

LAND at HOLLAFRENCH FARM NORTH TAMERTON CORNWALL

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



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For

Will Doble

of

Cleanearth Energy (The Agent)

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 Hollafrench Farm, North Tamerton, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single small wind turbine.

The settlement at Venton Farm is first attested in 1289, with Hollafrench Farm first recorded in 1404. This hamlet lies within 'Anciently Enclosed Land' and undoubtedly has earlier origins. The historic fieldscape is highly irregular, with hints of strip-field cultivation to the south around East and West Venton Farms. The landscape of the mid 19th century has survived more-or-less unchanged, and the geophysical survey has revealed a small number of relict field ditches, some of which may belong to an earlier phase of occupation.

The location of the proposed turbine – close to the base of a shallow valley – limits the wider visual impact of this small turbine. However, it would stand in close proximity to a series of well-preserved barrows located on unenclosed open land to the east. These monuments survive in their original context and have group value. Views to and from these barrows would be interrupted, and the turbine would have a pronounced impact of their landscape setting, despite the small size of the turbine.

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis it is a relatively small turbine.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Hollafrench Farm
Parish:	North Tamerton
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX31871 99543

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 Hollafrench Farm, North Tamerton, a small parish on the north-eastern border of Cornwall with Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Will Doble of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Jose (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 50kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field on the western flank of a tributary of the River Deer, to the east of a small hamlet containing the farms of East and West Venton and Hollafrench Farm (see Figure 1). It sits on a gentle east-facing slope, situated on the lower slopes of a hill at about 100m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Neath Association, bordering on the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils of the Hallsworth 1 Association (SSEW 1983), and overlying the interbedded mudstones and siltstones of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the north-eastern edge of the parish of North Tamerton, c.600m to the east of the hamlet of East and West Venton with Hollafrench Farm. Hollafrench Farm is located approximately 2km north of the village of North Tamerton. North Tamerton is situated in the Deanery of Trigg Major and Hundred of Stratton.

A settlement at *Venton* is first recorded in 1289, *Hollafrench* in 1404, and the area in which the site is situated is classified as *Medieval Farmland* on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as land forming the medieval agricultural heartland with farming settlements documented before the 17th century. Such areas are usually regarded as *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL), with a correspondingly high probability of encountering Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains (Cornwall Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

With the exception of work carried out on the Bude Canal, very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the parish. Cropmarks belonging to a possible Prehistoric and/or Romano-British enclosure lie c.800m to the north-west (HER 58206), and there are

numerous barrows within 2km on higher ground to the north-west and north (HER797, 30337, 30338).

1.5 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 Planning Advice (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 March 2013 by Dr S. Walls. The walkover survey and visual impact assessment were carried out by E. Wapshott in April 2013. The ZTV data was provided courtesy of Cleanearth Energy.

A geophysical magnetometry (gradiometer) survey was carried out on behalf of SWARCH in April 2013 by Substrata (*forthcoming*).

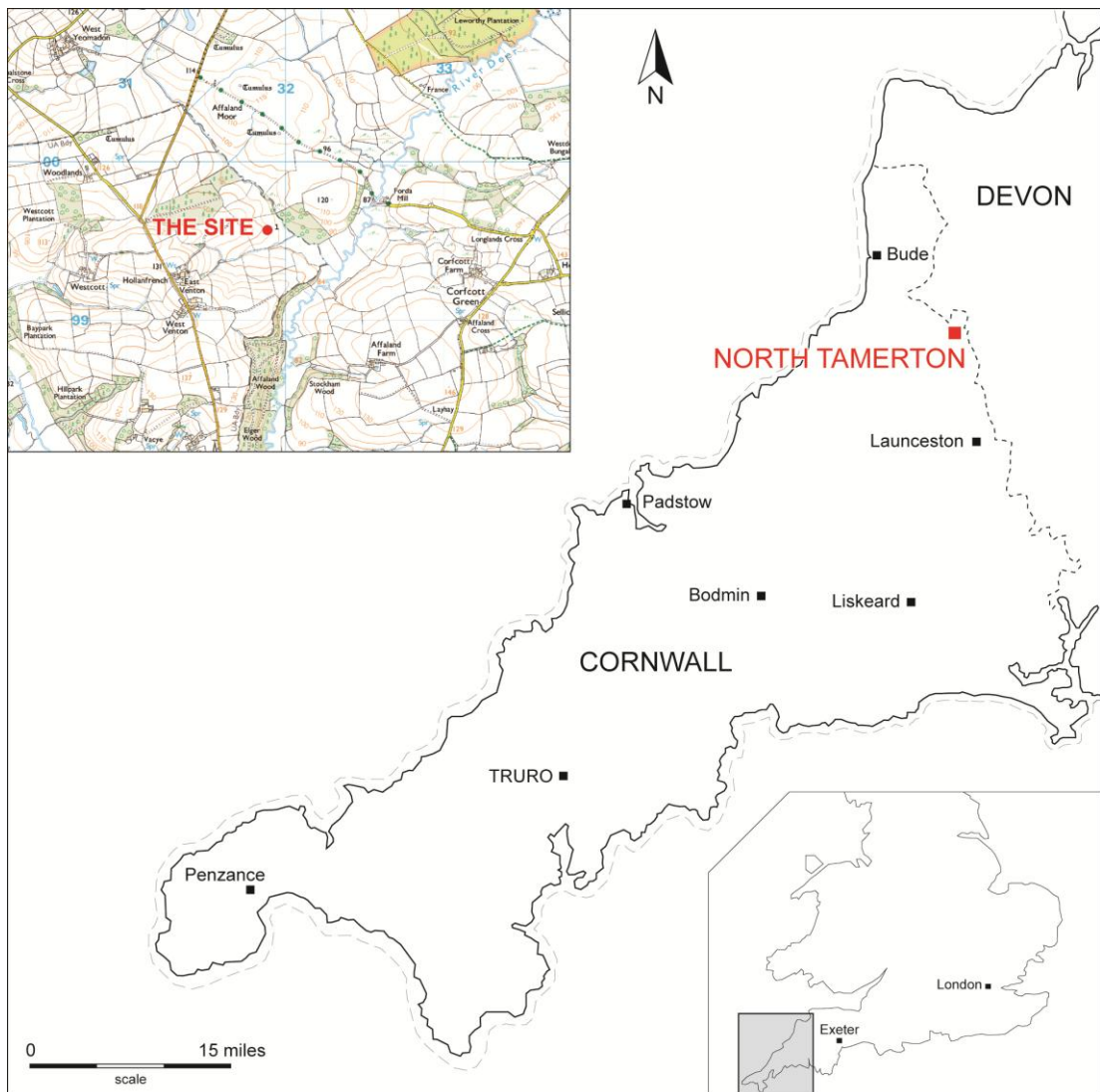


Figure 1: Site location (the field containing the proposed turbine is indicated).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

The parish of North Tamerton lies on the extreme eastern edge of Cornwall, and part of it lies east of the River Tamar. The manor of North Tamerton was granted by Roger de Valletort to Richard Earl of Cornwall, and subsequently granted by Roger Earl of Cornwall to Gervase de Horningcote, and came later to the Carminow family by 1272. In 1620 it belonged to Tristram Arscott Esq., and passed to the Rolle family and then to the Calls, with the lord of the manor in 1820 being Sir William Pratt Call, Baronet.

East and West *Venton*, first attested in 1289, derive their name from the Old Cornish *funten*, meaning ‘spring or well’ (Padel 1985, 97). Hollafrench Farm is first recorded in 1404 as *Fentone Hurleyfrench*; the Manor of Venton was held in 1320 by one John Hurlefrench (HER 830), so this would imply a family surname was used as a manorial suffix and – unlike many others – survived the death of both the manor and the family.

2.2 Joel Gascoyne Map of 1699

The earliest available cartographic source to this study is Gascoyne’s 1699 map of Cornwall (Figure 2). As the site is located on the very edge of Cornwall, there is very little to say, although the depiction of the road does indicate the land to the north of East and West Venton (or *Fenton*, as it is shown here) crosses unenclosed land.

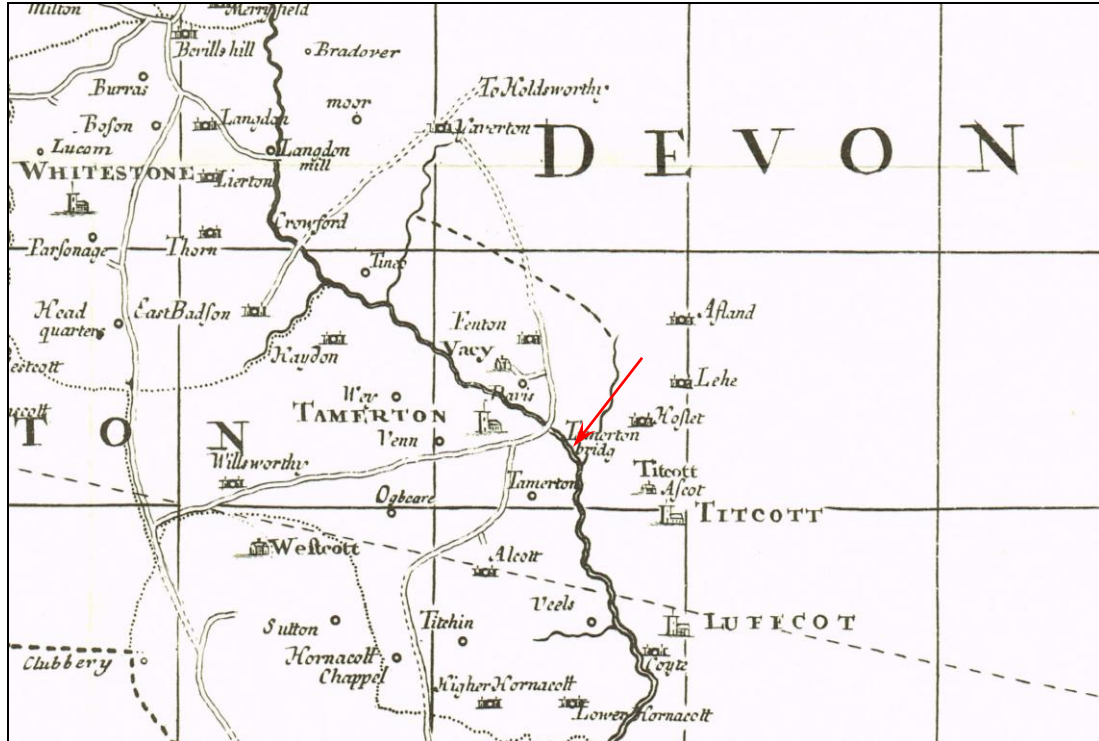


Figure 2: Extract from the Gascoyne map of 1699 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.3 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1803

The early 19th century Ordnance Survey Surveyor's draft of the area (Figure 3) shows a largely enclosed landscape, but with some open common grazing (e.g. Venton Moor, Ford Moor).



Figure 3: Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft 1803 (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

2.4 The 1842 North Tamerton Tithe Map

The earliest detailed map of the area is the 1842 tithe map of North Tamerton parish. This depicts a landscape of irregular enclosed fields associated with the small hamlet of Venton. Hollafrench Farm (here *Hollafrinch*) is located at slight distance, perhaps implying that *Fentone Hurleyfrench* was indeed a later addition to an existing settlement. These closes are markedly irregular, and only a very few betray the slight curve suggestive of strip field cultivation.

In 1842 *Hollafrinch Farm* was owned by Nathaniel Bridgeman and leased to James Ham. However, the fields in which the proposed turbine is to be located belonged to Venton Farm, owned by John Mill and leased to Richard Ham and John Furze.

No.	Owner	Lessee	Name	Landuse
778	Bridgeman	Ham	North Park	arable
779	Bridgeman	Ham	Canna Park	arable
781	Bridgeman	Ham	Bay Park Marsh	morassy pasture
782	Bridgeman	Ham	Bay Park	arable
783	Mill	Ham & Furze	Snap Down	arable
784	Mill	Ham & Furze	Snap Down Ham	morassy pasture
786	Bridgeman	Ham	Little Bay Park	arable
792	Bridgeman	Ham	Round Hill	arable

The field names are, on the whole, fairly prosaic. The place-name element 'round' is often taken to indicate the presence of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, but there is no clear evidence in this instance (see HER 798). The recorded landuse would indicate any archaeological feature present had been subject to cultivation (also see Appendix 2).

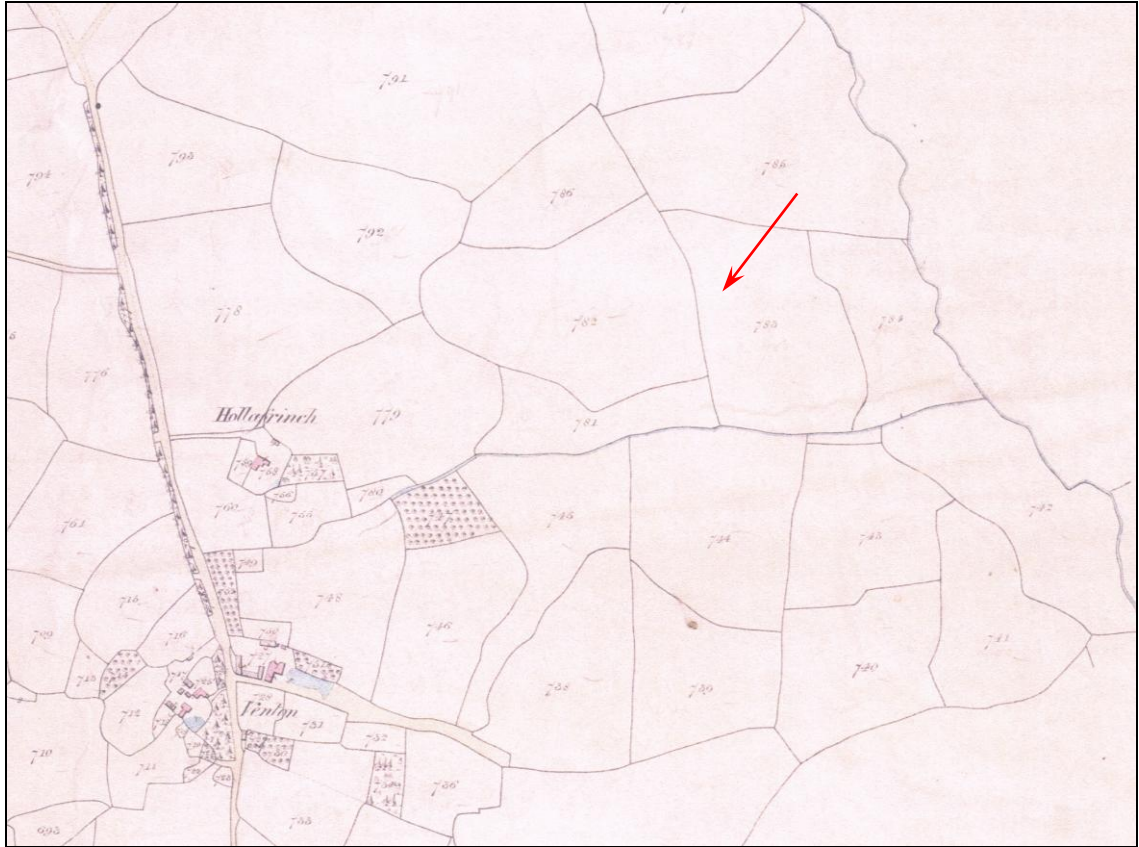


Figure 4: Extract from the 1840 tithe map (CRO) (the site is indicated).

2.5 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891 (Figure 5) demonstrates very little change had occurred since 1842. The field boundary between no.781 and 782 has been removed, and no.786 (recorded as morassy pasture) is shown as rough pasture. The situation is largely unchanged in 1906, although field no. 779 has been divided into two fields; this boundary disappears by the 1950s.

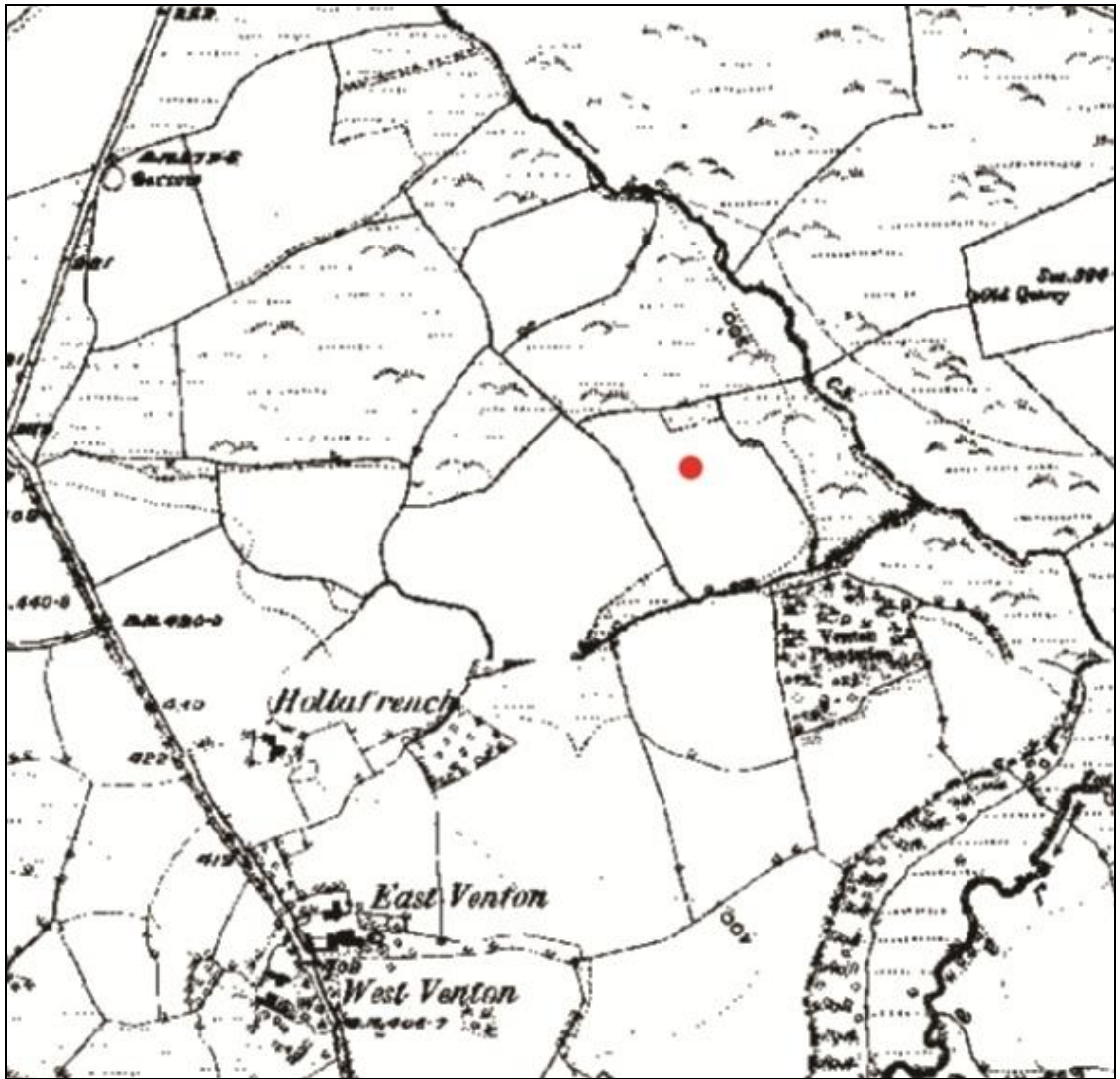


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1891 1:10,560 (the site is indicated).

3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 2ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the access road. This work was undertaken by Substrata on behalf of SWARCH on Friday 9th April 2013. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Substrata *forthcoming*).

In summary, the survey revealed strong magnetic variation across some areas of the site: some areas were relatively quiet, while the eastern area was very noisy and confused (Figures 6-7). In the western field, traces of a relict fieldsystem (7-8) survive beneath the signature of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. In addition, the short-lived field boundary (1002) visible on the 1906 map is also apparent. There are some other traces of relict field boundaries (4-5) that may or may not relate to the historic fieldscape; the most interesting of these lies in the eastern field, where traces of a curving ditch (2) with internal subdivisions survives.



Figure 6: Shade plot of gradiometer data (Substrata forthcoming Figure 3).

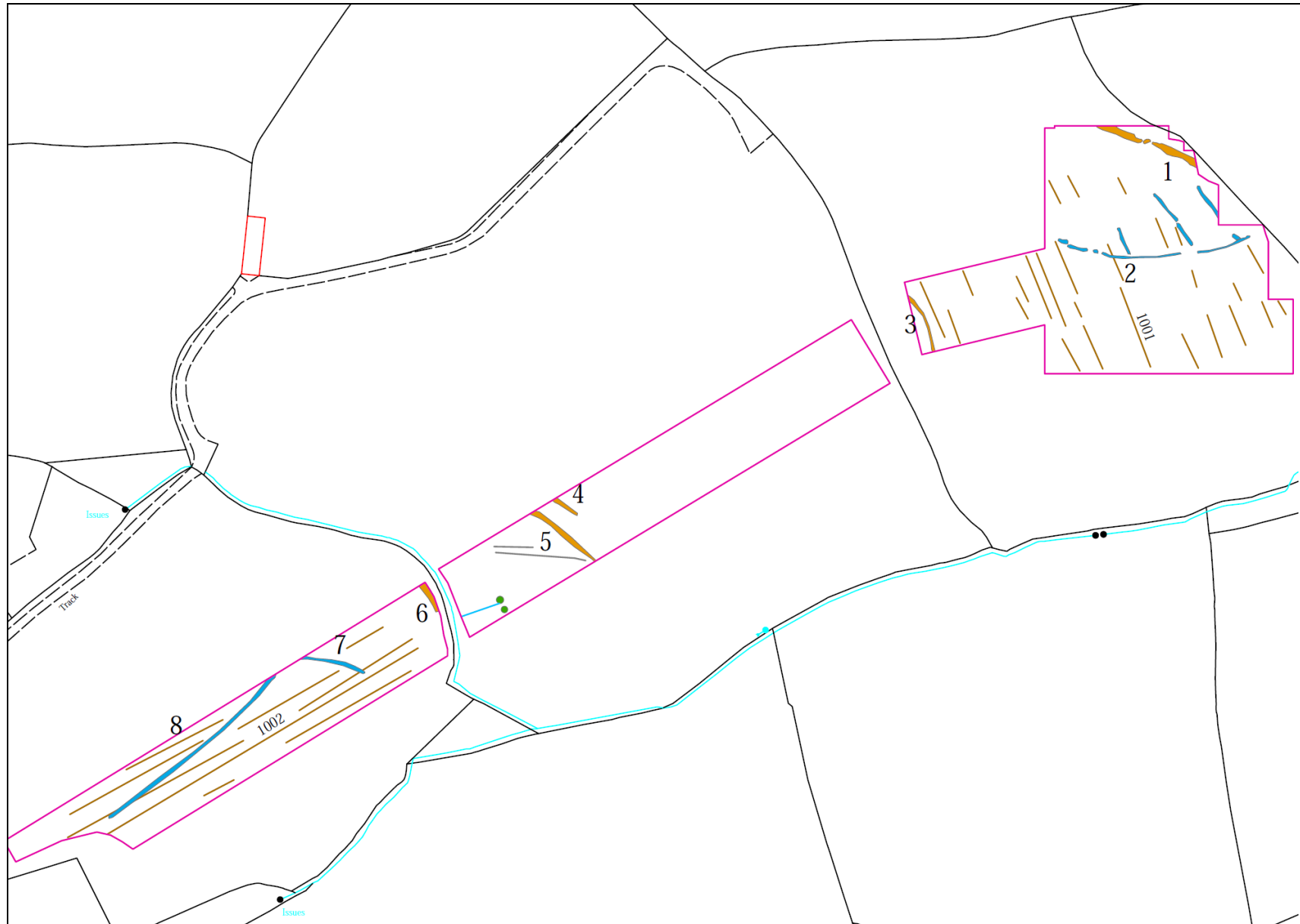


Figure 7: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (from *Substrata forthcoming*, Figure 2).

4.0 Site Inspection and Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E. Wapshott on Tuesday 9th April 2013, the same day as the geophysical survey. Photographs were taken, a walkover survey was conducted and the topography and boundaries noted. The proposed turbine is to be situated well within the farm-holding, on the lower slopes of a shallow hillside. A steep valley lies to the west between the turbine and the farm, with a wider shallow river valley to the north and east; to the south lies the valley of the River Deer. Directly to the east is an isolated hill which peaks at 120m above sea level and terminates a high ridge of land that intrudes into the valley of the River Deer from the north; this is known as *Affaland Moor*. The farm lies on higher ground to the west and overlooks the field, although the high hedgebank that forms the western boundary of the field provides some local blocking. The field in which the turbine is to be situated has a shallow stepped slope which curves from east to south. The field is under managed pasture, with well-maintained fenced hedgebanks to the south, north and west. The southern and northern boundaries are topped by hedgerow trees that have been allowed to mature. The eastern boundary is a wire fence that separates the rest of the field from a small area of pasture, which flanks the stream that runs down to the River Deer. Numerous subtle undulations were observed within the field, but there was nothing to suggest these were archaeological. No obvious cropmarks or earthworks were visible, although there was one possible shallow depression on the eastern side of the slope where the grass appeared to have browned slightly. Within the lower part of the field, beyond the wire fence to the east, there is a recorded HER site, noted as a rectilinear enclosure (58195).

4.2 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The proposed turbine is to be located near the base of a valley, and thus the calculated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is not particularly extensive. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy (Figure 8). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography to the south-west and west. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (34.6m). Concentric rings with radii of 3km and 5km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to 3km all HER records and Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 3-5km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 5-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

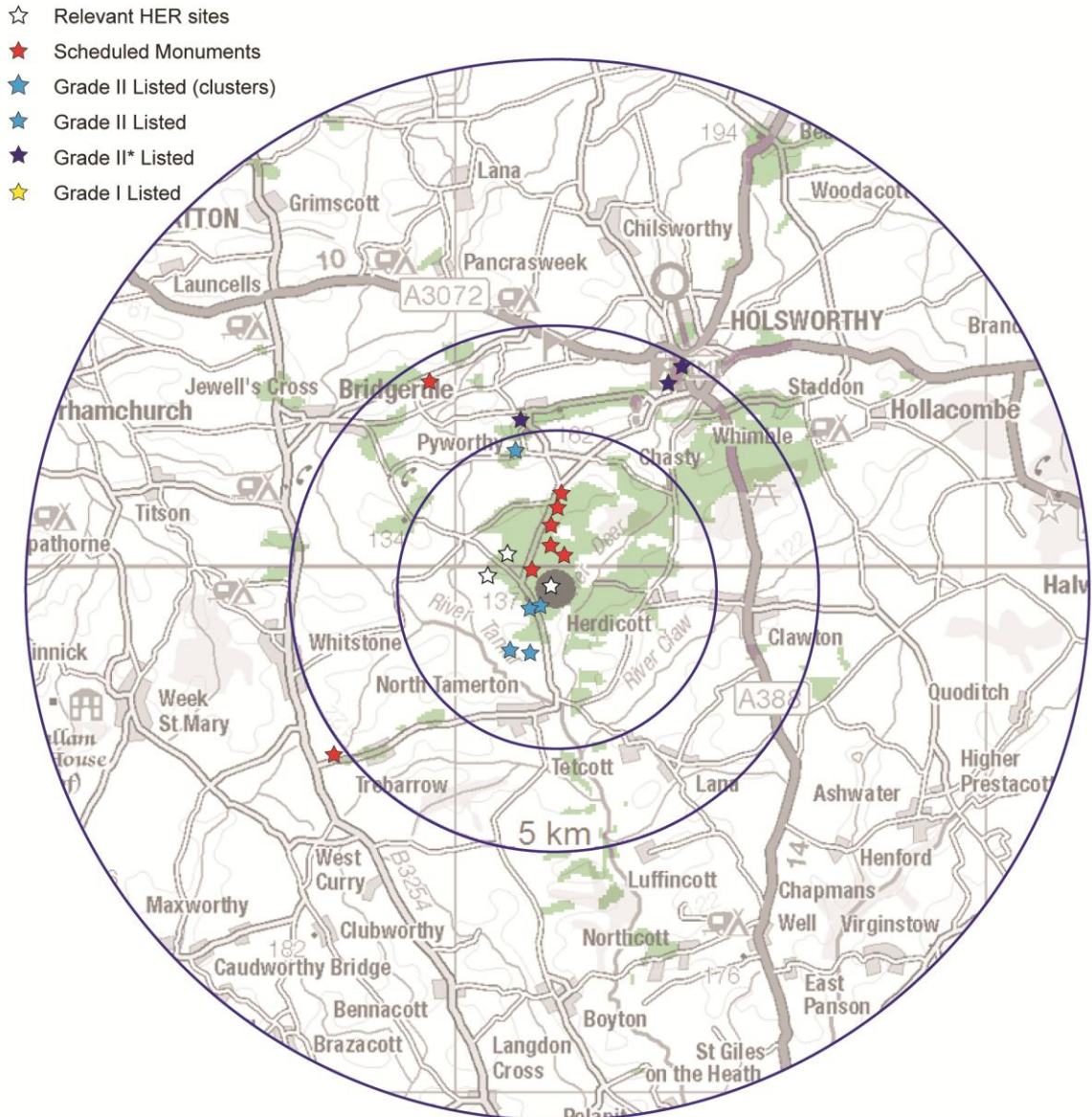


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy).

4.3 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 3km, 5km and 10km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. There are a number of Grade I Listed churches between 5km and 10km radius from the turbine, many of which do not fall within the calculated ZTV. However, some of these buildings have been considered due to the height of their towers, which are often the most significant man-made features in this landscape; this landscape primacy is often usurped by the erection of wind turbines.

The village of Pyworthy and the small hamlet of Herdicott lie within 3km of the proposed turbine, and will certainly have some limited views to the turbine. There are six Scheduled Monuments within a radius of 3km and intervisibility was confirmed for all of these significant heritage assets. Three HER records for undesignated sites also lie within 3km of the turbine,

and intervisibility was confirmed for these monuments as well. The most significant impacts will be sustained by the Scheduled Monuments, which are in good condition, stand on open ground and have group value.

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 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 (34.4m to tip). 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, these impacts are evaluated on a five-point scale:

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the

sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.

- Permanent/irreversible* Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
- Temporary/reversible* Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine i.e. c.25 years.

In addition, the significance of a monument or structure is often predicated on the condition of its upstanding remains, so a rapid subjective appraisal was also undertaken.

Condition Assessment

- Excellent* The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
- Good* The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
- Fair* The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
- Poor* The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
- Trace* The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgebanks around a cropmark enclosure.
- Not applicable* There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

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 impact of the construction phase of the turbine would be **permanent** and **irreversible** on the buried archaeology immediately beneath the turbine site, and along the underground cable run and the access tracks. The limited 25 year cycle of the turbines operational phase will limit all negative positive impacts to **temporary/reversible**.

4.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

4.6.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

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

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

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this.

Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting. Wind turbines will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

- East Venton Farm, Listed Grade II, will have views down across the valley to the turbine, although the farm is surrounded by a significant number of modern farm

buildings, which provide local blocking. The setting of the farmhouse and its associated historic buildings will not be affected. **Negative/minor to negative/moderate** is an appropriate assessment due to the local blocking and the reduced sensitivity of these assets.

- West Venton Farm, Listed Grade II, has no intervisibility with the turbine site, as it stands over the brow of the hill on a west-facing slope, with hedgebanks and mature trees providing extra blocking. West Venton overlooks North Tamerton and the countryside and impact is assessed as **neutral**. Vacye, its granary (Listed Grade II) and the Davies farm outbuilding (Listed Grade II) are on the same west-facing slope and views to the turbine and any interaction are comprehensively blocked by the topography; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- The 'Old Shop', Listed Grade II, lies in the small hamlet of Trebarrow west of North Tamerton; it stands south of the road and overlooks a valley to the south, and the road is flanked by a plantation of small native trees. The function of the building is defined by its name and position on a main road between North Tamerton and Whitstone. The settlement of North Tamerton lies between the Listed building and the turbine, further reducing any interaction or impact on the setting of the Listed building; impact assessed as **neutral**.

4.6.2 Listed Structures: Lesser Gentry Seats

Older houses with an element of formal planning; may survive as farmhouses

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. In Cornwall but particularly Devon there were many minor landed gentry and thus a great number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a turbine would be commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as farmhouse within a curtilage of later farm buildings. In these instances, traces of former grandeur may be in evidence, as may be elements of landscape planning; however, subsequent developments will often have concealed or removed most of the evidence. Therefore the sensitivity of these sites to the visual impact of a turbine is less pronounced.

- The Old Rectory lies south-west of Pyworthy, and possesses planned woodlands that frame lawns and formal grounds. To the south the house faces out across the rolling countryside, looking towards the proposed turbine site at a distance of approx 3km. The house is framed by its planned woodland to the east, and its outbuildings to the west, further woodland and Pyworthy to the north. The southern vista is the only open aspect from the house and the planned landscaping of the gardens is designed to frame these views, with minimal iron estate-fencing dividing the fields instead of hedgebanks; there is also a wild flower meadow with simple lawns running up to the house. The turbine will impact on views to and from the house, as such houses and their gardens were designed with the views in mind and thus the impact will be **negative/moderate**. The other elevations of the house would be unaffected and the context of the house within its settlement will be unaffected.
- A group of Listed estate buildings at Tetcott are set within a parkland setting, with pasture and large mature trees; they are Listed Grade II* and Grade II. The parkland is surrounded by a stone wall. The buildings are correct within their setting and the context

of the buildings is the parkland; this will be unaffected by the turbine at a distance of 6km; impact assessed as **neutral**.

4.6.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

Church of England parish churches and chapels; current and former places of worship

Most parish churches tend to be associated with a settlement (village or hamlet), and therefore their immediate context lies within the setting of the village (see elsewhere). Church buildings are usually Grade II* or Grade I Listed structures, on the basis they are often the only surviving medieval buildings in a parish, and their nature places of religious worship.

In more recent centuries the church building and associated structures functioned as *the* focus for religious devotion in a parish. At the same time, they were also theatres of social interaction, where parishioners of differing social backgrounds came together and renegotiated their social contract.

In terms of setting, most churches are still surrounded by their *churchtowns*. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of a wind turbine unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape, especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

As the parishes in Devon and Cornwall can be relatively small (certainly in comparison with the multi-township parishes of northern Britain) the tower would be visible to the residents of multiple parishes. This would have been a clear expression of the religious devotion – or rather, the competitive piety – of a particular social group. This competitive piety that led to the building of these towers had a very local focus, and very much reflected the aspirations of the local gentry. If the proposed turbine is located within the landscape in such a way to interrupt line-of-sight between towers, or compete with the tower from certain vantages, then it would very definitely impact on the setting of these monuments.

As the guidance on setting makes clear, views from or to the tower are less important than the contribution of the setting to the significance of the heritage asset itself. The higher assessment for the tower addresses the concern it will be affected by a new and intrusive vertical element in this landscape. However, if the turbine is located at some distance from the church tower, it will only compete for attention on the skyline from certain angles and locations.

- Pyworthy church is Grade II* Listed and stands 3km from the proposed turbine. It will have views down over the proposed site, although the views will be limited and only the top of the turbine will be visible, so it will not dominate the skyline. Other turbines are visible from the village of Pyworthy. The proposed turbine will, however, interrupt views between Pyworthy church and others to the south such as Tetcott, Boyton etc. From the south the turbine will also challenge Pyworthy Church as the key man-made structure on the skyline, although only from certain angles. Any assessment has to be set

at **negative/moderate** to take into account the wider landscape impact of a turbine on landmarks, as well as the direct intervisibility.

- The churches of Pancrasweek and Bridgerule are both Grade II* and stand on high ridges of land with views to the south. The proposed turbine lies south-east of both buildings. Both churches stand higher than the houses around them and although these buildings may limit the range of views there will be some intervisibility between the churches and the turbine, albeit at some considerable distance (Bridgerule 5km; Pancrasweek 8km). The turbine will not affect the visual connections between churches and church towers in close proximity to the two churches, such as the views to and from Pyworthy Church. These buildings have landscape primacy, and define parishes and settlement centres, in many ways defining in visual terms the settlement pattern and development of the landscape character in the region. The turbine will interrupt wider views to churches to the south; such as Tetcott, Luffincott and North Tamerton. The impact assessment for these churches is **negative/minor**.
- The churches at Marhamchurch (10km), Launcells (8km), Ashwater (8km), Luffincott (6km) are all Grade I Listed and lie outside the 5km radius from the turbine. This distance means that the turbine will appear as a very small feature in the landscape, and there are other turbines much closer to these heritage assets that will intrude in a more significant way. The turbine will impact the visual connections between churches, as discussed above, but at the increased distances considered here there will be no impact; indeed, many of the building have no direct views to the turbine due to the rolling terrain. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Tetcott church (Church of Holy Cross) stands just over 5km from the turbine. It sits within a parkland setting, surrounded by the other historic buildings and the whole is enclosed by a large stone wall with gated entrance ways. This context is in no way affected by the turbine and it is unlikely there will be any intervisibility with the turbine. However, the churches at Tetcott and North Tamerton both stand on hillsides and are highly visible landmarks; the turbine will appear amongst these church towers and the movement of the blades will catch the eye and reduce the landscape primacy of these structures; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- The Grade II* Listed churches in Holsworthy and Boyton lie at 5km and 8.5km respectively; neither church will have any intervisibility with the turbine due to topography and local blocking from the buildings within the settlement; both assessed as impact **neutral**.
- Hollacombe is a Grade II Listed church set at a distance of 8km. It does have views to the west over the rooftops of neighbouring barns, but at such a distance the turbine will be so small as to be insignificant; impact assessed as **neutral**.

4.6.4 Industrial Buildings

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

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

sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and ‘wild’, that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; in particular, wind turbines would compete for attention with the taller ruined structures (engine houses with chimneys, pit heads). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated wind turbine is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

- The historic 19th century viaduct in Holsworthy is a Grade II* Listed structure. It faces south across a steep valley, which is wooded on its southern side. The town of Holsworthy lies to the north and small associated workers cottages frame it to the south. There is no intervisibility with the turbine and the market town location of the viaduct will remain unchanged; impact assessed as **neutral**.

4.6.5 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

Stone circles, stone rows, barrows/barrow cemeteries, cists, cromlech

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, tors, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent monuments. The importance of inter-visibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted phenomena. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption these monuments were built in a largely open landscape with clear lines of sight; in many cases these monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to turbines is lessened where tall hedge-banks restrict line-of-sight.

It should be noted that there is a marked concentration of these monuments around Collamoor Head, implying that in the Bronze Age it was seen as an important funerary landscape. That said, a high proportion of those monuments do not survive, which diminishes the overall significance of setting in this landscape.

- There are four Scheduled barrows on Affaland Moor, with a further two lying within farmland to the north. Most of the barrows stand on a high ridge of land, apart from one which is located on the western slopes; all have clear and direct views to the location of the turbine. They were all visible to the naked eye from the site during the walkover survey, despite the tall hedgebanks that surround the field. These barrows carry significant value as individual memorials, each of which has survived for thousands of years within the changing landscape. The open rough grazing here allows the four barrows to be experienced as they were intended, without the interruption of man-made field boundaries, being visible to and referencing one another. The fact that two further barrows survive within the farmland to the north, and that there are two HER entries for barrows recorded to the north-west, suggest this area was a focus for Prehistoric burial. Within 5km there are a small number of other individual Scheduled Monuments, also barrows, but the Affaland Moor barrows form the largest single group. The impact of a large visually intrusive man-made structure in their immediate locale will undoubtedly be negative, and the level of impact depends on the turbines effect on the views from and to the barrows and their visual place within the landscape. As most of the barrows face south and west, and are highly visible, most views to the barrows will be interrupted by the turbine. The open access moorland allows people to walk between and around the

monuments and experience them as a group, and this will not be affected by the turbine; views from the barrows to the south-west will, however, be interrupted by the turbine. The size of the turbine and its location in a valley mitigates against these factors somewhat, but the impact can only be assessed as **negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**.

- The three bowl barrow stand just outside Clawton and look west towards the turbine. These barrows stand as shallow mounds in pasture fields, surrounded by tall hedgebanks within enclosed and improved farmland. The various plantations in and around Cookbury Forest also block views to the wider area. Intervisibility with the turbine could not be confirmed due to local blocking and at a distance of 6-7km the impact of the turbine is likely to be minimal; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- The bowl barrow which lies east of Bridgerule stands on a high ridge of land with wide views to the south. There is a small plantation of trees to the south and the settlement of Pyworthy interrupts views towards the proposed turbine. There are already a number of other turbines visible from this location. The barrow stands in an enclosed field bounded by high hedgebanks which are in good condition that provide local blocking for the shallow mound. At a distance of just over 5km, with the elements of local blocking, the impact on this monument is assessed as **neutral**.

4.6.6 Prehistoric Fortifications

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts

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

Tor enclosures are less common, and usually only enclose the summit of a single hill; the enclosure walls is usually comprised of stone in those instances. Cross dykes and promontory forts are rather similar in nature, being hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. Both classes of monument represent similar expressions of power in the landscape, but the coastal location of promontory forts makes them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea.

It is not always clear when a large earthwork enclosure (e.g. a round) can be classified as a small hillfort. However, hillforts invariably occupy strong natural positions in the landscape, whereas other forms of enclosed settlement need not.

- Northcott Wood camp cannot be accessed; it is on a private farm and in a wooded valley; impact assessed as **neutral/unknown**.

4.6.7 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided Devon and Cornwall into roughly 15 ‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Both councils, AONBs and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of turbines than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of turbines than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, quarries and other turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual wind turbines is open to question, but as intrusive new moving visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

As wind turbines proliferate, it may not be long before the cumulative impact on the historic landscape character of certain areas becomes **substantial/irreversible**.

- The wider area in and around North Tamerton is described as ‘*Anciently Enclosed Land*’ – the core of the medieval arable farmland. The fieldscape is characterised by small irregular fields with evidence of former strip-field systems, laid out across a gently undulating landscape with some high areas of unenclosed rough ground, such as Affaland Moor. The farmland is criss-crossed by a network of deep sunken lanes, with small scattered settlements, often farming hamlets and larger villages with churches, as well as the key market towns. There are a number of small turbines on farms across the wider area, with larger examples located closer to the coast at Stratton and Bude. No turbines are visible from the proposed turbine location; on this specific landscape the effect of the turbine can only be assessed as significantly negative and detrimental. However, this impact last for the use-life of the turbine, which is given at 25 years. Technically this will make the impact on the immediate area **temporary/reversible**. In terms of the wider landscape, the valley location of the turbine means its impact will be fairly restricted; impact assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. On any surviving below-ground archaeology the construction of the turbine will necessitate significant disturbance and therefore the impact will be **permanent/irreversible**.

4.7 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
67205	East Venton Farm	SX3143699087	Neutral
67211	West Venton Farm	SX3136599048	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
67207	Old Shop	SX2954496889	Neutral
91964	The Old Rectory, Pyworthy	SS3109402159	Negative/moderate
435310	Tetcott estate buildings	SX3315396575	Neutral
91967	Church of St Swithin, Pyworthy	SS3129202881	Negative/moderate
91956	Church of St Pancras, Pancrasweek	SS2968305821	Negative/minor
91923	Church of St Bridget, Bridgerule	SS2812003168	Negative/minor
64868	Parish Church of St Marwenne, Marhamchurch	SS2231603690	Neutral
64847	Church St Launcells	SS2438805714	Neutral
90719	Church of St Peter, Ashwater	SX3868895233	Neutral
90676	Church of St James, Luffincott	SX3323494655	Neutral
435118	Church of the Holy Cross, Tetcott	SX3321296509	Negative/moderate
91942	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Holsworthy	SS3437703907	Neutral

67901	Church of the Holy Name, Boyton	SX3200292047	Neutral
90787	Church of St Petrock, Hollacombe	SS3775003044	Neutral
91928	Holsworthy Viaduct	SS3387303531	Neutral
30337 30338	Four barrows on Affaland Moor	SS3171800484 SS3196200184	Negative/moderate to negative/substantial
34265	Three barrows near Clawton	SX3784898575	Neutral
34271	Bowl barrow at Bridgerule	SS2935103582	Neutral
DV 66	Northcott Camp	SX3310191747	Neutral/unknown
	Historic Landscape Character		Negative/minor to negative/moderate

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The settlement at Venton Farm is first attested in 1289, with Hollafrench Farm first recorded in 1404. This hamlet lies within ‘Anciently Enclosed Land’ and undoubtedly has earlier origins. The historic fieldscape is highly irregular, with hints of strip-field cultivation to the south around East and West Venton Farms. The landscape of the mid 19th century has survived more-or-less unchanged, and the geophysical survey has revealed a small number of relict field ditches, some of which may belong to an earlier phase of occupation.

The location of the proposed turbine – close to the base of a shallow valley – limits the wider visual impact of this small turbine. However, it would stand in close proximity to a series of well-preserved barrows located on unenclosed open land to the east. These monuments survive in their original context and have group value. Views to and from these barrows would be interrupted, and the turbine would have a pronounced impact of their landscape setting, despite the small size of the turbine.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis it is a relatively small turbine.

6.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 2001 (Revised 2008): *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

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

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)*.

Thorn, C. & Thorn, F. 1979: *Domesday Book: Cornwall*. Phillimore.

Websites:

British Geological Survey 2012: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html, accessed 04/02/2013

Cornwall Council 2013: *Interactive Mapping: Historic Landscape Characterisation*.
<http://mapping.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/>, accessed 04/02/2013

FreeCEN 2013: *FreeCEN Search*. <http://freecen.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl>, accessed 04/02/2013

Unpublished Sources:

Cornish Studies Library

North Tamerton tithe map 1842

North Tamerton tithe apportionment 1842

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map 1891

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map 1906

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED RESEARCH, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT HOLLAFRENCH FARM, NORTH TAMERTON, CORNWALL

Location: Hollafrench Farm
Parish: North Tamerton
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 31871 99543
Planning Application ref: PA12/03158/PREAPP, PA12/10528
Proposal: Wind turbine
PD Ref: SWARCH.NTH13.1

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 Mr Will Doble of Cleaneath Energy Ltd. (the Agent). 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 land at Hollafrench Farm, North Tamerton, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes has been drawn up in consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Phil Copleston).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site at Hollafrench farm lies within an area of fields characterised by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as Medieval Farmland, mostly enclosed before the 17th century AD. The farm itself is first recorded in 1404. An adjoining field to the site was called "Round Field", which might suggest the presence of an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure, and there are cropmarks of Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures c.1km to the north-west. There are numerous Bronze Age burial mounds located on higher ground to the north, across the county boundary in Devon.

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 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey;
- 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 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;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, the geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.6 Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is recommended or mitigation proposals.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Assessment:

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 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 (magnetometer) survey will be undertaken, consisting of an area of approximately 1.25 hectares, comprised of approximately 1ha around the base of the turbine and an additional area of c.0.25ha along the line of the cable run, where the cable will be run underground.

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 all relevant undesignated heritage assets within 3km of the site, all Grade I and II* Listed structures and scheduled ancient monuments within 5km of the site, and all registered parks/gardens and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes up to 10km of the site. Other heritage assets will be considered where appropriate. 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 (non verified) 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 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report number;
 - 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked in red on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
 - 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
 - 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
 - 5.1.5 A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research;
 - 5.1.6 Any specialist reports and assessments commissioned;
 - 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be 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).

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 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).

Deb Laing-Trengove

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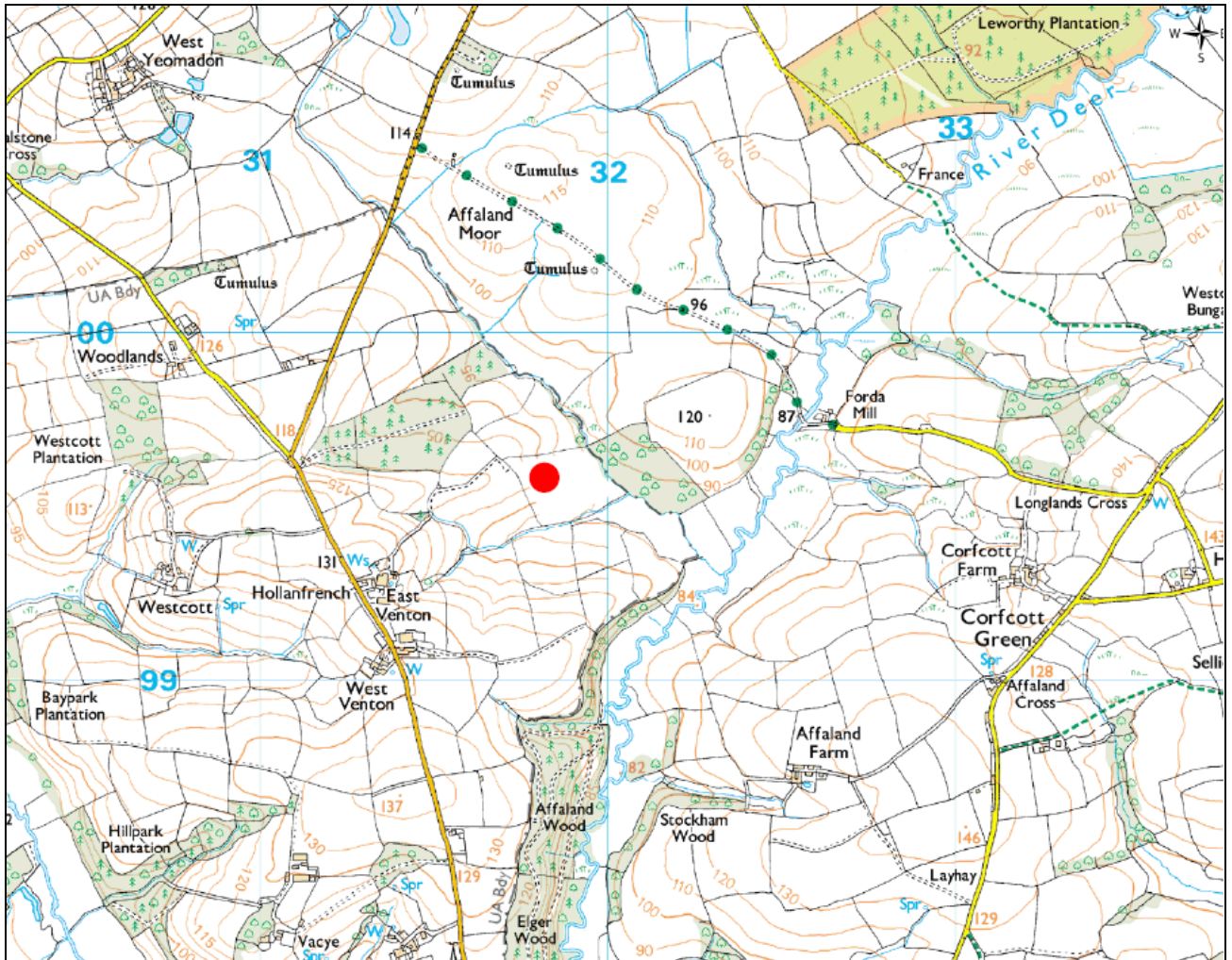


Figure 1: Showing location of proposed turbine.

Appendix 2

Details from the 1841 North Tamerton Tithe Apportionment

Number	Name/Description	Owner	Occupier	Land Use
Venton				
738	Homer Park	John Mill	Richard Ham and John Furge	Arable
739	Holland Field	"	"	Arable
740	Higher Palster Field	"	"	Arable
741	Lower Palster Field	"	"	Arable
742	Lower Ham	"	"	Morassy Pasture
743	Row Field and Lane	"	"	Arable
744	Great Meadow	"	"	Arable
745	Plat Meadow	"	"	Pasture
746	Well Park	"	"	Arable
747	Lower Orchard	"	"	Orchard
748	Bakers Park	"	"	Pasture
749	Garden	"	"	Garden
750	Mowhay	"	"	Mowhay
751	Orchard	"	"	Orchard
752	Orchard	"	"	Orchard
783	Snap Down	"	"	Arable
784	Snap Down Ham	"	"	Morassy Pasture
Hollafrench				
755	Middle Meadow	Nathanial Bridgeman	James Ham	Pasture
756	Garden	"	"	Garden
757	Meadow	"	"	Pasture
758	Dwelling House, Court and road	"	"	Yard, etc.
759	Mowhay	"	"	Mowhay
760	Higher Meadow	"	"	Pasture
778	North Park	"	"	Arable
779	Canna Park	"	"	Arable
780	Lower Meadow	"	"	Pasture
781	Bay Park Marsh	"	"	Morassy Pasture
782	Bay Park	"	"	Arable
786	Little Bay Park	"	"	Arable
787	Ever Moor	"	"	Arable
788	East Burrow Moor	"	"	Arable
790	West Burrow Moor	"	"	Arable
791	Middle Moor	"	"	Arable
792	Round Hill	"	"	Arable
793	Lane End	"	"	Arable
794	Snap Down Ham	"	"	Arable

Appendix 3

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Name: CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN

List entry Number: 1164560

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 14-Feb-1958

UID: 91967

Details: Anglican parish church. Pre-Conquest foundation, early C14 alterations to chancel, north and south aisles built with clerestorey, south aisle refenestrated C15 and tower added c1400, north aisle refenestrated early C16, extensive restoration of 1885 including reroofing, reseating, reflooring and many windows renewed by R. Medley Fulford of Exeter. Random rubble local stone, Hatherleigh stone dressings, slate roofs, coped verges, decorative ridge tiles. Three bay chancel, 4-bay nave with north and south aisles and clerestorey, west tower, south porch. 4-stage tower with angle buttresses to second stage, no parapet, small, plain pyramid finials, 2-light louvred bell openings, clock, stairlight on south front, 2-light window above C19 trefoil-headed doorway approached by external flight of stairs in south-east corner, no west door or west window. Buttressed south aisle: C19 3-light windows west gable end and to west of single storey porch, bevelled arched opening, barrel vault roof with enriched ribs restored and dated 1885, pointed arch opening, also bevelled to south aisle with C19 door with decorative ironwork; uncusped 3-light windows to left of porch, C19 3-light window east gable end, south wall of chancel C19 priest's door beside remains of blocked window opening, two C19 2-light windows, C19 4-light East window, slate tablet to Samuel Parsons died 1791 with good lettering, north wall three 2-light windows, east gable end of north aisle 3-light window, north wall three 3-light mullioned windows under square hoodmoulds, pointed arch doorway between first and second bays west, C19 rose window west gable end. Interior: rendered. Chancel arch chamfered in 2 orders and dying into impost, double chamfered pointed arch openings to arcades with octagonal piers, clerestorey with depressed pointed arch openings, tower arch depressed pointed arch openings. Rood stair depressed segmental opening with square-headed roof loft opening above. Early C14 piscina and sedilia in chancel extensively restored in C19. Roofs: chancel and nave C19 ceiled wagon roof with enriched beams and bosses, chancel roof with angels on wallplate; open wagon roofs in aisles with remains of original enriched beams and bosses. C19 fittings including internal porch. Norman octagonal granite font on C19 base. The church was dedicated by Bishop Grandisson of Exeter in 1334. (White's Devonshire, 1878; Kelly's Directory, 1910; J.M.Slader, The Churches of Devon, 1968)

Listing NGR: SS3129202881

Name: CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL

List entry Number: 1104945

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 01-Jan-1951

UID: 91942

Details: Anglican parish church. Mid C15 tower, clock dated 1867, carillon added 1875, restored 1890 when one pinnacle replaced, chancel rebuilt 1880-2, nave, south aisle capitals raised and porch rebuilt 1883 when north aisle added. Architect Otho B. Peter of Launceston, roof carvings by John Northcott of Ashwater. Early English style. Tower local stone with granite buttresses squared and coursed, church local stone squared and coursed, Hatherleigh stone dressings, 2 tone slate roof, decorative ridge tiles, coped verges to south aisle and porch. Plan: chancel, nave, north aisle, south aisle with organ loft, west tower, 3-stage crenellated tower with 4 crocketed pinnacles, setback buttresses terminating in crockets, 3-light louvred bell-openings, lancet on south front below clock face, 4-light west window with cill and lower section cut off, rere arch moulded, 4-centred arch west door with hoodmould and labels. Buttressed south aisle windows all 3-light, lit gable ends, 3 on south front with gabled porch end bay left, pointed arch opening with rosettes to reveals, decorative ogee surround with blind niches, wrought iron double gate, ribbed barrel vaulted roof, Norman style round headed opening with zig-zag decoration incorporating Norman colonnette on west side from earlier church, C19 door, east wall has blocked arched recess for holy water stoup, west wall has Norman capital of colonnette with carved panel above depicting the Agnus Dei - thought to be the centre of a typanum; buttressed chancel with lancet on south side, 5-light east window, two 2-light windows on north front, 3-light windows to north aisle, lit gable ends, 3 on north front. Interior rendered. C19 painted and ceiled wagon roof to with angels on corbels, archbraced roofs to nave and aisles. Perpendicular tower arch with decorative capitals, opening glazed in C20. Chamfered depressed arch-head to tower stair. C19 chancel arch carried on marble colonnettes with foliage capitals, corbelled out. C19 arcades with octagonal piers and double chamfered pointed arches. C19 fittings, encaustic tiles in chancel

by Maw & Co., font purchased 1888. Pulpit in memory of John Aspinall died 1904. Reredos 1926. Organ said to be by Rhenatus Harris and to have come from Chelsea Old Church, removed to Bideford 1723 and bought to Holsworthy in 1865 when it was restored and enlarged with decorative panels; in 1926 it was overhauled and reduced in size. Fine tomb slab to Theophilus Dennis, died 1696, with an unusual Celtic knot design. Convex slate roundel to Humphrey Saunders, rector, died 1670 in square moulded surround with putti. Tablet to Richard Kingdom died 1816, signed J.Kendall, Exeter. Stained glass: west window of north aisle by Bell 1876, the East window and north chancel window by Lavers and Westlake c1882. The Norman church was rebuilt in the C13 reflecting Holsworthy's affluence as a market centre; the medieval church was restored from a ruinous condition in 1808 when round headed wooden sash windows were inserted. Further restorations of 1858 and 1865 were swept away in the 1880s. (Western Morning News 20.12.1883; Cherry and Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, Devon*, forthcoming; photographs in NMR.)
Listing NGR: SS3437703907

Name: DERRITON VIADUCT

List entry Number: 1317898

Grade: II* **Date first listed:** 18-Dec-1989 **UID:** 91928

Details: Railway viaduct carrying the Holsworthy to Bude railway. Dated 1898. Shuttered concrete construction cast to resemble 'V' jointed masonry. 9 semicircular arches, granite projections from arches' springers to carry the timber scaffolding during construction, the 4 central piers slightly splayed out, resting on chamfered plinths. Corbelled panels above the second, fourth, sixth and eighth spandrels on south front, and the first, third, fifth and seventh panels on the north front; the eastern panels on both sides nearest the town bear the date 1898. Parapet with chamfered coping stones. The viaduct carried the railway over the mill leat. The branch line opened 10.9.1898 and closed 3.10.1966. An early use of shuttered concrete construction for bridges, simulating masonry in a most convincing manner.

Listing NGR: SS3387303531

Name: THE OLD RECTORY AND WALLS ENCLOSING GARDEN TO NORTH EAST

List entry Number: 1326622

Grade: II **Date first listed:** 18-Dec-1989 **UID:** 91964

Details: 13/57 The Old Rectory and walls enclosing garden to North-East GV Rectory, now dwelling, with walls enclosing former kitchen garden. 1836, minor alterations c1900. Random rubble with brick dressings, hipped slate roof with boarded eaves, large brick stack at junction with service wing, the latter lower, independently roofed with hipped slate roof of steeper pitch. Plan: main block facing road, one room on either side of wide hall with top lit stair well, double pile service wing. Main elevation: 2 storeys, 3 bays, pilaster quoins, projecting central bay and full height segmental headed recesses to outer bays, all 16-pane sash windows, central Doric porch, wooden columns resting on granite and brick blocks, pilaster doorcase, handsome double doors of 6 panels each. Left return first floor oriel window inserted c1900 in main block, service wing: 2 storeys, 3 bays, all 3-light wooden casements with pointed arch head lights, slate roofed gabled porch with ribbed door and 3 pointed arch heads to rectangular light. Similar fenestration on rear elevation of service wing. Interior: reeded surrounds to doorways, panelled doors with c1900 finger plates, 1930s chimneypiece in room to right, c 1900 room to left, original shutters in both rooms and depressed segmental headed recesses against both exterior walls; stick stair swept back, open string with ornamented ends continued as decorative frieze along landing originally lit by oval, panelled skylight which has been cut down and boarded over. Some of the original marble chimneypieces and cast iron grates survive on upper floor including an opulent cast iron hob grate in a bedroom in the south-east corner of the service wing. Garden walls: c1836, random rubble local stone, slate and cement humpback coping, returned on 3 sides from north-east corner of the Old Rectory enclosing about half an acre, pilaster buttresses and pointed arch openings in north and south walls. The elevation of the Rectory is very similar to that of Parnacott (qv), though the connection between the two houses is unclear. White's *Directory of Devonshire* states the rectory was built in 1836; the early C20 renovations are probably the work of the Rev Donaldson who was the incumbent from 1903. The rectory was sold by the Church Commissioners in 1977. (White's *Devonshire*, 1878).

Listing NGR: SS3109402159

Name: EAST VENTON

List entry Number: 1328258

Grade: II **Date first listed:** 12-Oct-1984 **UID:** 67205

Details: Farmhouse. Dated 1846, slate plaque on front wall. Stone rubble. Slate hipped roof with deep eaves. 2 room single depth plan with central hall and rendered additions at rear of circa late C19. 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 bays. 16-pane sashes with glazing bars and slate lintels with incised voussoirs, centre first

floor with keystone. Central wide 6-panel door with porch with thin wooden Tuscan columns and entablature.

Listing NGR: SX3143699087

Name: WEST VENTON

List entry Number: 1142436

Grade: II **Date first listed:** 12-Oct-1984 **UID:** 67211

Details: Small farmhouse. Circa late C17. Plastered cob and stone rubble. Corrugated asbestos sheet roof with gabled ends hipped angle and raised eaves. Chimney stacks at gable ends, south-east stack stone rubble heightened in red brick, south-west stack truncated and heightened in brick. L-shaped plan of 2 by 1 cell. 2-storeys, 1 by 1 window range. Doorway in centre of west range with lean-to porch in the angle. Small single storey outshut at rear of west range. Interior: both wings have roofs with collars halved and pegged into the principals with through purlins. The south west wing has slightly chamfered ceiling beams and fireplace with granite jambs and chamfered cambered wooden lintel. The south east wing has fireplace with stopped chamfer lintel and stone rubble jambs.

Listing NGR: SX3136599048

Name: VACYE

List entry Number: 1328259

Grade: II **Date first listed:** 12-Oct-1984 **UID:** 67209

Details: House. Circa early C19 with C20 alterations. Stuccoed cob and possible some stone rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends slate hung and modillion eaves cornice. Brick chimney stacks at gable ends. Single depth plan with flanking wings and central rear stair wing. 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 bay front. Ground floor: 3 French windows with glazing bars and later slate roof verandah on wooden posts. First floor: 3 sashes with glazing bars and thin moulded architraves. Flanking left and right lower symmetrical wings with hipped slate roofs and modillion cornices, the left-hand wing has blind window in semi-circular recess. Right-hand wing has C20 brick stack over front wall. Glazed wooden octagonal lantern with ball finial over rear stair wing which is partly slate hung. Rear (north-east) wing is C20 or C20 remodelling and has C20 fenestration. Interior not inspected, but possibly has good staircase.

Listing NGR: SX3101798253

Name: GRANARY APPROX 30 METRES NORTH-EAST OF VACYE

List entry Number: 1137227

Grade: II **Date first listed:** 12-Oct-1984 **UID:** 67210

Details: Granary. Circa early C19. Red brick in English bond, with pyramidal slate roof. Small building square on plan. Standing on 9 square brick piers with slate caps. Small window opening on sides.

Listing NGR: SX3103998275

Name: OUTBUILDING (FORMER HOUSE) 100 METRES WEST OF DAVIES FARM HOUSE

List entry Number: 1137218

Grade: II **Date first listed:** 12-Oct-1984 **UID:** 67201

Details: Farmhouse; used as store. Circa C17 or earlier, extended and remodelled in C18. Slate rubble, original lower end rendered cob. Corrugated iron roof with gabled ends. Probably originally a 3-room and cross or through passage plan, the higher end largely rebuilt to 2-storey, 4 window house with end stacks, the stack at lower end may have been originally the axial stack which would have backed onto the cross passage. C19 and C20 3-light casements central doorway with panelled door. 2 reset stones on front wall 1 inscribed "W.S.", the other has date "1516". Lower end has steeply pitched roof and 3-light chamfered wooden mullion window in gable end, on ground floor. Cob wing at rear with gable end stack and later outshut in the angle, at lower end. Interior not inspected but is said to have plaster overmantle dated 1662. Source: Cornish Buildings Group, G Daw

Listing NGR: SX3138098262

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Bowl barrow 470m north east of Dux

List entry Number: 1020082

Date first scheduled: 11-Feb-2002

UID: 34271

List entry Description: Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Details: The bowl barrow 470m north east of Dux survives well and will contain both archaeological information relating to the monument itself as well as environmental material concerning the surrounding landscape.

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the watershed between the valleys of a tributary to the River Tamar and a tributary to Derwent Water. The monument includes a circular mound which measures 33.2m in diameter and 1.3m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as an approximately 3m wide buried feature.

National Grid Reference: SS 29351 03582

Name: Two bowl barrows 430m north west of Leworthy

List entry Number: 1017972

Date first scheduled: 26-Jan-1971

UID: 30334

List entry Description: Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally (many more have already been destroyed), occurring across most of lowland Britain. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.

Details: The two bowl barrows 430m north west of Leworthy survive well and form part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows and together they provide evidence concerning territorial control and land use in this part of Devon.

This monument includes two bowl barrows aligned north east - south west situated 430m north west of Leworthy on a prominent ridge location overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Deer. They form the northernmost pair of a dispersed group of eight barrows. The north eastern barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 18.2m in diameter and is 0.4m high. The second barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 20.7m in diameter and is 0.6m high. In each case the surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature. The remaining six barrows within this group are the subject of separate schedulings.

National Grid Reference: SS 31858 01392

Name: Two bowl barrows 450m and 500m west of Leworthy

List entry Number: 1017973

Date first scheduled: 26-Jan-1971

UID: 30335

Details: The two bowl barrows 450m and 500m west of Leworthy survive well and form part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows and together they provide evidence for territorial control and land use in this part of Devon.

This monument, which falls into two areas, includes two bowl barrows aligned north-south and situated on a high ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Deer. These two barrows form part of a dispersed group of eight barrows spread across the length of this ridge. The northern barrow survives as a 0.7m high circular mound which measures 25.9m in diameter. The southern barrow survives as a circular

mound which measures 28.8m in diameter and 1.2m high. Surrounding both barrows is the ditch from which material to build the mounds was obtained and these survive as buried features 3m wide. The boundary banks north east of the northern mound and south of the southern mound are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SS 31741 01022, SS 31762 01162

Name: Two bowl barrows 690m and 760m south west of Leworthy

List entry Number: 1017974

Date first scheduled: 26-Jan-1971

UID: 30336

Details: The two bowl barrows 690m and 760m south west of Leworthy survive comparatively well and form part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows and together they provide evidence for territorial control and land use in this part of Devon. This monument, which falls into two areas, includes two bowl barrows aligned north-south and situated on a high upland ridge known as Affaland Moor. These two barrows form part of a group of eight barrows spread along the ridge. The northernmost barrow of the two survives as a 0.2m high circular mound with a diameter of 25m. This mound was slightly damaged by the construction of a military building, which has subsequently been removed. The second barrow lies to the south west, measures 25m in diameter and is 1.2m high. Both mounds are surrounded by separate ditches from which material to construct the barrows was derived. These are preserved as buried features 2.5m wide. A boundary bank crossing the north side of the northern barrow is excluded from the scheduling, but the ground below is included.

National Grid Reference: SS 31567 00759, SS 31615 00837

Name: Bowl barrow on Affaland Moor 840m south west of Leworthy

List entry Number: 1017975

Date first scheduled: 26-Jan-1971

UID: 30337

Details: The bowl barrow 840m south west of Leworthy survives well forming part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows which together provide evidence for territorial control and land use in this part of Devon.

This monument includes a bowl barrow on Affaland Moor, a high upland ridge overlooking the valley of the River Deer. This barrow is one of a group of eight barrows which straddle this ridge; the remaining seven barrows are the subject of separate schedulings. The monument survives as a circular mound 23.8m in diameter and stands up to 0.6m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature 2.3m wide.

National Grid Reference: SS 31718 00484

Name: Bowl barrow on Affaland Moor 780m north west of Forda Mill

List entry Number: 1017976

Date first scheduled: 26-Jan-1971

UID: 30338

Details: The bowl barrow 780m north west of Forda Mill survives well and forms part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows which together provide evidence for territorial control and land use in this part of Devon.

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge called Affaland Moor, which overlooks the valley of the River Deer. It is one of a group of eight barrows which straddle this ridge; the remaining seven are the subject of separate schedulings. The monument survives as a circular mound which measures 27.5m in diameter and stands up to 0.9m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature 2.5m wide.

National Grid Reference: SS 31962 00184

Appendix 4

Supporting Jpegs



View from proposed turbine location across the little river valley to the opposite hill; from the north-west.



View from proposed turbine location to the high ridges of land which will block views to and from the turbine; from the north-west.



View from proposed turbine location to the hillside opposite and the edge of the open ground of Affaland Moor, including one of the scheduled monuments, a barrow, on the skyline; viewed from the west.



View from proposed turbine location to the open ground of Affaland Moor, which contains six scheduled monuments; from the south-west.



View from proposed turbine location showing the shallow depression and browned grass; from the north-west.



View to Hollafrench Farm from the entrance to the field, in which the proposed turbine is to be situated; from the east.



View towards the proposed turbine from Bridgerule church, showing some element of local blocking; from the north-west.



View from Pyworthy church, showing some elements of local blocking from hedge-banks and buildings; from the north.



View from the Old Rectory in Pyworthy, towards the turbine site; from the north-east.



View from scheduled barrow of Affaland Moor, towards the proposed turbine site; from the north-west.



View from West Venton farm, across to the barns of East Venton and Hollafrench farm beyond; which will block views to the proposed turbine; from the south-west.



View towards Hollafrench farm, from Davies farm; showing the brow of the hill, which blocks views to the turbine; from the south.



View towards the proposed turbine location, showing both Tetcott and North Tamerton villages and their respective churches, their towers visible on the skyline; from the south-east.



View to the proposed turbine location from Tetcott village itself, showing how the land rises to the north-west and will reduce views to the turbine; from the south-east.



View from scheduled barrows at Clawton, looking towards the turbine site, showing the local blocking from the high hedgerows; from the north-east.



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