LAND at TRELA FARM
CAMELFORD
CORNWALL

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

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Land at Trela Farm Camelford, Cornwall

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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 Trela Farm, Camelford, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single small wind turbine.

The site lies south-east of Trela Farm within an area of land enclosed from Coplestone Heath in the 18th and 19th centuries. Trela(y) Farm is first recorded in 1327 as Lyegh, an Old English place-name meaning open wood pasture. In 1695 Coplestone Heath belonged to the farm of Hendra, which was owned by the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock. Trela came into the possession of the Eliot family in 1674, who later became the Earls of St Germans.

The geophysical survey identified only a small number of linear features, probably relating to earlier attempts to enclose the moor. A small possible ring cairn lies some 300m to the south-east. A number of Scheduled Bronze Age barrows are located within 5km of the proposed turbine site, and form elements within a wider Prehistoric funerary landscape. The wide and open vistas of this landscape are more sensitive to intrusive visual actors; on this basis the impact of the proposed development is assessed as ***negative/moderate****, despite the relatively small size (50kw) of the proposed turbine.*

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Acknowledgements

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The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location: Trela Farm
Parish: Minster
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX12096 86660

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 Trela Farm, near Camelford, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Victor Bouffier of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Kevin Saunders (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 cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field immediately south of a track running between Trela Farm and Starapark Farm, approximately 1km west of the A39 and 400m south-east of Trela Farm (see Figure 1). It sits on a gentle north-east facing slope, situated on the western slopes of a hill at about 265m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association, close to the edge of the thick very acidic amorphous peaty soils of the Crowdy 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These soils overlie the slates of the Tredorn and Delabole Formations (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies towards the southern edge of the parish of Forrabury and Minster; prior to 1779 it lay within the separate parish of Minster. Forrabury and Minster is situated within the Hundred of Lesnewth and the Deanery of Trigg Minor. Trela Farm is located approximately 0.5km east of Hendra Farm and 1.2km north-east of Slaughterbridge.

Settlements at Trela Farm and Hendra Farm are first recorded in 1327 (HERs 2285 & 2280), and the area in which the site is situated is classified as being on the eastern edge of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL) on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (Cornwall Council 2013). There is a correspondingly high probability of encountering Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains within the area of site and a possible Bronze Age ring cairn lies *c*.300m to the south-east of the development (HER 2255).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the site or within the wider parish, with the exception of work at Minster Church (Allan 2005). However, the neighbouring parish of Tintagel to the west has had many well documented investigations (e.g. see Berry *et al* 2003). The Arthurian Centre at Slaughterbridge has undertaken a number

of training excavations in the local area, most notably at Old Melorne Village (SX108855), but the results of this work do not appear to be in the public domain.

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 Cornwall Record Office. This work was carried out in April 2013 by Dr S. Walls. The walkover survey and visual impact assessment was 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 (report no. 130415).

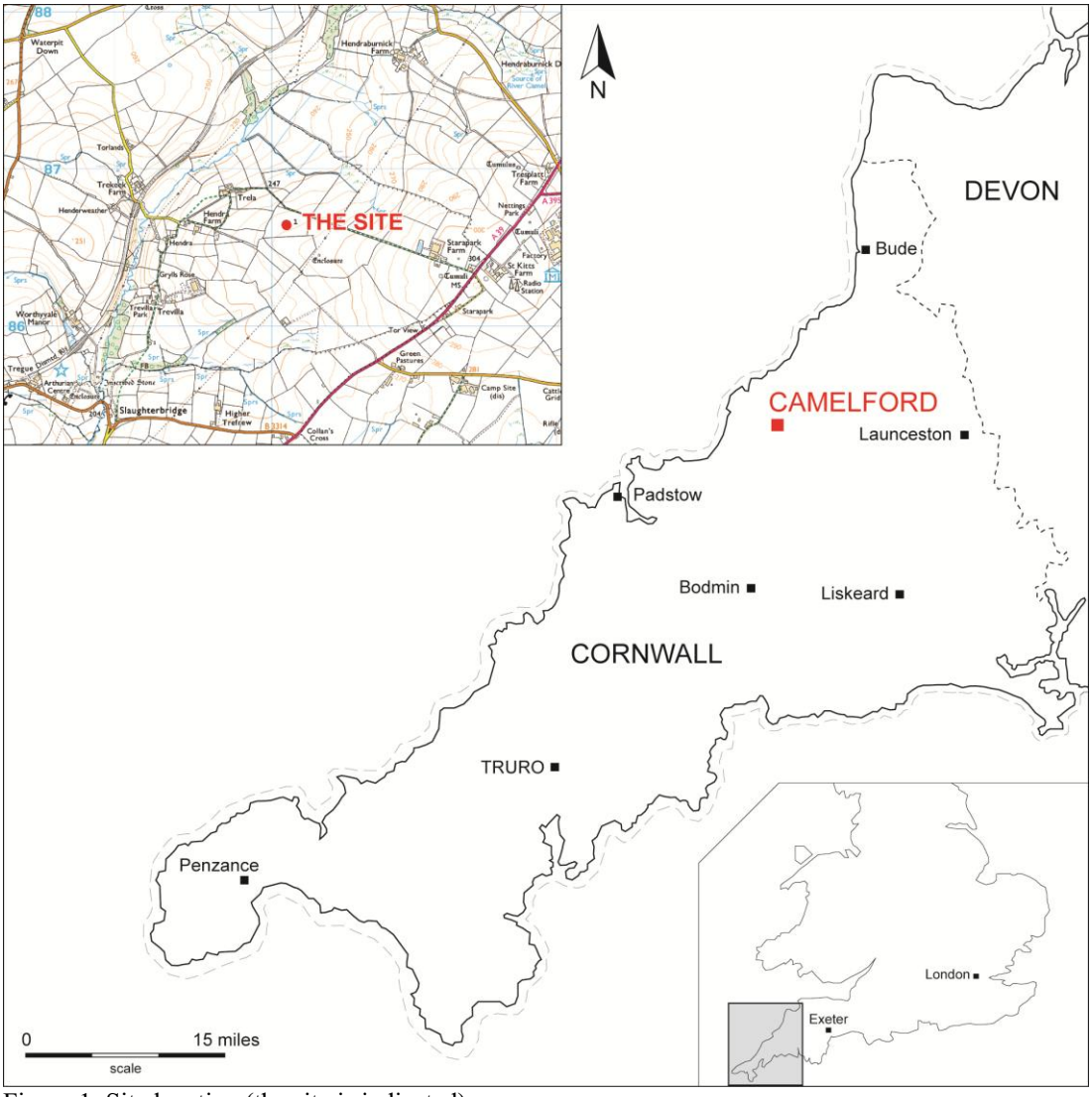

Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

Minster formerly held the Celtic name of *Talkarn* but was renamed on the establishment of a monastery in the 12th century. *Tal* meaning brow/front and *Carn* meaning rock-pile, cairn or tor (Padel 1985). The manor was held by Edwin in 1066 and comprised 2 villagers and 6 smallholders (Thorn & Thorn 1979).

The monastery was established by William de Bottreaux and was subject to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus at Angiers (Lysons 1814, 238), although in 1187 William de Bottreaux gave the church of Forrabury with lands and tithes and fisheries and all other appurtenances (along with manors in Devon) to the Abbey at Hartland.

The manor and borough of Bottreaux castle (now Boscastle) and the adjacent manor of Worthyvale were among the ancient possessions of the baronial family of Botterell or Bottreaux, who were settled here as early as the reign of Henry II. The principal residence of this ancient family was the castle named after them, of which little now remains. The last of the family was another William Lord Bottreaux, who was killed at the Battle of St. Albans, in 1462, leaving an only daughter. She married Sir Robert Hungerford, and it is likely that a separate manor house had been established by this time and the castle was allowed to fall to ruin.

The manors of Boscastle and Worthyvale passed, with an heiress of the Hungerford family, to the Hastings family. In the Elizabethan era Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, sold the manor and lordship to John Hender, Esq. whose eldest daughter and co-heiress brought it to Dr. Cotton, father of Dr. William Cotton, who was Bishop of Exeter in 1598. The Bishop's grandson, Sir John Cotton, gave this estate to his sister's son, Mr. Amy. By the turn of the 19th century the manor house was in a state of dilapidation having been last (and intermittently) inhabited by Sir John Cotton (d.1703).

Trela farm is first recorded in 1327 as *Lyegh*, an English place-name meaning clearing or open wood pasture (HER 2285). It of some onomastic interest that this should subsequently receive the prefix *tre*, meaning farm or estate in Cornish, as it implies *tre* was seen as an appropriate or even necessary part of a place-name in this part of Cornwall. Documents held in the Cornwall Record Office establish that in 1647 *Trelay, alias Lay Parks* was held by William Cullowe of Tintagel (CRO EL/50/1). By 1674 it was held by John Panter, of Lanreath, who sold it to Daniel Eliot for a consideration of £35 (CRO EL/50/3). Daniel Eliot was a scion of the Eliots of Port Eliot and St Germans, and it was held by that family into the 19th century, when a rack lease is recorded in 1802 (CRO EL/48/5). In 1688 Daniel Eliot leased the tenement to William Coleman of Lanteglos, a lease that included the liberty of pasturing four head of cattle *upon Copstone*.

Undated sale plans belonging to the Fortescue family of Boconnoc (CRO F/3/2/87) imply Trela, together with Hendra and Starapark, came into their possession in the 19th century and was later sold, probably in the early 20th century, when many of the larger estates came to be broken up.

Hendra is also first listed in 1327, but is probably of early medieval origin as *Hendre* is a Cornish place-name meaning winter homestead or home farm (HER 2280).

2.2 17th Century Maps

The earliest available cartographic source to this study is the 1699 Joel Gascoyne map of Cornwall (Figure 2), which depicts the main (A39) road to the south-east, Hendraburnick to the north and a road to the west. Neither Trela nor Hendra are included on this map, nor any further relevant details.

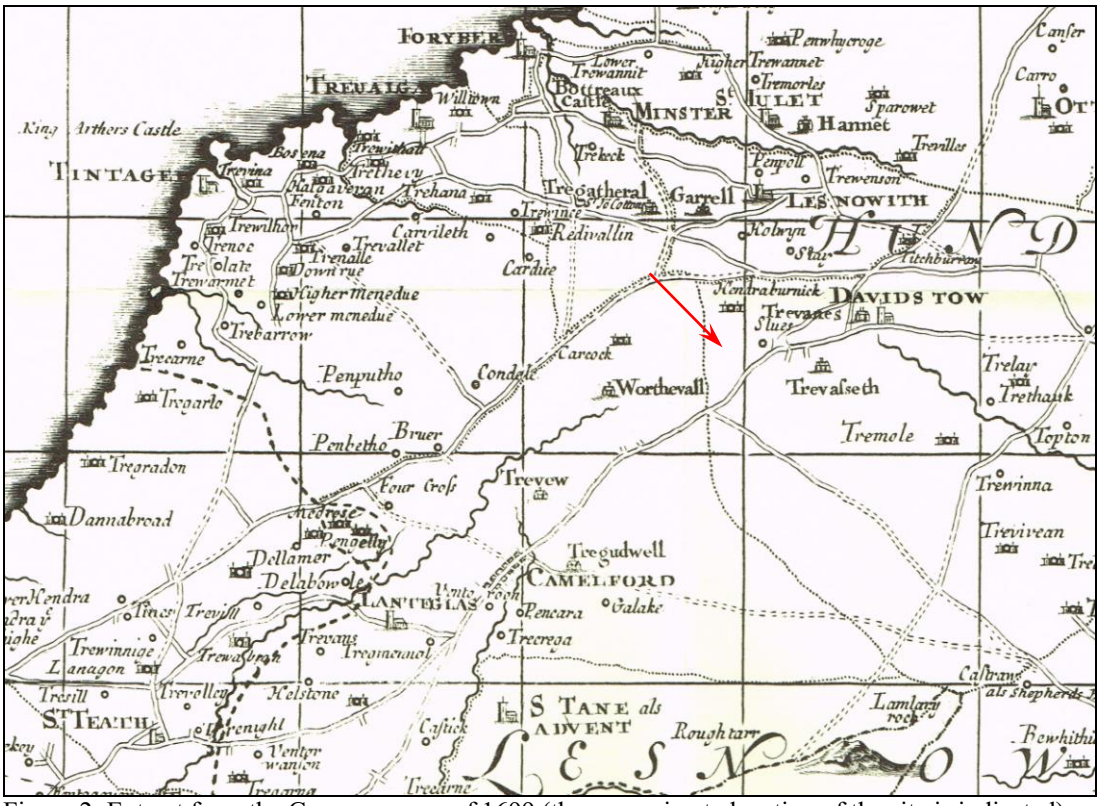

Figure 2: Extract from the Gascoyne map of 1699 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

Also of relevance are the late 17th century maps of the Lanhydrock Atlas, which depict the holdings of the Robartes family in the 1695. They owned the farm of Hendra in the parish of Minster, which included the site of the proposed turbine (see Holden, Herring & Padel 2010). At this time the proposed turbine site lay within a single large area of open rough grazing marked as *Coplestone Heath*, while the adjacent Trela was owned/occupied by a Mr. Elliott.

2.3 Ordnance Survey 'Old Series'

The early 19th century 'Old Series' Ordnance Survey map of the area (Figure 3) includes similar details, but shows a much more detailed network of roads and farms, including Hendra. However, neither Trela nor the roads leading to the farm are depicted on this map.

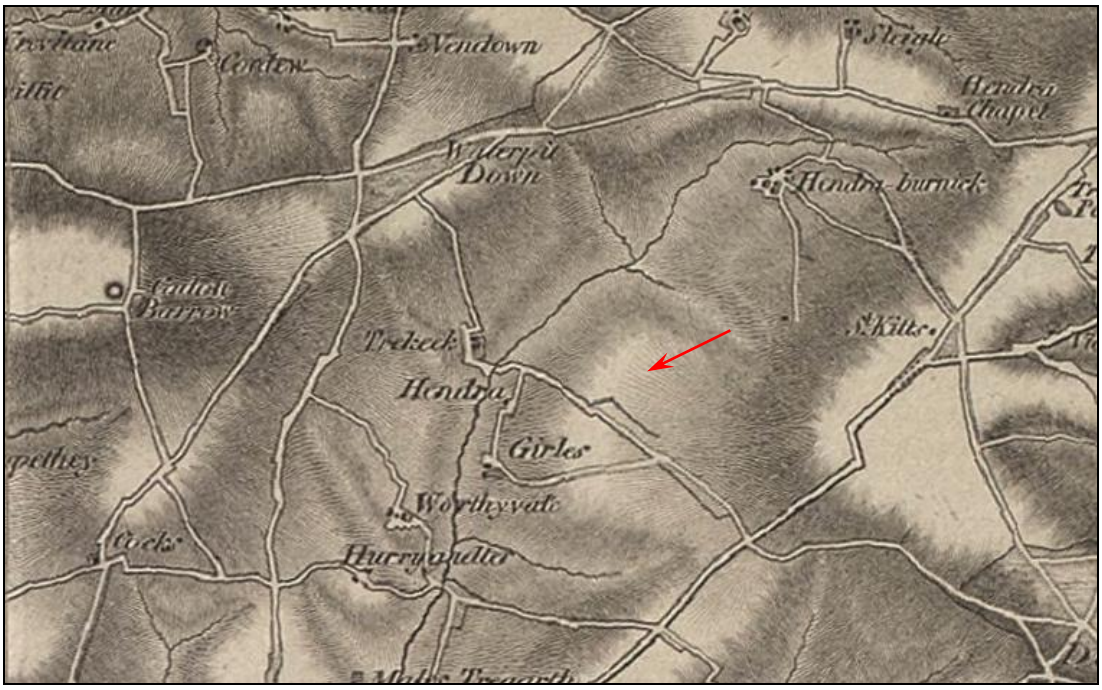

Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1" scale map, sheet 30, 1856 (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

2.4 The 1843 Minster Tithe Map

The 1843 tithe map of Minster is the first detailed cartographic resource available to this study. Unfortunately, the quality of the microfiche copy consulted means that the field numbers are not particularly legible (see Figure 4). The map does, however, demonstrate that the historic field pattern had largely been established by this date, and that the field in which the proposed turbine is to be located (No. 707?) formed part of a much larger enclosure. Field 707 (along with fields 706, 708 and 710) were all listed as *Copple Stone Heath* in the accompanying apportionment and most were described as 'arable-occasional'. These fields (and the farm at Hendra) were all owned by the Honourable Anna Maria Agar (and thus part of the Lanhydrock Estate) and were leased to a Robert Sandercock. Robert Sandercock also owned and occupied the farm at Trela(y).

It should be noted that the fields associated with the Hendra estate in 1843 were seemingly identical to those of the 1695 map of the farm (see Holden, Herring & Padel 2010). The area of Copplestone Heath had, however, been divided up between the two farms before 1843.

The 1841 census shows that Robert Sandercock (aged 65) was a farmer living at *Trelay* with his wife, five servants, and a Richard Chowen (aged 45) and his wife and daughter (who were all out of the county at the time of the census), who were presumably farm labourers working for Richard Sandercock (Freecen 2013).

The field pattern associated with both the Trelay and Hendra holdings to the west are suggestive of medieval enclosures based on a former strip-field system. In contrast, the area in which the proposed turbine is to be located, with its large fields and straight hedge boundaries, represents the post-medieval enclosure (almost certainly 18th century) of former open moorland. The track leading east from Trela may have originated as a droveway given its funnel-shaped appearance. This was most likely enclosed (field no. 674) at the same time as the common. Another droveway accessed this area from the south, and was presumably associated with the Hendra estate and perhaps the farms to the west across the River Camel

(Hendra-woller and Kerlake). This funnel-shaped droveway, although apparent on the 1695 estate map, had already been enclosed by this time (see Holden, Herring & Padel 2010).

In general, most of the field-names within the development site and the wider area are rather prosaic (Appendix 2), but there are a small number of more interesting examples. For example, *Vandiemans Land* (No.677) appears to reference the former name of Tasmania and presumably the early 19th century British penal colony there. The use of *Town-* in several field names (e.g. No.s 660, 641, 685) may indicate the existence of an open strip field system, but as most of these are located close to extant farms, it probably only refers to these farmsteads.

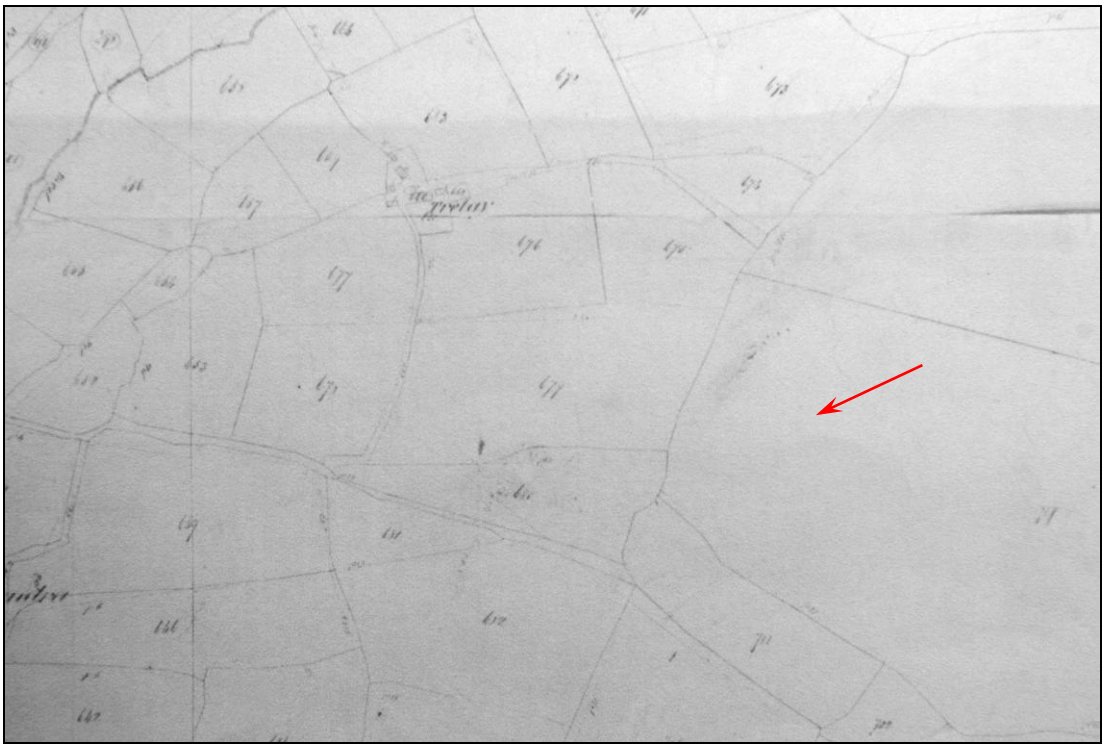

Figure 4: Extract from the 1843 Minster tithe map (CRO) (the site is indicated).

2.5 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map shows that the field in which the development site is situated had been subdivided into five separate enclosures by 1887 (Figure 5). The 1st edition map also depicts a track running east-west along the northern edge of those fields.

These maps indicate that very few other changes had occurred between 1843 and 1887. The only notable differences are the subdivision of Field 673, and the footpaths shown running south-west from Trela. Trela(y) Farm itself seems to have been redeveloped, with the northern and western buildings either enlarged or replaced. These developments may in part be explained by the fact that by the later 19th century there was an Upper Trela and Lower Trela, both occupied by siblings of the Wickett family (1891 Census data, Freecen 2013).

The landscape around the proposed site remained relatively stable between 1884 (see Figure 5) and the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907; in fact, it changes relatively little between 1884 and 1980. Some boundary loss has occurred between 1945 and 1980, especially to the west and east of the site, but a few new field boundaries have been laid out

as part of these improvements. The most marked recent changes concern the post-1962 expansion of Starapark Farm (to the east) and road improvements to the A39.

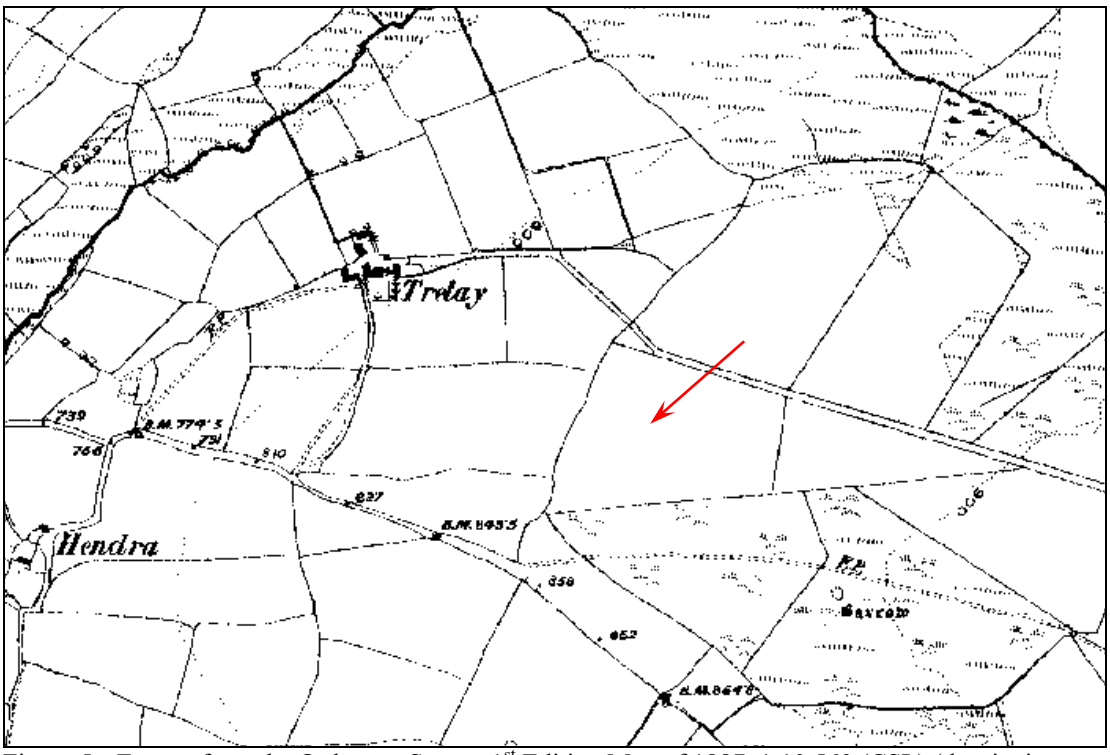

Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1887, 1:10,560 (CSL) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1.25ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the cable trench. This work was undertaken by Substrata on behalf of SWARCH. What follows is a summary of the full report (see Substrata report: 130415).

The magnetic contrast across the survey areas was sufficient to be able to differentiate between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses (Figure 6). A total of four magnetic anomaly groups were identified as potentially archaeological, and all four are typical of archaeological linear features such as former field boundaries or other enclosure boundaries, possibly representing more than one phase of past land management (see Figure 7).

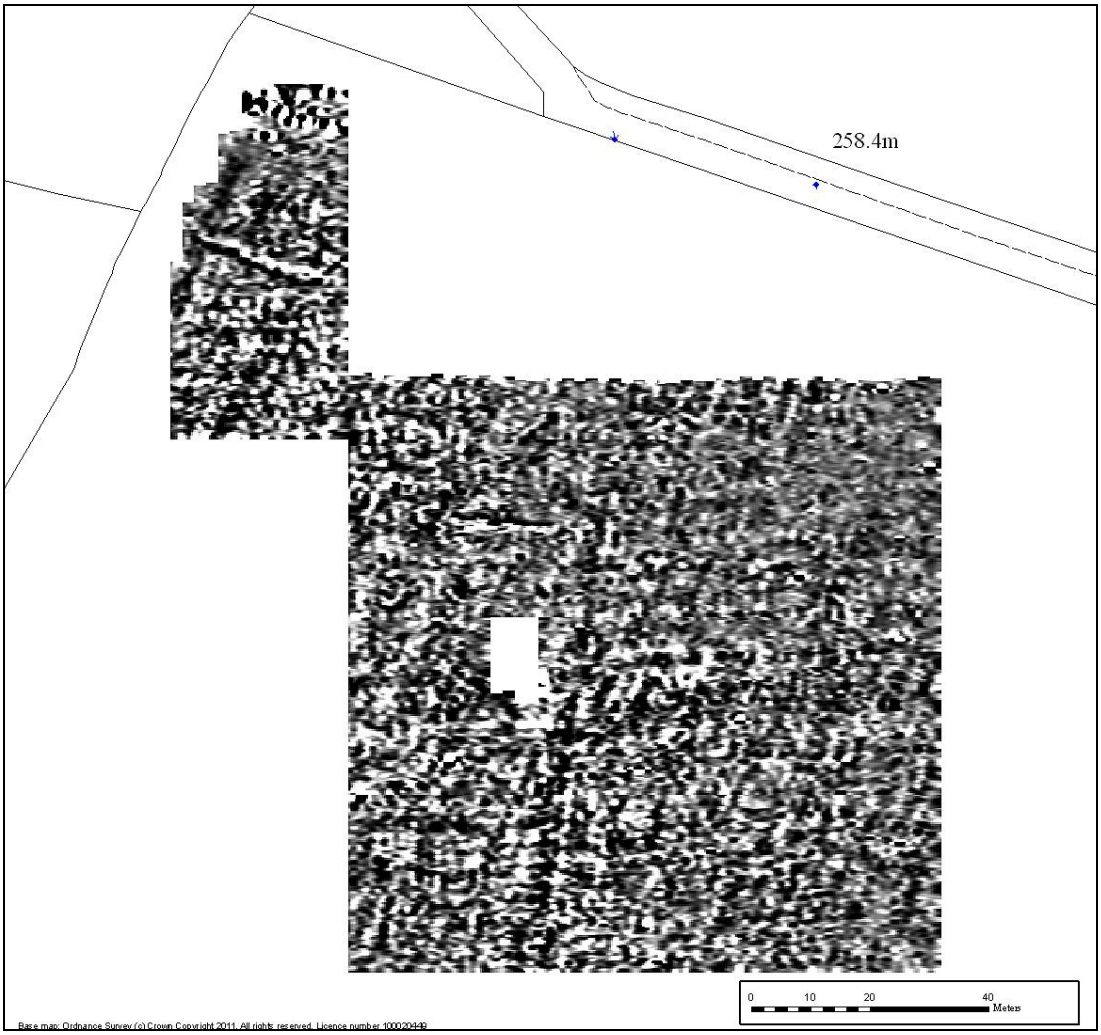

Figure 6: Shade plot of gradiometer data (Substrata report: 130415, Figure 2).

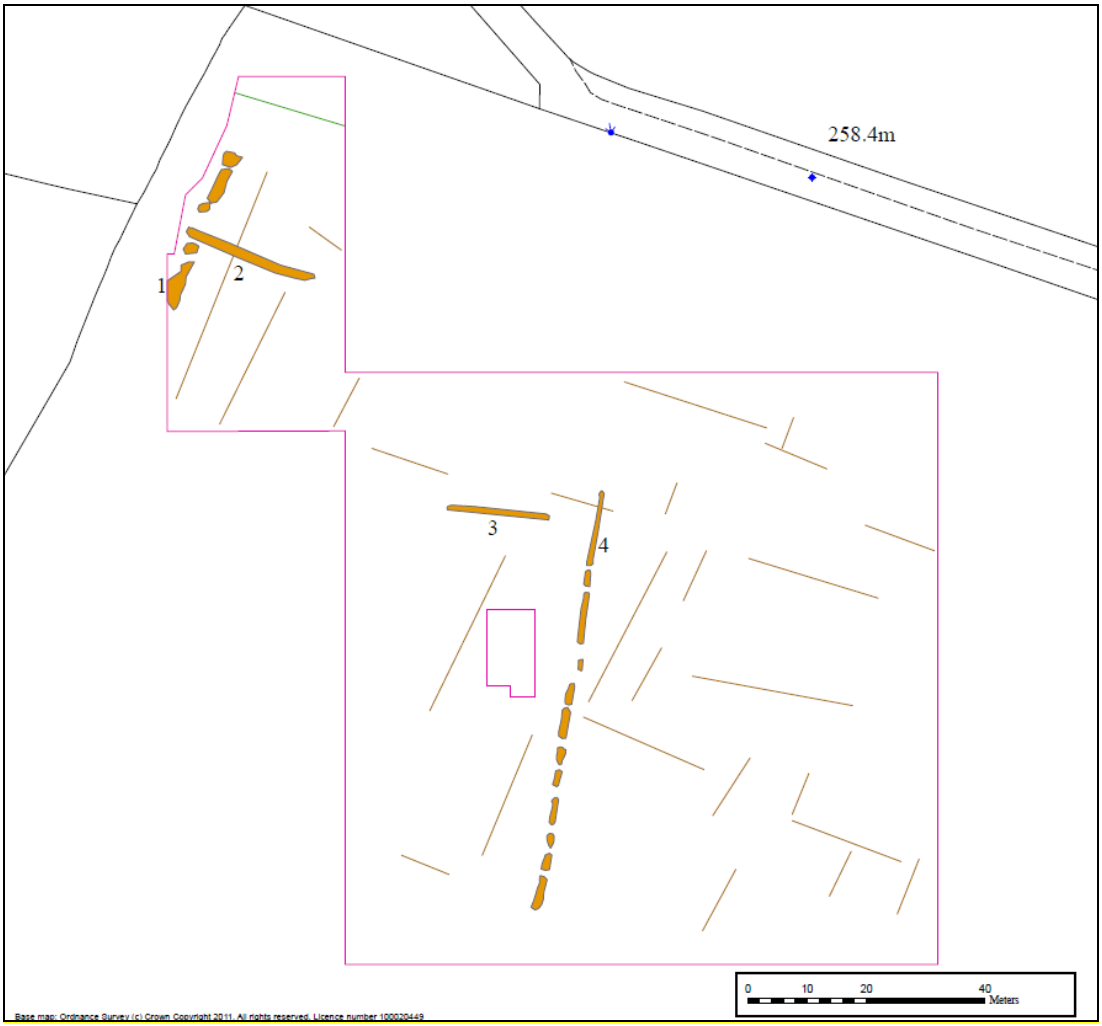

Figure 7: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (from Substrata report: 130415, Figure 1).

4.0 Site Inspection and Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E. Wapshott in April 2013; photographs were taken, the field walked and the topography and boundaries noted. The proposed turbine is to be situated well within the farm-holding, on the lower slope of a hillside that rises further to the east. The hillside slopes more steeply to the west and south, where it drops to a narrow valley. The farm lies south and west of the high downs near Davidstow and south-west of Waterpit Down. The farm lies above a small group of other farms, mostly comprised of 19th century buildings: Hendra, Henderweather and Trekeek. They are all accessed via the same no-through road leading down from Waterpit Down. The farmstead of Trela itself lies on a high knoll of land, with clear views to the south, east and south-west.

The field in which the proposed turbine is to be located slopes from south-east to north-west. The field is under managed pasture, with well-maintained fenced banks to the north-east and south-west, with banks, trees and hedgerows to the north, north-west and west. To the north-west is a small enclosure, overgrown, with mature trees. The northern side of the field is flanked by a green lane, which links Trela farm with Starapark farm. Some minor undulations were noted in the field, but there was nothing to suggest these were archaeological in character. No surface finds were recovered during the walkover. A large concrete water tank is located in the centre of the field. Intervisibility with the various Scheduled Monuments on Bodmin Moor was confirmed during the site inspection, as well as with the various clusters of barrows located on the high downs to the east and north-east. The farm at Trela includes a Listed outbuilding, which was viewed and photographed, but there is no intervisibility between this building and the location of the proposed turbine.

4.2 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The proposed turbine is to be located at an altitude of *c*.265m AOD, on the western slopes of elevated north-north ridge and relatively close to the headwaters of the River Camel. As such, views to the north and east, and to a lesser extent, the north-west, are blocked by the topography. Views to the south and to Bodmin Moor are, however, more extensive (see Figure 8).

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 5-10km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

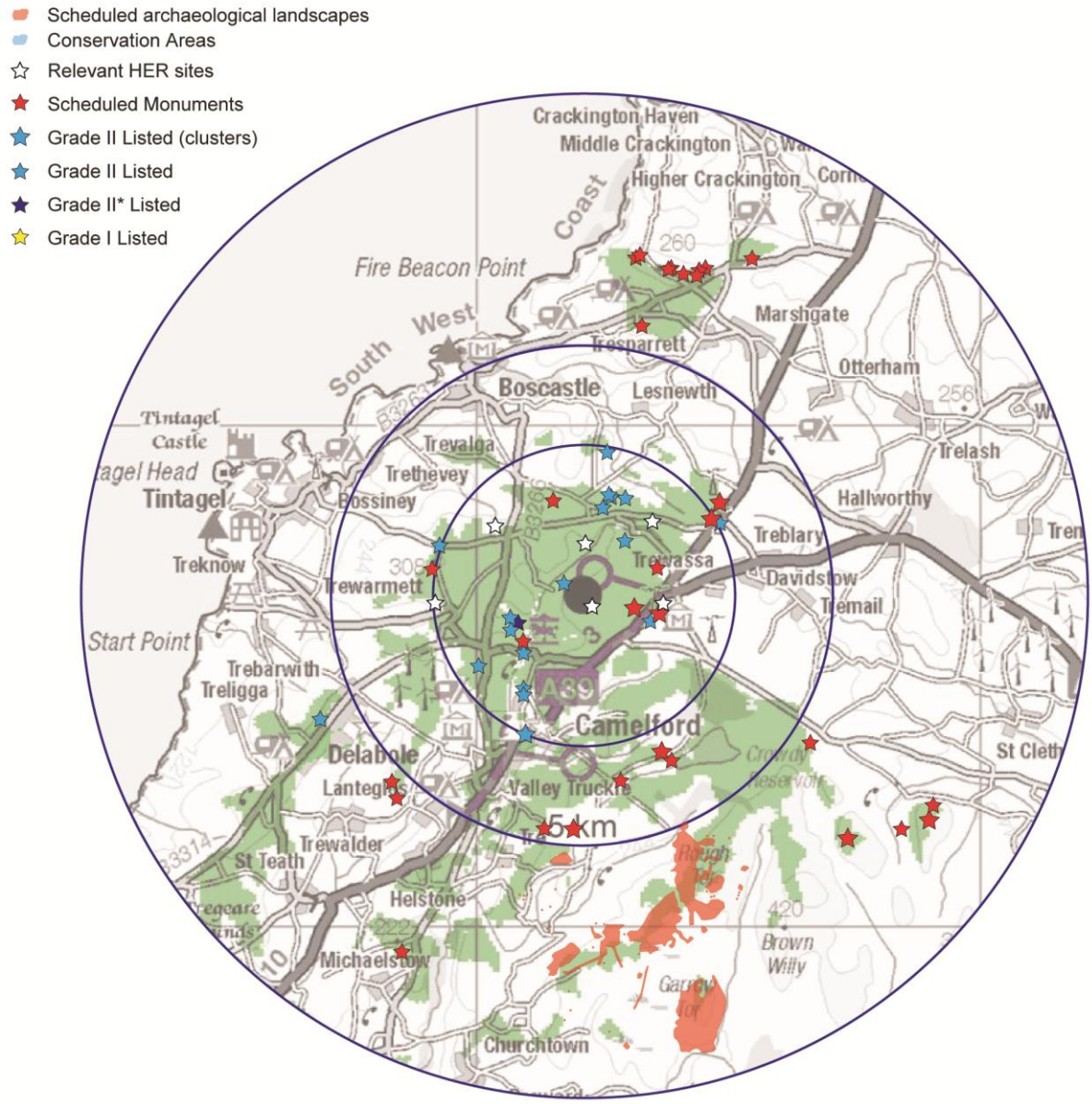

Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth).

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 seven Scheduled Monuments recorded within 3km of the proposed turbine, the majority of these being Bronze Age barrows. Intervisibility was confirmed to some extent for the majority of these significant heritage assets. A small number of relevant undesignated sites also lie within the inner 3km from the turbine and several of these also had intervisibility confirmed. A significant number of the heritage assets noted are Grade II milestones or guide posts; these are usually set into banks or alongside roads, crossways and junctions, which are easily affected by local blocking from Cornish hedge-banks, trees and buildings. There are only two named settlements within the inner 3km radius from the turbine, Trewassa and Trewarmett, although Camelford lies within 5km and Delabole within 10km. There are two Grade I Listed churches, at Michaelstow and St Breward, in the wider 10km radius from the turbine, neither of which

can see the site. The hillfort at Michaelstow was considered despite its distance; its significance and level of preservation make it of considerable heritage value. Intervisibility was confirmed for the scheduled landscapes on Rough Tor and Garrow Tor.

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	
Neutral	No impact on the heritage asset.
Negative/unknown	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
Negative/minor	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.
Negative/moderate	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.
Negative/substantial	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.
Group Value	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.

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 linhay 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.

- The Listed Grade II 18th century farmhouse at Tregrylls sits in a shallow valley and has no intervisibility with the turbine. Impact assessed as **neutral**.

- Treslay Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed building. It lies down a private lane, off the parish road. The farm sits on a high ridge of land facing south, and the farmhouse can be seen rising up above the well-kept Cornish hedgebanks that line the fields between the farm and road. These provide some local blocking, but the turbine would certainly be visible

from the first floor of the building. The outbuildings and the farmyard provide the context for the farmhouse and it is located well within its landholding. Between the proposed turbine and the farmhouse stand several lines of pylons; these interrupt direct views to the turbine, impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

- Hendraburnick is a small farming hamlet; it contains a number of buildings, including the old farmhouse which is a Grade II Listed building. It sits atop a shallow ridge and the general area has views to the south; intervisibility with the proposed turbine site was confirmed, but a number of mature trees provide some seasonal local blocking, as do the modern farm buildings to the west and south-west. The farmhouse retains its original context within its farmstead; thus despite intervisibility the impact is assessed as **negative/minor**.

- The bridge at Slaughterbridge is a Grade II Listed structure. It lies approximately 1.5km from the proposed turbine site. It is a stone structure, integral to the stone gateway and gate piers to Worthyvale Manor. The bridge itself is 18th century in date. It sits in the bottom of the river valley of the River Camel, and the proposed turbine site lies on high ground to the north-east. The valley is overgrown and lined by mature trees. The setting of the bridge in the valley is unaffected by the proposed turbine. The bridge was probably aggrandized due to its proximity to the entrance to Worthyvale Manor and this historical background and context is also unaffected. There is no quantifiable impact from the turbine on the bridge; impact assessed as **neutral**.

- There is a Listed Grade II outbuilding at Trela farm. This stands on a north-west facing slope, with the proposed turbine on higher ground beyond the farm to the south-west. Views to and from the outbuilding will be blocked by the farmhouse and a single range of modern outbuildings to the east; hedgebanks and mature trees enclose the farmhouse garden and also provide seasonal blocking. A line of electricity pylons runs down the valley to the west, so the countryside setting has already been altered significantly in the 20th century. The outbuilding is understood and experienced within its setting in the farmyard and its relationship to the farmhouse and other outbuildings, and this would be unaffected by the turbine. Impact assessed as **negative/minor** solely due to proximity of the turbine.

- South of the proposed turbine site stands a Grade II Listed farmhouse, garden wall, gate piers and horse engine and barn at Trefrew farm. The farm faces east across its walled gardens; outbuildings and an enclosed farmyard lie to the north, and the farm faces a planned plantation of trees and the wider gardens are planted with specimen trees and shrubs. The context for the farm building is provided by the farmyard and the other undesignated agricultural buildings. None of the buildings will be affected by the turbine, although the fields immediately north of the farm will have views to the proposed turbine site; the assessment for the heritage assets is therefore **neutral.**

- There are several Grade II Listed guide posts, boundary stones and milestones which were visited including on the downs north-east of Davidstow, at a T-junction on the road to Bosinney, on the A39 at Starapark and on the B3266 near Slaughterbridge. All four of these monuments will enjoy some level of local blocking, and their contexts as roadside markers will be unaffected; 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 commeasurable 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.

- Worthyvale Manor is a 17th century house with 18th century alterations; it is Listed Grade II* and its associated garden wall is also Listed. There are two other Listed Grade II buildings within the curtilage, the butterwell and holiday cottages, which were former outbuildings. The house and wall are Listed Grade II* due to their heightened significance and architectural merit. The other buildings have been Listed as good examples of their type. The outbuildings lie to the south-east and north-west of the main house and there is some evidence for semi-formal planning around the central holding, with planted mature trees in clusters, groups and on banks. These features will provide limited seasonal local blocking. The turbine would be located on high ground to the north-east, but the immediate area around the house and buildings will have less clear views, and only the top of the turbine may be visible. The turbine would not affect the wider landscape setting of the manor, as the main house faces south. Impact assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** in winter when the native trees in the valley and across the various field boundaries would lose their leaves. The Manor is, however, only accessible via a long private drive so this could not be confirmed, so a final assessment of **negative/unknown** may be more suitable.

- Halwill Barton and its two sets of Gate piers (all Grade II Listed) stand to the north-west of Treslay Farm. Mature trees grow around the gate piers beside the parish road, and there is a long drive to the house. These trees block views to the west and south-west and along the lane to the farm there are two very large modern barns which also completely block any views from the main farmyard and buildings to the proposed turbine site. The main dwelling and its outbuildings are also surrounded by small plantations of mature trees, a planned landscape in and around the buildings. The context of the buildings is unaffected by the proposed turbine, impact assessed as **neural**. The gate piers, as marking the entrance of the farmstead, retain their meaning and enjoy local blocking from the hedgebank opposite; 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.

- The two Grade I Listed churches at St Breward and Michaelstow lie within 10km of the proposed turbine, at approximately 9km and 8km, respectively. Neither building will have any interaction with the turbine as the topography of the landscape blocks all views, and the size and distance to the turbine would mean there is no quantifiable impact on the setting or context of the churches. The assessment for these heritage assets is given as **neutral**.

- The Church of St John in Delabole is Grade II Listed; it sits on high land to the west of the town. This area of Delabole does have views up towards the proposed turbine site, at a distance of 5.5km. However, a large wind farm located north-east of the settlement stands between the buildings and the proposed turbine site. The extant turbines will have far more of an impact on the heritage asset than a structure at some distance away; assessment **neutral**.

- The Church of St Julitta in Lanteglos by Camelford is Grade I Listed. The village of Lanteglos is located in a narrow valley with high ground to the east and north-east; it will not have any intervisibility with the turbine, impact assessed as **neutral**.

- St Syth's chapel is set within the ditches and banks of Helsbury Castle, a hillfort north of Michaelstow. The impact of the turbine is discussed in section 4.6.7. It is both a Listed building and a Scheduled Monument.

4.6.4 Listed Structures: Crosses, Gravestones, Milestones, Boundary Stones

Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards

Most medieval 'wayside' crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18th or 19th century, and the original symbolism of their setting has been lost. Therefore, context and setting is now the confines of the church and churchyard, where they are understood as architectural fragments associated with earlier forms of religious devotion. Therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not affect their relationships with their new surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance.

This is not the case for those few wayside crosses that survive at or near their original location. This class of monument was meant to be seen and experienced in key spiritual locations or alongside main routeways, so the significance of the remaining few *in situ* examples is enhanced.

Listed (or Scheduled) gravestones/box tombs almost always lie within the graveyard of churches or chapels, and their setting is extremely local in character. Local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs and trees, and/or other buildings, will always play an important role. As such, the construction of a wind turbine is unlikely to have a negative impact.

- There is an early medieval Christian inscribed stone to the east of Slaughterbridge; it is a Scheduled Monument. It is associated with the legend of King Arthur and the stone is now housed in the 'Arthurian Centre'. The proposed turbine site lies to the north-east and would technically be visible from the stone; however, there is a pylon in the field immediately adjacent, standing between the proposed turbine and the stone. An inscribed stone was intended to be viewed within its landscape, possibly flanking an early routeway. The historic landscape setting of the stone has changed during the 19th and 20th century, most notably because of the electricity pylons. The rarity and importance of the stone is such that cumulative impact could be an issue, and the cultural value if the stone is enhanced by its spurious associations with King Arthur. However, its 'untouched and mysterious' setting (see http://www.arthur-online.co.uk/stone.htm) within a tourist attraction makes it hard to quantify the level of impact correctly. Given its current location and setting, the impact of the turbine is assessed as **negative/minor**; if it remained a standalone cultural artefact, the impact could be greater.

4.6.5 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

Clusters of Listed Buildings within villages or hamlets; occasionally Conservation Areas

The context of the (usually) Grade II Listed buildings within settlement is defined by their setting within the village settlement. Their significance is determined by their architectural features, historical interiors or role/function in relation to the other buildings. The significance of their setting to the experience of these heritage assets is of key importance and for this reason the curtilage of a property and any small associated buildings or features are often included in the Listing and any changes must be scrutinised under relevant planning law.

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of wind turbines, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

The larger settlements and urban centres usually contain a large number of domestic and commercial buildings, only a very small proportion of which may be Listed or protected in any way. The setting of these buildings lies within the townscape, and the significance of these buildings, and the contribution of their setting to that significance, can be linked to the growth and development of the individual town and any associated industries. The original context of any churches may have changed significantly since construction, but it usually remains at the heart of its settlement. Given the clustering of numerous individual buildings, and the local blocking this inevitably provides, a distant turbine unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

- Camelford is a historic market town that sits within the valley of the river Camel. It contains a large number of Listed buildings, mostly Grade II. A busy trunk route, the A39, runs through the town. The settlement, with its tall historic buildings set a narrow valley, is quite inward-looking and focused on its historic centre. The setting and context of each of the Listed buildings is that of the historic town, the adjacent or adjoining buildings, and the bridge over the river. This will be unaffected by a turbine on the higher ground to the north of the settlement. The local topography to the north of the town will provide comprehensive local blocking and there is therefore no intervisibility. An extant large windfarm on the slopes above the town to the north-west cannot be viewed from the historic centre. The impact assessment for Camelford is **neutral**.

4.6.6 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 phenomenon. 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.

- The barrow cemetery west of Tresparretts Post sits on a high ridge of land, north of the road leading to Boscastle. There are two barrows which sit on a north and west facing slope, above a cove, looking down to the sea to the north; these will have no inter-visibility with the turbine and only survive as shallow mounds. A further five barrows, which stand as tall earth mounds within farmland, sit high on this ridge of land and have wide open views to the south. There is a further barrow to the east, within Tresparretts Post and in a field, although adjacent farm buildings and hedgebanks south of the road provide local blocking. These barrows have value as individual funerary monuments, but

it is their group value, as a barrow cemetery, which makes them more significant. Their hilltop location and wide views, both to and from other monuments, also lends significance; they stand on the skyline as highly visual reminders of the Prehistoric past. The height and unusually good preservation of these monuments means that local blocking from stone hedgebanks is not a factor, unlike most barrows which experience local blocking from hedgerows, banks and trees. This barrow group lies at a distance of *c*.8km from the proposed turbine, and given the size of the turbine its impact will be correspondingly small; impact assessed as **negative/minor**. However, four extant turbines are currently visible from the site, and the cumulative impact of additional turbines must be considered.

- There are two groups of barrows on the downs north-east of Davidstow. Three barrows stand on the summit of the hill on the western side of the road, and two barrows lie further south on the flat plateau. Both groups of barrows survive as upstanding earthworks with a significant surface presence. They are important visual memorials standing on open ground on the high down with wide views to the south-west, south, south-east, east and north-east. They have direct intervisibility with the Scheduled Prehistoric monuments on the western and north-western slopes of Bodmin Moor, connecting heritage assets across the wider north Cornwall landscape. For these monuments, their original setting has been altered by the formal enclosure of farmland and the busy A39, three large transmission masts and two sub-stations. These large 20th century metal structures have already replaced the barrows as the key man-made features on the downs, permanently altering their context and setting. The proposed turbine will stand on the slopes of the hill to the south-west, and there will certainly be views to and from the turbine at a distance of *c*.3km. However, the impact of the turbine will be minimal compared to the negative effects of the adjacent modern structures; impact is therefore assessed as **negative/minor**.

- An undesignated Neolithic long barrow (MCO11008) survives as an earthwork in a pasture field south of the parish road near Hendraburnick. This earthwork enjoys wide views to the south, south-west and south-east, will have views across to the turbine at a distance of *c*.2.5km. The views are, however, interrupted by several lines of pylons that cross the landscape between the heritage asset and proposed turbine. These carry the eye and although the turbine will be visible, it will not dominate the setting of this monument. Two extant turbines lie to the south-east on another high ridge of land. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

- A large and well-preserved Scheduled bowl barrow stands in a field east of the B3266. This is located on a brow of a hill, although high hedgebanks topped with mature hedges and trees line the boundaries of the field. These provide partial seasonal local blocking. Electricity pylons cross the landscape to the south and will interrupt views to and from the proposed turbine. Due to the intrinsic value of the monument the impact of the turbine will be negative, but the busy B-road and the pylons mitigate this impact as their close proximity has already affected its landscape context, as has the farmland and its associated hedgebanks; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.

- A large and well-preserved bowl barrow stands adjacent to a parish road near Trewarmett; it is both Scheduled and 'named' – i.e. it has or formerly had a cultural significant above and beyond that of most comparable monuments. Condolden Barrow lies *c*.3km from the proposed turbine, and is one of a group of upstanding earthworks in the wider area, such as those to the north-east near the B3266. There would be clear and direct views to the proposed turbine site and the barrow stands alone on the summit of a hill; it stands within enclosed farmland but rises above the hedgebanks and they do not affect its setting. There are lines of pylons to the east and extant turbines to the south and east, but there is nothing between the proposed turbine and the monument. The impact of the proposed turbine on

the monument at a distance of 3km will be relatively significant and the lack of any local blocking means an assessment of **negative/moderate** is appropriate.

- The Scheduled barrow at Trewassa has no intervisibility with the proposed turbine site due to the topography, despite its close proximity; impact assessed as **neutral**.

- There are two sets of three barrows, all Scheduled Monuments, either side of the A39 south of Trewassa. There will be clear views to the west to the proposed turbine site *c*.1.5km away. The A39 road runs between barrow groups, dividing what once must have been a cohesive group, and there are additional undesignated barrows in the immediate area. To the east of these barrows is a large cheese factory, and to the south there are further semi-industrial and modern agricultural buildings, which has changed their open downland setting permanently. To the west, the outlook of these monuments remains relatively open, and the addition of a wind turbine will frame these monuments on that side; impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.

- There are four barrows west of Crowdy Reservoir, all Scheduled Monuments. These monuments have open views to the turbine, at a distance of *c*.5-6km. These monuments form part of a Prehistoric landscape that extends up onto the north-western flanks of Bodmin Moor. The enclosure of open ground and the creation of the reservoir, as well as the cheese factory and the other turbine development (e.g. Delabole) have made substantial alterations to the setting of these monuments. However, the vista back towards the proposed turbine remains as rolling hills, albeit with a line of pylons far to the south; the turbine will most certainly have a negative impact, but at such a distance it will appear quite small. The assessment given is **negative/minor**.

- There are three small Scheduled platform cairns south-west of Crowdy reservoir, set in a shallow valley. The topography blocks intervisibility with the turbine, impact assessed as **neutral**.

- A standing stone located north-west of the cairns does have views back to the proposed turbine site. Some local blocking is provided by the stone-faced hedgebanks that line the fields on this high ridge of land. However, the Delabole wind farm north-west of Camelford is also visible from this site and far closer than the proposed turbine; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

4.6.7 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.

- Helsbury Castle hillfort sits atop a tall hill looking north to Delabole and north-east to Camelford and beyond. The ruins of an early medieval chapel, St Syths, stand within the defences of the hillfort, creating a group of exceptional value: both assets represent very varied (pre)historical periods and the progression of organised religion. The value of this group lies in how encapsulates the expansion of Christianity and the dominance of the new religion over older faiths. The hillfort is well-preserved and retains landscape primacy, although there are a number of intrusive modern visual actors within its landscape. These include a mobile phone mast, electricity pylons and extant individual wind turbines and the large wind farm west of Camelford. Set at a distance of 9km the turbine will not be particularly visible; impact assessed as **negative/minor**.

4.6.8 Prehistoric Settlements

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall. These settlements date to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, most being abandoned by the sixth century AD. Formerly regarded as the primary settlement form of the period, it is now clear than unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

These monuments are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements. Such is the density of these earthwork and cropmark enclosures in Cornwall (close to one every 1km^2), it is difficult to argue that any one example – and particularly those that survive only as a cropmarks – is of more than local importance, even if it happens to be Scheduled.

Prehistoric farmsteads – i.e. hut circles – tend to be inward-looking and focused on the relationship between the individual structures and the surrounding field systems, where they survive. The setting of these monuments does contribute to their wider significance, but that setting is generally quite localised; the relevance of distance prospects and wider views has not been explored for these classes of monument, and it is thus difficult to assess the impact of a wind turbine at some distance removed.

- Castle Goff is a Scheduled Monument located on a hillside outside the settlement of Lanteglos. The site faces south, with the summit of the hill rising to the north behind the monument, providing comprehensive local blocking. The proposed turbine would stand *c*.5.5km to the north-east; impact assessed as **neutral**.

- A second Scheduled round is located just to the north of Castle Goff on the same hill, but on the north-facing slope. It will have some limited views to the turbine, but this monument faces out over the large wind farm at Delabole. This wind farm interrupts

intervisibility and interaction between the proposed turbine and the monument; impact assessed as **neutral**.

- West of Tresparrett village, and south of Tresparrett Post, there is a third round. This is located on a south-facing slope, and the ground rises up to the south; this ridge provides comprehensive local blocking. Impact assessed as **neutral**.

4.6.9 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 farmland around Camelford is a mixture of *Anciently Enclosed Land* and post-medieval and modern *Recently Enclosed Land* of areas of waste or rough ground, concentrated around the margins of the extant open moorland. The farmland is full of scattered settlements, hamlets and villages and market towns and centres such as Camelford, as well as fishing settlements such as Boscastle. The western edge of Bodmin is classified as the Uplands, '*Upland Rough Ground'*. Much of the moorland is classified as a protected historic landscape (see below). The impact of this turbine on this landscape will be limited to its active life, given as 25 years; the impact is therefore technically **temporary/reversible**. On the archaeology immediately in and around the site of the turbine the impact of the construction and ground disturbance required will be **permanent/irreversible**. The proposed turbine is to be located on the edge of the *Delabole Plateau landscape character area*, adjacent to the *Bodmin landscape character area*. The Delabole Plateau is characterised as a 'large scale, open and exposed landscape', and this makes it particularly sensitive to intrusive vertical elements like wind turbines. Bodmin Moor is perceived (incorrectly) as a wilderness area, and is likewise sensitive to intrusive modern elements. On this basis, and despite the small size of the proposed turbine, the impact on these landscapes is assessed as **negative/moderate**.

Protected Landscapes
Certain areas within the landscape receive special protection on the grounds of historical association, biodiversity and topography. Clearly, proposals to locate a wind turbine within a protected landscape will come into conflict with its founding principal. Turbines located outside the protected area are likely to have a much-reduced impact, dependant on the nature and character of the terrain.

- There are numerous settlements, funerary monuments and industrial remains on the north-western side of Bodmin Moor, around Rough Tor and Garrow Tor. These heritage assets are so numerous and cohesive that they are protected *en bloc* rather than individually. Elements within these protected landscapes (e.g. hut circles) can be found within the enclosed farmland adjacent. There are now a significant number of wind turbines populating landscape north and west of Bodmin, including the large wind farm at Delabole. Taken together with the other strong vertical elements in that landscape – such as pylons, mobile telephone masts and telegraph poles – these visual actors have altered the outlook from and connection between the largely unchanged Prehistoric moorland landscapes and the surrounding lands. Assessed individually, the impact of a single small turbine at a distance of 8km will not have any great impact on these heritage assets. The cumulative impact of another turbine – another modern, semi-industrial feature intruding into these historic landscapes – that has to be considered, so an impact assessment of **negative/moderate** is therefore applied.

4.7 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
68769	Tregrylls Farmhouse	SX1248789410	Neutral
67394	Treslay Farmhouse	SX1318488604	Negative/minor
67386	Hendraburnick	SX1278787689	Negative/minor
68478	Bridge at Slaughterbridge	SX1092785517	Neutral
68671	Trela Farm	SX1173686864	Negative/minor
68524	Trefrew Farm	SX1086484635	Neutral
68676	Worthyvale Manor	SX1077086017	Negative/unknown
67383 67385	Halwill Barton and gate piers	SX1261088660 SX1239488375	Neutral
67382	Davidstow Guidepost	SX1455188051	Neutral
68885	Bossiney Guidepost	SX0912387667	Neutral
68667	Starapark Down Milestone	SX1321986252	Neutral
31849	Slaughterbridge inscribed stone	SX1091685690	Negative/minor
67459	Church of Brueredus, St Breward	SX0973077351	Neutral
68555	Church of St Michael, Michaelstow	SX0807378868	Neutral
68604	Church of St. John, Delabole	SX0695984110	Neutral
68496	Church of St. Julitta, Lanteglos	SX0881482341	Neutral
-	Historic settlement of Camelford	SX10638379	Neutral
CO919 CO948	Tresparretts Post barrow cemetery	SX1418793075	Negative/minor
CO323	Davidstow Barrow groups (Tichbarrow)	SX14608810	Negative/minor
MCO11008	Long Barrow at Hendraburnick	SX13218819	Negative/minor
CO946	Barrow east of B326, SSW Tregatherall Fm	SX1125388706	Negative/moderate
CO299	Condolden Barrow	SX0904987179	Negative/moderate
CO481	Trewassa Barrow Group, nr Starapark Fm	SX1317786359	Negative/moderate
CO492	Crowdy Reservoir barrow group	SX1389483285	Negative/minor
CO494	Platform cairns SW of Crowdy Reservoir	SX1188781948 SX1191581996 SX1192081965	Neutral
CO495	Standing stone near Crowdy Reservoir	SX1133681967	Negative/minor
CO 82 68549	Helsbury Castle and St. Syths Chapel	SX0839579583 SX0835279578	Negative/minor
CO793	Castle Goff	SX0831382606	Neutral
CO792	Round near Castle Goff	SX0811482977	Neutral
CO951	Round near Tresparretts Post	SX1435194015	Neutral
-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The settlement at Trela Farm is first recorded in 1327 as *Lyegh*, an Old English word meaning 'open wood pasture'. This is entirely consistent with the upland setting of the farm, being located close to the edge of the formerly extensive open moorland known as *Coplestone Heath*. It is of interest to find an Old English place-name in this part of Cornwall, and one to which the prefix *tre* is subsequently added. The element *tre* is often taken to indicate a site with early medieval origins, and this site suggests this need not always be the case.

The cartographic analysis demonstrates the core farmland of Trela was enclosed by 1695, and it remains largely unchanged to this day. The large open area of *Coplestone Heath* was progressively enclosed over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, and, in contrast to the medieval farmland, is characterised by straight field boundaries and rectilinear fields.

The documentary work can trace ownership back to the 17th century, when it came into the ownership of the Eliot family of St. Germans.

The proposed turbine will be located on the edge of the former *Coplestone Heath*. The geophysical survey identified a small number of linear features that may represent the remnants of an earlier fieldsystem, or unsuccessful attempts to enclose the open moorland.

A possible ring cairn (MCO4604) lies some 300m to the south-east, but most of the known Prehistoric monuments in the area – some surviving in good condition – are located on higher ground close to the summit of the hills. Some of these Prehistoric monuments now stand within enclosed farmland, and others have been compromised by their proximity to intrusive modern visual actors. A number of Listed structures, almost all Grade II, will have views to the proposed turbine, but the nature of those structures, and/or their current setting, make them far less sensitive.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis it is a relatively small turbine in an open and visually exposed landscape.

6.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

Allan, J. 2005: 'After the Flood: Building Recording at Minster Church, Boscastle', *Cornish Archaeology* 43-44, 145-158.

Berry, E., Cahill, N., Mattingly, J. & Thomas, N. 2003: *Tintagel, Cornwall: Characterisation Assessment*. Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Holden, P., Herring, P & Padel, O. 2010: *The Lanhydrock Atlas: A Complete Reproduction of the 17th Century Cornish Estate Maps*. Cornwall Editions Limited.

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

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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)*.

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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:

Substrata 2013: *Land at Trela Farm, Camelford, Cornwall: an archaeological gradiometer survey*. Substrata report no. 130415

Cornwall Record Office:

Minster tithe map, 1843
Minster tithe apportionment, 1839
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

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

Location: Trela Farm
Parish: Camelford
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 12096 86660
Planning Application ref: PA12/10863, PA13/01764
Proposal: Wind turbine
PD Ref: SWARCH.CTF13.1
Date: 30.03.13

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 Cleanearth 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 Trela Farm, Camelford, 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 lies within Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL), with a correspondingly high probability of encountering Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains. A possible Bronze Age ring cairn lies *c*.300m to the south-east of the proposed site, and Trela farm itself is first documented in 1327.

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).

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

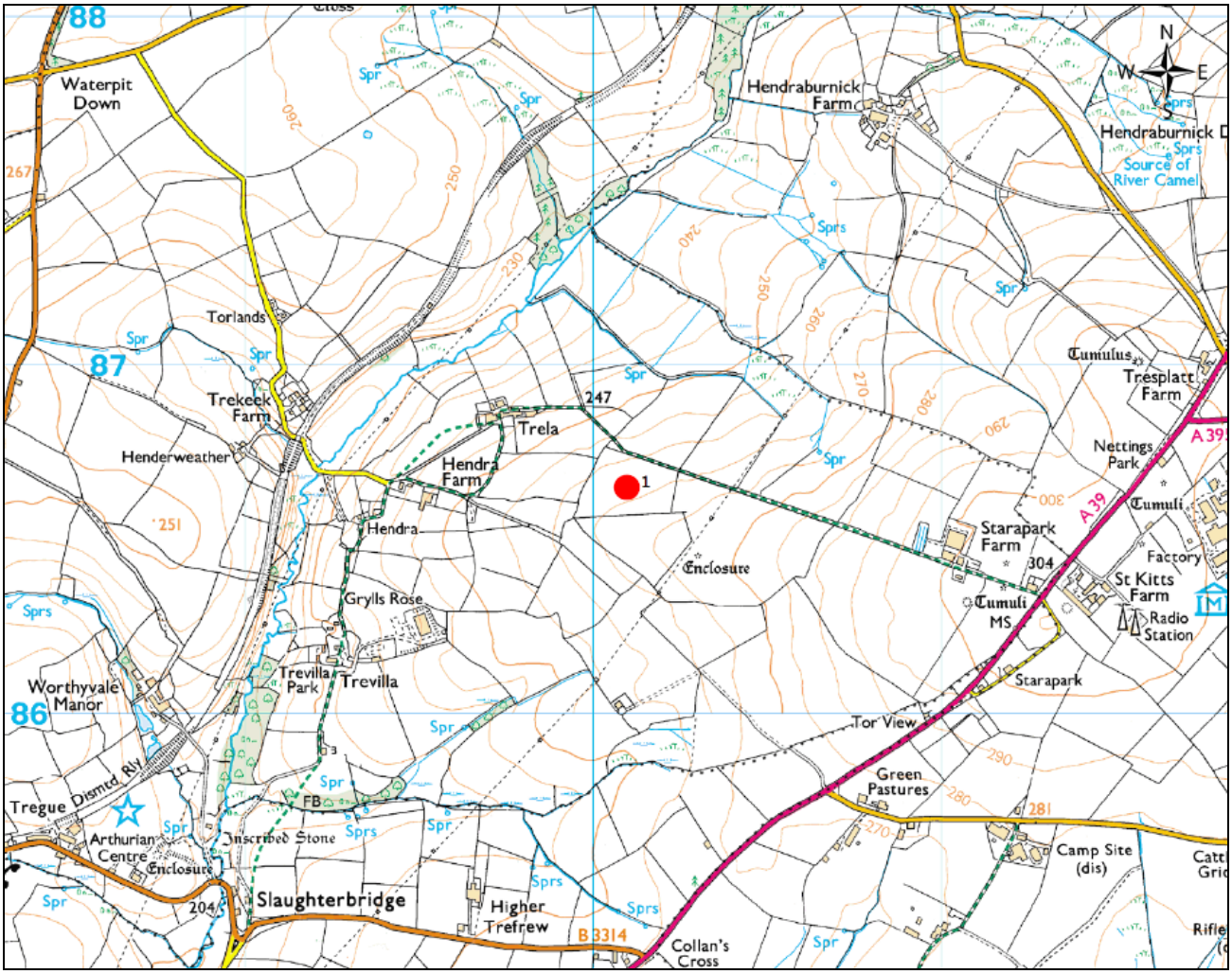


Figure 1: Showing location of proposed turbine.

Appendix 2

Tithe Apportionment Details

Details from the 1839 Minster Tithe Apportionment

Number	Name/Description	Owner	Occupier	Land Use
706	Copple Stone Heath	Honourable Anna Maria Agar	Robert Sandercock	Arable – Occasionally
707	"	"	"	"
708	"	"	"	Pasture
709	Broads Close	"	"	Arable – Occasionally
710	Copple Stone Heath	"	"	"
		-		
653	West Park	Robert Sandercock	"	Pasture
660	Townplace	"	"	-
661	Garden	"	"	-
662	Mowhay	"	"	-
663	Well Park	"	"	Pasture
664	Mill Meadow	"	"	"
665	Milton Meadow	"	"	Arable
666	Pit Carn	"	"	"
669	Green Sward	"	"	-
670	Rumley Marsh	"	"	Pasture
671	Norway	"	"	Arable
672	Cow Park	"	"	"
673	Fountain Park	"	"	Pasture
674	Corner Park	"	"	Arable
675	Mull Park	"	"	"
676	Rentucky	"	"	"
677	Vandiemans Land	"	"	"
678	South Park	"	"	"
679	Quarry Park	"	"	"
		Villa Parks		
633	Marsh	Gerrance Pethick	William Pethick	Pasture
636	Garden	"	"	=
637	Townplace, Mowhay, etc	"	"	=
637a	Road	"	"	=
638	Little Meadow	"	"	Pasture
639	Little Well Meadow	"	"	"
640	Grylls Meadow	"	"	"
641	Above Town	"	"	Arable
685	Higher Above Town	"	"	"
686	Part of Grylls Field	"	"	"
687	Grylls Field	"	"	"
688	New Ground	"	"	"
689	Lower New Ground	"	"	"
690	Three Corners	"	"	"
691	Rose Marsh	"	"	-
692	Lower Rose	"	"	Arable & Furze
693	Middle Rose	"	"	Arable
694	Marsh	"	"	Marsh
695	Heathy Rose	"	"	Arable – Occasionally
696	Higher Rose	"	"	"
697	Part of Middle Rose	"	"	"
698	Waste	"	"	-
699	Strap	"	"	Arable
702	Little Grylls Down	"	"	Common
703	Grylls Down	"	"	"
704	Waste	"	"	-
705	Green Lane	"	"	-

Appendix 3

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Name: HALWILL BARTON
List entry Number: 1158290
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 17-Dec-1962 **Date of most recent amendment:** 11-Nov-1987
UID: 67383
Details: House. Circa early C17 partly remodelled in 1692 (datestone). Stone rubble, rendered on south east front elevation and slate-hung on south west (left hand side) elevation. Rag slate roofs. Front range has circa early C17 moulded granite end stack on right, circa C17 granite axial stack on rear left and circa C20 brick lateral stack to front left. Remains of stone rubble stack on gable end of south west rear wing on left. Plan: House arranged around courtyard. Front range on south east of 2 room and cross passage plan, the left hand room heated by a front lateral stack and the right hand room by an end stack. Circa C19 stair probably replacing earlier turreted stair in shallow projection to rear of passage. Lower 2-storey range, probably of 1-room plan added in circa mid C18 on right hand gable end. To rear left the circa C17 south west wing is of 1 room plan, forming a large kitchen, heated by an axial stack with circa C17 granite shaft which backs on to the rear of the left hand room of the front range (south east). This wing was partly remodelled in the late C19. Circa later C19 dairy added on north west gable end of rear wing. The third side of the courtyard on the north west is enclosed by a probable late C17 service range which was possibly remodelled in the C18 or C19 becoming a shippon with loft above. Circa C19 lean-to outshot added across rear elevation. Stone rubble wall on north east encloses fourth side of courtyard. The datestone 1692 in the label stops on the front elevation probably indicates the date of an addition or remodelling. Exterior: 2 storey south east front elevation with asymmetrical 4 window arrangement. Entrance to right of centre with C19 panelled door and C20 glazed porch. 2 C19 2- light horizontal sliding sashes to left and C19 horizontal sliding sash to right with hoodmould and datestone 1692 in label. First floor with 4 C19 2-light horizontal sliding sashes. The front wall and part of the left hand side wall appear to have been partly rebuilt in the C19. Rear elevation with 3-light mullion window lighting right hand room. Lower 2-storey range on right. South west wing to rear left slate hung with circa early to mid C17 granite chamfered doorframe with pyramid stops to jambs in north east elevation, opening into courtyard. North west wing faces courtyard; 1 storey and attic with 2-light mullion window and row of pigeon holes below eaves and in gable end. Interior: Cross passage in front range on south east flanked by lath and plaster partitions with C19 stair in projection to rear. C20 chimney-piece in left hand room. Ceiling beams replaced in C19. Kitchen in south west wing on rear left has C19 kitchen mantle shelf. Several C18 2-panel doors. First floors and roof not accessible.
Listing NGR: SX1261088660

Name: PAIR OF GATE PIERS 370 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF HALWILL BARTON
List entry Number: 1142341
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 11-Nov-1987 **UID:** 67385
Details: Pair of gate piers. Circa C18. Stone rubble and ashlar granite. Square-on-plan. Pair of roughly coursed stone rubble gate piers with ashlar granite curved necks and ball finials.
Listing NGR: SX1239488375

Name: GATE PIERS 30 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF HALWILL BARTON
List entry Number: 1328284
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 11-Nov-1987 **UID:** 67384
Details: Pair of gate piers. Circa C18. Stone rubble and ashlar granite. Square-on-plan. Pair of gate piers of roughly coursed stone rubble with moulded granite ashlar caps and ball finials.
Listing NGR: SX1264388642

Name: OLD FARMHOUSE AT TRESLAY FARM
List entry Number: 1328288
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 11-Nov-1987 **UID:** 67394
Details: Disused farmhouse. Circa early to mid C17. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends and galvanised roof to front wing on left. Granite and greenstone axial stack to left of centre and projecting stone rubble end stack to front wing on left. Plan: original arrangement uncertain. Roughly overall 'L' shaped plan; main range to right is of 2 room plan; the larger right hand room heated by an axial stack to left with stair projection originally to rear near fireplace and entrance now opposite. In circa C18 the stair projection was incorporated into a lean-to outshot to rear. The left hand room of this range has been largely remodelled and partly rebuilt, incorporated into an outshot extension. Projecting forward from the left hand room is a wing of 1 room plan, heated by an end stack; probably the kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys with an asymmetrical 1 window front. Gable end of front wing to left. Entrance in main range near angle with front wing. Stone rubble ramp up to entrance to first floor. 3-light casement to right with 2-light mullion window above, the mullion removed. Granite frame to 1-light window in first floor of right hand gable end. Granite frame to window in rear outshot, originally lighting stair projection. Interior: Right hand room of main range has fireplace with granite lintel and chamfered granite jambs. Entrance to stair projection (the stair removed) with chamfered granite jambs with pyramid stops. Chamfered ceiling beams with complete stepped and ogee stops. Blocked first floor fireplace of circa C17. Roof structure replaced in circa C18 with halved, lap-jointed and pegged apices, the collars, replaced. Front wing on left has a large granite fireplace with chamfered lintel and jambs.
Listing NGR: SX1318488604

Name: OLD FARMHOUSE AT HENDRABURNICK
List entry Number: 1328285
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 17-Dec-1962 **UID:** 67386
Details: Ruins of a disused farmhouse. Circa C17. Stone rubble. Roof structure largely removed. Remains of stone rubble end stack on right (south) and axial stack to right of centre. Plan: house derelict and the original plan is uncertain. The house as standing is of 3 room plan, the entrance on the west front through a 2 storey porch with a blocked door which led into a lobby against the axial stack heating the central room. The room to left (north) was heated by an end stack; the partition between the left hand and central room removed. The room to right was heated by a projecting end stack and the weathering on the right hand (south) gable end suggests

that the house continued to the right. Mercer described a cross wing here in 1975. Adjoining the left hand (north) side of the porch is a probably integral stair projection, the stair largely gone but appears to have risen from the front lower side of the hall. The space is constricted and it is uncertain whether the stair returned in a dog-leg directly into the chamber above the hall or entered directly into the chamber above the porch. Barn attached on left hand gable end of house, now only ruins remaining. Exterior: 2 storey porch to front right with square headed chamfered granite door frame and 2-light mullion window above. Adjoining stair projection set back on left, lit by 2-light mullion window. Pigeon holes in left hand side wall. Remains of window on ground and first floor of lower end on right and 2 large openings on ground floor and 1 on first to hall and inner room on left. 2 light mullion fire window in rear lights hall fireplace. Interior: Blocked hall fireplace with chamfered granite lintel and jambs. Large unmoulded timber lintel to fireplace in inner room on left. House in considerable state of decay at time of inspection (1986) with most of roof and ceiling beams collapsed. Mercer, E English Vernacular Houses, RCHM 1975.
Listing NGR: SX1278787689

Name: GUIDEPOST TO NORTH EAST OF HIGHER TREHANE FARM
List entry Number: 1142382
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 11-Nov-1987 **UID:** 67382
Details: Guide post. Circa late C18. Granite monolith. Square-on-plan. Inscribed in upper case lettering with directions to PADSTOW, CAMELFORD, STRATTON and LANSON. Note old spelling for Launceston. Bench mark. Turnpike road act for roads leading into Launceston passed in 1761. Albert, W The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840, 1972.
Listing NGR: SX1455188051

Name: TREGRYLLS
List entry Number: 1143451
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 20-Jul-1987 **UID:** 68769
Details: LESNEWTH SX 18 NW 5/97 Tregrylls II Farmhouse. Possibly mid C18, extended on right in late C20. Slate stone rubble with granite quoins, dressed stone flat arches to ground floor openings and slate-hung above ground floor on front elevation. Scantle slate roof with gable end on left and extension on right with half hipped end. Brick stack on left hand gable end and brick axial stack, originally end stack on right. Original plan uncertain; probably single depth two room plan, entrance to right of centre with large room on left and smaller room on right, both heated by end stacks. Circa late C18 or early C19 outshut added to rear, heated by stone rubble lateral stack with brick shaft. Extension of one-room plan added on right hand gable end in circa mid to late C20. Two storeys. Regular 4:1 window front, probably with C20 replacement sashes on ground and first floor. Ground floor; two 12-pane sashes with flat dressed stone arches, C20 stone rubble porch and wider 16-pane sash to right with rusticated flat dressed granite arch and keystone. 16-pane sash in extension on right. First floor with 4 12-pane sashes with further 12-pane sash in extension on right. Interior not accessible. The estate of the Gryles was mentioned in 1303 when held by John de Grylls. Passed from E.J. Glynn to Lord Churston and later seat of Betensons. Several memorials of Betenson family in churchyard of St Michaels, Lesnewth (qv). Tregrylls commands a prominent position in the unspoilt landscape of Lesnewth parish. Polsue, J. Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1872, reprinted 1974. Vol III. Sites and Monuments Register, Truro, Cornwall.
Listing NGR: SX1248789410

Name: GUIDEPOST 830 METRES TO NORTH OF CONDOLDEN GUIDEPOST 830 METRES TO NORTH OF CONDOLDEN AT SX 091876
List entry Number: 1143414
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 20-Jul-1987 **UID:** 68885
Details
TINTAGEL, PART IN SX 08 NE TREVALGA 4/152 Guide post 830 metres to north of Condolden at SX 091876 II Guide-post. 1825. Granite. Quadrangular plan with tapered sides. Inscribed on 3 sides in upper case lettering indicating directions to 'TINTAGEL, CAMELFORD, LANSON'. Note the old local spelling of Launceston, the pronounciation of which has remained Lan-son. Positioned on Turnpike road between Trebarwith Strand and Condolden Bridge. (Act 6 Geo IV c. 84) Albert, William The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840. 1972.
Listing NGR: SX0912387667

Name: OUTBUILDING 5 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF TRELA FARMHOUSE
List entry Number: 1239314
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 20-Jul-1987 **UID:** 68671
Details
Outbuilding possibly originally a stable. Circa early C19. Slate stone rubble and quartz. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with half hipped ends. Rectangular plan; central entrance and stone rubble steps to loft on rear left. Rear outshot possibly added in mid C19. 2 storeys. Symmetrical single window front. Ground floor; central C20 plank door with granite lintel and two pointed granite arched window openings to right and left with recessed crosses directly above. Row of pigeon holes on first floor and central roundel with blocked roundel below. Another cross in right hand side wall and lean-to outshot on left. Listing NGR: SX1173686864

Name: MILESTONE 120 METRES TO NORTH OF STARAPARK
List entry Number: 1327704
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 20-Jul-1987 **UID:** 68667
Details: FORRABURY AND MINSTER SX 18 NW 2/247 Milestone 120 metres to north of - Starapark II Milestone. Circa mid C18. Granite. Granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan with round top. Inscribed L 14 Act of Parliament for making or repairing roads from Launceston to Camelford, Wadebrige, St Columb and truro passed in 1759. In order to assist the undertaking Rev. William Phillips, Rector of Lanteglos, inscribed the figures on the milestones. Hamilton-Jenkin, A.K. Cornwall and the Cornish Notes from Mr F.C. Smeeth.
Listing NGR: SX1321986252

Name: HOLIDAY COTTAGES 5 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF WORTHYVALE MANOR
List entry Number: 1327706
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 17-Dec-1962 **UID:** 68678
Details: FORRABURY AND SW 18 NW MINSTER 5/15 Holiday Cottages 5m to north west of Worthyvale Manor (previously 17.12.62 listed as outbuildings at Worthyvale Manor) GV II Outbuildings, original use uncertain, possibly rear wing of Worthyvale Manor (qv).

Converted into shippons, stables and coach house and then into holiday accommodation Possibly circa late C16, remodelled in C19 and in late C20. Slate stone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular single depth plan with several straight joints on front and rear elevations indicating considerable alterations. The partitions have been altered and several of the C17 entrances and windows appear to have been reset. The coach house near the centre of the range contains remains of an early C17 fireplace on the first floor. Converted into a row of holiday cottages in the late C20. Single storey elevation to courtyard with a symmetrical 7 window front. Circa late C16/early C17 granite chamfered 3-centered arched entrances including entrance to left of centre with initials CW in spandrels. (Christopher Worthyvale died in 1664). 3-light mullion windows, partly restored and late C16 3-light mullion window with segmental arched openings. Two storey elevation on south west with C20 fenestration. Interiors largely altered and remodelled. Remains of first floor fireplace in coach house; chamfered timber lintel on renewed corbelled timber brackets with granite curb stone.
Listing NGR: SX1074086031

Name: WORTHYVALE MANOR AND GARDEN WALL TO FRONT
List entry Number: 1143494
Grade: II* **Date first listed:** 19-Jan-1952 **UID:** 68676
Details: FORRABURY AND SX 18 NW MINSTER 5/14 Worthyvale Manor and garden wall - to front 19.1.52 GV II* 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 margin 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 firplace 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.
Listing NGR: SX1077086017

Name: BUTTERWELL 80 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF WORTHYVALE MANOR
List entry Number: 1239346
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 20-Jul-1987 **UID:** 68677
Details: FORRABURY AND SX 18 NW MINSTER 5/107 Butterwell 80m to south west of Worthyvale Manor GV II Butterwell. Probably C19. Slate stone rubble. Built into side of steeply sloping bank on edge of lake below Worthyvale Manor (qv). The Wellhouse is rectangular-on- plan. The left hand and rear walls are built into the bank and the right hand wall is constructed of slate stone rubble which has been partly rebuilt. The house is roofed with a large slab of slate. Rectangular shallow basin within; slate shelf to rear.
Listing NGR: SX1070485992

Name: SLAUGHTERBRIDGE 500 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF WORTHY MANOR
List entry Number: 1142724
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 13-Jan-1988 **UID:** 68478
Details: CAMELFORD,PART IN SX 18 NW FORRABURY AND 2/34 MINSTER Slaughter bridge 500 metres to south - east of Worthyvale Manor GV II
Roadbridge over River Camel. Probably C18. Slate stone rubble and granite. Central span with 2 narrower spans flanking, all 3 with roughly cut granite lintels. 2 stone rubble cutwaters. The slate stone rubble parapets have been partly renewed and are splayed over the abutments. Traditionally associated with the site of King Arthur's last battle. King Arthur's stone which probably commemorates Catinus, son of Magarus is sited nearby at SX109856 and is scheduled as an Ancient Monument. The name may derive from the word 'slohtre' meaning a marsh or muddy place.

National Grid Reference: SX 10927 85517

Name: BOUNDARY STONE 260 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF CAMELFORD STATION
List entry Number: 1142723
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 13-Jan-1988 **UID:** 68471
Details: Parish boundary stone. Circa late C18. Granite. Granite monolith, triangular-on- plan with 2 straight sides, rounded back and head. Inscribed in upper case lettering on 2 straight sides, Lanteglos Minster.
Listing NGR: SX0999885327

Name: BARN AND HORSE ENGINE HOUSE 50 METRES TO NORTH OF TREFREW FARMHOUSE
List entry Number: 1311820
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 13-Jan-1988 **UID:** 68525
Details: Barn. Circa early C19 with horse engine house added in circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with hipped ends and canted ends to engine house on rear. Plan: shippons on ground floor and threshing floor above. Horse engine house added to rear in circa early to mid C19 with canted ends. Ground floor partly remodelled with stables for 4 horses on left and coach house added in lean-to outshot on left. First floor with wool room to left, threshing floor in centre and granary and hay store to right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Front elevation with lean-to outshot on left. Ground floor with window and plank doors to left. Centre plank door and 2 to right. First floor with plank double doors wtih slate hood in centre, row of pigeon holes to left and window to right. To rear, horse engine house with canted end.
Listing NGR: SX1086884672

Name: TREFREW AND GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS TO FRONT
List entry Number: 1143558
Grade: II **Date first listed:** 13-Jan-1988 **UID:** 68524
Details: House and garden walls and gatepiers to front. Circa date C16 or early C17, possibly with C15 origins. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends with parallel roof with gable ends to rear. Stone rubble axial, originally end stack to right and rear lateral stack to left. Projecting end stack of stone rubble with brick shaft to right of rear range. Plan : Original plan uncertain. The entrance has a circa C15 granite arch and there are several pieces of cut stone of possibly C15 in yard. Additionally the front wall is very thick. However, the house appears to have a circa late C16 or early C17 2- room and through passage arrangement, the left hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the right hand larger, probably hall kitchen heated by an end stack. In circa C18 or early C19 a rear outshot was added across the rear elevation and a lean- to outshot added on the right hand gable end, previously heated by an end stack, now removed. In circa mid C20 the lean-to outshot was raised to 2-storeys. The circa early C17 doorframe to rear of this outshot has probably been reset. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 4 window front with renewed 6-pane sashes on ground floor and 4-pane sashes on first. Entrance to left of centre with 4-centred granite arch with roll mould and carved spandrels. Interior : Slate flag floors with suspended timber floor to left hand room. Wide passage flanked by lath and plaster partitions and circa C19 stair inserted to rear of passage. Left hand room heated by rear lateral stack with C20 tiled granite and fireplace altered in larger right hand room with circa C17 chamfered granite lintel and left hand jamb and right hand jamb replaced. Probably reset granite entrance to rear of extension on right ; circa early C17 with chamfered lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. Roof replaced in circa late C19. Stone rubble garden walls to front with gate piers of stone rubble and dressed granite, square on plan. The house remains unaltered. There are several pieces of dressed granite and greenstone including a one-light greenstone window in the yard.
Listing NGR: SX1086484635

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Prehistoric to post-medieval settlement, and religious and funerary remains on the middle and lower slopes west and south of Roughtor
List entry Number: 1019172
Date first scheduled: 04-Mar-1968 **UID:** 15548
List entry Description: The complex array of archaeological remains in this scheduling around the slopes of Roughtor provides one of the finest examples of a landscape palimpsest in the country, its diversity of surviving features demonstrating the major phases in prehistoric to post-medieval land use changes on these slopes. The good survival of prehistoric remains gives rare insights into an unusually long development of activities, in considerable detail and over a sufficiently extensive area to demonstrate variations in population, farming methods, the size of agricultural and social units, and the important role of the underlying topography in the organisation of those factors. Of particular importance in this scheduling is the preservation of details such as the differing linear boundary forms, the selective robbing or reuse of earlier walls and hut circles, and the presence of kerbed boulders, which illustrate how prehistoric communities regarded the landscape and the remains they encountered from its earlier users. These are also important aspects relevant to the medieval features, whose major components: the outfield, the pasture boundary and the cross-bases, survive very well and show how much wider were the influences which determined the nature and disposition of remains from this period within this scheduling. The large outfield also merits mention as one of the most intact and unmodified examples nationally, retaining a particularly comprehensive range of surviving features. Because of their unusually good and extensive archaeological survival, the remains in this scheduling receive frequent mention in national and regional archaeological reviews.
Details: The monument includes extensive remains from successive phases of prehistoric to post-medieval activity across the middle and lower slopes on the west and south of Roughtor on north western Bodmin Moor. The remains include complex prehistoric settlements and field systems, over 17 prehistoric cairns, pertaining both to funerary activity and surface rubble clearance, and at least six small prehistoric religious sites called kerbed boulders. Early medieval to post-medieval pastoral activity has produced at least nine shepherd's shelters, while more intensive later medieval exploitation led to a pasture boundary across the western lower slope, a large block of fields over the south east flank of Roughtor and the base slabs of two medieval crosses reflecting former routes across the Moor. Post-medieval activity has resulted in many traces of moorstone splitting, roughouts of millstones and at least one trough, turf storage platforms and trackways. This scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection. The overall complex of prehistoric settlement remains comprises a range of components: field systems, enclosures, areas cleared of surface rubble, long linear boundaries subdividing much of the slope into large blocks, and over 200 prehistoric hut circles, most forming dense concentrations across the lower slopes north west and south of Roughtor. The various relationships between these components and their patterning across the terrain demonstrates the sequence of prehistoric land uses of these hillslopes. Early in the sequence are scattered areas called clearance plots, whose surface rubble has been cleared to their edges but not used to create walled fields. These are most

apparent along the margins of the boulder scree, locally called clitter, around the upper slopes west, south west and south of Roughtor. Here they form small, rounded, stone-free areas, often as small as 10m across and separated by spreads of clitter. Towards the lower edge of the clitter they become larger and interconnect, accompanied by cleared rubble along their lower edges and occasionally mounded as clearance cairns within them. Associated with the clearance plots are habitation sites called house platforms, small rounded areas measuring up to 6m across, cleared and levelled, sometimes on a low rubble terrace, but lacking the walling of hut circles. One survives west of Showery Tor and another west of Roughtor, both on the upper slope. At lower levels the middle slope is more extensively stone-free, partly due to natural exhaustion of downslope clitter movement, but scattered small cairns also betray deliberate clearance. Over most of the scheduling beyond the clearance plots, and extending beyond this scheduling to the north, the earliest settlement evidence comprises a network of sinuous rubble banks defining quite large irregular fields laid out by piecemeal additions, eventually encompassing much of the slope as an irregular aggregate field system. Where least affected by later activity, on the midslopes west of Showery Tor and south of Roughtor, plots are commonly 50m-100m across, defined by rubble banks with occasional edge-set slabs. The banks' effect on downslope soil movement due to prehistoric cultivation often produces a step in surface level to each side called a lynchet. Some plots on the lower slope south west of Roughtor are partly defined by natural banks of rubble slumped downslope during glacial freeze-thaw conditions. Most, but not all, hut circles in this scheduling are associated with this field system, with walls integrated with the field system banks and suffering similar robbing of their fabric due to later prehistoric land use changes. These tend to be the smaller hut circles, with rounded interiors generally in the range 2.5m-6m across and often, but not always, levelled into the slope. Where sufficiently intact, their rubble banks are often faced by edge-set slabs internally, and occasionally externally too. Entrances are commonly flanked by large end-set slabs and usually face southerly aspects. Although many will have been houses, the smallest examples may have served as ancillary buildings. Dense spreads of such hut circles occur across the lower middle slope north west and south of Roughtor, with a much more dispersed scatter on its south west flank and at higher levels on the south and south east sides. Over most of its area, the irregular field system was deliberately dismantled later in the prehistoric period, transforming an enclosed landscape, in which arable was important, into a more open landscape for a predominantly pastoral economy. Unless reused in the later phase, most irregular field system banks were robbed of rubble, leaving very slight banks or scarps with little visible stone. Elsewhere, and especially at higher levels, field walls were broken into discontinuous lengths, frequently including a row of clearance cairns. Many hut circles were also robbed of wall rubble, leaving their levelled stance but often with one or both entrance slabs still in place, an anomaly possibly of superstitious origin. The later prehistoric settlement phase responsible for opening up the landscape is characterised by scatters of ovoid and polygonal enclosures over the same lower middle slope terrain as the earlier hut circles north west and south of Roughtor. Each area contains several large enclosures, generally 50m-100m across but up to 135m on the southern flank, interspersed with smaller enclosures, often 15m-30m across. The enclosures usually have substantial rubble walls faced by edge-set slabs and several show marked lynchetting suggesting cultivation of their interiors. Some enclosures, particularly the polygonal ones, derive their outlines from truncated portions of the earlier irregular field system. The enclosures are associated with between one and five hut circles each, with similarly substantial walls, singly or double faced, and frequently with entrance jamb slabs. Their walls define levelled interiors, commonly 5m-6m across but up to 9m in diameter. The hut circles are generally incorporated into the enclosure wall, though occasional examples occur within or closely outside the enclosures. Broadly contemporary with the phase of enclosures, the slopes to the north west, west, south west and south of the Showery Tor-Roughtor ridge were subdivided by major linear boundaries into four large blocks rising to 300m-320m contour levels. Each except the south western block contains part of the enclosure settlement at lower levels, accompanied by an area of cleared pasture. The west, south west and southern blocks are defined by substantial rubble boundaries radiating north west, west and SSW from the lower margins of the Roughtor clitter. The topography prevents such radial definition for the north western block and it is delimited to each side by boundaries ascending the slope to meet at a midslope apex. The valley floor around the ridge defines the lower edge for most blocks, however another linear boundary completes the lower edge of the southern block, and the south western block shows no closure across the saddle to Louden Hill and Stannon Down: it is considered that the extent of the south western block on Roughtor formed pasture for a settlement focus on the other side of the saddle. The block-defining boundaries show marked differences in character corresponding with their range of functions. For example, the north east boundary of the north western block is a massive rubble bank, 400m long, generally 6m-7.5m wide and 0.4m high, with coursed and edge-set slab facing on each side. This is an important boundary in the organisation of later prehistoric land use around the slope as it also separates the enclosed pasture and settlement blocks from the cleared and unpartitioned land lacking contemporary settlement over the north of the ridge. It shows alignments on ridge-top landmarks crowned by prehistoric cairns: the lower two-thirds aligned on Showery Tor, and most of the upper third aligned on Little Roughtor. By contrast, the boundary that it meets at its upper end is a far slighter rubble wall defining the south east of the block. At least 17 prehistoric cairns with rubble mounds in the range 2.5m-12m across occur in this scheduling, in addition to numerous smaller cairns. Eight show structural features familiar from prehistoric funerary cairns elsewhere: edge- set kerb slabs along the edge or crest of the mound, and three of these have settings of central slabs suggesting a box-like funerary structure called a cist. Two other cairns lack such structural detail but have a form common to funerary cairns: a platform cairn, with a low flattened upper surface, is located on the lower slope close to the massive linear boundary at the north of the enclosure blocks; the other is a large round cairn beside the valley floor west of Roughtor. The ten cairns with indications of a funerary origin are well-dispersed across the middle and lower slopes but appear absent from similar levels south and SSE of Roughtor. They show no clear differences in size, distribution or relationships from cairns lacking positive evidence for a funerary function and which appear to originate in the use and later dismantling of the irregular field system, suggesting that rubble clearance and funerary use were shared roles of such cairns. The scheduling also contains at least six prehistoric religious structures called kerbed boulders. Two types are apparent, both focussed on natural boulders. In one, a relatively low slab or cluster of slabs is encircled by a setting of edge-set slabs, 3.75m-6.5m across; three examples are present, spaced 110m-225m apart on the midslope south and south west of Roughtor. In the other type, a large upstanding boulder is adjoined by a low rubble wall, again with edge-set slabs, defining a small rounded cleared area fronting a vertical face of the boulder and variously 2m-7.5m across. The three examples of this form are also well spaced, 230m-235m apart, but are located in the margins of the upper slope clitter south west, SSW and SSE of Roughtor summit. Those on the south west and SSW each include a very tall end-set slab, 1.1m and 1.5m high respectively and leaning with one flat face oriented to the Roughtor summit outcrops. Vegetation and excavated evidence indicates general retraction of settlement from the south western moors by the early 1st millennium BC: abandonment of the settlements with enclosures in this scheduling is likely to correspond with this. Late prehistoric occupation is however considered likely for an unusual feature resembling an intercutting cluster of five hut circles within a large enclosure on the lower slope south of Roughtor. Within the thickness of their shared wall rubble, the internal areas form small irregular chambers, analogous with Iron Age to Romano-British house forms further west in Cornwall. Later settlement appears with small structures called transhumance huts, seasonal shelters for herdsmen tending stock moved to the moor for summer pasture. Elsewhere, their relationships with other features indicates a largely early medieval date. Their low rubble walls enclose small rectangular internal areas about 3m-5m long by 2.5m wide. At least six transhumance huts have been recognised in the scheduling, widely scattered across the midslope, in each case built from rubble taken from adjacent prehistoric structures: three are built into former hut circles and two adjoin a prehistoric linear boundary and one reuses walling of the prehistoric irregular field system on the

south slope. The organisation of later medieval agriculture made a more substantial impact on the area of this scheduling. The lower slope north west of Roughtor was taken into the private pasture belonging to the medieval tenement of Stannon, the bulk of which extended south west across Stannon Down, beyond this scheduling. Stannon's pasture on this slope was defined from the common grazing on the higher slopes by a long low boundary bank, 1.18km long and accompanied for much of its length by a ditch on its upslope side. The bank is largely heaped rubble with low edge-set slabs but its character varies considerably, depending on its proximity to prehistoric structures whose robbing provided most of its rubble. Near its midpoint, this pasture boundary includes the base slab of a medieval wayside cross, a subrectangular slab, 1m long and 0.2m thick, with a tapering rectangular mortice slot in its upper surface. It is considered to be near its original position on a route across the common land, keeping close to the edge of the private pasture. A second, slightly larger, medieval cross base slab in this scheduling, with a fully perforated mortice, leans against a boulder in the clitter SSW of Roughtor. More extensive remains in the scheduling derive from a resettlement of the Moor apparent from about the 12th century AD. A discrete block of fields was laid out on the SSE slope of Roughtor eventually encompassing about 7.5ha, to form an outfield: an area of cultivation detached from the more intensively cultivated land around a settlement's focus, in this instance the medieval settlement at Fernacre, to the south east beyond this scheduling. The surface features and pattern of subdivision within the outfield block reveal its inclusion of various prehistoric features, at least two major phases of enlargement, and differing intensities of cultivation within its plots. The core of the outfield reuses an ovoid prehistoric enclosure whose interior was partitioned into three plots by downslope rubble and slab banks. The plots are strongly lynchetted and have prominent downslope cultivation ridges with occasional mounds of cleared rubble, often on or against ground-fast boulders too large to be moved. The outfield underwent its first major expansion by the addition of three large sub-rectangular areas, in clockwise order from the upper wall of the reused prehistoric enclosure, leaving it as the south west sector of a much larger outfield covering 250m across the slope by up to 220m down the slope. These enlarged areas were defined and subdivided by mostly straight walls and banks, with only limited reuse of prehistoric walls. Both upslope areas of the enlarged outfield were subdivided into three downslope strips, again strongly lynchetted with marked downslope cultivation ridging and scattered clearance mounds, though the upper third of the north western area shows less intensive use. The outfield's south east area was cleared of surface stone but subdivision only partitions its western quarter, with cultivation ridges over its upper half; the rest of this sector shows only faint ridging, due either to less intensive use or subsequent masking by peaty soil development. The outfield's upper levels show scarps and clearance mounds where prehistoric irregular field system walls were removed, but at least three rounded prehistoric plots survive intact beyond the outfield's upslope walls; traces of ridging on their surfaces show medieval reuse as a short-term extension of the outfield. The second major enlargement of the outfield extended its area 65m-110m to the south west, defined by a sinuous wall refurbishing prehistoric walling in places: most of this extension's south east wall reuses a prehistoric linear boundary along the foot of the slope. This enlarged area was divided into four broad north east-south west strips, crossing the slope diagonally; the strips' dividing banks meet the outer boundary at an upslope curve mirrored by a strong lynchet behind them, reflecting the need to turn the plough team at the foot of the field. Cultivation ridging, marked lynchetting and clearance mounds are again visible, though the highest and lowest strips, on the north west and south east sides respectively, show less intensive use. Abandonment of the outfield corresponds with a wider late medieval retraction from moorland cultivation from the later 14th century AD onwards. The expansion of common grazing to encompass the outfield and the formerly private pasture of the Stannon's tenement leaves few tangible features from a dominant land use which persists to the present day. However remains of four well-built shelters serving post-medieval herdsmen and their stock do survive on the midslopes west and south of Roughtor. Their coursed rubble walls enclose narrow interiors, about 3m long by 1.5m wide, though the largest example on the western slope had a small chamber added to its northern end while another to the south had a small slab-built fireplace and adjacent cupboard. Those on the southern slope, built against massive boulders, have very low entrances and were roofed by long slender slabs. Other post-medieval activities are apparent in this scheduling. Numerous stone grubbing pits occur where boulders have been exposed for splitting or have often been removed altogether. The distinctive marks from `wedge- splitting' on surviving split faces shows that most stone splitting in this scheduling took place prior to AD 1800. Abandoned roughouts from moorstone working include, most frequently, millstones but also an unfinished trough and a cider mill stone. Peat cutting for fuel produced numerous small platforms fringing the valley floors where the cut peat, locally called turf, was stacked for storage awaiting transport off the Moor. Three platforms occur in the north west of this scheduling, each with a rectangular central area surrounded by a shallow ditch and a low outer bank. Peat cutting in a raised bog in the south of this scheduling exposed prehistoric field system and boundary remains on an old land surface. Major cross-moor routes have used this common pasture from the medieval period onwards, giving rise to the two cross-bases in this scheduling. A later trackway shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps runs roughly north-south across the midslope north west of Roughtor, its course still visible over 100m as a hollow way which breaks through the massive prehistoric linear boundary in the north of this scheduling. All vegetation monitoring equipment is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.
National Grid Reference: SX 14369 80419, SX 14570 81386, SX 14701 81497

Name: Prehistoric to post-medieval funerary, ritual and settlement remains on and around Louden Hill
List entry Number: 1019885
Date first scheduled: 18-Oct-1973 **UID:** 15550
List entry Description: Bodmin Moor, the largest of the Cornish granite uplands, has long been recognised to have exceptional preservation of archaeological remains. The Moor has been the subject of detailed archaeological survey and is one of the best recorded upland landscapes in England. The extensive relict landscapes of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date provide direct evidence for human exploitation of the Moor from the earliest prehistoric period onwards. The well-preserved and often visible relationship between settlement sites, field systems, ceremonial and funerary monuments as well as later industrial remains provides significant insights into successive changes in the pattern of land use through time.
The complex sequence of archaeological remains in this scheduling provide an excellent example of a palimpsest in which the diversity of surviving features demonstrates clearly the succession of prehistoric to post-medieval land use changes on and around Louden Hill. The prehistoric remains show with unusual clarity the multiple phases of settlement and landscape organisation from which they derive, revealing an unusually long development of prehistoric activity. Those remains survive in sufficient detail and scale to show variations through time in densities, forms and distribution of prehistoric settlement and farming systems, together with the important influence of the topography upon them. The inclusion of a range of funerary and ritual structures within that sequence provides valuable insights into the integration of religious, economic and settlement activities among prehistoric communities and attitudes to remains encountered from earlier users of the same land. Of equal importance are the medieval remains in this scheduling, comprising the very rare survival of a tenement's entire medieval boundary system, complete with its longhouse settlement and associated areas of cultivation ridging and improved pasture, barely affected by later modification or reuse. Again the strong influence of the topography is shown well, both in the disposition of the tenement's boundaries, preserving routeways to either side of the hill, and in the organisation of activity within the tenement. The extensive physical survival of this tenement is complemented by the contemporary historical reference bearing on its relationship with the neighbouring common pasture and naming one of its 13th

century owners. The value of the remains from all periods on and around Louden Hill is greatly enhanced by the good survival of other multi-period archaeological sites on most sides beyond this scheduling, notably around Roughtor, Brown Willy, Garrow and Dinnever Hill, setting the features within this scheduling in their wider context and allowing the nature and development of landscape organisation to be traced from the prehistoric period onwards over a considerable area of north western Bodmin Moor.

Details: The scheduling includes extensive remains from successive episodes of prehistoric and later activity on Louden Hill and its immediate environs on north western Bodmin Moor. These remains include at least 30 prehistoric funerary and ritual sites of various forms together with multiple phases of prehistoric settlement whose field systems are associated with at least 65 hut circles. Later prehistoric to early medieval stock herding prompted some clearance of earlier features on the south east side of the hill and produced at least ten herdsman's seasonal shelters called transhumance huts. A later medieval settlement established on the east side of the hill occupies a landholding encompassing most of Louden Hill and Steping Hill to the south east, its boundaries defining both the holding and adjacent cross-moor routeways. Post-medieval features include sites of moorstone-working, peat- cutting and a small rabbit warren. The patterning and relationships of the prehistoric features demonstrates a sequence of early land use on Louden Hill. At the start of this sequence is an irregular aggregate field system: a network of irregular plots, commonly 50m-100m across with low wavering walls, which cover much of the hill's west, south west and southern lower and middle slopes, laid out by piecemeal addition across and up those slopes from foci in the troughs west and south east of Louden Hill. The field system also extends across the hill's south east and eastern slopes where, despite some medieval clearance, its layout and character remain clear. Beyond the plots on Louden Hill's south east slope, a detached area of prehistoric field system survives, truncated by medieval pasture clearance, in the low-lying trough to Steping Hill. The irregular field system shows strong biases in the distribution of hut circles within the contemporary settlement with much the most densely occupied focus occurring within the rounded plots on the lower south east slope: of 53 hut circles attributable to this early phase of land use, 35 are clustered along or beside these plots' upper walling, at the interface of the arable and pasture areas. These hut circles are generally small but substantially built, often with inner or outer facing slabs or both and most are levelled, some by terracing on rubble platforms. Some will be ancillary buildings rather than round houses, especially likely in six examples under 4m across internally. Beyond those plots, hut circles are generally well-spaced giving a very low settlement density, biased towards the middle and upper slopes where nine occur on the south east side and six on the west and south west sides; in addition three survive on the eastern upper and lower slopes. Apart from those on the eastern slope, where medieval clearance may have reduced surviving numbers, the low density and mostly higher setting of these more scattered hut circles suggests a role in the pastoral aspects of the economy in this early phase of the hill's prehistoric settlement. The irregular field system also contains localised areas of small low rubble mounds; some occur singly but others form dense scatters in three plots on the western slope. Many may reflect surface-stone clearance during use of the field system, perhaps serving for burial too. However, others occur close to breaks in plot walls, contributing to wider evidence for later prehistoric dismantling of the irregular field system, transforming an enclosed landscape with arable as an important component into a more open landscape appropriate for a predominantly pastoral economy. This scheduling contains at least 26 prehistoric cairns whose size, structure or setting indicates a prehistoric funerary and ritual function, with considerable variation in form and strong biases in distribution with 18 forming a scatter along the hill's middle and lower slopes from the west, through the south west to the south east. Elsewhere in the scheduling, a low cairn is located at the foot of Louden Hill's northern slope and a small cist on the western midslope, while a cairn at the foot of the eastern slope incorporates several natural boulders. The remaining five cairns occur at higher levels: of two small cairns 20m apart on the centre of the hill's spine, the north eastern contains a possible cist; low rubble mounds of two cairns 27m apart crown the hill's northern outcrops, and a small cairn below a rocky scarp on the upper eastern slope has remains of a kerb and central cist. The scheduling also contains four prehistoric ritual sites of other forms. A small ring of spaced slabs adjoins, and may be contemporary with, an irregular plot wall on the southern midslope. On the lower south west slope is a setting of four end-set slabs, up to 0.9m high and arranged as two pairs 5.75m apart. At the foot of the south east slope, is an ovoid rubble platform, 15m north east-south west by 10m wide, terraced to 0.2m high from the slope along its south east edge; it supports two large slabs: the south western is upright, 1.25m high, and the north eastern, 2.55m long, leans almost flat but probably also originally upright giving two prominent standing stones. The fourth ritual site, beside the southernmost summit outcrops on Louden Hill, closes a natural `V'-shaped cleft with a curving rubble bank and traces of an inner facing of edge-set slabs. The more open prehistoric landscape following the slighting of the irregular field system was divided into large blocks by long linear boundaries, part of a wider network of boundaries subdividing north western Bodmin Moor from Roughtor in the north east to Dinnever Hill in the south west. This scheduling contains two such boundaries. The longest extends 853m, from its surviving north west end in the trough to Stannon Down, curving smoothly over the centre of Louden Hill and continuing south east across Steping Hill, fading due to later clearance as it approaches the marsh fringing Garrow Downs. The second linear boundary runs 500m to the south west, visible for 630m north west-south east over the south west of Louden Hill from low lying marsh at each side. It is of very different character, formed by linking successive lengths of the irregular field system's plot walls, resulting in a very sinuous course though the boundary takes a short cut across one plot corner. Also mirroring this prehistoric phase on nearby Roughtor, the settlement pattern contemporary with this opened landscape comprises large well-built hut circles associated with discrete enclosures. Twelve hut circles form a loose linear grouping along 250m of the lower western slope of Louden Hill, extending south from the linear boundary crossing the centre of the hill. Close by on the same slope are two enclosures 220m apart, each imposed on parts of the earlier irregular field system and each strongly lynchetted suggesting that they formed cultivation plots in the expanse of pasture created across the slope. Archaeological and environmental evidence from elsewere shows a general retraction of intensive settlement from the south western moors by the early first millennium BC: abandonment of the settlement with the linear boundaries and enclosures probably corresponds with this. However maintenance of less intensive pastoral activity into the early medieval period in this scheduling is shown by ten small transhumance huts of late prehistoric and early medieval date occupied during summer pasturing of stock on the upland. A related structure attributable to medieval pastoral activity comprises collapsed remains of a small chamber called a beehive hut on Louden's upper eastern slope. Its elliptical chamber, 3.5m by 1.75m internally, is faced by coursed and edge-set slabs; scattered slabs around the wall derive from a domed superstructure. Beehive huts on the open moor, as here, are of medieval date and are a more developed form of shelter than the transhumance huts. Later medieval agriculture had a more substantial impact with the establishment of a settlement on the eastern midslope of Louden Hill by the 1280s: reference to that settlement survives in a court record of 1288 relating to Henry Cauvel of the free tenement of `Lauedon'. The settlement is accompanied by boundaries accommodating its landholding and activities into the area's wider agricultural organisation. The settlement survives with two farmhouses 25m apart, north west-south east, each of a form called a longhouse, aligned downslope and divided into an upslope domestic quarters and a downslope animal (cattle) house called a shippon. North of the southern longhouse is a slender ancillary building subdivided by a cross-wall, located within the shared ground between the longhouses which bears faint cultivation ridging. The medieval tenement is contained within a landholding (a tenement) encompassing most of Louden Hill. Its defining boundary, enclosing a total of 41ha, varies considerably in form, from an earth and rubble bank with an outer ditch on the hill's north west, north east and east sides, to a much slighter bank and sometimes only a single line of stones lacking any visible outer ditch around the west, south west and south sides of the hill; at three points on the west side, the boundary incorporates rather than crosses hut circles to complete its course. The tenement's boundary leaves gaps up to 40m wide from the

boundaries of the neighbouring Stannon tenement, to the north west, and a separated area of the Louden tenement on Steping Hill to the south east; these gaps maintained medieval cross-moor routeways after the Louden tenement was defined. Within the core area of the tenement, an embanked droveway runs downslope from the settlement to a break (later blocked) in the tenement boundary. A short gap near the centre of the droveway's north bank is accompanied by the stance of a small structure. Over about 200m north from this droveway lies the tenement's main area of arable cultivation, marked by downslope cultivation ridging extending about 150m-175m east to the tenement boundary from the edge of the denser surface scree, locally called clitter, on the upper slopes. Within this ridged area are numerous small heaps of cleared surface stone, often against boulders too large to remove. Surface rubble was also aggregated to give low discontinuous banks parallel with the ridging, partly defining strip subdivisions of the overall ridged area. A smaller area of faint cultivation ridges extends about 30m south from the droveway, defined to the south in part by a bank and ditch. The tenement's separate area on Steping Hill was also partly cultivated, with some ridging visible near the centre of its area, slighting the prehistoric linear boundary crossing the hill adjacent to it. The pasture on the east and south east sides of Louden Hill will have remained prime grazing for the settlement since much of it lies within the tenement, although it had been cleared earlier in the medieval period: the tenement boundary overrides the clearance debris, pushing its ditch through it, implying the clearance was achieved before the tenement's definition by the boundary. Exclusion of this tenement from rights on the neighbouring commons formed the subject of the court roll of 1288. There is no evidence for continuous occupation of the Louden settlement beyond the medieval period: its abandonment corresponds with a wider reduction in cultivation and decrease in settlement density evident on Bodmin Moor from the late 14th century onwards. Activity at the medieval settlement did not totally cease: a small rectangular post-medieval shelter and stock pen was built into the south west corner of the southern longhouse, reusing the earlier wall- corner. Elsewhere, the dominant post-medieval agricultural regime, the reversion to common pasture, gives few tangible traces but it is reflected in the continued use of the medieval cross-moor routeways to each side of Louden Hill: no longer closely confined by the tenement boundaries, they take less defined courses. Evidence for other post-medieval activity most widely involves moorstone-working and peat-cutting. The many small moorstone-working sites range from widespread scatters of split surface slabs and abandoned roughouts of the intended finished products, most frequently grain and cider millstones, to more intensive but small scale quarrying of large boulders or bedrock outcrops. Stone extraction shows a particular emphasis across the north west flank of Louden Hill. The majority of the hill's stone extraction sites show `wedge' slots along their split edges indicating that most of this activity took place prior to AD 1800, though sporadic sites do occur with drilled splitter's holes denoting later working. Exploitation of peat deposits for fuel has produced several areas of distinctively uneven ground, especially over the spine of Louden Hill and on its south western midslope. Peat cutting near the centre of Steping Hill also produced a large rectangular ditched platform where cut peat, locally called turf, was stored awaiting transport off the moor; another example, ovoid in plan, is located on Louden's upper eastern slope. On the south east slope of Louden Hill is a large irregular post-medieval pillow mound, built to house rabbits kept for food and fur. The mound has a roughly level upper surface with several exposed slabs which may derive from built chambers and passages; it remains actively occupied by wild rabbits. The metalled surface of the modern track is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.
National Grid Reference: SX 13614 80074

Name: Stannon Stone Circle, prehistoric field system, hut circle settlement, cairns, cist, linear boundaries and medieval building north of Dinnever Hill
List entry Number: 1007764
Date first scheduled: 09-Oct-1981 **UID:** 15279
List entry Description: Bodmin Moor, the largest of the Cornish granite uplands, has long been recognised to have exceptional preservation of archaeological remains. The Moor has been the subject of detailed archaeological survey and is one of the best recorded upland landscapes in England. The extensive relict landscapes of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date provide direct evidence for human exploitation of the Moor from the earliest prehistoric period onwards. The well-preserved and often visible relationship between settlement sites, field systems, ceremonial and funerary monuments as well as later industrial remains provides significant insights into successive changes in the pattern of land use through time.
Stone circles are prehistoric ritual monuments comprising one or more circles of upright or recumbent stones. Single upright stones may be found within the circle or outside it and avenues of stones radiating out from the circle occur at some sites. Burial cairns may also be found close to the circles. Where excavated they have been found to date from the Late Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age (c.2400-1000 BC). It is clear they were designed and laid out carefully, frequently exhibiting very regularly spaced stones, the heights of which also appear to have been of some importance. We do not fully understand the uses for which these monuments were originally constructed but it is clear that they had a considerable ritual significance for the societies that used them. In many instances excavation has indicated that they provided a focus for burials and rituals that accompanied interment of the dead. Some circles appear to have had a calendrical function, helping to mark the passage of time and seasons, this being indicated by the careful alignment of stones to mark important solar or lunar events. At other sites the spacing of individual circles throughout the landscape has led to the suggestion that each one provided some form of tribal gathering point for a specific social group. Platform cairns are one of the several types of funerary monuments sometimes found near stone circles. Dating to the Early Bronze Age (c.2000-1600 BC), they were constructed as low, flat-topped mounds of rubble, up to 40m in diameter, covering single or multiple burials. Some examples have other features, including peripheral banks and internal mounds, constructed on the platform. A kerb of edge-set slabs sometimes bounds the edges of the platform, bank or mound, or all three. The burials, either inhumations or cremations, were placed in small pits, on occasion within small box-like structures of stone slabs, called cists, set into the old ground surface or placed within the body of a mound on the platform. Platform cairns may occur as isolated monuments, in small groups or in cairn cemeteries. Burial cists occasionally occur as free-standing monuments in their own right, without any covering mound of rubble, but these are extremely rare on the Moor with only three examples known for certain. Elaborate complexes of fields and field boundaries are a major feature of the Moor landscape. Several methods of field layout are known to have been employed in south-west England during the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). Irregular aggregate field systems are one such method, comprising a collection of field plots, generally lacking in conformity of orientation and arrangement and containing fields with sinuous outlines and varying shapes and sizes, bounded by stone or rubble walls or banks, ditches or fences. These field systems often incorporate or are situated near stone hut circles, the dwelling places of prehistoric farmers on the Moor, mostly also dating from the Bronze Age. The stone-based round houses survive as low walls or banks enclosing a circular floor area; the remains of a turf or thatch roof are not preserved as visible features. The huts may occur singly or in small or large groups as settlements and may occur in the open or be enclosed by a bank of earth and stone. The linear boundaries of Bodmin Moor consist of rubble banks, sometimes incorporating facing slabs or projecting end-set slabs called orthostats. They may be massively constructed, up to 8m wide and 1m high, although the majority are much slighter. Built during the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC), they fulfilled a variety of functions. Some run at high altitude along a contour and appear to separate lower land used for cultivation from that less intensively used. Some may be territorial, marking the boundaries of land held by particular social groups. Others may serve to delineate land set aside for ceremonial and religious activities such as burial. Frequently

linear boundaries are associated with other forms of contemporary field system. Prehistoric field systems, hut circles and linear boundaries are important elements of the existing landscape and provide important evidence on the organisation of farming practices, settlement and societies during the prehistoric period. The relatively unintensive post-medieval land use of upland areas which has allowed the preservation of much surviving prehistoric settlement and field system evidence has also permitted the survival of later monuments which often abut or impinge on those earlier, prehistoric, remains. Such later monuments may include rare Romano-British remains or, more commonly, medieval remains, including various types of settlement and boundaries which again form an important element of the existing landscape, providing information on the organisation of medieval farming and settlement, its expansion onto the uplands and providing evidence for the successive changes in land use that have affected the Moor. This monument between Dinnever Hill and Louden Hill contains well-preserved evidence for a sequence of prehistoric phases of land use on this spur and includes several unusual and rare elements among those phases. The stone circle has survived well and has not been excavated. It is one of the largest stone circles on the Moor; its irregularity and predominantly small stone size are unusual features, shared on Bodmin Moor only with the nearby stone circle to the east at Fernacre. The proximity of this stone circle to two other stone circles is also unusual and, together with the monument's cairns and cist, serves to emphasise that the ritual and funerary elements in this monument form an important part of the wider grouping of prehistoric ceremonial monuments focussed on this sector of the Moor. Such close proximity between a stone circle and a prehistoric field system is a very unusual feature of this monument. The linear boundaries provide important evidence both for the sequence and the manner of land-use organisation among the prehistoric communities. The limited excavations carried out on the field system and one of the linear boundaries have confirmed their Bronze Age date. The thick peat deposits over much of the spur and in the marsh around the stream-head is known to preserve environmental information contemporary with the sequence of prehistoric and later phases of activity in the monument. Pollen analyses from these deposits have elucidated the vegetational context within which this monument developed. Particularly rare elements within the monument include the free-standing cist, one of only three known on the Moor, and the Romano-British - early medieval building, again one of only three known on the Moor of such a form and of a period poorly represented by upstanding domestic remains in south-west England.

Details: The monument includes a prehistoric ritual stone circle, the Stannon Stone Circle, and a prehistoric irregular aggregate field system which extends south and east from the stone circle. The monument is situated across a broad spur and around an adjacent stream-head between Dinnever Hill and Louden Hill on north-west Bodmin Moor. Incorporated within the prehistoric field system are a hut circle settlement and a much later building, of Romano-British or medieval date, in its north-east sector. A funerary platform cairn and a nearby funerary cist are incorporated towards the centre of the field system, and a platform cairn with a central mound and outer bank near its southern edge. Later prehistoric land division resulted in two linear boundaries which cut across parts of the field system and extend beyond it, one of which shows evidence for partial re-use as a medieval boundary. Medieval and later transport across the Moor has resulted in hollowed routeways crossing many parts of the monument. The Stannon Stone Circle is visible as a sub-circular arrangement of 68 granite slabs situated on a flat shelf near the north-west edge of the spur containing much of the monument. The stone circle measures a maximum 42.7m NE-SW by a minimum 39m north-south along the line of the erect slabs. Its arrangement deviates markedly from a true circle, including four flattened arcs in its south-east, south-west, WNW and north sectors. The circle contains 39 erect or leaning slabs and 29 fallen slabs. In addition many smaller packing stones are visible about the bases of the slabs. The slabs are closely spaced, generally in the range 0.1m to 2m apart, but some larger gaps, up to 5.5m wide, denote missing slabs, some of whose locations are visible as hollows in the turf. The circle is considered originally to have contained up to 82 slabs. The surviving slabs range in height from 0.3m to 1.16m but most are under 0.75m high. No consistent grading of slab-height is evident in the circle and the slabs show no evidence for surface dressing. The largest slab, located in the western sector of the circle, is 1.25m wide and 1.4m long, but leans outwards. An outlying edge-set slab is situated 8.5m beyond the NNE sector of the circle. This slab measures 1.25m long NNW-SSE, by 0.25m thick and leans, now standing 0.5m high but would be 0.7m high if erect. The prehistoric irregular aggregate field system survives over 8.75ha along the central and western parts of the spur and around the adjacent stream-head. It contains four large plots defined by sinuous, largely turf-covered walls of heaped rubble, up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m high. Near the south-west corner of the field system, a river channel exposes a section of the wall 1m wide and 0.5m high, buried beneath a 0.5m thick peat deposit. The three intact field plots - two across the central part of the field system and one across their southern ends - range from 2.1ha-2.7ha in extent. The western of the central plots approaches to within 20m of the Stannon Stone Circle. The northern walling of the north-eastern plot has been destroyed by later stone-robbing. The hut circle settlement is incorporated within the field system's north-east plot and includes four stone hut circles, spaced 8m-33m apart in an east-west linear arrangement. The hut circles survive with walls of heaped rubble and small boulders, up to 1.1m wide and 0.4m high, defining circular or ovoid internal areas ranging in size from 3.5m in diameter to 7.5m by 4.5m, levelled into the slight slope. Parts of the huts' walls have been disrupted and robbed for stone but three retain some small inner facing slabs. The field system also incorporates two prehistoric funerary platform cairns, part of a wider, dispersed, grouping including various types of cairn in the vicinity and considered to derive from a different phase of prehistoric land use from the field system. The cairn near the western wall of the field system's eastern central plot survives with a largely turf-covered circular platform of heaped rubble, 9m in diameter and up to 0.25m high. Two large slabs, up to 1m long, lie flat in the turf on the southern and western periphery of the cairn. The other platform cairn, 265m to the SSW and 10m within the southern edge of the field system's southern plot, survives with a circular platform, 11.5m in diameter and up to 0.3m high. The periphery of the platform supports an outer bank, up to 1.5m wide and 0.4m high. At its centre, the platform supports a small circular mound, 5m in diameter and rising 0.4m from the platform surface. The mound had a central hollow, 2.5m in diameter and up to 0.45m deep, resulting from an unrecorded antiquarian excavation. Two large slabs, up to 1m long, lie on the northern edge of the central mound. Situated 15m ENE of the northern platform cairn is a small, free-standing prehistoric funerary cist: a box-like, slab-built structure within which a burial was placed. The cist survives with an irregular ovoid covering slab, called a capstone, measuring 1.3m NE-SW by 0.9m NW-SE and 0.11m thick. The upper surface of the slab is up to 0.4m above the ground level and lies almost flat. Projecting 0.35m beyond the south-west edge of the capstone, the corner of the cist's south-eastern side-slab is visible, rising 0.35m high. The turf-fast upper edge of the north-west side-slab of the cist is visible 0.5m north-west of the other side-slab. There is no evidence for any covering mound at this cist. Later prehistoric land use resulted in the large scale division of the spur and the adjoining parts of Dinnever Hill by three almost straight linear boundaries radiating from the marshy stream-head in the western part of the monument. The monument contains two of these boundaries which cut across the irregular field system, partly robbing the adjacent sectors of the field system walls of stone. The third linear boundary runs south, beyond the monument, from a point 53m west of the field system's south-western plot walling. The northern of the monument's linear boundaries survives for 410m on a NE-SW course across the neck of the spur, descending into the marshy valley at each end. The boundary is visible as a wall of heaped rubble and small boulders, up to 1.7m wide and 0.5m high. Some parts retain contiguous laid basal blocks from facing courses along each side of the wall. Near its midpoint on the spur, the boundary incorporates an end-set slab, called an orthostat, 1m high, considered to mark one side of an original gateway through the boundary. The southern linear boundary originates from a point 85m south-east of the other boundary's terminal in the stream-head marsh and extends for 528m SSE over the summit of the Dinnever Hill-Candra Hill ridge. The boundary survives as a turf-covered bank of heaped rubble, up to 2m wide and 0.2m high, with some traces of facing slabs along

its eastern side. The bank is accompanied on its eastern side by intermittent traces of a ditch, up to 1.7m wide and 0.1m deep, denoting a medieval re-use when the boundary was incorporated into a series of medieval pasture boundaries which enclose much of Dinnever Hill to the west. Romano-British or early medieval exploitation within the monument resulted in a small sub-rectangular building with rounded corners situated near the centre of the prehistoric hut circle settlement at the north-east edge of the monument. The building survives with a wall of heaped rubble and boulders, up to 1.75m wide and 0.6m high, defining an internal area measuring 13m east-west by 6m north-south, levelled into the slope. The wall incorporates several large edge-set inner facing slabs, up to 0.75m high and 1m long, and some smaller outer facing slopes. A break, 0.75m wide, in the south-west corner may mark the original entrance. Up to 2m beyond the north-east wall of the building is a parallel, short length of rubble bank, 3m long, 1m wide and 0.3m high. The size and form of this building is comparable with farmhouses dated to the Romano-British and early medieval periods elsewhere in Cornwall. The monument is crossed by numerous shallow linear hollows, called hollow ways. These result from rutting along regularly-used later medieval and post- medieval routes following the spur, linking the moorland pasture and tenements with the lower land of north-west Cornwall's coastal belt. In addition to the surface remains, limited excavations carried out in 1991 on the course of a water pipeline laid NW-SE across the monument produced radiocarbon dates confirming a Bronze Age date for the NE-SW linear boundary and the irregular aggregate field system that it crosses. Pollen analyses undertaken at the same time from the peat deposits about the streamhead indicate that the irregular field system was laid out on already-cleared grassland which remained open during the Bronze Age. This monument is located within one of several areas of Bodmin Moor which contain unusually large groupings of prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments. Beyond the monument, these include a ritual stone setting 62m north-west of the Stannon Stone Circle, and two other large stone circles located 800m to the south-east and 1.9km to the east. Funerary cairns of various forms are dispersed across the neighbouring moorland, the nearest being located 90m east of the irregular field system and 225m to its south- west. Prehistoric field systems, hut circle settlements and linear boundaries, several displaying multiple phases of layout, occur on the western slopes of Dinnever Hill and, extensively, on Louden Hill and the Roughtor Moors to the east and north-east, as also do medieval field systems, settlements and pasture boundaries. The modern water pipeline, its pipeline-trench and associated inspection shafts, covers, marker-posts, fittings and post-and-wire fences, and the surface of the modern metalled track to Fernacre Farm are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.
National Grid Reference: SX 12685 79833

Name: Prehistoric and medieval settlements with fields and enclosures together with Bronze Age cairns and medieval alluvial streamwork at Garrow Tor
List entry Number: 1021445
Date first scheduled: 27-Oct-1967 **Date of most recent amendment:** 01-Feb-2010 **UID:** 36059
List entry Description: Bodmin Moor, the largest of the Cornish granite uplands, has long been recognised to have exceptional preservation of archaeological remains. The Moor has been the subject of detailed archaeological survey and is one of the best recorded upland landscapes in England. The extensive relict landscapes of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date provide direct evidence for human exploitation of the Moor from the earliest prehistoric period onwards. The well-preserved and often visible relationship between settlement sites, field systems, ceremonial and funerary monuments as well as later industrial remains provides significant insights into successive changes in the pattern of land use through time.
Despite scrub growth, the multi-period agricultural and industrial landscape at Garrow Tor survives very well and is recognised as one of the most important archaeological landscapes in Cornwall, which itself is seen as a county that has a particularly rich historic environment. The upstanding remains of dwellings and fields of prehistoric and historic date provide an important insight into the communities that lived and worked here for millennia. Significant and informative archaeological deposits and structures survive around Garrow and its remote location combined with the robust construction methods used means that the monument is still clearly understandable.
Details: The monument includes the extensive earthworks, standing remains and buried deposits of both prehistoric and medieval archaeology situated on and around the prominent hill known as Garrow Tor on Bodmin Moor. The prehistoric archaeology includes at least one Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatter, several Bronze Age stone hut circle settlements with associated enclosures, field systems and at least ten funerary cairns. Excavations have demonstrated that occupation continued into the Iron Age and Romano-British periods and these also form part of the monument. The medieval remains include a settlement with six long houses and an associated extensive strip field system containing hundreds of small clearance cairns. Additional archaeological features and structures include medieval and later tin streamworking remains and historic transhumance buildings or barns. The evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity survives as a flint scatter at SX 14757799 and demonstrates early use of the area. The much more tangible evidence of Bronze Age occupation includes at least 180 stone hut circles clustered within seven groups. The north eastern group of at least 35 huts is situated within a double agglomerated enclosure on the east facing slope immediately below Garrow Tor. The largest concentration of huts is on the western slope and includes at least 72 huts situated within an irregular aggregate field system defined by rubble walling extending over 12 hectares. Excavation of one hut by Dudley recovered Romano-British pottery suggesting continued interest in this area at this time. Another irregular aggregate field system, including at least 12 fields on the southern slope of the hill at NGR SX14427785, contains a further 25 huts, whilst a tight cluster of 27 stone hut circles at NGR SX14307804 is associated with a few lengths of rubble walling and a round cairn. The nine stone hut circles adjacent to the later medieval settlement and a further four at NGR SX14167775 have no associated fields or enclosures. A short distance south of the latter group is a small agglomerated enclosure with five stone hut circles, four of which were excavated by Dudley in the 1950s. This work revealed that at least one hut was re-occupied during the Iron Age. A total of ten funerary cairns have been identified at Garrow. All are relatively small and below 0.5m in height. Three have visible cists, three are kerbed and one is a small ring cairn. The medieval impact on the landscape at Garrow is considerable. A large scale strip field system extending over 40 hectares was established over time around the lower eastern and southern slopes of the hill. The interiors of the fields contain narrow ridge and furrow and a myriad of small clearance cairns. Further fields survive west of the tor and these too are associated with large numbers of clearance cairns. On the eastern side of the hill at NGR SX14567799 is a medieval settlement including six long houses, barns and a corn-drying kiln. Excavations have revealed that the settlement evolved during the 13th - 15th centuries and later shrank to a single farmhouse with barns and beehive hut before being abandoned in the early 19th century. A number of small structures scattered around the slopes of Garrow Tor represent the sites of field barns and some of the earlier hut circles may have been adapted and re-used in the early 19th century. In the valley bottom at the foot of the southern and western slopes are alluvial streamwork earthworks evidencing tinworking, consisting mainly of substantial banks and hollows running parallel with the river. This type of earthwork is considered to be medieval in date, a detail confirmed by the relationship between part of the medieval field system and streamwork which suggests that elements of both are broadly contemporary. Garrow Cottage, associated roofed barns and fencing are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground below them is included.
National Grid Reference: SX 14406 78145

Name: An early Christian memorial stone 380m south east of Worthyvale Manor
List entry Number: 1018701
Date first scheduled: 22-Mar-1932 **Date of most recent amendment:** 21-Jan-1999 **UID:** 31849
List entry Description: Early Christian memorial stones are inscribed free-standing stones commemorating named individuals and dating to the early medieval period (c.AD 400-1100). The stones are erect, roughly dressed or undressed slabs, bearing incised inscriptions, usually set in one or more vertical lines down one face of the slab, although in four examples the text runs horizontally across the slab. All except two recorded texts are in Latin and, depending on their date, may be inscribed in a script of Romanised capitals or an insular form of lower case lettering called miniscules, or a mixture of the two. Six stones also have inscriptions in an Irish script called ogham. Most inscriptions are simple, bearing a personal name and often stating a family relationship, such as `filii' (son of), to another personal name. Fourteen stones contain elements of the simple inscriptions within a longer, complex inscriptive formula, often including the phrase `hic iacet' (here lies). Additional decoration is found on very few stones and usually comprises a cross within a circle. Early examples, prior to the eighth century AD, may bear an early Christian symbol called a Chi Rho monogram, compounding the first two Greek letters of the name `Christ'. Early Christian memorial stones are largely restricted to areas which retained Celtic traditions during the early medieval period, with at least 139 recorded from Wales. In England, they are almost entirely confined to the south-west peninsula; of the 56 recorded examples, 37 occur in Cornwall, 11 in Devon, a group of 5 in Dorset, and single examples in Somerset, Hampshire and Shropshire. As a very rare and diverse class of monument important for our understanding of the social organisation and the development of literacy and Christianity during the early medieval period, all surviving groundfast examples of early Christian memorial stones are considered worthy of protection.
The early Christian memorial stone 380m south east of Worthyvale Manor has survived well with its inscription complete. It is one of only six memorial stones in south west England to bear an inscription not only in Latin but also in ogham script. The inscription itself is of importance from a period generally lacking in such historical references.
Details: The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone, known as King Arthur's Tomb, situated on the west bank of the River Camel to the north of Slaughterbridge. The early Christian memorial stone survives as a granite shaft lying on the ground with the inscription facing upwards. The memorial stone measures 2.91m long by 0.67m wide and is 0.36m thick. The inscription, which is incised deeply into the stone and is clearly visible, is in Latin, incised in an early medieval insular form of script derived from Roman style capitals. The inscription is incised in two lines and has been read as `LATINI IC IACIT FILIUS MA RI' which translates as `the stone of Latinus here lies the son of Ma' or `the body of Latinus lies here, son of Ma'. There is another inscription on the north side of this stone incised in an early medieval script of Irish origin called `ogham', which occurs on Christian monuments of the fifth and sixth centuries AD. The ogham inscription, whose lettering is represented entirely by short incised lines in varying multiples and at various angles, has been read as `NI', it is very worn and incomplete. The use of inscriptions in both Latin and ogham, and the formula employed in the Latin inscription and the style of the lettering combine to suggest a fifth/sixth century to eighth century date. This memorial stone was first recorded in 1602 by the historian Carew as bearing Arthur's name. It was again mentioned in the 18th century as having been used as a footbridge at Worthyvale. It was removed from being a footbridge around 1754 and placed in its present location as a garden feature. The ogham inscription was first recorded in 1875.
National Grid Reference: SX 10916 85690

Name: Stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system 940m north east of Newton
List entry Number: 1004218
UID: CO 883
List entry Description: Bodmin Moor, the largest of the Cornish granite uplands, has long been recognised to have exceptional preservation of archaeological remains. The Moor has been the subject of detailed archaeological survey and is one of the best recorded upland landscapes in England. The extensive relict landscapes of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date provide direct evidence for human exploitation of the Moor from the earliest prehistoric period onwards. The well-preserved and often visible relationship between settlement sites, field systems, ceremonial and funerary monuments as well as later industrial remains provides significant insights into successive changes in the pattern of land use through time. Stone hut circles were the dwelling places of prehistoric farmers on the Moor, mostly dating from the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). The stone-based round houses survive as low walls or banks enclosing a circular floor area; remains of a turf or thatch roof are not preserved. The huts occur singly or in small or large groups and may occur in the open or be enclosed by a bank of earth and stone. Although they are common on the Moor, their longevity of use and their relationship with other monument types provides important information on the diversity of social organisation and farming practices among prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period. Coaxial field systems are one of several methods of land division employed during the Bronze Age; evidence from nearby Dartmoor, where they are more common, indicates their introduction around 1700 BC and their continued use until around 1000 BC. They consist of linear stone banks forming parallel boundaries running upslope to meet similar boundaries which run along the contours of the higher slopes, thereby separating the lower enclosed fields from the open grazing grounds of the higher Moor. The long strips formed by the parallel boundaries may be subdivided by cross-banks to form a series of rectangular field plots, each sharing a common long axis. Broadly contemporary occupation sites, comprising hut circle settlements, and funerary or ceremonial sites, may be found within these lower enclosed fields. Coaxial field systems are representative of their period and an important element in the existing landscape. The stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system 940m north east of Newton survives well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the construction, development, relationship, function, social organisation, relative chronologies, agricultural practices and domestic arrangements of the settlement and the surrounding field systems, their re-use and overall landscape context.
Details: The monument includes a stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system, situated on the lower north western slopes of Dinnever Hill, just above a marsh which is the source of a tributary to the River Camel. The settlement survives as up to nine stone hut circles defined by rubble or stone faced walls around circular interiors which measure from 6m up to 12m in diameter. The walls stand from 0.6m up to 0.9m high. The hut circles are associated with some small irregularly-shaped enclosures and lie within part of a regularly laid out coaxial field system defined by rubble banks, orthostatic walls and lynchets forming a series of rectangular fields. Within these fields are traces of ridge and furrow, a result of medieval re-use of the field system.
National Grid Reference: SX 11708 79424

Name: Standing stone 415m south west of Moorgate called 'Long Stone'
List entry Number: 1003085
UID: CO 495
List entry Description: Bodmin Moor, the largest of the Cornish granite uplands, has long been recognised to have exceptional preservation of archaeological remains. The Moor has been the subject of detailed archaeological survey and is one of the best recorded upland landscapes in England. The extensive relict landscapes of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date provide direct

evidence for human exploitation of the Moor from the earliest prehistoric period onwards. The well-preserved and often visible relationship between settlement sites, field systems, ceremonial and funerary monuments, as well as later industrial remains, provides significant insight into successive changes in the pattern of land use through time. Standing stones are ceremonial monuments dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age (c.2400-700 BC). They comprise single or paired upright slabs, ranging in height from under 1m to over 6m, where still erect. Standing stones are often conspicuously sited and sometimes are located in or on the edge of round barrows or cairns. Excavations have demonstrated sub-surface features adjacent to standing stones, including stone funerary cists, spreads of small pebbles and various pits and hollows filled in some cases with human bone, cremations, charcoal and domestic artefacts. Similar deposits have been found in excavated sockets for standing stones, which vary considerably in depth. Standing stones may have functioned as markers for routeways, territorial boundaries, graves and meeting points, but their adjacent features show that they also bore a ritual function, forming one of the several known ritual monument classes of their period. Estimates suggest that about 250 standing stones are known nationally, of which the 16 examples surviving on Bodmin Moor form an important sub-group. They are a long-lived class of monument, highly representative of their period. The standing stone 415m south west of Moorgate called 'Long Stone' survives well and archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, function, date, territorial, ritual and social significance as well as its overall landscape context will be preserved.
Details: The monument includes a standing stone situated on a low ridge overlooking a tributary to the River Camel. The standing stone survives as an upright earthfast monolith measuring up to 2m high, 1m wide and 0.6m thick at the base and tapering upwards to a rounded point. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.
Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434435
National Grid Reference: SX 11336 81967

Name: Three platform cairns 320m south-east of Moorgate
List entry Number: 1004416
UID: CO 494
Details: The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three platform cairns, situated on a low ridge, overlooking the River Camel. The three cairns survive as low, flat-topped circular stony mounds constructed mainly of small white quartz boulders and defined by intermittent kerbs of granite slabs. Larger granite slabs from field clearance have been subsequently added to two cairns, and the centres of these two also have hollows indicating early partial excavation or robbing. The northern cairn measures 10m in diameter and 0.6m high and has no obvious surface irregularities. The central cairn is 9.4m in diameter and 0.4m high and has some field clearance material on the surface and a central hollow. The south western cairn stands up to 0.6m high and is 20m in diameter it also has a central hollow and additional field clearance material.Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.
Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434495
National Grid Reference: SX1188781948, SX1191581996, SX1192081965

Name: Bowl barrow 420m south east of Higher Parkwalls
List entry Number: 1004415
UID: CO 493
Details: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a narrow ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries to the River Camel. The barrow survives as a circular earthen mound measuring up to 14.3m in diameter and 0.7m high. Large protruding boulders indicate the position of part of an outer kerb. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The surface of the mound has several hollows which may indicate areas of stone robbing or early partial excavation.
Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434416
National Grid Reference: SX 12682 83016

Name: Three bowl barrows 250m north east of Lowermoor
List entry Number: 1004413
UID: CO 491
Details: The monument includes three bowl barrows, situated on the upper southern slopes of a ridge, overlooking a tributary to the River Camel. The three barrows, two of which are contiguous and the third immediately adjacent, are aligned west to east and spaced so closely they are almost a 'triple' barrow. The barrows survive as three circular mounds enclosed by an outer, oval partially-buried ditch. The mounds from west to east measure 24m in diameter and 1.3m high; 18m in diameter and 1.2m high; and 19m in diameter and 1.3m high. All three mounds have pits and trenches associated with early excavations or robbing. The surrounding outer quarry ditch is up to 3.2m wide and 0.6m. The mound and ditch to the south east are cut slightly by a hedge and road.
Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434423
National Grid Reference: SX1362083452

Name: Bowl barrow 60m west of Crowdy Reservoir dam
List entry Number: 1004414
UID: CO 492
Details: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a south east facing slope, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The bowl barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 19m in diameter and up to 2.7m m high on the downslope side. It has a largely-buried surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, measuring up to 4m wide and 0.2m deep. In the centre if the mound is an early excavation hollow.
Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434434
National Grid Reference: SX1389483285

Name: Round barrow cemetery including Tich Barrow 730m north east of Trehane Pool
List entry Number: 1003070
UID: CO 323
List entry Description: Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials

between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period. Despite some disturbance caused by partial excavation of at least two of the barrows and later landuse, the round barrow cemetery, including 'Tich Barrow', 730m north east of Trehane Pool survives comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, development, longevity, social organisation, territorial significance, ritual and funerary practices and overall landscape context.
Details: The monument, which falls into six areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated close to the summit of a prominent hill known locally as Tich Barrow Beacon. The cemetery survives as six circular mounds, arranged in two distinct groups of three. Each barrow has a surrounding buried ditch, of varying sizes, from which material for the construction of the mound was derived. The northern group has three bowl barrows which range in size from 22m to 35m in diameter and from 0.8m to 2.2m in height. The most northerly of the group appears to have an early excavation hollow. There is an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar on its top which is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. The other two barrows in this group have been cut slightly by tracks crossing their edges. The second group of bowl barrows lie to the south. The easternmost is 'Tich Barrow' which measures up to 34m in diameter and 3.6m high. It was excavated by JD Cook in 1864 and proved to have a complex internal structure of various layers of different types of material, covering a cist which contained the skeleton of a very tall individual. It became known locally as the 'Giant's Grave'. A modern water tank was constructed on the mound in the 1950's. This is excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included. In 1972 the A39 road was realigned and Trudgian carried out a partial excavation on the north west perimeter of Tich Barrow. He found undisturbed deposits, a retaining kerb of flat laid stones, and post or stake holes. Finds from his excavation included Bronze Age pottery, one cup marked and one holed stone, and some Iron Age or Romano-British artefacts. There are two further bowl barrows to the west, measuring up to 18m in diameter and 0.6m to 0.9m high.
Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434112, 434142, 434145, and 434139

Name: Round barrow cemetery including Tich Barrow 730m north east of Trehane Pool
UID: CO 323
Details: The monument, which falls into six areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated close to the summit of a prominent hill known locally as Tich Barrow Beacon. The cemetery survives as six circular mounds, arranged in two distinct groups of three. Each barrow has a surrounding buried ditch, of varying sizes, from which material for the construction of the mound was derived. The northern group has three bowl barrows which range in size from 22m to 35m in diameter and from 0.8m to 2.2m in height. The most northerly of the group appears to have an early excavation hollow. There is an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar on its top which is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. The other two barrows in this group have been cut slightly by tracks crossing their edges. The second group of bowl barrows lie to the south. The easternmost is 'Tich Barrow' which measures up to 34m in diameter and 3.6m high. It was excavated by JD Cook in 1864 and proved to have a complex internal structure of various layers of different types of material, covering a cist which contained the skeleton of a very tall individual. It became known locally as the 'Giant's Grave'. A modern water tank was constructed on the mound in the 1950's. This is excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included. In 1972 the A39 road was realigned and Trudgian carried out a partial excavation on the north west perimeter of Tich Barrow. He found undisturbed deposits, a retaining kerb of flat laid stones, and post or stake holes. Finds from his excavation included Bronze Age pottery, one cup marked and one holed stone, and some Iron Age or Romano-British artefacts. There are two further bowl barrows to the west, measuring up to 18m in diameter and 0.6m to 0.9m high. Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434112, 434142, 434145, and 434139.
National Grid Reference: SX 14518 88108, SX 14539 88112, SX 14670 88108, SX 14776 88438, SX 14827 88419, SX1472688471

Name: Bowl barrow 490m SSW of Tregatherall Farm
List entry Number: 1005435
UID: CO 946
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. 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. Despite reduction in the height of the mound through cultivation, the bowl barrow 490m SSW of Tregatherall Farm survives comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, longevity, territorial significance, social organisation, funerary and ritual practices and overall landscape context.
Details: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated close to the summit of a prominent hill, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Valency. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 25m in diameter and 0.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which the construction material was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. There is a small central hollow which may mark the position of an earlier excavation. Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434130. National Grid Reference: SX1125388706

Name: Bowl barrow 200m west of Tresplatt Farm
List entry Number: 1004407
UID: CO 479
Details: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge, forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Camel. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 32m in diameter and 1.1m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The barrow was first recorded on the Tithe Map of 1838. It is known locally as 'High Burrow'. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings. Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434172.
National Grid Reference: SX1356487009

Name: Three bowl barrows, 60m and 250m south and 500m south west of Nettings Park
List entry Number: 1004408
UID: CO 480

Details: The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the upper slopes of a wide ridge which forms the watershed between several tributaries to the River Camel. The barrows are aligned north east to south west. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The north east mound measures up to 32m in diameter and 2.5m high and has an excavation hollow at the centre and another on the eastern margin. The edges of the barrow have also been slightly cut to form a scarp, and this may be a result of past military activity in the area. The central barrow mound stands up to 28m in diameter and 3.2m high. It has a central excavation hollow and a conspicuous ridge top location. A track and hedge bank cut the north west edge of the barrow; these features are excluded from the monument but the ground beneath them is included. The south west barrow mound measures approximately 36m in diameter and 0.5m high. It was damaged by ploughing in 1968 when an arc of edge-set stones was discovered on the western half of the barrow. Three of the slabs had cup-marked stones, and they were removed and placed on display outside the main entrance of Camelford Comprehensive School. The remaining stones were placed in a nearby hedge. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings. Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434169, 434166 and 434163. National Grid Reference: SX1336186299, SX1357586483, SX1363786660

Name: Three bowl barrows 130m east of Starapark Farm
List entry Number: 1004409
UID: CO 481
Details: The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on a wide ridge forming the watershed between several tributaries of the River Camel. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The northern mound stands up to 26m in diameter and 0.5m high. The central mound measures approximately 16m in diameter and 0.4m high, and is overlain by a field bank on its northern periphery. This bank is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. The western mound is up to 32m in diameter and 0.6m high with a faint trace of the exterior ditch visible to the north. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings. Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-434160.
National Grid Reference: SX1307486317, SX1317786359, SX1318686428

Name: Bowl barrow called Condolden Barrow
List entry Number: 1004652
UID: CO 299
Details: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent hill, overlooking the valleys of tributaries to the River Camel and the coast. The bowl barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 26m in diameter and 2.8m high with a partially-buried surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived. The ditch measures up to1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. The mound has several surface hollows, probably the result of early partial excavation or robbing. There is an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar located on the top. The pillar is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. Sources: HER:- PastScape Monument No:-431931.
National Grid Reference: SX0904987179

Appendix 4

Supporting JPEGS

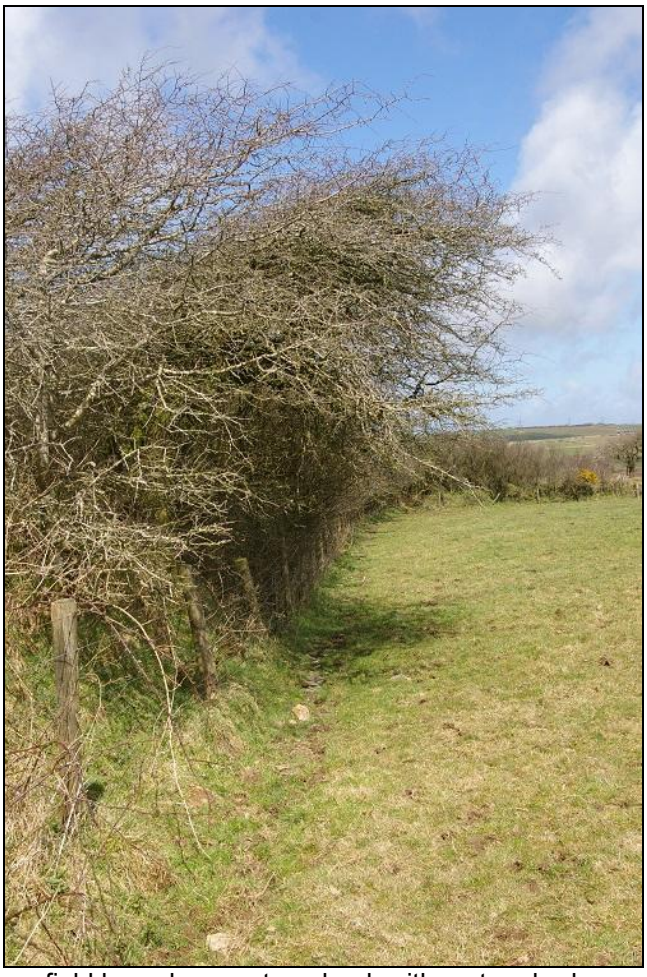
View to Hendraburnick farm from the proposed turbine site; from the south.

View to the north-west of the proposed turbine site, showing lines of pylons and an extant turbine; from the south-east.

View to the south-west of the proposed turbine site, showing several nearby turbines and further lines of pylons; from the north.

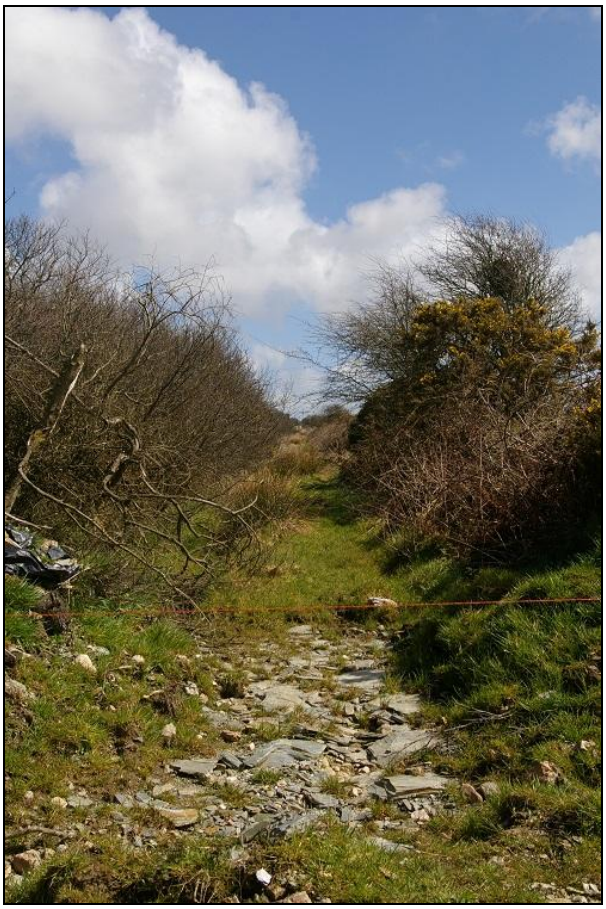
The small triangular enclosure which contains a copse of native trees, these are stunted by the wind but still provide some immediate local blocking to the north and west; from the east.

View of the proposed turbine location; from the north-west.



View along the western field boundary, a stone bank with mature hedgerow; from the south

View to the proposed turbine site in the centre of the field; from the north-east.



View of the green lane, which formerly connected Trela and Starapark farms, this lane forms the northern boundary of the field in which the proposed turbine is to be sited; from the west.

View towards the proposed turbine site, from one of the barrows within the barrow cemetery west of Tresparrett's post; from the north-west.

View towards the proposed turbine from Grade II Listed 'Guide Post' on downs above Davidstow; from the north-east.

View towards the proposed turbine site, from the groups of Scheduled barrows on the downs above Davidstow; from the north-east.

View towards the proposed turbine site on the high ridge of ground, from Grade II Listed Treslay farm; from the north.

View towards the proposed turbine from the inscribed stone, a Grade II Listed structure, reused as a mile stone on the road to Bossiney; from the north-west.

View from St Johns Church Delabole, towards the proposed turbine site, showing the blocking from the wind turbines and buildings in the north part of the town; from the south-west.

View to the proposed turbine site, from the Scheduled barrow group, west of Crowdy Reservoir; from the south-east.

View from Rough Tor to the proposed turbine site; from the south-east.

View across the valley towards the proposed turbine site, showing the listed bridge in Slaughterbridge and the listed gate piers for Worthyvale Manor; from the south-west.

View from the Listed outbuilding on Trela farm to the proposed turbine in a field to the south-east, showing the local blocking provided by the farmhouse and outbuildings; from the north-west.

View from the medieval features, earthworks and banks in the valley below the proposed turbine site, showing local blocking of trees and hedgerows, which will reduce in winter; from the west.

View from the groups of barrows, Scheduled monuments, on the downs south of Trewassa; from the east.

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