

LAND at HIGHER FORDMILL FARM, WOOLFARDISWORTY, NORTH DEVON

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



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For

Chloe Bines

of

Mi-Grid Ltd. (The Agent)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based appraisal, visual impact assessment and site visit carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Higher Fordmill Farm, Woolfardisworthy North Devon, in advance of the construction of a single turbine.

The proposed turbine would be located in one of the fields belonging to the post-medieval farm of Fordmill. The farm may be positioned on/near a shrunken medieval settlement that had been surrounded by its own small common field system.

The proposed turbine is to be located on a gentle spur of land framed by two wooded river valleys. The proposed turbine will be locally prominent, but beyond c.5km the intervening ridgelines will disrupt direct lines-of-sight.

*The majority of Listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments in this area are insulated from the effects of the turbine by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation. For only two of the designated heritage assets will the impact be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**), with this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis that the impact of this turbine decreases markedly above 5km.*

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The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Higher Fordmill Farm
Parish:	Woolfardisworthy
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS3215018092

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 Higher Fordmill Farm, Woolfardisworthy, North Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Martin Shere (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a single wind turbine with a height of 77m to tip and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field approximately 3.7km south of Woolfardisworthy and approximately 800m north-west of Fordmill Farm (see Figure 1). The field sits on the flat top of a gentle spur oriented north-eastwards towards a small series of lakes indirectly fed by the River Torridge at c.160m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Neath association (SSEW 1983), overlying the sandstones of the Bude and Crackington formations (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the southern edge of the parish of Woolfardisworthy, c.950m to the east of the late medieval ‘mansion’ of Marshall. Woolfardisworthy lies in the Deanery and Hundred of Hartland. The present farmhouse and buildings at Marshall are of mid-17th century and later date, with no visible traces of the earlier settlement.

Ford Mill is first recorded in the 18th century, although it appears likely that a settlement in this location and that at Hele on the opposite bank of the River Torridge is of medieval origin. The area in which the site is situated is classified as *medieval enclosures adapting strip fields* on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in this area, and there are very few records for the area generally. The exceptions are a couple of probable barrows, medieval settlements and removed post-medieval boundaries – none of which are particularly close to the proposed site (Figure 5). However, the topographical location of the proposed turbine – at the end of a hill spur between two shallow valleys is likely to have been considered favourable for both settlement and burial during the Prehistoric periods.

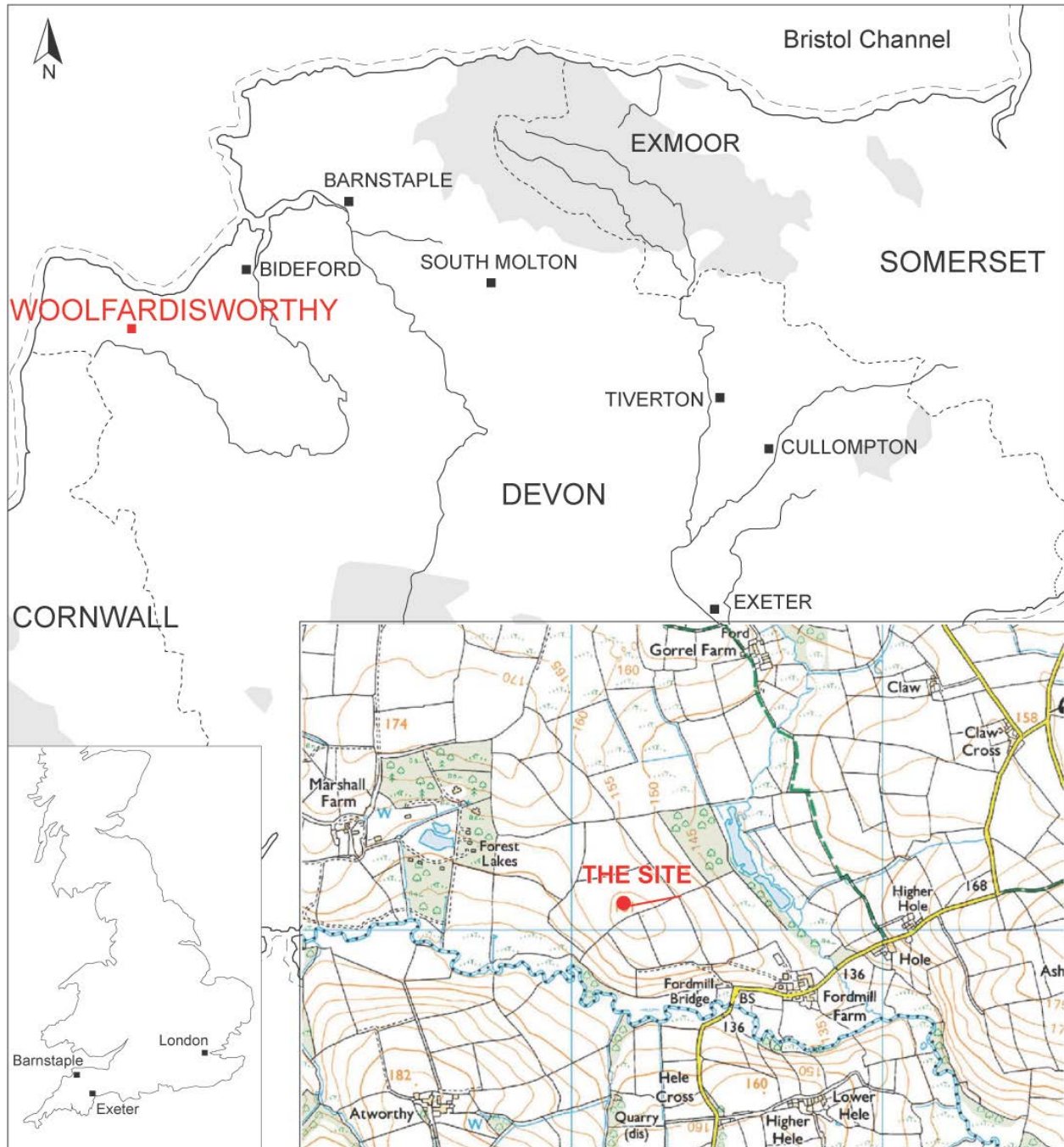


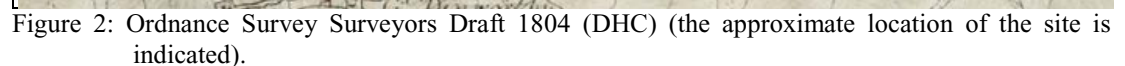
Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (IfA 2011), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2nd edition* (Landscape Institute 2002), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in*

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), the *Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006), and *An Assessment of the Landscape Sensitivity of Onshore Wind and Large Scale Photovoltaic Development in Cornwall* (Cornwall Council 2012).

The proposed turbine is located on land that belonged to the farm of Fordmill, first recorded in the 18th century. Given the surrounding field systems a settlement at Ford Mill is likely however to have Medieval origins. A mill is noted in historic records from this time and the 1841 tithe map indicates the presence of a leat running parallel to the River Torridge and into the farmyard at Fordmill to meet the eastern most building in the farmyard. It is possible that this mill and leat are also of earlier origin.



The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1804 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area (Figure 2); the Greenwood (1827) and Donn (1765) maps do not give any additional details. The landscape depicted on this map is largely one of enclosed fields. The Draft is not usually reliable in regard to the field boundaries, but the immediate landscape does not seem to be drastically different to that of 1841.

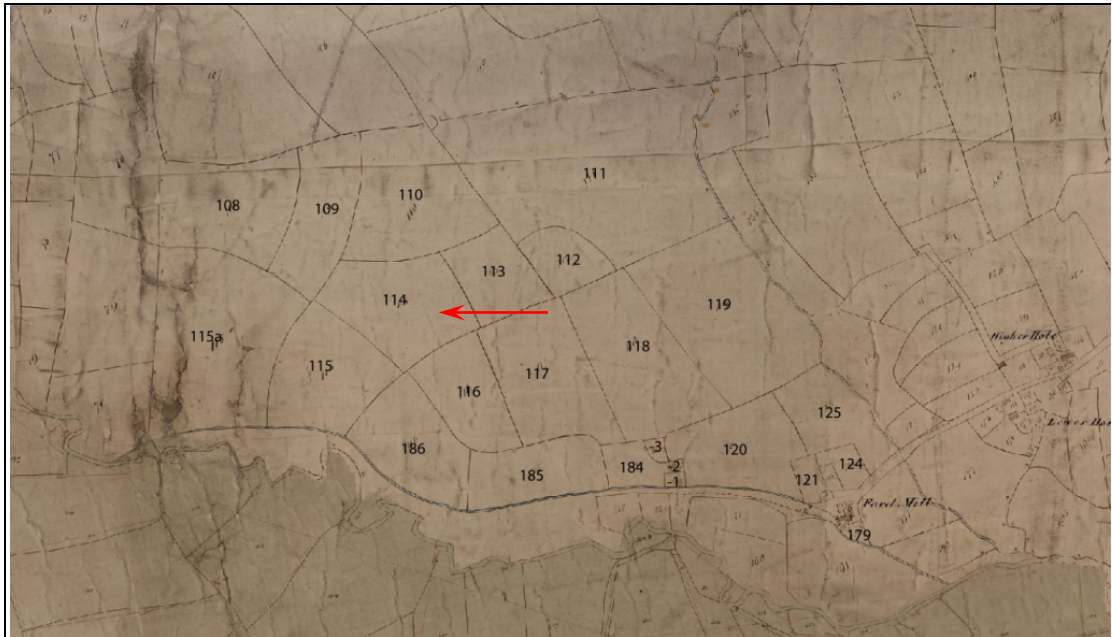


Figure 3: Extract from the 1841 tithe map (DHC) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.3 The 1841 Woolfardisworthy (west) Tithe Map

The 1841 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. The proposed turbine is to be located within field no.113 *Three Acres*, and adjacent to field nos.112 *Little Seven Acres*, 110 *North East Moor*, 114 *Horse Moor* and 117 *Eight Acres*; the other field names are largely straightforward and prosaic. The only slight exception is no.120 *Stone Field*, which may hint at buried archaeological remains or buildings. The fields around the site belonged to Ford Mill, owned by *Bartholomew Proust* and *Philip Hearn* and leased to a John Nancekivel. The 1841 census lists a John Nancekivel (aged 45) as occupying Ford Mill, with his wife (crossed out) and five children (Freece 2013). The 1870 Morris & Co. Directory lists a William Nancekivell (*sic*) as the farmer and miller at Ford Mill (probably a son of John's), although by the 1871 census a William Kivell and family as living at Ford Mill.

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps demonstrate that little change occurred within this landscape between 1841 and 1906, save for the additional of several field boundaries to the west and east of the site (see Figure 4). A review of later maps would suggest that the majority of field boundary losses occurred during or after the 1960s.

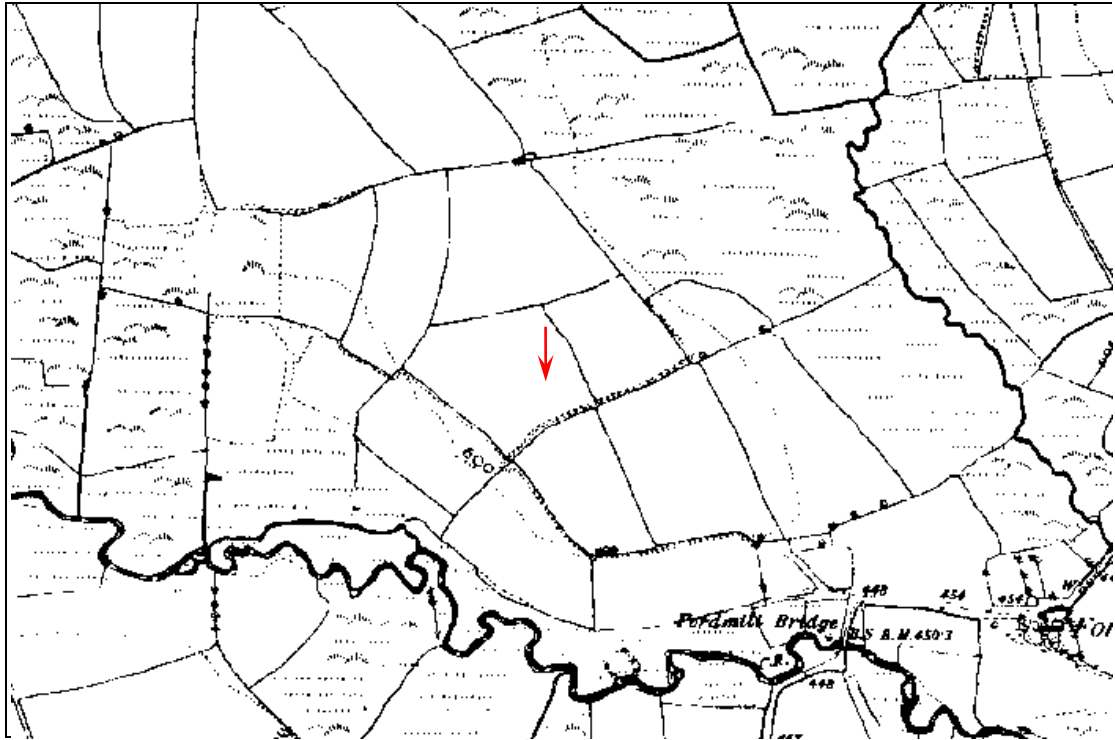


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1891 1:10,560 (Promap) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E Wapshott in September 2013. Photographs were taken, the field walked and the topography and boundaries noted. The farm lies on a narrow parish road that joins the main road between Woolfardisworthy/Woolsery and Ashmansworthy. The turbine is to be situated in a field away from the road, and located well within the farmholding, north-west of the farm and farmyard.

Immediately around the farm, the field pattern is quite regular, composed of large fields with straight-sided field boundaries suggestive of late enclosure or rationalisation, with moorland to the west. To the north around Woolsery, an older pattern of curving field boundaries suggestive of a medieval strip field system survives.

The field in which the turbine is to be situated is large, with thick hedges and banks surrounding it on all four sides; the hedgebanks have additional post-and-wire fencing. The field is accessed via three gates: one in the south-east corner, one to the south, and another to the north-east. The field is approached from the farm via a track, which crosses two fields and the corner of a third, which is used by the dairy cows to access the fields; this track will be utilised for the cable run to the turbine.

The ground rises to to the south and east, with a fairly steep slope to the west; the turbine is to be situated in a central position on the highest point of ground. The field is currently laid to pasture.

Some very minor undulations within the field were observed: slight ridges that appeared to correspond with the contours of a slight slope to the north, probably natural but possible related to very slight cultivation terraces. No cropmarks and no other visible earthworks or archaeological features were noted.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in this area, and there are very few records for this area generally – a couple of probable barrows, medieval settlements and post-medieval agricultural features – none of which are particularly close to the proposed site (Figure 5). However, the topographical location of the proposed turbine – at the end of a hill spur between two shallow valleys – would have been considered favourable for both settlement and burial during the Prehistoric periods.

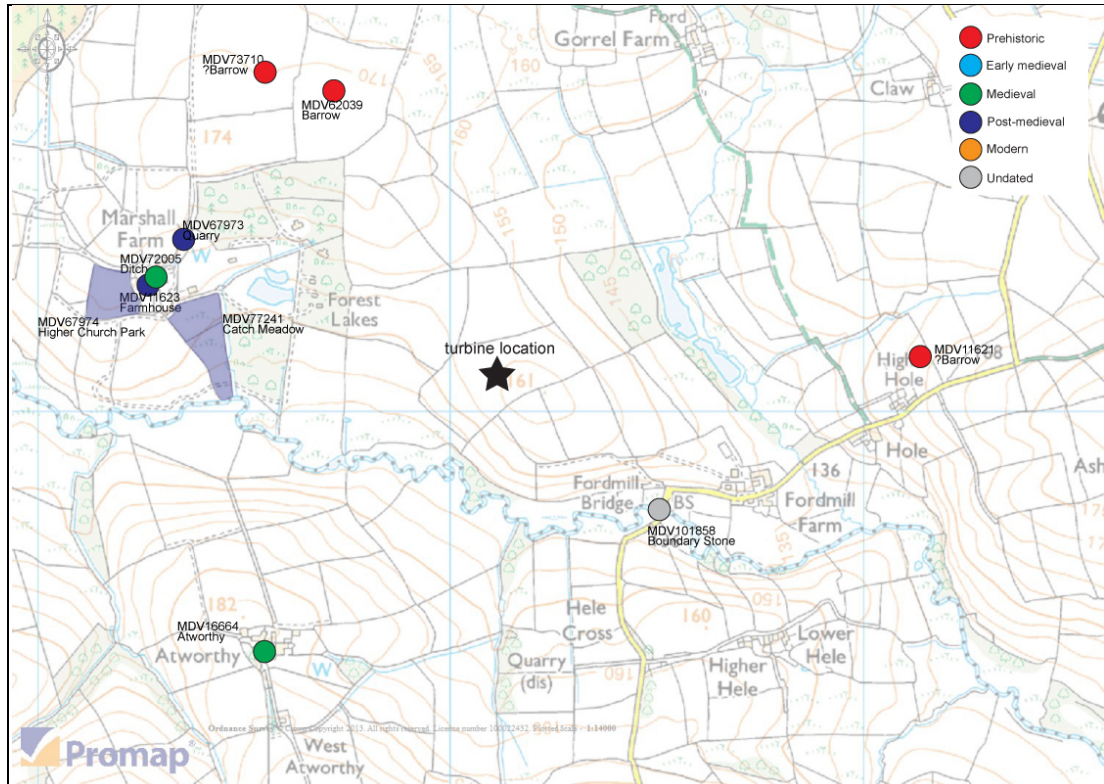


Figure 5: Local HER records (source: DCHET).

HER ID	Site Name	Notes
MDV11621	Possible Barrow NE of Higher Hole Fm	Field name suggests of existence of a barrow
MDV11623	Marshall Farm	17 th century farmhouse
MDV16664	Atworthy	Domesday settlement of <i>Atteworth</i>
MDV62039	Barrow NE Marshall Farm	Barrow recorded as a cropmark
MDV67973	Quarry north east of Marshall Farm	Quarry shown on 19 th century mapping
MDV67974	Higher Church Park W of Marshall Farm	Field name indicates possible medieval open field or perhaps mound or barrow
MDV72005	Boundary Ditch at Foxglove Cottage, Marshall Farm	Open V-shaped ditch observed during groundworks
MDV73710	Barrow, near Marshall Farm	Possible barrow recorded as a cropmark
MDV77241	Float Meadow, near Marshall Farm	Field named 'Float Meadow' on 1839 map
MDV101858	Boundary Stone at Fordmill Bridge	

Table 1: Local HER records (source: DCHET).

3.3 Assessment of Impact

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**.

4.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

This survey was designed to record magnetic anomalies. The anomalies themselves cannot be regarded as actual archaeological features and the dimensions of the anomalies shown do not represent the dimensions of any associated archaeological features. The analysis presented below attempts to identify and characterise anomalies and anomaly groups that may pertain to archaeological deposits and structures.

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 six magnetic anomaly groups were identified as pertaining to potential archaeology (see Figure 7). It was also clear that there is a degree of truncation likely given the plough scaring which has been picked up running east-west across the survey areas.

The groups of anomalies identified in the survey are numbered on the illustration below (Figure 7). Group A is a removed field boundary, which is shown on the tithe map (Figure 3) and was removed after 1906. Group B is also potentially a removed historic field boundary as the northern field boundary is notably more curved on the tithe map (Figure 3) compared to the OS 1st edition (Figure 4).

Group C is a series of positive linear anomalies which may represent traces of a previous field-system or deeper plough scaring. Group D is a series of pits of unknown function or date. Group E is a large negative anomaly, which may simply represent a dump of modern material. Group F is a positive linear, which may represent a field drain or re-alignment of a field-boundary.

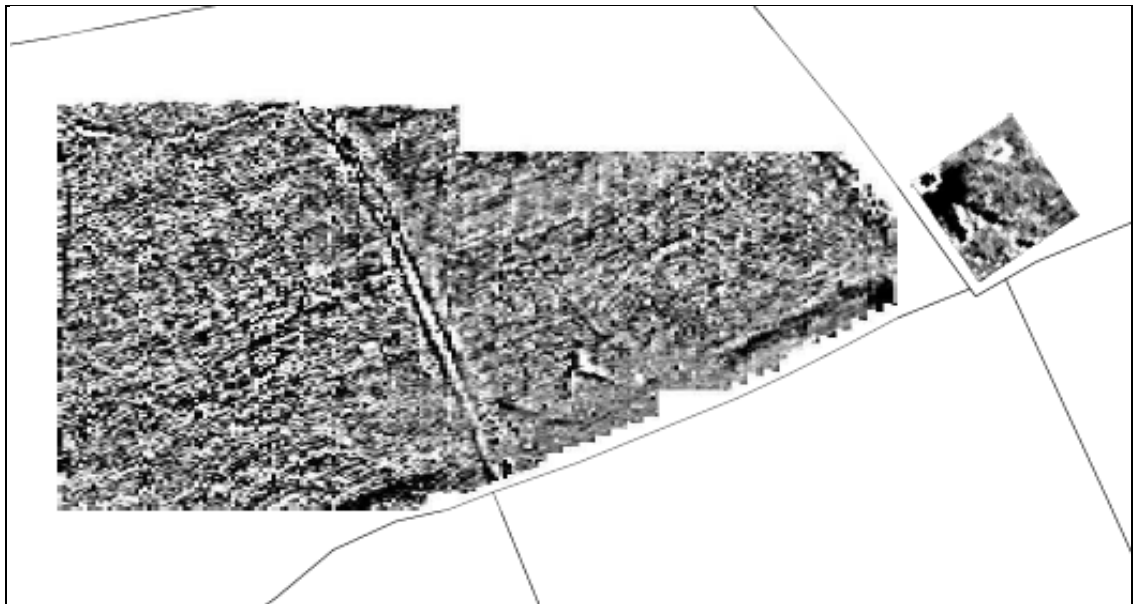


Figure 6: Grey-scale plot of the geophysical results.

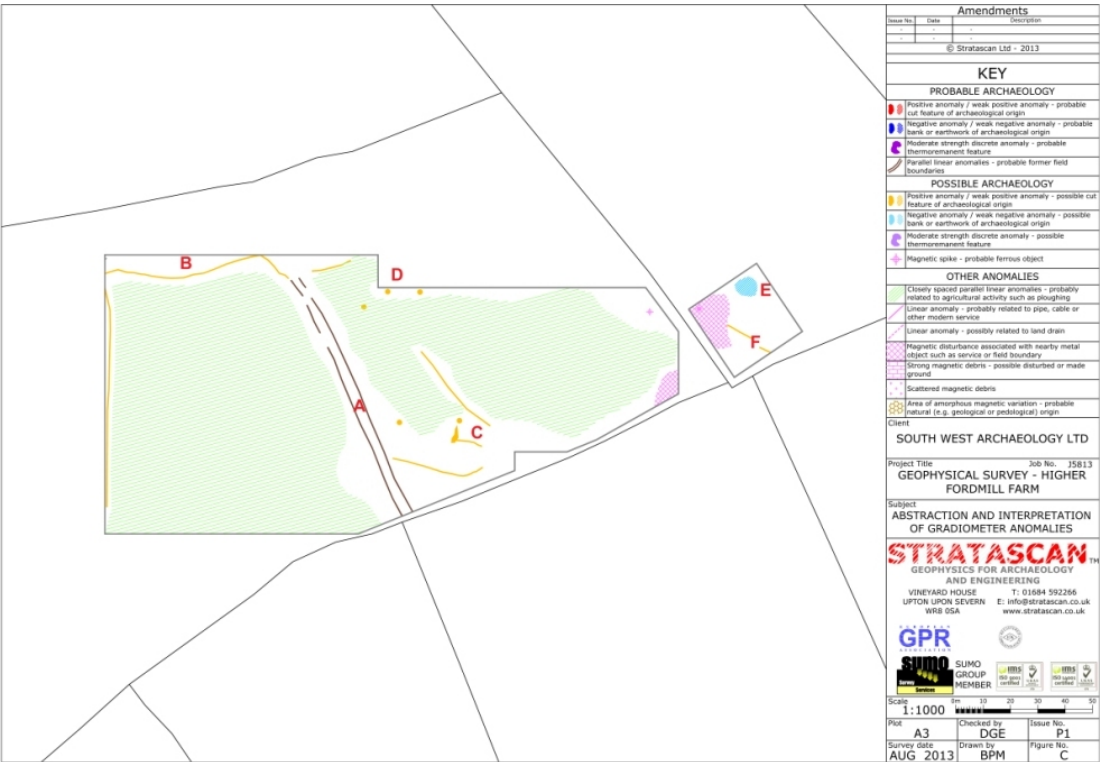


Figure 7: Geophysical Survey interpretation.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 128

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, **including the contribution made by their setting**. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

Paragraph 129

*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (**including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset**) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 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 (50m to hub and 77m 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.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a five-point scale:

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine i.e. c.25 years.

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

Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedge banks around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	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.

5.2.3 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 which 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.

The *Design Manual for Roads and Bridge* (DMRB) Volume 11 covers environmental assessments, and Section 3.2 concerns cultural heritage; it contains a useful summary of the value ascribed to particular monuments, buildings and landscapes (see below).

Value	Criteria for assessing the significance (value) of heritage assets
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage sites and associated structures Buildings and archaeological remains of acknowledged international significance Historic landscapes of international value Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments Grade I and II* Buildings Other Listed structures that can be shown to have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the Listing grade Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Conservation Areas containing very important Buildings Undesignated assets of comparable quality and importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade II Listed Buildings Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives, or have exceptional qualities in the their fabric or historical associations Designated special historic landscapes, or undesignated landscapes that would justify designation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors(s) • Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character • Historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated and undesignated assets of local importance • Historic but unlisted buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations • Robust undesignated historic landscapes • Historic landscapes of interest to local interest groups • Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Historic townscape or built-up area of limited historic integrity or built settings • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest • Buildings of no architectural or historical merit • Landscapes of little or no significant historic interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource has not been ascertained • Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets (after tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1, DMRB 2009)

5.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Mi-Grid (Figure 7). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, and woodlands. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 1km all HER records and Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; up to 5km all designated heritage assets were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

Direct intervisibility was confirmed for the wooded enclosure within which Marshall Farmhouse sits, but it was clear that the building itself will have no views to the turbine due to the local blocking provided by the surrounding trees. Intervisibility was confirmed for Gorvin Farmhouse as well, but the Scheduled Monuments that lie to the west of Gorvin have been subsumed within the large Forestry Commission woodland. Dominated by tall conifer trees, these monuments will have no intervisibility with the turbine.

Two large operational turbines stand on the high ground to the south, and there is another one to the west on high ground near the A39; all are visible from the location of the proposed turbine.

5.4 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 10km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are widespread close to the turbine, particularly to the

north, but are much more restricted beyond 6km. The closest settlements are the small farming hamlet of Ashmansworthy (c.1km), the village of Woolfardisworthy/Woolsery (c.3.5km), and the larger village of Bradworthy (4km) to the south. There are twenty-two Listed buildings or structures within 5km; there is one Grade I Listed church, and one other Grade II* Listed church. There are three Listed structures at 5-10km, two of which are Grade II* Listed churches. There are eight Scheduled Monuments or groups of monuments within 5km, and approximately nineteen Scheduled Monuments within 10km; all mapped as having intervisibility with the turbine by the ZTV. A significant number of these monuments are poorly-preserved or slight burial mounds, where local blocking can be significant.

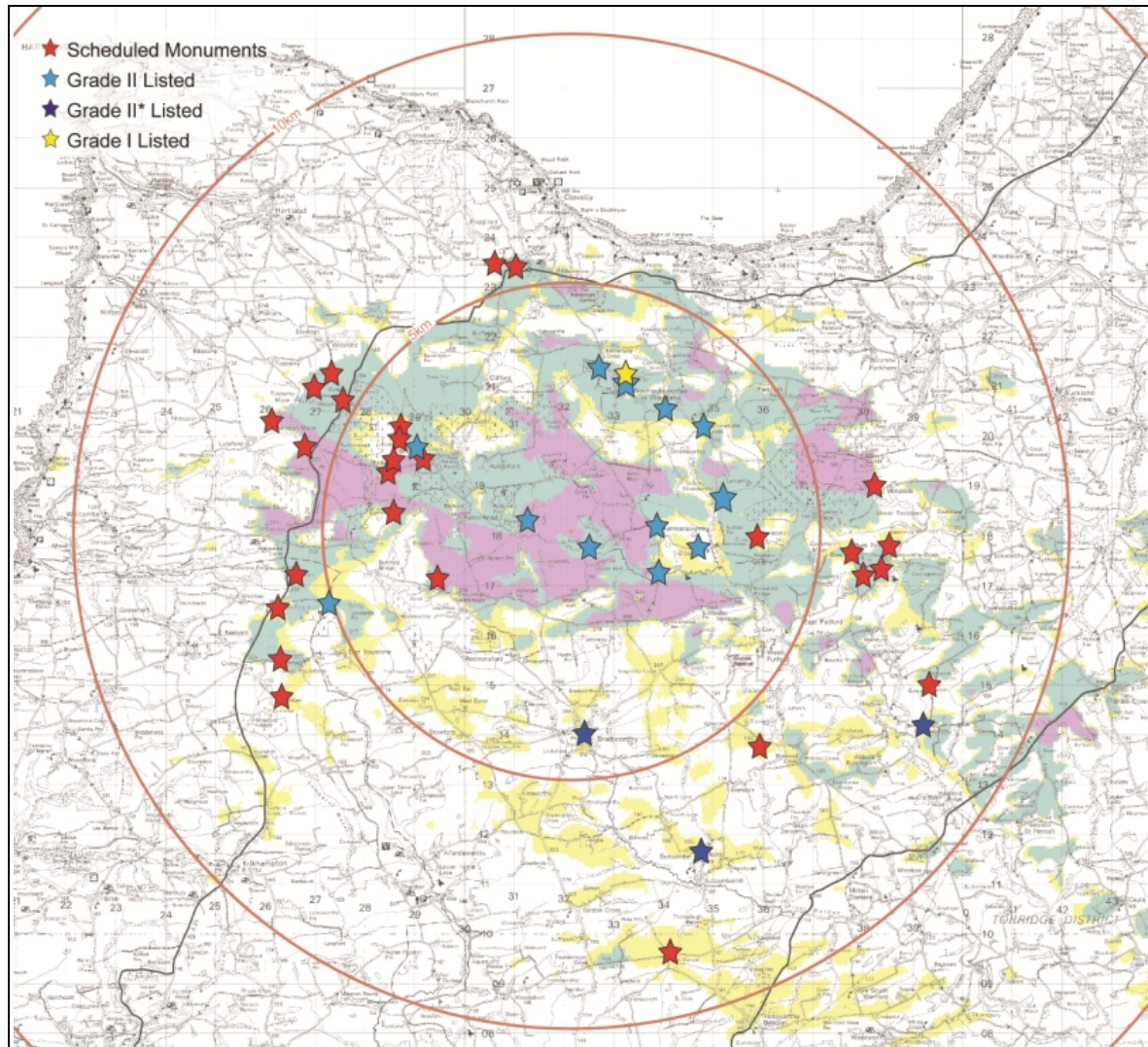


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid).

5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.5.1 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.

- Hammets; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located on high ground north-west of the village of Woolsery, in the hamlet of West Town. Within a garden surrounded by a tall hedge, to the south lie several houses and farm buildings that provide comprehensive local blocking all views; impact **neutral**.
- Leeworthy Mill and buildings; medium significance, all Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located in the base of a wide valley, adjacent to Dipple Water. The house and barns provide local blocking to each other, the grounds of the house are open to south, and there are wide views to the high ground to the south-west; this is somewhat restricted by the woodland on the north-facing slopes opposite; impact **negative/minor**.
- Marshall Farmhouse and buildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed structures; condition: unknown; set down a private farm track set in a heavily wooded land-holding. The ground here is fairly level before falling away to the south; the turbine is likely to be at a similar level with the buildings. The trees will provide some protection but otherwise there will be views to some elements of the turbine; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Strouds; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good; set at a junction, just north of Ashmansworthy. The house is set in a wooded enclosure, with a tall hedge lining the boundary to the west along the lane, opposite the house on the other side of the lane the fields are bounded by tall mature hedge-banks, the house is comprehensively blocked from all inter-visibility; impact **neutral**.
- Gorvin Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; set down a private drive, just off the road, set in a wooded enclosure. The land is fairly flat to the south, with views over the neighbouring holiday park which has removed all the hedge-banks, giving some limited views to the turbine, at a distance of 4-4.5km, approximately; impact **negative/minor**.
- Dipple Farmhouse and buildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent; the farmhouse is set adjacent to a narrow road, in a wooded enclosure alongside Dipple Water. The farmhouse faces south and is enclosed by its adjoining farm buildings to the west side, which form a tight courtyard, with an open side to the east. The focus of all buildings is on this central courtyard and some modern buildings

such as stables stand to the east, further enclosing the house. The buildings are listed for their unusual configuration and their architectural merit, the turbine can have no effect on this and the farm will have little/no views to the turbine, due to the courtyard and local tree blocking; impact **neutral**.

5.5.2 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.

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.

- Church of St John the Baptist; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; framed to the north by houses and a few shops, in the heart of Bradworthy; the majority of views are blocked to the north. The setting of the church remains unchanged, we continue to understand the building as the religious focus of the village, distant views possible from the church tower, however three large turbines stand to the south-west of Bradworthy, far closer than the proposed turbine (at 4km); some views interrupted between the St John's and All Hallows churches, by the proposed turbine; impact **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Andrew; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; set in the centre of the small village of Sutcombe, with local blocking by cottages to west and north-west. Some possible distant views (7-8km) from the tower only, other turbines in the area also visible from the tower, including those outside Bradworthy, which will interrupt views to Woolsery; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Michael; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; set to the north of the small farming settlement of Bulkworthy. The church has no tower, and does not therefore have a significant landscape presence; it cannot be impacted in the same way as some of the other churches. The historic and modern farm buildings which wrap around to the north of the churchyard will block the majority of views, the context of the church therefore remaining unchanged; impact **neutral**.
- Church of All Hallows; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; set in the heart of Woolfardisworthy village. The village sits on a south-facing slope, with views to the south from many points around the village. The church tower is square, much squatter in shape, than some of the later church towers, it does however have wide views towards the proposed turbine, at a distance of approximately 4km. The church can be experienced and understood by a visitor from within its setting in the village and this aspect continues unaffected by the turbine; impact **negative/minor**.
- All Hallows Churchyard wall and Lych gate; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; blocked by the houses along the main street which runs to the south of the churchyard. The setting in the village and the immediate context of the assets, their association with the church, enclosing the graveyard and marking the entrance to consecrated ground, remain unaffected; impact **neutral**.
- Heal and Burrows headstones in All Hallows Churchyard; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair; set in the churchyard and immediate views unaffected; impact **neutral**.

5.5.3 Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

Non-Conformist chapels are relatively common across the whole of Devon and Cornwall. They tend to be fairly modest structures in all but the largest settlements, lacking towers and many of the ostentatious adornments of older Church of England buildings. They are usually Grade II Listed structures, most dating from the 19th century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than necessarily any individual architectural merit. They can be found in isolated locations, but are more often encountered in settlements, where they may be associated with other Listed structures. In these instances, the setting of these structures is very local in character and references the relationship between this structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly severe, unless it is built in close proximity.

- Alminstone Methodist Church; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good; now converted to a dwelling. This building sits in a triangular wooded enclosure, with trees on all boundaries; it is surrounded to the south and east by a large farmyard and buildings. The building is understood within the setting of the small farming hamlet which has grown up around the cross roads, within its walled compound, with railings and there is no inter-visibility due to local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Bible Christian Chapel; medium significance; Grade II Listed, condition: good; set in the heart of Woolfardisworthy village, surrounded by historic houses and buildings, backing onto the Farmers Arms public house, restricted views towards the turbine. We understand this as a building of religious significance, providing an alternative to the church, its immediate context on chapel street and its setting in the village are unaffected by the turbine (at a distance of 4km), listed for its architectural value; **neutral** impact.

5.5.4 Boundary Stones, Bridges, Kiosks

Miscellaneous structures

Boundary stones and bridges are generally functional structures with limited wider aesthetic consideration, although there can be notable exceptions. Standing stones can be Prehistoric or early medieval in date, and are presumed to be memorials, waymarkers or nodes in a socialised landscape. As such, the setting of these monuments, particularly in relation to other contemporary routeways or monuments can be of critical importance.

The old telephone kiosks are a vanishing part of the urban and rural landscape, harking back to the era before mobile phones and representing notable examples of ‘modern heritage’. These structures were erected without regard to the wider setting, rather with settlement and transport communications in mind. As such, the impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly pronounced.

- Boundary Stone on Ford Mill Bridge; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; built into the north retaining wall of the bridge, marking a parish boundary, in the centre of the river. This stone's outlook is irrelevant to its value, and the woodland which surrounds the bridge is likely to comprehensively block any possible views anyway; impact **neutral**.
- Boundary Stone at SS27281659; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; set along a quiet country lane, this boundary stone would be blocked from any views to a turbine by the tall hedge-banks which form the field boundaries to the north side of the road, it could not be located; **negative/unknown**, expected neutral.
- Lane Mill Bridge; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good; located on the road to Alminstone Cross. The bridge is set across the small stream, in a wooded valley. The valley widens at this point, with views to the south, but the banks of the river/stream are wooded, blocking all views; impact **neutral**.
- Ashmansworthy Bridge; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good; set across the River Torridge in a wide shallow valley, this bridge has clear views to the high ground to the north. Views are partially restricted to the north-west, by the trees which line the banks of the river; impact **neutral**.
- K6 telephone kiosk, south-west of All Hallows Church; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Blocked from having any views to the turbine by the surrounding buildings of the village; impact **neutral**.

5.5.5 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 a 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 by 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 is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

- Corner cottage/Farmers Arms; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair to good, set on the corner of the main street in Woolfardisworthy, facing the school and church. Surrounded by the other buildings of the village, local blocking will apply, limiting any views and its village setting and immediate context are unaffected; impact **neutral**.
- Ivy House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; set on Chapel Street in Woolfardisworthy. The houses on Chapel Street face across to each other and are backed onto by other houses to the rear on both sides, enclosing the building in the heart of the historic part of the settlement and creating significant local blocking; impact **negative/minor**.
- Town Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; set to the west side of Lowertown, the road which runs south out of Woolfardisworthy. The farmhouse has open fields to the west, road to the east and houses to the north and south. There are certainly views to the high ground to the south, towards the turbine, but these are limited by the houses, trees and hedge-banks; impact **negative/minor**.
- Manor House Hotel; medium significance, Grade II listed, condition: fair to good; set in landscaped gardens in the centre of Woolfardisworthy village, west of the church and alongside the main road junction. Clear views down the road to the south towards the proposed turbine, the house occupying the same high knoll in the village as the church. The house's setting in the village and context within its grounds will not change, however the outlook will, and being a lower gentry building views bear more significance than for farms or cottages; impact **negative/moderate**.

5.5.6 Industrial Buildings

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

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

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

Fishponds qualify as ‘industrial’ structures, but were equally statements about wealth and command of resources. As such, an aesthetic appreciation of setting may be inherent to their location and siting, although this would rarely extend to the wider landscape setting.

- Winslade Farm, Medieval fish ponds; high significance, scheduled monuments, condition: fair to poor; set in trees in breaks between the later field systems these ponds are located on a south-facing slope of high ground at Winslade Farm. They are sunken features which are overgrown and are currently in the process of silting-up, no longer being used as fish ponds. These have no quantifiable landscape presence being sunken features and also shrouded in trees in areas of waste, between tall hedge-banks which line the fields on the farm; impact: **neutral**.

5.5.7 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.

- Bowl barrow, south-west of West Dyke; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair; comprehensively blocked by the overgrowth and large hedges which surround the adjacent hill-fort and by the tall hedge-banks which surround the field in which the barrow is now enclosed, survives as a shallow mound; impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl Barrow 130m north of Wrangworthy Cross; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair; located in an agricultural field and separated from the rest

of the barrow cemetery (see below), by the road and a plantation of native trees. The immediate context of the barrow is restricted to the field enclosure, high hedge-banks block all views, its wider setting is irrevocably altered by the separation from the rest of the group; impact **neutral**.

- Four Bowl barrows, 110-360m west of Wrangworthy Cross; high significance; scheduled group of monuments; condition: good; tall upstanding earthen mounds set in agricultural fields. The wider landscape setting of the barrow cemetery, is unaffected by the turbine, but there will be some limited distant views to the turbine, to the south-west, other turbines are visible at a closer proximity impact **negative/minor**.
- Three bowl barrows, 160m north-west of Venn Cottages; high significance; scheduled monument group; condition: good; set in fields across the road from the four larger barrows, these are smaller and have survived as shallower mounds. They are in fields with tall hedge-banks, although visible to each other their views to the rest of the barrows are interrupted. Views to the south-west to the turbine location (at about 6km) and there are several other turbines visible in the area, in closer proximity, impact **negative/minor**.
- Two bowl barrows, 600m and 750m west of Wrangworthy Cross; high significance; scheduled monument group; condition: fair; set on the edge of Powler's Piece Moor these have wide views across the moor towards the turbine (at about 5km). These barrows are on open rough ground, not enclosed in fields as the other barrows within the group; **negative/minor**.
- Barrow cemetery; high significance; scheduled monuments and groups; condition good to fair; all set in and around Bursdon, Tosberry and Welsford Moor. Set on high ground with views to the sea this open moorland has a number of visible barrows and other funerary monuments spread across the area. It is clear the area has significant prehistoric activity and the monuments provide each others immediate context for those in groups and also the wider moorland landscape setting. There are views to the large turbines at Morwentow and two other smaller single turbines in the wider area. The large forestry commission forest to the east limit views but there is some inter-visibility to the turbine at a distance of 5.5-7km, impact **negative/minor**.
- Six bowl barrows around Gorvin Farmhouse; high significance; scheduled monuments, condition: unknown; these are set on private land or within the forestry commission forest and could not be located, they would be comprehensively blocked by the tall conifer woodland which surrounds them on all sides; impact **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow, north-west of West Greadon; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair; a shallow mound in an agricultural field. Its context is now limited by enclosure and the wider setting with the other barrows to the north is blocked by the forestry commission woodlands. The proposed turbine will be blocked by the field boundaries with no inter-visibility; impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow north-west of Dural Cross; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good; set in a field, adjacent to the narrow road, with wide views towards the proposed turbine site. A large turbine located very close to the north and two others visible to the south and east. The turbine at only approx. 2-2.5km away would have more impact if it wasn't for the extant turbines, it will now be just another modern feature in a landscape of pylons and telegraph wires and other turbines; impact **negative/minor**.
- Bowl barrow south-west of Higher Narracott; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: unknown; set in fields behind the farm this could not be observed, due to high hedge-banks and being on private land not visible from the road; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Woolley barrows; high significance, scheduled monuments; excellent condition; set in agricultural fields adjacent to the A39 there is a long barrow and additional funerary monuments, these have significant landscape presence, although limited views to the turbine, due to local blocking by a narrow road. Immediately to the south of the

barrow group is a large solar farm installation which completely dominates the area around the barrow, reducing their landscape presence which would previously have been significant. The turbine would be one of only several visible in the landscape; impact **neutral**.

- Two barrows on Shortstone Moor; high significance; scheduled monuments; condition: fair; surviving as shallow mounds in agricultural fields adjacent to the A39, these are comprehensively blocked by the tall hedge-banks which surround the fields; impact **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow north-east of Kilarney; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: trace; set in a field and surviving only as a very shallow mound. The barrow is set on a high ridge with wide views to the north-east; Its low height means its outlook and context/setting are limited to its immediate surroundings; impact **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow south of Kilarney; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair; surviving as a shallow mound in a field this barrow is blocked from any inter-visibility with the turbine by the hedge-banks which are very tall and overgrown; impact **neutral**.
- High Barrow, south of Sutcombe; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: excellent; set in a field, with some views to the north, this monument may technically have some very limited views to the tip or blades of the turbine, visible above the higher ground to the north. This possible view will impact little on the barrow, its immediate or wider landscape context in which it is set. There are other turbines in the wider area, which are also visible; impact **neutral**.
- Long barrow south-west of Sander's Cross; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair; will be comprehensively blocked by the hedge-banks which surround the fields; impact **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows west of Bower; high significance; scheduled monuments; condition: fair; surviving as shallow mounds, these are set in fields with very tall and well maintained hedge-banks. There is a turbine very close to these barrows and this dominates the assets and they are also comprehensively blocked from any inter-visibility; impact **neutral**.

5.5.8 Fortifications

Masonry castles, motte & bailey castles, moated sites, manorial sites, Prehistoric fortifications

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated earthenworks that were built during the medieval period (c.1050-1500). These structures were built with defense in mind, and were often constructed in highly prominent locations. They were also expressions of status and power, and thus highly visible statements about the wealth and power of their owners. 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. High status manorial sites could also be enclosed and 'defendable', both types of monument could be associated with deer parks, gardens or pleasure grounds. Prehistoric fortifications were also built in highly prominent locations, are also taken to represent visible expressions of status and power.

- Clovelly Dykes Hillfort; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: fair to good, alongside and truncated by the busy A39. It has wide views to the south and south-west. The turbine will be at 5.5-6km from the hill-fort and other larger extant turbines are visible towards Hartland and at Morwenstow; this reduces the impact from the proposed turbine and the undergrowth and shielding which protect the hill-fort also partially mitigate; impact **negative/minor**.

5.5.9 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 West Devon area in and around Higher Fordmill Farm is a typical farming landscape, characterised by scattered hamlets and villages, with occasional small market towns, such as Bradworthy and Hartland. The topography of the landscape is one of gently-undulating hills, with steep valleys around the coast and towards the Cornish border. In the North Devon and Torridge joint landscape character assessment (Land Use Consultants 2010) this area is characterised as *Farmed Lowland Moorland and Culm Grassland*, bordering *Inland Elevated Undulating Plateau*. For both LCTs this document recommends avoiding developments that infringe on the open ridgelines and long-ranging views of this landscape. The turbine would stand on a hill spur projecting into the valley of the upper Torridge, and would just project above the ridgelines of the adjacent hills. Given its size and the open character of this landscape, and the emphasis placed on its ‘high level of tranquillity and remoteness’, the impact of the proposed turbine on the historic character of this landscape will be **negative/moderate**. It will, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus its impact will therefore be **temporary/reversible** on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.

5.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
BUILDINGS			
91289	HAMMETTS	SS3274621297	Neutral
91280	FARM BUILDING WEST OF LEWORTHY MILL	SS3505418820	Negative/minor
91279	LEWORTHY MILL	SS3506418817	Negative/minor
91281	MARSHALL FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS	SS3127918345	Negative/unknown
91282	STROUDS	SS3390418138	Neutral
91200	GORVIN FARMHOUSE	SS2903119743	Negative/minor
91277	DIPPLE FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS	SS3473117682	Neutral
91913	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	SS3246813981	Negative/minor
91609	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	SS3469711666	Neutral
91925	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	SS3947414186	Neutral
91290	CHURCH OF ALL HALLOWS	SS3322121085	Negative/minor

Land at Higher Fordmill Farm, Woolfardisworthy, North Devon

91293	WALL & Lych-gate to All Hallows Church	SS3320421059	Neutral
91292	Heal Headstone East of All Hallows	SS3324621079	Neutral
91291	Burrows Headstone East of All Hallows	SS3324321088	Neutral
91274	Alminstone Methodist Church	SS3468420193	Neutral
432907	Bible Christian Chapel	SS3320821006	Neutral
91906	Boundary Stone on Fordmill Bridge	SS3251317758	Neutral
91903	Boundary Stone at NGR SS 2728 1659	SS2729016602	Negative/unknown
91278	Lane Mill Bridge	SS3415820529	Neutral
91275	Ashmansworthy Bridge	SS3395317200	Neutral
91317	K6 Telephone Kiosk by All Hallows Church	SS3320521055	Neutral
432906	Corner Cottage Farmers Arms	SS3320221024	Neutral
432888	Ivy House	SS3319021049	Negative/minor
432912	Town Farmhouse	SS3320720941	Negative/minor
432889	Manor House Hotel	SS3316521071	Negative/moderate
MONUMENTS			
30341	Three Fishponds at Winslade	SS3820418992 SS3842318756 SS3860118622	Neutral
30342	Bowl Barrow 240m South West of West Dyke	SS3060123505	Neutral
32199	Bowl Barrow 130m North of Wrangworthy Cross	SS3852017634	Neutral
32198	Four Bowl Barrows 110m and 360m West of Wrangworthy Cross	SS3813717501 SS3839917476	Negative/minor
30343	Three Bowl Barrows 160m North West of Venn Cottages forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SS3797617162 SS3818117222 SS3829317258	Negative/minor
30344	Two Bowl Barrows 600m and 750m West of Wrangworthy Cross forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SS3774917690 SS3791117663	Negative/minor
34246	Three Bowl Barrows and one Bell Barrow on Bursdon Moor situated 670m North East of Lutsford Cross	SS2611720250	Neutral to negative/minor
34247	Four Bowl Barrows on Bursdon Moor, 270m North West of Summerville Cross	SS2679020014 SS2680920094 SS2687819945 SS2700820003	Neutral to negative/minor Neutral to negative/minor
30347	Three Bowl Barrows 250m West of Bower	SS3927514935	Neutral to negative/minor
32238	Round Barrow Cemetery 920m South West of Higher Welsford	SS2688220805 SS2694820952 SS2702821159	Neutral to negative/minor
32236	Bowl Barrow 520m West of Higher Welsford	SS2728721218	Neutral to negative/minor
32237	Ring Cairn and Bowl Barrow 540m South West of Higher Welsford	SS2752720831	Neutral to negative/minor
32206	Bowl Barrow 580m North West of Gorvin	SS2875620220	Neutral
32202	Bowl Barrow 300m South East of Gorvin	SS2922819517	Neutral
32204	2 Bowl Barrows 400m North West of Gorvin	SS2867919931	Neutral
32203	Bowl Barrow 530m South West of Gorvin	SS2859519469	Neutral
32201	Bowl Barrow 680m South West of Gorvin	SS2849519338	Neutral
32205	Bowl Barrow 700m NNW of West Greadon	SS2860018454	Neutral
32200	Bowl Barrow 420m North West of Dural Cross	SS2945017151	Negative/minor
30326	Bowl Barrow 70m South West of Higher Narracott	SS3592717852	Negative/moderate
CO 27	Woolley Barrows	SS2619716539 SS2626416598	Neutral
CO 465	Two Round Barrows on Shortstone Moor	SS2650517168 SS2666417147	Neutral
CO 466	Bowl Barrow 70m North East of Killarney	SS2627615482	Neutral
CO 467	Bowl Barrow 640m South of Killarney	SS2637714805	Neutral
30327	High Barrow	SS3411009568	Neutral
30346	Long Barrow 540m South West of Sanders's Cross	SS3588213678	Neutral
32193	Clovelly Dykes Hillfort	SS3112923486	Negative/minor
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located in one of the fields belonging to the Higher Fordmill Farm. The *Ford* and *Mill* elements in the place name may hint at a river crossing and mill of early origin and the farm itself may be located on/near a shrunken medieval settlement (hence *Stone Field?*). The layout and form of the fields would indicate this settlement was surrounded by its own small common field system and outlying rough pasture.

The geophysical survey indicates that any archaeological remains or deposits within the field in which the turbine is to be located are likely to have been truncated by ploughing. There were traces of removed historic field boundaries and a small number of linear features and pits of unknown origin or date.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located on a gentle spur of land framed by two wooded river valleys. This forms part of the wider Landscape Character Type of *Farmed Lowland Moorland and Culm Grassland*, noted for its strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness. However, while the proposed turbine will be locally prominent, beyond c.5km the intervening ridges will disrupt direct lines-of-sight.

In general terms, this part of Devon contains surprisingly few Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments, and most of these are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine. Most of the designated heritage assets identified in this survey will not be affected to any great extent; for only two – the Manor House Hotel and the barrow 70m south-west of Narracott – will the impact be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**). Most of the buildings and monuments are insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis that the impact of this turbine decreases markedly above 5km.

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<http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>, accessed 04/02/2013

Unpublished Sources:

Devon Heritage Centre

Woolfardisworthy tithe map

Woolfardisworthy tithe apportionment

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SITE VISIT ON LAND AT HIGHER FORDMILL FARM, WOOLSERY

Location: Higher Fordmill Farm, Woolsery, Bideford, Devon, EX39 5RF
Parish: Woolsery
County: Devon
NGR: SS32236 18132
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: 09.08.2013

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 Miss Chloe Bines (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, visual impact assessment and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Higher Fordmill Farm, Woolsery, Bideford, Devon. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Ann Dick of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

2.0 AIMS

2.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 2.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;
- 2.1.2 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 2.1.3 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages, including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 2.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, the geophysical survey, the site visit and the visual impact assessment;
- 2.1.5 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

3.0 METHOD

3.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

The programme of work shall include desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of material currently held in the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record and other readily available cartographic sources.

3.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 3.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 3.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development, following the guidelines outlined in the EH *Setting of Heritage Assets* (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets and Grade II Listed buildings within 5km of the site; all Grade I and II* Listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 3.2.3 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.
- 3.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the *Setting of Heritage Assets*.

3.3 Geophysical Survey:

A geophysical (magnetometry) survey of the area around the turbine base (1ha) and a corridor along the length of the cable trench and access track will be undertaken.

3.3.1 The geophysical survey will cover an area of approximately 1.2ha.

3.3.2 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-](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics2010.pdf)

[files/Geophysics2010.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics2010.pdf)

Institute for Archaeologists (2009) *Code of conduct*. Reading: Author [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

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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/>

4.0 REPORT

- 4.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:
- 4.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
 - 4.1.2 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 on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
 - 4.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
 - 4.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
 - 4.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
 - 4.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. geophysical survey, intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
 - 4.1.7 A copy of the DCHET brief and this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 4.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HET 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.
A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number southwes1-156728.
- 5.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 5.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).
- 6.0 PERSONNEL**
- 6.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of DCHET will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Lucy Blampied

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Appendix 2

Listed Buildings, Parks & gardens and Scheduled Monuments list

Buildings

Name: CHURCH OF ALL HALLOWS

Grade: I

UID: 91290

Description:

Anglican parish church. Norman origin, mid C15 tower, C14 nave and transept. C16 aisle, porch and vestry C19 incorporating some earlier roof. Restored in 1872. Mostly of coursed local rubble slate roofs, stone coped verges. Plan: nave, chancel, long north aisle. South transept, south nave porch, west tower. Restored in 1872 when windows were renewed and north vestry probably added. Exterior: stage tower with offsets between the stages, central 5-sided crenallated stair-turret with series of trefoiled and quatrefoiled openings on the south facade rising above the body of the tower. Embattled parapet with corner pinnacles which are probably of C18 or early C19. 2-light bell-chamber windows, 2 of the C15 with tracery, square-headed window, probably of similar date to west, large square corner buttresses on bottom stage of the tower, 3-light west window, tracery replaced in the C19. West doorway in a simple surround of 2 orders, replaced C19. 2-bay nave, 2 windows with virtually semi-circular heads, one of 2-lights, one of 4-lights, openings and reveals ancient, windows C19 Perpendicular style. Norman semi-circular head south doorway of 3 orders, chevron and beak-head ornament, carved cushion caps and hook shafts, door probably C18. Gable C19 porch with floor of C17 reused monument slabs. Transept with a large 4-light window to the south with C19 tracery. 3-light basket-arch headed window to west also C19. North aisle of 5 bays, with chamfered stone cornice, 3-light windows, 2 to east with original C16 tracery and jambs, one with tracery renewed in C19, one window blocked, probably in the C17 when a monument was introduced in the aisle. North wall with 2 C18 memorial slabs, good incised lettering and emblems of mortality. North doorway is simple chamfered stone 4-centred arch. Restored C19 east and west windows. Chancel with 2 late C16 windows to the south of 2-lights with square heads, stopped labels, a cinquefoil at the head of each light, between these a doorway with simple chamfered stone surround, door possibly C18. 3-light east window, C19 Perpendicular tracery, opening and reveals certainly earlier. Small C19 vestry at east end of aisle with chimney with projecting rubble breast and a brick shaft, 2-light C16 or C17 window reused to the east. Doorways in the aisle and chancel with C19 wrought-iron dog gates. Interior: no chancel arch, rubble tower arch possibly rebuilt. Internal walls retain much early plaster. Flagstone floors, these replaced in chancel and part of nave with concrete slabs. Plaster barrel ceilings of C17 with large bold cornices, probably covering medieval roofs. 5-bay arcade of depressed 4-centred arches to aisle with 4-clustered shafts, 2 with carved initials to caps. C13 font with the square bowl on central shaft of clustered columns with 4 angle shafts, remains of ancient colour. Aisle with what is believed to be an early altar. Stained glass C19. East window of north aisle 1870; also east window 1925 by Drake and Sons of Exeter. 2 C17 tables. C19 reading pulpit, altar rails and chains. Good Perpendicular C15 or C16 carved bench ends in nave and north aisle with various religious devices. Otherwise C19 benches. Memorials: in chancel a white marble oval wall tablet with urn above to Mary Hammer died 1793 and white marble Neo-Classical Tablet to Bartholomew Prust of 1862 by Baker. In the north aisle a good large early C17 or late C16 monument to a member of the Cole family. Ancient colour survives throughout with Trophy reliefs supporting round-arched recess framing reclining figure in armour with inscription panel (faint) in strapwork cartouche. Flanking Corinthian columns support pulvinated frieze and attic storey with 3 armorials in strapwork frames between 2 obelisks. Limestone grey marble wall tablet to John Whitlake dated 1750 with Roman Doric frame to inscription and urn above. Secondary cartouche in apron below to Mary Whitlake (d.175). Plain rectangular white marble tablet inscribed to John Robbins "who was thrown from his horse and perished in a deep snow on 11th Feb 1784". Adjoining above is the apron of a missing C17 limestone monument with skull wings, fronds and cherubim retaining ancient colour and gold. Tablet to Rev Joseph Prust Neo-Classical white and grey marble first half of C19 by Baker.

Listing NGR: SS3322121085

Name: CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

Grade: II*

UID: 91913

Description:

Anglican parish church. C13, restored after being struck by lightning and chancel enlarged 1400, tower added c1500, church gutted by fire and restored C18, restored again and reseated in 1840, C19 vestry, church restored and reroofed 1883-4, tower restored 1897. Random rubble local stone, squared and coursed to tower, slate roofs, that of south transept higher than the nave with offsets on tower indicating pitch of earlier nave roof, decorative bargeboards to gabled slate-roofed porch. Undivided chancel and aisleless nave, south transept, manorial pew projection on site of north transept, west tower. Crenellated and unbuttressed 3-stage tower with crocketed finials, 2-light bell-openings, square-headed openings to stair on west front, 3-light west window, depressed arch to west door with square hoodmould and labels, strongly moulded dado and plinth. South front: 2-light cinquefoil headed window, roundheaded arch to C19 porch with reset sundial, boarded roof, south door opening c1400, C18 door, 3-light cinquefoil headed window to right, similar to south transept, 2-light trefoil-headed window on east face of transept, 2-light uncusped window to chancel, priest's door adjoining, 3-light cinquefoil headed east window, north front 2-light cinquefoil-headed window to chancel, similar to manorial pew projection, 3-light uncusped window adjoining blocked C19 porch, cinquefoil-headed 2-light window to west. Interior rendered, C19 painted scroll above East window, vestry render grooved as ashlar, west end exposed rubble, C19 panelled dado to nave and transept. Ribbed and ceiled barrel vault to chancel, arch braced roof to nave. go chancel arch, tower arch double chamfer dying into imposts. Unmoulded two-centred arches to south transept and north pew. Chamfered two-centred arch opening to piscina in chancel flanked with small niches for candles. C18 raised and fielded panelling to manorial pew known as the Berridon pew. Octagonal pulpit c1700 with a frieze of winged putti and acanthus volutes, and a dado of bay leaves, turned balusters where originally there were panels. Reredos dated 1923 in memory of C.P.C.Griffin, earlier C18 reredos of inlaid fruitwood resited over south door. Turned baluster altar rails, C18/C19 possibly reused. C16 Barnstaple tiles in chancel and around font. Square Norman font on 5 circular columns. Royal coat of arms of George III above north door. Monuments: slate tablet to Ann Nichols died 1696 in voluted frame with swan neck pediment and putti; slate tablet to Thomas Cholwell died 1681 and his wife, died 1714, architectural frame surmounted by urn with flowers and leaves. C19 stained glass in south transept, in nave dated 1909 in south-west window, in south-east 1898. The so-called Berridon pew of the Griffin family may be the remains of the north transept, or possibly a tomb niche.

(Berridon is a C19 estate.) There are a large number of fine C18 and C19 slate headstones in the churchyard. (Cherry and Pevsner, The Buildings of England, Devonshire, forthcoming; C.T.Collacott, Bradworthy Past and Present, 1984; Kelly's Directory, 1889.)
Listing NGR: SS3246813981

Name: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

Grade: II*

UID: 91609

Description:

Parish church. Norman origins but mainly a C15 structure restored in 1876 and tower rebuilt in 1899. Rubble walls, coursed to tower. Gable-ended slate roofs. Plan: nave, west tower, north and south aisles, south porch. The Norman south doorway denotes the early origins of the church but the building is largely Perpendicular - the nave, north and south aisles are C15. A fairly precise date can be deduced for the north aisle - since one of the capitals to its arcade is carved with arms of Prideaux, Hody and Spencer probably to commemorate the marriage in the mid C15 of William Prideaux to Alice the Giffard heiress whose ancestors these were. The windows of much of the church appear to have been restored in the C17. The smaller south aisle - known as the Thuborough aisle from the seat of the Prideaux - probably C15 but somewhat earlier. The west tower was rebuilt in 1899. A general restoration of the church took place in 1876. Exterior: 2 stage unbuttressed west tower, crenellated with obelisk finials. No west doorway 2-light trefoiled belfry openings. North aisle has 4 tall C17 3-light mullion windows. Rectangular rood stair projection between the 2 left-hand windows. Granite north doorway has depressed 4-centred head with worn mouldings and square hoodmould. East end of aisle has C17 3-light debased Perpendicular granite window. The east ends of both aisles are parallel with that of the chancel. 3-light sandstone east window of Perpendicular style dates from 1876. Similar window at east end of south aisle. This aisle does not extend the full length of the nave. It has two 3-light C17 mullion windows and a blocked priest's door inbetween incorporating a small carving apparently of a bishop's head. The south wall of nave also has a C17 3-light window towards the west end. A datestone of 1630 set into the west end wall of the south aisle may denote when these windows were put in. Gabled south porch with simple almost round-headed rubble doorway. Slate sundial above dated 1785. Interior: porch has partly restored medieval wagon roof with moulded ribs and unusual bosses formed by quatrefoils with a central carved image. Simple C12 south doorway with semi-circular tympanum chamfered jambs and projecting imposts. Internal walls have C20 plaster. 5-bay granite north arcade of Pevsner A-type piers with carved wreathed capitals and 4-centred moulded arches. 3-bay south arcade of a different stone with similar piers but different capitals and narrower more pointed arches. No chancel arch. Rubble 4-centred tower arch. In north wall is 4-centred granite doorway to rood stairs. Good trefoiled piscina in east wall of chancel. flagon roof over north aisle restored but retains some of its moulded ribs and carved bosses. Good carved bench ends throughout, some restored, mainly displaying heraldic devices of local families such as De Esse, Gifford, Spencer, Churchill, Prideaux and Edgecumbe. Fine C16 carved pulpit supported on stem with 4 carved brackets in form of mythical creatures. Rood screen to nave is largely a restoration but some of the Medieval work survives in the panels. Octagonal C15 granite font with carved panels on tapering shaft. East window of south aisle has Medieval stained glass reset in its head, displaying the arms of De Esse, Spencer, Churchill and Downey. Medieval Barnstaple floor tiles to nave, chancel and east end of both aisles. To either side of the east window in south aisle are wall memorials to members of the Prideaux family both of similar design with large obelisks above a slate plaque and armorial shield below. The left-hand one is undated but the other has the dates 1742 and 1764. Source: Beatrix Cresswell - Notes on Devon Churches in the Deanery of Holsworthy

Listing NGR: SS3469711666

Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II*

UID: 91925

Description:

Anglican parish church. C15, restored 1874. Random rubble local stone, slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles, porch and south aisle under same roof slightly higher than nave. Chancel and nave undivided, 2-bay south aisle abutting south porch with chamber above reached by external stone stair, bell-cote west end. Vest gable end 2 full-height stepped buttresses carrying relieving arch and gabled bell-cote hung with 2 bells, 2- light west window, escutcheon below relieving arch containing date and initials I.C.M.S; south wall of nave unlit, lateral stone stair of 11 steps to round-headed doorway to room over porch, plank door. Pointed arch-head double roll moulded opening to porch, C19 rafter roof, depressed Tudor arch head doorway, C19 door; trefoil-headed lancet above porch, two 2-light cinquefoil-headed windows with hoodmoulds, 3-light uncusped at east gable ends, pointed arch lancet in north wall of chancel, to west two 2-light windows with hollow-chamfer granite mullions under square hoodmoulds with a stepped buttress between. Interior of porch rendered with flat plasterboard roof, otherwise featureless. Interior of church rendered. Two bay arcade of granite with depressed Tudor arch heads, and octagonal capitals with panels of birds and Christian symbols. Trefoil-headed hagioscope in north-west corner of aisle looking into nave. Partly renewed ribbed and ceiled barrel vault roof with bosses and wallplate in chancel, original ceiled ribbed barrel vault to aisle with wallplate and bosses. Octagonal pulpit with carved panels in memory of William Newcombe of Bankford died 1854. Norman front with cable-moulded base on C19 plinth. C19 decorative wooden reredos inset with slate tablets, altar table and floor tiles all coeval. C19 pews. C19 stained glass in East window. Floor carpet may possibly conceal tomb slabs. C19 pews. There is no electric light in the church. It is said that an inscription in the church, since lost, attributed its building to Sir William Hankford, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the years 1414-22. The initials on the bell-cote are those of J.C.Moore-Stevens who paid for most of the 1874 restoration. (White's Devonshire, 1878; Cherry and Pevsner, The Buildings of England, Devon, forthcoming)

Listing NGR: SS 39474 14186

Name: HAMMETTS

Grade: II

UID: 91289

Description:

House formerly farmhouse. Circa late C15 altered probably in 1653 and modernised in late C20. Rendered stone rubble walls, possibly incorporating some cob. Gable-ended asbestos slate roof. Brick stack at left gable-end. Large C17 coursed squared rubble axial stack with drip moulds and tapering cap. Plan: originally probably 2-room-and-through-passage plan, lower end to the left. Built as an open hall house with central hearth, divided only by low partitions. The house appears to have remained open to the roof until 1653 - a date in the plasterwork of the hall - when it was floored and a stack inserted into the hall backing onto the passage. A high quality chamber was created above it. The lower room fireplace is probably coeval although since altered. Evidently the lower room had a more functional purpose than the hall which became more of a hall/parlour. At the rear of the hall is a winder staircase in a

projection and adjoining integral dairy at its higher end which are both part of the 1653 remodelling. In the later C20 the hall was subdivided and a passage created to its rear, a detached shippon adjoining the lower room was converted and a small linking range built. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front of late C20 2-light small-paned casements apart from a small earlier C20 leaded-light casement at centre on 1st floor. The 2 ground floor windows to the right have C17 stone hoodmoulds over them. To left of centre is probably original chamfered stone doorway with segmental arch and diagonal stops. C20 plank door with glazed panel. At left-hand end is short connecting range with converted shippon projecting from end of it. At rear left-hand part of house projects for staircase with a further projection for dairy at left-hand end. Interior: lower room has chamfered and unstopped cross beam. Replaced lintel to open fireplace which has cloam oven in side. Room to right of passage, formerly hall, has fireplace with ovolo-moulded and ogee-stopped lintel. On the end wall of the room beyond is a moulded plaster cornice with the date 1653 and initials PPIH. At the centre is a small plaster shield and to either side are plaster fleurnus. Stone winder stairs in projection at rear around solid core. There is only a thin partition between stairs and adjoining dairy. 1st floor fireplace over hall also has ovolo-moulded wooden lintel with fillet and ogee stops. In the roof-space there is evidence that there was formerly a plaster barrel ceiling over the 1st floor chamber at the higher end. Roof: one original roof truss survives just to the higher side of the hall stack apparently with curved feet which are now boxed in. The truss is of heavy scantling with mortices for a removed collar and a small yoke at the apex which the principals extend slightly above to clasp the ridge. A little below a C17 collar has been halved on with dovetail joints and there is a similar collar lower down. The original timbers are smoke-blackened; 1 other truss at the higher end has a lapped crossed apex and is probably later C17. C20 trusses over the lower end and rafters throughout. This house preserves some good quality C17 features and an interesting development of plan whilst also retaining evidence of its earlier origins.

Listing NGR: S3274621297

Name: IVY HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 432888

Description:

House. Circa late C17 remodelled and extended in C19. Stone rubble walls rendered at the front. Gable-ended slate roof. 2 gable-end brick stacks. Plan: 2-room-and-through-passage plan remodelled in C19 when rear outshut was added and the house was refronted. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 3-window front of small-paned 2-light casements, C19 on 1st floor, C20 below. Central gabled porch with recesses inside its walls. C19 plank door behind in C17 chamfered wooden frame. Interior: roughly chamfered ceiling beams in 2 main rooms, the fireplaces rebuilt.

Listing NGR: SS3319021049

Name: BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL

Grade: II

UID: 432907

Description:

Bible Christian chapel. Datestone on front "1857 and 1887". Rendered cob and colour-washed, part scrubbed as ashlar, asbestos slate roof with an undulating clay ridge. Plan: small square chapel with a symmetrical front, school-room added to right end to form a long rectangular building in 1887. Exterior: 2 storey front of 2 dates with tall lancet windows of 2 types, 2 earlier to left with marginal glazing, 2 later similar to right. 2 pointed arch door openings with plank doors. Interior: retains cornice and central ceiling rose of 1857 to chapel pews, dias and fittings probably inserted 1887. School-room with joinery of 1887.

Listing NGR: SS3320821006

Name: TOWN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 432912

Description:

Farmhouse. Mid C17, early C18 addition at the rear, C19 refenestration, some late C19 internal arrangement. Rendered and whitewashed stone walls, bitumenised slate roof, brick shafts to the stacks. Plan: 2 room and through passage plan with hall to left and a kitchen to the right, in the C19 the through-passage was widened into the hall and a staircase inserted. Early C18 wings at rear with early C19 dairy added to right. Exterior: 2 storeys, 3 windows on the front with C19 2-light casements with glazing bars on the first floor, 20-pane double-hung sash windows on the ground floor. Central door opening with a half-glazed door: Early C19 gabled porch. Wing to right rear with C19 casements. Interior: The ground floor kitchen with 2 cross-beams, chamfered with ogee stops the other plastered, fireplace altered. To the right of the fireplace there is hollow which probably retained the original staircase. Hall to centre with C19 staircase. The parlour to left with ovolo-moulded cross-beam with an ogee stop with a preceding fillet; fireplace altered. The wing at the rear with fitted bench on 3 sides for a table. On the first floor a mid C17 cupboard in the room over the parlour which has 2 doors to what was probably a hanging cupboard with mannerist panelling, 2 draws under, probably intended for clothes.

Listing NGR: SS3320720941

Name: CORNER COTTAGE FARMERS ARMS

Grade: II

UID: 432906

Description:

Inn and adjoining cottage. Few dateable original features survive but Farmers Arms is probably late C17 or C18 in origin whereas the cottage may be no earlier than C19. Rendered and whitewashed stone rubble walls. Right-hand part of inn has hipped thatch roof, slate to left-hand part of inn and cottage which is hipped at left end. Brick stack at left end of both inn and cottage. Plan: Farmers Arms has 2-room plan with the left-hand room heated, central entrance. Plan probably altered considerably in C20. Cottage to left is either of 1 or 2-room plan with entrance to right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Farmers Arms to right has asymmetrical 4-window front, the left-hand slated part is taller with a large C20 3-light casement on the 1st floor and 2 small-paned 2-light casements below. C20 plank and part-glazed door to left of centre of thatched part. At the right-hand end is a lower addition which was formerly an outbuilding. Corner Cottage to left has 2 circa late C19 6-pane sashes on the 1st floor and a larger one below to the left with C20 plank door to the right. Interior: of Farmers Arms is mainly the result of C20 modernisation/alteration.

Listing NGR: SS3320221024

Name: K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK TO SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ALL HALLOWS

Grade: II

UID: 91317

Description:

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Listing NGR: SS3320521055

Name: MANOR HOUSE HOTEL

Grade: II

UID: 432889

Description:

Hotel formerly house. Circa 1500 remodelled in circa early C17 considerably extended in C18 probably 1751 with further addition in later C20. Rendered stone rubble walls. Hipped slate roof. Brick stack at each end of front range and one axial to rear wing. Plan: the rear wing is in fact the earlier with the front part of it at least dating back to circa 1500 when it had an open hall with central hearth. This hall was floor with a stack inserted and either extended or reroofed in circa early C17. It may have been a 3-room-and-through-passage house of which the lower end has been remodelled on the C18 front block. This may correlate to a datestone of 1751 found in an outbuilding with the initials of Bartholomew and Sarah Prust. It consists of 2 rooms with a central entrance hall and stair wing behind in angle with earlier rear wing. To the rear of this again a C20 extension was added. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 5-window front to C18 block of early C19 12-pane hornless sashes. Central possibly C18 doorcase with Doric columns, cornice and entablature and semi-circular fanlight over 6-panel door. At rear is wing behind left-hand end with hipped stair wing in angle between 2 ranges and C20 extension beyond. Interior: front range has early C19 moulded ceiling band in right-hand room with flowers in corners and corresponding pilastered architraves to windows. C18 open string staircase with turned balusters, column newels and wreathed handrail. Front room of rear wing has re-used late C17 bolection moulded panels applied to the walls and a contemporary moulded wooden cornice with dentils below. The room behind has a good quality intersecting moulded beamed ceiling of circa early C17. Above this room is one original smoke-blackened roof truss with plastered over feet which has a yoke at the apex and had a morticed collar and threaded purlins. Beyond it is a C17 roof truss with collar halved on with dovetail lap-joint. To the rear of this is a thick full-height wall with signs in the plaster of a barrel ceiling. Beyond it again is another C17 roof truss. This building shows an interesting development of plan form with some good quality features and it occupies a prominent position in the centre of the village.

Listing NGR: SS3316521071

Name: CHURCHYARD WALL AND Lych-GATE TO CHURCH OF ALL HALLOWS

Grade: II

UID: 91293

Description:

Churchyard wall and lych-gate. Wall with C17 coping but possibly of medieval origins, evidence of some C19 rebuilding, lych-gate C19. Wall of local stone rubble, with a pointed rubble capping. Extends approximately 85m along front of churchyard bounding the roadside. Gabled C19 rubble lych-gate with slate roof with gabled ends. Large C19 wooden gate of ornamental diaper-pattern with iron strap hinges and iron latch.

Listing NGR: SS3320421059

Name: HEAL HEADSTONE APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ALL HALLOWS

Grade: II

UID: 91292

Description:

Headstone. Dated 1811 to William Heal. Slate. Round-headed with crude winged angel's head at top. Rhyming epitaph below.

Listing NGR: SS3324621079

Name: BURROWS HEADSTONE APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ALL HALLOWS

Grade: II

UID: 91291

Description:

Headstone. Dated 1782 to Susanna Burrow and also her husband Peter. Slate straight-headed with inscribed arch in head which has stylised winged angel's head to either side. Epitaph below.

Listing NGR: SS3324321088

Name: ALMINSTONE METHODIST CHURCH

Grade: II

UID: 91274

Description:

Methodist chapel. Dated 1830. Rendered stone rubble walls. Gable-ended slate roof. Brick stack at left gable-end. Plan: rectangular plan with gallery at left-hand end above Sunday school which has separate access. Exterior: single storey with gallery. Long walls have 3 windows with round-headed arches and gothic traceried lights with marginal panes. 2 C20 round-headed plank doors towards left and right-hand ends. Plaque at centre of wall facing road reads "Wesleyan Methodists Chapel built 1830".

Listing NGR: SS3468420193

Name: LANE MILL BRIDGE

Grade: II

UID: 91278

Description:

Road bridge over stream. Early - mid C19, parapet rebuilt in late C20. Stone rubble with parapet which has coping of alternately upended stones. Recessed segmental arch ring on each side. Swept out abutments.

Listing NGR: SS3415820529

Name: LEWORTHY MILL

Grade: II

UID: 91279

Description:

House. Late Medieval origins, remodelled in 1684. Painted rendered stone rubble and some cob. Corrugated iron roof with rendered stacks to each end of house. Outbuilding attached at right end has hipped corrugated iron roof. Plan: 2-room plan, with direct entry into right-hand room. C20 flat-roofed single storey extensions at rear and attached at left end. Development: the early fabric is confined to the right-hand room, the smoke-blackened roof timbers over this end suggesting most unusually that this originated as a 1-room open hall house. In 1684, the floor was inserted and a coved ceiling with decorative plasterwork formed over the large single chamber above. The solid stone rubble and cob wall partition between the 2 rooms shows that the left-hand room was a later addition, although the replacement of the roof structure over this side in the C20 and internal alterations means accurate dating is impossible on the visible evidence alone; but it seems probably the house was extended in the C17 remodelling. Exterior: 2 storeys. 3-window range. Late C19 and early C20 fenestration, with 6-paned sashes and small 2-light casements, 16-paned sash to left of gabled, slate roof to painted rendered stone rubble porch. C20 addition at left-hand end and along rear of house. Interior: the large principal chamber over the right-hand room, which has been partitioned in the C20, retains good decorative plasterwork, with a cornice of trailing leaf design, and to the overmantel of the blocked fireplace is the date 1684 with initials PK/IK above (undoubtedly referring to the Knill family who were owners in the late C17) and a crowned fleur-de-lis below. Cherub's head to left in high relief. The coving survives along the rear wall, and one panel of a geometrical ribbed design, with a thistle motif to the tip of the rib. One of the sprays has been reset over the fireplace to the ground floor room. Ground floor has C19 plank doors. Single cross ceiling beam to right-hand room. Bread oven to fireplace. Roof: largely replaced in C20 but a single smoke-blackened purlin over the right-hand room to the rear side indicates this was originally an open hall house. Both the roof structure and the decorative plasterwork are interesting survivals in a rural house of this scale.

Listing NGR: SS3506418817

Name: FARM BUILDING IMMEDIATELY TO WEST OF LEWORTHY MILL

Grade: II

UID: 91280

Description: Stable and cart shed with attached pigsty. Circa late C18 or early C19. Stone rubble and cob walls. Gable-ended slate roof, concrete tiles to wing. Plan: L-shaped plan of which main range consists of stable with loft above and cart shed to its right. Projecting from left end of stable is narrow wing containing pigsty. Exterior: single storey with loft. Open fronted cart shed to right with stable door to left which has pigeon-holes above it and loft doorway to their left. Narrow pigsty projects from left-hand end with low opening at ground level to right and small loft hatch above at centre. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SS3505418820

Name: STROUDS

Grade: II

UID: 91282

Description:

House formerly farmhouse. Circa mid C17 considerably remodelled and extended in C19. Rendered stone rubble walls. Gable-ended slate roof. Brick stack at each end and rendered axial stack. Plan: 3-room-and-through-passage plan, lower end to the left heated by end stack. Hall heated by stack at its higher end and inner room by gable-end fireplace. C18 or early C19 long dairy and outbuilding wing added behind lower room. A remodelling and refronting took place in circa early C19 with staircase inserted into passage which was widened. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front of probably early C19 hornless sashes of 16 panes apart from 12-pane ones to left of centre on 1st floor and to right on both floors. C20 plank and part-glazed door to left of centre. Lean-to against left-hand end has part-glazed door at front. Long wing behind left-hand end. Interior: entrance hall has early C19 open string staircase with carved tread ends, wreathed handrail and stick balusters. C19 panelled doors. Room to right of entrance has open fireplace with herringbone pattern at rear and thinly chamfered wooden lintel with straight-cut stops. Inner room fireplace has dressed stone jambs and ovolo-moulded wooden lintel with ogee stops. Roof: trusses, probably replaced in C19, are insubstantial straight principals.

Listing NGR: SS3390418138

Name: MARSHALL FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING FARM BUILDINGS TO SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST

Grade: II

UID: 91281

Description:

Farmhouse. Probably mid to later C17 refenestrated and extended in late C18 or early C19. Colourwashed stone rubble walls. Gable-ended mainly corrugated iron roof, with rag slates at rear of right-hand end. Brick stack at right gable-end and stone rubble rear lateral stack. Plan: probably 3-room-and-through-passage plan, lower room to the right heated by end stack. Hall heated by rear lateral stack. Unheated inner room. Late C18 or early C19 outbuilding wing projecting from higher end with a further range returning parallel to the house. C19 outshut built at rear of hall. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 5-window front of C19, 1, 2 and 3-light small-paned casements with H-L hinges. Early C20 plank door to right of centre. Cob and rubble outbuilding projects from left end of house and has C19 2-light casement on 1st floor plank door on ground floor to right of centre and slatted window to left. At right angle to this wing and parallel to the house is another outbuilding range with 2 ground floor doorway on inner face, stone steps on outer face to 1st floor doorway with round arched doorway to its left. Interior: inaccessible due to house being unoccupied at present (February 1988). It may contain features of interest. This house preserves an unspoilt and traditional external appearance and groups well with its adjoining farm buildings.

Listing NGR: SS3127918345

Name: GORVIN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 91200

Description: HARTLAND SS 21 NE

Farmhouse. Visible evidence dates the house to early - mid C17 but it is likely to have late medieval origins; C19 addition. Plastered stone rubble walls, possibly incorporating some cob. Gable-ended roof of grouted very small slates. Rendered brick stack to left

gable-end and lateral stack at front, rendered rubble stack with slate dripcourse to right gable. Plan: 3-room-and-through-passage plan with lower end to the right heated by gable- end stack. Hall has a fireplace on its front wall, this may however be an insertion into an open hall previously heated by a central hearth as this range of the house is very low and the visible form of the roof trusses over it suggests a medieval date. The very different finish of the hall ceiling beams and its fireplace lintel suggest that they may in fact not have been inserted at the same time. The hall most likely adopted its present form by the mid C17 incorporating a projecting window bay next to the stack. A remodelling of the higher end to form parlour in front and staircase wing at rear also took place in the C17 but is more likely to have occurred in the 2nd half of the century. By repute there was a plaster crest and date on the 1st floor room at this end which suggests a high quality chamber. The lower room stack is likely to be a fairly late insertion possibly coinciding with the addition of an outshot at the rear in the C19 which superceded the lower room as a dairy. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front, the main range very low with dormer windows under nipped roofs on 1st floor. Taller section at left-hand end has later C19 12-pane horned sash on 1st floor and 9-pane sash below with C20 glazed door to the right. Main range has early C20 2-light small-paned casements on the 1st floor. The left-hand part of the front wall projects adjoining the lateral stack with an early C19 20-pane sash on the ground floor. Later C19 6-pane sash to the right. To right of centre is C19 lean-to porch which has a stone rubble arch and C20 part-glazed door behind. Rear elevation has outshot along principal range with gabled wing to right which has a C17 2-light chamfered granite mullion stair window. Interior: C19 fireplace to lower room. Passage has chamfered and step-stopped joists at a different level to the hall ceiling. Hall has high quality C17 ceiling of 2 cross beams and joists all scroll-moulded and unstopped. Hall fireplace has plain cambered wooden lintel. The inner room has chamfered half beam and cross-beam unstopped. The staircase is of the transitional form, rising around a solid core containing a cupboard rather than an open wall - without balusters or handrail it is undateable but may well be C17. Roof: there is no access to the roof space so any surviving evidence of smoke-blackening cannot be seen. However the timbers appear to be of medieval form consisting of substantial straight principals chamfered on their soffits and butt purlins which are also chamfered. The collars are hardly visible but likely to be cambered and halved onto the principals. This house is an interesting example of C17 development of plan from what was almost certainly a single storey medieval building. Source: unpublished report by Dr. N. Alcock (differs slightly in interpretation).

Listing NGR: SS2903119743

Name: DIPPLE FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING FARM BUILDINGS TO SOUTH AND EAST

Grade: II

UID: 91277

Description: WOOLFARDISWORTHY SS 31 NW

9/206 Dipple Farmhouse and adjoining - farm buildings to south and west

Farmhouse. Circa mid C17 with C19 addition. Rendered rubble walls possibly incorporating some cob. Gable-ended asbestos slate roof. Barn is rubble and cob with corrugated iron roof. 3 brick stacks, one axial, one at right-hand end and one to rear outshot. Plan: 3-room-and-through-passage plan with lower end to the right. Hall heated by stack at its higher end, inner room unheated and lower room with gable-end fireplace. It is possible that the hall also functioned as a kitchen, the inner room was a service room and the lower room a parlour. At the left-hand end abutting to the inner room a C17 barn projects and at its far end, returning parallel to the house, is a shippon which may be contemporary or C18. In the angle between barn and house a C20 lean-to was added. Also in the C20 a staircase was inserted in the passage, extending along rear wall of house is C19 outshot. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 5-window front of late C19 or early C20 6-pane sashes. C20 plank and part-glazed door to right of centre. Lean-to projects from left-hand end of house built against the adjoining barn. This has small windows on the 1st floor and doorway left of centre. The shippon extends at right angles from its left end with doorways to left and right, a window inbetween and 1st floor loading hatch to left of centre. Interior: lower room of house has small fireplace with chamfered and stopped wooden lintel, the jambs rebuilt. Roughly chamfered ceiling beam. Hall has large open fireplace with chamfered dressed stone jambs and wooden cambered and chamfered wooden lintel with bar stops. Similarly decorated ceiling beams, the one nearest the passage partition grooved for a screen. Inner room has roughly chamfered beam. Roof: encased feet of straight principals, possibly C17 visible on 1st floor. The barn has C17 roof trusses consisting of straight principals with morticed apex, trenched purlins and collars halved on with dovetail joints. This range of buildings forms an attractive traditional farm group and the survival of a C17 barn is fairly unusual.

Listing NGR: SS3473117682

Name: ASHMANSWORTHY BRIDGE

Grade: II

UID: 91275

Description: Road bridge over River Torridge. Circa early - mid C19. Stone rubble. Single segmental arch with simple parapets and swept-out abutments.

Listing NGR: SS3395317200

Name: BOUNDARY STONE ON FORDMILL BRIDGE AT NGR SS3251 1774

Grade: II

UID: 91906

Description: Boundary stone. Early C19. Monolithic slate slab about 500cms high and 250cms wide set into parapet of bridge. Inscribed vertically in good lettering, deep cut, lower section of stone beneath road level so whole of parish name no longer visible. The letters 'dworthy/Woolfardisw' can be seen, which should be read as Bradworthy and Woolfardisworthy .

Listing NGR: SS3251317758

Name: BOUNDARY STONE AT NGR SS 2728 1659

Grade: II

UID: 91903

Description: Boundary stone. Early C19, repaired early C20. Monolithic slate slab, almost completely exposed as about 1m high and 250cms wide, lying against bank with a bolted metal plate set-horizontally towards the base. Inscribed vertically in good lettering, deep cut, 'Bradworthy/Moorwinstow'. (The adjoining parish is now spelt Morwenstow.) Part of a good group of boundary stones in this area.

Listing NGR: SS2729016602

Monuments

Name: Bowl barrow 580m north west of Gorvin

UID: 32206

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow situated in an elevated upland location on a natural rise overlooking the valley of Seckington Water, and forms part of a group of barrows recorded in the area. The barrow survives as a slightly oval mound which measures 26.1m long from east to west, 24.2m wide from north to south and is 0.6m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a buried feature, approximately 4m wide.

Listing NGR: SS 28756 20220

Name: Bowl barrow 300m south east of Gorvin

UID: 32202

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow in an elevated upland location overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge and forms part of a group of barrows recorded in this area. The barrow survives as a 0.3m high circular mound with a diameter of 19.6m. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a buried feature approximately 3m wide.

Listing NGR: SS 29228 19517

Name: Two bowl barrows 400m north west of Gorvin

UID: 32204

Description: The monument includes two bowl barrows situated on a prominent upland ridge overlooking the valley of Seckington Water. These form part of a group of barrows recorded in this area. The southernmost barrow survives as a slightly oval mound which measures 35.7m long from east to west, 30.1m wide from north to south and is 1.4m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is visible, measuring up to 5.1m wide and 0.1m deep. The northernmost barrow survives as a circular mound with a diameter of 16.2m and it is 0.3m high. The surrounding ditch is preserved as a buried feature 2m wide adjoining that of the southern barrow.

Listing NGR: SS 28679 19931

Name: Bowl barrow 530m south west of Gorvin

UID: 32203

Description: This monument includes a bowl barrow situated in an elevated upland location overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge, and forms part of a group of barrows recorded in this area. The barrow survives as a 1.8m high circular mound with a diameter of 25.4m. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a buried feature approximately 4m wide. The field boundary which crosses the monument from north to south is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SS 28595 19469

Name: Bowl barrow 680m south west of Gorvin

UID: 32201

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on an upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge and forms part of a group of barrows recorded in this area. The barrow survives as a 1.4m high circular mound with a diameter of 32.5m. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a buried feature approximately 4m wide.

Listing NGR: SS 28495 19338

Name: Bowl barrow 700m NNW of West Greadon

UID: 32205

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow situated in an elevated upland location on the watershed between two valleys of tributaries to the River Torridge. The barrow survives as an oval mound which measures 32.4m long from east to west, 29.1m wide from north to south and is 0.8m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a buried feature approximately 5m wide. The field boundary which crosses the monument is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SS 28600 18454

Name: Bowl barrow 70m south west of Higher Narracott

UID: 30326

Description: This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge in an area which has several barrows in similar types of location. The barrow survives as a 1.2m high circular mound with a diameter of 27.2m. The surrounding ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, survives as a buried feature 2.5m wide.

Listing NGR: SS 35927 17852

Name: Bowl barrow 420m north west of Dural Cross

UID: 32200

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow situated in an elevated upland location overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge. The barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 20.8m in diameter and 0.5m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is partially visible to the north and west where it measures up to 4.3m wide by 0.1m deep. It survives elsewhere as a buried feature.

Listing NGR: SS 29450 17151

Name: Bowl barrow 240m south west of West Dyke

UID: 30342

Description: This monument includes a bowl barrow on a high upland ridge to the west of Clovelly Dykes hillfort. The monument survives as a circular mound 26.7m in diameter and up to 0.7m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the

mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature and now as a result of ploughing lies under the outer edge of the mound. The barrow is cut slightly on the northern side by a field boundary. The field boundary is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SS 30601 23505

Name: Clovelly Dykes hillfort

UID: 32193

Description: This monument includes a sub-triangular multivallate hillfort situated on the summit of a high upland ridge which has no naturally defended sides but which does command far reaching views in all directions and excellent sea views. The monument survives as a series of enclosures, demarcated by rampart banks and ditches. The innermost enclosure is sub rectangular in shape with an entrance to the east; the rampart measures up to 2.1m high, and the ditch survives as a buried feature. The second enclosure is concentric to the first with entrances to the east and south east. The rampart to this stands up to 3m high, the outer ditch is up to 3.5m deep. The outermost enclosure is roughly triangular in plan and has a steep rampart up to 3m high. The outer ditch survives as a buried feature to the east, and south, but is up to 3m deep on the western and northern sides. There is a curving overlapped entrance to the north. Within the outer enclosure the hillfort seems to have been subdivided by two smaller ramparts which run approximately north to south on the western side, the banks attain a height of up to 2.5m and the accompanying ditches are both preserved as buried features. To the north west a large farm with its associated buildings has cut into the outer rampart and ditch. A large number of modern structures and features are excluded from the scheduling; these are roadside signs and a sign for the nearby garage, a letter box, telephone and electricity supply poles, the farmhouse, a series of outbuildings including garages, covered yards and hard core, all tarmac and concrete surfaces, a group of cottages all other modern structures and all road surfaces; the ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

Listing NGR: SS 31129 23486

Name: Round barrow cemetery 920m south west of Higher Welsford

UID: 32238

Description: This monument, which falls into three areas, includes a round barrow cemetery situated on a high upland ridge known as Welsford Moor, overlooking the valley of a tributary to Seckington Water. The monument survives as a group of five bowl barrows arranged in two pairs with a single outlier. The barrows survive as circular mounds of varying size with their approximately 3m wide surrounding outer quarry ditches being preserved as buried features. Within the southernmost pair, the western mound measures 24m in diameter and 0.5m high; and the eastern mound measures 29.7m in diameter and 0.8m high. This barrow's ditch is crossed by a ditched field boundary with stock proof fences. Within the central pair, the western mound measures 16.5m in diameter and 0.4m high, and the eastern mound measures 28.3m in diameter and 1m high. The northernmost mound measures 20m in diameter and 0.4m high. A further bowl barrow lies to the north east, and another bowl barrow and ring cairn to the east; these are the subject of separate schedulings. The field boundary and stock proof fences which cross one of the southern pair of barrows are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Listing NGR: SS 26882 20805, SS 26948 20952, SS 27028 21159

Name: Bowl barrow 520m west of Higher Welsford

UID: 32236

Description: This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge known as Welsford Moor overlooking the valley of a tributary to Seckington Water. The monument survives as a circular mound which measures 21.5m in diameter and is 0.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature which measures approximately 3m wide. This barrow represents an outlier to a nearby round barrow cemetery which is the subject of a separate scheduling.

Listing NGR: SS 27287 21218

Name: Ring cairn and bowl barrow 540m south west of Higher Welsford

UID: 32237

Description: This monument includes a ring cairn and a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge known as Welsford Moor, overlooking the valley of a tributary to Seckington Water. The ring cairn survives as a circular enclosure which measures 32.9m in diameter and which is enclosed by a bank which measures up to 3.9m wide and 1m high. An outer ditch is visible on the eastern side where it measures up to 3.9m wide and 0.1m deep; elsewhere it is preserved as a buried feature. The whole feature is crossed by a substantial field boundary bank which runs approximately north west to south east and is deeply ditched on the western side and supports a stock proof fence on its eastern side. Immediately adjacent to the boundary and running parallel with it on the western side is a track. This has been built up to a height of 0.4m and is 5.4m wide. The bowl barrow lies to the east and survives as a circular mound which measures 29.4m in diameter and is 1.4m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature and measures approximately 3m wide. The archaeologically sensitive area between these two distinctive features is also included in the scheduling. The field boundary, stock proof fence and track are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Listing NGR: SS 27527 20831

Name: Three bowl barrows and one bell barrow on Bursdon Moor situated 670m north east of Lutsford Cross

UID: 34246

Description: This monument includes three bowl barrows and one bell barrow, situated on the high upland ridge known as Bursdon Moor, with commanding views towards the coast and Lundy Island. The four barrows are arranged in a roughly triangular grouping. The easternmost survives as a circular mound 25.9m in diameter and 0.8m high. It has a rather irregular profile and has been cut by an oval central depression measuring 3.2m long, 2m wide and up to 0.2m deep. The surrounding outer ditch, from which material to construct the mound was quarried, is preserved as a buried feature, approximately 3m wide. The westernmost barrow, a bell barrow, survives as a circular central mound, 11m in diameter and 0.8m high. This has been cut by a slightly curved depression measuring 4.6m long, 2.4m wide and 0.2m deep. The central mound is surrounded by a berm which measures up to 1.6m wide, beyond which is a ditch, up to 3.2m wide and 0.2m deep. Surrounding the ditch is an outer bank, most visible on the south east side, which measures 2.4m wide and 0.2m high. The southernmost barrow survives as a circular mound 25.7m in diameter and 0.6m high. This has a central depression 4.9m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.3m deep. The surrounding quarry ditch is preserved as a

buried feature approximately 3m wide. The central barrow survives as a circular mound of uneven profile 13.8m in diameter and 0.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditch is preserved as a largely buried feature, although it is just visible measuring 2.4m wide and 0.1m deep.

Listing NGR: SS 26117 20250

Name: Four bowl barrows on Bursdon Moor, 270m north west of Summerville Cross

UID: 34247

Description: This monument, which falls into four separate areas of protection, includes four bowl barrows situated on a prominent upland ridge known as Bursdon Moor, with commanding views to the coast and Lundy Island. They form part of a dispersed group of barrows. The westernmost barrow survives as a circular flat-topped mound 26m in diameter and 0.9m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature approximately 3m wide. The mound has been cut by a central depression 3.2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep. The northernmost barrow survives as a circular mound 22.8m in diameter and 0.7m high, of irregular profile and with an elongated depression on the western side measuring 5.2m long, 4m wide and up to 0.3m deep. The surrounding quarry ditch is visible on the north west side, and partially to the north, where it measures 3.6m wide and 0.1m deep. Elsewhere, it is preserved as a buried feature. The easternmost mound lies on a scarp edge and survives as a circular mound 19.8m in diameter and 0.6m high. It is also of irregular profile and the quarry ditch survives as a buried feature approximately 3m wide. The southernmost barrow has a circular mound 22.8m in diameter and 0.5m high. It is surrounded by a quarry ditch visible on the western side where it measures 3.6m wide and 0.2m deep, although elsewhere it survives as a buried feature. There is a central depression in the mound measuring 4.2m square and 0.2m deep. The upcast from this has been placed to the south west in a roughly oval bank measuring 2.1m long, 1.3m wide and 0.3m high.

Listing NGR: SS 26790 20014, SS 26809 20094, SS 26878 19945, SS 27008 20003

Name: Two round barrows on Shortstone Moor

UID: CO 465

Description: This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Listing NGR: SS 26505 17168, SS 26664 1714

Name: Woolley barrows

UID: CO 27

Description: This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

Listing NGR: SS 26197 16539, SS 26264 16598

Name: Bowl barrow 70m north east of Killarney

UID: CO 466

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a prominent ridge, overlooking the source of the River Tamar. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring approximately 32m in diameter and up to 1.8m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

Listing NGR: SS2627615482

Name: Bowl barrow 640m south of Killarney

UID: CO 467

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a prominent ridge forming the watershed between the River Tamar and Lamberal Water. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 28m in diameter and 0.7m high. Its surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The barrow lies on a parish boundary.

The barrow is bisected by a boundary hedge which is excluded from the monument, although the ground beneath is included. Other nearby archaeological remains survive in the vicinity, some of which are scheduled separately.

Listing NGR: SS2637714805

Name: High Barrow

UID: 30327

Description: This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge overlooking the valleys of tributaries to the River Waldon. The barrow survives as a 2.8m high circular mound with a diameter of 34.6m. A segment 10m wide and 8.9m deep has been cut into the mound on its south western side. This cut once contained a Nissen Hut which has now been removed, but did not disturb the original ground surface beneath the mound. Across the centre of the mound is a trench which measures 4.1m wide and up to 1.2m deep and may be the result of an archaeological excavation. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is partially visible, measures up to 4.1m wide and 0.4m deep and survives elsewhere as a buried feature.

Listing NGR: SS 34110 09568

Name: Long barrow 540m south west of Sanders's Cross

UID: 30346

Description: This monument includes a Neolithic long barrow situated on a high ridge top location with clear views to Dartmoor, Exmoor and Bodmin Moor. The monument survives as a sub- rectangular mound which measures 53.6m long, 21.3m wide and is 0.9m high. The barrow is aligned approximately east to west. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, survives as a 3.4m wide buried feature and is clearly visible on several aerial photographs. Over the years numerous flint artefacts, including scrapers, have been recovered from the field surface close to the monument.

Listing NGR: SS 35882 13678

Name: Three bowl barrows 250m west of Bower

UID: 30347

Description: This monument includes three bowl barrows on a high ridge location overlooking the valley of Weasel Water, a tributary to the River Torridge. The three barrows all survive as circular or oval mounds with their surrounding quarry ditches being

preserved as buried features. The northernmost barrow measures 28.8m in diameter and is 0.7m high. The southern barrow measures 25.9m in diameter and is 0.4m high. The easternmost barrow measures 26.5m long north to south by 24.1m east to west and is 0.4m high. This barrow is cut by an established track and is partly overlain by two field boundaries. The field boundaries crossing the monument are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SS 39275 14935

Name: Bowl barrow 130m north of Wrangworthy Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery

UID: 32199

Description: This monument includes a bowl barrow situated 130m north of Wrangworthy Cross on a high upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge. It forms part of a round barrow cemetery which has clusters of barrows to the west and south west which are the subject of separate schedulings. The monument survives as a circular mound measuring 22.5m in diameter and standing up to 0.4m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

Listing NGR: SS 38520 17634

Name: Four bowl barrows 110m and 360m west of Wrangworthy Cross forming part of a round barrow cemetery

UID: 32198

Description: This monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes four bowl barrows on a high upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge. These four barrows form part of a larger cemetery which lies along this ridge. The other clusters lie to the north east, north west, west and south and are the subject of separate schedulings. Three of the barrows in this monument form a NNE-SSW alignment on its eastern side; the fourth barrow is situated to the west. The north eastern barrow in the alignment survives as a circular mound which measures 35.5m in diameter and 0.9m high. The surrounding quarry ditch is visible to the west, south and east and measures 3.1m wide and 0.1m deep. To the south west, a second circular mound measuring 25.8m in diameter and up to 1.6m high is surrounded by a 4.5m wide and 0.2m deep ditch. This barrow was partly excavated in 1934 revealing a central primary interment lying within a partly gabled log structure denoted by posts at each corner. Artefacts from the vicinity of the burial included a wooden pole, a bronze dagger and a flint blade. Further south west the third circular mound measures 20.2m in diameter and is up to 0.6m high. The surrounding quarry ditch is preserved as a buried feature. This ditch is in turn partly cut on the south east by a ditched field boundary. This barrow was also partly excavated in 1934 revealing a mortuary chamber. The westernmost barrow survives as a circular mound 29.6m in diameter and up to 1.1m high. Its surrounding quarry ditch is also preserved as a buried feature.

Listing NGR: SS 38137 17501, SS 38399 17476

Name: Three bowl barrows 160m north west of Venn Cottages forming part of a round barrow cemetery

UID: 30343

Description: This monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows which lie 160m north west of Venn Cottages and are situated on a high upland ridge which overlooks the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge. These three barrows form part of a larger cemetery which lies along this ridge. The other clusters lie to the north, north east and north west and are the subject of separate schedulings. The easternmost barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 32.7m in diameter and stands up to 1.8m high. The surrounding ditch, from which material was quarried during the construction of the mound, is preserved mainly as a buried feature, although it may be traced on the northern side where it measures 4.4m wide and 0.1m deep. The central barrow survives as a 27.4m circular mound standing up to 1.8m high. The surrounding ditch is visible, especially on the east where it measures 4.7m wide and 0.1m deep. This ditch is partially cut on the southern side by a ditched field boundary. A central depression on the top of the mound may be the result of a partial early excavation or robbing. The westernmost barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 26.7m in diameter and up to 0.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditch is preserved as a buried feature.

Listing NGR: SS 37976 17162, SS 38181 17222, SS 38293 17258

Name: Two bowl barrows 600m and 750m west of Wrangworthy cross forming part of a round barrow cemetery

UID: 30344

Description: This monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows which lie to the east of Common Moor, one of which is known as Rush Barrow. They are situated on a high upland ridge which overlooks the valley of a tributary to the River Torridge and form part of a round barrow cemetery. Clusters of barrows lie to the east, south east and west but these are the subject of separate schedulings. The easternmost barrow is known as Rush Barrow and survives as a circular mound which measures 34.6m in diameter and is 1.8m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature. This ditch is partly cut on its southern side by a ditched field boundary. The western barrow survives as an oval mound which measures 25.6m long by 20.6m wide and is 0.6m high. The surrounding quarry ditch is preserved as a buried feature. The mound and ditch have been cut on the eastern side by a drain and to the south and south west by a roadside bank and ditch. The field boundary, ditch and metalled road lying south of Rush Barrow are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included. A drain, roadside bank and ditch adjacent to the western barrow are also excluded from the scheduling, but, again, the ground beneath them is included.

Listing NGR: SS 37749 17690, SS 37911 17663

Name: Three fishponds at Winslade

UID: 30341

Description: This monument includes three fishponds which are contained in three separate areas concentrated around the farm of Winslade, which has medieval origins. The three fishponds survive as earthworks, each one preserved as a rectangular pond surrounding a central island. All have strongly built outer banks and the two larger ponds have a revetted long side built into the natural hillside. They all differ in size, the largest lies to the north west of the farm and the smallest to the south east. The largest pond also shows evidence of banks surrounding the perimeter of the island, and one bisecting it from north to south. The northernmost pond is aligned from east to west, measures 42m long by 31.5m wide and is 0.6m deep. To the west, east and south the pond is defined by major earthen banks. These attain basal widths of up to 6.7m, tapering to 2.2m wide on the tops and stand up to 1.2m high. These enclosing banks underlie the field boundaries to the south and east. There are breaks in the outer banks at the north west and south western corners. In the south eastern corner another break in the bank leads into a leat which flows downslope beside the field boundary and measures up to 1m wide and 1.2m deep. The central island measures 23.2m long and 12.7m wide and is up to 1.8m high. The second fishpond lies to the south east of the first and is aligned approximately east to west. It measures

30.7m long, 13m wide and is 0.5m deep. The pond is defined by banks to the west, south and east which measure up to 5m wide at the base, tapering to 2.6m wide at the tops and are up to 1.4m high. The central island measures 24.5m long, 4.8m wide and 1.6m high. On the southern and eastern sides the outer banks underlie the field boundaries. The third fishpond lies to the south east of the second. It is aligned north west to south east. The pond measures 17.2m long, 12.2m wide and is 0.2m deep. It is enclosed by banks on all four sides which measure up to 2.8m wide and 0.5m high. The central island measures 7.4m long, 2.4m wide and 1.2m high.

Listing NGR: SS 38204 18992, SS 38423 18756, SS 38601 18622

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View down the track which leads to the turbine location, which will be used for the cable run, showing the two large extant turbines on the high ground to the south; from the north



Wide views from the turbine location to the west; from the east.



Views from the location of the turbine towards West Moor and the small farming hamlet of Duerdon; from the south-west.



Views to the west-north-west, to Marshall Farmhouse, set amongst its wooded grounds, shielded from any views to the turbine; from the south-east.



Views to the extant single turbine standing on high ground to the west; from the east.



Open views to the north-west from the proposed turbine location; from the south-east.



Open views to the south-west from the proposed turbine site; from the north-east.



View back to the gate into the field, through which the cable run will be brought, from the turbine location; from the north-west.



Views to Gorvin Farmhouse to the north-west set against the Forestry Commission woodland and the scheduled monuments to the west of the farmhouse which are totally shielded from views of the turbine by the woodland; from the south-east.



The tall southern hedge-bank boundary; from the east.



The lower part of the track to the turbine location, as it runs down to the farmyard; showing the route of the cable run; from the west.



Bulkworthy Church, Church of St Michael, set on a southerly slope, opposite and adjacent to several farms and associated farm buildings; from the south-east.



View up the slope into St Michael's, showing it surrounded by its walled churchyard and monuments; from the south-west.



The north side of Bradworthy churchyard, showing local blocking from trees and buildings; from the south-west.



The tall tower of St John the Baptist, the Grade II* listed church in Bradworthy; from the south.



Very shallow barrow in a field near East and West Youlstone, blocked from views to the proposed turbine by high hedges; from the east.



The green lane, lined with hedge-banks which blocks one of the barrows on the high ground adjacent to the A39; from the south.



One of the large barrows adjacent to the the A39, directly opposite a newly constructed solar panel installation; from the south-west.



The barrows on the moorland near Morwenstow, Welsford Moor, looking back to the proposed turbine; from the north-west.



Further barrows on the moorland, with some views to the south-east towards the proposed turbine; from the west.



The hill-fort at Clovelly, showing how the earthen banks are overgrown with shrubs and fenced in, now used as fields; from the north-west.



View into the hill-fort to the central enclosure, through a gateway, fashioned in the historic entrance; from the west.



Hammetts, north of Woolfery, set in an enclosed garden, blocked from views by the trees and shrubs which surround it; from the south-west.



The walls and Lych gate of All Hallows church in Woolsery; from the south-west.



View from the churchyard in Woolsery, out towards the proposed turbine to the south-west of the village, showing the local blocking factors; from the north-east.



The tall stone tower of the church, All Hallows, a Grade I listed building in Woolsery; from the south-east.



Ivy Cottage and the K6 telephone kiosk, in Woolsery, adjacent to the church; from the south-west.



The Manor House Hotel, in Woolsery, set in its landscaped garden; from the south-east.



The Farmer's Arms and corner cottage, in Woolsery, opposite to the church; from the north-east.



Town Farmhouse in Woolsery, facing to its courtyard of barns, to the south and shielded by trees and other buildings; from the east.



The Chapel in Woolsery, on Chapel Street; from the north-east.



Strouds, a listed cottage in a garden enclosed by trees and tall hedges; from the north-west.



Dipple Farmhouse, showing the enclosing courtyard, which blocks all views to the west; from the east.



View from Ashmansworthy Bridge to the extant two turbines standing to the south-west; from the north-east.



Hold Ford Mill Bridge, set amongst the trees in the valley; from the south.



Ashmansworthy Bridge, in its context over the river, set in the valley; from the north.



The boundary stone set into the bridge, in the centre of the river; from the east.



The bridge over the river to the east of Woolsery, set amongst the trees; from the east.



The bridge, as above, over the river, showing the stone arch; from the east.



The Alminstone Cross Methodist Church, set amongst the trees; from the north-west.



The view across the wooded enclosure in which Leeworthy Mill and farm buildings are located, showing views towards the proposed turbine location and to the two extant turbines; from the north-east.



View across Powler's Piece moorland, containing several barrows to the proposed turbine site; from the north-east.



View of one of the large barrows, set in the trees, near Wrangworthy Cross; from the east.



One of the large barrows in the barrow cemetery near Wrangworthy Cross; from the south-east.



Further barrows set in fields south of Wrangworthy Cross; from the north-east.



More barrows, set in fields east of Venn Cottage and near Wrangworthy Cross, showing limited views to the south-west towards the proposed turbine; from the north-east.



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