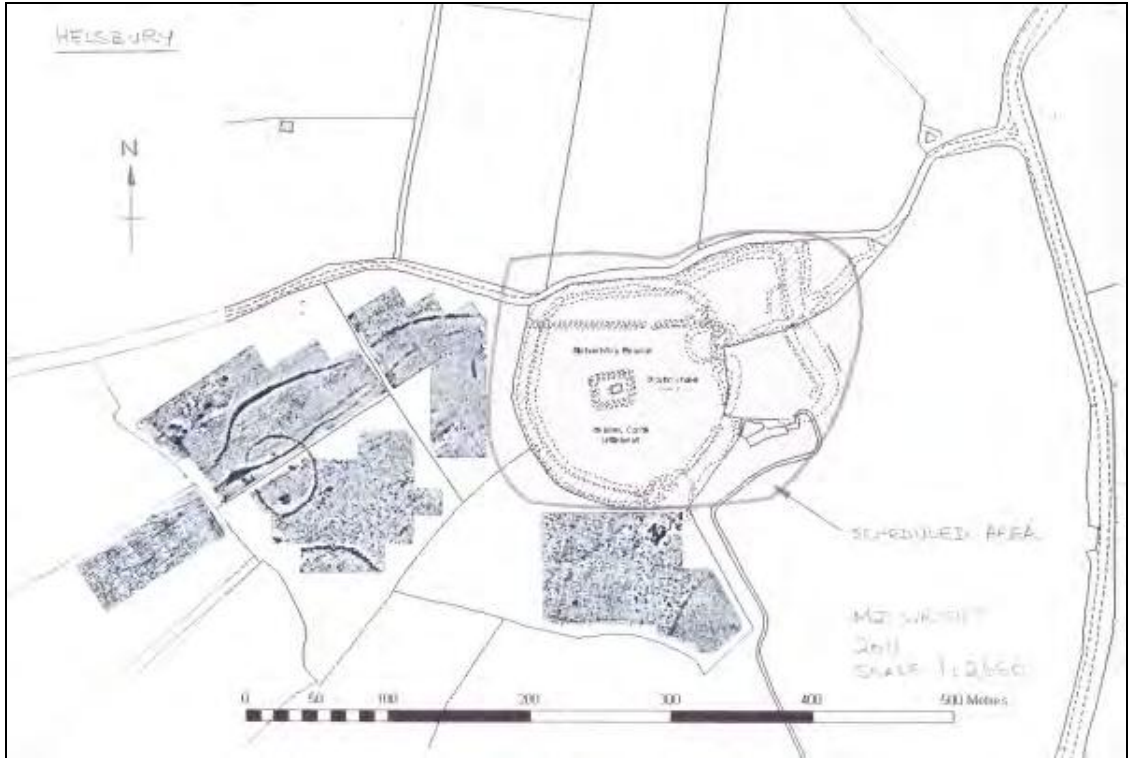


Figure 7: Geophysical survey results around Helsbury Castle (courtesy of Malcolm Wright and Niall Finneran, TESP).

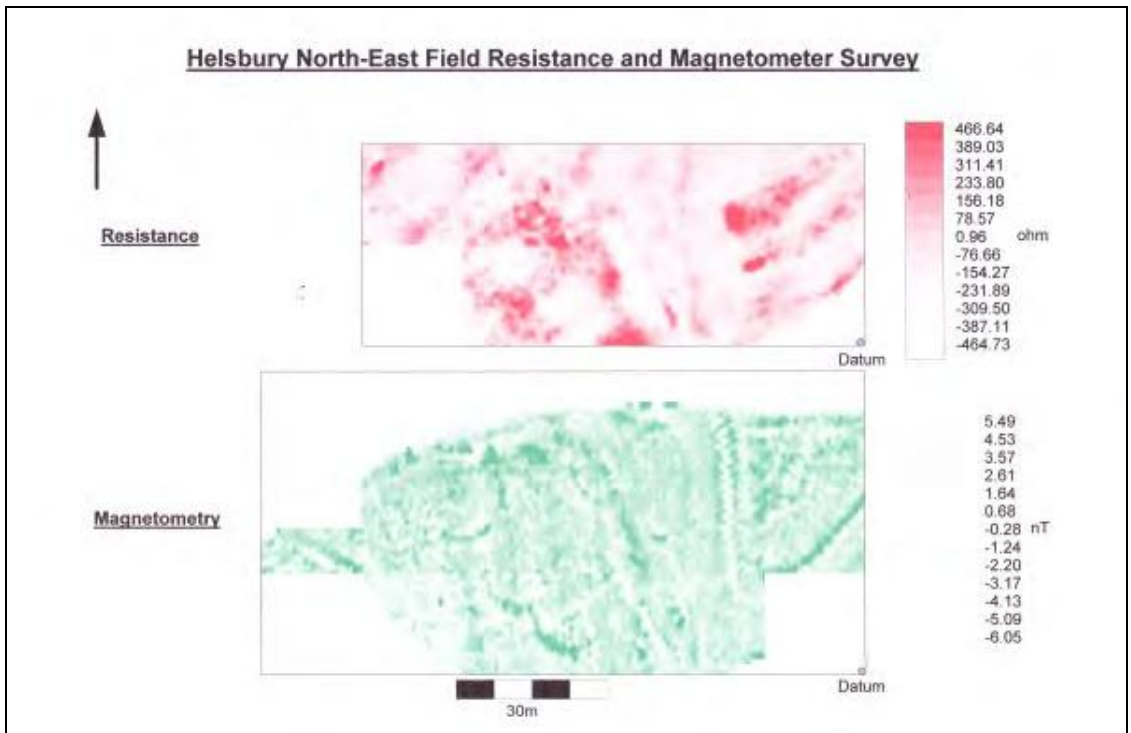


Figure 8: Result of geophysical survey to north-east of Helsbury Castle (courtesy of Malcolm Wright and Niall Finneran, TESP).

More recently, a series of geophysical surveys have been carried out in and around Helsbury Hillfort by the staff of the Tintagel Environs Survey Project (TESP) (Figures 7-9). These surveys show archaeological features and structures – ditches, enclosures and probably

roundhouses – outside the Scheduled area, which are likely to be related or contemporary with the hillfort. The TESP team also conducted a small-scale archaeological excavation, with negative results. There are no other records of any archaeological investigations having occurred within the area of the development site.

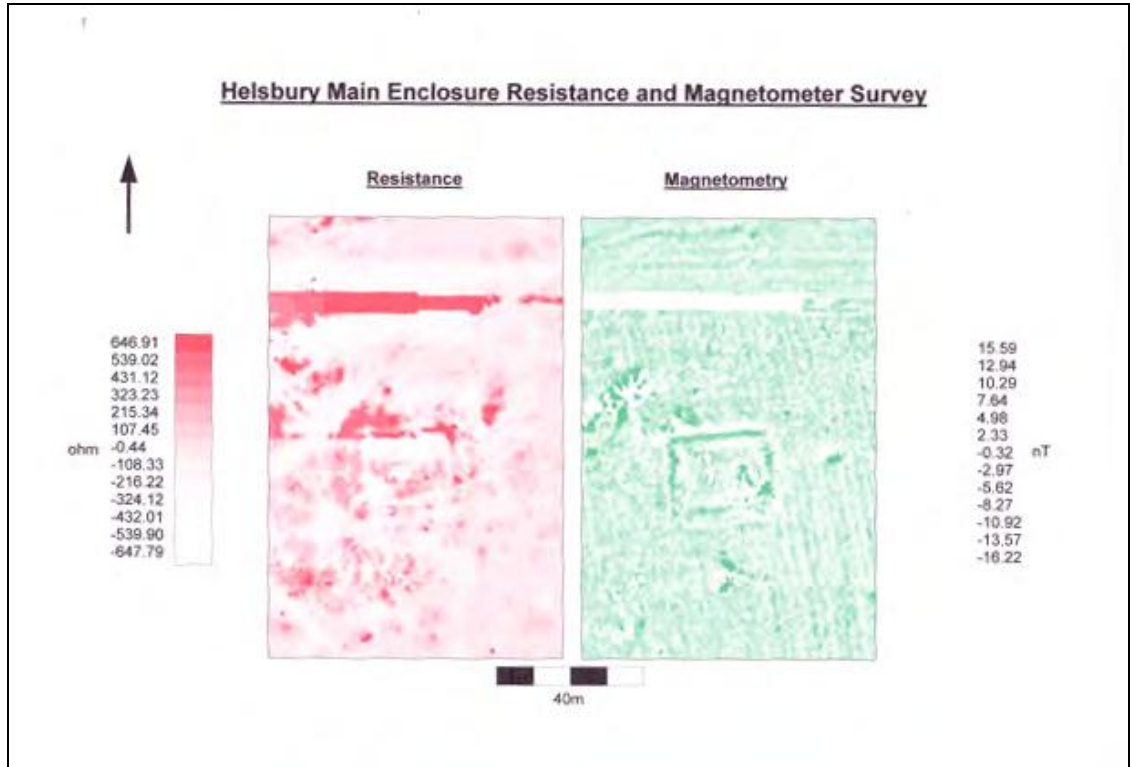


Figure 9: Results of geophysical survey over St. Syth's Chapel within Helsbury Castle (courtesy of Malcolm Wright and Niall Finneran, TESP).

3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

A magnetometry (gradiometer) survey was carried out at Tregawn Farm over several days in October 2012 by Stratascan (Stratascan report J3168). An area of approximately 3.2ha was surveyed, covering the location of the turbine and the route of the cable trench (Figure 11 10-16).

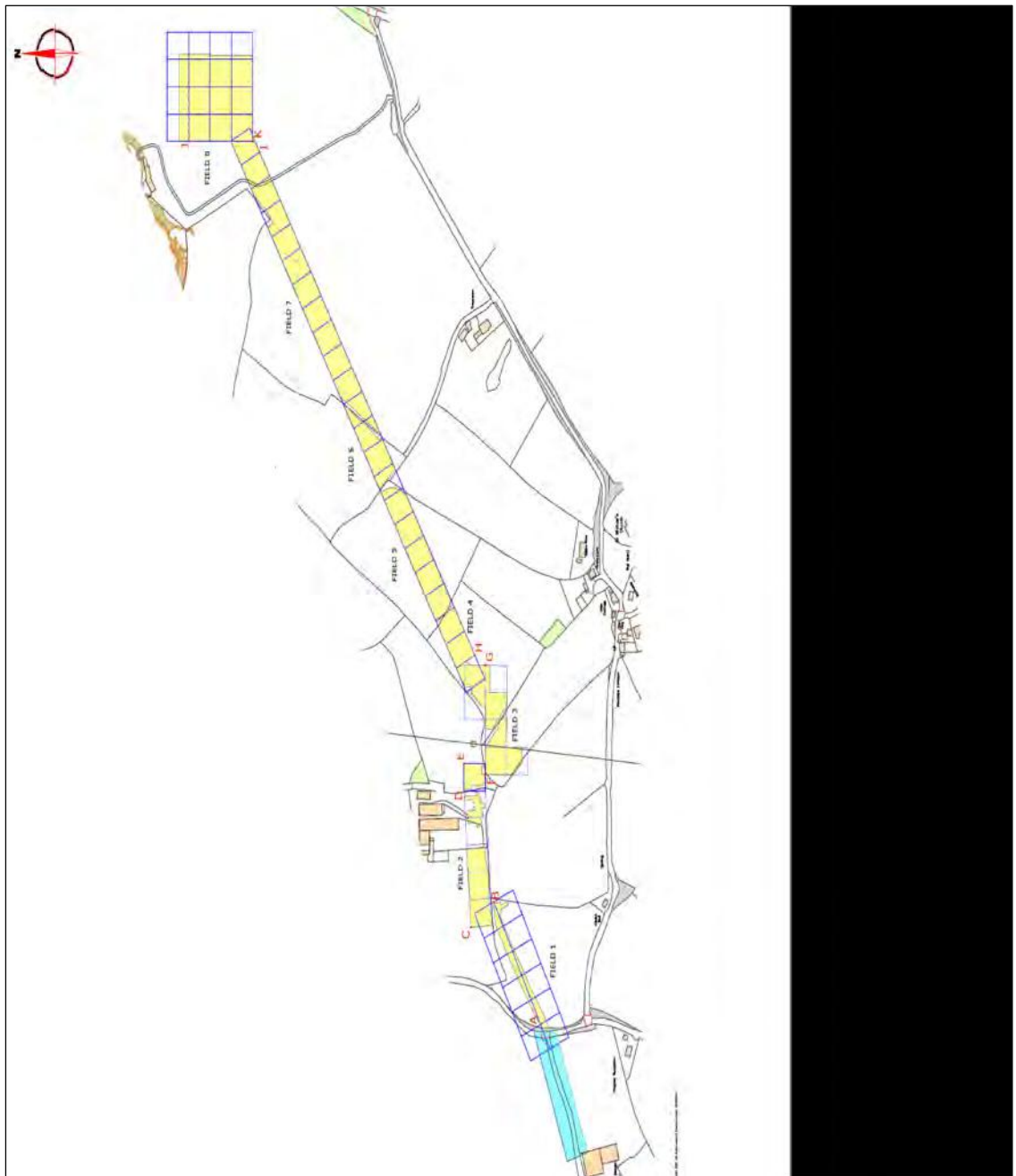


Figure 10: The location of the magnetometry (gradiometer) survey grids in the area of the turbine and cable run (source: Stratascan report J3168 fig.2).

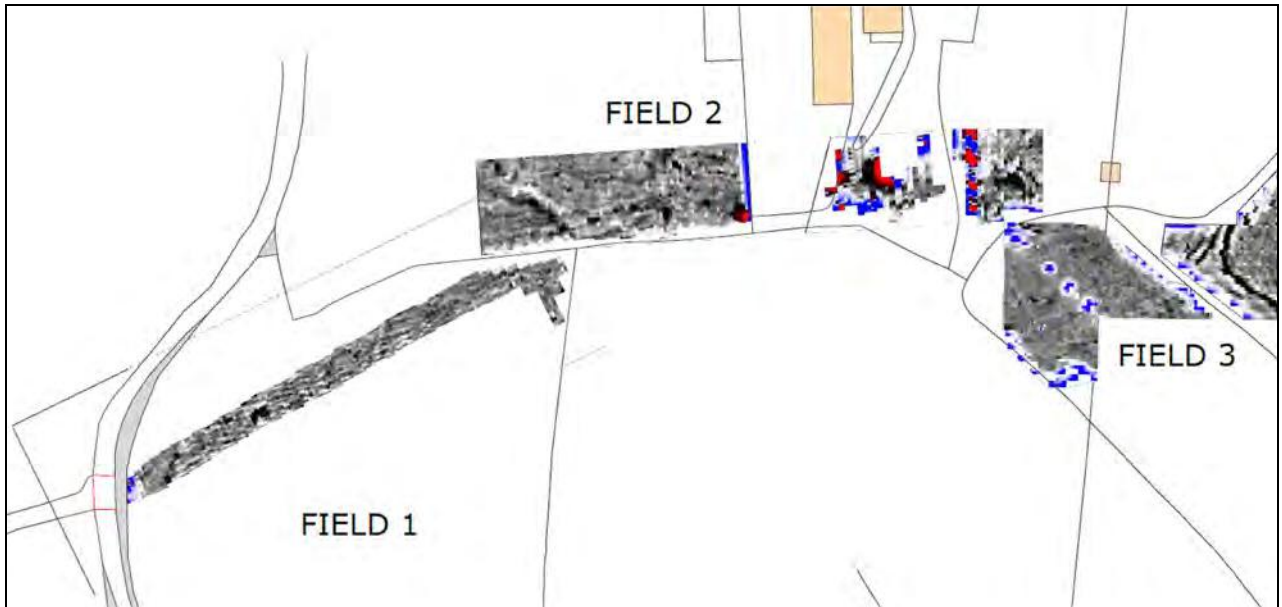


Figure 11: The results of the magnetometry (gradiometer) survey at the western end of the cable run (source: Stratascan report J3168 fig.6).

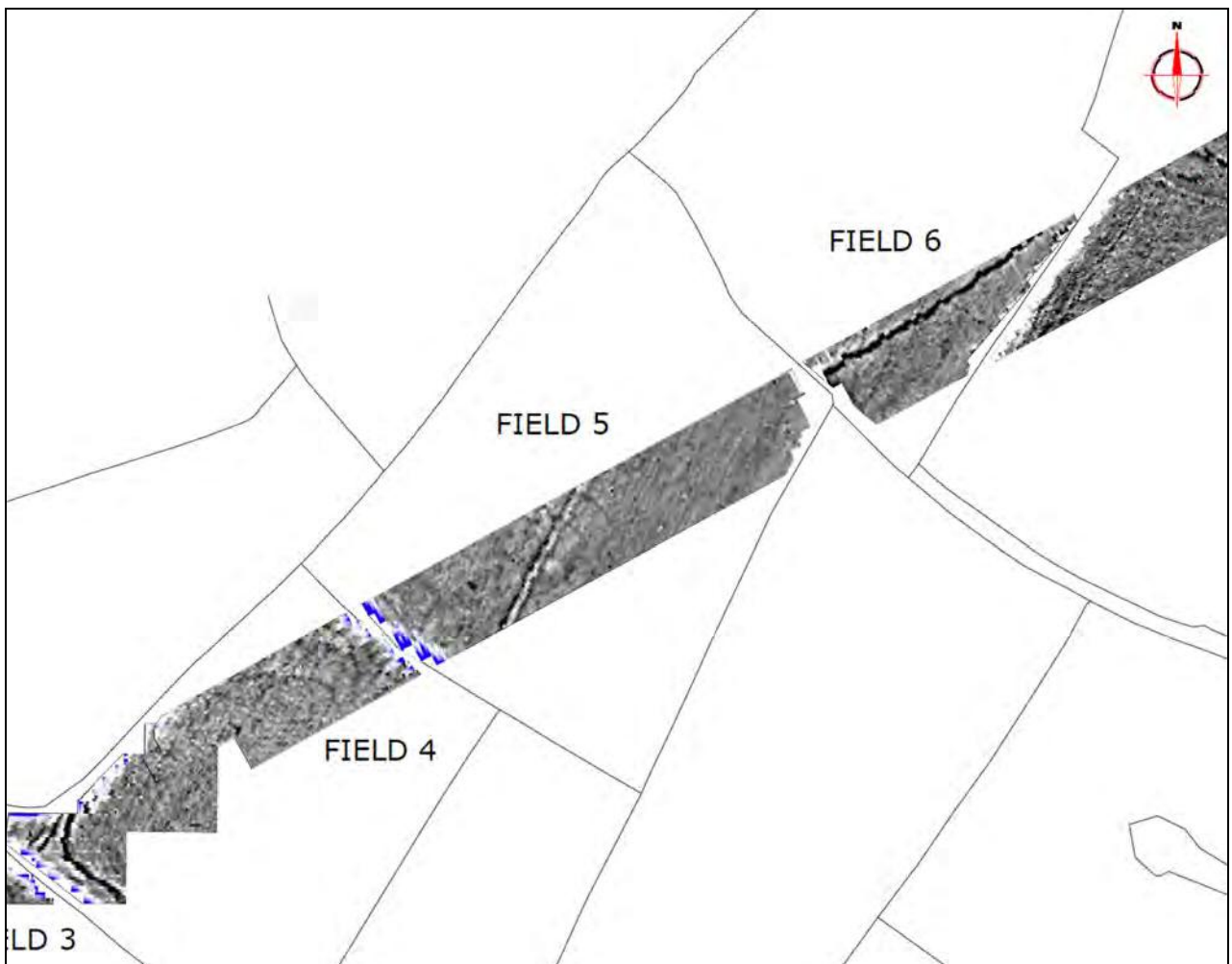


Figure 12: The results of the magnetometry (gradiometer) survey along central part of the cable run (source: Stratascan report J3168 fig.7).

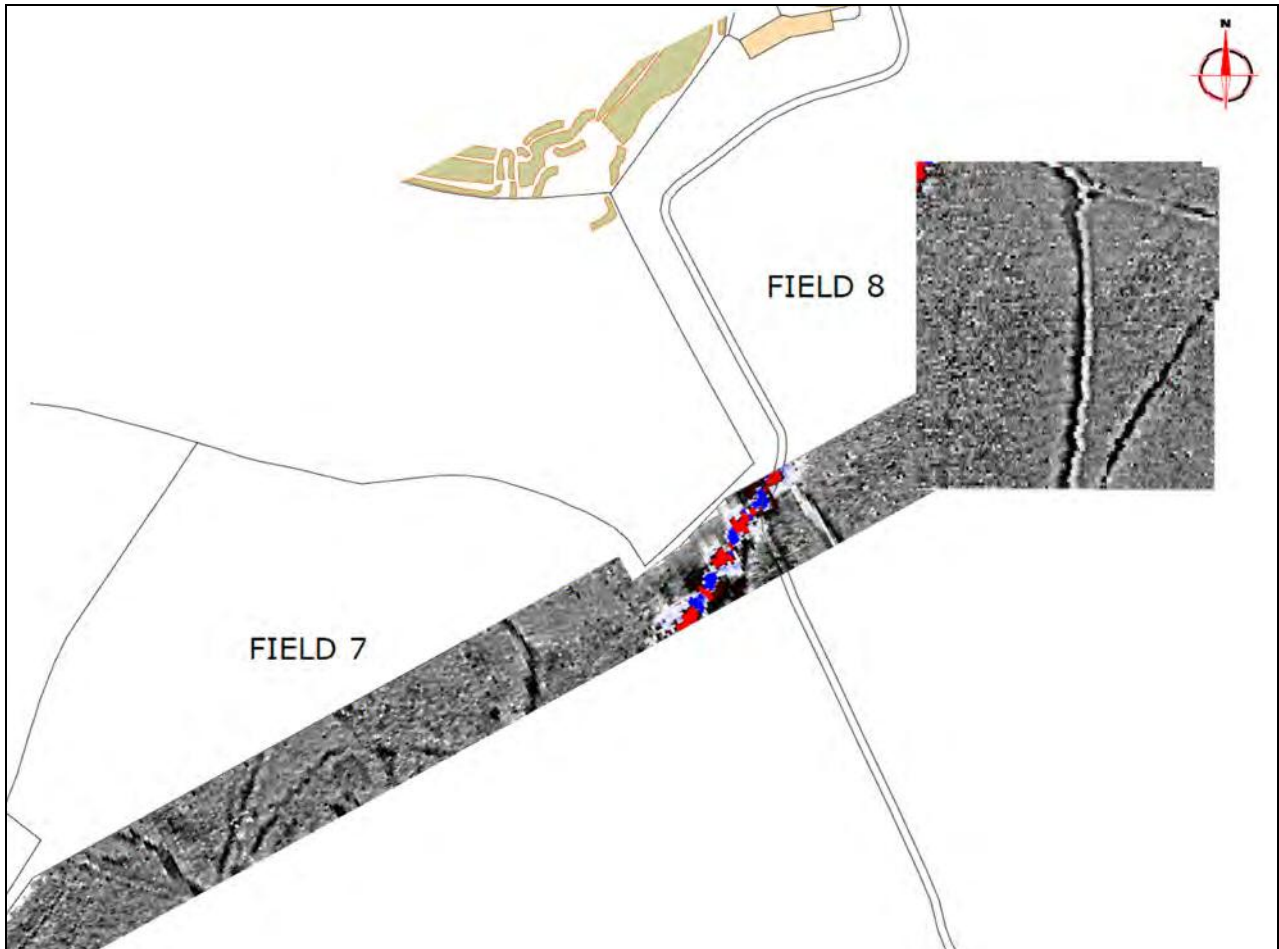


Figure 13: The results of the magnetometry (gradiometer) survey at the eastern part of the cable run and the turbine base (source: Stratascan report J3168 fig.8).

The geophysical survey at Tregawn and Tredarrup Farms identified a series of buried archaeological features, most of which were to be found on the lower, southern slopes of the hill. The area around the base of the turbine proved to be remarkably sterile, containing the remnants of a historic Cornish hedgebank (shown on the earlier cartographic sources and removed between 1960 and 1980) and another linear feature.

To the south, and particularly in Fields 2, 4 and 7, there are traces of what are probably earlier settlements. The results for Field 7 are particularly clear, and probably relate to an abandoned Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement. The survey around Tredarrup Farm was subject to much more metallic interference, but it seems probable there is also a settlement in Field 2. The results for Field 3 are less clear, but may also relate to settlement.

Unfortunately, only a very narrow corridor could be cut through the maize crop in Field 1, which makes it difficult to draw any clear conclusions. To the west, the remainder of the cable run could not be surveyed due to metallic interference and farm traffic.

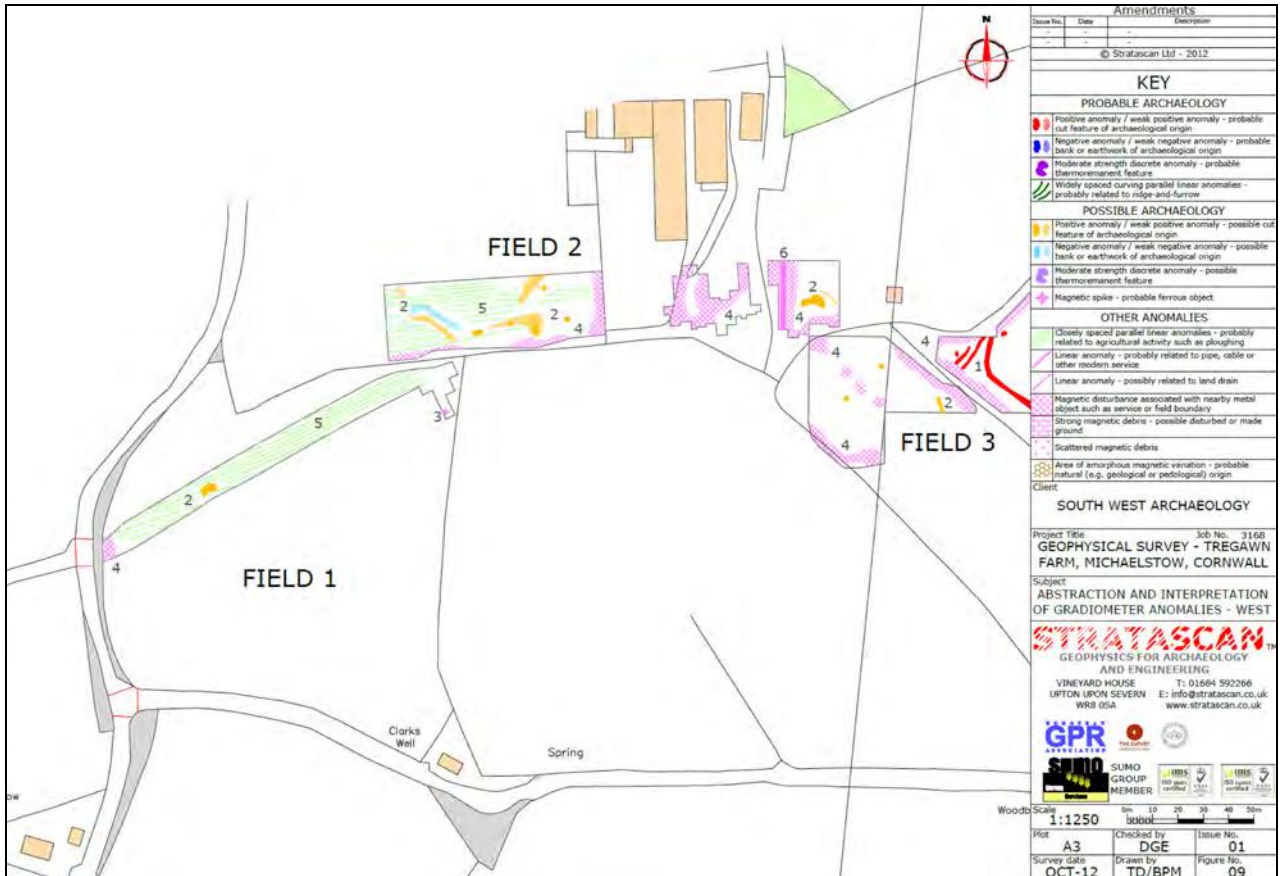


Figure 14: Interpretation of the data for the eastern end of the cable run (source: Stratascan report J3168 fig.9).

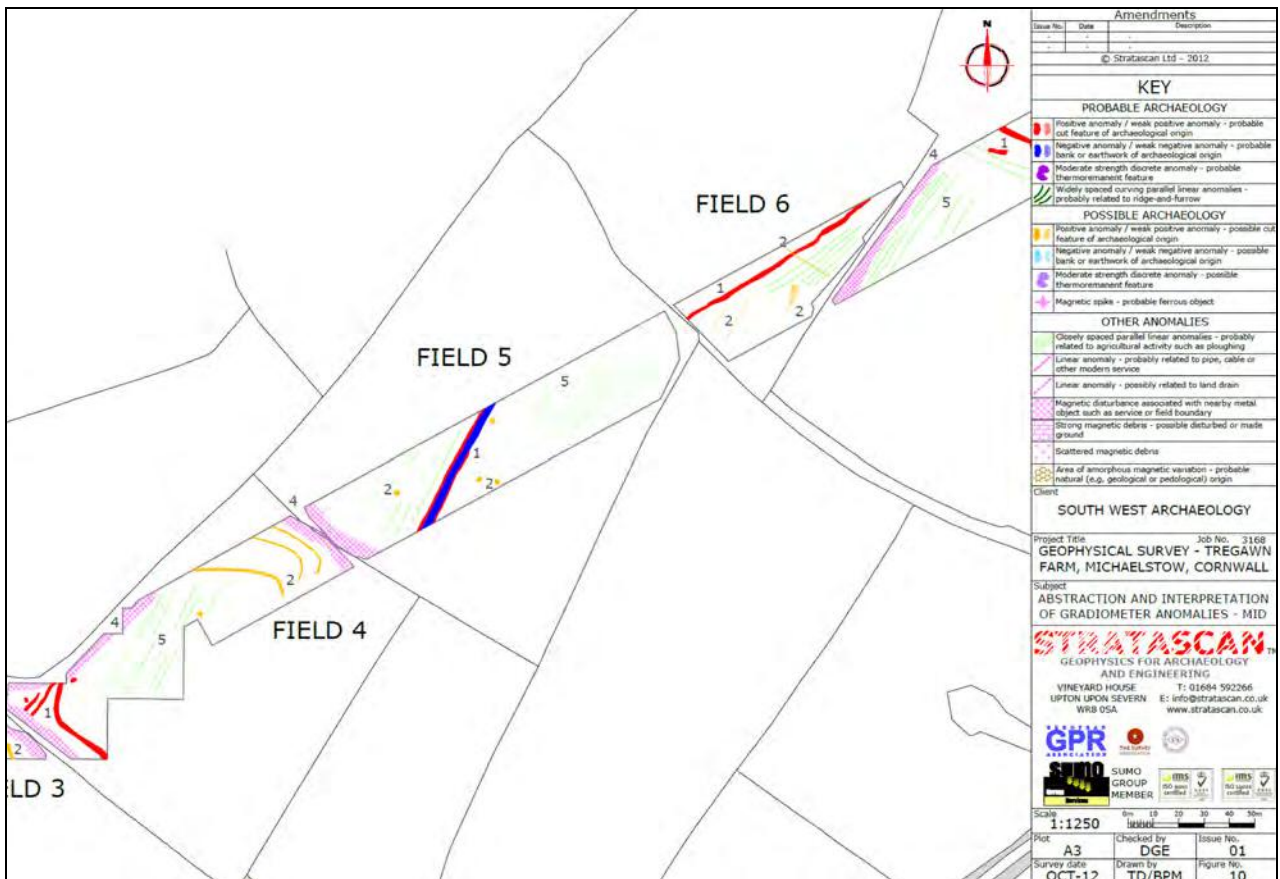


Figure 15: Interpretation of the data for central portion of the cable run (source: Stratascan report J3168 fig.10).

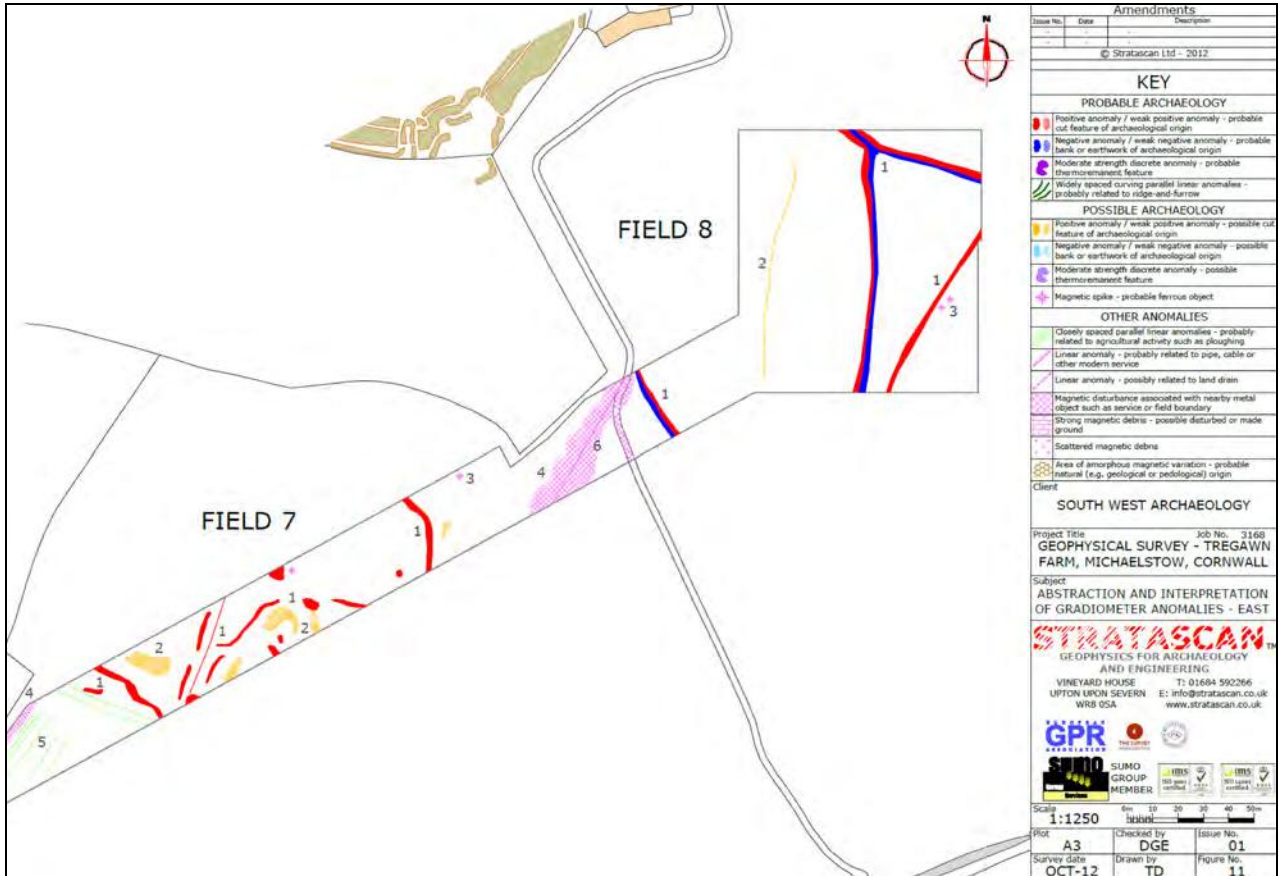


Figure 16: Interpretation of the data for the eastern part of the cable run and the turbine base (source: Stratascan report J3168 fig.11).

4.0 Site Inspection and Visual Impact Assessment

4.1. The Site Inspection

The proposed location of the turbine, the cable-run and most of the heritage assets within 5km were visited by Emily Wapshott on Thursday 25th October 2012. The heritage assets and historic landscapes of Bodmin Moor were visited by Dr Bryn Morris on Friday 26th October 2012. The turbine is to be located within an agricultural field under the plough (Figure 17), west of the busy B3266 road that links Camelford and Bodmin. The field is bordered by substantial stone-built Cornish hedgebanks. The northern boundary runs up and over part of the adjacent Helsbury Castle; the ploughed down outer banks of the hillfort are visible on either side of the hedgebank (Figure 19 and Figure 20). The immediate area around the turbine base slopes to the east and did not appear to contain any significant earthworks. To the north and west of the proposed location there are earthworks, perhaps relating to the hillfort but probably representing the ploughed-out remains of an old silage clamp (A. Button, *pers. comm.*) (Figure 17 and Figure 18). These ploughed-out banks exhibit noticeably different soil colour and texture, being drier, paler and stonier.



Figure 17: View from the proposed location of the turbine base up to Helsbury Castle, showing the significant earthworks which survive, although reduced by ploughing; from the south-south-east.

In the adjacent section of field, to the south and west of the proposed turbine location and crossed by the cable run, is another area of possible ploughed-out earthworks. These are much less obvious, but appear to correlate with an area of increased stone clast size within the plough soil and a noticeable change in the colour of the soil (greyish-brown rather than orange-brown). The cable-run stretches from the location of the turbine base across a number of fields (Figure 10) to Tregawn Farm, running close to Tredarrup Farm in the process. The central fields were all under grass and no obvious features were visible. The western field was under a maize crop but a section had been cut along the route of the cable trench (Figure 22); nothing significant was observed, although there was some ridging in this field, but could be from historic ploughing but is more likely to be natural in origin.



Figure 18: View from the proposed location of the turbine base up to Helsbury Castle, showing the significant earthworks which survive, although reduced by ploughing; from the east.



Figure 19: View up the northern boundary of the field, showing the earthwork associated with the hillfort passing beneath the hedgebank; viewed from the east.



Figure 20: View along the northern boundary of the field, from the other side, showing the concentric banks running under the hedgebank into the ploughed field; from the north-east.

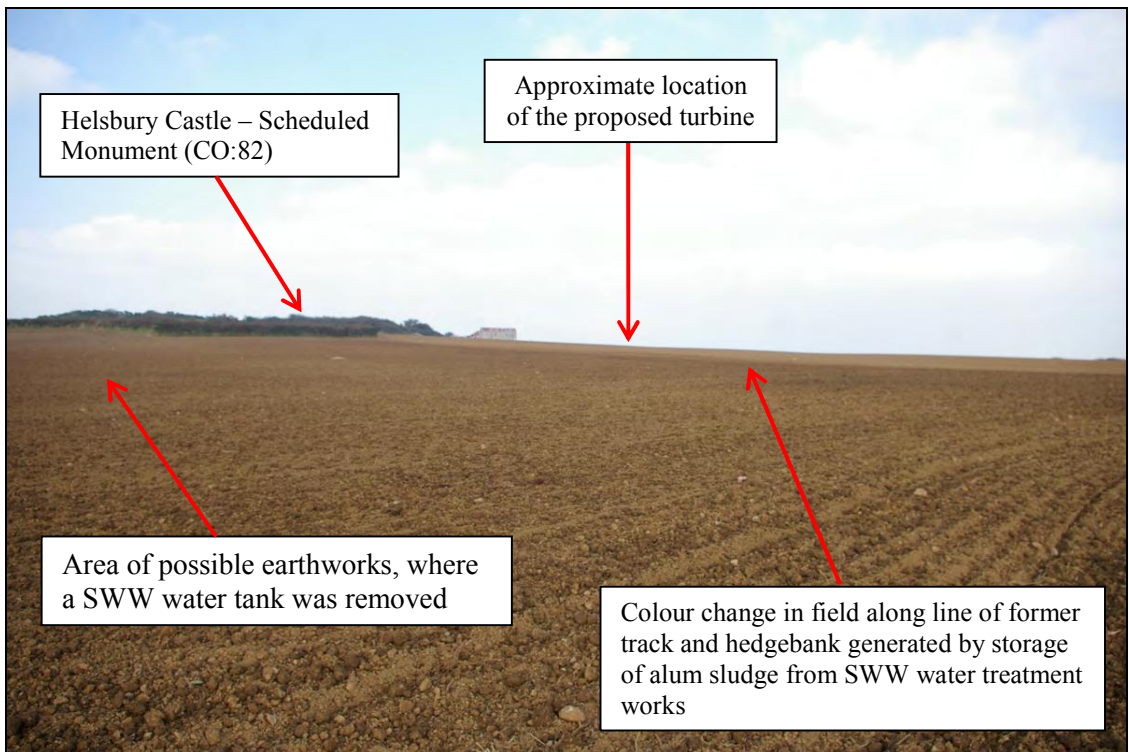


Figure 21: View up to turbine location from the lower, southern part of the field, incorporating a wider view of the key features; from the south-south-west. Interpretation based in information supplied by the landowner (A. Button).



Figure 22: View up the lower section of the cable-run as it falls to Tregawn Farm, showing some slight ridging within the field, perhaps as a result of ploughing but probably natural landforms; viewed from the south-west.

4.2. Results of the Viewshed Analysis

Given the elevated location of the site and the height of the proposed turbine mast (a hub height of 50m and tip height of 77m), the viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be extensive. In line with the Project Design (Appendix 1), the ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Pineapple Rural Consultancy Ltd., with concentric rings of radii of 3km, 5km, 10km (Figure 24 to Figure 28, Figure 37 and Figure 38). The ZTV was mapped out to an additional distance of 15km, by SWARCH in order to take into account the Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and Conservation Areas. However, the visibility of the turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodland areas and the natural topography.

4.3. Field Verification of the 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 3km and then 5km and 10km, together with the heritage assets that encompasses. However, some small element of local blocking of intervisibility within the viewshed was found in the 3km region, produced by hedges, trees and buildings where they occur within groups and clusters, such as the villages of Michaelstow and St. Teath, St Breward, Trestinney, Lanteglos and St Tudy.

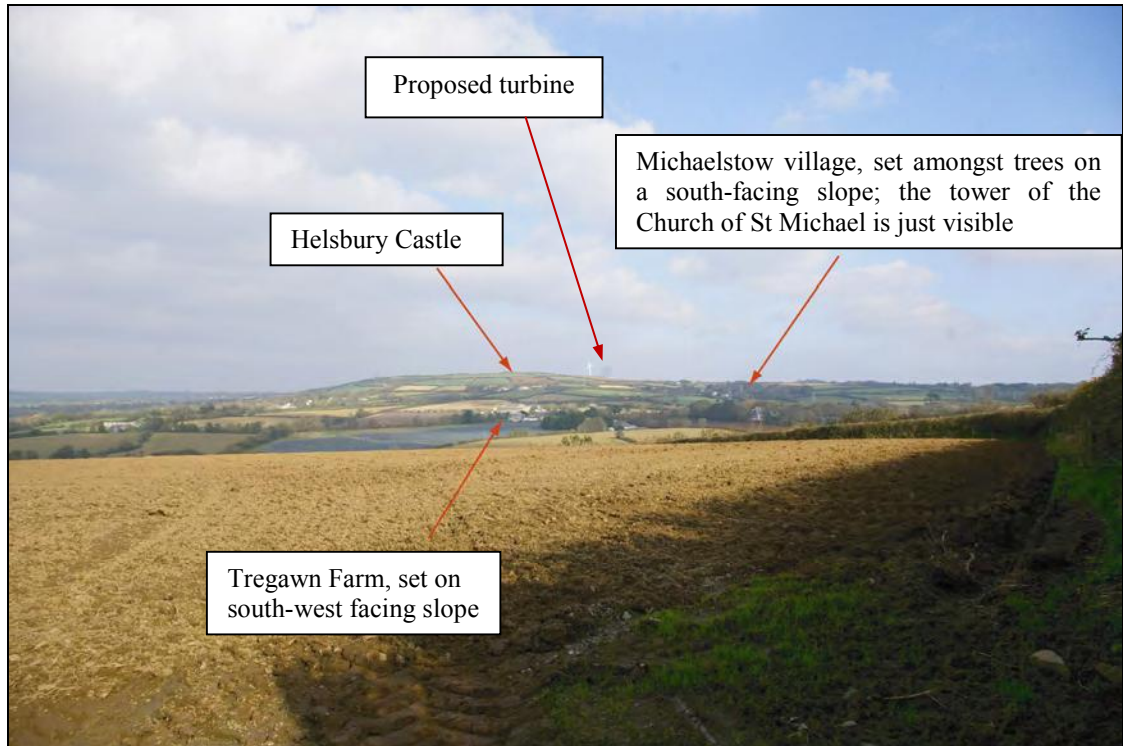


Figure 23: View across to Michaelstow. The village and parish church, Tregawn Farm, Helsbury Castle and the proposed turbine are all marked, showing the relationships between these features in the landscape as theoretically assessed by the ZTV; viewed from the south-west. Note this is not a verified photomontage.

The most significant heritage assets defined by geographical proximity are: Helsbury Castle hillfort, the village of Michaelstow, and the Scheduled landscapes of Bodmin Moor. Direct intervisibility was confirmed for Helsbury Castle, although local blocking from trees and tall Cornish hedgebanks will limit the views from Michaelstow village to the turbine (Figure 23). The large Scheduled landscapes on Bodmin Moor have partial or full intervisibility with the turbine, but at a greater distance (see below).

4.4. Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.4.1 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 crane base, 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 (50 metres). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the areas landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

4.4.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

For the purposes of this assessment, the impact of a turbine is 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.

4.4.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings

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

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

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

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

Parks and Gardens

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

4.5. Assessment of Impact

4.5.1 Impacts on Potential Archaeological Sites within the Development Area

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and 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 any buried cut features.

The geophysical survey identified a number of potential archaeological sites and features along the line of the proposed cable trench, but the area around the base of the turbine only featured Cornish hedgebanks removed in the 20th century.

The apparent enclosure in immediately to the south of the hillfort is of considerable interest. Located on the lower and south-facing slopes of the hill (Field 7), this is probably the remains of an Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement. The geophysical anomalies in Field 2 and 4 probably also relate to earlier settlements.

The impact of the construction phase of the turbine would be **permanent** and **irreversible** on the buried archaeology immediately beneath the turbine site. The excavation of the 1.2km cable trench, although very restricted in width, would also be **permanent** and **irreversible**.

4.6. Impact on the Setting of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (within 5km)

The proposed wind turbine at Helsbury lies in a landscape rich on upstanding and relict archaeological sites and landscapes of regional and national importance, as well as numerous Listed structures. By necessity, this report has therefore been somewhat selective, focussing on the impact of the proposed development on the most important sites and buildings. The following series of Figures does, however, list all recorded heritage assets within a radius of 5/10/15km from the site.

The total number of Scheduled Monuments and HER entries within 5km of the site listed as Prehistoric or Romano-British is 284. The majority of entries are 'extant monuments', predominantly hut circles (135) and cairns (44). The rest of the 'extant monuments' are field systems (15), stone alignment (1), cup-marked stone (1), stone circles (2), cists (2), stone setting (1), standing stone (4), boundary bank (5), building (1), barrow (1), hillfort (2), round (5), settlement (1), and enclosures (5). The other monument HER entries include: 8 findspots, 17 cropmarks (mostly enclosures), 12 demolished monuments and 21 entries listed as documentary evidence (mostly fieldnames).

The total number of Scheduled Monuments and HER entries within 5km of the site listed as medieval and early medieval is 382. The majority of entries are 'extant buildings/structures' which are predominantly fieldsystems (29). The rest of the 'extant buildings/structures' are boundaries (4), bridge (1), buildings (10), chapel (3), church (6), corn-drying oven (1), crosses (23), deserted settlements (2), enclosures (6), Tinnars huts (2), tombstone (1), trackways (3), quarry (3), platform (1), peat (7), house (2), holy well (4), field boundary (17), inscribed stone (1), Lann (1), leat (3), long house (2), manor (1), mound (1), path (1), watercourse (4), ridge and furrow (10), settlement (2), spoilheap (1), streamwork (5), farmhouse (2), wheelpit (1) and extractive pit (8). The other monument HER entries include: 54 Cropmarks (mainly field boundaries), 14 demolished monuments, 2 findspots and 137 listed as documentary evidence. The latter total mainly refers to settlements (106), but also: cemetery (1), chapel (5), corn mill

(1), crosses (8), deer park (2), enclosure (1), fieldsystem (3), fulling mill (2), holy well (1), manor (5), Plain an Gwarry (1), and farmhouse (1),

The total number of Scheduled Monuments and HER entries within 5km of the site listed as post-medieval is 280. The majority are ‘extant monuments’ (mainly bridges (37) and quarries (38)). The rest of the ‘extant monuments’ are listed as houses (5), hut (1), signpost (6), aqueduct (1), barn (1), bee bole (3), blacksmith workshop (6), building (3), cemetery (1), china clay works (3), church (2), corn mill (3), country house (4), drainage system (1), enclosure (1), extractive pit (4), farmhouse (9), fieldsystem (2), fulling mill (1), garden (1), goods yard (2), trackway (3), market house (1), milestone (15), mines (11), chapels (13), platform (1), police station (1), pit (1), stone works (2), site (1), spoil heap (3), railway (4), saw mill (1), school (9), settlement (26), settling tank (1), shaft (2), water wheel (3) and a workhouse (1). The other monument entries include: 5 cropmarks, 16 demolished monuments and 24 under the category of documentary evidence, the majority being corn mills and settlements.

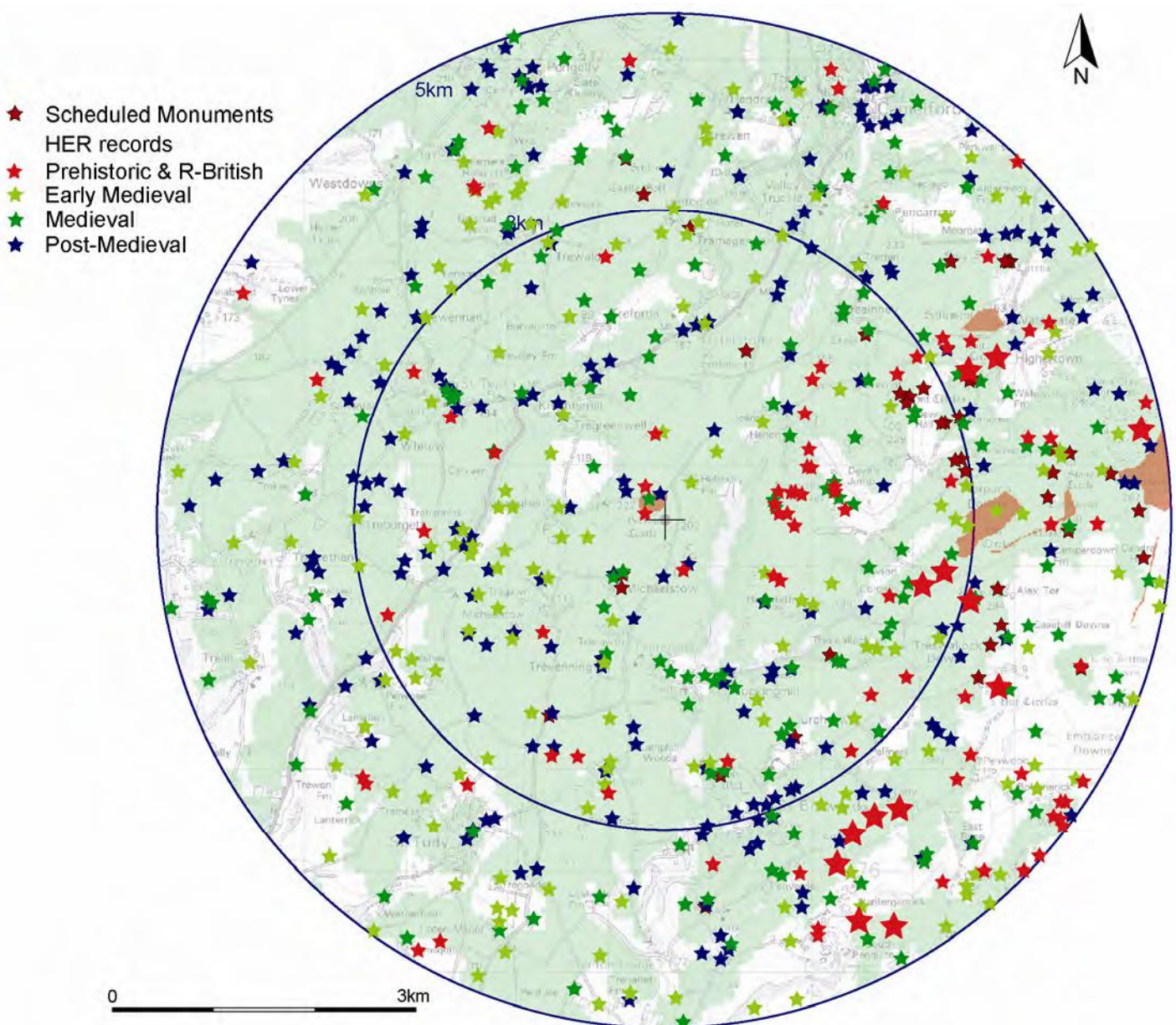


Figure 24: Heritage Assets within a radius of 5km (HER entries and Scheduled Ancient Monuments). Areas in green will have intervisibility with the turbine (to blade tip, 77m) (Data source: Cornwall Council and Pineapple Rural Consultancy)

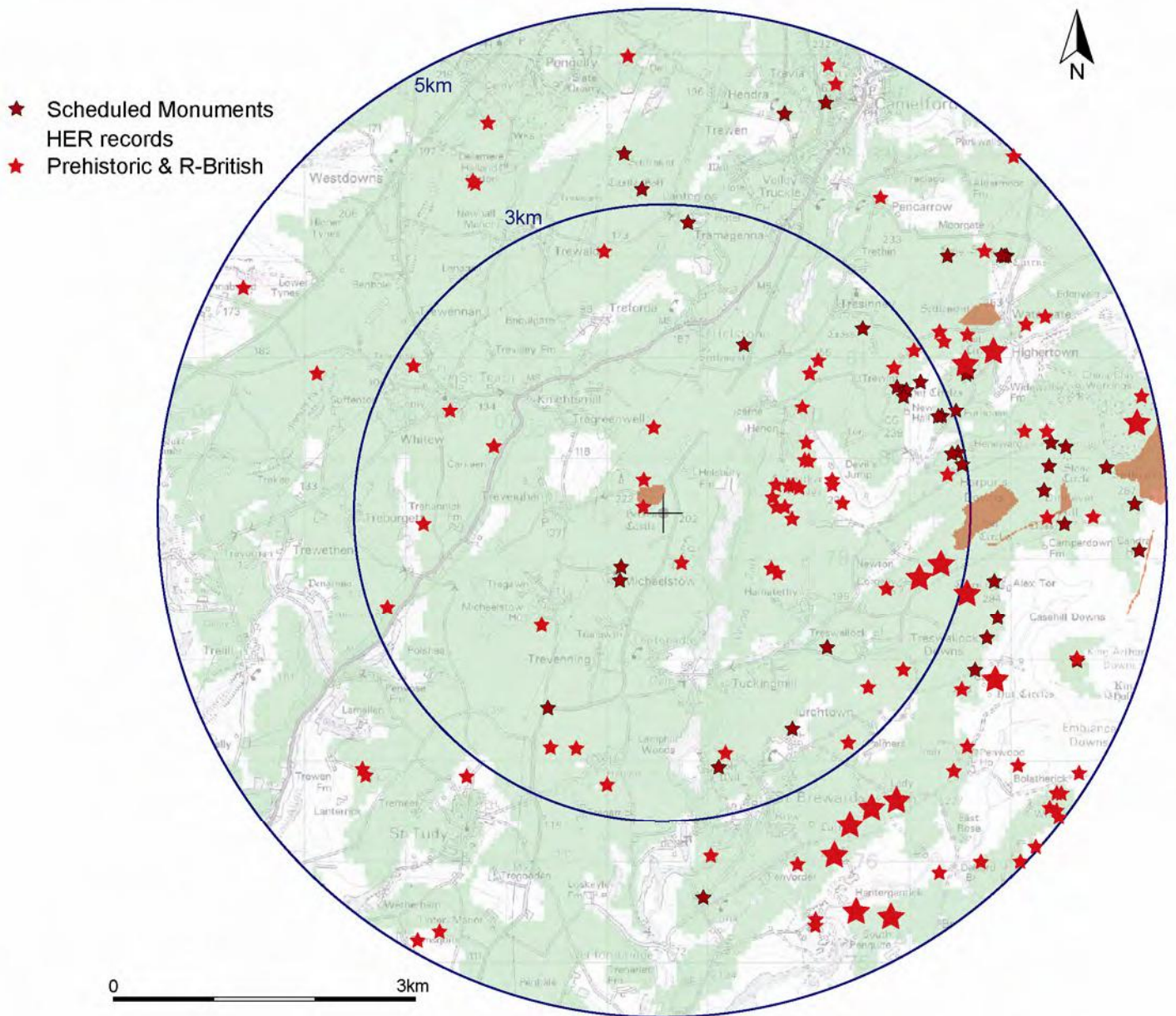


Figure 25: Scheduled Monuments and Prehistoric and Romano-British sites in the Cornwall HER within a 5km radius; larger symbols indicate clusters of sites (data source: Cornwall Council).

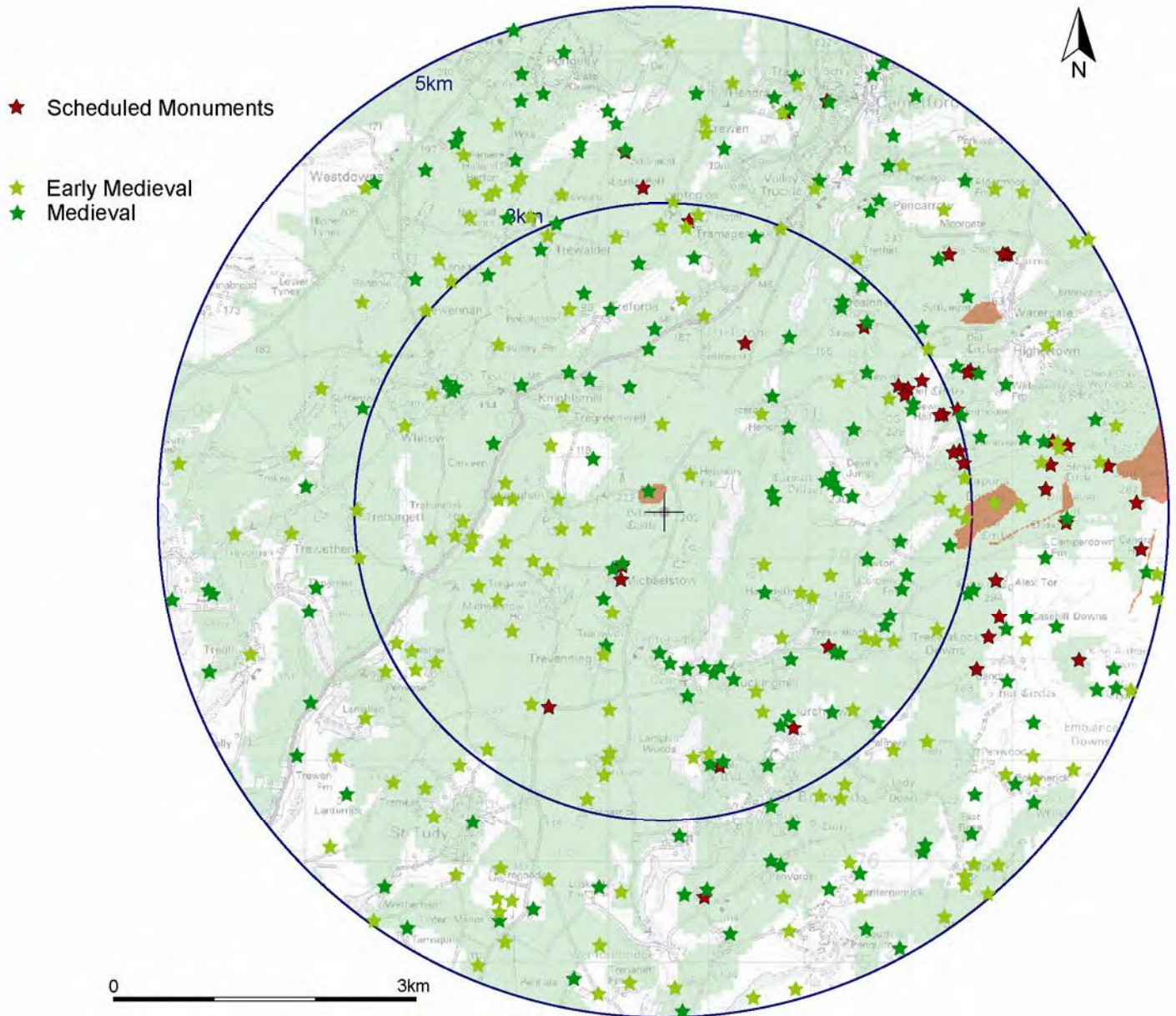


Figure 26: Scheduled Monuments and early medieval and medieval sites in the Cornwall HER within a 5km radius (data source: Cornwall Council).

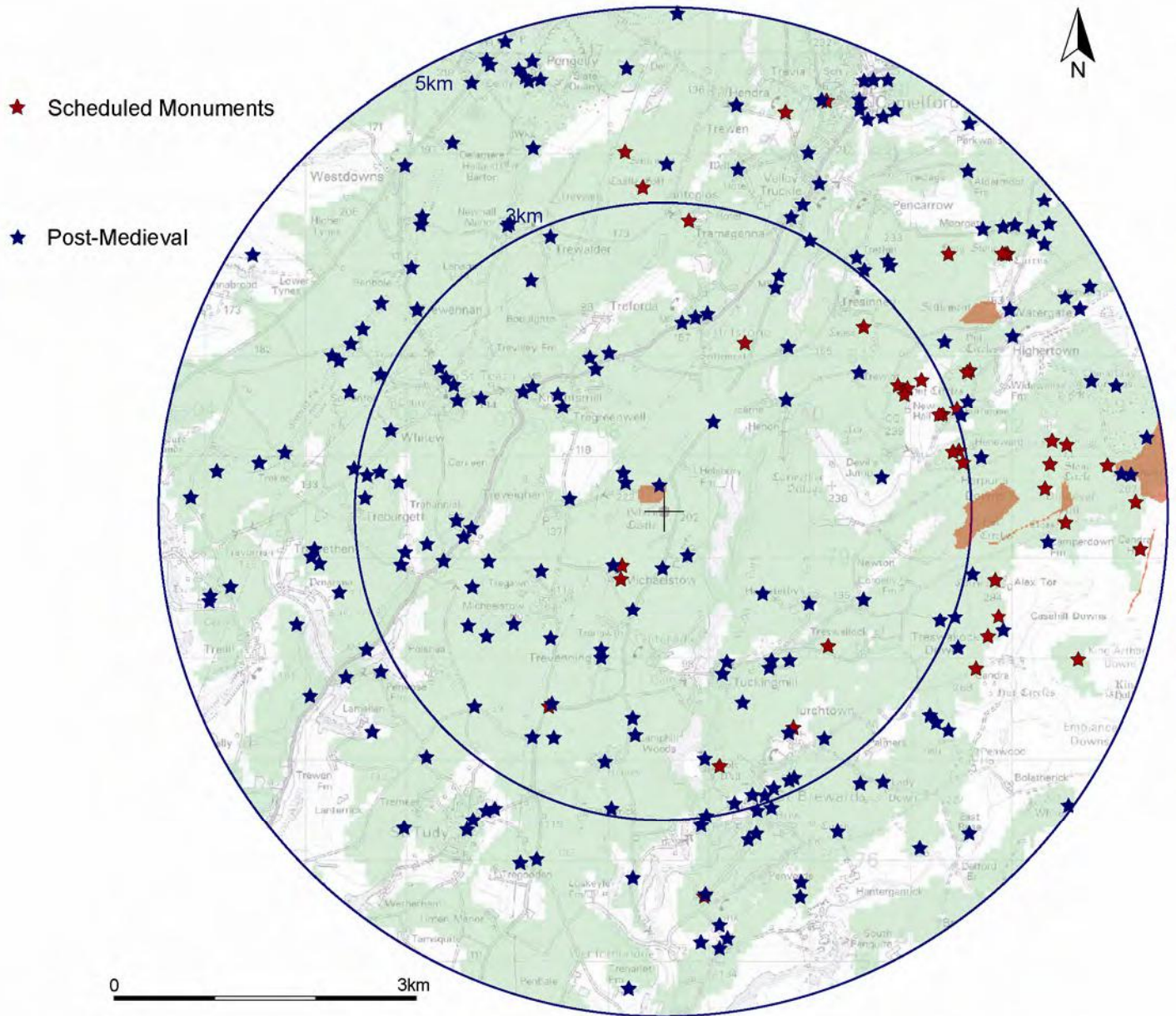


Figure 27: Scheduled Monuments and post- medieval sites in the Cornwall HER within a 5km radius (data source: Cornwall Council).

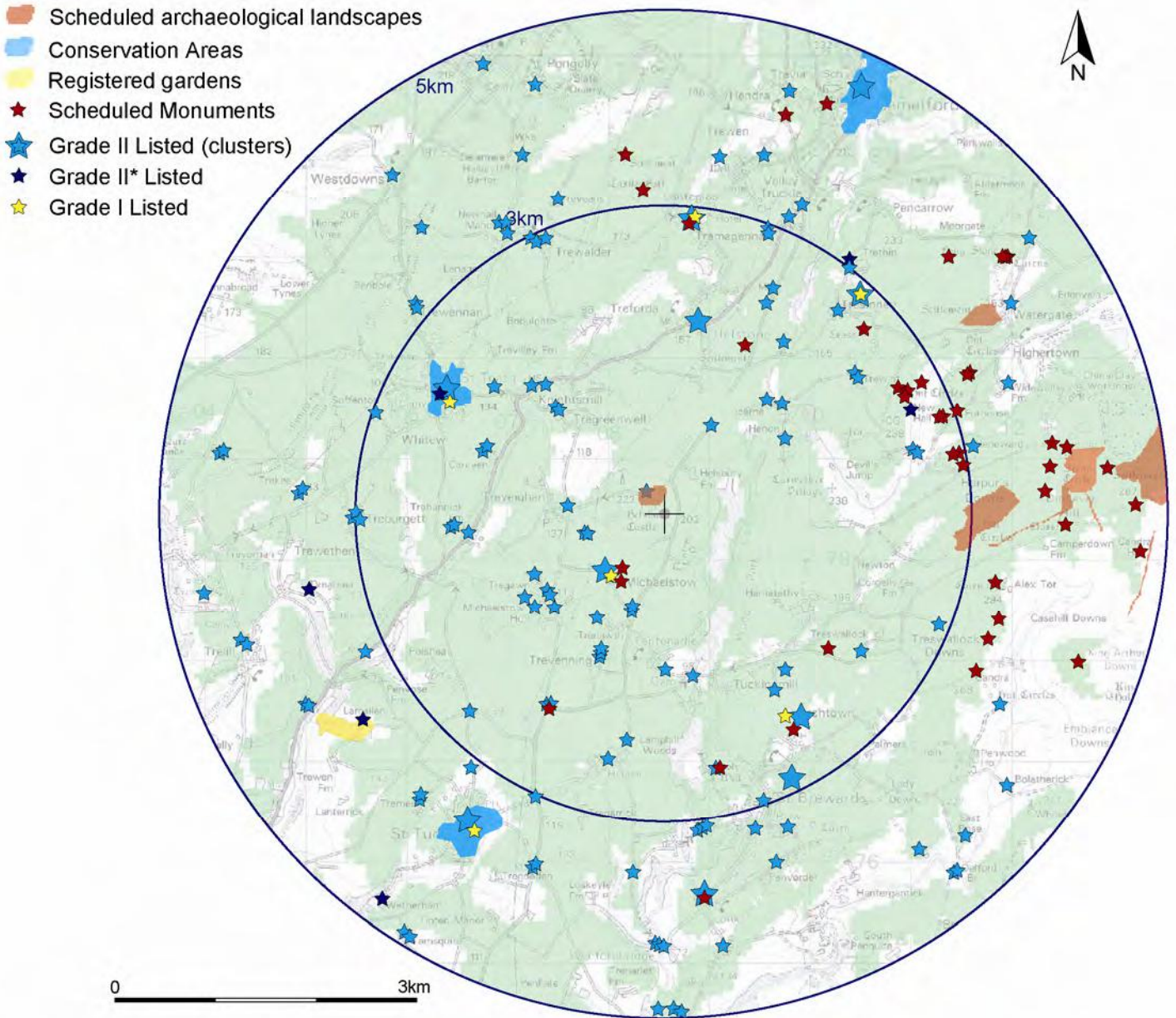


Figure 28: Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Gardens within a 5km radius; larger symbols indicate clusters of sites (data source: Cornwall Council).

Wind turbines are usually located in visually-prominent positions in the landscape, and as such can rarely avoid having an impact on the setting of heritage assets in the immediate vicinity. The proposed turbine at Michaelstow is no exception: located close to the north-western edge of Bodmin Moor, it lies close to some particularly sensitive Scheduled archaeological landscapes, immediately adjacent to a large and well-preserved Scheduled Monument (Helsbury Hillfort), and the historic village of Michaelstow. That being the case, the following discussion will focus on these monuments and landscapes in the first instance.

4.6.1 Helsbury Castle Hillfort

The proposed turbine at Tregawn Farm will be sited at a distance (1.2km) from the main farm buildings on a field adjacent to the B3266, north of the village of Michaelstow. Immediately adjacent and partly within that field is an Iron Age/Romano-British hillfort, a Scheduled Monument: Helsbury Castle (CO82). The banks and ditches of the enclosure are well-

preserved under grass pasture in the adjacent field, although they have clearly suffered in the past from gorse damage. The central enclosure also contains the early medieval remains of St Syth's Chapel, the tumbled walls of which survive to a height of approx. 1-1.5m in places. The layout and structure of the Chapel is clearly defined, with carved stonework in evidence. The banks of the hillfort have also been altered in the medieval and post-medieval period: stone-built hedgebanks have been built up to and over the monument. The B3266 road runs to the east of the hillfort, and is a busy trunk route between Camelford and Bodmin. This clearly has a **negative** impact on the structure, although it is arguable this is a successor to a medieval or even Prehistoric ridgeway. There is also a small parish road to the north that bisects the monument, cutting off part of the northern defences; this also has a **negative** impact, but it has settled into the landscape and is now blocked from view by mature hedgebanks.

The hillfort has wide 360° views across this area of North Cornwall, being set on the foothills of Bodmin Moor. To the north and north-west towards Camelford and Delabole there are already a number of significant visual actors that have a negative impact on the setting of the hillfort: a groups of large turbines (Delabole windfarm), industrial buildings, pylons, mobile phone masts and in the distance the quarries and spoil heaps of the Delabole slate workings. The pylon lines run very close to the hillfort on its western side, and there is a mobile phone mast only two fields away to the north-west, with others visible in the distance. These visual actors significantly impair the setting of the Monument; the Delabole windfarm is particularly pertinent to this discussion and assessment as they interrupt views between Helsbury Castle and another significant hillfort in the area: Castle Goff (near Lantegos) and other Scheduled Monuments beyond.

The impact of the proposed turbine will be negative: hillforts were designed to be the most prominent and recognisable features in the landscape; Helsbury Castle is certainly clearly visible and recognisable from as much as 10km away. A turbine positioned close to it would carry the eye and the hillfort would no longer hold its dominant place in the landscape. Additionally, the turbine will be positioned in a field that contains the remains of the concentric outworks belonging to the hillfort, although the geophysical survey (see above) would indicate they do not appear to extend as far as the turbine.

A 50m high turbine will dominate the hillfort. The turbine will transform the context and setting Scheduled Chapel inside, which would itself have been located within the hillfort for maximum visual and social impact. The structure survives relatively well and therefore its context and setting remain important. Consequently the impact of a turbine in this location can only be assessed as **negative/substantial**, and for the area in which it will be constructed just outside the surviving earthworks its effect will be **permanent/irreversible**.

4.6.2 Michaelstow Village

Michaelstow village lies 1km to the south of the proposed turbine and is arranged around a village green with the church to the east. The village is set on a south-facing slope in a hollow, with the church and parts of the eastern side of the village sheltered by a belt of mature trees. There are several Listed buildings in Michaelstow, but most will have no view of the turbine as it will be blocked by tall Cornish hedgebanks, by other buildings and the above mentioned trees; this is the case, for example, the Methodists Chapel, Rectory and School (Grade II). The Grade I Listed church of St Michael, which lies to the north or east of most of the houses, has a short squat square tower, which may be tall enough to overlook the trees and hedgebanks to the turbine. It is more likely, however, that its views would be limited; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**, rising to **negative/substantial** in winter when the leaves and hedgerows lose their foliage. The lych gate and holy well associated with the church will have no views to the turbine, assessed as **Neutral**.

4.6.3 Bodmin Moor

As well as numerous individual Scheduled hut circles and cairns, the north-western edge of Bodmin Moor features three very large Scheduled landscapes (Roughtor, Louden Hill and Garrow Tor), and four smaller Scheduled landscapes (Harpur's Down, Stannon Moor, Watergate moor and also Roughtor summit). These lie within a 3-7km radius of the site, but are considered here as a group (for this area generally, see Johnson & Rose 2008).

With the exception of the Roughtor tor enclosure, these landscapes all feature relict fieldsystems, hut circles, cairns, and individual enclosures, as well as several stone circles. Rather unusually, while the flanks and summit of Brown Willy also sport a similar Prehistoric relict landscape none of its heritage assets have statutory protection, although it should. Similarly, while some hut circles, cairns and relict fieldsystems are Scheduled, there are numerous examples in the wider area, particularly within the fringes of enclosed land, that are not, and it is not readily apparent why this should be the case.

This area contains a very high concentration of protected monuments, in a very well-preserved Prehistoric landscape, but a number of general points can be made about the impact of the proposed turbine.

Firstly, while the proposed turbine lies beyond Bodmin Moor, it will sit in a prominent location on the leading edge of high ground before it drops away into the valley of the River Camel and its tributaries. As these Scheduled landscapes cover such extensive areas, the visual impact of the turbine will vary from **neutral** to **negative/substantial**, dependent on the local terrain. Visual blocking from buildings and trees/shrubs is not a particularly prominent issue on the moor, where the vegetation is low and trees/shrubs uncommon. The key issue is that of movement: as a static tower, the turbine would not be that intrusive (e.g. static pylons or mobile phone masts), but as moving, rotating turbine, it draws the eye and this enhances the visual impact.

Secondly, many of the monuments on the moor are felt to be located principally for visual grounds – cairns, stone circles and the tor enclosure – and occupy highly prominent positions in the landscape. The north-western quadrant of the Moor is fringed by high ground – Roughtor, Brown Willy, Garrow Down and Treswallock Down – so that the monuments in this area tend to ‘face’ the west, across the camel lowlands and down to the coast. Anything that breaks the skyline in this area will have an impact of **negative/substantial**, perhaps ameliorated to **negative/moderate** for certain monuments at greater distance.

That said, this is not a pristine Prehistoric landscape. Most obviously, the (now disused) Stannon China Clay Works occupies a central and highly visible position at the heart of the Moor. Its settling tanks have grassed over and are much less intrusive than formally, but the Works are still visually jarring. To the south and south-east grow several conifer plantations; the dark, high-density planting is again jarring in the context of a bleak pastel moorland landscape. Beyond the northern edge of Bodmin Moor stand four large (120m) wind turbines at Delabole, as well as at least four smaller turbines, as well as the highly visible and unattractive Davidstow Creamery. This windfarm, and to a lesser extent the creamery, are more visually intrusive over a larger part of the Moor than the proposed development would be. There are currently no turbines on the north-west edge of the Moor, but there are visible electricity pylons.

One clear factor to consider is that while the site is technically clearly visible from many parts of Bodmin Moor, prevailing weather conditions often mean that visibility is much reduced.

- Stannon stone circle (15279): This well-preserved stone circle lies on the northern edge of Stannon Moor. Helsbury fort is not visible from this location, but the ZTV indicates the turbine

would be visible. Immediately adjacent to the circle is the Stannon settling tanks, and the Delabole turbines are also clearly visible. As the hub and blades will be visible, and despite the other intrusive modern features, impact is assessed as **negative/moderate**.

- Stannon Down fieldsystem and associated monuments (15279): The Stannon Moor Scheduled area incorporates Prehistoric cairns, settlements and enclosures. The higher parts of this area have clear views to Helsbury Fort, but all parts of the moor will be able to see some part of the turbine. The Stannon settling tanks are very visible, as are the Delabole turbines; nonetheless, the impact is assessed as **negative/substantial**.



Figure 29: Stannon stone circle, viewed from the east. The approximate location of the turbine is indicated, although Helsbury fort is not visible.

- Louden Hill fieldsystem and associated monuments (15550): This is a very extensive Scheduled area containing Prehistoric cairns, settlements and enclosures. Helsbury fort is only visible from the western flanks of Louden Hill, which also has clear views of the adjacent Stannon settling tanks and the Delabole turbines. Nonetheless, the impact is assessed as **negative/substantial**.
- Louden stone circle (15287): This is not a very prominent monument; it does, however, have clear views to Helsbury fort. Impact assessed as **negative/substantial**.



Figure 30: A cist grave on Louden Hill, viewed from the east. The location of Helsbury fort is indicated.



Figure 31: Part of a settlement on Louden Hill, viewed from the east. The location of the proposed turbine is indicated; the edge of the Stannon Chine Clay settling tank is visible on the right of this photograph. Note this is not a verified photomontage.



Figure 32: View from the Logan Stone on Louden Moor. The location of the proposed turbine is indicated.

- Roughtor fieldsystem, settlements and associated monuments (15212): This is a very extensive Scheduled area on the west, south and east flanks of Roughtor, containing Prehistoric cairns, settlements and enclosures. Parts of this area will be shielded from the Helsbury turbine by Louden Hill and Roughtor itself, but a substantial proportion of this area will be able to see all or part of the turbine. The Stannon settling tanks are not clearly visible from this area, although the water-filled extraction pit is visible; the Delabole turbines are also clearly visible. Impact is assessed as **negative/moderate**.



Figure 33: The view from the western side of the Roughtor enclosure. The site of the proposed turbine is indicated; note the disused Stannon China Clay works directly in between. This is not a verified photomontage.

- Roughtor to enclosure (15238): This tor enclosure and associated medieval chapel are situated in the most prominent location possible, with clear and uninterrupted 360° views. The proposed turbine at Helsbury will be clearly visible, as are all other developments. As such, the impact of the turbine could be assessed as negative/substantial. However, the western part of the tor enclosure is marked by a north-west to south-east trending granite outcrop, which blocks views to the turbine from most of the enclosure, so impact may be considered to be **neutral** to **negative/minor**. As the chapel site lies west of this outcrop, impact remains **negative/moderate**, due to distance.
- Other Roughtor monuments: There are numerous individual Scheduled monuments on the northern slopes of Roughtor (15197, 15199, 15211, 15224-5, 15233, 15238, 15548), most of which will have clear views across the disused Stannon China Clay works to Helsbury fort, and clear views to the Camelford turbines and other turbines to the north and north-east. Impact assessed as **negative/moderate**, trending to **negative/minor** due to distance and the intervening Stannon China Clay works.
- Harpur's Down fieldsystem: Harpur's Down is an extensive area of coaxial fields with hut circles, partially surviving as an enclosed landscape. Helsbury fort is not clearly visible from the part of the Down, and there is some element of local blocking for part of the site provided by a windbreak of coniferous trees and surviving hedge shrubs, but the whole area falls fully within the ZTV, so all or part of the turbine will be visible from this monument; impact assessed as **negative/substantial**, to **negative/moderate** for some areas.
- Garrow Down (36059): Garrow Down is an extensive Scheduled area, containing Prehistoric and medieval settlements and associated fieldsystems and cairns, as well as alluvial streamworks. The western flank of the hill will have clear views of Helsbury fort, but at some distance. Impact assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- Cairn on Alex Tor (894): This impressive stone-ringed cairn is located in a prominent position with clear views to the turbine. Impact assessed as **negative/substantial**.

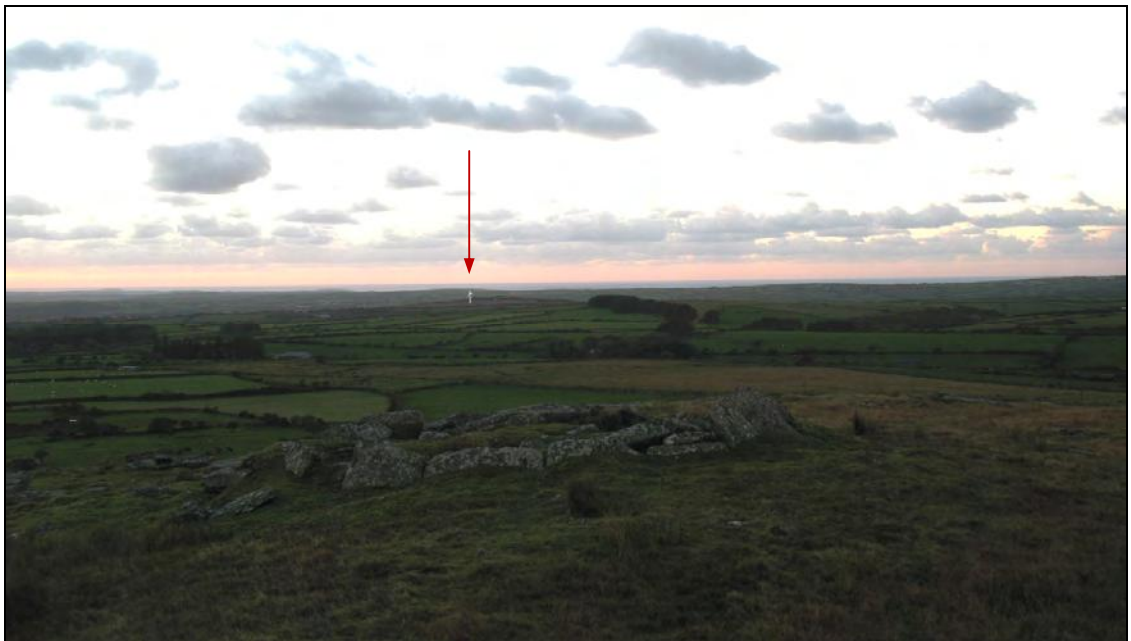


Figure 34: The view from the cairn on Alex Moor, viewed from the south-east. The location of the proposed turbine is indicated; note this is not a verified photomontage.

- Three cairns on Treswallock Down (891-3): These cairns are located in prominent positions with clear views to the turbine. Impact assessed as **negative/substantial**.

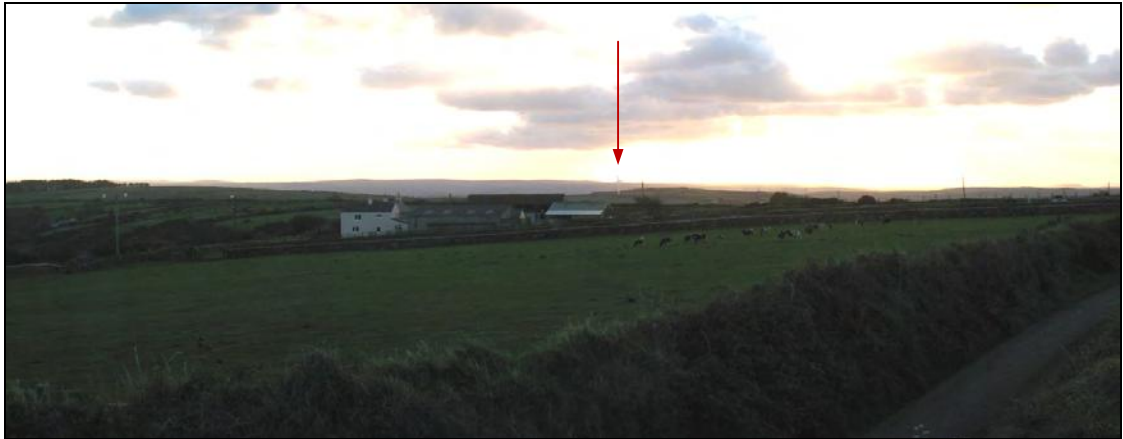


Figure 35: View from the road adjacent to Watergate Prehistoric settlement. The site of the proposed turbine is indicated; note this is not a verified photomontage.

- Three cairns south-east of Moorgate (494): There are clear views to Helsbury fort; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**, due to distance.
- Hut circles and co-axial fieldsystem at Watergate (496): This monument lay on private property and could not be accessed. However, from the adjacent road the site Helsbury fort was clearly visible over the roofs of Quitecombe Farm. From the higher ground of the settlement there is no local blocking, so impact is assessed as **negative/moderate**, due to distance.

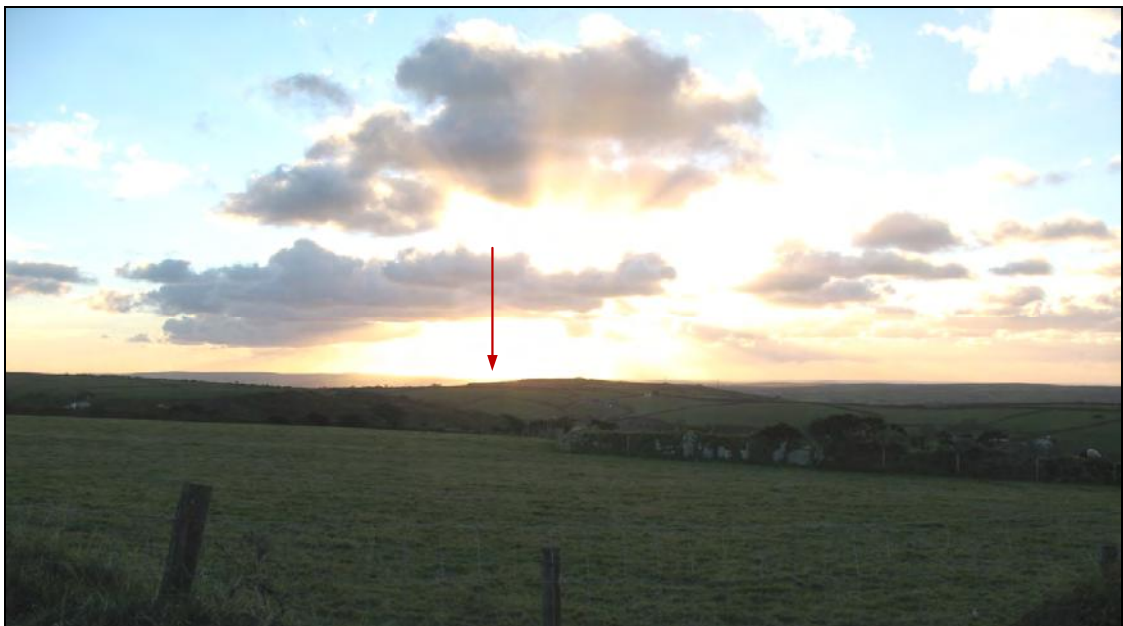


Figure 36: The view from near New Hall Farm. The site of the proposed turbine is indicated; note this is not a verified photomontage.

- Hut circles at Highsteps Farm (888): These monuments lay on private property and could not be accessed. However, from the adjacent road there were clear and unimpeded views to Helsbury fort, so impact assessed as **negative/moderate**, due to distance and proximity to a modern farmstead and small conifer plantation.
- Three hut circles adjacent to New Hall Farm (882): These monuments lay on private property and could not be accessed. However, from the adjacent road the site of Helsbury fort was visible, with limited local blocking provided by the substantial Cornish hedgebanks and shrubs adjacent; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- Hut circle south-east of Furhouse Farm: This monument had very little surface expression, and Helsbury fort was not visible. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Two hut circles south-east of Furhouse Farm: These monuments lay on private property and could not be accessed. However, from the adjacent road the site of Helsbury fort was not visible; Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- New Hall Farm Grade II* (68464): This house lay on private ground property and could not be accessed. However, it was not visible from the road and in relation to the ZTV would appear to be shielded from the turbine by the terrain; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Three hut circles south-east of Heneward Farm (890): These monuments lay on private property and could not be accessed. However, from the adjacent road the site of Helsbury fort was not visible, but it is likely the top of the proposed turbine would be. There is some element of local blocking from hedge shrubs; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.

4.6.4 Other Monuments or Significant Sites within 5km

- Prehistoric settlement and fieldsystem near Cargelley Farm (HER3034): This is a settlement of ten hut circles with an associated field system covering 6 hectares. Helsbury fort is visible, but there are some elements of local blocking for part of the site provided by a windbreak of coniferous trees near Carwether village. Impact assessed as **negative/moderate**, due to distance, local blocking and proximity to modern farm buildings.
- Prehistoric settlement and fieldsystem west of Alex Tor (HER1994): This is a settlement of seven hut circles with an associated field system covering 7 hectares. Helsbury fort is visible, but there are some elements of local blocking for parts of the site provided hedge shrubs; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- Prehistoric settlement and fieldsystem west on Lady Down, St. Breward (HER 1929): This is a settlement of eleven hut circles with an associated field system covering 11 hectares. Helsbury fort is visible from the western part of Lady Down, although some local blocking is provided by St. Breward Church and associated trees; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Prehistoric settlement and fieldsystem west at Hantagarrick Quarry (HER 1995): This is a settlement of eight hut circles with an associated field system covering 6 hectares. This settlement lies on private property and could not be accessed. However, it is included within the ZTV, so an assessment of at least **negative/minor** seems appropriate.
- Scattered Prehistoric settlement at Carwether (HER 3483): This is a scattered and poorly-preserved settlement of up to eight hut circles with an enclosure. It lies immediately to the east of Helsbury fort, on the west-facing hillside above the River Camel. It will have clear views to the turbine; impact assessed as **negative/substantial**.

- Prehistoric and medieval fieldsystem at Hamatethy (HER 3482): This is a multi-period fieldsystem covering an area of *c.*20ha, and including some Prehistoric hut circles. It lies immediately to the south-east of Helsbury fort, on the west-facing hillside above the River Camel. It will have clear views to the turbine; impact assessed as **negative/substantial**.
- Abandoned medieval settlement and associated fieldsystem at Carwether (HER 1937): An abandoned medieval village of three longhouses and up to 12 ancillary buildings covering an area of *c.*1 hectare with its associated fieldsystem. This is a very well preserved archaeological monument of clear importance, but lies on the eastern flank of a ridge of high ground. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- The round at Helstone has an assessment of **negative/moderate**, as there are clear views but some local blocking from hedgebanks. Another important settlement site at Newberry Round has less clear views to the turbine site; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Four scheduled monuments within the 5km area are medieval crosses. These have often been moved and set up in parish churchyards, such as at Camelford, Trestinney and Lanteglos. These monuments now have a context within the churchyard, church and immediate surroundings. There is therefore no direct intervisibility for any of these monuments and assessment is **neutral**.
- The cross at Higher Lank has not been moved to a churchyard, and as it still stands within the wider landscape it holds more significance. There are some limited views to the turbine location from the Lank area, impact assessed at **neutral to negative/minor**.
- South-west and south-east of Michaelstow village the slope of the hill is gentler, allowing more open views to the turbine. The Grade II Listed Trenewth Farm, Trevenning Cottage and Trevean Farm will all have views to the turbine, impact assessed as **negative/moderate to negative/substantial**. Slightly further afield, the farm of Tregawn will have very limited views uphill to the turbine, but the cottage at Lethern Bottle and Outbuilding to the north will probably have clearer views, assessed as **negative/moderate to negative/substantial**. Michaelstow House, which lies to the east of Tregawn Farm, will have some limited views, although its grounds appear heavily wooded; impact assessed for the Lodge and various gatepiers as **negative/minor to negative/moderate**.
- The village of St Tudy is located south-west of the proposed turbine site, with clear views back to Helsbury Castle. The village is laid out around the church in a series of small open areas; as a result, the houses all provide local blocking to one another. The 44 Listed buildings (43 Grade II and one Grade I) will not generally have clear views to the turbine, although those buildings on the north-east side of the village will have some views; the impact for the village assessed as **neutral**, with an assessment of **negative/moderate** for those with intervisibility. The church and churchyard is surrounded by a wall and circle of mature trees which shield is from view despite its proximity. Impact assessed as **neutral** for the majority of the church but **negative/moderate** for the tower.
- St Teath is the largest of the small villages that lie within 3km of the proposed turbine. There are significant and direct views to the proposed turbine site from the wider village area and its surroundings. Within the village, however, the buildings are laid out around the church and a formalised village square with clock tower war memorial. The other Listed buildings, such as the Methodists Chapel, are laid out along narrow streets and provide local blocking to one another; impact assessed as **neutral**. The Grade I Listed church sits at the northern side of a churchyard fringed with large mature trees; impact assessed as **negative/minor to neutral**. On

the outskirts of the village modern housing estates appear to provide local blocking for the Listed structures here; impact assessed as **negative/minor** to **neutral**.

- The small settlement of Trestinney lies to the north of the proposed turbine on a south-facing slope; the Grade I Listed church is located on the southern edge of this settlement. There are clear views across the valley to both Helsbury Castle and the proposed turbine site. There are a number five Listed buildings in the settlement and those to the north will have local blocking from church; impact assessed as **neutral**. Those to the south, east and west of the settlement will have views to the turbine and the impact on these, including the Grade I church, will be **negative/substantial** as there is nothing between Trestinney and the proposed turbine.
- There are a small number of Grade II* listed building in the 3-5km radius; at Lamellen (**negative/moderate**), the Community Centre St Teath (**neutral**), Trethin at Advent (**neutral**), Weatherham at St Tudy (**negative/minor**) and Pengenna at St Kew (**neutral**). These buildings all had limited or partially blocked views or no direct intervisibility with the proposed turbine.
- Tredarrup farm lies directly to south-west of the proposed turbine site, and despite the presence of earth banks and what appears to be a large modern earth bund, the farm and its Listed buildings (Grade II) will have an impact assessment of **negative/substantial**, partially offset by the proximity of modern industrial farm buildings.
- The churches at Lanteglos and St Breward lie within 5km of the turbine and both are Grade I Listed buildings. St Breward Church is surrounded by stone walls and mature trees. The church is set just off the apex of a ridge on the south-facing slope and there are no clear views to the turbine site from the churchyard or the body of the building, although there will certainly be views from the tower. The impact was assessed as **neutral** for the churchyard and **negative/moderate** for the tower. The church at Lanteglos lies in a heavily wooded valley with views to the south; the church and church tower may have a limited view to the turbine site, although the churchyard and the body of the building will not; assessment of **neutral** and **negative/moderate** for the church tower.

4.7. Impact on the Setting of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (10km radius)

- Within the wider 10km area there are four more medieval crosses. These are: Waterpit Down, Peverells Cross, Three Holes Cross and the Long Cross at Trelights. Impact for these has been assessed as **neutral** due to local blocking, the removal or displacement of the cross from its original setting and other surrounding impacts of more significance, for example at Three Holes Cross, the busy A39 roadway. These monuments are also at a distance to the turbine, reducing its direct impact.
- The churches of St Endellion, St Kew and Advent lie outside the 5km radius, however all are Grade I listed and were therefore considered as they are within 10km of the proposed turbine. For those at Advent and St Kew an impact assessment of **Neutral** was given, as there is no intervisibility. For the church at St Endellion, St Endelienta, the impact was assessed as **Neutral** to **Negative/minor** as the ridge of ground on which the settlement is built is s high and gives such wide views to the south and east that there will be views to the turbine from the church tower, but at a considerable distance.
- The secular Grade I Listed buildings of Roscarrock and Helland Bridge both have an impact assessment of **Neutral**, with no views to the turbine site.

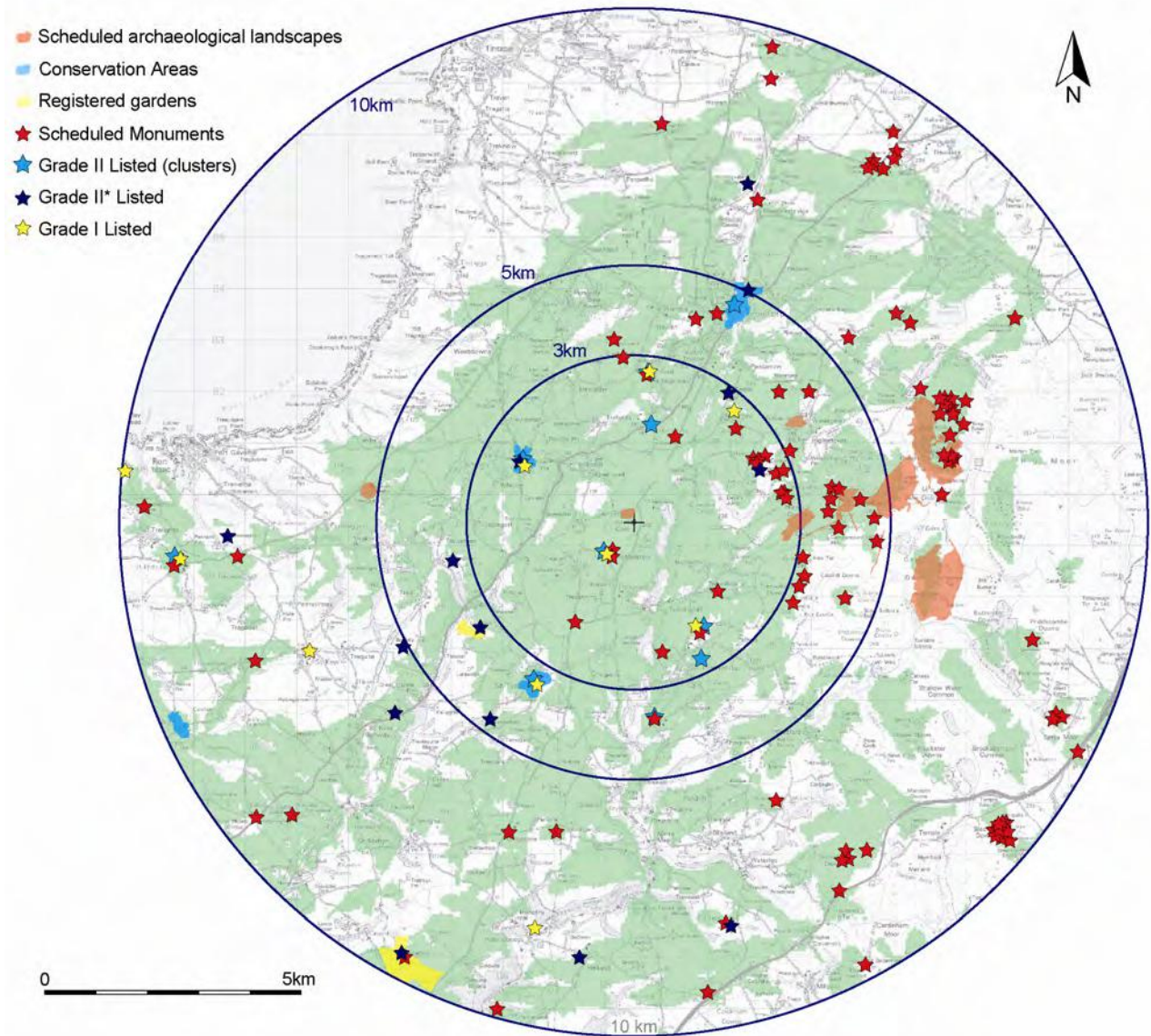


Figure 37: Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Gardens within a 10km radius (data source: Cornwall Council).

- Scheduled monuments in this zone include the important settlement site at Tregear Rounds, which lies on the same high ridge of land as St Endellion to the south-west; the impact assessed as **negative/minor**. Other important sites are Trevinnick Camp (**negative/minor**) to the south of Tregear. Castle Goff is located closer to the turbine and to the west of Camelford; this monument has clear views to the turbine site and is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- There is a Scheduled barrow at Condolden and one at Tregetherall; impact for both assessed as **neutral** to **negative/minor**, due to local blocking from hedgebanks and modern farm buildings. The two barrows at Lower Moor (CO491; CO492) may have clearer views lying to the north-east of the proposed turbine and impact has been assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- Penhargard Castle (CO430) and Castle Killibury are both significant Iron Age or Romano-British hillforts; impact assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** as views are limited but accounting for the importance of these sites. However, both monuments have operational

or newly-constructed turbines much closer to them, and this should be taken into consideration.

- Other important heritage assets include Tresungers in St Endellion (**neutral**) and the Church of St Helena in Helland (**neutral to negative/minor**), both of which have limited or no views of the turbine. Pencarrow house at Egloshayle has no intervisibility with the turbine and is surrounded by other turbines, impact assessed as **Neutral**. Manor Farm at Camelford is also given an impact assessment of **neutral to negative/minor**, due to local blocking from other buildings.

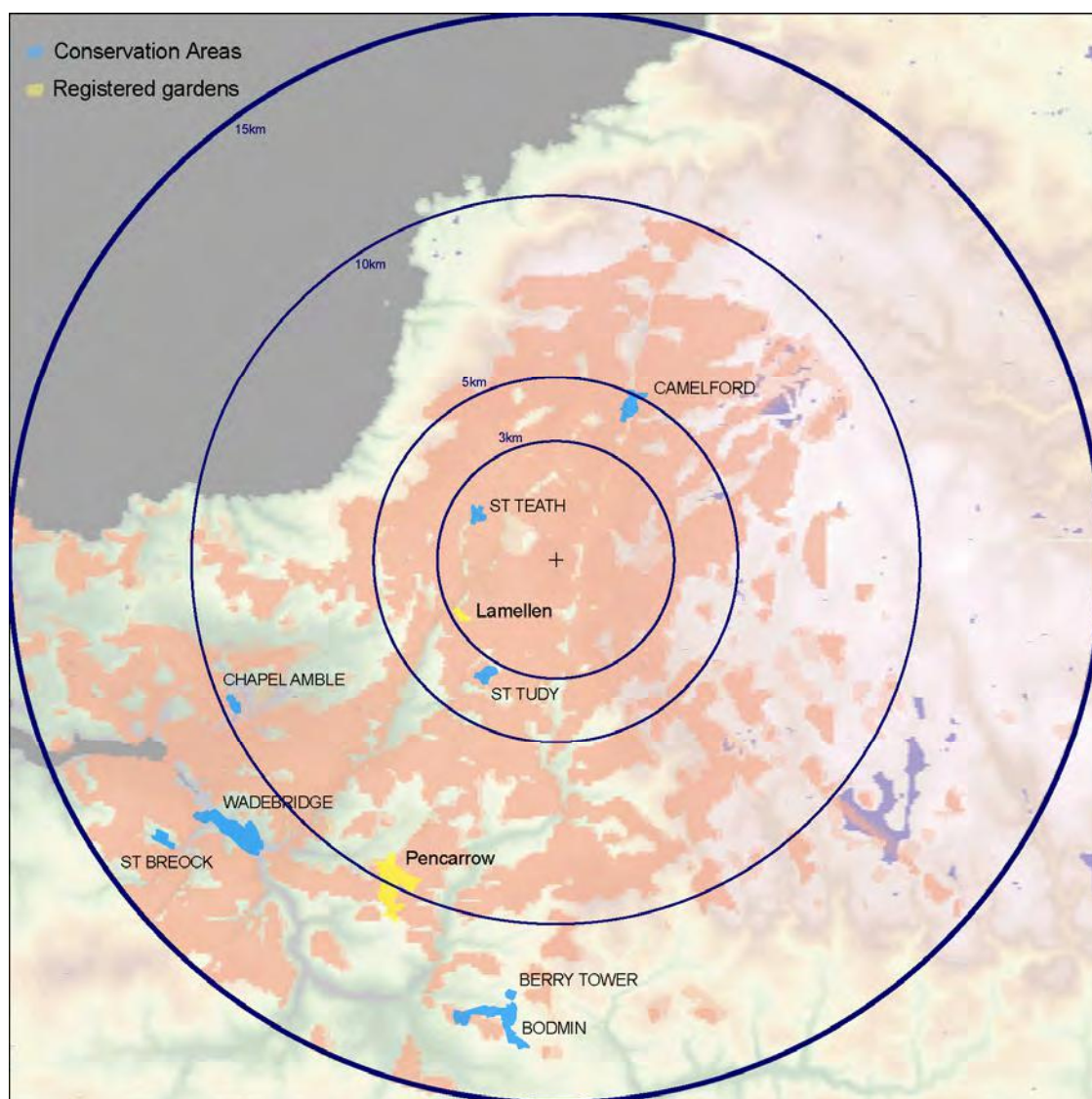


Figure 38: Conservation Areas and Registered Gardens within 15km (data source: Cornwall Council). (This ZTV was generated by MICRODEM (ver 2010.11.5.2) using OS Opendata Panorama DTM (Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012)).

4.8. Impact on the Setting of Surrounding Key Heritage Assets (15km radius)

The proposed wind turbine is likely to have an impact on the setting of key surrounding heritage assets of increased significance within a radius of 10-15km (Figure 38). The heritage assets considered at this distance were: Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, and Conservation Areas. The overall impact on these important heritage assets can be summarised as **neutral to negative/minor** and **temporary/reversible** overall.

There are two sites within 10km of the proposed turbine site at Helsbury fort on the *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England*. They are:

- Lamellen (PGDP Record ID: 1997), in the parish of St. Tudy, lies within 3km of 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 lie within a valley, that valley affords views to the west and partly to the north-east. There are some views to the proposed turbine site from some limited locations within the ornamented pastureland that surrounds the valley and which is considered part of the garden. The turbine will have a negative impact on the garden as its setting as views are a primary feature of its design. However, most of the garden is shielded by the topography, and the nature of a woodland

garden drastically minimises the impact of the proposed turbine; impact assessed as **neutral to negative/minor**.

- Pencarrow (PGDP Record ID: 2588), near Washaway in the parish of St. Mabyn, is *c.*10km 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, but at a considerable distance. This intervisibility with the historic landscape, with ornamental plantations framing far-reaching views, will have a negative effect. However, it is 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 **neutral** and **negative/minor** (gardens and parkland, respectively).
- There are no Registered Battlefields within a 15km radius.
- The conservation areas of St Breock, Wadebridge, Bodmin and Berry Tower all lie approx. 10-15km from the proposed turbine and will have no intervisibility, being positioned in valley bottoms; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- The conservation area of Chapel Amble lies to the outer edge of the 10km radius and will have distant views to the turbine, impact assessed as **negative/minor**.
- The conservation areas of St Tudy and Camelford lie just outside the 3km radius and on the edge of the 5km radius, respectively. These will both have views of the turbine, at some distance and an impact of **negative/moderate** has been applied.
- The conservation area of St Teath is 2.3km from the proposed turbine at Helsbury fort; impact assessed as **negative/substantial**. However, individual buildings within the settlement will be shielded by local blocking caused by the clustering of structures, and impact assessment will be less for most of these structures when considered individually.

4.9. Designated Heritage Assets within the 5km Viewshed

4.9.1 Scheduled Monuments (SM)

Identifier	Site	Scheduled Monument number	NGR	Impact
17789	HELSEBURY CASTLE - Iron Age hillfort	CO82	SX 0838 7958	Negative/substantial
17789.01	HELSEBURY - Post Medieval quarry	CO82	SX 0845 7965	Negative/substantial
17790	HELSEBURY CASTLE - Medieval chapel	CO82	SX 0835 7957	Negative/substantial
17787	MICHAELSTOW - Medieval holy well	30422	SX 0808 7884	Neutral
70218	HELSEBURY CASTLE - Early Medieval field boundary	CO82	SX 0834 7962	Negative/substantial
17740	TRESINNEY - Medieval cross	CO497	SX 1051 8123	Neutral
17851	HELSTONE - Iron Age	CO498	SX 0933 8109	Negative/moderate

Identifier	Site	Scheduled Monument number	NGR	Impact
	round, Romano British round			
3367	WATERGATE - Prehistoric hut circle settlement	CO496	SX 1158 8134	Negative/moderate
17832	NEWBERRY ROUND - Iron Age round, Romano British round	CO792	SX 0811 8297	Negative/minor
17745	CAMELFORD - Medieval cross	24276	SX 1012 8346	Neutral
3374	TRETHIN - Bronze Age cairn, Bronze Age standing stone	CO495	SX 1133 8196	Negative/moderate
3388	TRETHIN - Bronze Age cairn cemetery		SX 1189 8197	Negative/moderate
	Stannon stone circle St Breward		SX 1257 8002	Negative/substantial
3047	LOUDEN - Bronze Age cairn cemetery		SX 1330 7950	Negative/substantial
1972	DINNEVER HILL - Bronze Age cairn cemetery		SX 1260 7963	Negative/substantial
1991	ROWDEN - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement	CO883	SX 1165 7942	Negative/moderate
1981	ST BREWARD - Bronze Age cairn cemetery		SX 1321 7902	Neutral
1970	TRESWALLOCK DOWNS - Bronze Age cairn cemetery		SX 1171 7816	Negative/substantial
3465	HIGHER LANK - Medieval cross	CO932	SX 0892 7560	Neutral to negative/minor
3111	TRESWALLOCK - Prehistoric hut circle	15547	SX 1013 7807	Negative/moderate
17839	CASTLE GOFF - Iron Age round, Romano British round	CO793	SX 0831 8261	Negative/moderate
	Lanteglos Church Camelford		SX 0881 8234	Negative/moderate
3378	NEW HALL - Prehistoric hut circle settlement, Prehistoric field system	CO882	SX 1092 8063	Negative/moderate
1921	HARPURS DOWNS - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement	CO890	SX 1142 7996	Negative/substantial

4.9.2 Listed Buildings (LBs)

Identifier	Site	Grade	NGR	Impact
67804	Church of St Uda, St. Tudy	Grade I	SX 06617 76305	Neutral to negative/moderate
68555	Church of St Michael, Michaelstow	Grade I	SX08074 78868	Negative/substantial
68610	Church of St Tetha, St Teath	Grade I	SX 06439 80594	Neutral to negative/moderate
67459	Church of St Brueredus, St. Breward	Grade I	SX 09728 77348	Neutral to negative/moderate
60551	Church of St Willow, Lanteglos	Grade I	SX14469 51523	Neutral to negative/moderate
67776	Lamellen, St Tudy	Grade II*	SX0559777341	Negative/moderate
68648	Community Centre to North	Grade II*	SX0637880613	Neutral

Identifier	Site	Grade	NGR	Impact
	West of Church of St Tetha, St Teath			
68465	Trethin, Advent	Grade II*	SX1040881914	Neutral to negative/minor
68464	New Hall Farmhouse, Advent	Grade II*	SX1094980428	Neutral
67795	Wetherham, St Tudy	Grade II*	SX0572175641	Neutral to negative/minor
351508	Pengenna, St Kew	Grade II*	SX0502178658	Neutral
68574	Barn 5 Metres to West of Tregreenwell Farmhouse, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0749180439	Negative/moderate to negative/substantial
68572	Barn with Waterwheel 10 Metres to North East of Bearoak, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0734178453	Neutral
68571	Bearoak, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0727678498	Neutral
68547	Cottage Directly to North of Leathern Bottle, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0824078460	Negative/moderate Negative/substantial
68569	Gate Piers, Flanking Walls and Terminal Piers 200 Metres to North East of Michaelstow House, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0746378568	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
68570	Gatepiers 200 Metres to East of Michaelstow House, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0747478466	Negative/minor Negative/moderate
68554	Holy Well and Stile 140 Metres to South of Inner Fentondale, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0857377888	Negative/substantial
68565	Holy Well to South of the Church of St Michael, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0808778848	Neutral
68568	Lodge to Michaelstow House, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0744878582	Negative/minor Negative/moderate
68564	Lychgate to West of Church of St Michael, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0805678855	Neutral
68575	Methodist Chapel, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0757779538	Neutral
68548	Outbuilding 3 Metres to South West of Leathern Bottle, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0823178439	Negative/moderate Negative/substantial
68567	Rectory and Garden Wall to East, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0800778773	Neutral
68549	Remains of St Syth's Chapel, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0835279578	Negative/substantial
68566	School House and School, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0800678836	Neutral
68551	Shippon, Threshing Floor, Horse Engine House, Shippons, Stable and Cartshed to West and North West of, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0774879216	Negative/substantial
68550	Tredarrup, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0777679223	Negative/substantial
68552	Tregawn, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0730978815	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
68573	Tregreenwell Farmhouse, Barns Adjoining to South, Outbuildings Adjoining to West and Garden Wall to , Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0751080424	Negative/moderate to negative/substantial
68553	Trenewth House, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0797078321	Negative/moderate Negative/substantial
68578	Trevean, Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0791477990	Negative/moderate to

Identifier	Site	Grade	NGR	Impact
				negative/substantial
68577	Trevenning Cottage , Michaelstow	Grade II	SX0793078037	Negative/moderate to negative/substantial

4.10. Designated heritage assets within the 10km radius viewshed

4.10.1 Scheduled Monuments (SM)

Identifier	Site	Scheduled Monument number	NGR	Impact
2217	TREGATHERALL - Bronze Age barrow	CO946	SX 1125 8870	Neutral to negative/minor
2218	WATERPIT DOWN - Early Medieval cross	24275	SX 1119 8807	Neutral
23077	CONDOLDEN - Bronze Age barrow	CO299	SX 0905 8718	Neutral to negative/minor
2249	STARAPARK - Bronze Age barrow cemetery		SX 1313 8637	Neutral
3371	LOWER MOOR - Bronze Age barrow	CO491	SX 1362 8345	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
3372	LOWERMoor - Bronze Age barrow	CO492	SX 1389 8328	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
3290	ROUGHTOR - Prehistoric field system	15212	SX 1410 8200	Negative/moderate
3385	SHOWERY TOR - Bronze Age cairn	15197	SX 1498 8177	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
	Roughtor		SX 1472 8087	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
3377	POLDUE DOWNS - Prehistoric hut circle settlement		SX 1367 8177	Negative/moderate
3339	LOUDEN - Medieval field system	15550	SX 1380 8020	Negative/moderate to negative/substantial
1934	GARROW - Bronze Age hut circle settlement, Bronze Age field system, Iron Age field system, Iron Age hut circle settlement	36059	SX 1410 7822	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
3164	PRIDDACOMBE DOWNS - Bronze Age cairn	15475	SX 1627 7711	Negative/minor
3149	STANNING HILL - Prehistoric hut circle settlement	15543	SX 1671 7566	Neutral
1756	BLACKTOR DOWNS - Prehistoric hut circle settlement	15028	SX 1571 7326	Neutral
1635	PEVERELLS CROSS - Medieval cross	CO203	SX 1250 7223	Neutral
1638	ST BELLARMIN'S TOR - Medieval chapel	CO453	SX 1301 7080	Neutral
1632	CARWEN - Prehistoric enclosure, Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle, Early Medieval longhouse	CO917	SX 1127 7398	Neutral
17100	COUNCIL BARROW - Bronze Age barrow	CO340	SX 0994 7026	Neutral
4300	PENHARGARD CASTLE - Iron Age hillfort, Romano	CO430	SX 0584 6995	Negative/minor to negative/moderate

Identifier	Site	Scheduled Monument number	NGR	Impact
	British hillfort			
17991	CASTLE KILLIBURY - Iron Age hillfort	15011	SX 0185 7365	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
17982	THREE HOLES CROSS - Medieval cross	24286	SX 0117 7366	Neutral
17933	TREVINNICK CAMP - Romano British round	CO185	SX 0079 7874	Negative/minor
177510	TRELIGHTS - Post Medieval signpost	24282	SW 9899 7972	Neutral
26276	THE LONG CROSS - Early Medieval ogham stone, Early Medieval inscribed stone	24282	SW 9899 7972	Neutral
17894	TREGAIRE ROUNDS - Iron Age hillfort, Romano British hillfort	CO186	SX 0333 8003	Negative/minor
17745	CAMELFORD - Medieval cross	24276	SX 1012 8346	Neutral

4.10.2 Listed Buildings (LBs)

Identifier	Site	Grade	NGR	Impact
351532	Church of St James, St. Kew	Grade I	SX 02159 76886	Neutral Negative/minor
68455	Church of St Adwen, Advent	Grade I	SX10472 81608	Neutral Negative/moderate
351460	Church of St. Endelienta, St. Endellion	Grade I	SW 99703 78662	Neutral Negative/minor
351337	Roscarrock House, Port Isaac	Grade I	SW 98634 80379	Neutral
67526	Helland Bridge, Helland	Grade I	SX 06523 71488	Neutral
68537	Manor Farm, Camelford	Grade II*	SX1069083848	Neutral to negative/minor
351488	Barn 30 Metres to North of Bokelly, St Kew	Grade II*	SX0405077051	Neutral
351521	Tretawn, St Kew	Grade II*	SX0393875750	Neutral to negative/minor
68676	Worthyvale Manor and Garden Wall to Front, Forrabury and Minster	Grade II*	SX1077086017	Negative/minor
67735	Helland Bridge, Helland	Grade II*	SX0652071498	Neutral
67537	Church of St Helena, Helland	Grade II*	SX0751471014	Neutral to negative/minor
67323	Trewardale, Blisland	Grade II*	SX1034971611	Neutral to negative/minor
67655	Pencarrow House, Egloshayle	Grade II*	SX0395671055	Neutral
351345	Tresungers, St Endellion	Grade II*	SX0068479170	Neutral

4.11. Designated heritage assets within the 15km radius viewshed

4.11.1 Parks and Gardens (PGs)

Identifier	Site	Date	NGR	Impact
1997	Lamellin	19 th century, with 20 th century additions	SX 056773	Neutral to negative/Minor

Identifier	Site	Date	NGR	Impact
2588	Pencarrow	Early 19 th century, 18 th century parkland	SX 040710	Neutral to negative/Minor

4.12. Impacts on Historic Landscape Character

The area in and around Tregawn Farm, Michaelstow is predominantly classified as ‘Anciently Enclosed Land’ (AEL), interspersed with a “Steep-sided Valleys” (the heavily wooded valley of the River Camel to the east). Small pockets in the wider Michaelstow area, particularly the high ridges on either side of the Camel valley and to the north, are identified as ‘Recently Enclosed Land’ (REL). The site of the turbine lies just south-east of a Scheduled Monument – an Iron-Age or Romano-British hillfort – and the landscape to the west is of agricultural fields, many of which have curvilinear boundaries suggestive of enclosed former open strip-field cultivation in an around the settlement. More regular field boundaries to the north are suggestive of later enclosure of open common grazing. There is a further classification of ‘Anciently Enclosed Land altered in the 20th century’ (AEL altered C20), encompassing the modern improvement of the farmland in and around the proposed turbine site (the removal of field boundaries to create a single very large field). To the east lie the upland landscapes of Bodmin Moor, classified as ‘upland rough ground’ and ‘Recently Enclosed Land’. The town of Camelford to the north-west is classified as ‘urban’ and ‘predominantly industrial’, as well as the larger villages, such as, St Breward, which are also classified as ‘urban’.

The turbine will definitely have an impact on the landscape within the 5km radius, as it will be visible from the settlements and the upland areas to the east; it will become a significant feature in its immediate locality. However, it should be borne in mind that the wider North Cornwall region already contains several individual turbines and windfarms (e.g. the Delabole windfarm), most of which have been constructed on Anciently Enclosed Land. There are also numerous other modern landscape features such as electricity pylons, quarries, factories, industrial units, large modern farm complexes and the modern road system, many of which have a more detrimental effect on the landscape when considered together.

The level of individual impact must necessarily be assessed as **negative**, however the scale of the impact on the wider area is considered to be minor to moderate. The relatively short life of the turbine (25 years operational activity), in the context of the wider landscape, must lead to an overall assessment of **temporary/reversible** on the effects of the turbine.

The cumulative effect of multiple individual wind turbines must, however, be considered as the popularity of alternative energy sources grows. The most recent maps issued by Cornwall Council (see Appendix 6) show that permission has been granted for the construction of three turbines within 3km of Michaelstow, with another five under deliberation. At this present time, this locality has yet to be significantly affected by the construction of turbines, and there is some room for further development. However, it will not be long before the cumulative impact on Historic Landscape Character becomes **substantial/irreversible**.

5.0 Conclusion

5.1. Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed wind turbine near Helsbury fort is located in a very prominent location, very close to an important Scheduled Monument, and visible from a series of highly significant designated Prehistoric landscapes on Bodmin Moor. In addition, the geophysical survey has identified at least one probable Prehistoric or Romano-British settlement along the route of the cable run.

The prominence of the location, and its proximity to the hillfort, ensure that this turbine will have a **negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial** impact on a whole series of Scheduled Monuments, as well as other undesignated heritage assets, at Helsbury and on the fringes of Bodmin Moor. However, there are other strong vertical elements in this landscape – pylons and a mobile telephone mast – so another strong vertical element is not wholly unprecedented.

At this present time, this landscape does not feature many other visible turbines – with the obvious exception of the Delabole windfarm – but as many as seven other turbines may be built within 5km of the site, and the contribution of this turbine to the cumulative impact of wind energy on the historic landscape must be considered.

It should be noted that the proposed wind turbine has a projected use-life of 25 years, making its overall impact on the landscape **temporary/reversible**.

It should also be noted that all assessments are based on the *assumption* of clear visibility; for parts of the year the proposed turbine will not be visible due to local weather conditions.

5.2. Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

The proposed turbine site near Helsbury fort lies within an area of clear and apparent archaeological potential. The below-ground impact of the construction phase of the development can be monitored, and may provide valuable insight into the archaeological context for the fort.

It could be possible to avoid trenching through the probable settlement(s) along the route of the cable run if the cable were carried overland on poles, or moved to the south or north, but that would incur its own costs and corresponding visual impact.

There is no obvious way the wider visual impact of the development can be mitigated, given the local prominence of the location. However, the Client has already received permission to erect a 50kw turbine 0.5km south of Michaelstow. In view of the impact of this proposal, finding an alternative location for the 500kw turbine within the holding might be a logical way to proceed.

6.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

Gilbert, D. 1838: *The Parochial History of Cornwall: Founded on the Manuscript Histories of Mr. Hals and Mr. Tonkin.* London.

Johnson, N. & Rose, P. 2008: *Bodmin Moor: An Archaeological Survey - Volume 1: The Human Landscape to c.1860.* English Heritage.

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Menneer, R. 2007: *Unusual Old Features in Cornish Hedges.*
<http://www.cornishhedges.co.uk/PDF/features.pdf>

Padel, O.J. 1985: *Cornish Place-Name Elements.* Nottingham: EPNS.

Pounds, N.J.G. 1982: *The Parliamentary Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall, part 1.* Devon & Cornwall Record Society 25.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations).*

Unpublished Sources:

Amalgam Landscape 2012: *Tregawn Farm wind turbine, Michaelstow, Bodmin, Cornwall: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).*

British Geological Society 2012: *Geology of Britain Viewer*
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html accessed 19.09.12

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED RESEARCH, VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT TREGAWN FARM, MICHAELSTOW, NR CAMELFORD, CORNWALL

Location: Tregawn Farm, nr Camelford
Parish: Michaelstow
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX085794
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: 500kw Wind turbine
Date: 13th 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 Tom Worboys of Pineapple Rural Consultancy (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, a visual impact assessment and archaeological magnetometer survey, and for related off site analysis and reporting at Tregawn Farm, nr Camelford, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes has been devised in consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Phil Copleston).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record for the site indicates that:
 In addition to Helsbury Castle Scheduled Monument noted above, there are approximately 58 other Scheduled Monuments within a 5km radius, including major Scheduled landscapes to the east at Harpour's Downs, Dinnever Down, Louden Hill, Roughtor and Garrow Tor, and the Scheduled settlement at Watergate. Within 5km to the west is the Scheduled landscape of Tregear Rounds, 3.5km to the north are the Scheduled Monuments of Castle Goff and Delinuth Round, and 1.8km to the north-east, the Scheduled Monument of Helstone Round. Within a 5km semi-circular arc from the south-west to the north-east (probably the main area within line-of-sight of this proposed wind turbine) there are over 60 Listed buildings, most of which are Grade II (including St Syth's Chapel within the site of Helsbury Castle itself), and also includes the Grade II* properties of Wetherham House, New Hall Farmhouse and Trethin House, and the Grade I Church of St Michael, Michaelstow and the Church of St Adwen, Tresinney. Other known historic and archaeological monuments which may have their visual setting affected by the proposed wind turbine are the other pre-historic features at Helsbury Castle itself, as well as the large number of Prehistoric monuments scattered on the western flanks of Bodmin Moor – a highly sensitive historic landscape – west of the River Camel valley. Many of these are Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age/Romano British hut circles, and associated prehistoric field systems and boundaries. The fields to the west and south-west of Helsbury hillfort have been surveyed as part of the Tintagel Region Archaeological Landscape Project, and were found to contain additional enclosures and evidence for circular buildings (probably Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouses).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of 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 viewshed analysis;
- 3.1.3 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages, including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.4 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, the visual impact assessment and geophysical data and the data in interpreted form;
- 3.1.6 Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is recommended and/or mitigation proposals.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desktop Assessment:

4.1.1 The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will include of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Cornwall Record Office, Cornwall Studies Library, the Courtney Library and the County Historic Environment Service.

4.2 Geophysical Survey:

A geophysical (gradiometry) survey will be undertaken, consisting of an area of one hectare centred on the location of the turbine base (see attached plan). The cable connecting the turbine to the National Grid will be

buried, and thus a corridor 30m wide will be surveyed along the route of the cable trench. This cable trench will be approximately 330m long, an area of c.1.2ha overall.

- 4.2.1 The work will be undertaken according to the following standards and codes of practice:
Institute for Archaeologists (undated) *IfA house style*, [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_house_style.pdf
Institute for Archaeologists (2011) *Standard and guidance archaeological geophysical survey*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics> 2010.pdf
Institute for Archaeologists (2009) *Code of conduct*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf
Institute for Archaeologists (2008) *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf
Schmidt, A. (2002) *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice, ADS series of Guides to Good Practice*. Oxford: Oxbow Books [Online], Available: <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

4.3 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.3.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been undertaken by the client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.3.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development. This will include: all designated and undesignated heritage assets within 5km of the site; all Grade I and II* Listed structures and scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; and all registered parks/gardens and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.3.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.3.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports.

5.0 REPORT

5.1 The report will contain:

- 5.1.1 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.2 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.3 A location map, copies of the viewshed analysis mapping, and copies of all historic and modern map resources referred to in the text;
- 5.1.4 All specialist reports and assessments, when applicable.
- 5.1.5 A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research, together with an assessment of the impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource and neighbouring heritage assets.
- 5.1.6 Make recommendations regarding the impact of the development, any mitigating factors, and any further work that might be necessary.
- 5.1.7 A copy of this Project Design, included as an appendix.

5.2 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.

6.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 6.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 6.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 6.5 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under reference southwes1-131402..

7.0 MONITORING

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

8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the geophysical survey will be undertaken by Stratascan/Substrata, the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as

appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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

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

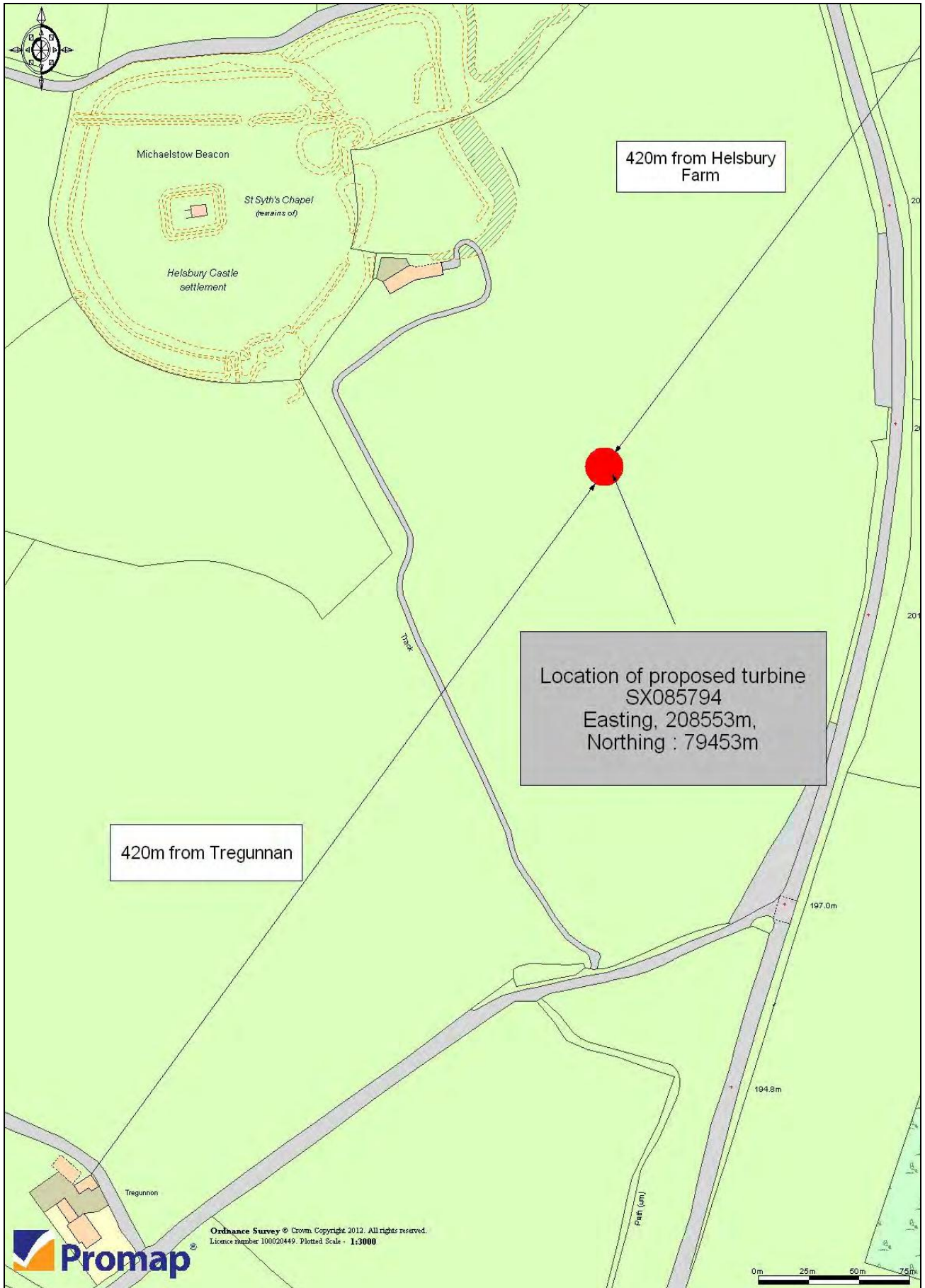
Pottery

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



Location map of proposed turbine.

Appendix 2

Tithe Apportionment Extracts

Part of Churchtown tenement

Freeholder: Lord Fortescue

Occupier: Mary Hockin

278	Lower Bone Town	arable
279	Lower Bone Town	arable
280	Outside Bone Town	arable
298	Outside Higher High Park	arable
300	Higher High Park	arable
301	Inside Higher High Park	arable
305	Inside Bone Town	arable
311	Church Park	arable
315	Hill Park	arable

Part of High Park

Freeholder: Samuel Bastard

Occupier: himself, William Hockin

302	Lower High Park	arable
303	Higher High Park	arable

Part of Tredarrup Farm

Freeholder: Margaret Mary Hockin

Occupier: John, William, Thomas, James Moyse

312	Church Park	arable
313	Garden	garden
314	Bakers Park	arable
367	Well Meadow	arable
368	Shippon Park	arable
369	Well Park	arable
370	Mowhay & Orchard	mowhay & orchard
371	Garden	garden
372	Plantation	plantation
373	Bone Town	arable
376	Plantation	plantation
377	Little Meadow	arable
378	Homer Lay Park	arable
450	Homer Furze Park	arable
451	Cross Park	arable
452	Great Beacon	arable/pasture/waste
453	New Park	arable/pasture/waste
457	The Rings	Pasture

Part of Churchtown tenement

Freeholder: John Seccombe

Occupier: himself

299	Long Down	pasture
304	High Park	arable
309	Higher Bone Town	arable
310	Lower Bone Town	pasture
454	Middle Down	pasture
455	Little Berry	pasture
456	Great Down	pasture

Part of Churchtown

Freeholder: William Symons

Occupier: James Bastard

306	Higher Bone Town	arable
307	Outside Bone Town	arable
308	Bone Town	arable

Part of Treveagon

Freeholder: George Hockin

Occupier: John, William, Thomas, James Moyse

285	Lower Tregawn Gate	arable
294	Stacks Down	pasture
316	Higher Down	arable

Part of Tregawn

Freeholder: John Seccous

Occupier: Himself

223	Higher Lands	arable
227	Great Orchard	orchard

228	Garden	garden
230	Kitchen Meadow	pasture
231	Orchard	orchard
232	Little Kitchen Meadow	pasture
233	Orchard	orchard
234	Gutter Field	arable
317	Great Field	arable
318	Undertown	arable

Appendix 3

Key HER entries, including all Scheduled Monuments

HER Number: 17789
Name: HELSBURY CASTLE - Iron Age hillfort
Summary
 Helsbury Castle is a near circular enclosure of a single bank and ditch with outworks to the north-east.
Grid Reference: SX 0838 7958
Parish: Michaelstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO82: Helsbury Castle
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types
[HILLFORT](#) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
Full description

Helsbury Castle is marked on current OS maps (b4). It is described in an RIC report of 1850 as a near circular camp of a single bank and ditch with outworks to the north-east. The diameter of the interior circle is about 460 ft (140m) and the length of the arched outwork 400 ft (122m) by 200 ft (61m) broad, this being the entrance to the camp. (B1). A field visit by the OS revealed that the main work is generally well preserved although part of the southern rampart and eastern entrance have been damaged by quarrying. The outerwork is ploughed down and its entrance is no longer discernable. To the north-east of the outerwork are numerous irregularities, possibly surface quarrying (h2) (17789.01). A sherd of undecorated (probably) Iron Age pottery was handed in to CAU by Jennie Stoddard which was found in a disturbance from a large badger barrow. In the centre of the hillfort is a large rectangular enclosure, the site of St Syths chapel (17790). During 1988 the ramparts of Helsbury Castle were cleared of dense vegetation by the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (b8). The name Helsbury is first recorded in 1284 when the name was spelt 'Hellesbury' (b6). It is a combination of Cornish and English elements; hen-lys 'ancient court', 'ruins' and bury 'fortification' (b7). 3-year management agreement to 9/1/98. The hillfort is visible in air photos (p2) and was plotted as part of the NMP.



HELSBURY CASTLE © Cornwall Council



HELSBURY CASTLE © Cornwall Council



HELSBURY CASTLE © Cornwall Council



HELSBURY CASTLE © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 17789.01
Name: HELSBURY - Post Medieval quarry
Summary
 Three quarries are marked at Helsbury Castle on the 1st edition OS 25 inch map.
Grid Reference: SX 0845 7965
Parish: Michaelstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO82: Helsbury Castle
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types
[QUARRY](#) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description

Three quarries are marked at Helsbury Castle on the 1st edition OS 25 inch map (b1). These quarries cut into the ramparts and eastern entrance area of the Iron Age hillfort (17789). Two of these quarries are visible on air photos (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP.

HER Number: 17789.03

Name: HELSBURY CASTLE - Prehistoric hillfort, Iron Age hillfort

Summary

The remains of banks forming an annex on the eastern flank of Helsbury Castle are visible on air photos.

Grid Reference: SX 0848 7962

Parish: Michaelstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO82: Helsbury Castle

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HILLFORT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

[HILLFORT?](#) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

The remains of banks forming an annex on the eastern flank of Helsbury Castle are visible on air photos (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP.

HER Number: 17790

Name: HELSBURY CASTLE - Medieval chapel

Summary

The remains of a chapel within Helsbury Castle, allegedly dedicated to St Syth.

Grid Reference: SX 0835 7957

Parish: Michaelstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO82: Helsbury Castle

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CHAPEL](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

The 'remains of St Syth's chapel' are marked on current OS editions (b5). A small rectangular enclosure in the centre of Helsbury Castle (17789) is known as 'The Chapel' (b2). This enclosure is visible on air photos (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. According to Henderson, the name St Syth's seems to rest only on the authority of Lysons (b1) and it was more probably dedicated to St Michael (b4). Fletcher, however, disputes this but says that no authority can be found to resolve the dedication. As the parish name is derived from the parish church of St Michael it would seem to be unusual to have a second St Michael in the vicinity. The Michaelstow Beacon would relate to the parish rather than the chapel (h2). Maclean records that "on top of the hill are ruins of a small quadrangular enclosure measuring 85ft by 65ft within which are the remains of a small building. A few years ago, excavations were made within the building by Rev ET Gibbins but nothing distinctive of a chapel was discovered". However, Maclean goes on to say "there on the site is a circular headed arch cut in a solid piece of granite of an octagonal form externally, having a span of 2ft 6in and a height of 10in. The edges being chamfered and also part of the head of another arch, of a wider span with mouldings of the third pointed period (b3). A field visit by the OS revealed that the remains of the chapel comprise 8.0m by 6.0m stone footings up to 0.8m high internally with large granite quoins. At two corners there are foundations of a possible tower at the west end. The two segmental doorheads are as described by Maclean and also a 1.0m long carved granite stone which may have been a door jamb. There are no recorded rights of burial and the enclosure bank around the chapel is probably protective rather than indicative of the extent of a burial ground (h2). Recent visits by field monument wardens indicate that architectural fragments are still found on the site (h3-h5).

HER Number: 17787

Name: MICHAELSTOW - Medieval holy well

Summary

Michaelstow holy well, situated in the churchyard of St Michael's church.

Grid Reference: SX 0808 7884

Parish: Michaelstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 30422: HOLY WELL IN MICHAELSTOW CHURCHYARD

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HOLY WELL](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

The remains of a holy well are marked on current OS maps (b2). Quiller-Couch describes Michaelstow holy well as situated in the churchyard of St Michael's church opposite the south door. The remains are in a fair state of preservation and it was evidently an elaborate structure at one time (b1). A field visit by the OS revealed that the well-house is built into a slope, is 0.8m square, 1.0m high and constructed of squared granite blocks. The door jambs and lintel are missing but the remains are probably of medieval date. The well has dried up. (h1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 8/12/1997.

HER Number: 70218
Name: HELSBURY CASTLE - Early Medieval field boundary

Summary

A field boundary is visible on air photos

Grid Reference: SX 0834 7962

Parish: Michaelstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO82: Helsbury Castle

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[FIELD BOUNDARY](#) (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)

Full description

A field boundary is visible on air photos (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP. The boundary is situated within the enclosure banks of Helsbury Castle hillfort (PRN 17789), but does not appear to have a direct relationship to the enclosure.

HER Number: 167317
Name: HELSBURY CASTLE - Modern observation post

Summary - not yet available

Grid Reference: SX 0831 7953

Parish: Michaelstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO82: Helsbury Castle

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[OBSERVATION POST](#) (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description

This was an underground Observation Post built in the south-west corner of Helsbury Castle by the Michaelstow Home Guard. Later in the War this post was replaced by a wooden hut on the same location, measuring 8ft by 12ft. The post was connected by field telephone to their base at Michaelstow House (H1).

HER Number: 17740
Name: TRESINNEY - Medieval cross

Summary

A very tall wheel headed wayside cross standing in situ between Trewint and Advent church.

Grid Reference: SX 1051 8123

Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO497: Cross SE of Tresinney

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CROSS](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

A wheel headed wayside cross standing in situ on a track between Trewint and Advent church. The monument displays an equal limbed cross in relief with expanded ends, enclosed in a narrow bead. The reverse face is similar. The very tall and slim shaft has a slight entasis on its sides. It measures 2.59m in height, width of head 0.53m, width of shaft at neck 0.28m and at base 0.35m, thickness of shaft 0.2m. The base stone is 1.22m in diameter and 0.215m thick (b1, b3). The monument is included in the Schedule.

HER Number: 17851
Name: HELSTONE - Iron Age round, Romano British round

Summary

An enclosure of approx 50m overall diameter, partially fossilised in the extant field pattern.

Grid Reference: SX 0933 8109

Parish: Camelford, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO498: Helstone Round

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

A round is marked on current OS maps (b2). Maclean recorded the site as a circular entrenchment extensively damaged by agricultural operations, in a field named 'Higher Bury Ground' (b1). A field visit by the OS revealed that Helstone Round is approx 50m overall diameter, now represented by a normal Cornish type field bank up to 1.8m high and 3.0m wide formed from the original rampart (h1). Traces of an outer ditch 0.5m deep with a counterscarp 0.6m high survive in the surrounding pasture, except on the NW side where a 42m length of the perimeter has been destroyed. Here the bank is visible as a soil mark on air photographs. The feature occupies the high ground (h2). The round was plotted from aerial photographs during the Cornwall NMP. Traces of a second, outer bank are visible as cropmarks on OS photographs taken in 1973 (p1).



HELSTONE © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 3367
Name: WATERGATE - Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of five substantial huts and associated fragmentary field system, located on a sheltered south facing hillslope in reclaimed moorland.

Grid Reference: SX 1158 8134
Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO496: Ancient village, Watergate

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

This hut circle settlement was first recorded on the OS map of 1907 and noted by Dudley in 1953, who recorded only four huts, with incorrect grid references (b2). Recorded on the OS map of 1962. Surveyed by the OS in 1975 (h1) and by the RCHME, from the air and on the ground, in the 1980s (h2, h3, b2). The settlement of five substantial huts and associated fragmentary field system is located on a sheltered south facing hillslope in reclaimed moorland. The huts are generally well preserved, with walls, stone faced inside and out, surviving up to 1.0m high. Internal diameters are all very similar, varying from 6.6m to 7.1m (APJ). The remains of the field system survive as 0.5m high turf-covered stony banks and are described by RCHME as "too slight for full interpretation". However, they appear to be laid out on a grid pattern similar and probably linked to the field system to the east (3368). The two sets of huts share similar constructional features and were probably co-eval (h3). Within the "grid" of field boundaries, the huts are evenly spaced, generally about 50m apart, and commonly located at the intersection of boundaries. Four of the huts are built along a single boundary which extends NE-SW down the spur of the hillside (APJ, from b2). The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

HER Number: 2217
Name: TREGATHERALL - Bronze Age barrow

Summary

Remains of a ploughed down bowl barrow.

Grid Reference: SX 1125 8870
Parish: Forrabury And Minster, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO946: Barrow 475m S of Tregatherall

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[BARROW](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A bowl barrow with no trace of a ditch. When Scheduled in 1973, it was said to be 40m in diameter and 1.4m high (h1), and in 1979 Sheppard found no change (h3). However, the OS in 1976 recorded it as having been plough-spread to a diameter of 25m and a height of 0.5m (h2). The barrow is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1973 (p2) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

HER Number: 2218
Name: WATERPIT DOWN - Early Medieval cross

Summary

A decorated and inscribed cross shaft standing in its original base.

Grid Reference: SX 1119 8807
Parish: Forrabury And Minster, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 24275: EARLY MEDIEVAL DECORATED AND INSCRIBED WAYSIDE CROSS SHAFT AND BASE ON WATERPIT DOWN, 250M WSW OF HALLWELL BARTON BUNGALOW

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CROSS](#) (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

Full description

A cross shaft, with interlace and vinescroll decoration, and an inscription in Hiberno-Saxon miniscules, standing in its original base. The cross is in its original location, on the track over Waterpit Down to Tintagel (though it was temporarily moved during the 19th century). The inscription, in five lines within a panel on the front of the shaft is said to read "CR VX IHC VR OC" by Macalister (b1-b3). Above the inscription is a design alleged to be a jellinge beast by Langdon (b1, b2) but may in fact be a simple fret (b3). The ornament and inscription are very worn (h1). In about 1860, the shaft was taken to Trekeek Farm and used as the pivot stone for a threshing machine. In 1889 it was restored to its base. The dimensions of the shaft are: height 2.26m, width at top 0.44m, width at bottom 0.66m, thickness 0.26m to 0.28m; the base stone is 0.52m square by 0.28m deep, with a mortise of 0.15m diameter (b10). The monument is included in the Schedule, which was revised in January 1994.

HER Number: 23077

Name: CONDOLDEN - Bronze Age barrow

Summary

Condolden barrow, 26m in diameter and 2.8m high.

Grid Reference: SX 0905 8718

Parish: Tintagel, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO299: Condolden Barrow

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[BARROW](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

Condolden barrow (also known as Gadolghan barrow (h1)) is 26m in diameter and 2.8m high. Attempts have been made to examine it; the mound is badly mutilated on the northern side and a trig pillar has been set into the top. It is doubtful whether any primary internments have been damaged (b1). Vestiges of a ditch 0.5m deep are visible (h1). The site is Scheduled and is subject to some erosion, though not as bad as in the past (h4). The barrow is visible on aerial photographs (p1).

HER Number: 2249

Name: STARAPARK - Bronze Age barrow cemetery

Summary

A group of three barrows, part of a much wider group on a spur of Davidstow Moor.

Grid Reference: SX 1313 8637

Parish: Forrabury And Minster, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[BARROW CEMETERY](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A group of three barrows to the north of Starapark, which in fact are a small cluster in a much wider group on a spur of Davidstow Moor.

HER Number: 3371

Name: LOWER MOOR - Bronze Age barrow

Summary

Remains of an extensively mutilated triple barrow.

Grid Reference: SX 1362 8345

Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO491: Triple barrow NE of Lowermoor Farm

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[BARROW](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

'Tumuli' marked on the OS map of 1907 (b1) are described as "a fine triple barrow" by Grinsell, who later notes that three mounds are enclosed in an oval ditch with outer bank (b2). Scheduled in 1956 (h1). The site was re-surveyed by the OS in 1976 (h2), described by Trahair in 1978 (b3) and surveyed from the air and on the ground by the RCHME in the 1980s (h5, h6). In 1976, the OS surveyor could find no outer bank to the ditch. He noted that the westernmost barrow was now separated by a berm from the two confluent barrows to the east. All mutilated by old excavations (h2). Trahair noted a possible outer bank (b3); Barnatt refers to traces of an outer bank around the ovoid ditch, and states that there is no berm except in the triangular pieces between the barrows (b4). Both give slightly different measurements; but basically, the individual mounds appear to from 17m to 24m in diameter and up to 1.3m high. In 1984 Fletcher observed that the triple barrow has been extensively mutilated and the individual heights are difficult to discern. Each mound has a shallow depression in the top and their sides have been damaged by rabbit activity. Some large boulders are evident in the barrows. The silted ditch which is 3.2m wide and up to 0.6m deep now has a narrow ploughing headland around its outside top lip (b6). There should be a large scale survey of this unique monument, to help resolve the different descriptions given by separate authors. The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.

HER Number: 3372
Name: LOWERMOOR - Bronze Age barrow

Summary

A round barrow, 19m in diameter and up to 2.7m high.

Grid Reference: SX 1389 8328

Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO492: Round barrow E of Lowermoor Farm

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[BARROW](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A barrow marked on the 1907 OS map (b1) was Scheduled in 1956 (h1) and re-surveyed by the OS in 1976 (h2). Described by Trahair in 1978 (b2); depicted on the NMR's aerial photograph transcript (h5) and visited by the RCHME in 1984 (h6). In 1976, the OS described this as a bowl barrow 20m in diameter and 1.7m high with a ditch 4.0m wide and 0.2m high around the upper, northern half. It is set on a south-facing slope and is well preserved, apart from an early excavation hollow in the top (h2). Trahair records dimensions of 19m diameter and 3.0m high and notes the central hollow (b2). The RCHME surveyor notes that the barrow is on a south-west facing hillslope. It is 19m in diameter and 0.9m high uphill, 2.7m high downhill. Spoil from the 0.7m deep central pit has been dumped around the top, exaggerating the height of the mound. The remains of a ditch on the uphill side are rather vague and disturbed (b4). The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.

HER Number: 3512
Name: LAMLAVERY - Medieval settlement, Medieval longhouse

Summary

Lamlavery - a well preserved settlement of five longhouses and associated field systems on Davidstow Moor.

Grid Reference: SX 1590 8342

Parish: Davidstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO1046: Long houses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[LONGHOUSE](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

[SETTLEMENT](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

Lamlavery is a settlement consisting of five longhouses and associated enclosures set within an open enclosure of approximately 1.5ha attached to extensive field systems on Davidstow Moor. The walls are well preserved, standing up to 2ft high. There are five longhouses, all typically 54ft long and 24ft wide. The settlement is associated with an extensive field system, with traces of ridges visible on air photos (p1). The site lies within rough grassland adjacent to a marshy valley bottom. The site was plotted from aerial photos and surveyed at 1:2500 during the Bodmin Moor Survey Project (see plans, SX 1583). The site was scheduled in 1977, but the scheduled area was wrongly located 250m to the NE of the earthworks (SH 2009). These features were previously recorded as PRNs 3511, 3512 and 3566; 3511 and 3566 have been deleted and all the information is now held under 3512 and 3512.1.



LAMLAVERY © Cornwall Council



LAMLAVERY © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 3290
Name: ROUGHTOR - Prehistoric field system

Summary

A fragmentary, curvilinear field system of prehistoric origin.

Grid Reference: SX 141 820

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 15212: PREHISTORIC IRREGULAR FIELD SYSTEM WITH INCORPORATED CAIRNFIELD AND ROUND CAIRN 1.08KM NORTH-WEST OF SHOWERY TOR

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

FIELD SYSTEM (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A fragmentary, curvilinear field system is located on a west facing slope near a valley bottom. It is on the edge of the open moorland of the Roughtor Moors. The field system was first surveyed by the OS in 1976 (h1) and was scheduled at the same date (h2); it is partly depicted on the RCHME's 1:2500 air photo transcript (h3, b1) and in 1984 was fully surveyed at 1:1000 by CAU (h4, b2, b3). The field system covers an area of approximately 2.5 hectares. The only complete field, which has an irregular curving boundary and is bounded on the north west by a steep river side slope, has an area of just under 1 hectare. On the north of the field is a possible entrance, marked by two upright stones. A cairn (3286.1) is set on the boundary of this field on the ssw, just on the point where another short boundary joins. The relationship between each of these elements is not clear. Another, isolated length of bank lies to the south. The incomplete boundaries are stony banks, from 1.2m to 1.8m wide and up to 0.3m high. The boundary of the one complete field is formed by a lynchet up to 1.5m wide and 0.3m high. In the area of cairn 3286.1 are a number of smaller mounds of stone of generally uniform size, and averaging 2.5m in diameter and 0.3m high. These are probably the result of clearance (b2, b3). Scheduled September 1993. The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.



ROUGH TOR NW © Cornwall Council



ROUGH TOR © Cornwall Council



ROUGHTOR © Cornwall Council



ROUGHTOR © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 3385
Name: SHOWERY TOR - Bronze Age cairn
Summary
 A badly damaged cairn, 22.6m in diameter and 1.4m high.
Grid Reference: SX 1498 8177
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument 15197: ROUND CAIRN 460M NORTH OF SHOWERY TOR
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types

CAIRN (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A cairn located in open grassy moorland on a broad ridge 450m north of Showery Tor is marked on the OS 1963 map (b1) and was resurveyed by the OS in 1976 (h1). It is mentioned by Trahair (b2) and is depicted on the RCHME's 1: 2500 air photo plot (h2, b3). The OS describe this as a badly damaged cairn 22.6m in diameter and now 1.4m high. Its centre has been completely and haphazardly excavated. Two metres within its present perimeter are some upright stones which may indicate a retaining circle (h1). The Showery Tor cairn lies 450m south along the same ridge. Scheduled in November 1993. The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.



SHOWERY TOR © Cornwall Council



SHOWERY TOR © Cornwall Council

ROUGHTOR



Roughtor is sited on the north-western edge of the granite massif of Bodmin Moor amidst a wild stony landscape of moorland, bog and rough pasture. The twin summits of Roughtor and Little Roughtor crown a prominent ridge commanding extensive views across the surrounding countryside and northwards to the coast.

The summit of Roughtor is encircled by a series of rough stone walls which link natural outcrops to form a tor enclosure, a site type first recognised during the excavations at [Carn Brea](#) and [Helman Tor](#) in the 1970s. The function of such large scale 'engineering projects' is unclear - they may have been constructed simply as defences for a settlement, possibly occupied only seasonally, or they may have provided a suitable arena for a range of 'social' functions such as tribal gatherings, fairs and markets; alternatively, their imposing profile might have been the means to demonstrate status and power, and they may also have been the focus for religious observation and ritual activities. The excavated examples have all been dated to the early Neolithic period (c 3500-4000 BC). The walls, which would originally have completely encircled the tor, are now very scattered and can be difficult to recognise; in some places however they are well preserved and in two places sections survive as multiple stretches of four ramparts. The walls are punctuated by numerous narrow stone-lined entrances; on the north-western side there are at least two entranceways and along the south-eastern side there are five.

In the interior of the enclosure, clustered around the main entrances of both northern and southern ramparts, are a small number of roughly circular terraces levelled into the slopes. These are interpreted as the stances for circular houses – presumably constructed with wooden walls as there are no traces of the stony 'hut circles' which are so common on the lower slopes of the tor and in the surrounding moorland. Patches of cleared ground associated with these areas may indicate cultivated 'garden plots'.

Stony mounds or cairns have been constructed between the ramparts near the main entrances, and both of the tor summits have been 'emphasised' by the creation of cairns, though these are larger than those in the entrances and have a defining stone kerb or bank. Large numbers of small cairns are found among the fields and pastures in the surrounding moorland, and cairn building is usually considered to be a Bronze Age activity associated with funerary practices. Whilst Roughtor certainly sits within a rich domestic and ritual landscape of Bronze Age date, there is evidence of other Neolithic activity nearby in the long cairn at Louden Hill. It is possible that Roughtor represents a transitional form of monument, or alternatively, an earlier monument that has been modified over time by progressive use and changing ideologies.

On the summit are the foundations of a mediæval chapel built into the side of one of the larger cairns. The chapel, dedicated to St Michael, was first recorded in the 14th century and is the only known mediæval hilltop chapel on Bodmin Moor. It overlooks an ancient trackway across the moors and had possibly been intended as a guide for travellers. A beacon was probably maintained by a hermit living either in the chapel itself or in a building just below the summit, the remains of which can also be seen. Recently it has been noted that a simple cross has been incised into the flat top of the outcrop immediately to the south-east of the chapel, date unknown.

HER Number: 3377
Name: POLDUE DOWNS - Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of twelve hut circles, located on a moderate SSE facing slope in enclosed, grazed moorland pasture.

Grid Reference: SX 1367 8177
Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Full description

A settlement of twelve hut circles is located on a moderate SSE facing slope 1.0km north west of Roughtor. It is in grazed, enclosed moorland pasture with mostly grass and reed and occasional gorse bushes dotted about. One of the hut circles only (3377.01) is recorded on the 1962 OS map; this was re-surveyed by the OS in 1976 (h1) and is recorded on subsequent OS maps. The remainder of the huts were located and sketch surveyed (by pacing) by Peter Rose of CAU in 1988 (h2, b1). The hut circles are fairly evenly scattered, between 20m and 40m apart, over an area of approximately 110m by 150m. There is some indication of pattern in the layout. The settlement may divide into two linear groups - a lower and an upper, running along the contour, divided by a blank area 40m wide. Each has six huts and within each group the huts are 20m to 30m apart. The individual huts mostly appear as platforms levelled into the hillslope, without well defined walls. Only two (3377.01, 3377.09) have indications of facing. Entrances can be recognised in only two or three cases (3377.01, 3377.06, 3377.09) and face ESE and south east. The hut circles are of reasonable size, their internal diameters ranging from 5.4m to 7.6m; only one is as small as 4.0m. Two of the huts have small enclosures or annexes attached, but there is no apparent associated field system.

HER Number: 3339
Name: LOUDEN - Medieval field system

Summary

Medieval field system.

Grid Reference: SX 138 802
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument 15550: PREHISTORIC TO POST-MEDIEVAL FUNERARY, RITUAL AND SETTLEMENT REMAINS ON AND AROUND LOUDEN HILL

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types
[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description
 The monument was included in the Schedule on 9/5/2001. A medieval field system was recorded at this location by the RCHME during the Bodmin Moor Survey. The survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.

HER Number: 1934
Name: GARROW - Bronze Age hut circle settlement, Bronze Age field system, Iron Age field system, Iron Age hut circle settlement

Summary

A large hut circle settlement, comprising the remains of over 50 huts and associated fields and enclosures, lying on the western slopes of Garrow between 255m-295m OD.

Grid Reference: SX 1410 7822
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument 36059: Prehistoric and medieval settlements with fields and enclosures together with Bronze Age cairns and medieval alluvial streamwork at Garrow Tor.

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types
[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Full description
 A large hut circle settlement, comprising the remains of over 50 huts, lying halfway down the western slopes of Garrow between 255m-295m OD. The settlement extends 700m along the hillside and is up to 150m wide across the slope. The original extent of the settlement probably survives, although there might be some slight loss in the medieval fields to the far NW. The settlement is within an area of curvilinear fields. The huts vary considerably in size and form, and probably represent more than one phase, perhaps several. Some are no more than rings of single boulders, others have substantial faced banks with uprights, slabs set on edge and coursing. A proportion of the huts have elaborations in the form of complete or partial concentric rings (always on the uphill side), small annexes and attached enclosures and other irregularly shaped appended structures. There are three or four examples of conjoining huts. In the southern half of the settlement, where the huts are generally more substantial they tend to cluster in groups whereas to the north they are more scattered. Entrances are generally southerly. It is likely that one main episode of settlement is represented by early and later phases. The 'early phase' may be characterised by a cluster of small, slightly built huts (centred SX 1410 7829), perhaps representing temporary settlement or seasonal occupation, and a wide scatter of large huts which are associated with fields, perhaps a more permanent settlement. The 'later phase' is characterised by a scatter of small but substantially built huts in broadly the same area as the 'early phase' and clusters/groupings of relatively large, substantially built huts in the southern part of the site. Many of these huts

have elaborations and appear to respect the fields but may post date them, and although the fields are likely to have been in use at the same time the area enclosed is small for the number of huts. Later reuse, probably for temporary accommodation, pens etc, is suggested by modifications or subdivision of seven or eight huts. Excavation of hut 1934.46 by Dudley in 1951 discovered pottery described as good, hard pottery, regularly lined for which a 2nd century AD date was suggested (h1). There are five or six probable and possible cairns to the north of the settlement and two possible cairns within the settlement. The monument was included in the Schedule on 26/4/1967.

HER Number: 3164
Name: PRIDDACOMBE DOWNS - Bronze Age cairn

Summary

A complex kerbed cairn, 32m in overall diameter, with a mound 0.2m high by 17.5m by 13m.

Grid Reference: SX 1627 7711

Parish: Altarnun, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 15475: PLATFORM CAIRN ON PRIDDACOMBE DOWNS

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CAIRN](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A cairn situated at the summit of Priddacombe Downs at 310m above OD within an area of moorland pasture. Found during field investigation and surveyed at 1:2500 by Fletcher in 1973 (h1). Recorded by Trahair in 1978 (b1) and resurveyed by RCHM from the air (h2, b2) and on the ground (h3, h4) at 1:2500 and 1:500. A flat topped cairn 32m in diameter consisting of a turf covered platform 0.4m high upon which an oval, off centre, mound 0.2m high by 17.5m by 13m with a north west - south east orientation of the long axis. The platform is enclosed by a perimeter bank, traceable on the western half of the cairn, 2.5m wide, externally, 0.5m high, and internally 0.1m higher than the platform. Peat cutting has exposed an apparently contiguous kerb at the base, which may also include three transverse slabs which protrude through the roof in the north west quadrant. Both the off-centre mound and the platform are devoid of surface stone and the excavation into the south west suggests the interior is of earth or, originally, turf construction. The barrow exhibits Wessex Culture affinities (h3, h4). The monument was included in the Schedule on 10/7/1996.



PRIDDACOMBE © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 3149
Name: STANNING HILL - Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

The remains of a probable Bronze Age settlement of ten hut circles, scattered over Stanning Hill.

Grid Reference: SX 1671 7566

Parish: Altarnun, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 15543: PREHISTORIC HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT ON STANNING HILL

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

The remains of a probable Bronze Age settlement scattered over a southerly spur, recorded on Dudley's map (b1) which depicts twelve huts. Surveyed at 1:2500 by Fletcher in 1973 (h1) and published on the OS 25-inch of 1974 which records nine huts and three sites. Resurveyed from the air and on the ground by RCHM in the 1980s (h2, h3, b2). The settlement is located in an area of enclosed and largely cleared moorland pasture, an open settlement with no visible field system. Ten huts in poor condition can be identified, and another is presumed (3149.09). Three huts noted by Dudley and by Fletcher have been completely destroyed. They have all been extensively robbed and most are now only visible as single stone circles from 6.0m to 9.5m in diameter. The entrances are not identifiable (h1, h3). The monument was included in the Schedule on 17/3/1999.



STANNING HILL © Cornwall Council



STANNING HILL © Cornwall Council



STANNING HILL © Cornwall Council



STANNING HILL © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 1756
Name: BLACKTOR DOWNS - Prehistoric hut circle settlement
Summary
 Ninety-six huts are clustered in a broad band along the low south, south west and south east facing spur of Blacktor Downs.
Grid Reference: SX 1571 7326
Parish: St Neot, Caradon, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument 15028: UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT, FIELD BOUNDARIES, ENCLOSURE AND CAIRN ON BLACKTOR DOWNS
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
Full description
 Ninety-six huts are clustered in a broad band along the low south, south west and south east facing spur of Blacktor Downs, on a gentle slope. A field system on the hill above the settlement (1757) and an oval enclosure near the valley bottom (1756.58) may be associated. "Hut circles" are named here on the 2nd Edition 6" OS map of 1907 and approximately forty-four are depicted. Excavations were carried out here in 1949 by someone from Bodmin Army School. Dudley was aware of the extent of the settlement (b1) and may have been responsible for its Scheduling in the 1950s (h2, h3, b2). A very full field report accompanies the latter (b4). The ninety-six huts cover only 3.0 hectares and are densely packed in a group spreading from south west to north east along the end of the spur. Within the group the huts are frequently arranged in curving lines, the lines being sometimes linked by walls (usually single in-line blocks with a few upright slabs and occasionally some rubble). Linked or not, the lines of huts appear to form enclosures within the settlement. Excluding a score of dispersed huts to the north east and west, the core of the settlement can be somewhat arbitrarily divided, by linking huts, into 18 to 20 enclosures of 90-300 square metres. Diameters of huts range from 3.0m to 7.5m in diameter. Most have walling of single slabs or blocks of granite (59) but some (15) have double walling - an inner and outer facing of slabs with a rubble infill - and a few (7) have a mixture of both types. Entrances face in all directions between west and south east, often (except the double walled huts) opening with open spaces or the enclosures within the settlement. There are six or seven instances where houses of varied structural type, have an annexe. This is usually a single stone wall concentric with one third to half the hut, and open at one end. The RCHM surveyor could find no clear evidence for chronology or development of the settlement. The only relationship is with two rectangular structures (1758) which may be associated with industrial activity in the area. Blacktor has few huts in good condition; but Quinnell suggests that most of the robbing which has occurred may have taken place in antiquity. Scheduling, done on the basis of the 1907 map, does not encompass the full extent of the settlement nor the enclosure at the foot of the slope (b4). Schedule revised November 1991.



BLACK TOR © Cornwall Council



BLACK TOR © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 1635

Name: PEVERELLS CROSS - Medieval cross

Summary

A wheel headed granite boundary cross standing in situ beside the A30 Bodmin to Launceston road.

Grid Reference: SX 1250 7223

Parish: Blisland, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO203: Peverells Cross

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CROSS](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

Peverell's Cross is a wheel headed granite boundary cross standing in situ beside the A30 Bodmin to Launceston road, between the parishes of Blisland and Cardinham. The monument displays an equal limbed cross in relief, the limbs of which do not extend to the edge of the head. There is a rectangular projection on the top of the head and horizontal projections on each side. The cross is 1.6m in height, width of head 0.66m, width of shaft 0.38m, thickness 0.305m (b1). It is embedded in the east face of a dry stone wall. The monument is included in the Schedule.

HER Number: 1638

Name: ST BELLARMIN'S TOR - Medieval chapel

Summary

Dubious remains thought to represent the site of a chapel.

Grid Reference: SX 1301 7080

Parish: Cardinham, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO453: St Bellarmin's Chapel

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CHAPEL](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

Many Cornish historians mention the fact that on the summit of St Bellarmin's Tor were the remains of a chapel and well. But when visited by Quiller-Couch there were no more distinct traces of masonry than a few stones lying about (b1). 'Remains of' St Bellarmin's chapel are noted on OS map of 1888 (b2). In 1973, OS found that visible remains of the chapel comprised three sides 6.0m by 4.0m of a drystone wall building set within an enclosure 27m by 12m of which only three sides traceable. A southern entrance is flanked externally by a wall of granite boulders which is turned to continue parallel to the south and east walls. Much of the enclosure is strewn with C19 quarry rubble (h2). Those features are certainly the same as that scheduled (h1); but in 1984 Fletcher stated that "there is nothing to confirm or substantiate the view that they represent the remains of the chapel", which Quiller-Couch says was at the summit of the tor and that in his time comprised no more than "a few stones lying about". The building and enclosure are at the southern foot of the tor. A search of the tor failed to identify the site described in 1894 (h4).

HER Number: 1632

Name: CARWEN - Prehistoric enclosure, Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle, Early Medieval longhouse

Summary

A possible Iron Age settlement and fields, and possible longhouse.

Grid Reference: SX 1127 7398

Parish: Blisland, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO917: Hut circle group and enclosure NE of Carwen

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[ENCLOSURE](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

[HUT CIRCLE](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

[LONGHOUSE?](#) (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)

Full description

A possible Iron Age settlement and fields and possible longhouse surveyed at 1:2500 by the OS in 1973 (h1). A possible Iron Age settlement resembling the Round Pound at Kestor, Dartmoor, of eight complete and part hut circles with the remains of a field system located on an east facing hillslope. An oval enclosure up to 28m across with the entrance on the downhill side and containing a substantial hut circle. Other hut circles lie around this enclosure with southern entrances. The previously unsurveyed field system to the west and east comprises stone walls up to 0.5m high and appears to have been larger but has been effaced by modern cultivation. Thick vegetation covers part of the field system on the eastern side and this may cover more hut circles. At SX 1126 7401 a stone wall 6.2m by 14m and 0.5m high may be the remains of a longhouse but could equally be a small field plot (b1). Within the area the fields are further subdivided (not surveyed) and the whole is in a remarkable state of preservation. It should be Scheduled to preclude any attempt at field clearance (b2). The monument was included in the Schedule on 28/4/1976, Cornwall No 917.

HER Number: 17100

Name: COUNCIL BARROW - Bronze Age barrow

Summary

A rather mutilated round barrow, approx 2.0m high and 8.25m in diameter.

Grid Reference: SX 0994 7026

Parish: Cardinham, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO340: 'Council Barrow'

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[BARROW](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A rather mutilated round barrow, recorded by the OS on recent 6-inch maps. Field visits by the OS and field monument wardens revealed that the site is approx 2.0m high and approx 8.25m diameter. The barrow has been dug into on the top and there is a large gash on the south side, now partially infilled with rubbish (h1-h3). The barrow is visible on air photographs (p1) and was plotted as part of the NMP.

HER Number: 4300

Name: PENHARGARD CASTLE - Iron Age hillfort, Romano British hillfort

Summary

Penhargard Castle is a partly bivallate, circular earthwork, up to 89m in diameter.

Grid Reference: SX 0584 6995

Parish: Helland, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO430: Penhargard Castle

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HILLFORT](#) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

[HILLFORT](#) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Full description

Maclauchlan, in about 1850 is the first to record Penhargard Castle. He describes it as an oval multi-vallate earthwork about 170 ft by 150 ft with banks standing up to 15ft high (b1). Penhargard Castle was surveyed by the OS in 1974 (h1). The OS found it to be a circular earthwork, partly bivallate, and up to 89m in diameter, situated on a fairly steep north slope above a steep river valley. There is a simple entrance on the south-western side where the work is bi-vallate. The other rampart fades out on the downhill side, it continues east and north-east as a flanking work. The inner rampart is well defined except on the north side where it fades to 1.6m high scarp with traces of a slight terrace but no vestige of a ditch. The interior has been artificially levelled to form two distinct platforms. It does not completely conform to the traditional C1 or RB 'round' form because of the flanking work, but it is more likely to be a variant within that period than later work (h1). Its remains are visible on air photos (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP.

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

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

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.



KILLIBURY © Cornwall Council



CASTLE

CASTLE KILLIBURY © Cornwall Council



Castle Killibury © Cornwall Council



CASTLE KILLIBURY © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 17982
Name: THREE HOLES CROSS - Medieval cross
Summary
 A round headed, holed wayside cross standing at the intersection of six ancient roads.
Grid Reference: SX 0117 7366
Parish: Egloshayle, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument 24286: THE THREE HOLES CROSS 550M WEST OF SANDYLANDS FARM
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types
[CROSS](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Full description
 The OS record a cross at Three Holes Cross (b8). Langdon says that in 1871 the cross had been thrown down and broken but at the time he wrote, the cross had been re-erected and repaired (b4). On earlier OS maps, the cross is shown at SX 0118 7365 but it has been moved slightly following road improvements in 1937 (h1, b8). Langdon describes it as a three hole cross, having projections at the neck. The stone is quaint and irregularly executed and the surface of the stone is rounded. The round head has three holes pierced right through and a further sinking at the base of the head. There is a central boss on each face (b4). The cross is 1.73m high, width of head 0.495m, width of shaft 0.28m and 0.23m thick (b10). The checklist for Egloshayle records the location of the cross at SX 0125 7367 (b9) which is slightly inaccurate. The monument is included in the Schedule.

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

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

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 Tithes 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).

HER Number: 177510

Name: TRELIGHTS - Post Medieval signpost

Summary

An C18 fingerpost survives on the north side of an unclassified road at Long Cross and it stands near the base pillar of a cross (PRN 26276). PADSTOW, PORT ISAAC, ROSCARROCK, PORTQUIN.

Grid Reference: SW 9899 7972

Parish: St Endellion, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 24282: THE LONG CROSS, AN EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE AND MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS, AND A POST-MEDIEVAL GUIDE POST 400M NORTH OF TRELIGHTS

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[SIGNPOST](#) (18th Century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)

Full description

An C18 fingerpost survives on the north side of an unclassified road at Long Cross and it stands near the base pillar of a cross (PRN 26276). The pillar fingerpost measures 1.57m (62") high by 20cm (8") by 23cm (9") the capstone measures 18cm (7") thick and the side lengths of the capstone 41cm (16") by 56cm (22") inscribed "Port Isaac" by 41cm (16") by 46cm (18"). One corner has been damaged. The pillar is rectangular in cross section. The capstone is inscribed:

PADSTOW PORT ISAAC ROSCAR PORT

ROCK QUIN

The lettering is deeply incised in serif capitals. In 1697, following parliamentary Acts (8 & 9 Will C/16), Justices in Highway Sessions were authorised to require Surveyors of Highways to set up "direction stones or posts at cross highways." This fingerpost is a response to this instruction. The Milestone Society has applied to have the milestone listed. A photograph of the milestone is available R:\Images\HES Images\Milestones copyright Ian Thompson Milestone Society. One of a distinctive group of C18 milestones which employ this design found in the North of Cornwall and around the periphery of Bodmin Moor.

HER Number: 26276

Name: THE LONG CROSS - Early Medieval ogham stone, Early Medieval inscribed stone

Summary

An inscribed stone 1.5m high, known as 'Long Cross', with Roman, Hiberno-Saxon and ogham inscriptions, a chi-rho monogram and an equal-limbed cross at the top.

Grid Reference: SW 9899 7972

Parish: St Endellion, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 24282: THE LONG CROSS, AN EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE AND MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS, AND A POST-MEDIEVAL GUIDE POST 400M NORTH OF TRELIGHTS

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[INSCRIBED STONE](#) (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

[OGHAM STONE](#) (Early Medieval - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

Full description

An inscribed stone is marked on current OS maps. It is known as 'Long Cross' and stands in situ in its original base at a junction on the road from St Endellion to Port Quin. It has an inscription of Roman capitals combined with Hiberno-Saxon script on the front with the chi-rho monogram above it on the back. At the top is a plain equal-limbed cross carved in relief. Hencken suggests that the lettering is of 6th to 7th century date. Macalister records the inscription as "BROCAGNI HIC IACIT NADOTTI FILIUS" translated by Hencken as "(the body of) Brocagnos lies here, the son of Nadottus". Macalister also noted possible ogham script on the front right-hand corner. In the C19th, the top of the stone was moved to Doyden Point and Langdon saw it at this location (26276.1). In 1932 it was returned to

Long Cross crossroads and replaced on its original base stone by the Bodmin Old Cornwall Society (b7, b8). The stone now stands 1.5m high and the inscription can easily be seen beneath a covering of lichen (h1).

HER Number: 17894
Name: TREGAIRE ROUNDS - Iron Age hillfort, Romano British hillfort

Summary

Tregaire Rounds comprises two sub-circular univallate and concentric enclosures totalling 2.7 hectares with a curvilinear outwork encompassing a further 1.3 hectares on the east.

Grid Reference: SX 0333 8003

Parish: St Kew, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO186: Tregaire Rounds (camp)

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HILLFORT](#) (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

[HILLFORT](#) (Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Full description

Tregaire Rounds camp is marked on current OS maps (b9). Its name was once recorded as 'Damelioc Castle' (b2) but this is a false name (b10). The site is mentioned in 1890 (b3) and described by Peter (b4). Parts of the earthwork were excavated in 1902 by S Baring-Gould. Excavation suggested that human occupation was restricted to the area between the two main ramparts and finds consisted mainly of slingstones, perforated stones, spindle whorls and pre-Roman pottery (b5). Fox describes Tregaire as a south-west British hillfort type with concentric enclosures (b7). Thomas says the 'terminals of the innermost bank are raised up, presumably providing vantage points for those overseeing the herding of cattle in the centre of the fort. This seems to have been the purpose for which these hillslope forts were designed . . . probable date C2 to C1 BC.' (B8). Tregaire Rounds was surveyed by the OS in 1976. It comprises two sub-circular univallate and concentric enclosures totalling 2.7 hectares, and on the eastern side, a 1.4m high scarp forming a curvilinear outwork encompassing a further 1.3 hectares. The inner enclosure, of 90m internal diameter has a bank which averages 2.0m high and a pitch up to 1.7m deep, with an overall width of 12.0m. The outer enclosure of 170m internal diameter is much stronger; its rampart averages 3.0m high, the ditch 1.7m deep and the overall width exceeds 20m. In the south-east a sunken way across the interspace of the outwork leads to simple entrances through the main and inner ramparts though in each case a low scarp extends across the gap. The relationship of this sunken way to the outwork is uncertain and complicated by the construction of a field bank. In the north the outer ditch incorporates one shallow causeway which may be the result of 'gangwork'; other interruptions appear to have occurred through agricultural activity and the 1902 excavations.



TREGAIRE ROUNDS © Cornwall Council



TREGAIRE ROUNDS © Cornwall Council



TREGAIRE ROUNDS © Cornwall Council



TREGAIRE ROUNDS © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 17832
Name: NEWBERRY ROUND - Iron Age round, Romano British round

Summary

A multivallate enclosure, 168m by 148m externally, with the outermost rampart being marked by the line of the modern hedge.

Grid Reference: SX 0811 8297

Parish: St Teath, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
 Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO792: Round 500yds (460m) E of Delinuth
 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

Newberry Round is plotted on current OS maps. It is first recorded in 1876 by Maclean, whose plan shows it as an almost circular enclosure with two buildings in the west side of the earthwork, which is called variously, the Rounds, Newberry or Newberry Round. Mercer describes the site as a fine circular round, 162m in diameter. An ancient cattle drove road crosses the site. A pylon is sited on the western section of the bank and a 1-inch pipeline has been put through the south-east sector. The site is visible on aerial photographs (p1-p4), which show that it was a multivallate enclosure, the outermost rampart being marked by the line of the modern hedge. An inner rampart is visible as a low bank and a second inner enclosure is visible on air photographs taken in 1946 and 1995 (p1-p2). A ditch separates the outer rampart from the first inner enclosure and a short section of ditch is visible outside the outer enclosure in the north-west quadrant. The outer dimensions of the round are 168m by 148m and the inner enclosure appears to be 78m across.



NEWBERRY ROUND © Cornwall Council



CASTLEGOFF © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



NEWBERRY ROUND: NEWBERRY ROUND AND CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



NEWBERRY ROUND © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF: CASTLE GOFF AND NEWBERRY ROUND © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 17745
Name: CAMELFORD - Medieval cross
Summary
 A restored wheel headed cross standing at a cross roads between Trevia and Camelford.
Grid Reference: SX 1012 8346
Parish: Camelford, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 24276: THE TREVIA CROSS, AT SPORTSMANS

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CROSS](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

A head of a wheel headed cross was found in 1894, approx 275m west of Camelford workhouse, where it was removed from a hedge. It was removed to Trevia (17745.1) (b1, b3, b4). A field visit by the OS revealed that the cross has now been restored and is set up on a 1.0m high modern shaft at the cross roads between Trevia and Camelford (h1). The monument displays an equal limbed cross in relief within a narrow bead on both faces. The cross head measures 0.61m, overall height on modern shaft 1.27m, width of head 0.53m, width of shaft 0.33m, thickness of cross 0.18m (b5). The monument is included in the Schedule which was revised in February 1994.

HER Number: 3374

Name: TRETHIN - Bronze Age cairn, Bronze Age standing stone

Summary

A standing long stone, 3.0m high, set on a prominent west-south-west facing hillslope.

Grid Reference: SX 1133 8196

Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO495: Long stone SW of Moorgate

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CAIRN](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

[STANDING STONE](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A standing stone or menhir is set on a prominent west-south-west facing hillslope, 100m due east of Trethin. It is first directly referred to in 1337 when the adjacent settlement, called Langaston after the stone, is recorded (b1). It is marked on the 1907 OS map (b2) and was included in the Schedule in 1955 (h1). When scheduled, the remains of a cairn around the foot of the stone were noted (b3). However, this cairn was not noted when the OS surveyed the site in 1976 (h2). They found that "the Longstone" (a name in local usage) is 1.0m by 0.6m at the base with a height of 3.0m. It has an angled eastern edge commencing 2.0m above ground and tapering to a rounded point (h2). In 2009, C Straffon noted, in a patch of rough ground to the north, two standing stones and one fallen, that appeared to run in a rough line towards the menhir. The rough ground seems to be the result of the clearance of the surrounding field between 1880 and 1907, and the removal of a field boundary sometime later. The upright stones may be the remains of a stone setting associated with the menhir (cf BM Survey, Vol 1, p31 types b & c) or alternatively, the chance arrangement of a pile of cleared stones. (C Straffon, pers comm)

HER Number: 3388

Name: TRETHIN - Bronze Age cairn cemetery

Summary

A group of three or possibly four cairns.

Grid Reference: SX 1189 8197

Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CAIRN CEMETERY](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

In improved pasture, in a high, level upland location, is a group of three or possibly four cairns. The cairns were first recorded when Scheduled in 1956 (h1). One was recorded independently by Trudgian (3388.4). Three were located and surveyed by the OS in 1976 (h2) and as a result they are marked on the 1982 OS map (b1). These three were surveyed from the air and on the ground by the RCHME in the 1980s (h3, h4, b2, b3). The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.

HER Number: 3368

Name: WATERGATE - Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

Prehistoric hut circle settlement and field system, located on a fairly steep sheltered SSE facing hillslope.

Grid Reference: SX 1179 8134

Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO496: Ancient village, Watergate

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

Hut circles are recorded here on the OS map of 1907, and in 1953, Dudley noted the area to be "very thick with ruined huts, also fields and banks which are good in places" (b1). Scheduled in 1956 (h1). Individual huts and most of the associated field system surveyed by the OS in 1975 (h2). Surveyed again, from the air and on the ground, by RCHME in the 1980s (h3, h4, b2, b3). The settlement

consists of 14 to 16 hut circles (3368.01 - 3368.16), Located on a fairly steep sheltered SSE facing hillslope, covered in gorse and moorland vegetation. They are in fair condition. Most of the huts, which are levelled into the hillslope, have been partially stripped of stone (probably for the stone faced high bank on the east) and one now traceable as circular turf covered stony banks with a few inner facing slabs. The entrances are mostly not clear, but where they survive, are generally on the south east (h4). Hut diameters vary from 4.6m to 7.9m, but most are 6.5m. Eleven of the huts are concentrated in an area of 0.5 hectares on the north east edge of the associated field system: three of the remainder lie to the west, more evenly spread through the fields. A further possible hut lies 50m to the north (APJ from b3). The associated 2.0 hectare rectilinear field system is described in 3368.18. The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.

STANNON STONE CIRCLE



Stannon stone circle is located at the edge of the rolling expanse of Stannon Moor, just above a river valley which marks the upper limit of modern cultivation. The site is currently somewhat overshadowed by the china clay works, and its landscape situation is obscured, but until the 20th century the area around the circle would have been dominated by the western summit of Rough Tor to the east, with its tor enclosure. The Stannon – Roughtor area contains one of the most remarkable concentration of upstanding monuments dating to the early prehistoric period. Two other stone circles lie close by: Louden is just 850m to the south-east while Fernacre is 2km away, due east of Stannon and south of the Roughtor summit. Stannon appears to have much in common with these two circles; they are all very large, by Cornish standards, and all are made up of a large number of small upright stones. Stannon has between 64 and 68 stones laid out in an irregular ring. Originally there may have been as many as 82 stones. Fernacre also has a large number of stones in its make-up, Louden fewer, yet the three circles are the largest in Cornwall and could have been amongst the first to be built. All are irregular in shape and may have been laid out by eye rather than using a central peg and rope to survey an accurate circle as was probable with the more regular circles.

Numerous cairns are sited on Stannon Down, mostly in clusters, and there are four small upright stones to the north-west of the circle that appear to be part of an alignment through Stannon towards the Louden circle. A number of straight alignments have been identified between circles and other monuments in this area; a line from Stannon circle via Fernacre circle passes close to the large cairn on the northern summit of Brown Willy for example. A line from Roughtor's northern summit through Fernacre circle passes through the cairn cemeteries and natural tor on the summit of Garrow Hill. With map and ruler you will be able to discover several other similar alignments. There is also a convincing astronomical alignment from Stannon to Rough Tor around May Day and Lammas time when the sun rises through the gap between the two summits of the tor. At the equinoxes the sun also rises over the tip of Brown Willy. There is little good dating evidence for the construction of stone circles in Cornwall and they are, by analogy with other areas, assumed to date to the early Bronze Age. The relationship between the stone circles and the cairns, field systems and round houses is problematical, but it seems that they are unlikely to be closely contemporary. Nevertheless, broad patterns of site distributions can be proposed and it is possible to define ritual and ceremonial landscapes beyond the settlements and fields. The monument stands at the edge of open moorland to the south of the Stannon china clay works and can be accessed by the road that leads to the clay works from Harpur's Downs to the west. From Stannon it is possible to walk to all of the other monuments mentioned above.

HER Number: 3047
Name: LOUDEN - Bronze Age cairn cemetery
Summary
 Skeleton record.
Grid Reference: SX 133 795
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CAIRN CEMETERY](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

The monument was included in the Schedule on 18/10/1973 and the scheduling was revised on 9/5/2001.



LOUDEN / STANNON DOWN © Cornwall Council



LOUDEN / STANNON DOWN © Cornwall Council



LOUDEN © Cornwall Council



LOUDEN HILL © Cornwall Council



LOUDEN HILL RIDGE LOUDEN HILL © Cornwall Council



LOUDEN HILL LOUDEN HILL © Cornwall Council



ROUGHTOR MOORS LOUDEN HILL © Cornwall Council



LOUDEN LOUDEN HILL © Cornwall Council



LOUDEN LOUDEN HILL © Cornwall Council



STEPING HILL © Cornwall Council



ROUGHTOR MOORS © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 1972
Name: DINNEVER HILL - Bronze Age cairn cemetery
Summary
 A group of six cairns and a cist.
Grid Reference: SX 1260 7963
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)
Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types
[CAIRN CEMETERY](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A group of six cairns and a cist (1972.1 - 1972.8), situated on level or moderately sloping open moorland pasture. Two of the cairns are recorded on the 1888 OS map (one as a hut circle) (b1), one is marked on the 1962 OS map (h2, b3). Four of the cairns are Scheduled, one as a hut circle, but in the case of 1972.4, the site scheduled (1972.3) is west of the actual cairn. Four cairns were surveyed from the air by the RCHM during the 1980s (h3) and in 1985 their fieldworker (h5, b6) surveyed three cairns on the ground. The remaining cairns and the cist were surveyed at 1:1000 and 1:100 scale by CAU fieldworkers (h4, b7). The cairns range from 3.0m to 22m in diameter and 0.05m to 0.5m in height. One of them (1927.4) is a rimmed platform cairn; the remainder are simple mounds, only two of which are kerbed (1972.5, 1972.8). Another cairn (1972.5) also houses the remains of a cist. Most of the cairns have been dug into, but on the whole they are in stable to good condition. The cist appears undisturbed (h4).

HER Number: 1991
Name: ROWDEN - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of thirteen hut circles and associated field system covering 20 hectares, situated on a north west slope of enclosed pasture and unenclosed moorland.

Grid Reference: SX 1165 7942
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO883: Hut circle village and field system SE of Harpurs Downs
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types
[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A hut circle settlement and associated field system covering 20 hectares (1991.01 - 1991.16), situated on a north west slope of enclosed pasture and unenclosed moorland. The site consists of thirteen hut circles, four enclosures and surrounding fields. With the exception of huts 1991.14 and 1991.15, the huts and enclosure (1991.16), and the north east third of the field system, the remains are

Scheduled (h1). Most of them were recorded by the OS in 1973 (h2), and during the 1980s they were surveyed from the air and on the ground by the RCHM (h3, h4, b1). According to the RCHM (h4), the pattern of the field system has been complicated by recent demolition and earlier intrusions, particularly the fields associated with a long house settlement, which have utilised some of the prehistoric boundaries and ridge and furrow has evidently increased the size of pre-existing lynchets. However it is possible to suggest that the land was individually divided into three blocks, (others may have existed but are not identifiable) each 250m to 350m long (aligned with the slope) and 150m wide, separated from each other by a continuous north west - south east bank. These are now often damaged or concealed by rebuilding, but where evident consist of turf covered rubble, 1.2m wide and 0.2m to 0.4m high. Each block of land has been further subdivided into roughly parallel strips 30m wide, formed by banks similar to the main ones, except in the few instances where there are alignments of orthostats up to 1.0m high. Some lateral subdivisions also exist. These mainly take the form of lynchets, some barely perceptible and others 2.0m wide and 1.3m high, with embedded rubble and orthostats occasionally protruding through the turf. Other lateral boundaries now consist of earth banks and walls made of vertical revetments, 0.7m to 1.5m high. Each main block of land has a roughly D-shaped enclosure attached to its north east boundary and positioned near the crest of the increasing slope (1991.02 - 1991.04, 1991.07 - 1991.09, 1991.11, 1991.12). Four hut circles (1991.13 - 1991.26), an enclosure (1991.16), and further field system remains survive to the north east and south west of the three identifiable blocks of land. The settlement and field system remains are in fairly good condition, but possibly under some threat of demolition to obtain more workable fields (h4).

HER Number: 1981
Name: ST BREWARD - Bronze Age cairn cemetery

Summary

A group of three cairns arranged in a triangular grouping.

Grid Reference: SX 1321 7902

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CAIRN CEMETERY](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

Three prehistoric funerary cairns survive as turf-covered rubble mounds variously incorporating exposed slabs of kerbing or cists. They are arranged in a triangular grouping; all show limited disturbance from unrecorded antiquarian excavation. The monument was included in the Schedule on 9/5/2001.

HER Number: 1970
Name: TRESWALLOCK DOWNS - Bronze Age cairn cemetery

Summary

A group of seven cairns situated on a broad ridge of open moorland.

Grid Reference: SX 1171 7816

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CAIRN CEMETERY](#) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 801 BC)

Full description

A group of seven cairns (1970.1 - 1970.7) situated on a broad ridge of open moorland. Four of the cairns (1970.1, 1970.3 - 1970.5) are marked on the 1882 OS map (b1) (two as hut circles) and are Scheduled monuments (h1). In 1973 the OS fieldworker (h2, b3) re-identified the hut circles as cairns and discovered an additional, fifth cairn (1970.2). In the 1980s the five recorded cairns were surveyed by the RCHM (h3, h4, b5), together with two newly discovered cairns (1970.6, 1970.7). The latter cairns may be simply the result of stone clearance (1992). The cairns are in a linear arrangement along the ridge and range in overall diameter from 3.8m to 19.5m. Their mounds are 0.2m to 0.6m high, with that of 1970.5 being exceptionally up to 1.2m high because it is constructed around a natural granite outcrop. With the exception of 1970.3, all cairns show evidence of kerbing, and in the case of 1970.3 there are traces of three concentric kerbs, the outer one of which is formed of coursed walling rather than the usual slab construction. The middle kerb of this cairn and the kerb of 1970.5 lean inwards by 10 - 25 degrees; cairn 1970.7 contains the possible remains of a cist or small chamber. The cairns are on the whole in fairly good condition, but have been dug into and rifled for stone in the past (h4).



TRESWALLOCK DOWNS © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 3465
Name: HIGHER LANK - Medieval cross

Summary

A stone cross formerly built into the gable wall of the farmhouse, now standing to the south of the building.

Grid Reference: SX 0892 7560

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO932: Stone cross in the garden at Higher Lank

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[CROSS](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

A stone cross is marked and named on the 1907 OS map (b1) at SX 0897 7565, on the north-east side of Higher Lank Farm. Its early history is not known except that it was built into the gable wall of the farmhouse c1815 before being moved (b2-b5). The site was visited by the OS fieldworker in 1972 (h1) and it was recorded that the cross had been moved from its previous position at the rear of the house (b1) to its present position, to the south of the building (b5). The elliptical head displays a narrow equal limbed cross in relief with expanded ends, enclosed by a fine bead. The reverse face is similar. Only a small portion of the shaft remains. It measures 0.52m in height, width of shaft 0.33m, width of head 0.44m, thickness 0.127m (b6). The monument is included in the Schedule.

HER Number: 3111
Name: TRESWALLOCK - Prehistoric hut circle

Summary

A hut circle in the corner of a pasture field, north of the road.

Grid Reference: SX 1013 7807

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument 15547: PREHISTORIC HUT CIRCLE AND FIELD SYSTEM 440M SOUTH WEST OF TRESWALLOCK COTTAGE

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HUT CIRCLE?](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A hut circle in the corner of a pasture field, north of the road. Two sides are defined by hedges. It is large, with low but complete banks, with perhaps a few facing stones. A site visit is needed for conformation of the character of the site. The site is at SX 1014 7806, just over the stile. It is unlike the moorland hut circles, having little stone showing but two concentric grassy circular mounds, not complete circles. The diameter of the outer circle is about 10m. Not certainly a hut circle (b1). A circular enclosure is visible on the air photos (p1). The monument was included in the Schedule on 10/10/2000.

HER Number: 17839
Name: CASTLE GOFF - Iron Age round, Romano British round

Summary

A subcircular earthwork formed of a single bank and ditch, approx 60m diameter with an outwork, 106m long and 36m wide to the west.

Grid Reference: SX 0831 8261

Parish: Camelford, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO793: Castle Goff SE of Delinuth

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

Castle Goff is marked on current OS maps (b6). It comprises a subcircular earthwork formed of a single bank and ditch, approx 60m diameter with an outwork, 106m long and 36m wide to the west (h2, b1). Fox describes the site as two annexed enclosures on a plateau site (b5). Castle Goff is on level ground at the southern end of a ridge which offers no natural defence but affords good visibility. The perimeter bank measures 1.8m high internally from the bottom of an outer ditch 8.0m wide and 0.8m deep. There is a simple causewayed entrance on the west side. The annex comprises a bank and outer ditch now partly incorporated within a modern field boundary; its original entrance on the west side is now blocked. The annexe is evidently of subsequent construction since its terminals do not encroach upon the ditch of the inner work. The north terminal is above average strength for a length of 12m with a maximum height of 2.0m externally and 1.7m internally. West of the bank has been lowered and spread and the corresponding outer ditch is weak. Both enclosures have slightly undulating interiors (h2). Castle Goff is visible on a number of aerial photographs (p2-p5), it was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.



CASTLEGOFF © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



NEWBERRY ROUND: NEWBERRY ROUND AND CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF © Cornwall Council



CASTLE GOFF: CASTLE GOFF AND NEWBERRY ROUND © Cornwall Council

LANTEGLOW CHURCH

Lanteglos church stands in a small valley south west of Camelford. Today there is no sizeable settlement surrounding the church and its relative isolation may indicate an earlier mediæval monastery site superseded by the Domesday Manor of Helstone whose former deer park lies to the south of the church. This possibility is also supported by the earliest recording of the name as "Lantegles" in 1272. The name is Cornish and contains the elements nans "valley" and eglos "church". The church also sits within 130 acres of glebe land which historically would have provided the church with income from the rent and tenure of its land. There is a holy well nearby along the Camelford road to the north east. An Anglo-Saxon font was discovered in the nearby rectory garden and subsequently moved to St Conan's church at Washaway. The font is potentially one of the oldest in England and may further signify an early ecclesiastical settlement at Lanteglos.

The church is dedicated to St Julitta and it is the mother church of Advent and Camelford. The present day Church is a listed building and was preceded by a Norman cruciform church, parts of which still survive. The north walls of the nave and chancel are Norman but are restored with the addition of a window and doorway. The lower sections of the north transept arch are also Norman but the arch itself has been restored. The church was rebuilt in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The nave and aisle are large with six bays and the aisle itself is built entirely of granite. The font is C15 and there is a niche in the south doorway with a stoup for carrying holy water. Some of the windows contain unusual tracery design, and fragments of C15 glass are to be found in the windows of the south aisle.

Within the churchyard lie several mediæval crosses of particular interest. Only one was found on site in the nearby Rectory garden. It is an unusual equal limbed cross with five small bosses, one in the centre and four lying within the triangular recesses between the arms of the cross. At some point it was erected on top of an inscribed stone which was discovered in 1870 propping up the roof of a barn in nearby Castle Goff which gets its name from the Iron Age Round which lies to the north west of the settlement, the name being Cornish and meaning "castle" or "village" and "smith". The inscription on the stone is in Roman capitals and in English and reads "Alseth and Generth wrought this family pillar for Aelwyne's soul and for themselves". The date of the stone is uncertain, probably somewhere between the 9th and 11th centuries and the script is thought to contain some early dialect forms in the Cornish vernacular. A tenon cut on the lower end of the stone's shaft suggests it may possibly have been an inscribed cross shaft originally but it's secondary addition was also subsequently removed and the two monuments then stood separately within the churchyard near the south aisle of the church. In 1997 restoration work was carried out on the cross head and it was placed in a suitable granite base. Both the cross and the inscribed stone are now Scheduled Monuments and come under the protection of English Heritage.

The other crosses of interest came from elsewhere in the parish. The largest of the crosses was found on a cross roads at Valley Truckle and is a rudely executed wheel headed design with cross faces front and back and large neck projections. It would originally have stood over two metres high but it was found on the site of a former blacksmith's shop where it had been modified for the purpose of binding iron tires for cart wheels. It is in a good state of preservation and is also a Scheduled Monument. It lies almost opposite the inscribed stone on the south side of the churchyard path.

The other crosses within the churchyard are all wayside crosses, originally marking the junction of roads within the area. According to The Cornish Church Guide by Charles Henderson, the church is sited on several important trackways and the crosses' original position would seem to support this. One, a wheel headed design with a cross relief, which was found at Tregoodwell, lay near an old Camelford boundary stone near the junction of two lanes, one of which is known as Higher Cross Lane. It may have marked an ancient track leading to Tyland Corner on Davidstow Moor. This cross head now lies within the interior of Lanteglos Church beside the font.

The church can be accessed from the main road running through Lanteglos. It is not known whether access to the interior to the church is available at all times but access to the churchyard itself is unlimited.

HER Number:**3378****Name:**

NEW HALL - Prehistoric hut circle settlement, Prehistoric field system

Summary

A settlement of at least four hut circles with an associated field system.

Grid Reference: SX 1092 8063
 Parish: Advent, North Cornwall, Cornwall
 Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO882: Hut circles near New Hall
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types
[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

Lying on the eastern slopes just below the crest of a ridge running north-east to south-west are four hut circles (possibly six) forming a loosely grouped cluster. They are set within a field system that comprises narrow terraces, with two distinct circular enclosures, that follow the contours. The huts range from 6.0m to 10m in diameter. The site has been surveyed in the air and in the field by the RCHME. The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.



NEW HALL © Cornwall Council



NEW HALL © Cornwall Council



NEW HALL © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 1921
Name: HARPURS DOWNS - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of three hut circles and a fragmentary associated field system on the north side of Harpur's Downs.

Grid Reference: SX 1142 7996
 Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
 Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO890: Hut circles 330yds (300m) SW of Henneward
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types
[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A settlement of three hut circles and a fragmentary associated field system, covering 1.0 hectare lying in level enclosed pasture on the north side of Harpur's Downs. The settlement and field system was surveyed from the air and on the ground by the RCHME (h3, h4, b1). One of the hut circles (1921.01) was marked on 1908 OS maps, but has subsequently been recorded as destroyed, in 1973 by the OS (h1) and in 1984 by RCHME (h4). The remaining two huts (1921.02, 1921.03) are Scheduled (h2), but the surrounding field system (1921.04) is not Scheduled. The settlement and field system are shown as prehistoric on the CAU 1:10,000 overlay (b4). The extant hut circles are 130m apart and were until recently located in separate fields but the intermediate bank has now been demolished (h4). Hut diameters range from 5.8m to 9.0m and their walls survive as turf covered visible banks 0.5m to 1.5m wide and 0.1m to 0.4m high. The original entrance of one of the huts is on its south east side but could not be discerned in the case of the other hut. The field system does not form any definite pattern and is made up of stony banks 1.5m wide and 0.1m to 0.3m high. It may be associated with other field boundaries in the south (1922). The Bodmin Moor Survey plans for this site were digitised as part of the Cornwall NMP.

KEY HER ENTRIES

HER Number: 1994

Name: ALEX TOR - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of seven hut circles and an associated field system covering 7.0 hectares, situated on a slight west slope of partly open moorland, but mostly enclosed pasture.

Grid Reference: SX 1154 7862

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A settlement of seven hut circles (1994.01-1994.7) and an associated field system covering 7.0 hectares, situated on a slight west slope of partly open moorland, but mostly enclosed pasture. This site was first recorded in 1973 by the OS (h1), who discovered two of the hut circles and that four of the fields are named "Blacklands" on the Tithe Award (b1), though the significance of this name is unclear (JR). During the 1980s the site was surveyed from the air and on the ground by the RCHM (h2, h3, b2) and five more possible hut circles and more extensive field system remains were recorded. The hut circles have internal diameters ranging from 4.0m to 6.5m (though in a couple of cases not enough survives to estimate their size), and single and double faced rubble walling, 1.2m to 1.7m wide and 0.3m to 0.5m high (though in several cases only a few inner facing slabs remain, and in one instance the hut wall is obscured by cleared stone). According to the RCHM (h3), the enclosed pasture area has been utilised and adapted in possibly, medieval and later times, and with some attempts at clearance, the prehistoric field pattern is confused. Some fields seem to have been curvilinear, and 0.2 hectares to 0.8 hectares in extent. Subdivisions create rectilinear plots averaging 60m by 30m. Prehistoric survivals take the form of inner line slabs and blocks approximately 0.4m high, banks of turf covered rubble of similar height, and lynchets 1.5m to 3.0m wide and 0.2m to 1.0m high. Most boundaries, 0.6m to 1.5m high, appear to have been built of earth, rubble and coursed walling, to create obstructive banks. The configurations of these fields indicates a prehistoric origin, utilised by the medieval and later steading (3010). Two small enclosures, 25m across, at SX 1147 7857 and SX 1151 7856 are similarly adapted. Various scraps of banks and isolated upright stones can be found in some of the fields, none of which can be placed into the general context and appear to be relic of clearance. On the moorland the fragmentary curvilinear field, centred at SX 1162 7845, seems to part of the system. It is crossed by a later linear reeve (3035.2) but shows no evidence of original subdivision. The settlement and field system remains are in fair condition. They are obviously liable to clearance, but that which has taken place is certainly not recent (h3).



ALEX TOR © Cornwall Council



ALEX TOR © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 1929

Name: LADY DOWN - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of eleven hut circles with an associated field system and boundary banks, situated on a hilltop and high ridge of open close cropped moorland.

Grid Reference: SX 1040 7632

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A settlement of eleven hut circles (1929.4-1929.17) with an associated field system (1929.3) and boundary banks (1929.2) are situated on a hilltop and high ridge of open close cropped moorland. The settlement and field system cover an area of approximately 9 hectares; the largest of the two boundary banks extends to the north east for 865m. The site was first recorded by Dudley (b1), who noted the existence of huts and a field system. In 1973 the OS (h1) identified and surveyed six hut circles and a couple of field banks. The site was resurveyed, from the air and on the ground, in the 1980s by the RCHM (h2, h3, b2). The latter found that one of the huts located by the OS at SX 1042 7637 (1929.12) is in fact sited at SX 1043 7634 (1929.13), and that another alleged hut circle (1929.17) is more probably a clearance cairn or denuded sepulchral cairn. The RCHM survey identified a total of eleven hut circles, scattered throughout the field system in a random pattern. Their internal diameters range from 4.4m to 10.2m and their walls survive as stony turf-covered banks 1.1m to 2.2m wide and 0.2m to 0.5m high, though in a few instances they are only detectable as a spread of small

stones. Inner facing slabs are present in only a couple of huts, suggesting that the settlement has been heavily robbed of stone. In most cases the position of the hut entrance cannot be identified. The field system consists of irregular and rectangular shaped fields radiating from a central plot and bounded on the north by linear boundary banks. The latter and the banks within the field system are of similar proportions and construction, but their chronological relationship is uncertain. A number of clearance cairns also survive within the field system. Four of the field banks run up to a large sepulchral cairn (1997).



LADY DOWN © Cornwall Council



LADY DOWN © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 1937
Name: CARWETHER - Iron Age settlement, Romano British settlement, Medieval settlement

Summary

A settlement of three longhouses, possibly twelve ancillary buildings and some small paddocks or garden plots, covering an area of approximately 1 hectare.

Grid Reference: SX 1019 7968

Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[SETTLEMENT?](#) (Early Iron Age to Romano British - 800 BC to 409 AD)

[SETTLEMENT](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

A settlement of three longhouses, possibly twelve ancillary buildings and some small paddocks or garden plots, covering an area of approximately 1 hectare. It lies on a slight north east valley slope, within an area of enclosed pasture. The settlement is surrounded by a strip field system (3071). The place-name, Carwether, contains the Cornish element ker, suggesting that this is the site of an Iron Age/Romano British round (b2, b3). The medieval longhouse settlement is first recorded in 1963 (b4), surveyed from OS air photographs in 1973 (h1, b5) and surveyed on the ground by the RCHM at 1:2500 scale in 1984 (h2, h3, b6) and 1:1000 in 1986 (h4, b7). One of the longhouses (1937.04) was planned at 1:100 in 1987 (h5, b10). The nucleated buildings are randomly arranged along the valley side. With the exception of 1937.14 and 1937.16, they are all aligned north east - south west, at right angles to the slope. Buildings range in size from 5.0m by 4.5m to 24.5m to 5.5m, and all have drystone walling, 0.3m to 1.0m high and 1.0m to 2.0m thick. These are often difficult to define due to tumble which is now turf covered. Some small paddocks or garden plots can be associated with particular buildings; others within the area are isolated. An early track (still in use in 1908 (b11), but now a green road right of way) borders the south west side of the settlement. There are no obvious internal roads, but a banked trackway leads from the north extremity to a copious spring at the crest of the Devil's Jump valley. The spring has been diverted to a modern cistern a short distance to the south east. The settlement is in generally good condition, though much of it is concealed by turf (h3). It is not being damaged, and the owner and farmer has no intention of undertaking any clearance (h3).



CARWETHER © Cornwall Council



CARWETHER © Cornwall Council



CARWETHER © Cornwall Council



CARWETHER © Cornwall Council



CARWETHER © Cornwall Council



CARWETHER © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 1995
Name: HANTERGANTICK QUARRY - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of eight hut circles associated with a field system, situated on the upper part of a north west facing hillslope of enclosed moorland.

Grid Reference: SX 1044 7544
Parish: Blisland, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded
Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded
Monument Types

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)
[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A settlement of eight hut circles associated with a field system covering 6.0 hectares, situated on the upper part of a north west facing hillslope of enclosed moorland. This site was first recorded by the OS in 1973, when seven of the houses and most of the field system were surveyed (h1). During the 1980s the remains were surveyed from the air and on the ground by the RCHM(E) (h2, h3, b1). The latter identified an additional hut circle (1995.07) but did not find one of the previously recorded huts (1995.08) which had presumably been destroyed by field clearance. According to the RCHM, the hut circles are all of similar construction, with a ring of boulders and slabs acting as an inner retaining ring for a fairly crude stone boulder bank, between 1.0m and 2.0m wide and 0.3m to 0.7m high. Their internal diameters range from 5.0m up to 6.4m and entrances, where evident, are located on the south side. Some houses are levelled into the hillslope and two (1995.01 and 1995.05) have a small annexe attached to their south-east side. The field boundaries are, in the main, fairly amorphous turf covered stone and boulder banks or stony lynchets, up to 2.0m wide and 0.7m high. The small irregular plots contain disturbed ground caused by stone clearance and boulder outcrops. Ridge and furrow can be traced in some of the plots (3069). The field system probably once extended further east into an area that has subsequently been cleared and cultivated. With the exception of the hut circle which has been destroyed since 1973, the remains are in good condition (h3). An archaeological assessment was carried out by the HES in 2005 (b2).



BESTS PENQUITE © Cornwall Council

BESTS PENQUITE © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 3034
Name: CARGELLY - Prehistoric field system, Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of nine or ten hut circles associated with a field system, situated on the slight north west slope of a spur, partly in enclosed pasture and partly on open moorland.

Grid Reference: SX 1118 7886
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A settlement of nine or ten hut circles associated with a field system covering approximately 6.0 hectares, situated on the slight north west slope of a spur, partly in enclosed pasture and partly on open moorland. The site was surveyed from the air and on the ground by the RCHM (h1, h2, b1). According to the latter, the huts are both free standing and integrated into field boundaries, and most are severely damaged. Their internal diameters range from 5.0m to 8.5m. Walling does not usually survive intact, but in the few places where it has it appears to be double faced and 1.5m wide (h2). The field system is very fragmentary and is curvilinear and rectilinear in pattern. The boundaries are formed of turf covered rubble banks, 0.2m to 1.0m high. It is possible that larger stones have been removed from these for the local intake walls, but there are no obvious signs of this in the banks. At SX 1107 7890, there is an oval enclosure, 50m by 27m. Its position on a west slope has resulted in a strongly lynched perimeter of turf covered rubble, the base for a modern drystone wall (h2). Immediately to the east of the field system there are a number of small cairns which are probably the result of clearance (3031).

HER Number: 3483
Name: CARWETHER - Prehistoric hut circle settlement

Summary

A settlement of eight recorded hut circles and an associated enclosure lies on a moderate west facing slope in enclosed grassland.

Grid Reference: SX 0966 7880
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT](#) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description

A settlement of eight recorded hut circles and an associated enclosure lies on a moderate west slope in enclosed grassland. It is surrounded by a prehistoric field system (3071, 3482). Though eight huts have been recorded, three of these do not now exist (3483.06-3483.08) and one may in fact be a clearance cairn rather than the remains of a hut (3483.09). All the extant features were surveyed by the RCHM in 1984 (h1, h2, b2). This survey revealed that a feature previously misidentified as a possible medieval longhouse (3483.05) is in fact the remains of two huts and an adjoining enclosure (3483.03, 3483.04). The settlement is dispersed in pattern, with huts randomly scattered over an area of 20ha. The huts are simple in character, with internal diameters ranging from 6.0m to 11m and walls surviving as turf-covered stony banks. The position of the hut entrances are unclear, and the remains are in general extensively mutilated and obscured by a dense cover of brambles (h3). The settlement has been plotted as part of the NMP, using aerial photos (p1) and the 1:2500 AP plot made by the RCHM.

HER Number: 3482
Name: HAMATETHY - Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system

Summary

A multi-period field system of over 20ha, spread along the moderately sloping w-facing valley side of the river Camel

Grid Reference: SX 095 786
Parish: St Breward, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

[FIELD SYSTEM](#) (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Full description

A multi-period field system of over 20ha, spread along the moderately sloping w-facing valley side of the river Camel. It was 1st noted by OS (h1) in 1973, & surveyed from the air & on the ground by RCHM in 1984 (h2,h3,b1). The supplementary field trace to the AP plot contains detailed descriptions of all the field boundaries (b1). The field system is delimited on the e by cultivated, cleared ground & to the w by a stone intake dyke. It obviously once extended much further w down the slope, probably to the river camel, but only a few ploughed-down lynched are now evident in this intensely cultivated area. The fields within the system range from .04Ha to over a hectare & are largely rectilinear in pattern, but with curvilinear elements, which may be of prehistoric origin. According to rchm (h3) the majority of field banks throughout the field system are composed of earth, small stone & the occasional boulder or slab; there is very stone-facing or coarsed stone-work evident. Some of the low banks are in reality turf-covered boulder lines. The substantial stony banks probably have a boulder core although this is not evident in some of the ploughed down examples (which in some cases have been spread to 6.0m wide. Much of the cleared stone has apparently been built into the banks or piled onto the lynched although there

are a number of clearance mounds. It is clear that a substantial prehistoric field system here has been utilised, refashioned & subjected to intensive land use until well into the post-med period, with grazing of livestock & land clearance continuing to the present day. The sinuous, though fragmentary remains of low boulder-turf lines probably indicate some of the earliest features of the field system; the strip-like elements appear to be associated with the medieval settlement at Hamatethy (prn 3474.01). The settlement has been plotted as part of the NMP, using air photos (p1) and the 1:2500 AP plot made by the RCHM.



HAMATETHY © Cornwall Council

HER Number: 26239
Name: ST ENDELLION - Medieval settlement

Summary

The settlement of St Endellion is first recorded in 1260 and it is still occupied.

Grid Reference: SW 9969 7862

Parish: St Endellion, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Map: [Show location on GoogleMaps](#)

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Monument Types

SETTLEMENT (First mentioned Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description

The settlement of St Endellion is first recorded in 1260 when it is spelt "Sancte Edeliente". The place-name contains a Cornish saint's name (b1). St Endellion is recorded on the modern OS Mastermap 2008 and of both church (26293) and parish are named after this settlement.



GOVILEY VEAN © Cornwall Council



ST ENDELLION © Cornwall Council



ST ENDELLION © Cornwall Council



ST ENDELLION © Cornwall Council



ST ENDELLION © Cornwall Council

Appendix 4 Listed Buildings

GRADE I

Church of St Michael, Michaelstow

Grade: I

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68555

OS Grid Reference: SX0807478868

OS Grid Coordinates: 208074, 78868

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5779, -4.7121

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PD

Parish church. Possibly C13 origins enlarged in C15. Restored in 1826, in 1870-1889 by Messrs Hine and Odgers and in 1982. Stone rubble with granite quoins and moulded granite plinth and strings to west tower. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan: Nave and chancel possibly with C13 origins with 4 bay north aisle and 5-bay south aisle added in C15. Circa C15 south porch and west tower. Exterior : Unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with rectangular stair turret on north. Battlemented parapets with crocketed finials surmounted by crosses. Moulded stilted arch to west door. C19 3 light west window and 2-light belfry openings with slate louvres. C19 tracery in south aisle, simple 3-light Perpendicular tracery in chancel window and circa C15 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped heads at east end of north aisle. Piscina on exterior of north wall of chancel. 3 C15 Perpendicular windows in north aisle and blocked 4-centred moulded arch to north door. South porch has 2-centred hollow chamfered arch with sundial of 1684, C15 waggon roof and moulded basket arch of Cataclouse stone with hollow chamfer and carved with floral motifs. Interior : Plaster walls. Unceiled C15 waggon roofs in nave and north and south aisles with carved ribs and wall plate partly restored. Particularly high quality carving in north aisle with evidence of pendants at east end. C19 roof to chancel. 5-bay arcade to south aisle and 4-bay arcade to north aisle with granite type A (Pevsner) piers, moulded bases, moulded 4-centred arches and carved capitals of Caenstone and Polyphant stone. Piscina and credence in chancel, circa C15 font and Royal Arms dated 1727, painted on timber board. Circa C15 bench ends rescued from Church of St Tudy, St Tudy. Other benches 1882. 2 commandment boards dated 1803 and signed Henry Hocken and Wm Symons, Churchwardens. Bell dated 1550. C16 and C17 memorials. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970 Church guide.

Listing NGR: SX0807378868

Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: I

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68610

OS Grid Reference: SX0643980594

OS Grid Coordinates: 206439, 80594

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7361

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Parish church dedicated to St Tetha. Norman origins, north and south aisles added in C15 and west tower partly remodelled in 1630 (datestone). Restored in 1877-9 and in 1913. Stone rubble, snecked to north and south aisles with moulded plinth and wall plate and large granite quoins. Tower of stone rubble with bands of ashlar granite. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan: Norman origins with remains at north west corner of nave near junction of north arcade and tower base. Pevsner suggests first stage of tower is Norman. North and south aisles added in C15, probably with south porch. Tower remodelled in 1630 (datestone). Exterior: 3-light Perpendicular windows in north and south aisles, partly replaced in south aisles during C19 restoration. Rood loft stair projection to north aisle. West tower of 3 stages with moulded strings and plinth and battlemented parapet with crocketed finials. West door with datestone 1630 with 3-light Perpendicular west window. Circa C15 arch to south porch. Interior: Circa C15 waggon roofs to nave, chancel, north and south aisles. Nave roof partly replaced in mid C20 and north and south aisle roofs replastered. High quality carving to wall plate in north aisle. 6-bay arcades to north and south aisles with 4-centred arches and type A (Pevsner) piers. Furnishings partly replaced with circa C15 bench ends in north and south aisles. Circa C17 carved panels incorporated in choir stalls and C17 panels incorporated in pulpit with arms of Carminow family. Royal arms dated 1703. C15 font. Rood loft stair in north aisle. C17 alms box. 2 parts of Norman capitals reused as base for altar table in north aisle. Norman font bowl found at Vicarage Farm (qv). Circa C15 recumbent effigy in south aisle window. Memorials including C16, C17 and C18 ledger stones. Fragments of old glass. On site of Lan. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition 1970. Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1873, reprinted 1974. Church Guide.

Listing NGR: SX0644280596

Church of St Uda, St Tudy

Grade: I

Date Listed: 6 June 1969

English Heritage Building ID: 67804

OS Grid Reference: SX0661776302
 OS Grid Coordinates: 206617, 76302
 Latitude/Longitude: 50.5544, -4.7313
 Locality: [St Tudy](#)
 County: [Cornwall](#)
 Country: [England](#)
 Postcode: PL30 3NN

Parish Church. Dedicated to St Uda. Norman origins with font surviving and pre-Norman Coped Stone found in Churchyard. C15 north and south aisles and tower. Restored in 1873-4 by J. P. St Aubyn and in 1888, 1892 and 1932. North wall of nave and east wall of chancel of slatestone rubble. North aisle of roughly coursed slatestone and south aisle of roughly coursed ashlar slatestone with moulded base and wall plate. Granite ashlar south porch. Slate roofs. Plan and Development: The font suggests the Church has Norman origins. Pre-Norman coped stone found in churchyard. In circa C15 a 6 bay south aisle and 3 bay north east aisle were added, probably at the same time as the west tower. The south porch was added shortly after. Restored in 1873-4. In 1888 the tower was repaired and in 1932 the sanctuary was altered. Exterior: Tall unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials. Integral stair in north west corner. 4-centred granite moulded arch to west door with hood mould and C19 door. Circa C15 west window, partly restored. 3-light belfry openings with slate louvers. 3-light Perpendicular tracery in nave, north and south aisles, partly restored in the late C19. Blocked C15 north door with 4-centred moulded arch and rood-loft projection to north aisle. West window of north aisle with C19 Perpendicular tracery and 4-light chancel window with C15 surround and tracery, the mullion renewed in the C20. Rain-water hoppers dated 1829. South porch with 2-centred circa C15 arch with hood mould. Interior: Walls unplastered. Nave and chancel in one. 4-centred tower arch of ashlar granite. Nave, north and south aisles with original C15 waggon roofs; moulded ribs, carved wallplates and bosses with carved ribs in north aisle. Circa C19 chancel roof. 6-bay south aisle and 3-bay north aisle with type A (Pevsner) piers, moulded capitals and bases and 4-centred granite moulded arcade arches. Late C19 and C20 furnishings, pulpit and screens. Piscina. Norman font; of table-top type; square bowl which has chamfered corners and is decorated with blind arcading on sides, round shaft partly restored with renewed base. Rood-loft stair intact. Royal coat of arms above south door and 2 funeral hatchments in south aisle; one displaying Michell and Hervey impaled and the other Sarel and Hervey. Pre-Norman 'Coped Stone' in south porch; is like a coffin lid with a hog-back shaped top carved with interlacing and foliage scrolls and having blind arcading on the sides. Memorials: Humfridi Nicholl (1597) with effigies of parents and children in shallow relief and inscriptions in Latin and English; Antony Nicholl (1658) in marble and stone, erected in 1681 by wife Amy; Granite stone of Margery Lower (1686); Phillippa Silly of Trevelver 1669, daughter of Humphry Nicholl; memorial with 4 figures carved in shallow relief with shields above, probably in memory of Alice, wife of William Reskymer who died circa 1563-4. C19 and C20 memorials to Onslow family (qv Hengar). On exterior of south aisle resited headstone of Charles Bligh (1770) of Tinten (qv). Individual photographs of men of parish who served in the forces in First World War. Glass: East window of chancel to John P. and E. A. Moyse-Magor (1879) of Lamellen (qv). Remains of earlier glass in top lights of east windows. Kelly's Directory of Cornwall, 1935. Maclean Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, 1876 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall, 2nd edition 1970 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of The County of Cornwall, 1873 reprinted 1974 Illustration of Coped Stone by A G Langdon in The Builder 1889

Listing NGR: SX0661776306

Church of St James, St Kew

Grade: I
 Date Listed: 6 June 1969
 English Heritage Building ID: 351532
 OS Grid Reference: SX0215976885
 OS Grid Coordinates: 202159, 76885
 Latitude/Longitude: 50.5582, -4.7945
 Locality: [St Kew](#)
 County: [Cornwall](#)
 Country: [England](#)
 Postcode: PL30 3HB

Parish church. Circa C15. Restored in 1883. Stone ashlar with moulded plinth and slate roofs with nave and chancel in one. C15 Perpendicular tracery largely intact with heads of tracery to north and south aisles partly restored or renewed, tracery in north window of chancel partly restored and tracery in east window of chancel largely renewed. Masonry fairly undisturbed with several straight joints in fabric. Comprises 5-bay nave, chancel, north and south aisles, west tower and south porch. Chancel 5 light east window with C19 tracery and mullions but in original frame; C15 arched south doorway with C19 door; C15 north window with original Perpendicular tracery. North and south aisles: C15 4 centred arch 3-light windows with Perpendicular tracery; circa C16 west window of south aisle with unmoulded tracery; circa C15 5-light east window of south aisle with basket arch and Perpendicular tracery; and circa C15 4-light east window of north aisle with Perpendicular tracery. Fine west tower of 3 stages with turret stair on south, set back, stepped buttresses and partly renewed battlemented parapet with corner pinnacles and crocketed finials. Circa C15 moulded 4-centred arch to west door with renewed hood, 3-light west window with eroded uncusped Perpendicular tracery, 2-light windows with rectangular surrounds and 3-light belfry openings with Perpendicular tracery and slate louvers. Gabled south porch with wide 4-centred granite arch with hood-mould and carved label stops and sundial in gable above. Moulded 2-centred greenstone arch to south door with pyramid stops and hood-mould. Triple lapped and studded possibly C16 door with inner face renewed. Interior with tall lofty 5-bay nave and chancel with north and south aisles of equal height. Circa C15 waggon roofs throughout although partly restored ceiled with later boarding probably replacing plaster; moulded transverse and longitudinal ribs with carved bosses, arcade and wall plates. The chancel and 2 eastern bays of the north and south aisles have carved ribs and the bosses in the chancel have been re-gilded probably in the 1970s. Carved figures of angels at springing points of ribs in nave and south aisle (qv Church of St Endellienta, St Endellion) partly renewed in circa late C19 or early C20. C15 waggon roof in porch, partly restored with moulded ribs, carved wall plate and 2 carved bosses. Arcade to north and south aisles of 5 bays with tall type A (Pevsner) moulded piers with tall bases carved capitals and moulded 4 centred arches. Unmoulded 2-centred tower arch. Circa C15 octagonal font with moulded cornice and base and band of quatrefoils. Fine circa C17 timber pulpit with carved panels. Cusped head to piscina in chancel possibly once continuing to west with sedilia and possibly reworked piscina in north aisle. Rood loft turret with stair in north aisle. C19 chancel screen, possibly with fragments of earlier screen although heavily restored. Four circa C15 bench ends remain. Over south door plaster royal arms dated CR 1661, this is formed on an interesting older oak framed and chamfered construction possibly a Tympanum, mutilated when

arms moved to present position. Almsbox at west end of north aisle. Glass of particularly fine quality with C15 east window in north aisle almost complete with exception of 2 lower panels. Depicts the events of Holy week with arms of Henry V above with those of the Carminow, Kingdon and Beare families. This window is reputed to have been referred to in accounts of the mayor and churchwardens of Bodmin, circa 1469, with entry 'It. y recevyd for a Wyndow of Seynt Kewa, xxjs vijd' (Polsu). Circa C15 reset glass in east window of south aisle with fragments of Tree of Jesse. Further glass in south aisle, reset with heraldic arms. Memorials: East end of nave with several C18 legers stones of fine quality; slate stone hung on south aisle to John Cavell, 1602 with arms of Cavell impaling Courtenay, Godolphin and Pomory; slate stone hung on north aisle to Honor, wife of John Webber of Ambel, died 1601 with carved figure of mother and three children in relief. Classical memorial in tower to Mrs Melloney Pomory, died 1799. Several fine ledger stones hung on exterior of church including those of Nicholas Philips, 1779 and John Ballamy of Drewsteignton, Devon, 1702. Resited lantern cross and Ogham stone at west end of south aisle. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E *The Buildings of England, Cornwall* 2nd edition, 1970. Polsue, J *Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall*, Vol II, 1868 rp. 1974. Shenton, J S A *Short Account of St Kew Parish Church*.

Listing NGR: SX0215976889

Church of St Julitta, Camelford

Grade: I

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68496

OS Grid Reference: SX0881582343

OS Grid Coordinates: 208815, 82343

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6094, -4.7035

Locality: [Camelford](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL32 9RQ

Parish church. Norman origins with tower added in circa C14, 6-bay south aisle added in C15 and restored in 1864 and in 1873 by J. P. St Aubyn. North wall of nave and chancel and north transept of stone rubble, south aisle and porch of granite ashlar and west tower of snecked slate stone rubble. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan : Norman origins with early masonry surviving in north wall of nave and chancel and east and west walls of north transept. Probably originally of cruciform plan, the west tower added in the C14, the 6-bay south aisle and probably the south porch in the C15. Church restored in 1864 and in 1873 when the north wall of the transept was partly rebuilt and the church was refurbished. Unbuttressed west tower of 3 recessed stages, battlemented parapet with crocketed finials, stair tower on north east and moulded plinth. C14 2-centred moulded west door with 2 figure heads as labels to hood mould. C19 3-light Perpendicular west window, 2-light cusped opening above and 3-light belfry openings with slate louvres. North wall of nave has blocked north door with 2-light cusped window and 3-light C19 Perpendicular window in north transept. To east of transept, 3-light circa C17 window with early glass and lancet window to east. Datestone 'I.M 1585' possibly indicating date of alteration or repair. East chancel window has been heavily restored. South aisle has four 3-light circa C15 Perpendicular windows with remnants of old glass. South porch; 4 centred arch with roll mould, incised spandrels and sundial 1712. Circa C15 waggon roof. 2-centred granite arch to south door with multiple roll mould and incised spandrels. Interior : Circa C15 waggon roofs with crenellated wall plates; sealed with moulded and carved ribs and bosses. 6-bay arcade to south aisle with type A Pevsner piers. Tower arch, partly rebuilt, does not correspond with slightly later nave roof. North transept arch partly restored and rebuilt but indicating probable early (Norman) date. C19 furnishings and pulpit. Circa C15 octagonal font. Several remains of old glass with heraldic motifs in top lights of north window of chancel and in 3 windows in south aisle. Several good memorials. Slate headstones reset in floor. Medieval cross head, Norman font bowl and remains of circa C15 stone windows at east end of south aisle. Maclean, Sir J *Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall* 1875 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E *The Buildings of England, Cornwall* 2nd edition 1970 Polsue, J *Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall* 1873, reprinted 1974

Listing NGR: SX0881482341

Church of St Endelienta, St Endellion

Grade: I

Date Listed: 6 June 1969

English Heritage Building ID: 351460

OS Grid Reference: SW9970378664

OS Grid Coordinates: 199703, 78664

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5733, -4.8301

Locality: [St Endellion](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL29 3TP

Parish church and collegiate church. Foundation date uncertain but reconstituted in 1265 and by 1288 was recorded as consisting of 4 prebendaries. Survived Chantry Act 1545 and is sole survival of collegiate church in Cornwall. Circa early C15 with west tower added in circa later C15, restored in mid C19 and in 1937-8. Unbuttressed tower of large ashlar blocks of Lundy granite with moulded plinth and strings. North and south aisles with smaller blocks of roughly coursed local slatestone and granite and chancel with dressed slatestone and granite. Moulded plinth to south aisle, south porch, chancel and north aisle. Rag slate roofs with chancel roof slightly lower than that of nave. Nave of 5 bays with north and south aisles, chancel projecting beyond aisles, west tower and south porch. North and south aisles with 4 C15 Perpendicular windows in 4-centred arches with hoodmoulds and partly renewed mullions. Windows in north aisle shorter than those in south as ground rises to north. Rood loft projection with 4-light window adjoining towards east end of north aisle with late C19/C20 north door near west end. No window openings in west end of north and south aisles. East windows of north and south aisles with 4-light Perpendicular tracery in moulded basket arch with evidence of rebuilding of masonry in south aisle. Chancel with south door with chamfered segmental arch with runout stops and hoodmould partly blocked by south aisle. 5-light east window with tall cusped lights in moulded basket arch. Unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with band of quatrefoils at base, moulded plinth and strings and battlemented parapet with octagonal turrets with ball finials. West door with pointed 4-centred arch with heavy rollmould, incised spandrels, hoodmould and plank door with cover moulds. 3-light west window with probably remodelled 4-centred arch with uncusped tracery. Segmental headed narrow light above and 2-light belfry openings with crude segmental headed

lights and slate louvers. Gabled south porch with 4-centred moulded arch with moulded jambs on inner and outer face rebated to take door. Double plank doors. Sundial above in memory of Jonathan George and Digory Gray, 1826, churchwardens. South door to south aisle with plank door in 3-centred arch with deep cavetto moulded arch and jambs decorated with fleurons in relief and unusual stops. Fine circa C15 waggon roofs to nave, chancel, north and south aisles and porch. Reputed to have been taken down and re-erected during 1937 restoration. Principal rafter dated 1675 found during restoration, suggesting previous C17 repairs. Nave with carved ribs with 2 plain ribs between, 5 carved longitudinal ribs and partly restored carved wall plates; chancel with moulded ribs and carved wall plates; north aisle with carved ribs with 3 plain ribs between and 3 carved longitudinal ribs and south aisle with moulded longitudinal and transverse ribs. Both with carved wall and arcade plates. The carved bosses in the waggon roofs have been partly restored with 3 in nave, 5 in north aisle and most of those in south aisle remaining intact. 5 ancient carved angels at base of ribs with remainder carved in Exeter and by local joiner circa 1900 to 1930s. Several dated and inscribed. North and south aisles with 5-bay arcades with type A (Pevsner) granite piers, moulded bases, carved capitals of differing patterns, partly replaced in south aisles and 4-centred moulded arcade arches. Tower arch with moulded 4-centred arch. Furnishings; circa C15 carved bench ends in nave with symbols of the crucifixion and 1 with arms of Roscarrock impaling Granville of Stowe. Benches C20. North and south aisles with C20 benches and bench ends carved locally by Trelights. C17 chairs in south aisle and chancel and circa C17 bench in south aisle with moulded and carved panels and renewed seat. South aisle with altar tombs or lower part of shrine to St Endelienta comprising circa 1400 altar of Catacleuse stone attributed to the Master of St Endellion. Rectangular with deeply recessed niches with flat ogee cusped arches on colonettes with band of quatrefoils below. Holy water stoup by south door also attributed to the same hand, of Catacleuse stone with carved arms of Roscarrock, Chenduit or Cheney and Pentire. Piscina in south aisle with ogee cusped head and piscina in chancel with segmental chamfered head. North aisle or Roscarrock aisle with rood loft stairs intact and square aumbry. Font, C12 with deep round bowl, thick round shaft and octagonal base. Font cover memorial 1914-1919. Pulpit reworked from parts of C17 altar rail and 1 bench end, probably during the 1937 restoration. Memorial; North aisle C16 ledger stone of Joh's Roskarrock with marginal inscription and cross in relief. On north wall memorials to Samuel Billing of Port Isaac, 1839; William Bate 1856 and William Hocken, 1778. South aisle with C19 memorials to the Gray family on the south wall and several good ledger stones on floor including those to Thomas and Mary Broad, 1753 and 1758; to Mary Peter who died of smallpox in 1758; to John Hamley of Trefreke, 1720; to Hen. Darle of North Hill, 1776 and several to the Lang. family with heraldic arms. At west end, ledger stone with indents for brasses. Chancel with memorial to the Philip family by Caffin and Co, 1876 and also C19 memorials to the Trevan family. Bronze plaque on west wall of south aisle depicting Joy in Heaven over repentant sinner, signed H. Radoaernadri, 1903. Fragment of wall painting at west end of north aisle. C18 ringers rhymes with pictures of ringers in belfry (not inspected). Bells recast in 1734 and 1952. In 1950 the college of Heralds granted the foundation a coat of arms. The collegiate church has an interesting history and the fabric is of good quality with complete waggon roofs, a fine altar tomb and holy water stoup. Church Guide Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E *The Buildings of England, Cornwall* 2nd ed. 1970. Polsue, J *Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1867-73* rp. 1974 *Sites and Monuments Register, Truro, Cornwall*.

Listing NGR: SW9970578664

Helland Bridge, Helland

Grade: I

Date Listed: 6 June 1969

English Heritage Building ID: 67526

OS Grid Reference: SX0652371488

OS Grid Coordinates: 206523, 71488

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5111, -4.7302

Locality: [Helland](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 4QR

Bridge over the River Camel. Early C15, with little later alteration. Slatestone rubble with granite coping. Both sides have four arches with 2 rings of slate voussoirs, and three triangular cutwaters. The second arch from the north has been rebuilt as a very pointed arch, the other arches are 4-centred. The parapet walls are about one metre high, with chamfered granite coping, splayed back at each end; at the north end on the downstream side, the parapet is carried on a granite monolith over a large granite corbel. The bridge is about 35 metres long and about 3 metres wide. Ancient monument no. 61. Sources: Henderson, C. and Coates, H.: *Old Cornish Bridges and Streams* 1928.

Listing NGR: SX0652071502

Roscarrock, St Endellion

Grade: I

Date Listed: 25 October 1951

English Heritage Building ID: 351337

OS Grid Reference: SW9863480379

OS Grid Coordinates: 198634, 80379

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5883, -4.8461

Locality: [St Endellion](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL29 3SS

House built around courtyard. Circa late C15 or early C16. Service wing possibly added or remodelled in early C19. Built for Roscarrock family. South east front elevation remodelled in late C18 or early C19; main range faced with bands of granite ashlar and squared rubble and slate hung left hand gable end; range on right of stone rubble probably refaced in C19 with remains of earlier ashlar masonry on right hand gable end. Rag slate roof with gable ends, cement washed on left with raised eaves. Brick shafts to end stacks, the left hand stack probably originally heating the hall. Brick axial stack to right of centre heating central room. Rear south west wing; squared rubble with moulded granite plinth and slate roof with gable ends. Contemporary circa C16 end stack on north west with moulded granite cap. Rear north east wing; stone rubble, with slate roof with gable ends and brick end stack. Lower slate roof to north west. A curtain wall and small tower encloses the courtyard on the north west; wall of ashlar stone notable for fine quality of construction with battlemented granite parapet. Plan; The house is built around a courtyard with the main ranges facing south east and

south west, the service range facing north east and a curtain wall enclosing the fourth side on the north west with a small tower on the west. The original development of the plan is uncertain. The south west range may have comprised a first floor hall with a fine circa late C15 roof of 14 bays. The range appears to have been unpartitioned and was probably heated by a fireplace on the south west gable end. A small turreted stair may have been positioned in the south and/or east corners of the courtyard between the hall and south west range and between the hall and service range on the north east. The exact arrangement of the south west range is uncertain. The fine circa late C15 roof of over 12 bays appears to have been undivided. The range was heated by a fireplace in the north-west gable end with a fine oriel window on the first floor at the north west end of the south west elevation. The large opposing granite entrance arches near the centre of the front and rear elevations indicate the existence of the through passage, possibly also providing access to the courtyard. Above the low ground floor are five moulded floor joists with evidence of two secondary beams, now removed. The remaining circa C18 and C19 joists are unmoulded. To the south east is a small room, known as the cellar with one chamfered circa C16 floor joist. It is possible that south west range always possessed a first floor; the ground floor comprising a three room plan with cellar on the south east; the low rooms on either side of the through passage would have been fairly important, indicated by the quality of the intersecting moulded beams although the central room appears to have been unheated. To substantiate this hypothesis the moulding on the 5 joists and remains of secondary beams appears to indicate that the floor is in situ. However, this would suggest a very low ground floor, below the apex of the north east entrance arch to the through passage. Alternatively, the south west range may have been partly floored with a cellar and chamber above on the south east, a central open hall and a service room on the north west with principal chamber above, lit by oriel window and heated by gable end stack. The closer spacing of the roof principals above the north west chamber could substantiate this theory, especially if the low moulded ceiling beams have been reset. However, there is no indication of a fireplace to heat the open central hall. The north west range comprises a curtain wall with an entrance leading into the courtyard and a small tower-like building on the west. This building of one room plan has been partly rebuilt and its original use is uncertain, possibly defensive with the remains of a possible pistol loop on the south west, a staircase tower or a garbrote. The service range appears always to have been positioned in the north east range. In circa late C18 or early C19 the hall range on the south east was remodelled; the left hand side on the south forming a symmetrical house of two room and cross passage plan. Possibly contemporary or slightly later, an outshut was added across the rear to contain a stair and corridor giving access to the service range on the north east and the cellar to the south east of the rear (south west) wing. The front elevation was remodelled and refaced and the south west gable end slate hung. The lower end of the hall was remodelled in circa mid C19 forming a dairy on the ground floor and two bedrooms above. In circa early to mid C19 the service range on the north east was remodelled or rebuilt with a large kitchen on the south east and further service rooms to the north west. Possibly contemporary with this, the ground floor of the rear south west range was designated for agricultural use and the small tower building to the south west of the curtain wall was used as a malting floor. In circa late C19 a second floor was inserted in the rear south west wing. South east range; two storeys. Symmetrical three window front on left with early C19 hornless sashes and crown glass. Central 6 flush panel door with fanlight and Doric porch. To right single window range with brick dressings and granite quoins. Early C19 16-pane hornless sash on ground and first floor. Lion-head guttering. Rear elevation with roof continued down over outshut. South west range Probably two storeys with second floor inserted. Asymmetrical four window south west front, with blocked entrance to left of centre. Remains of granite surround of entrance with hood mould and 2-light round-headed window to right. First floor with particularly fine granite oriel window of four segmental headed lights with cavetto moulded jambs, heads and caved spandrels; slate fenestration. Granite 2-light segmental headed window above blocked entrance and similar one-light and two-light windows to right. Rear elevation to courtyard; plank door to cellar on left, two-light window in partly blocked entrance with 4-centred granite arch, hollow chamfered jambs and central mullion. A small stone quatrefoil opening, possibly a pistol loop has been probably reset above to the right. The rear entrance which is partly blocked has a 4-centred granite arch, moulded jambs and carved spandrels. Above a two light mullion window with cavetto moulded jambs and central mullion (removed). The masonry below this window has decayed and the cill collapsed. The external stair on the right of the elevation may replace an earlier stair; the ashlar stone steps provide access to the first floor principal chamber or hall, the upper stage contained within a slate hung projection. Below, to the right, a single light segmental headed window with hollow chamfer and carved spandrels and segmental headed arch to entrance with roll mould and carved spandrels. The north west range comprises a fine curtain wall, with battlemented parapet and segmental arched entrance to north. The small two-storey tower-like building to the south west contains a small quatrefoil opening in the west side, possibly a pistol loop. The north east service range is of two storeys with brick segmental arches to openings. Large early C19 hornless 36 pane sash on ground floor lighting large kitchen; three sashes above, two replaced in late C20. Lower range to right with brick dressings. Interior south east range retains a circa late C18 or early C19 interior concealing possibly earlier features. The left hand range contains a wide central passage with moulded cornice; right hand room with C19 cupboards, chimney-piece and corncing; the left hand room with fine gothic plaster cornice and ceiling rose, repaired in late C20 and C19 chimney-piece. C19 stair in outshut with stick balusters. Range on right remodelled as dairy in C19; one chamfered circa C16 ceiling beam with spade stops. Circa late C15 14 bay roof above right and left hand ranges almost complete; the principals have curved feet which appear to be jointed above the wall plate; the apices are morticed, carrying a diagonal ridge and the morticed collars and arch braces are moulded with a cavetto, roll and chamfer. The right hand range of five bays has been partly restored; of the three tiers of butt purlins, the upper two have been replaced, the lower tier with ornate moulding. The curved feet of the principals appear to be jointed and side pegged into an upright member which rests on top of the wallplate. Part of the wallplate appears to be carved although the detailing is eroded. The left hand range comprises 8 trusses; the three tiers of moulded butt purlins are complete and the diagonal ridge appears original. Each bay was ornamented with three tiers of paired windbraces, remaining largely intact on north west; the curved blades are chamfered with straight cut stops. Several common rafters survive and the carpenter's marks are complete. The feet of the principals were truncated on the north west, probably when the outshut was added and the feet are boxed in on the south east. South west range; stone flag ground floor. Five joists of circa C15, ornately carved with double cavetto, double roll and double cavetto moulding. The outline of the slighter secondary beams indicate a moulding of similar pattern, there being two cross beams to each joist. A small section of an ornately carved circa C16 frieze has been reset as a floor board near the centre of the range. On the first floor, the simple granite fireplace on the north west gable end has hollow chamfered jambs and straight cut stops. The circa late C15 roof above the south west range is of at least 11 bays, the south-east end not fully accessible; the curved feet of the principals rest on a wall plate carved with a crenellated cornice; the principals, morticed at the apices, carry a, diagonal ridge and the cambered collars are morticed into the principals. The three tiers of unmoulded threaded purlins are largely complete. Each bay of the roof was originally ornamented with three tiers of paired windbraces of which six survive. Below the crenellated cornice, the possibly ancient plaster has been painted in circa late C20. The small tower-like building to the west of the curtain wall contains a complete circa C19 malting floor. The roof was replaced in circa late C18 but the remains of a moulded timber wall plate survives on the north west side. The service range on the north east contains a kitchen, reputed to be the largest in Cornwall; complete C19 fittings. First floor not inspected. Domesday manor. Passed to the Roscarrock family who held the manor until 1670. John de Roscarrock was MP for Cornwall in 1347, John Roscarrock sheriff in 1491 and Richard Roscarrock was sheriff in 1551 and again in 1561. The C19 accounts of Roscarrock include those of C.S. Gilbert who described the house in 1817 as "a strong castellated building" of which many of the massive walls were "falling into decay". The chapel which apparently stood to the

west of the house was "in great part demolished". Charles Spence's account of 1856 and Trevan's account of 1820 also describe the chapel and decay of other parts of the house. Roscarrock is one of the most important buildings in North Cornwall, comprising an interesting courtyard plan which is largely intact. The quality of the circa late C15 roofs is outstanding and a rare survival. Adams, Canon Medieval Chapels in Cornwall, manuscript including notes of Archer Treven (1820) quoted in Sites and Monuments Register, Truro Gilbert, C.S. An Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall, 1817 Spence, Charles 'Iter Conubiense' Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society vol. V (1856)
 Listing NGR: SW9863080382

GRADE II*

Community Centre to North West of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68648

OS Grid Reference: SX0637880613

OS Grid Coordinates: 206378, 80613

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5931, -4.7370

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Probable church house now used as community centre, the ground floor in process of conversion from store (1986). Circa C16. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble end stacks to left (north east) and right (south west), the shafts removed. Plan : 2 storey 2 or 3 room plan, the front facing north west and the churchyard directly to rear (south east) where the ground is at a higher level. The Church of St Tetha (qv) lies directly to the south east. The ground drops down gradually to the right (south west). Overall rectangular plan with 2 entrances to ground floor on front and possibly blocked door to rear left, the churchyard ground level to rear probably having been risen. External stone rubble and slate stair to first floor on left hand (north east) gable end. The internal partitions have been removed, the left hand fireplace blocked and several possibly C19 fireplaces have been inserted on the front and rear walls. The original plan is uncertain; possibly with large room to left and smaller service room to right, both heated by end stacks. The original position of the entrance is uncertain but may have been to right of centre, directly into the right hand room with a plank and muntin partition screen on the higher left hand side. Possible blocked entrance to rear left which would have given direct entrance from churchyard into larger left hand room. The first floor joists remain in situ with 6 heavy cross beams and 2 slighter half beams at the ends, the left hand half beam is chamfered with stepped run-out stops. The first cross beam to the left (north east) is chamfered on the higher, left hand side directly opposite the fireplace with a complex moulding on the right hand side. The second, third and fourth beams all have complex mouldings and the fifth beam has a complex moulding on the higher left hand (north east) side and a deep chamfer on the right hand (south west) side. Mortice holes for plank and muntin screen in fifth cross beam. The sixth beam has a heavy chamfer on both sides. All the cross beams have fine quality mouldings and pyramid stops; the floor joists between the complex moulded cross beams have bead moulding, and the floor joists between the chamfered cross beams are unmoulded. The left hand (north east) fireplace is asymmetrically placed in the gable end with what appears to be a blocked opening to the left (north west) possibly for a stair turret (now removed). On the first floor 2 trusses were replaced in circa C19 with 5 raised cruck trusses, only the pronounced curved feet visible. The trusses are painted and the collars and apices not accessible so it is unclear whether the trusses are clean or whether there were internal partitions. The masonry below the eaves line on the interior suggests that the roof has been raised. There is a straight joint near the centre on the rear elevation suggesting partial rebuilding of the rear wall and the front elevation has several blocked opening suggesting later remodelling. The first floor of the church house was used as a dame's school in the C19 and early C20 and the ground floor was reputedly used by unmarried mothers possibly explaining the insertion of the additional fireplaces. Exterior : 2 storey north west front elevation with openings altered. Window and door opening to left and door and window opening to right. 3 windows above. Rear elevation of one and half storeys, the ground level raised with remains of earlier granite mullion window openings, a 2 light mullion window to rear right. Interior : Floor level lowered in late C20. Heavy cross beams with deep chamfer at lower left hand side and higher right hand side and with fine quality complex moulding comprising hollow chamfer, fillet and cyma reversa, all with pyramid stops. Fireplace to left blocked with the deep slightly hollow chamfered jambs and lintels partly visible. Roughly chamfered lintel to right hand fireplace and circa C19 lintels to fireplaces on front and rear walls. 8 bay roof with 2 trusses on left (north east) replaced in circa C19. 5 raised cruck trusses of circa C16 with pronounced curved feet and mortices probably for lower tier of butt purlins. A ceiling has been inserted below collar level and the collars and apices were inaccessible. Particularly interesting house, possibly a rare survival of a church house with interesting plan and high quality complex moulded floor joists.
 Listing NGR: SX0638080614

Trethin, Advent

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 19 January 1952

English Heritage Building ID: 68465

OS Grid Reference: SX1040881914

OS Grid Coordinates: 210408, 81914

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6061, -4.6807

Locality: [Advent](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL32 9QW

House. Circa late C16 or early C17 with parlour wing added in 1655 (datestone). Partly rendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gable end on right and hipped end to front wing on left. Gable end to 2-storey porch. Stone rubble axial stack, originally gable end stack on left and projecting rendered stone rubble stack with set offs on right hand gable end. Side lateral stack to cross wing on left. Plan : Although the ground slopes down on the left it appears that the higher stairs end was on the left with a hall and parlour wing and the kitchen on the right. Original plan possibly of 2 rooms or more with a through passage; the hall on left heated by a gable end stack and with a stair projection on the front lower right hand side. Kitchen on right heated by a gable end stack. 2 storey porch added on

front in circa early C17. In 1655 a parlour wing was added on the higher left hand end of the hall, projecting forward; the front room heated by a side lateral stack. It is uncertain whether the house continued further on the lower right hand side. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with front parlour wing on left, stair projection near centre and 2-storey porch adjoining on right. The parlour wing has a 4-light mullion window on the ground floor with initials 'MV' (Matthew Vivian) in labels. Inner side wall of wing has a 3-light mullion window on the ground floor and a 4 over 8 pane sash on the first floor in a 3-light mullion window surround. The hall on left has a large C20 window on the ground floor and a 2-light casement above with a 3-light greenstone window in the stair projection to the right. The 2-storey porch has a chamfered granite surround to the doorframe with pyramid stops and a C20 door. 2-light mullion window on first floor. The kitchen to right is lit by a C19 2-light casement on the ground floor with a 6-pane sash on the first. Lean-to outshot on right hand gable end and to rear of hall. Interior : Inner door to front of passage has a hollow chamfered granite surround with pyramid stops. Thick cross wall on higher side of through passage and partition on lower side continuing up to first floor. Entrance to hall on left with timber circa late C16 segmental arched doorframe with chamfer, the stops eroded. The hall fireplace has a chamfered granite surround the door adjoining to left, leading into the parlour wing with an ovolo moulded timber doorframe of circa 1655. Ovolo moulded timber doorframe to outshot to rear of hall, the circa C17 frame probably reused and reset with runout stops with double nick at pointed end. Shouldered timber doorframe to stair with chamfer and runout stops. In the kitchen, to the right of the passage, several ceiling beams have been reused. The newel stair is carpeted and has chamfered doorframe at the top leading into the room above the porch. The parlour wing was added by Matthew Vivian in 1655 and remodelled partly in the C19. The rear room has been partly altered with a partition and C19 stair inserted. The front room is heated by a side lateral stack with 'M 1655 V' carved in the granite lintel above the fireplace. The granite jambs are unusually hollow chamfered and moulded on both sides as the fireplace projects into the room with ball and pyramid stops on the inner side and diagonal stops on the outer side. Roof: the roof structure above the porch was not accessible although the principals appear to have slightly curved feet. The 2 trusses above the hall have trenched purlins, the lower set possibly threaded, with morticed apices and a diagonally set ridge. The collars are dovetailed with a single notch. The kitchen range has 1 truss of circa C18, the apex and collar partly halved, lap-jointed and pegged. Copies of the inventory and will of Matthew Vivian dated 1664 are in possession of the owners.
Listing NGR: SX1040881914

New Hall Farmhouse, Advent

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68464

OS Grid Reference: SX1094980428

OS Grid Coordinates: 210949, 80428

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.6724

Locality: [Advent](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL32 9Q

Farmhouse. Circa late C16 or earlier. Local stone rubble with dressed quoins and some evidence of lime wash. Rag slate roof with gable ends and gable end to hall bay on left. Gabled end to rear wing on left. Large stone rubble projecting hall stack with cloam oven projection. Stone rubble stack on right hand gable end. Plan : Ground rises to left hand side and steeply to rear of house. The original plan is uncertain although the house appears to have had a through passage with 2 or more rooms. The left hand room, the hall, remains heated by a front lateral stack with cloam oven projection and probably a smoking chamber adjoining on right. The entrance to the through passage remains on the right although the rear door has been blocked. The gable end wall on the right was probably the stone rubble cross wall on the lower side of the passage and the single storey outshot on the right is probably on the site of the original lower end, the front wall probably incorporating much of the earlier masonry and the rear wall rebuilt in the C20. This room was heated by an axial stack (now the gable end stack) which backed onto the lower side of the passage. The partition on the higher side of the passage has been removed. The stair projection, to the rear towards the lower side of the hall has been partly incorporated into the rear wing to the rear of the hall. The original arrangement is uncertain. In spite of the roof trusses having been replaced in the C18 and C19, it is reasonable to suggest that the hall may have originally been open to the roof and heated by an open hearth fire because the existing hall stack and hall bay seem to be early C17 additions. Furthermore although the rear wing appears to post date the hall with a ragged masonry joint between the 2 ranges, the walls are very thick and the wing has been built into the side of the hill, suggesting that this building maybe on the site of an earlier house which would have been built down the slope, the later house added on the lower side across the slope. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front with 2-storey hall bay on right, projecting front lateral hall stack and truncated lower end on right. Hall bay has a 3-light mullion window on the ground floor with hood mould, the mullions removed. 2-light mullion window on first floor. Projecting hall stack joins on right with cloam oven projection. To right, a circa early C19 stone rubble porch with slate lean-to roof with C19 door to original through passage and granite chamfered surround to window to left with stanchion bar removed; this window appears to have been blocked when a smoking chamber was built to the side of the fireplace. First floor with 2-light mullion window and 4 pigeon holes. Single storey outshot on right on site of earlier lower end. Possible straight joint on left hand side wall where the hall bay appears to have been added. Rear elevation with stair projection in angle of front range and rear wing. Interior : the hall on left has waney floor joists possibly of the C17 with chamfer and 1 joist with a run-out stop. Projecting bay at front of the hall. Chamfered granite lintel and jambs to fireplace with pyramid stops. Large cloam oven with clay door. Possibly smoking chamber adjoins fireplace on lower left hand side, now a cupboard but with indication of thick layer of soot and opening from chamber into flue. Behind the smoking chamber a window on the exterior. The stone stair to the rear of the hall has been partly remodelled. Roof trusses have been replaced in the C18, C19 and C20 with 2 earlier pieces of roughly cut purlins. The house is little altered and exceptionally picturesque with an early interesting plan.
Listing NGR: SX1094980428

Manor Farm, Camelford

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68537

OS Grid Reference: SX1069083848

OS Grid Coordinates: 210690, 83848

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6235, -4.6778

Locality: [Camelford](#)
 County: [Cornwall](#)
 Country: [England](#)
 Postcode: PL32 9TH

House, now divided into 4 separate houses, one used as offices. Possibly late C16 or earlier, extended in circa mid C17 and partly rebuilt in late C17 or early C18. Stone rubble with granite dressings, rendered and painted on front elevation with slate roof with gable ends and stone rubble end stacks. Lower left hand wing has slate roof with gable ends and stone rubble and brick end stacks. Circa mid C17 extension to left hand wing is rendered and painted with exposed granite dressings; higher slate roof with hipped ends jeep overhanging eaves with console brackets and front and rear lateral stacks, the rear lateral stack projecting with granite quoins and a brick shaft. The rear right hand wing is of stone rubble, the front wall rebuilt in circa early to mid C20; slate roof with gable ends and end stacks. Circa mid C17 extension to right hand wing of stone rubble with higher asbestos slate roof with gable ends and front lateral stack. Plan : The plan has been considerably altered and the original arrangement is uncertain. Possibly originally with a courtyard plan, the front range of 2 room single depth plan probably with central through passage and the rear wings to right and left of 2 room single depth plan. In circa mid C17 the rear left hand wing was probably extended with a cross wing of 2 room plan heated by front and rear lateral stacks and the rear right hand wing extended with a range of 1 room plan heated by a front lateral stack. In circa late C17 or early C18 the front range was largely rebuilt on the earlier cellar which retains its mullion windows. This range retained a 2 room and central cross passage arrangement, heated by end stacks, with a circ late C17 or early C18 stair added in an outshot across the rear and a service stair in the left hand wing. Possibly contemporary with these alterations, the circa mid C17 cross wing to the rear of the rear left hand wing was partly remodelled. In circa mid C19 the extension to the rear right hand wing was remodelled and in circa mid C20 the right hand wing was partly remodelled and the front wall probably rebuilt. In circa mid to late C20 the interior of the rear left hand wing was remodelled. Elevations: 2 storey and basement. Symmetrical 5 window front with painted quoins and strings and deep overhanging eaves. Two 2-light mullion windows in basement. Ground floor with granite steps up to entrance door which has C20 glazing and 2 raised and fielded panels. Two C19 12-pane sashes to right and left with exposed dressed stone segmental arches. 5 C19 12-pane sashes on first floor. Rear left hand wing of 2 storeys with an asymmetrical 3-window front with sashes. Higher cross wing to rear has front and rear lateral stacks and renewed sash windows. Rear right hand wing has a 2:1 asymmetrical front with 3-light C20 metal window frames and tripartite sash in rear gable end. Interior : Front range has circa late C17 to early C18 interior largely intact; moulded plaster cornice in hall passage and right hand room suggests that the entrance may have been directly into the large right hand room, the partition inserted at a later date. However, the plaster cornices have been partly restored. The left hand room retains bolection moulded panelling and a high quality plaster ceiling with torus moulded ribs of similar pattern to the ribs around the wall panelling. Central oval panel decorated with floral trail and central rose; the outer panels were probably remodelled in mid C18 with rococo motifs. Open string stair with ramped deep moulded rail, turned balusters on square bases and newels comprising clusters of 4 balusters on a single square base. Back stair to rear left with square newels, closed string, deep rail and turned balusters. Moulded cornice in bedroom and several C18 2-panel doors. Roof structure comprising 6 trusses, the front blades probably reused from the earlier building with pronounced curved feet and morticed apices. The rear blades raised to accommodate the lean-to outshot which contains the stair. Later lap-jointed and pegged collars. Butt purlins. Rear left hand wing remodelled in C20. Rear right hand wing remodelled in late C19. Chimney-piece in centre room possibly late C19 reusing some circa C17 material; carved timber with raised panels, moulded cornice, fluted pilasters and key motifs. Roof structure of rear right hand wing not inspected. Listing NGR: SX1069083848

Pengenna, St Kew

Grade: II*
 Date Listed: 6 June 1969
 English Heritage Building ID: 351508
 OS Grid Reference: SX0502178658
 OS Grid Coordinates: 205021, 78658
 Latitude/Longitude: 50.5750, -4.7551
 Locality: [St Kew](#)
 County: [Cornwall](#)
 Country: [England](#)
 Postcode: PL30 3HX

House. Circa late C16 or earlier C17. Possibly built for Rev. Thomas Pocock. Ashlar and stone rubble with granite quoins. Renewed slate roof with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Front projecting right-hand wing with lean-to roof. The roof of the main range originally continued to the right and then returned over the projecting right-hand wing with a gable end to the front. Service range in cross wing on left with gable ends. Main range with C17 axial granite stack with moulded cap backing onto lower side of passage; projecting rear lateral hall stack with shaft removed and C17 granite stack with moulded cap to right, heating chamber above hall and possibly inner room. This end stack was originally an axial stack when the roof continued to the right. Lower service range with C19 brick stack in gable end on front and C17 granite stack with moulded cap to kitchen fireplace in rear gable end. Plan; Wide cross passage with hall on right heated by rear lateral stack and inner room beyond with projecting front wing. At lower side of passage possibly parlour with stair projection to rear; and service range in cross wing at lower end with large fireplace. Plan partly remodelled with hall converted to dairy and bathroom; inner room now used as calves house with store above and room at lower side of passage divided into 2 rooms. 2 storeys and attic. Tall asymmetrical 5-window front with entrance near centre. Projecting wing on right-hand side with roof and right-hand wall reduced in height. Cross wing on left-hand side. Main range, left-hand side with 4-pane sash and 4-light mullion window with 2 mullions removed and 2-light casement inserted. Central entrance with 4-centred arch with hollow chamfer, carved spandrels, initials T.P. (Thomas Pocock) in label stops of drip-mould and original door of double construction with strap hinges. To right, partly blocked, 4-light mullion window with 1 light containing early leaded glass and 3-light casement beyond. First floor with 2-light casement, three 3-light mullion windows with casements and some early leaded glass and 3-light mullion window to right with mullions removed and casements inserted. Right-hand wing with crocketed finial reset on left-hand corner. Left-hand wing with C19 16-pane sashes on ground and first floor and side elevation partly rebuilt with at least 2 straight joints in masonry and three 3-light mullion windows with casements. Rear elevation with stair projection with blocked stair window and several blocked windows to attic below eaves. 4-centred granite arch with chamfer and pyramid stops to service range on right, visible from within outshot extension. Interior Wide cross passage flanked by thick wall containing fireplace at lower side and remains of hall screen at higher side. Granite floors throughout. Hall on right-hand side with oak hall screen reset to form partition to bathroom and larder; screen circa early C17 with scratch moulded panelled frame reset ovolo-moulded doorframe with scroll stops to bathroom. Hall fireplace with plaster panel above with figures in high relief depicting Adam and Eve in Garden of Eden; moulded plaster cornice with floral trail on front and rear

walls; ovolo-moulded doorframe with blocked entrance to inner room. Room on lower side of passage has fireplace with C20 chimneypiece backing onto passage. 4 centred granite arch doorway between main range and service wing with chamfer and inverted pyramid stops on higher side. Large kitchen fireplace with chamfered granite lintel and jambs with pyramid stops, the right-hand jamb replaced; cloam oven and possible smoking chamber or fringle to right. Initials T.P. carved on settle (possible those of Thomas Pocock). Timber newel stair in projection at rear of parlour. First floor: floor level changes above hall and cross passage where the chamber and dressing room are divided by the thick cross wall which continues up from to lower side of the passage. C17 ovolo-moulded doorframe in wall with similar doorframe with scroll stops at entrance to dressing room which also has a moulded plaster cornice. The chamber adjoining also has an ovolo-moulded doorframe with C17 3-panel door, a complete set of ovolo-moulded ceiling beams with scroll stops and a granite fireplace with chamfer, pyramid stops and hearth kerb. Roof timbers said to be replaced in 1970s. Roof structure not inspected. Former seat of Mohun. Then passed to the Pococks and later the Molesworth family. Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the Count of Cornwall, Vol II.
Listing NGR: SX0502178658

Lamellen, St Tudy

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 4 November 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 67776

OS Grid Reference: SX0559777341

OS Grid Coordinates: 205597, 77341

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5634, -4.7463

Locality: [St Tudy](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3NR

Large house. Built in 1698 for Samuel Furness and rebuilt in 1849 for J P Magor (datestone). Local stone rubble with ashlar granite dressings. Slate roofs with gable ends. Stone rubble and ashlar granite axial and end stacks with diagonal set brick shafts in groups of threes. Plan: The house appears to date almost entirely from the 1849 rebuild, possibly reusing some dressed granite. Complicated double depth plan with entrance in east front, through 2-storey porch into wide entrance hall. Large drawing room on left of hall, lit by large bay window overlooking the gardens to the south and library to right of hall, now the dining room. To rear of the hall is the main open well stair, lit by a mullion and transom stair window on the rear elevation with a room to left, possibly originally the dining room and back stair to right. Small 2-storey projection to rear of stair, in form of 2-storey porch on rear elevation, but without entrance on ground floor, now used to house the lavatories. The service wing continues along the north (right hand) side of the house, set back from the front elevation and projecting in a rear wing on the west. Picturesque Elizabethan style. Exterior: East front elevation of 2-storeys with an asymmetrical 6-window arrangement. Entrance through gabled 2-storey porch to left of centre with entrance hall lit by 2-light mullion window to right, the drawing room to left slightly advanced and with a higher roof and the library to right. Set back to right is the gable end of the service wing. The porch has a 4-centred arched opening with Magor coat of arms above. 2 light mullion window to left and 8-light mullion and transom window to far left, lighting the drawing room. 1-light window and 3-light mullion windows to right. Above five 2 and 3-light mullion windows with 3-light mullion window in gable end of 2-storey porch with datestone above. Set back to right is the projecting end stack of the service range, the shaft removed and a C20 door inserted. North elevation of 2-storeys and attic with an asymmetrical 5 window front. Near centre, the 2-storey porch-like projection has a battlemented parapet and is flanked by the window to the back stair on left and the mullion and transom window of the main stair on right. To far left is the gable end of the 2-storey and attic service range and to right the 2-storey wing which possibly has the dining room on the ground floor which is lit by a mullion and transom window in a projecting bay with a battlemented parapet. Datestone 'SF 1698' commemorating earlier building. Interior: Carpentry and joinery complete with original chimney-pieces and plasterwork. The wide entrance hall has a geometrical patterned rib ceiling and is heated by a freestone Gothic chimney-piece. Moulded cornice with floral motifs to drawing room and dining room to rear. Library chimney-piece of hard wood carved with cherubs and grapes. Open well stair with barley sugar twist balusters and moulded rail with ribbed coved ceiling above. Coved ceilings to first floor rooms. Doorframe complete, several with chamfered and stopped 4-centred arches. Linen-fold panelled doors.
Listing NGR: SX0559777341

Wetherham, St Tudy

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 4 November 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 67795

OS Grid Reference: SX0572175641

OS Grid Coordinates: 205721, 75641

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5482, -4.7436

Locality: [St Tudy](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3NJ

House. Probably late C17 or early C18, possibly with earlier work, and with later C18 or early C19 and later extensions and alterations. Ashlar with granite dressings. Gable-ended and hipped scantle slate roof. Stone stacks. Plan: The main front range is probably late C17 or early C18, or a remodeling of that date of an earlier building. It has 2 principal rooms and a central entrance. The projecting wing on the left and the range behind to the right are of circa late C18 or early C19. The other ranges at the back were not investigated but there might be early work there. Exterior: 2 stores (and attic?). The main front range has a symmetrical 2:1:2 bay front, the centre breaks forward. Tall narrow 18-pane sashes. Central doorway with a moulded and panelled door and small rectangular overlight. To the left a circa late c18 or early C19 wing projects with a hipped roof and set back to the right another range also of circa late C18 or early C19 date. Over the roof behind the central range there is a wooden bellcote. Interior: was not inspected but panelled window shutters were observed and the former provisional list description mentions "some early C18 panelling". It is unlikely that other good internal features survive and there is possibly evidence of early work.
Listing NGR: SX0572175641

Barn 30 Metres to North of Bokelly, St Kew

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 6 June 1969

English Heritage Building ID: 351488

OS Grid Reference: SX0405077051

OS Grid Coordinates: 204050, 77051

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5603, -4.7679

Locality: [St Kew](#)County: [Cornwall](#)Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3DY

Barn. Possibly C17 or earlier. Stone rubble with large dressed quoins. Rag slate roof with half-hipped ends and lower hipped ends roof over central midstrey. Barn of 11 bays with central midstrey waggon entrance on front, now blocked, and wide opposing double doors on rear. Further extended to rear on right with stable; on right-hand end with C20 workshops; and to front on right with lean-to, outshuts. However, despite being attached to these buildings, the barn remains independent and all the original openings remains unaltered and intact. Tall range with central entrance blocked with stone rubble on outer face and concrete block on inner face. The flanking walls of the midstrey retain possibly later blocked openings. To right and left of the midstrey, the walls of the main range are pierced with 3 slit openings, deeply splayed on the inside. The openings on the right-hand side have been obscured by the later lean-to outshut and there is a stone rubble buttress with granite string on the left-hand side. The wall adjoining to the right has been partly rebuilt, probably in late C18. Rear elevation with 3 slit openings on either side of central rear entrance which has tall corrugated asbestos doors. The left-hand side is partly obscured by a circa mid to late C19 stable of stone rubble with slate hipped roof. The right-hand side of the main range is leaning out and has probably been partly rebuilt. The left-hand half-hipped end has 4-tiers of pigeon holes and the slit opening in the right-hand end has been slightly enlarged by the removal of the splayed reveals. Interior Undivided lofty interior lit on all four sides by deeply splayed slits. Evidence possibly of holes for seating of floor joists to inserted first floor. Also numerous pigeon holes, partly blocked on exterior. Roof of 11 bays with roof structure replaced in circa late C18 to early C19; principals partly halved, lapped and pegged or bolted at apex with diagonal set ridge. Tie beam and 2-tiers of collars lapped and pegged and bolted onto the face of the principals. The earlier arrangement of the roof structure is uncertain. The barn is described by Pevsner as strongly buttressed and it is possible that the buttresses may have been removed although there appears to be little evidence of this in the masonry. The barn remains remarkably unaltered and the quality of this building type is a rare survival in Cornwall. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall rp 1970. Listing NGR: SX0405077051

Tretawn, St Kew

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 25 October 1951

English Heritage Building ID: 351521

OS Grid Reference: SX0393875750

OS Grid Coordinates: 203938, 75750

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5486, -4.7688

Locality: [St Kew](#)County: [Cornwall](#)Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3DU

House. Circa late C16. Rendered stone rubble, partly rebuilt on front near centre of elevation. Rag slate roof with gable end on left, gable end to cross wing on front right and gabled 2-storey porch to right of centre. Brick end stack to inner room on left. Stone rubble rear lateral hall stack with moulded granite cap adjoining brick stack serving back kitchen in rear outshut. Stone rubble axial stack with moulded granite cap heating lower end with fireplace backing onto passage. Plan: original arrangement of plan uncertain. House comprises 2-storey porch on front to right of centre with wide through passage with hall to left heated by rear lateral stack and inner room beyond heated by gable end stack. Circa early C19 framed stair in projection to rear of higher end of hall and circa C19 dairy added in wing to rear of inner room. At lower side of passage the arrangement has been altered and probably comprised a service range in a cross wing which is projected to the rear where it was altered and converted into a dairy in circa mid C19: the roof was lowered and the large kitchen stack removed. The small lower end room on the front is now heated by a C19 fireplace which was probably inserted backing onto the passage and using the circa late C16 stack originally built to serve the 2 back-to-back fireplaces in the chambers above; a newel stair which is approached from the passage projects into this front room. A kitchen range was added in a lean-to outshut to the rear of the hall and passage probably circa mid C19. 2 storeys and attic, regular 3:1:1 window front with projecting 2-storey porch to right of centre and slight projecting gable end to cross wing of service range on right. 2-storey range on left with front wall partly rebuilt in late C20; ground floor with C20 door in window opening to left and two 4-light mullion windows with central king mullions, hood-moulds and diagonal leaded glass to hall on right. First floor with late C19 6-pane sash, C19 16-pane sash and late C19 6-pane sash in 3-light mullioned window opening to right. To right of porch, 16-pane sash in larger, partly blocked opening with hood-mould above. First floor with 3-light mullioned window with early diagonal leaded glass. Blocked attic window above with hood-mould. Projecting 2-storey porch with segmental granite arch with hollow chamfer, ornate stepped and ogee stops and carved spandrels. Hood-mould partly removed with later dressed stone segmental arch with key stone. 3-light mullion window above with hood-mould and C19 casements. Blocked attic window with hood-mould. Interior Wide through passage with almost 3-centred granite arched entrances on front and rear with slightly hollowed chamfers and pyramid stops. Circa 1700 rear door with 6 raised and fielded panels and strap hinges. Hall on left with high quality oak hall screen of circa early C17. On the hall side the panel frame of stiles, muntins and rails is scratch moulded and the central entrance is flanked by incised pilasters. The frieze above is carved with stylised acanthus leaves and the moulded cornice may have been added, projecting into the moulded plaster cornice which appears contemporary. The passage side of the screen is plainer with slightly raised panels. The door, although possibly contemporary may have been modified and is undecorated on the hall side. On 2 sides of the hall, a circa early C17 plaster frieze remains intact with floral trail and moulded cornice. This cornice was removed on the front side, probably when the front wall was rebuilt and is partly obscured by the cornice of the screen. C20 hall chimney piece. Framed probably early C19 stair to rear of hall. Inner room with chamfered granite fireplace. In service range at lower end a C19 fireplace backs onto the passage and in the dairy to the rear are circa C17 chamfered ceiling beams with straight-cut stops, 2 salting kevers and slate slabs. The back kitchen in the outshut to rear of the hall is heated by a fireplace which is back-to-back with the hall fireplace. Reset in the right-hand jamb is a piece of carved granite with '1620

P M' (Phila Molesworth). The timber newel stair approached from the lower side of the passage with an ovolo-moulded doorframe; the stair was possibly lit by a window, now blocked which would have used borrowed light from the service range. Chamber above service range on front has granite fireplace with chamfered lintel and jambs with truncated pyramid stops, probably original granite kerb and pentan to rear. Door leading from lower end chamber into first floor of porch has circa early C17 ovolo-moulded doorframe with elongated scroll stops and original 6-panel door with scratch moulded framing. 2 chambers above hall and through passage also have granite fireplaces with chamfered lintels and jambs, one with pyramid stops and the other with scroll stops. Chamber above inner room has corbelled granite fireplace with chamfered lintel and jambs now blocked and rear lateral stack which once served it has been removed. Roof structure probably replaced in circa mid to late C17. The 7-bay roof above the hall, inner room and through passage is divided from the lower end by a stone rubble wall which rises to the apex. 2 trusses above inner room and wing to rear renewed in circa mid C20. 4 trusses above hall and passage with chamfered collars have been partly halved, lapped and pegged onto the face of the principals each with 3 timber pegs and splayed dovetailed-type joints. 2-tiers of trenced purlins (renewed) and renewed diagonal set ridge. Similar truss above porch with 'N Bray 1888' on collar. Nicholas Bray was a local carpenter still remembered by elderly local inhabitants. Roof above service range replaced to rear in circa late C19 with front range inaccessible. In 1438 Thomas Lanhergy received 6s 3d from Nicholas Colapyn for relief on the death of his father John Colapyn for the whole of the ville of Tretoun. By C16 Tretawn was in the possession of Francis Carnsew (qv Bokelly) and in late C16 was brought by the Kestell family. Later conveyed to John Molesworth of Pencarrow (see datestone 1620 PM in back kitchen). Later came to John Godolphin who sold Tretawn to William Keigwin of Moleshole in 1659. Information from tenants.
Listing NGR: SX0393875750

Worthyvale Manor and Garden Wall to Front, Forrabury and Minster

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 19 January 1952

English Heritage Building ID: 68676

OS Grid Reference: SX1077086017

OS Grid Coordinates: 210770, 86017

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6430, -4.6777

Locality: [Forrabury and Minster](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL32 9TT

Manor house, now private house and garden wall to front. Circa early C17, possibly extended in mid C17 and partly remodelled in C18. Built for the Worthyvale family. Slate stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends, continued over two-storey outshot to rear. Circa C17 stone rubble chimney stack with moulded cap on left hand gable end; smaller C17 stone rubble axial stack backing onto lower side of passage heating chamber above hall and passage; stone rubble axial stack, originally end stack, heating hall on right; stone rubble stack on right hand gable end. Rear wing on right with slate roof and brick end stack. The original plan is uncertain but it was probably a larger house of which the present house is only a part with later additions. As it stands it is a long range of 3 rooms with a through passage: the lower room to the left is the parlour with a gable end stack and to the right of the passage there is a long hall with a large fireplace across the entire width of the higher end. The third room at the higher end appears to be an addition of the C18 or a replacement of a former wing. There is an C18 wing behind this higher end room. Across the complete length of the rear of the house there are shallow service rooms in an outshot, which at the lower end appears to be a different build than the rest of the outshot and may be part of a remodelled or reduced lower end service wing; the outshot at the rear of the higher end was probably built at the same time in the C18 as the room at the higher end. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical seven window front with straight joints to left of entrance and to right of central hall. Ground floor with two C19 16-pane sashes in dressed stone segmental arches lighting parlour on left. Entrance with 4-centred granite arch with straight cut stops and C20 glazed outer door. High quality oak door within constructed of three vertical planks with chamfered ledges and unusual framing on front comprising ovolo moulded surround and two fluted pilasters. Central peep hole (blocked) and initials and date 'H B 1703' (Boscawen family). To right, the hall was originally lit by three 2-light mullion windows, the lintels surviving and the windows replaced by three C19 16-pane sashes. Dripstone with labels above. To far right C19 16-pane sash. First floor with 7 C19 12-pane sashes. Rear elevation; 2 storeys with C19 casements and C19 stair window with marginal glazing bars. Blocked door on higher side of hall. Rear service wing with C19 3-light casement. Interior wide passage with two 3-centred granite chamfered arched entrances to hall and parlour. Fine quality circa C17 oak door to hall, similar in pattern to entrance door. Large granite hall fireplace measuring over 11 foot inside frame, chamfered granite lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. C20 pier inserted providing additional support for lintel. Cloam over on left with granite lintel and clay door; further cloam oven to rear and creamery on right, constructed of slate stones with circular hole in top for basin and small opening for grate below. Base of rear wall of fireplace constructed of slate stones in herringbone pattern with stepped pentan of horizontally and vertically coursed slates; the slate construction is of particularly fine quality. Parlour fireplace has chamfered granite lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. The unmoulded ceiling beams above the parlour, passage and hall are fairly slight, roughly cut and closely spaced either suggesting a later C18 date and/or that the ground floor ceilings were plastered. Stone sink in outshot to rear of hall with granite lip to drain on exterior wall with second lip towards centre of elevation on rear. Fireplace in right hand rear wing; granite jambs possibly comprising reused hood mould, cloam oven with clay door. Circa C17 framed stair to rear of passage remodelled in C19 with treads partly replaced and remains of circa C18 panelling. Chamber above hall; C17 granite fireplace with chamfered lintel and jambs with pyramid stops; pentan to rear. Circa C17 oak frame to blocked door opening adjoining; chamfered lintel with mason's mitre and chamfered jambs with stepped ogee stops. Several C18 2-panel doors on first floor. Roof structure above hall and parlour largely replaced in circa mid C19 with bolted collar rafter roof continuing over rear outshot. Some circa C18 roof timbers possibly reused. Roof structure above right-hand room and rear right wing not inspected. Stone rubble garden to walls to front; mounting block on left and front wall with reused granite lintels and mullions forming coping. Niches in right hand wall, possibly bee boles. Property of the Worthyvale family from the C14 to the C17. In 1664 Christopher Worthyvale died with personal effects worth over £1,100, most of this money lent on bond with a few simple goods and chattels and a collection of 37 books (Chesher, see inventory CCRO). Purchased by Boscawens and later Viscounts Falmouth. Chesher, V.M and F.J The Cornishman's House 1968.
Listing NGR: SX1077086017

Helland Bridge, Helland

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 4 November 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 67735

OS Grid Reference: SX0652071498

OS Grid Coordinates: 206520, 71498

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5112, -4.7302

Locality: [Helland](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 4QR

Road bridge over the River Allan (also known as Camel). Circa early C15. Local slate stone rubble with granite dressings. 4 pointed dressed stone arches, each of 15 feet span with large cutwaters between the central cutwater projecting 5 feet and the two to the left and right slightly less. The 2 arches on the north have 2 arch rings of slate voussoirs. To the north, the west wall has a corbelled granite lintel with evidence of rebuilding, possibly after the 1847 flood. Narrow 9 1/2 foot roadway with the cutwaters continuity up to form refuges. Stone rubble parapets with chamfered granite coping. Henderson quotes the Patent Rolls of 1381 referring to Stephen Dyer of Hellond Brigge and Leyland's description of Helham as "the first memorable bridge on Alaine". Situated on the parish boundary and partly in Helland parish. Source: C Henderson and H Coates. Old Cornish Bridges and Streams 1928, reprinted 1972. Listing NGR: SX0652071506

Church of St Helena, Helland

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 6 June 1969

English Heritage Building ID: 67537

OS Grid Reference: SX0751471014

OS Grid Coordinates: 207514, 71014

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5072, -4.7160

Locality: [Helland](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 4PY

Parish church. C14, late C15 addition ; north transept and re-roofing circa 1820 for Rev. F. Hext. Major restoration and rebuilding of late C19, said to be by J.P. St Aubyn, Incorporated Society for Buildings and Churches dated 1878. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles ; north transept with scantle slate roof with lead roll to ridge. Plan: Nave and chancel in one ; north transept probably originally of late C14 -early C15, and substantially rebuilt circa 1820 as a school room. South aisle added circa late C15 with south porch added to the south side of the nave. West tower probably originally of circa C14, and substantially rebuilt in C19. Circa 1820, the nave and chancel and south aisle appear to have been re-roofed ; the east ends of the chancel and aisle and the north gable end of the transept all have raised coped verges in granite with scrolled kneelers. Exterior: The nave is mostly concealed by the aisle and transept ; on the south side a 2-light C15 window with cusped lights, square head and hood mould ; on the north side one C15 window of 2 cusped lights in greenstone ; buttress to west. Chancel has late C19 Perpendicular windows, 3-light to east, and 2 similar 3-light windows to north ; stone cross finial. North transept has C19 west door, with hollow-chamfered segmental arch ; two tall 3-light windows to east with cusped lights. Long and short granite quoins, and a circular stone stack at the gable end. South aisle of 4 bays, all windows are 3-light C19 Perpendicular ; to south a priest's door with 4-centred hollow-chamfered arch, C19 door with strap hinges. Over the door a slate sundial, with nowy head, carved primitive face of the sun with rays, dated 1778. South porch is gabled, of C19, with 4-centred arched doorway and double doors. Interior has pitched slate floor, common rafter roof and inner 4-centred arched doorway, C19 door with strap hinges. West tower in 2 stages, with embattled parapet with pinnacles. West doorway replaced by C19 2-light window. At second stage, all single C19 bell-openings with louvres. Interior: Slate floor in tower ; C19 polychromatic tiled floor in chancel. Plastered walls. C19 wagon roof continuous in the nave and chancel ; same roof in the south aisle, retaining at the east end the wall-plates, purlins and bosses, all carved, of the late C15 roof. Tall rounded tower arch with imposts. Nave has a 4-centred arch with imposts, formerly leading to the north transept, blocked and with a C19 pointed arched door inserted. 4-bay south arcade, with Pevsner A-type piers with the capitals carved with fleurons, 4-centred moulded arches. South aisle has piscine with ogee head. North transept is ceiled and may retain some early roof structure ; gable end fireplace blocked. Fittings: Circular stone bowl font on convex stem, possibly C13, in nave. Late C19 wooden benches and pulpit. Monument in south aisle ; ledger stone with figure of a man and inscription around the border, to Humphrey Calwodley, early C16 ; marble monument on slate ground in chancel, to Francis Hext, 1842. Fragments of medieval glass in the tracery of the east window in the south aisle, showing the arms of Gifford of Helland. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Maclean, Sir J.: History of Helland 1873. Listing NGR: SX0751471014

Trewardale, Blisland

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 6 June 1969

English Heritage Building ID: 67323

OS Grid Reference: SX1034971611

OS Grid Coordinates: 210349, 71611

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5135, -4.6763

Locality: [Blisland](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 4HS

House. 1773 extended in 1839 and in later C19. Stuccoed stone rubble with rusticated granite string. Slate roof with hipped ends and hipped ends to pavilion wings to right and left. Rendered end stacks to main range. Plan: Central range of 1773 of 2 room and cross passage plan with wide entrance hall and stair in projection to rear. Circa early C19 kitchen range added on right; 1 room plan heated by axial stack shared with right hand room of earlier range. Further kitchen range added to rear in later C19: The 1 room plan range

added on left of the late C18 house was rebuilt in 1932, contemporary with the rebuilding of the dining room to rear. Exterior: Imposing 3:7:2 window front with late C18 central range flanked by 2 pavilions. Central range of 2 storeys with symmetrical 7 window front. Rusticated quoins and string course and parapet with central C19 timber porch with flat roof and moulded cornice and early C19 12-pane hornless sashes with crown glass. To left, wing rebuilt in 1930s; 2 storeys with 1:2 window front and horned sashes. To right C19 range of 2 storeys with 2 window front; two 12-pane sashes on ground floor and C20 PVC window and 3 over 6 pane sash to right on first. Interior: Particularly complete interior with late C18 and mid C19 fittings. Wide central entrance hall with late C18 open-well stair with ramped and wreathed rail and stick balusters. Kitchen to front right with complete C19 fittings, range manufactured by Martyn of Wadebridge. Chamfered axial ceiling beam possibly reused from earlier building. Ornate plaster cornice in left hand room of earlier range with Prince of Wales feathers in corners. Painted glass in front window with Robyn Coat of Arms. Dining room partly rebuilt in 1932 with ornate plasterwork. Former seat of Robyn family. Purchased by William Browne who married Honour Spry and settled here in 1680 (qv datestone in gateway in garden to west of Treadwardale).
Listing NGR: SX1034971611

Pencarrow House, Egloshayle

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 4 November 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 67655

OS Grid Reference: SX0395671055

OS Grid Coordinates: 203956, 71055

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5064, -4.7661

Locality: [Egloshayle](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3AG

Country house. Circa late C17 or early C18 origins on earlier site. Partly rebuilt between 1760s and 1775, begun by Sir John Molesworth, 4th baronet who died in 1766 and continued by his son Sir John, 5th baronet who died in 1777. The architect was probably Robert Allanson of York who died in 1773. Partly remodelled in circa 1844 for Sir William Molesworth, 8th baronet, by George Wightwick and the interior was modernised in 1919 by Ernest Newton Stuccoed stone rubble and brick south and east elevations; stone rubble on north and dressed slate stone with moulded plinth on west elevation. Slate roofs with hipped ends to south and east fronts. Axial stacks. Plan: Whilst the house was considerably rebuilt in the 1760s and 1770s, there would appear to be evidence suggesting that the earlier house was of a large size and that part of it still survives in a remodelled form. Lysons suggests a date for remodelling in 1730 and quotes Borlase who spoke of it as the most capacious mansion in Cornwall. However, the will of Sir John Molesworth, 5th baronet, who died in 1775 refers to considerable sums of money, expended in the 'building, rebuilding and repairing' of the house. Whilst much of the circa late C17 bolection moulded panelling in the music room and entrance hall came from Tetcott, being reset by Wightwick in the 1840s, the early C18 back stair, sash windows in the rear (north) elevation, joinery in the west range and 2-light mullion windows in the cellar are probably all a survival from the earlier house. Additionally the Palladian design, whilst accomplished on the east front, is fairly archaic for the 1760s and 1770s and the symmetry of the exterior on the east and south front is not accompanied by a symmetry of axis on the interior; a possible explanation could be that the earlier ranges inhibited the axial planning often associated with the Palladian houses of the 1750s. The principal rooms of the house are arranged in the east front range and south garden range. The east range was partly remodelled in the 1840s by George Wightwick with a central entrance hall flanked by a music room on the right (north east) and drawing room on left (south east). The long south front may have contained the original entrance for the 1770s remodelling; the entrance hall flanked by the dining room and stewards room to the left (south west) and the drawing room in the south east corner. A broad corridor continues from the entrance hall in the east range, along the rear of the south rooms to left and the stair hall to right (north) with its groin vaulted corridor. The private family rooms in the lower range contain circa 1700 panelling and comprise part of the earlier house. Exterior: East front of 2 storeys and attic with a symmetrical 2:3:2 window front with late C18 and C19 12-pane sashes. Pedimented central bay set forward. Rusticated quoins and modillion cornice. C19 central porch with partly glazed door flanked by sashes. Segmental arched pediments above the 3 central sashes on first floor with triangular pediments to the 4 flanking sashes. Seven 6-pane sashes above. Similar window arrangement to south front with wider spacing. The west elevation which comprises part of the earlier house has fine quality masonry and a moulded plinth. There are several straight joints indicating partial rebuilding and the lower stage of the west wall of the south front contains similar masonry and indicates that part of the south range was probably remodelled and the eaves raised in the 1770s rather than totally rebuilt. On the north elevation are several early C18 sashes with thick glazing bars. The Venetian stair window on the left is of mid C19 whilst the Venetian window on the right is probably early C18. Interior: East range; entrance hall partly remodelled by Wightwick in 1844 when the bolection moulded panelling and over-mantle (originally from Tetcott) were reset. Rococo plaster ceiling in music room. Maple grained panelling and niche added by Wightwick reusing earlier joinery. Fine C18 chimney-piece in dining room. Inner stair hall has a groin-vaulted corridor, heated by a combined stove and colza oil lamp standard manufactured by Hearder of Plymouth in circa 1830s. Impressive cantilever open well stair with wrought iron balustrade which appears early C19 in character. The plasterwork above the stair to the upper landing is of circa 1770s. The back stair is of early C18 in style with square newels, turned balusters, closed string and with a moulded rail. First floor with joinery, carpentry and plasterwork largely complete. One attic room with complete circa late C17 bolection moulded panelling. Pencarrow, Bodmin: Guide, fifth edition 1986 Gilbert, Davies Parochial History of Cornwall founded on the Manuscript Histories of Mr Hals and Mr Tonkin, 1838 Hussey, C 'Pencarrow, Cornwall' Country Life: July 8, 1954. 118-121 Lysons, Rev D Magna Britannia: Volume III, 1814 Maclean, Sir J Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, 1876 Pearson, A George Wightwick; Wightwick's Architectural Works in Cornwall. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe E. The Buildings of England, Cornwall. 2nd edition. 1970 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall, 1872, reprinted 1974
Listing NGR: SX0395671055

Tresungers, St Endellion

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 25 October 1951

English Heritage Building ID: 351345

OS Grid Reference: SX0068479170

OS Grid Coordinates: 200684, 79170

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5782, -4.8165

Locality: [St Endellion](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL29 3SY

House. Circa late C16 with porch probably added in 1660 for I and M Matthews. (Datestone IM 1660 MM). Early C18, early C19 and early and mid C20 alterations. Stone rubble with three storey tower of ashlar stone and part of front wall rebuilt with ashlar stone. Moulded granite strings. Slate roof with gable ends to cross wing on left and gable end on right. Battlemented parapet to projecting three-storey entrance tower on front. Projecting stone rubble side lateral chimney stack heating front room of service cross wing on left and projecting stone rubble gable end stack to rear. Both with brick shafts. Axial stack at angle of main range and cross wing on left with shaft removed in mid C20. Projecting rear lateral stone rubble hall stack on right with brick shaft. Plan; Circa late C16 house appears to have comprised a central range containing a cross passage with the hall at the higher end on the right, heated by a rear lateral stack and a parlour at the lower end in the left, heated by an axial stack at the lower end. Timber newel stair to rear at lower side of parlour. Service range in cross wing at lower side of parlour with front room heated by side lateral stack and rear room by gable end stack. At the higher side of the hall, there appears to be some evidence to indicate the previous existence of a now demolished range which may have projected in a cross wing thus producing an overall 'H' shaped plan. In circa 1660 the front projecting three storey entrance tower was added, possibly replacing an earlier porch. In circa early C18 the parlour was remodelled and divided up with a corridor inserted across the front, a dairy to the rear, the area in front of the newel stair was divided to form a small stair hall and the lower stage of the stair remodelled. The parlour fireplace was also probably blocked at this stage. In circa early C19 a further service range was added at the lower end of the cross wing and the earlier service wing was remodelled, probably with a parlour on the front. In circa early C20 the hall was partly remodelled with the partition on the higher side of the cross passage removed, a further partition inserted dividing the hall and a C20 stair inserted. In circa mid C20 the front gable end of the crosswing on left was partly rebuilt. Two storeys with three storey entrance tower. Projecting wing on front left and projecting entrance tower to right of centre. Regular overall 5-window front. 3 storey tower with moulded plinth and strings and battlemented cornice. 4-centred granite arch with roll mould, vase-shaped stops, hood mould and incised spandrels. Datestone IM 1660 MM above which would appear to indicate date of addition of porch although the entrance appears to be of a somewhat archaic design. However, as this outer entrance is identical to the inner entrance, it is possible that the design was copied. The inner oak door is probably C17; studded double construction with the outer skin comprising four wide vertical boards, grooved with scratch moulds to give the impression of several narrow vertical boards. First floor with 4-light mullion window with central king mullion, hollow chamfer, diagonal leaded lights and opening casement. Second floor with partly-blocked 3-light mullion window with hood mould. Range to right of tower with eight-light mullion hall window with alternating king mullions, continuous drip mould partly removed and diagonal leaded lights renewed in 1940's. First floor with 4-light mullion window with central king mullion in half dormer with raking roof. Hood mould. To left of porch, range probably remodelled in mid C18 with C19 sashes. Ground floor with 16-pane hornless sash on left and blocked window on right. First floor with two 16-pane sashes. Projecting wing on front left with front wall rebuilt and mullion windows reset. 6-light mullion window with alternating king mullions, hood mould, diagonal leaded glass and two small opening casements. First floor with 4-light mullion window with diagonal leaded glass and two small opening casements. Rear elevation with masonry possibly partly rebuilt. Blocked entrance door to rear of lower end of hall, and circa C16 partly blocked granite 4-centred arch with chamfer to rear of parlour, C20 rear door reputed to be in earlier opening, diagonally opposite front entrance. Interior: circa C17 entrance door with draw bar in situ. Hall to right with fireplace blocked. Parlour remodelled in circa early C18 with moulded plaster cornice to corridor running across front, dairy to rear with ovolo-moulded doorframe and stair hall in remodelled lower end of parlour. Lower stage of timber newel, stair remodelled in circa early C18 with closed string, square newel, vase shaped turned balusters and moulded flat rail. Stair gate with flat asymmetrical vase shaped balusters. Service range in cross wing on left remodelled in C19. Front room with circa C19 panelling, possibly with earlier panelling surviving beneath. First floor with circa C17 ovolo moulded doorcase to solar above wing with ornate carved stepped and scroll stops ornamented with carved rosettes. Studded door to chamber above hall, circa C17 with moulded cover strips. Roof: Circa late C16 roof structure above main range and cross wing. Main range seven bays with principals morticed at apices, originally with diagonal set ridge. Unchamfered collars with two tiers of holes for threaded purlins (removed) and common rafters truncated below collar level. Roof structure above porch replaced in circa C19. Cross wing of seven bays has principals with slightly curved feet and morticed apices originally carrying threaded diagonal set ridge (removed). Trenched and threaded purlins (removed) and collars halved, lap-jointed and pegged onto face of principals. One truss replaced in circa mid C20. Circa early C19 service range continuing from left hand side of cross wing. Stone rubble with slate roof. One and two storeys, arranged in an 'L' shaped overall plan with a courtyard enclosed on left and rear by service range, right by main house and stone rubble wall to front. Tresungers is illustrated in a sketch by Frederick Trevan (1833-34) with a cross wing at the higher (right hand) side of the hall; gable end to front with large mullion window on ground floor. The illustration by Maclean published in 1879, was probably drawn after the wing had been demolished. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879 Trevan, Dr. Frederick The History of Port Isaac and Port Quin, 1833-34, typescript
Listing NGR: SX0068479170

GRADE II (within 3km radius of turbine)

Barn 5 Metres to West of Tregreenwell Farmhouse, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68574

OS Grid Reference: SX0749180439

OS Grid Coordinates: 207491, 80439

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5919, -4.7212

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JJ

Barn. Circa C18. Stone rubble partly rebuilt in concrete blocks. Rag slate roof with gable end on right and cross wing to left with gable ends. Lean-to roof to extension on rear. Plan : Overall 'L' shaped plan with rear wing to left. Extension to rear right. Single storey barn with 2-storey cross wing on left. The gable end to left has been part rebuilt with concrete blocks. Entrance near centre with openings to right and left. Interior : Circa C18 roof structure with principals halved, lapped and pegged at apices. The barn forms part of a picturesque group of farm buildings to the rear of Tregreenwell Farmhouse (q.v.).

Listing NGR: SX0749180439

Barn with Waterwheel 10 Metres to North East of Bearoak, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68572

OS Grid Reference: SX0734178453

OS Grid Coordinates: 207341, 78453

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5740, -4.7222

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PB

Barn with waterwheel now used as store with restored waterwheel to rear. Circa early C19. Fine quality masonry of slate and granite rubble with slate gabletting and granite dressings. Rag slate roof with gable ends and lower roof to range on left. Plan: Mill of rectangular plan with C20 overshot wheel to rear. Small extension of circa mid C19 on front left forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. Exterior: 2 storeys. Mill on right has 2 openings on ground floor and loading bay to left on first floor. Lower range on front left. Overshot wheel to rear rebuilt in late C20. Launder extant. Possibly remains of truncated shaft suggests that there was an additional wheel, now removed. Machinery removed. Forms part of group with Bearoak qv.
Listing NGR: SX0734178453

Bearoak, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68571

OS Grid Reference: SX0727678498

OS Grid Coordinates: 207276, 78498

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5744, -4.7232

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PB

House. Probably early C17, extended to rear in mid C17 and with circa C19 outshot extensions. Stone rubble and cob. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends and lower roof to rear wing with gable end. Stone rubble end stacks and stone rubble end stack with brick shaft to rear wing. Plan: original plan uncertain. The probably earlier range on front comprises through passage flanked by thin lath and plaster partitions with particularly large room on left heated by gable end stack and smaller room on right also heated by end stack. Rear wing, probably added to rear of passage of 1 room plan heated by end stack with second through passage near angle with main range. Circa C19 and C20 outshot extensions added to front right of main range and to left hand side of rear wing. Exterior: 2 storeys. 3 window asymmetrical front elevation with outshot extension across front on right. Ground floor has 2-light casement and horned 16-pane sash and first floor with 2-light casement, early C19 24-pane sash and 6-pane sash to right. In right hand gable end, circa early C17 2-light timber mullion window with chamfered surround and mullions and with stanchion bars. Right hand elevation of rear wing has a granite chamfered doorframe to entrance to second through passage which runs at right angles to through passage in main range; pyramid stops and C19 6-panel door. Early C19 hornless sash on first floor. Interior: large room on front left has C19 mantle shelf to fireplace and smaller room on right with truncated timber lintel. Thin lath and plaster partitions to passage and roughly chamfered ceiling beams. Rear wing with C20 fireplace. First floor and roof not inspected.
Listing NGR: SX0727678498

Cottage Directly to North of Leathern Bottle, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68547

OS Grid Reference: SX0824078460

OS Grid Coordinates: 208240, 78460

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5743, -4.7096

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PE

House. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and central entrance plan heated by end stacks. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front with early C19 16-pane sashes, the ground floor windows with timber lintels. C20 glazed gabled porch with C20 door within. Interior not inspected. Forms part of group with Leathern Bottle qv.
Listing NGR: SX0824078460

Gate Piers, Flanking Walls and Terminal Piers 200 Metres to North East of Michaelstow House, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68569

OS Grid Reference: SX0746378568
OS Grid Coordinates: 207463, 78568
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5751, -4.7206
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3PB

Set of 3 gate piers, flanking walls with terminal piers. 1869. Granite and granite ashlar. 2 gate piers to drive and pier to right for separate pedestrian entrance and flanking quadrant walls with terminal piers. Tall square-plan granite monolith gate piers with moulded bases and cornices surmounted by large urns. Granite ashlar flanking quadrant walls with moulded granite coping, terminating with granite monolith terminal piers of similar design to the gate piers. Contemporary iron gates with ramped rails and twisted iron uprights on moulded coping of quadrant walls, probably originally with a chain link (now removed). Entrance to Tregenna House (now Michaelstow House) built for William Hocken in 1869.
Listing NGR: SX0746378568

Gatepiers 200 Metres to East of Michaelstow House, Michaelstow

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68570
OS Grid Reference: SX0747478466
OS Grid Coordinates: 207474, 78466
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5741, -4.7204
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3PB

Pair of gate piers. Probably 1869. Granite monoliths. Square-on-plan. Square granite gate piers with cyma recta moulded cornice, curved neck and finials. C20 plank gate.
Listing NGR: SX0747478466

Holy Well and Stile 140 Metres to South of Inner Fentondale, Michaelstow

Grade: II
Date Listed: 17 December 1962
English Heritage Building ID: 68554
OS Grid Reference: SX0857377888
OS Grid Coordinates: 208573, 77888
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5693, -4.7046
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 4PJ

Holy well and stile. Holy well named in 1613. Existing structure probably C19. Granite. Although considerably overgrown at time of inspection (1986), the well appears to be on the site of a spring with a stone trough and several pieces of roughly moulded granite built into the hedge. Stile adjoining. Circa C19. Granite. Three pieces of roughly cut granite forming stile in hedge close to spring. Meyrick, J A Pilgrim's guide to the holy wells of Cornwall 1982
Listing NGR: SX0857377888

Holy Well to South of the Church of St Michael, Michaelstow

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68565
OS Grid Reference: SX0808778848
OS Grid Coordinates: 208087, 78848
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5778, -4.7119
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3PD

Holy well house. Possibly medieval origins. Granite and stone rubble. Built into a bank, with a small partly roofed well house and lower walls surrounding a larger circular basin in front. The low stone rubble walls to the front (north) of the well house may be the remains of a larger building. The well house, constructed of granite ashlar has the remains of a stone corbelled roof and a square well opening. The well is dry and was overgrown at time of inspection (1986). Quiller Couch in Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall suggests that the well was part of a more important building. Traditionally the well house is associated with the ruins of an ancient baptistry. Meyrick, J A Pilgrims guide to the holy wells of Cornwall 1982
Listing NGR: SX0808778848

Lodge to Michaelstow House, Michaelstow

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68568

OS Grid Reference: SX0744878582
OS Grid Coordinates: 207448, 78582
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5752, -4.7208
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3PB

Lodge. 1876 (datestone). Stone rubble with granite dressings. Cross gabled slate roof with gable ends to left and right and to front and rear and crested ridge tiles. Ornate barge-boards pierced with trefoils. Brick axial stack in centre. Plan: possibly 2 room plan with rooms heated by back-to-back fireplaces. Entrance on right and stair added in curved late C20 projection on right hand gable end. Exterior : 1 storey and attic. Balanced 3 bay front, centre slightly advanced with steep gable with trefoil pierced bargeboards and canted bay window of granite with shield in the gable above. A 2 light window to the left and a doorway to the right both with hoodmoulds, the plank door has ornate wrought iron hinges and a fanlight. The granite mullion windows have Tudor arch heads to the lights and the doorway is similarly arched. Late C20 curved brick projection to accommodate stair on right hand gable end. Interior not inspected. Lodge at entrance to Tregenna House (now Michaelstow House) built by William Hocken in 1876.
Listing NGR: SX0744878582

Lychgate to West of Church of St Michael, Michaelstow

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68564
OS Grid Reference: SX0805678855
OS Grid Coordinates: 208056, 78855
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5778, -4.7124
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3PD

Lychgate. Possibly C19 reusing earlier material. Stone rubble and granite. Lychgate forms the entrance to the west of the churchyard. Comprising 2 low stone rubble side walls with moulded granite coping, probably partly reused. Central coffin rest of stone rubble with moulded granite coping. Stone rubble and granite steps up to lychgate and churchyard.
Listing NGR: SX0805678855

Methodist Chapel, Michaelstow

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68575
OS Grid Reference: SX0757779538
OS Grid Coordinates: 207577, 79538
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5838, -4.7195
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3JN

Bible Christian chapel and Sunday school, now Methodist Church. 1828 (datestone). Built by Edward Hocken. Stone rubble with granite quoins, rendered on front. Slate roof with hipped ends. Brick stack in rear hipped end. Plan : overall rectangular-on-plan. Front entrance into the auditorium with the rostrum at the opposite end behind which is a folding wooden screen partitioning off the small Sunday School. Beyond which at the far end is a small carriage house for a horse and trap. In the early C20 a porch was added to the chapel entrance. Exterior : Single storey. Circa early C20 rendered porch with slate hipped roof to front. Right hand side has 2 circa late C19 or early C20 4-pane sashes in altered openings with yellow brick dressings. C19 4-panel door to Sunday school and double plank doors to trap house beyond. 3 late C19 or early C20 4-pane sashes with yellow brick dressings in left hand side wall. Interior : Complete early C19 furnishings with low pitch pine box pews and rostrum. Folding wooden plank screen to rear of rostrum dividing chapel and Sunday school. C19 fireplace with cast iron register grate in Sunday school. 1863-4 circuit plan on wall. Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wade bridge Circuit 1743-1963. 1963 Stell, C RCHM unpublished inventory of non-conformist chapels
Listing NGR: SX0757779538

Outbuilding 3 Metres to South West of Leathern Bottle, Michaelstow

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68548
OS Grid Reference: SX0823178439
OS Grid Coordinates: 208231, 78439
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5741, -4.7097
Locality: [Michaelstow](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3PE

Smithy now used as store. Circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stack on right. Plan : rectangular overall plan with forge on right heated by end stack and double doors on left. Exterior : single storey. Plank double doors to left and partly blocked door to right of centre. Interior not accessible.
Listing NGR: SX0823178439

Rectory and Garden Wall to East, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68567

OS Grid Reference: SX0800778773

OS Grid Coordinates: 208007, 78773

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5771, -4.7130

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PD

Rectory to Church of St Michael (qv), now private house and garden wall to east. Circa C17 extended in early C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins and ashlar stone to early C19 extension. Rag slate roof with hipped ends to C17 range with gable end to rear wing on right and hipped end to rear wing on left. Brick stack on gable end of rear wing on right, brick axial stack, originally rear lateral stack of left hand room of C17 range and brick axial stack in left hand rear wing. Plan: the original plan is uncertain. The C17 rectory may have comprised of a 2 room and cross or through passage plan, the left hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the right hand room by an end stack. It is uncertain whether the rear right hand wing was part of this earlier house or an extension, probably of 2-room plan, heated by an axial stack and a gable end stack. In circa early C19 the house was remodelled and a further range was added to the rear left. This range then accommodated the main reception rooms, overlooking the garden with a large central room with canted bay window; the passage in the earlier C17 range was widened to accommodate a stair and the rear right hand wing became the service range with kitchen, back kitchen and dairy. Exterior : 2 storeys. C17 range has a symmetrical 3 window front with renewed C20 16-pane horned sash on left and early C19 16-pane sash to right. 6-panel part glazed door in centre with Doric columns to porch which has a hipped slate roof. Three 16-pane sashes on first floor, the left hand sash window horned. Garden front of C19 range on left has a symmetrical 5 window front with dressed stone segmental arches to ground and first floor openings and a central canted bay projection. 4 and 6 pane sashes of circa mid C19 with original glass. Interior largely complete with circa early C19 open string stair in entrance hall of C17 range. Doors, doorcases, plaster cornices and shutters largely complete although several chimneypieces have been replaced. Circa late C18 and mid C19 cast-iron grates to fireplaces in 2 bedrooms. Garden wall to east of rectory. Circa C18. Cob with stone rubble footings and slate pitched roof. Forms enclosed walled garden. Copies of terriers of rectory in possession of owner.

Listing NGR: SX0800778773

Remains of St Syth's Chapel, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68549

OS Grid Reference: SX0835279578

OS Grid Coordinates: 208352, 79578

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5844, -4.7086

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL32 9RH

Remains of chapel. Medieval. Stone rubble. Considerably overgrown at time of inspection (1986) and original plan and dimension are uncertain. The provisional listing (surveyed in 1955) described the remains of a chapel of approximately 25' x 15'.

Listing NGR: SX0835279578

School House and School, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68566

OS Grid Reference: SX0800678836

OS Grid Coordinates: 208006, 78836

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5776, -4.7131

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PD

National school and school house now private house. Circa C18 cottage remodelled as school in 1852 when the school house was erected (datestone). Built by Earl Fortescue. Stone rubble and cob, the school house with granite quoins and lintels. School house on left has a rag slate roof with gable ends and a brick axial stack. The school to right has a rear earlier range with rag slate roof and stone rubble stack on right hand gable end. Second parallel range to front of early C20 with rag slate roof with gable ends. Plan: school originally a cottage possibly of 2 room plan, the right hand room heated by an end stack. In 1852 a school house was erected as a cross wing on the left hand gable end forming an overall 'T' shaped plan. The school house of 2 room plan has 2 back-to-back fireplaces heated by a central axial stack; the parlour probably on the front and the kitchen to rear. In circa later C19 an outshot was added across the rear of the school; the outshot was extended in the C20 and in circa early C20 an extension of 1-room plan was added across the front of the school. Exterior : 2 storey range to school house on left with gable end to front. 4-pane sash on ground and first floor and entrance to right between school house and school. Datestone 'National School, 1852' in gable end. Left hand side elevation with C20 glazed double door to left and 4-pane sashes to right and on first floor. School to right has brick dressings to openings and gable to front in centre. Interior of school house largely complete with stair and simple un moulded granite lintels to ground floor back-to-back fireplaces. Partly blocked fireplace to school In 1852, Earl Fortescue granted to the minister and church a cottage and garden enclosure in the village of Michaelstow. This was to be used for the education of children and adults, or children only of labouring, manufacturing and other poorer classes in the parish of Michaelstow. Maclean, Sir J. Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879.

Listing NGR: SX0800678836

Shippon, Threshing Floor, Horse Engine House, Shippons, Stable and Cartshed to West and North West o, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68551

OS Grid Reference: SX0774879216

OS Grid Coordinates: 207748, 79216

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5810, -4.7169

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)County: [Cornwall](#)Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JN

Shippon with horse engine house and threshing floor, stables and cartshed. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Slate roof with hipped end on left and gable end on right, canted roof to horse engine house on rear and lower slate roof to single storey shippon, stable and cartshed. Plan: barn with shippon on ground floor and horse engine house to rear and threshing floor on first floor. In front wing to right a long wing contains shippons with a further wing beyond containing stables and cartshed. Barn of 2 storeys with blocked opening on left and opening near centre. 2 loading doors with slate hoods on first floor. Horse engine house with canted end to rear. Front wing on right of single storey with 4 shippon doors, 2 taller plank doors and plank door flanked by 2 windows. Further wing at acute angle with plank doors to probable stables and cartshed. Interiors not inspected. Forms part of group with Tredarrup Farmhouse (qv).

Listing NGR: SX0774879216

Tredarrup, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68550

OS Grid Reference: SX0777679223

OS Grid Coordinates: 207776, 79223

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5810, -4.7165

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)County: [Cornwall](#)Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JN

House. Probably early C17 extended in 1680 (datestone) and in C18. Stone rubble with granite quoins and moulded granite plinth. Slate roof with gable ends and catslide roof to rear outshot. Circa early C17 moulded granite stack on left hand gable end and projecting stone rubble stack on right hand gable end. Brick stack on left hand gable end of lower range on left. Plan: Possibly 2 room and cross or through passage plan with lower end on left. Projection to rear of passage possibly built to accommodate stair. Circa early C18 rear outshots added to rear of right hand room and to rear of left hand room forming a continuous outshot with catslide roof. Stair now accommodated to rear of left hand room and datestone of 1680 set in rear wall. Extension of 1 room plan added on left hand gable end probably in C18, heated by end stack. 2 storeys. Regular 1:3 window front. Moulded granite plinth continues around central porch which is of granite ashlar with rebuilt gable and C20 door. 2 tall remodelled 3-light mullion windows with tall narrow mullions and renewed roughly cut granite lintels. 3 tall circa early C20 4-pane sashes on first floor. To left in C18 extension, remodelled 2-light mullion window, with 4-pane sash on first floor. Rear elevation with carved datestone of 1680 and plaque carved "JOHN HOC-". Further illegible plaque. Interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0777679223

Tregawn, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 19 January 1952

English Heritage Building ID: 68552

OS Grid Reference: SX0730978815

OS Grid Coordinates: 207309, 78815

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5772, -4.7229

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)County: [Cornwall](#)Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PB

Farmhouse. Circa C15 partly remodelled in late C16. Stone rubble with granite quoins, the front wall on left partly rebuilt above first floor level and the left hand side wall partly rebuilt with fine quality masonry towards the front comprising ashlar granite with slate galetting. Slate roof with hipped ends on left and gable end on right continued in catslide roof over rear outshot. Hipped end to rear wing and lower slate roof with hipped end to extension on right. Circa late C16 or early C17 reduced granite moulded stack with C20 brick shaft in right hand gable end and brick stack on left hand hipped end. Tall moulded granite circa late C16 or early C17 rear lateral stack to hall. Brick stack to rear outshot and stone rubble and brick side lateral stack to rear wing. Plan: The original plan is uncertain. The house comprises a 2 room plan with wide passage, the larger right hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the smaller left hand room by an end stack. 2 storey rear wing to rear of passage heated by side lateral stack. Extension of 1 room plan on right heated by an end stack and later circa C18 outshots across rear elevation containing service rooms. Because of limited evidence the development of the plan is not clear. The wing, to the rear of the passage and lower side of the hall contains 2 circa C15 trusses which may be smoke blackened, the end truss on rear (north east) its principals and collar incised with carpenters marks '1 1 1 1'. On the lower side of the hall the passage screen has been replaced in circa early to mid C19. The bressummer above is chamfered, the stops buried. Heavy timber circa C17 framed partition above. The hall roof structure was replaced in circa early C18 and then partly renewed in early C19. There are several joists with multiple mouldings which have been reused in the attic of the rear wing; these may

either be moulded purlins of a high quality roof (now gone) or alternatively may have been the moulded floor joists to the first floor. There is a thick wall on the lower side of the passage which continues up to the apex probably indicating the addition of the left hand room. In the right hand gable end of the main range is a blocked C17 timber door frame to the side of the first floor fireplace; this may either indicate that the house continued to the right and that the 1-room extension on the right hand gable end is on the site of the earlier inner room or alternatively a blocked turreted stair may be positioned in the gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Regular 4 window front with segmental dressed stone arches to ground floor openings. C20 glazed door, wide C19 6-panel door its fanlight with glazing bars to left of centre and 2 tall early to mid C19 hornless 12-pane sashes to right. First floor has 4 early to mid C19 hornless 12-pane sashes. Lower range to right has glazed double doors and a horned 12-pane sash to right. Rear elevation: rear wing has an ovolo moulded timber lintel above the ground floor window and the outshot to rear of the hall has a 2-light granite mullion window surround, the mullion removed. Interior : Slate and granite flag floors. Wide passage with C19 open-string stair inserted on higher side. The screen has been replaced with a circa late C18 or early C19 timber screen with scratch moulded stiles. Hall fireplace in rear lateral stack has hollow chamfered granite lintel and jambs. Rear wing heated by side lateral stack, the fireplace partly remodelled in late C20 and has at least 1 cloam oven. First floor: chamfered timber C17 door frame to blocked opening adjoining fireplace in right hand gable end. In extension on right, hollow chamfered granite surround to fireplace. Roof structure: Rear wing has 2 circa C15 trusses which have slight patchy evidence of smoke-blackening. The principals which have pronounced curved feet forming raised cruck trusses, are morticed at the apices and apparently originally without a ridge piece although later timbers conceal the original structure. The high cranked unmoulded collars are morticed and pegged with 4 pegs. The 2 sets of purlins (now replaced) appear to have been deeply trenched. There are several multiple moulded joists reused on the attic floor of this rear wing. The roof structure above the left hand room is largely inaccessible but appears to have been replaced in the late C18. Above the hall are 2 circa late C17 or early C18 trusses which are halved, lapped and pegged at the apices with collars lapped onto the face of the principals. The other trusses have been replaced in circa early C19. Above the passage the attic floor joists are closely spaced and unmoulded, supported by the thick wall above the lower side of the passage and a tie-beam above the higher side.

Listing NGR: SX0730978815

Tregreenwell Farmhouse, Barns Adjoining to South, Outbuildings Adjoining to West and Garden Wall to , Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68573

OS Grid Reference: SX0751080424

OS Grid Coordinates: 207510, 80424

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5917, -4.7209

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JJ

Farmhouse, barn adjoining on left, outbuildings adjoining to rear and garden wall to front right. Circa late C16 or earlier with circa early C17 additions. Second range added in circa mid C19. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends and gable end to rear wing. Brick axial stack to right of centre and brick end stack to right. Stone rubble rear lateral hall stack adjoining side lateral stack with brick shaft, incorporated in lean-to outshot across rear. Plan: original plan uncertain. In circa mid C19 the house was divided into 3 separate dwellings the lower end forming a house of 1-room plan; the through passage, hall and rear wing forming a second house and a third house of double depth plan was added to the right, on the higher side of the hall. The lower end on left is heated by an end stack with the probable remains of a blocked stair to the side of the fireplace. The partition between the passage and lower end was rebuilt in the mid to late C20. The through passage is intact with circa early C17 doorframes to front and rear, although the thin partition on the higher right hand side may have been remodelled and moved to enlarge the entrance hall. The hall to right is heated by a rear lateral stack. In circa early C17 a wing of 1 room plan was added to the rear on the lower side of the hall, the entrance to the rear of the enlarged entrance hall. The ground floor room is used as a dairy and the first floor heated by a gable end stack. In circa C18 a probably single storey outshot extension was added to the rear of the higher side of the hall, abutting the earlier C17 rear wing. This kitchen range is heated by a side lateral stack which may have been reorientated, originally intended to heat the ground floor of the C17 wing. In circa mid C19 a range of double depth plan was added on the higher right hand side of the hall possibly on the site of an earlier inner room. The C19 range comprised 2 front rooms heated by end stacks, a central framed stair and service rooms to rear. Possibly contemporary with this the lean-to outshot to the rear of the hall was partly remodelled and re-roofed. Exterior : 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 1:3:2 window front with lower roof over lower end on left. To left C19 tripartite sash on ground floor and C19 16-pane sash in gabled half dormer above. To right the central range has a C19 6-panel door in a circa early C17 ovolo moulded and ogee stopped timber doorframe, a 1-light granite chamfered window frame, C19 tripartite sash with wide timber lintel and datestone HH1801 to right. Above a 16-pane sash, an early C19 20-pane sash and a horned 16-pane sash. Straight joint between central range and mid C19 extension to right which has a symmetrical 2 window front with 16-pane hornless sashes and a 19 6-panel door with reused circa C17 granite chamfered lintel above. Rear elevation; rear door of through passage with circa early C17 doorframe with granite chamfered jambs and lintels and straight cut stops. Timber 2-light mullion window to rear of lower end and 3-light timber mullion window in side wall of rear wing with ovolo-moulded mullions on inner face, the lintel and cills replaced. Interior : Lower end on left partly derelict with remains of 2 chamfered floor joists with mortice holes for cross beams. Large chamfered granite lintel to fireplace and cloam oven. Lintel to blocked opening on left of fireplace, probably a blocked newel stair. Floor of passage granite and slate flags. Entrance to rear wing has C17 ovolo moulded doorframe and C18 2-panel door. C20 grate to hall fireplace and floor joists renewed in early C20. Reused C18 doorframe to opening inserted in 1930s between central range and C19 addition; ovolo moulded jambs. First floor room of rear wing has C17 ovolo moulded doorframe and C17 2-panel door. Granite hollow chamfered fireplace in gable end. Roof structure above hall only partly visible but appears to be late C16 or earlier with threaded purlins and probably morticed apices to principals. C20 roof above rear wing and C20 roof structure with 1 circa C18 truss to lower end. Circa C18 stone rubble barn with galvanised roof added on left hand gable end projecting forward from house forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. Stone rubble steps up to first floor in front gable end. Possibly reused 2-light granite mullion window to rear. Further barn to rear left of stone rubble with slate roof and single storey outbuildings to rear. These outbuildings have thick stone rubble walls with several pieces of dressed granite, probably resited. The roof structures are of early C19 and later. Garden wall to front right of house, overgrown but believed to contain several beehives. Mounting block adjoining.

Listing NGR: SX0751080424

Trenewth House, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 28 May 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68553

OS Grid Reference: SX0797078321

OS Grid Coordinates: 207970, 78321

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5730, -4.7133

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PE

House. 1875 (datestone). Built for J Gatley. Snecked stone rubble with granite dressings. Steeply pitched slate roof with gable ends to front right and left. Crested ridge tiles. Rendered axial stacks. Lower service range to rear of stone rubble with slate roof. Plan: Earlier range to rear comprising circa C18 1-room plan cottage. The house was built abutting this cottage which then became the service range. House of overall rectangular plan with entrance in early to mid C20 porch on left. Wide corridor runs across house from left to right with stair at far right. 3 main reception rooms on front heated by axial stacks, and overlooking the garden. Earlier cottage to rear converted in circa 1875 to become kitchen with servants accommodation above. High Victorian Gothic style. Exterior : 2 storeys, attic and basement. Symmetrical 1:2:1 window front with hood moulds to ground and first floor windows. Right and left hand sides set slightly forward with gable ends; 4-light mullion and transom windows with leaded lights on ground floor, tripartite sashes on first and triangular headed windows to attic. Central range has 2 4-pane sashes on ground and first floors. Porch to left rebuilt in early to mid C20; rendered with flat roof. Stair window in right hand side with 2-centred arched opening. 2-window front to earlier C18 cottage on rear with 12 and 16-pane sashes. Interior largely complete with moulded cornices, contemporary doors and doorcases, open string stair and chimneypieces. Particularly unaltered large Victorian house with complete interior. Site originally held by family of Trenewth, passing by 1539 to John Brode. In 1725 passed to John Phillips and then to John Gatley. The old farmhouse, now derelict is situated in the farmyard to the north. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879

Listing NGR: SX0797078321

Trevean, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68578

OS Grid Reference: SX0791477990

OS Grid Coordinates: 207914, 77990

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5700, -4.7139

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PF

Farm cottage. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and 2 reception rooms to front right and left heated by end stacks. Probably originally 2 small service rooms to rear. Circa mid C19 outshot extension on right hand gable end. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front with granite lintels to ground floor openings. Central C20 door flanked by 2 circa C19 16-pane sashes. Three 12 pane sashes on first floor. Lean-to outshot extension of stone rubble with slate roof on right hand gable end. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0791477990

Trevenning Cottage, Michaelstow

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68577

OS Grid Reference: SX0793078037

OS Grid Coordinates: 207930, 78037

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5704, -4.7137

Locality: [Michaelstow](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3PF

House. Circa-early C18. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and central cross or through passage plan, the 2 rooms heated by end stacks. C20 extension of 1-room plan added to rear of right-hand room. Exterior: 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 3 window front. Central entrance with C19 6-panel door and circa early C18 porch with granite columns on moulded square bases and with simple moulded capitals; flat timber roof with moulded cornice. Probably renewed C20 16-pane sash on left, C20 2-light casement with glazing bars to right and circa C19 16-pane sash in centre of first floor. To right and left 2 circa late C20 gabled half dormers with 16-pane sashes. Interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0793078037

1, 2 and 3, Teague Terrace, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68649

OS Grid Reference: SX0636380592
OS Grid Coordinates: 206363, 80592
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7372
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

Row of 3 terraced houses. Early C19. Stone rubble and cob with brick dressings. Rag slate roofs with gable ends, No. 1 on left is bitumen coated. No. 1 has stone rubble stacks and Nos. 2 and 3 brick stacks. Plan : row of 3 terraced houses, Nos. 1 and 3 to left and right have 2 room and central entrance plans, heated by end stacks. No. 2 in the centre has a 1 room plan, the entrance on the left. Exterior : 2 storeys. Nos. 1 and 3 each have 2 window fronts with brick segmental window arches, early C19 12-pane hornless sashes and central C20 doors. No. 2 in the middle has a single window front with C20 door to left, C19 16-pane casement to right and a 16-pane sash above. Interiors not inspected. Form part of group in village of St Teath.
Listing NGR: SX0636680592

2 Headstones of E Kellow and W Bounsevell 2 Metres and 5 Metres to West of South Aisle of Church of , St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68616
OS Grid Reference: SX0642880588
OS Grid Coordinates: 206428, 80588
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7362
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

2 headstones. 1784 and 1803. Headstone in memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Kellow who died in 1784. Slate headstone with nowy-shaped head. Inscription in upper and lower case lettering with serifs, commemorating the 'sober and loving wife'. Headstone in memory of William, son of John and Catherine Bounsevell who died in 1803. Slate headstone with curved corners.
Listing NGR: SX0642880588

2 Tombchests of G Martyng and G Lockwood Hawken 8 Metres to South West of West Tower of Church of St, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68622
OS Grid Reference: SX0642380581
OS Grid Coordinates: 206423, 80581
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7363
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

2 tombchests. 1796 and 1859. Tombchest of George Martyng who died in 1796. Stone rubble chest with rectangular slate lid. Tombchest of Giles Lockwood Hawken et alia. 1859. Slate chest with moulded base and cornice and panelled sides. Lid inscribed in upper and lower case lettering.
Listing NGR: SX0642380581

Aarons, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68650
OS Grid Reference: SX0551079436
OS Grid Coordinates: 205510, 79436
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5822, -4.7486
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LJ

Farmhouse, now private house with barn attached on right. Circa early C17 remodelled in early C18 and extended with barn in circa early C19. Stone rubble and granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Farmhouse to left has brick end stacks and brick shaft to front lateral stack to right. Plan : House to left and barn added in circa early C19 on right hand gable end forming overall rectangular plan. The house is of 2 room and central entrance plan; the left hand room heated by an end stack with cloam oven and the right hand room heated by a front lateral stack. Central entrance, possibly originally with a cross or through passage with a circa C19 framed imperial stair flanked by circa early C18 tall timber screens. The first floor bedroom on right is heated by a gable end stack. In circa early C19 a lean-to outshot containing service rooms was added across the rear and a bank barn added on the right hand gable end, probably with shippons on ground floor and loft or threshing floor above, the first floor approached from the rear where the ground rises. Exterior : House : 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3 window front. Ground floor windows with circa early C19 brick segmental arch above left hand window with 12-pane horned sash and probably rebuilt brick arch to right with 3 over 6-pane horned sash. Plank door at centre with open porch; 2 unmoulded granite posts supporting hipped slate roof. Three 6-pane sashes on first floor. Barn to right is of 2 storeys on front elevation with plank doors and granite lintels. Interior : Left hand room of house has Cornish range manufactured by Broad of Camelford and cloam oven. Right hand room is heated by front lateral stack with roughly chamfered timber lintel, possibly re-sited. The ceiling beams on the ground floor are roughly chamfered and unstopped and the ceilings are very high. The framed circa

late C19 stair is flanked by circa early C18 plank and muntin screens with raised and fielded panels to planks. Circa early C18 raised and fielded panelling in reveals of left hand window. First floor bedroom to right has a painted, probably granite fireplace of early C17 with hollow chamfered jambs with pyramid stops, the lintel altered. Roof structure not accessible although the principals appear to have straight, unchamfered feet. Unspoilt house in close proximity to second farmhouse which is probably only about 30-50 years later (qv Old Hall, Treburgett) and further farmhouse to north (Paul's Tenement, Treburgett).
Listing NGR: SX0551079436

Arch in Wall to South West of House at Trewennan, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68599

OS Grid Reference: SX0609081410

OS Grid Coordinates: 206090, 81410

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6001, -4.7414

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JZ

Reset arch. Circa C17. Granite. Granite arch reset in garden wall to west of Trewennan (qv). Chamfered basket arch with long thin pyramid stops, and carved spandrels.

Listing NGR: SX0609081410

Bakers Park, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68641

OS Grid Reference: SX0647280517

OS Grid Coordinates: 206472, 80517

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5922, -4.7356

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

House. Circa mid C18, extended to rear in 1842 (datestone). Extension built for John Male. Stone rubble and cob, painted on front range to north. Stone rubble to rear. Rag slate roof with gable ends and gable end to higher rear wing. Stone rubble end stack on right and on front slope to left. Brick end stack on rear. Plan : original plan uncertain. Possibly of double depth plan with rear elevation on north to road. Probably with central through passage and 2 reception rooms to south, heated by end stacks. 2 smaller service rooms to rear (north) the right hand room heated. In circa 1842 the house was extended with a 2 room range to the front right on the south east and possibly contemporary with this the house was re-orientated so that the front elevation faced north, onto the road. Small outbuilding on right hand (west) gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front with early C19 16-pane hornless sash on left, stable-type door and 1-light casement to right. 2 sashes above. Rear wing with datestone to rear right. Outbuilding on right hand gable end has possibly C17 granite arch in 2 pieces, incorporated in masonry of side wall. 3 slate boxes above entrance to outbuilding to rear, possibly bee-boles or hen boxes. Interior not inspected. Particularly unspoilt house with fine quality pointing in C19 range to rear.

Listing NGR: SX0647280517

Barn 30 Metres to South West of Old Hall, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68652

OS Grid Reference: SX0546079417

OS Grid Coordinates: 205460, 79417

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5820, -4.7493

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LJ

Barn now used as store. 1825 (datestone). Stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular plan probably with shippons on ground floor and loft above. Exterior : 2 storeys. Asymmetrical front elevation with 2 small openings on ground floor and plank door and window opening above. Datestone on right hand gable end 'GB 1825'. Rear elevation with stone rubble steps up to loft. Forms part of group with Old Hall, Treburgett (qv).

Listing NGR: SX0546079417

Barn and Horse Engine House About 20 Metres North North West of Lower Hendra Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68587

OS Grid Reference: SX0292781373

OS Grid Coordinates: 202927, 81373

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5987, -4.7861

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LP

Bank barn and attached horse engine Circa early to mid C19, extended in late C19 or early C20. Local slate rubble with granite quoins. Delabole rag slate hipped roof with red clay ridge tiles. Gable-ended lower level roof to extension on left. Plan: Bank barn with shippon on the ground floor and barn above with access from doorway at higher level at rear. Polygonal-plan horse engine house attached to rear left. Later C19 or early C20 single-storey outbuilding attached on left end with 2 doorways at the front and wide doorway at the back. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical north front. 2 shippon doorways left and right of front with flat red brick arches and ventilation slits at centre and left and right. Loft doorway above to right of centre and small window to left of centre, both with timber lintels. There is a wide shallow opening between which has been blocked. To left the single storey extension has a doorway to the left and right. Rear of barn has a midstrey (porch) to left of centre with slate rubble side walls supporting a slate lean-to roof and flight of slate steps inside. There is a ventilation slit to the left of the midstrey. To the right a larger horse-engine house with a 3-sided end and hipped slate roof. The back of the extension to the right has a wide central doorway. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0292781373

Barn with Waterwheel and Attached Row of Shippons or Stables to North East of Tregardock Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68593

OS Grid Reference: SX0468083841

OS Grid Coordinates: 204680, 83841

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6215, -4.7626

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9ED

Barn with water wheel and attached row of shippons or stables. Circa 1860s. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends to barn and single storey rag slate roof to shippons on left. Plan: The barn is of overall 'L' shaped plan with probably row of shippons on ground floor and threshing floor and loft on first. A water wheel to power the threshing machine is situation on the right hand side wall of the front wing on right. Attached on the left hand side of the barn is a row of shippons or stables. Exterior: Barn of 2 storeys with plank shippon doors on ground floor and double plank doors on first with row of pigeon holes below eaves. Front wing on right has a hybrid overshot water wheel to power the threshing machinery, now largely removed. To left, a single storey row of shippons or stables with plank doors. Interiors: not fully accessible at time of survey (1986).

Listing NGR: SX0468083841

Bull's House to South East of Carkeen Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68580

OS Grid Reference: SX0682980047

OS Grid Coordinates: 206829, 80047

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5881, -4.7303

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JP

Stables now used as bull's house with loft above. Circa early C19, possibly with earlier origins. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Plan: Overall rectangular plan, built into bank to rear with two storey front elevation and single storey rear elevation. External steps up to loft in right hand gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Probably reused circa early C17 granite doorframe to left with chamfered lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. Slit openings near centre and window to right. First floor with row of pigeon holes to left and window to right. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0682980047

Carkeen Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68579

OS Grid Reference: SX0681180076

OS Grid Coordinates: 206811, 80076

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5884, -4.7306

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JP

Farmhouse. Circa early C17, remodelled in circa early C18 and extended in mid C19. Stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends and catslide over rear outshot extensions. Projecting stone rubble end stacks with brick shafts and brick axial stack backing onto passage near centre. Stone rubble end stack with brick shaft in rear outshot on left. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The ground slopes down to the right (east) and the house faces south. Possibly originally a three room and through passage plan with large hall kitchen to left where the ground rises up. To the right where the ground slopes down, the small central room is heated by an axial stack which backs onto the passage and the larger right hand room is heated by an end stack. In circa late C17 or early C18 the house was remodelled and extended ; back kitchen was added to the rear of the higher left hand room on west, a stair was added to the rear of

the passage, possibly in the position of an earlier stair turret and service rooms were added to the rear of the central and right hand lower room on east. A corridor provided access between the rear service rooms and central front room to the larger room on right. Further single storey outshots added across rear in circa early C19. Exterior : 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window south front. C19 tripartite hornless sash to left, C20 gabled stone rubble porch with part glazed door, early C19 12-pane hornless sash lighting central room and horned C19 16-pane sash to right. First floor with C19 20-pane horned sash on left, 12-pane horned sash and 20-pane sash to right. Rear elevation with roof sweeping down in catslide over single storey rear outshot extensions. Interior: particularly complete with early C18 joinery. Large hall kitchen to left has at least 3 circa C17 unstopped chamfered ceiling beams, the fireplace has been partly blocked but the timber lintel is visible. Back stair to right of fireplace, remodelled in late C19 and C20. Steps down from passage to lower rooms on right; central room has complete circa early C18 raised and fielded panelling with moulded cornice. Chimney-piece replaced in circa early C19. Right hand room has circa early C18 raised and fielded panelling on the east gable end wall with shaped shelves to the china cupboards which flank a bolection moulded chimney-piece which has been altered in the C20. Wall to rear of central and right hand rooms replaced with timber partition when the house was extended to the rear in the circa early C18. Early C18 closed string stair with deep moulded rail, square newels with moulded caps and turned balusters on square bases. Central room on first floor has raised and fielded panelling with circa late C17 or early C18 hinges to cupboard door and circa early C19 chimney-piece. Almost complete C18 2-panel doors with raised and fielded panelling. Roof structure not accessible although the front range appears to have at least one truss with a chamfered straight collar. Particularly interesting house with unusual plan and survival of early C18 joinery.

Listing NGR: SX0681180076

Church of St John, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68604

OS Grid Reference: SX0695984110

OS Grid Coordinates: 206959, 84110

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6247, -4.7306

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9AL

Church. Circa 1880. By Hine and Odgers. Snecked stone rubble with brick and granite dressings. Steeply pitched slate roofs with bands of decorative fish scale slates. Chancel roof lower than nave roof with lean-to roof to south aisle. Plan: nave, chancel, 3 bay south aisle and vestry on north side of chancel. Entrance in tower which is situated at the west end of the south aisle. Exterior : Triple lancet windows to nave, chancel and south aisle. Gabled porch with 2-centred arch at west end of nave. Entrance in south side of tower at south west corner of church ; tower of 2 stages with set back angle buttresses and pyramid roof. 2 centred arched openings and triple lancet belfry lights with slate louvres. Interior: Rendered walls, painted in chancel. Scissor braced roof to nave and chancel. 3-bay arcade to south aisle with squat piers and moulded capitals. Carved octagonal font. C19 timber pulpit painted by Jack Bucknall, socialist vicar of Delabole in the 1920s. C20 Delabole-slate altar and candlesticks.

Listing NGR: SX0695984110

Church of St Teath (Methodist), St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68658

OS Grid Reference: SX0644380668

OS Grid Coordinates: 206443, 80668

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5936, -4.7361

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Methodist church. 1869. Snecked stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends to front and rear. Plan: Rectangular plan with entrance in front gabled end. Exterior: Symmetrical 3 window front elevation the central part set forward. Two segmental arched doorways to right and left with free-stone moulded surrounds; C19 double doors to left and blocked opening to right with C20 window inserted. Large central window above with C19 margin glazing and dressed stone round arch with large key stoner. 2 similar but smaller windows to right and left. 4 window side elevations with C19 horned sashes and margin glazing bars. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0644380668

Church View Treveans, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68639

OS Grid Reference: SX0647480593

OS Grid Coordinates: 206474, 80593

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7356

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

2 cottages. Circa late C18. Painted and rendered stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble and brick end stacks to front range and brick axial stack in canted range on left. Plan : probably two 1-room plan cottages, heated by end stacks with Church View on left and Treveans on right. Church View on left may have been extended with a further 2-room range heated by

central axial stack in early C19. Alternatively Church View and Treveans may have been the 2 right hand cottages in a terrace of 4 cottages, the 2 right hand cottages incorporated as part of Church View at a later date, possibly in the C20. The left hand range was remodelled in the late C20. Exterior : 2 storeys. Regular 4-window front elevation with C19 sash with margin glazing bars, 2 C20 doors and 4 pane sash to right. 2 C19 sashes with margin glazing bars and two 4-pane sashes above. Left hand range has C20 window on ground floor and sash above. Interiors not inspected. In close proximity to Church of St Tetha (qv).
Listing NGR: SX0647480593

Churchyard Cross, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68638

OS Grid Reference: SX0637880636

OS Grid Coordinates: 206378, 80636

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5933, -4.7370

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Churchyard cross. Medieval. Granite. Exceptionally tall granite cross, originally a monolith but broken into several pieces and re-erected in the C19. Tall rectangular-on-plan shaft with moulded corners. Wheelhead pierced with patee cross and ornamented on sides of outer rim with floral motifs.

Listing NGR: SX0638080637

Churchyard Entrance Walls 6 Metres to South East of Church of St Teath, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68619

OS Grid Reference: SX0645780585

OS Grid Coordinates: 206457, 80585

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7358

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Entrance walls to churchyard. Circa early C19. Granite and slate stone rubble. Roughly coursed ashlar granite and stone rubble side walls to south east entrance of St Teath Churchyard.

Listing NGR: SX0645580583

Clock Tower, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68647

OS Grid Reference: SX0640880655

OS Grid Coordinates: 206408, 80655

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5934, -4.7366

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Clock tower built as First World War memorial. Circa 1920. Roughly coursed local snecked stone. Slate pyramidal roof. Plan : square plan with entrance to tower on south east. Tower of 2 stages with clock face on all 4 elevations with rectangular louvred openings above. Rectangular windows with hexagonal patterned glazing bars on south west and north east faces. South west elevation, facing square, has granite memorial plaque near base commemorating men killed in First and Second World Wars and in 1952.

Listing NGR: SX0640880655

Corner House, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68656

OS Grid Reference: SX0499684409

OS Grid Coordinates: 204996, 84409

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6267, -4.7584

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9EE

House. Probably early C17. Stone rubble, rendered. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable ends and gable end to rear wing. Several early crested ridge tiles. Projecting stone rubble stack on left hand gable end and truncated large projecting stack on right hand gable end, the shaft removed. Stone rubble end stack to rear wing. Plan : The house comprises a 2 room plan heated by end stacks with a central cross passage and wing to rear of left hand room and passage, heated by an end stack. It is uncertain whether the rear wing is an extension. Circa C19 outshot in angle of rear wing and right hand room; C20 lean-to extension on left hand gable

end and C20 porch added across front elevation. Exterior : 2 storeys. Front elevation with C20 glazed lean-to extensions across front. C20 door and single light casement to right. 2 C20 windows above, the left hand window in a gabled half dormer. Interior not accessible although an internal inspection may be helpful to assess the chronological development of the house. Listing NGR: SX0499684409

Delabole County Primary School, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68605

OS Grid Reference: SX0675983884

OS Grid Coordinates: 206759, 83884

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6226, -4.7333

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9AL

School and railings to front. 1878 by Silvanus Trevail. Stone rubble, slate hung. Slate roofs. Rendered axial and end stacks to school room on left. Plan: School house on left of double depth plan heated by axial stacks. School to right with small school room adjoining school house, entrance originally through central towered porch and further school rooms to right. Small single storey one-room extension added to front of towered porch in mid C20. Exterior : 2 storey range comprising school house on left and single storey range comprising school to right. Central towered porch with pyramid roof and weather vane near centre ; school room and school house to left with double gabled end to front and school set back to right with gable end to right and to centre. To left, 2:1:2 window range with C20 doors and windows and triple lancet window to right. Central granite towered porch with batter and single storey extension in front. 2:2:2:3 window range to right. Interior: not inspected. Contemporary C19 railings and gate to front of school. Similar design by Silvanus Trevail for St Teath School, North Road, St Teath (q.v.).

Listing NGR: SX0675983884

Disused Farmhouse 180 Metres to North East of Treligga Farm, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68653

OS Grid Reference: SX0518184684

OS Grid Coordinates: 205181, 84684

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6292, -4.7560

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9EE

Small cottage and adjoining farm buildings now used as a store and barn. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Large projecting stone rubble stack on right hand gable end. Plan : Unusual and especially interesting plan comprising 3 entirely separate units divided by solid stone rubble walls which continue up to the first floor. To the right a 1 room cottage heated by an end stack; the central and left hand rooms appear unheated and were probably used as shippons. The first floor was not accessible at time of survey (1986) but appears to comprise a loft above the central and left hand rooms, approached by a ramp on the rear which was rebuilt in the 1970s. Exterior : 2 storeys. Ground floor with 2 plank doors to left, blocked door and plank door to right. 3 partly blocked windows on first floor. Rear elevation; lean-to outshot on rear right and cement and stone rubble steps up to loft near centre. Interior : roughly cut timber lintel to fireplace in right hand room with blocked cloam oven. C19 ceiling beams.

Listing NGR: SX0518184684

Disused Farmhouse 50 Metres to North East of Treveans Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 19 January 1952

English Heritage Building ID: 68597

OS Grid Reference: SX0748682535

OS Grid Coordinates: 207486, 82535

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6107, -4.7223

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9EX

Farmhouse, now barn. Circa late C16, or earlier. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Projection for front lateral stack. Plan: Original plan uncertain and part of the house has been demolished. The house appears to have been of 3 room and through passage plan with hall to left heated by a front lateral stack, stair projection to rear of hall, towards the higher side and an inner room beyond heated by a gable end stack. The lower end to right has been demolished below the passage. There is a stone rubble cross wall which continues up to the first floor between the hall and inner room and the probable timber or lath and plaster partition between the hall and passage has been removed. The lower end was demolished in the 1940s but is believed to have had a fireplace backing onto the hall with a back kitchen on the ground floor and wool chamber, approached by external stone rubble stair to rear, on first floor. The roof structure and first floor joists were replaced in circa 1940s and it is therefore uncertain whether the house is earlier than the late C16. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front with ground sloping down fairly steeply to right. The lower right hand end has been demolished and the entrance is now to the right. Door inserted in window opening of inner room to left and door inserted in 3-light mullion hall window opening near centre, the lintel in situ. Entrance to right with part altered lean-to stone rubble porch with wide chamfered segmental granite arch, the stops eroded. Unmoulded timber lintel to inner entrance with plank door. Right hand gable end rebuilt in concrete blocks. First floor; opening to left partly rebuilt with jambs and cill of

2-light mullion window near centre. Gabled stair projection to rear. Interior: ceiling beams and roof structure replaced in circa mid C20. Partition on higher side of passage removed. Large granite lintel to blocked hall fireplace and hollow chamfered granite lintel to inner room fireplace. Stair replaced with loft ladder. Reputed to be possible home of Ann Jeffrys.
Listing NGR: SX0748682535

Forge Cottage, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68644
OS Grid Reference: SX0644180549
OS Grid Coordinates: 206441, 80549
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5925, -4.7360
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3JF

House. 1841 (datestone). Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and end stacks. Asbestos slate roof to single storey range on left. Plan : Possibly 2 room and central entrance plan with shallow range to rear which may have been added to accommodate service rooms. Single storey 1-room plan range on left. Exterior : 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front with 4-pane sashes and C20 porch in centre. Sashes to first floor in gabled half dormers with terracotta finials above. 'TC' in centre. Single storey range on left with C20 fenestration. 1841 Interior not inspected. In close proximity to Church of St Tetha (qv).
Listing NGR: SX0648080557

Gatepiers 20 Metres to South of Trewennan, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68600
OS Grid Reference: SX0612081358
OS Grid Coordinates: 206120, 81358
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5997, -4.7410
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3JZ

Pair of gatepiers. Circa C17. Granite. Pair of granite monolith piers, square-on-plan with moulded cornices, curved necks and surmounted by ball finials.
Listing NGR: SX0612081358

Granary 30 Metres to East of Trehannick Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68595
OS Grid Reference: SX0649579290
OS Grid Coordinates: 206495, 79290
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5812, -4.7346
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3JW

Granary. Circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Rag slate roof with half hipped ends. Plan: rectangular overall plan with probably shippons or stables on ground floor and external stair at left hand end up to granary on first floor. Exterior: 2 storeys. Large granite quoins and brick segmental arches to openings. Ground floor with blocked window opening on left and door opening in centre and to right. External stone rubble, slate and timber stair up to first floor on left with plank door in opening in left hand hipped end. Interior: not inspected.
Listing NGR: SX0649579290

Greystones, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68603
OS Grid Reference: SX0653480606
OS Grid Coordinates: 206534, 80606
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7347
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

House, converted to public house and house in circa early C19 and back into private house in circa mid C20. Stone rubble with dressed quoins. Possibly rebuilt on front elevation with timber frame and slate hung with large irregular rag slates. Rear elevation, partly timber frame above first floor level. Asbestos slate roof with gable end on left and hipped end on right. Brick end stack on left, rendered projecting end stack on right and projecting stone rubble rear lateral hall stack with brick shaft. Plan: original plan probably of

3 rooms with through passage; the inner room and lower end heated by end stacks and the hall, to left of centre, heated by a rear lateral stack. House partly remodelled in early C18 when the lower end may have become a parlour. The passage has been widened, probably in the early C19 or earlier with a stair on the right hand side of the passage comprising probably C18 and C19 reworked joinery. Back kitchen or bake house added to rear right in circa early C19, the cloam oven surviving in the reduced rubble walls to rear. Datestone on rear lateral stack 'I B B 1805' (Bunt family) suggesting that the stack was rebuilt in early C19, possibly contemporary with the rebuilding of the front wall, and rear wall above first floor level. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 4-window front with large irregular Delabole slate hanging. Window frames renewed in late C20 with 6-pane sashes. C20 door to left, 2 sash windows, C20 plank door and sash to right. The entrance porch to right of centre has 2 tapered granite columns, possibly of the C17 with moulded bases. Porch roof renewed in late C20 with flat top. 4 sashes on first floor. Interior: passage widened with circa C19 reworked stair; thin stick balusters and square newel to lower stage with deep moulded rail. Thicker circa C18 stick balusters above. Right hand room has bolection moulded chimney-piece with later circa C18 mantleshef and C20 grate. C18 2-panel doors. Roof not inspected. Listing NGR: SX0653480606

Headstone of C Sloggett 10 Metres to North of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68624

OS Grid Reference: SX0642180602

OS Grid Coordinates: 206421, 80602

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7363

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1793. In memory of Catherine, daughter of William and Philippa Sloggett. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower lettering.

Listing NGR: SX0642180602

Headstone of Diana Inch 23 Metres to West of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68631

OS Grid Reference: SX0640080588

OS Grid Coordinates: 206400, 80588

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7366

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1781. In memory of Diana, wife of Hambly Inch. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0640080588

Headstone of E Sloggett 7 Metres to North of North Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68621

OS Grid Reference: SX0644280613

OS Grid Coordinates: 206442, 80613

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5931, -4.7361

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone, 1772. In memory of Edward Sloggett. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed with verse and decorated with angel's head.

Listing NGR: SX0644280613

Headstone of Edward Hocken 12 Metres to North of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68626

OS Grid Reference: SX0642180605

OS Grid Coordinates: 206421, 80605

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7363

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1778. In memory of Edward Hocken and his son Anthony. Slate rectangular headstone, inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Decorated with angel's head.

Listing NGR: SX0642180605

Headstone of G Scantleberry 12 Metres to North of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68627

OS Grid Reference: SX0642380607

OS Grid Coordinates: 206423, 80607

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7363

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1734. In memory of Grace Scantleberry. Slate rectangular headstone with nowy-shaped panel inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs, verse and angel's heads.

Listing NGR: SX0642380607

Headstone of H Inch 31 Metres to West of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68635

OS Grid Reference: SX0639780586

OS Grid Coordinates: 206397, 80586

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7367

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1782. In memory of Hambly Inch. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0639780586

Headstone of J and M Trays 20 Metres to North of North Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68630

OS Grid Reference: SX0644180618

OS Grid Coordinates: 206441, 80618

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5931, -4.7361

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1774. In memory of John and Margaret, son and daughter of John and Margaret Trays. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs, verse and angel's head.

Listing NGR: SX0644180618

Headstone of J Bake 4 Metres to North of North Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68617

OS Grid Reference: SX0644780610

OS Grid Coordinates: 206447, 80610

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5931, -4.7360

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1754. In memory of Jonathan, son of Robert and Elizabeth Bake. Rectangular slate headstone with inscription in nowy-shaped panel.

Listing NGR: SX0644780610

Headstone of John Boney 37 Metres to West of Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68637

OS Grid Reference: SX0639580587

OS Grid Coordinates: 206395, 80587

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7367

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1794. In memory of John Boney. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and decorated with angel's head.
Listing NGR: SX0639580587

Headstone of John Brown 14 Metres to North of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68629

OS Grid Reference: SX0642080607

OS Grid Coordinates: 206420, 80607

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7364

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1795. In memory of John Brown of Tregregan (qv Tregragon). Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0642080607

Headstone of Joseph Sloggett 25 Metres to North of North Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68634

OS Grid Reference: SX0643880620

OS Grid Coordinates: 206438, 80620

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5931, -4.7361

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1795. In memory of Joseph Sloggett. Slate headstone with nowy-shaped head and inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0643880620

Headstone of Mary Hocken 12 Metres to North of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68628

OS Grid Reference: SX0642280606

OS Grid Coordinates: 206422, 80606

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7363

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1796. In memory of Mary, wife of John Hocken. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0642280606

Headstone of Mary Thomas 25 Metres to North of North Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68632

OS Grid Reference: SX0643280620

OS Grid Coordinates: 206432, 80620

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5931, -4.7362

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1752. In memory of Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Thomas. Slate rectangular headstone with nowy-shaped panel inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0643280620

Headstone of N Hoking 5 Metres to North of West Tower of Church of Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68618

OS Grid Reference: SX0642280601
OS Grid Coordinates: 206422, 80601
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7363
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1731. In memory of Nathaniel Hoking. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and with crude angel's head.
Listing NGR: SX0642280599

Headstone of P Male and 2 Tombchests of Male Family 2 Meters to South of South Aisle of Church of St, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68613
OS Grid Reference: SX0644880587
OS Grid Coordinates: 206448, 80587
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7360
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

2 tombchests and 1 headstone. 1765, 1807 and 1806. Headstone of Philippa, wife of Christopher Male who died in 1765. Slate headstone with nowy-shaped head. Tombchests of John Male who died in 1807 and - Male of Pengelly who died in 1806. Stone rubble chests with slate rectangular lids.
Listing NGR: SX0644880587

Headstone of Pj and S Willon 7 Metres to North of North Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68620
OS Grid Reference: SX0643480612
OS Grid Coordinates: 206434, 80612
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5931, -4.7362
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1742. In memory of Philippa, James and Sarah, son and daughters of Richard and Sarah Willon. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed with nowy shaped panel.
Listing NGR: SX0643480612

Headstone of Thomas and Mary Thamas 25 Metres to North of North Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68633
OS Grid Reference: SX0643580621
OS Grid Coordinates: 206435, 80621
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5932, -4.7362
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1752. In memory of Thomas and Mary, son and daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Thamas. Slate rectangular headstone with nowy-shaped panel inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.
Listing NGR: SX0643580621

Headstone of W Bastard 1 Metre to South of South Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68612
OS Grid Reference: SX0644480589
OS Grid Coordinates: 206444, 80589
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7360
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1793. In memory of William Bastard. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and with verse.
Listing NGR: SX0644480589

Headstone of W Sweet 37 Metres to West of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68636

OS Grid Reference: SX0639680584

OS Grid Coordinates: 206396, 80584

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7367

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Headstone. 1783. In memory of William Sweet. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and decorated with angel's head.

Listing NGR: SX0639680584

Higher Hendra Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68584

OS Grid Reference: SX0360580779

OS Grid Coordinates: 203605, 80779

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5936, -4.7762

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LP

Farmhouse. Probably mid to late C17 extended in 1717 (datestone). Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with hipped ends continued in cat-slide over rear outshot. Brick shafts to end stacks and brick stack to outshot on rear left. Plan: The house appears to have had originally a 2 room plan, heated by end stacks, with a central cross or through passage. In circa early C18 the house was internally partly remodelled (early C18 plaster cornices) and was probably extended across the rear with an outshot to accommodate service rooms to right and left and a stair to the rear of the passage, thereby forming a double depth plan. The datestone of 1717 on the front elevation probably refers to these alterations and extensions. In circa mid C19 the front elevation was partly remodelled. Exterior: 2 storeys. Irregular 4-window front with several straight joints and blocked openings. The front elevation appears to have had a characteristic early C18 5-window front, probably with 12-pane sashes with thick glazing bars. Whilst the timber lintels remain the openings have been altered, probably in the mid C19. Ground floor with a wide 3-light casement in left and a double 16-pane hornless sash on right. C19 6-panel door in centre with open porch; granite posts supporting slate hood. First floor with four 12-pane sashes. Datestone 'W.R.A. 1717'. Interior wide passage with circa early C18 moulded plaster cornice. Remains of dado rail in left hand room and circa early C18 plaster cornice and rib ceiling moulding in right hand room. Thick, originally external wall to rear of front rooms. Circa mid C19 stair with turned newels. Fine quality circa mid to late C17 roof, the principals halved, lap-jointed and pegged at apices to form almost flush joints. The collars are lapped and pegged onto the face of the principals and have possibly been added, replacing a tie-beam arrangement. Particularly attractive house with interesting C18 and C19 alterations.

Listing NGR: SX0360580779

Honeysuckle Cottage, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68642

OS Grid Reference: SX0645680528

OS Grid Coordinates: 206456, 80528

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5923, -4.7358

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JF

Cottage. Circa mid C18. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble stack with brick shaft on right hand gable end. Gable end to shallow front wing on left with several early crested ridge tiles. Plan : Original plan uncertain. Possibly 2 room with entrance near centre, the right hand room heated by an end stack. The shallow wing which projects forward on left may have originally been built to accommodate a stair which has now been removed. Circa C19 lean-to outshot added on right hand gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Asymmetrical single window front. Gable end of front wing on left. C20 door and 4-pane sash to right. 4-pane sash above. Lean-to outshot on right hand gable end. Interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0645680529

House Directly to North West of the White Hart Inn, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68608

OS Grid Reference: SX0639180688

OS Grid Coordinates: 206391, 80688

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5937, -4.7368

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JX

2 houses remodelled to form 1 house. Circa late C18, extended in early C19. Painted stone rubble, slate hung above ground floor of range on left. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick stack on left hand gable end and stone rubble axial stack, originally gable end stack to right of centre. Plan: House originally of 1 room plan with entrance to right, extended in circa early C19 with further range of 1 room plan with entrance to right. Exterior: 2 storeys. 2 window front. Range to left has a slate hung front, the first floor jettied over the ground floor; C20 window to left with C20 door to right and circa C20 sash above. The right hand probably later range has C20 window on ground floor and sash above. Blocked door to right. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0639180688

Laurel Cottage, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68659

OS Grid Reference: SX0587382758

OS Grid Coordinates: 205873, 82758

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6122, -4.7452

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9EA

House. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble rendered end stack on left with slate pot formed by 4 vertical slates. Plan: Originally 2 room plan with entrance to right of centre leading directly into larger heated room on left. Smaller unheated room on right. In circa C19 a single storey lean-to outshot was added across the rear elevation and a lean-to outshot was added on the left hand gable end. In circa C20 an entrance porch was added to the front of the lean-to outshot on left and the earlier entrance was blocked and a window inserted. Exterior: 2 storeys, regular 2 window front with rendered C20 entrance porch to left. 4-pane sash and 4-pane casement flank the C20 2-light casement window which has been inserted in the original entrance. 4-pane sash and 4-pane casement on first floor. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0587382758

Ledgerstone of a Honey 2.5 Metres to North West of West Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68615

OS Grid Reference: SX0641880599

OS Grid Coordinates: 206418, 80599

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7364

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Ledger stone. 1720. In memory of Alice, wife of John Honey. Slate rectangular stone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering and with verse.

Listing NGR: SX0642280596

Lower Hendra Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68586

OS Grid Reference: SX0296281307

OS Grid Coordinates: 202962, 81307

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5982, -4.7855

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LP

Farmhouse. C18 (sundial dated 1751), extended in C20. Local slate rubble with granite quoins and window and doorway dressings. Slate hipped roof with black glazed ridge tiles. Dressed granite side stacks, the right hand stack is rendered. Plan: Double depth rectangular plan with 2 principal front rooms and a central entrance. The back rooms are probably shallower service rooms. In the C20 a shallow 2-storey extension was built at the back to the right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window south front. All the windows and the doorway have dressed granite flat arches with keystones and the windows have slate sills. The 3 first floor windows are circa early C20 4-pane sashes, the 2 ground floor windows are late C20 casements and the central doorway has a late C20 boarded door. Slate sundial on front wall to right of doorway is dated 1751 and has initials C.W. and coat of arms, Roman numerals and angels in the corner. At the back there is a C20 2-storey flat-roof extension with rendered walls. Interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0296281307

Lower Suffenton Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68588

OS Grid Reference: SX0569180420
OS Grid Coordinates: 205691, 80420
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5911, -4.7465
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LA

House. Circa early C17. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and gable end to rear wing. Brick shafts to end stacks. Plan: The original plan is uncertain. The house is of overall 'T' shaped plan with front range on east of 2 room plan and wing to rear of centre. The front range comprises a larger room on the left (south) heated by an end stack with cloam oven projection and a smaller room on right (north) which may originally have been unheated. The rear wing has the entrance at the angle with the front range to east and a room to the rear (west) heated by an end stack. The house may originally have continued to the west with a second range possibly forming the higher cross wing to a house of overall 'H' shaped plan, the higher west wing having been largely demolished with only the lower front wall on south surviving in the form of an outbuilding. The house would therefore have originally faced south, built along the slope, the present front range on east having originally been a service wing at the lower eastern end and the present rear wing having been remodelled, originally the hall and through passage. The west (higher) side of the passage partition has been removed and the lower right hand (east) side of the passage is formed by the thick wall between the central and east range. The rear entrance of the through passage is slightly off set with a projection beyond, incorporated into an C18 outshot, which may originally have been a stair turret. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window east elevation with C19 3-light casement on left and C20 window to right. 2 circa C19 casements on first floor. Rear wing with C20 lean-to porch on right, C20 window to left and 2 C20 windows above. Lean-to outshot to left probably incorporating base of front wall of demolished cross wing. Interior: Front east range with partly blocked fireplace in left hand room. Slate flag floors. Interior partly remodelled in C19 but remains unspoilt. First floor and roof structure not accessible.
Listing NGR: SX0569180420

Old Farmhouse at Tregardock and Barn Adjoining to Rear, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68592
OS Grid Reference: SX0466483923
OS Grid Coordinates: 204664, 83923
Latitude/Longitude: 50.6222, -4.7629
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL33 9ED

Farmhouse and barn adjoining to rear. Possibly early to mid C17, partly remodelled in mid C18 and eaves raised in early C19. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and hipped end to rear wing. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: original plan uncertain. Overall T shaped plan to house, the front range facing south west of 2 room and cross passage plan, both rooms heated by end stacks. Rear kitchen wing of 1 room plan, heated by end stack, the shaft now removed. It is uncertain whether the rear wing is contemporary with the front range. In circa mid C18 the front range was partly remodelled and in circa early C19 the eaves of the front range were raised. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front. Ground floor with 4-pane sashes and entrance near centre. 6-pane and 4-pane sashes above. Barn to rear of house. Possibly C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with hipped end on rear left. The barn is rectangular-on-plan, probably added to the left hand side of the rear wing in circa C18 with shippens on ground floor and loft above. Interiors not accessible at time of survey (1986).
Listing NGR: SX0466483923

Old Hall, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68651
OS Grid Reference: SX0548379440
OS Grid Coordinates: 205483, 79440
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5822, -4.7490
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LJ

Farmhouse now private house. Probably early to mid C17, extended to rear in mid C17 and remodelled in circa 1700. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Rear wing on left with gable end and brick end stack. Plan : Original plan uncertain. The rear wing has circa mid C17 details and the front range circa late C17 or C18 plasterwork and panelling. However, the granite quoins on the left hand gable end indicate that the front range predates the rear wing and there is a thick stone wall between the 2 ranges. Front range of 2 room and central entrance plan, heated by end stacks; probably originally with cross passage and stair accommodated in projection to rear. Wing of 1 room plan to rear of left hand room heated by gable end stack. In circa late C18 an outshot extension was added to the rear of the right hand room and the outshot was remodelled to form a continuous range, incorporating the stair projection to the rear of the front range, the right hand gable end was probably also rebuilt. Exterior : 2 storeys, partly with cellar. Symmetrical 5 window front with dressed stone segmental arches to ground floor openings. Renewed C20 12-pane sashes. Central entrance with C18 6-panel door which has been widened. Rear wing to left has pair of C20 metal frame windows and pair of late C19 6-pane sashes above, both with bowtell-moulded timber lintels. Interiors : Front range has complete early C18 moulded plaster cornices on ground floor with moulded oval ceiling panel and central floral motif to right hand room. The right hand room also has an early C19 hob grate, the chimneypiece replaced in C20. Raised and fielded panel above the fireplace and 2 circa early C18 china cupboards to right and left. Left hand room has C18 raised and fielded cupboard doors. Slate flag floors. Circa mid C20 stair. Bedrooms of front range have complete circa late C17 or early C18 plaster cornices of ovolo and cyma

recta section and cyma recta section. The left hand bedroom has a bolection moulded chimney-piece and the right hand bedroom early C18 raised and fielded panelled cupboard doors. The rear wing has chamfered floor joists with straight cut stops and the bedroom above has a chamfered timber lintel to the fireplace. Roof structure replaced in late C19 and C20. Unspoilt farmhouse with unusually complete early C18 detailing. In close proximity to 2 other farmhouses at Treburgett, Aarons (qv) and Paul's Tenement. Listing NGR: SX0548379440

Outbuilding 5 Metres to South West of Higher Hendra Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68585

OS Grid Reference: SX0360280762

OS Grid Coordinates: 203602, 80762

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5935, -4.7762

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LP

Small outbuilding. Circa early C19. Stone rubble and cob. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan : rectangular plan with entrance to right of centre. Single storey small outbuildings of uncertain purpose in close proximity to Higher Hendra Farmhouse (qv). Partly blocked openings in gable ends and plank door to right of centre.

Listing NGR: SX0360280762

Pengelly, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68609

OS Grid Reference: SX0730683667

OS Grid Coordinates: 207306, 83667

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6208, -4.7254

Location: 133 Pengelly, St Teath, Cornwall PL33 9AT

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9AT

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung with large rag Delabole slates on front. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks. Later outshot extension to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front, sashes replaced with C20 windows with glazing bars. C19 door in centre. Particularly attractive slate hanging. Interior: not inspected. The cottage stands at the entrance to the Old Delabole Slate Quarry.

Listing NGR: SX0730683667

Poplars, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68640

OS Grid Reference: SX0654680515

OS Grid Coordinates: 206546, 80515

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5922, -4.7345

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JF

House. Circa early C18. Rendered stone rubble. Cement washed rag slate roof with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble stack on right hand gable end and smaller end stack on left. Plan : 2 room and cross or through passage plan probably with larger hall/kitchen on right heated by projecting end stack and smaller parlour on left heated by end stack. Small outbuilding on right hand gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front. C20 part-glazed door to left of centre with 4-pane sash to left and two 4-pane sashes to right. First floor with two 4-pane sashes in gabled half dormers. Interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0654680515

Primrose Cottage, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68643

OS Grid Reference: SX0644980527

OS Grid Coordinates: 206449, 80527

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5923, -4.7359

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JF

House. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan : 2 room and central entrance plan remodelled in late C20. Exterior : 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2-window front with brick segmental arches to ground floor openings. C20 2-

light casements with glazing bars and C20 porch. Interior not inspected. Forms part of group with Honeysuckle Cottage (qv) and Bakers Park (qv) with fine quality stone rubble masonry.
Listing NGR: SX0645080529

Smithy 5 Metres to East of Church View, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68602

OS Grid Reference: SX0648880599

OS Grid Coordinates: 206488, 80599

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5930, -4.7354

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Smithy. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble with cob in right hand gable end. Rendered and painted. Rag slate roof with gable ends and at least 1 early crested ridge tile. Brick end stack in front slope of roof on right. Plan: rectangular plan with central entrance and probably with forge on right with end stack. Single storey. Door in centre with part shuttered C19 window on left and C19 1-light casement to right. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0648980600

St Teath County Primary School, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68607

OS Grid Reference: SX0627880837

OS Grid Coordinates: 206278, 80837

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5950, -4.7385

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JX

School and railings to front. 1878 by Silvanus Trevail. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate hung above rendered base. Slate roofs. Rendered axial stack to school house on left and rear lateral stack to school on right. Plan: school house on left of double depth, probably 2-room plan heated by axial stack. School to right with small school room adjoining school house, entrance through towered porch in centre and further school rooms to right. Exterior: 2 storey range comprising school house on left and tall single storey range of same height comprising school to right. Central towered porch with pyramid roof near centre; school room and school house to left with double gabled end to front and school set back to right with gable to front near centre. The porch is of 2 storeys with a C20 door and a battered granite tower above first floor with a commemorative plaque. To left, 2:3:3 window range with C20 door and C19 sashes with triple lancet window to right. Range to right with 2:2:2 window front with sashes. Decorative fish-tail slate hanging in front gable ends and to roof. Interior not inspected. Contemporary C19 railings and gate to front of school. Similar design by Silvanus Trevail for Delabole School (qv Delabole County Primary School, High Street, Delabole) which was opened 6 months later.
Listing NGR: SX0627880837

The Bake House, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68657

OS Grid Reference: SX0501984430

OS Grid Coordinates: 205019, 84430

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6269, -4.7581

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9EE

Bake house, now private house. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble stack on right hand gable end with several cloam ovens (removed). Plan: Original plan of 2 rooms with central entrance. The entrance appears to have been directly into the right hand room which was heated by an end stack with several cloam ovens in a large semi-circular projection on the gable end which was partly remodelled in the late C20. The smaller left hand room, probably partitioned off with a timber screen, appears to have been unheated. In circa early C19 outshot extensions were added to the right hand and left hand gable ends. These extensions were partly remodelled in the mid to late C20. Exterior: 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 2 window front with 4-pane sashes and C20 door in C20 porch. C19 outshot extensions, remodelled in C20, on right and left hand gable ends. Interior: screen partitioning left hand room removed to form 1 large room. Fireplace partly remodelled. Forms part of group in picturesque village of Treligga.

Listing NGR: SX0501984430

The Cottage, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68606

OS Grid Reference: SX0645180739
OS Grid Coordinates: 206451, 80739
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5942, -4.7360
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3JS

House. Circa mid C17 to early C18. Rendered cob on slate rubble footings. Rag slate roof with gabled end on left and hipped end on right. Lower corrugated asbestos roof to single storey outshot on left and slate roof to lean-to outshot on right. Large stone rubble stack on left hand gable end. Plan: The house is built along a steep slope and faces south. Two room plan with entrance probably originally to right of centre, leading directly into large hall kitchen heated by gable end stack. Smaller unheated room to right partitioned probably with timber screen. Extended in circa mid C18 with outshot extension on left hand gable end and lean-to outshot added on right hand end in circa C19. The entrance was moved to the right possibly also in the C19. In circa mid C20 the internal partition was removed to form one large room and the front wall of the extension to left was rebuilt. Exterior: Two storeys. Ground slopes down to right and the extension to the left is built into the bank. C20 2-light casement to left, C20 part glazed door to right and C20 2-light casement on first floor. Rear elevation with C20 2-light and 3-light casement and 4-pane casement to outshot extension. Interior: Circa C19 stair with square newel and stick balusters and circa C19 ceiling beams. C20 fireplace built in front of earlier fireplace which has a timber lintel. The site of the original stair may have been to the side of the fireplace. Roof not fully accessible but the purlins are deeply trenched.

Listing NGR: SX0645180739

The Stables, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68645
OS Grid Reference: SX0640680564
OS Grid Coordinates: 206406, 80564
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5926, -4.7365
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3JF

Stables to vicarage, converted to private house. 1825 (datestone) built for Joseph Fayrer, vicar at St Teath. Converted to house in 1971. Stone rubble. Front elevation of stone rubble with slate galletting and bands of ashlar stone. Slate roof with hipped end and integral lean-to outshots on right and left. Rendered end stack to left. Plan: stables originally of overall rectangular plan with tack room on left, loose boxes for 4 horses, small room for groom heated by rear lateral stack and carriage house to right. Hay loft above. Converted to house in 1971 with 1-room extensions to rear left and right. Exterior: 2 storeys with integral lean-to outshots on right and left. Small slit and C20 window in blocked door opening to left. Central range has two 2-centred arched openings with C19 casements to right and left of large central C20 window in blocked door opening. C20 window and door to right. First floor with 2 blind 2-centred arched openings flanking central C20 window. Row of blocked pigeon holes below eaves. Interior with roughly cut ceiling beams to grooms' room and bead-moulded ceiling beams to stables. In close proximity to Church of St Tetha (qv).

Listing NGR: SX0640680564

The Vicarage, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68646
OS Grid Reference: SX0627980460
OS Grid Coordinates: 206279, 80460
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5917, -4.7383
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)
Postcode: PL30 3LH

Vicarage. Circa 1821. Extended in circa mid C19. Ashlar stone front elevation with roughly coursed stone rubble to rear. Slate roof with hipped ends to front range, gable end to rear right and hipped end to rear left. Brick end stacks. Plan: Possibly originally of double depth plan, the 2 front reception rooms facing the garden on south west. Entrance to rear of right hand room on south east leading into a corridor. Stall service room or study to rear of right hand room and corridor, stair to rear centre and probably kitchen to rear of left hand room. In circa mid C19 a kitchen wing of 1 room plan, heated by an end stack, was added on the north west, set back on the left. 2 storeys. South west garden front with 2 window symmetrical front. 2 glazed double circa early C20 doors on ground floor, C20 window above to left and 3 over 6 pane sash to right. Set back on left the kitchen wing has dressed stone arches with C20 window on ground floor and hornless sash above. The south east entrance to right has been partly remodelled, originally with a large porch. The 3 granite columns with moulded caps have been reused in the remodelled porch. In the rear elevation 2 granite columns have been reused to form a porch. C19 16-pane and late C19 and early C20 4-pane sashes to rear elevation. Interior: Circa early to mid C19 stair with stick balusters.

Listing NGR: SX0627980460

Tombchest of N Ennor 10 Metres to South of South Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II
Date Listed: 13 January 1988
English Heritage Building ID: 68623

OS Grid Reference: SX0644980580
OS Grid Coordinates: 206449, 80580
Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7359
Locality: [St Teath](#)
County: [Cornwall](#)
Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Tombchest. 1871. In memory of Nicholas Ennor. Slate chest with moulded base and cornice and panelled sides.
Listing NGR: SX0644980580

Tombchest of Thomas Kempthorne 10 Metres to West of Tower of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68625

OS Grid Reference: SX0641480590

OS Grid Coordinates: 206414, 80590

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7364

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Tombchest. 1758. In memory of Thomas Kempthorne et alia. Stone rubble chest with slate rectangular lid. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0641480590

Tombchest of W Bant 2 Metres to South of East End of South Aisle of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68614

OS Grid Reference: SX0645780590

OS Grid Coordinates: 206457, 80590

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5929, -4.7358

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Tombchest. 1776. In memory of William Bant and Ann his wife. Stone rubble chest with granite cornice and slate rectangular ledger stone. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0645780590

Tombchest of William Bonear 1 Metre to East of South Porch of Church of St Tetha, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68611

OS Grid Reference: SX0644280587

OS Grid Coordinates: 206442, 80587

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5928, -4.7360

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LH

Tombchest. 1719. In memory of William Bonear et alia. Stone rubble chest with rectangular slate lid.

Listing NGR: SX0644280587

Trebellan and Ruins to North and West, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68591

OS Grid Reference: SX0688680662

OS Grid Coordinates: 206886, 80662

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5937, -4.7298

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JD

House and picturesque ruins. Circa C18 considerably extended and remodelled in circa 1840s. Stone rubble. Steeply pitched slate roofs, originally thatched. Gables to front left and right and gable ends to rear wings. Stone rubble axial stacks with brick shafts and moulded terracotta pots. Plan: South front range, originally with central entrance and rooms to right and left heated by back-to-back fireplaces served by axial stacks. Possibly earlier wing to rear left, of 2 room single depth plan, probably becoming kitchen range in circa mid C19. Reception rooms in wing to rear right heated by axial stacks, overlooking garden. Outshot added across rear of right hand wing in circa early C20 to accommodate corridor. Picturesque style. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front with gables to front right and left and central range with 2 gabled half dormers. PVC double doors on ground floor and early C19 glazed door with

margin glazing bars in first floor of gable to right. East garden front of 1 storey and attic with symmetrical 4-window elevation. C20 extension to front left and 3 double C20 PVC doors on ground floor. 2 gabled full dormers with C19 sashes above. Circa C15 one-light window originally made from one piece of stone reused in circa mid C20 porch to rear of right hand wing. Interior: part remodelled with C19 doors and intersecting floor joists surviving. Picturesque ruins of circa 1840s surround house with 2-centred arched openings. Early photographs of house in possession of owner illustrate a picturesque design with steeply pitched thatched roofs. Listing NGR: SX0688680662

Tregragon Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68596

OS Grid Reference: SX0464983135

OS Grid Coordinates: 204649, 83135

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6151, -4.7627

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9ED

Farmhouse. Circa late C17, extended in circa early to mid C18. Rendered stone rubble. Steeply pitched cement washed rag slate roof with gable ends and rendered brick stacks. Rear wing of stone rubble with slate roof; gable end to rear on north and hipped end at junction with main range on south. Large rendered stone rubble end stack with cloam oven projection. Plan: The house comprises a 2 room and cross passage range to front with a wing to the rear right, forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. The rear wing is probably the earlier house which was of 2 room and cross passage plan, the right hand room on the north heated by an end stack with a large cloam oven and the smaller left hand room on the south apparently unheated. In circa early to mid C18 the house was extended, possibly to provide separate accommodation with a range of 2 room and cross passage plan added at right angles to the lower left hand (southern) end of the earlier house. Circa early C19 outshot containing dairy added to the rear of the right hand room (on east) of the later range. Exterior: 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 3 window front facing south. Two C20 2-light casements on ground floor with C20 part glazed porch and 3 circa late C19 6-pane sashes on first floor. Interior: The circa early to mid C18 range has a framed stair opposite the entrance with a mid C19 newel post and a circa C18 deep hand rail on left. The right hand room has a circa early C18 3-panel door with raised and fielded panels. The left hand room has a circa mid C19 chimney-piece. First floor with circa early C18 door to cupboard in right hand room. Circa early to mid C18 roof structure with principals partly halved, lap-jointed and pegged at apices. Circa late C17 range in rear wing with roughly chamfered timber lintel to fireplace with large cloam oven projection, the cloam lining decayed and removed. Circa C19 roof structure. Listing NGR: SX0464983135

Trehannick Farmhouse and Service Buildings to Rear, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68594

OS Grid Reference: SX0646879312

OS Grid Coordinates: 206468, 79312

Latitude/Longitude: 50.5814, -4.7350

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JW

Farmhouse and service buildings to rear. Possibly early C17 or earlier, partly remodelled in later C18, partly demolished prior to 1838 and remodelled and extended in mid C19. Slate roof with hipped ends and raised eaves to front range with ashlar stone rectangular end stacks. Gable end to rear wing on right with scantle slate roof with circa early C17 moulded granite end stack and rendered side lateral stack replacing early C17 moulded granite stack. Gable end to stair projection to rear centre and gable end to extension on right hand rear wing. Plan: House comprises front range of 2 room plan heated by end stacks with wide central entrance hall. Stair in projection to rear of entrance hall. Wing of 1 room and passage plan to rear of right hand room with further service range of 1 room plan beyond. 2 service rooms in outshot to rear of left hand room. The earlier plan is uncertain and the house was probably much larger and of considerable status. The rear right hand wing contains several features of the early C17 whilst the front range has been remodelled and its date is uncertain. The tenuous evidence suggests that the front range may have been of 3 room plan, there being signs of a blocked fireplace in the left hand side wall of the entrance hall. The remains of an early C17 high quality plaster barrel vaulted ceiling in the rear wing suggests that the first floor was used as a parlour or grand chamber. The use of the ground floor is uncertain and the fireplace heated by the side lateral stack has been blocked. The C17 end stack to the rear wing now serves the fireplace in the circa C19 service range which has been added to the rear gable end. This may either suggest that the house has been truncated and the service range is built on the site of an earlier room which was served by the C17 stack or alternatively the stack was originally used to heat the first floor grand chamber/parlour and has been remodelled and reorientated. The stair to the rear of the entrance hall is probably of the 1840s and it may replace an earlier C18 stair. The service range to the rear of the left hand room has roughly chamfered ceiling beams, which may have been reused. Gilbert records in 1838 that the house had been partly demolished and converted into a farmhouse. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front with 6 pane sashes on ground floor and central entrance porch with 2 circa C18 granite Doric columns infilled with circa C19 timber panels. Circa late C19 4-panel door within. Three 8-pane sashes on first floor. Rear wing to right has C20 canted bay window on ground floor. Interior: Front range remodelled in circa mid C19 with wide entrance hall and circa 1840s stair in projection to rear. Circa late C17 door to rear outshot to left of stair with 6 raised and fielded panels and 2 circa C18 2-panel doors to first floor. Rear wing on right with chamfered floor joists with straight cut stops. Roof structure above front range replaced in circa late C19. At least 3 pieces of timber, possibly purlins with chamfer and hollow straight cut stops, have been inserted below the wall plate. These appear to be partly smoke-blackened and are possibly reused roof timbers from an open hall although the evidence is very tenuous. Above the rear wing are 4 raised cruck trusses with pronounced curved feet, morticed apices, dovetailed notched and lap-jointed collars and butt purlins with complete carpenters marks. There is the remains of a circa early C17 barrel vaulted ceiling below with plaster on the gable end and a plaster cornice on 2 sides decorated with

a floral trail and strap work interspersed with undecorated shields. To the rear of the house is a small courtyard with a single storey bake-house on left of stone rubble with slate roof with gable ends and a large stone rubble stack. To rear right is an open store with slate roof with gable ends supported on a line of unmoulded granite piers. Small pigs house beyond of stone rubble with brick dressings and slate roof with louvered ventilator in ridge. The house, according to Gilbert, had a datestone 'FT 1500' and was mentioned by Norden as the seat of Richard Michell. Seat of the younger branch of the Carminow family until 1646 becoming the property of Sir James Smith in 1681. Gilbert, D The Parochial History of Cornwall, 1838 Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall, 1879 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1873 reprinted 1974
Listing NGR: SX0646879312

Trewennan, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68598

OS Grid Reference: SX0610481404

OS Grid Coordinates: 206104, 81404

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6001, -4.7412

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3JZ

House. Circa early C17 or earlier. Rendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with half-hipped end on left and gable end on right. Gabled end to 2 storey porch. Stone rubble end stack on right and rear lateral stone rubble hall stack to rear right. Plan: Original plan uncertain and interior inspection not accessible. 2 room and through passage plan, built along slope with ground rising gradually to right. Wide through passage to left of centre with large hall to right, possibly heated by rear lateral stack, the chamber above possibly heated by the gable end stack. Smaller, probably service room to left. 2 storey porch. In circa C18 a stair was probably added in a projection to the rear of passage, replaced with a circa C19 dog-leg stair. In circa C19 the service range was extended with a wing of 1 room plan to rear left. Lean-to outshut to rear of hall with catslide roof, possibly C18. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front partly altered in late C20. Gabled 2 storey porch to left of centre with granite chamfered segmental arch with hood mould and carved spandrels. C20 PVC window above. Lower end to left with C20 PVC window on ground and first floor. To right, the hall was probably lit by a wide mullioned window with a slate string above; now a wide 3 light C20 p.v.c. window. 2 C20 PVC windows above. Lean-to outshut to rear with catslide roof and ovolo moulded timber lintel above blocked door, now a window. Interior not accessible at time of survey (1986). However this house may have several interesting features and interior inspection may help to date this house more accurately.

Listing NGR: SX0610481404

Vicarage Farmhouse, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68601

OS Grid Reference: SX0614182253

OS Grid Coordinates: 206141, 82253

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6077, -4.7412

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL30 3LD

Vicarage, now farmhouse. Circa late C16. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan, heated by end stacks. Small turreted stair to rear of left hand room. Outshot to rear remodelled in C20. Exterior: 2 storeys, regular 3 window front. Central rendered C20 porch with gable end and C20 part glazed door. 4-pane sash and very small 1-light window to left and 4-pane sash to right. Circa C19 9-pane casement and 2 C19 16-pane sashes on first floor. Outshot to rear remodelled in C20 and C20 lean-to outshot extension on right hand gable end. Interior: C20 fireplace in left hand room and ceiling beams replaced in circa C19. Stone turreted stair to rear of left hand room not inspected. Right hand room and first floor not accessible. Particularly unaltered house with interesting history which is outlined by Maclean. A Norman font bowl, now in church (qv Church of St Tetha) was found in the grounds of Vicarage Farmhouse. Maclean, Sir J. Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1875

Listing NGR: SX0614182253

Well House and Garden Wall to East of Helland Barton, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68582

OS Grid Reference: SX0708382870

OS Grid Coordinates: 207083, 82870

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6136, -4.7282

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9EP

Well house and garden wall. Circa mid to late C18. Stone rubble. High stone rubble wall with buttresses and pitched slate cap encloses garden to east of Helland Barton. Wellhouse in centre of north wall; situated over field spring. Dressed stone round arch, the interior with a rectangular well sump and slate shelves. Slate runnel carries excess water through centre of garden.

The house, Helland Barton, although considerably remodelled and extended in circa 1840s retains several circa early C17 features.
Listing NGR: SX0708382870

Wesleyan Chapel, St Teath

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13 January 1988

English Heritage Building ID: 68655

OS Grid Reference: SX0503584489

OS Grid Coordinates: 205035, 84489

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6274, -4.7579

Locality: [St Teath](#)

County: [Cornwall](#)

Country: [England](#)

Postcode: PL33 9EE

Wesleyan Methodist Church now used as store. 1829 (datestone). Stone rubble. Cement washed rag slate roof with hipped ends. Plan : rectangular plan with entrance in front hipped end. Exterior : Single storey. Plank door to entrance with flat dressed stone arch and plaque with datestone above. Left hand side wall has two 2-centred dressed stone arches to window openings, the margin glazing bars of the sash windows partly replaced. 2 horned sashes with intersecting glazing bars originally lit rostrum at 'east' end. Interior not inspected. Treligga became a regular preaching place in 1816 and in 1829 Nathaniel Northey joined T. P. Rosevear and others in formations of trust to erect chapel on land obtained by G. Martyn of Helland. In 1835 a bitter dispute between the reformers and Wesleyans led to the trustees of Treligga obtaining a legal injunction preventing the Wesleyan superintendent from entering the chapel. The trustees copy is held in the offices of Connexional Chapel Department, Manchester. Shaw, T. Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963 1963
Listing NGR: SX0503584489

Appendix 5 Registered Parks and Gardens

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 Synge, 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

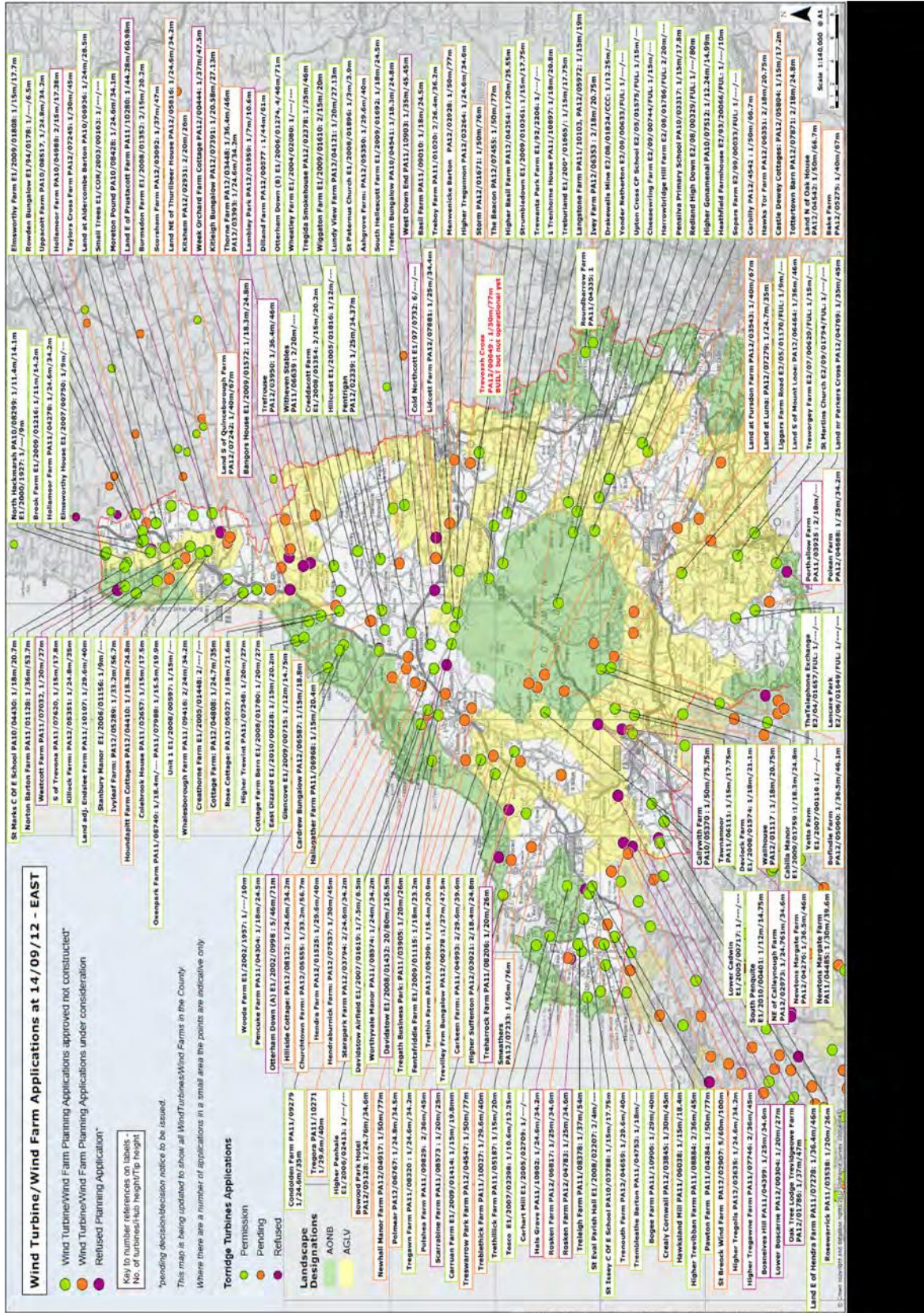
PLANTING

ROCKERY

PLANTING

Identifiers: [PGDP] Record ID - 2588

Appendix 6 Cumulative Impact Map, Cornwall Council



Appendix 7

List of jpegs contained on CDRom at the rear of this report

No.	Description	From
1	Michealstow Church, Grade I – setting of the church in the trees; taken from the north looking south	N
2	View from Churchyard towards turbine; taken from the south-west, looking north-east	SW
3	View from Helsbury Castle towards Delabole/Camelford – including 3-4 very large wind turbines; taken from the south-south-east, looking north-north-west	SSE
4	View from Helsbury Castle towards Delabole/Camelford – including 3-4 very large wind turbines; taken from the south-south-east, looking north-north-west	SSE
5	View from Helsbury Castle with existing visual impacts: phone mast and pylons; taken from the south-east, looking north-west	SE
6	View of the stone-built hedgebank that divides Helsbury Castle; taken from the north-west, looking south-east	NW
7	View from Helsbury Castle – down and across the cable run through the ploughed field in which the turbine will be situated; taken from the north-west, looking south-east	NW
8	View of thorn bushes/gorse and hawthorn etc . growing in clumps partially obscuring the visibility between the hillfort and field in which the turbine is situated, on the south and east sides; taken from the north-west, looking south-east	NW
9	View of the stone-built hedgebank that divides Helsbury Castle from the ploughed field where the turbine will be situated; taken from the west, looking east	W
10	View from ploughed field up to the Hillfort – showing the earthworks clearly visible to the north-west and north; taken from the south-south-east, looking north-north-west	SSE
11	Shot of the barn that is adjacent to the Hillfort; taken from the south-east, looking north-west	SE
12	Panoramic shot; taken from the north-east, looking south-west	NE
13	Panoramic shot; taken from the north, looking south	N
14	Panoramic shot; taken from the north-west, looking south-east	NW
15	Panoramic shot; taken from the west, looking east	W
16	Panoramic shot; taken from the south-west, looking north-east	SW
17	Panoramic shot; taken from the south, looking north	S
18	Panoramic shot; taken from the south-east, looking north-west	SE
19	Panoramic shot; taken from the east, looking west	E
20	Panoramic shot; taken from the north-east, looking south-west	NE
21	Panoramic shot; taken from the north, looking south	N
22	Shot of undulations in the ploughed field, ploughed but surviving earthworks are visible; taken from the north-east, looking south-west	NE
23	Shot of undulations in the ploughed field, possible earthworks are visible, very ephemeral, associated with increased stoniness of ploughsoil; taken from the south-east, looking north-west	SE
24	View up towards hillfort at west side of earthworks; taken from the south, looking north	S
25	View up the hedgebank which runs up and over the hillfort; taken from the south, looking north	S
26	View of the outer ramparts of the hillfort, divided by hedgebanks, continuing into the next field; taken from the east, looking west	E
27	View from Treveighan; taken from the south-west, looking north-east	SW
28	View from Tregawn and Michaelstow House, of the cable run to its end at Tregawn; taken from the south-west, looking north-east	SW
29	View from the Michaelstow village green to the proposed turbine site; taken from the south, looking north	S
30	View from the cable run up to the proposed turbine location; taken from the south-west, looking north-east	SW
31	View down across the further length of cable run; taken from the east, looking west	E
32	View from Trenewth towards the proposed turbine site; taken from the south looking north	S
33	View from within St Breward Churchyard; taken from the south-east, looking north-west	SE
34	View from outside St Tudy Church; taken from the south-west, looking north-east	SW
35	View from the milestone at the crossroads outside of St Tudy, across to Michaelstow showing Tregawn etc; taken from the south, looking north	S
36	View from outside Treburgett; taken from the west, looking east	W
37	View from outside Treburgett; taken from the west, looking east	W
38	View from within St Teath churchyard; taken from the north-west, looking south-east	NW
39	View of the St Teath square; taken from the south-east, looking north-west	SE
40	View of St Teath showing local blocking; taken from the south looking north	S
41	View of St Teath showing local blocking; taken from the west, looking east	W
42	View from near Black Tor, taken from the south-south-east, Looking north-north-west	SSE
43	View from near Black Tor, taken from the south-south-east, looking north-north-west, at x4 magnification on camera	SSE
44	View of Camelford windfarm, from near Black Tor, taken from the south-south-east, looking	SSE

	north-north-west, at x4 magnification on camera	
45	View from Greenburrow down, taken from the south, looking north	S
46	View from Greenburrow down, taken from the south, looking north	S
47	View from Stannon stone circle, taken from the east, Looking west	E
48	View from cist on Stannon Moor to turbine, taken from the east, looking west	E
49	View from cist on Stannon Moor to Clay works and Delabole Windfarm, taken from the east, looking west	E
50	General view from settlement on Louden Hill, taken from the east, looking west	E
51	General view from settlement on Louden Hill to Delabole Windfarm and Clay works, taken from the east, looking west	E
52	View from Tor on top of Louden Hill, taken from the east, looking west	E
53	View from Tor on top of Louden Hill to Delabole Windfarm and Clay works, taken from the south, looking north	S
54	View from next to the Logan rock on Louden Hill, taken from the east, looking west	E
55	View of the settlement on West flank of Roughtor, taken from the east, looking west	E
56	View from North Clitter slope of Roughtor, taken from the east, looking west	E
57	View from the summit of Roughtor, taken from the east, looking west	E
58	View from the summit of Roughtor to Delabole Windfarm, taken from the south, looking north	S
59	View from the summit of Roughtor to Delabole Windfarm, taken from the south, looking north	S
60	View from near Louden Stone circle, taken from the east, looking west	E
61	View from near Louden Stone circle to Clay works and Delabole Windfarm, taken from the south, looking north	S
62	View from hut circles near Heneward Farm, taken from the east, looking west	E
63	View from 3 cairns near Moorgate, taken from the north-east, looking south-west	NE
64	View from 3 cairns near Moorgate, taken from the north-east, looking south-west, at x4 magnification on camera	NE
65	View from near Watergate settlement, taken from the north-east, looking south-west	NE
66	View from near New Hall hut circles, taken from the east, looking west	E
67	View from near New Hall hut circles to Delabole Windfarm, taken from the south, looking north	S
68	View from the top of Harpur's down, taken from the east, looking west	E
69	View from the top of Harpur's down to Delabole Windfarm, taken from the south, looking north	S
70	View from cairn on Alex Tor, taken from the south-east, looking north-west	SE
71	View from cairn on Alex Tor to Delabole Windfarm, taken from the south, looking north	S



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