

# LAND at NEWHALL MANOR FARM ST TEATH CORNWALL

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



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# Land at Newhall Manor Farm, St Teath, Cornwall

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

*For*

*Chloe Bines*

*Of*

*Mi-Grid (The Agent)*

*By*



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## *Summary*

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Newhall Manor Farm, St Teath, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single wind turbine.*

*The proposed turbine would be located in a field enclosed by 1695 from open downland. Newhall Manor Farm was probably established during the high medieval period, and belonged in the later medieval and post-medieval period to the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock. The geophysical survey undertaken was inconclusive, but may indicate the presence of archaeological features, potentially even a substantial enclosure, but this is far from certain.*

*In general terms, there is a fairly large number of Listed Buildings (mostly Grade II) but few Scheduled Monuments, and most of these are located at such a distance, or in such a location, as 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 Church of St Adwen and Helsbury Castle – 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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## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Newhall Manor Farm
<b>Parish:</b>	St Teath
<b>County:</b>	Cornwall
<b>NGR:</b>	SX0639982445

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land belonging to Newhall Manor Farm, St Teath, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Rob Allingham (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 50kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The land in question lies on the western flanks of a tributary of the River Allen, between St Teath and Delabole, at c.165m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained loamy or silty soils of the Munslow and Denbigh 1 Associations (SSEW 1983), overlying the mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Jacket's Point Formation (BGS 2013).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site lies within the parish of St Teath; St Teath lies in the Hundred of Trigg and the Deanery of Trigg-Minor. St Teath contains a number of separate manors and principal landowners; Newhall Manor was held by the Agar-Robartes family of Lanhydrock.

A settlement at Newhall is first recorded in 1305 (*Niwalle*); the place-name is English and self-explanatory. The area in which the site is situated is classified as *Medieval Farmland* by the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation, forming part of the *Anciently Enclosed Land* category. This is defined as land enclosed before the 18<sup>th</sup> century and associated with medieval farming settlements (Cornwall Council 2013).

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed turbines site is situated within an area of *Anciently Enclosed Land*. There are a number of Scheduled enclosures within 5km of the turbine site, most notably Newberry Ring and Castle Goff. The cropmarks of a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure lie c.300m to the north, and there are other cropmarks in the immediate area. The church at St Teath is Listed Grade I, and there are a number of Grade II Listed buildings – including Newhall Manor itself – nearby.

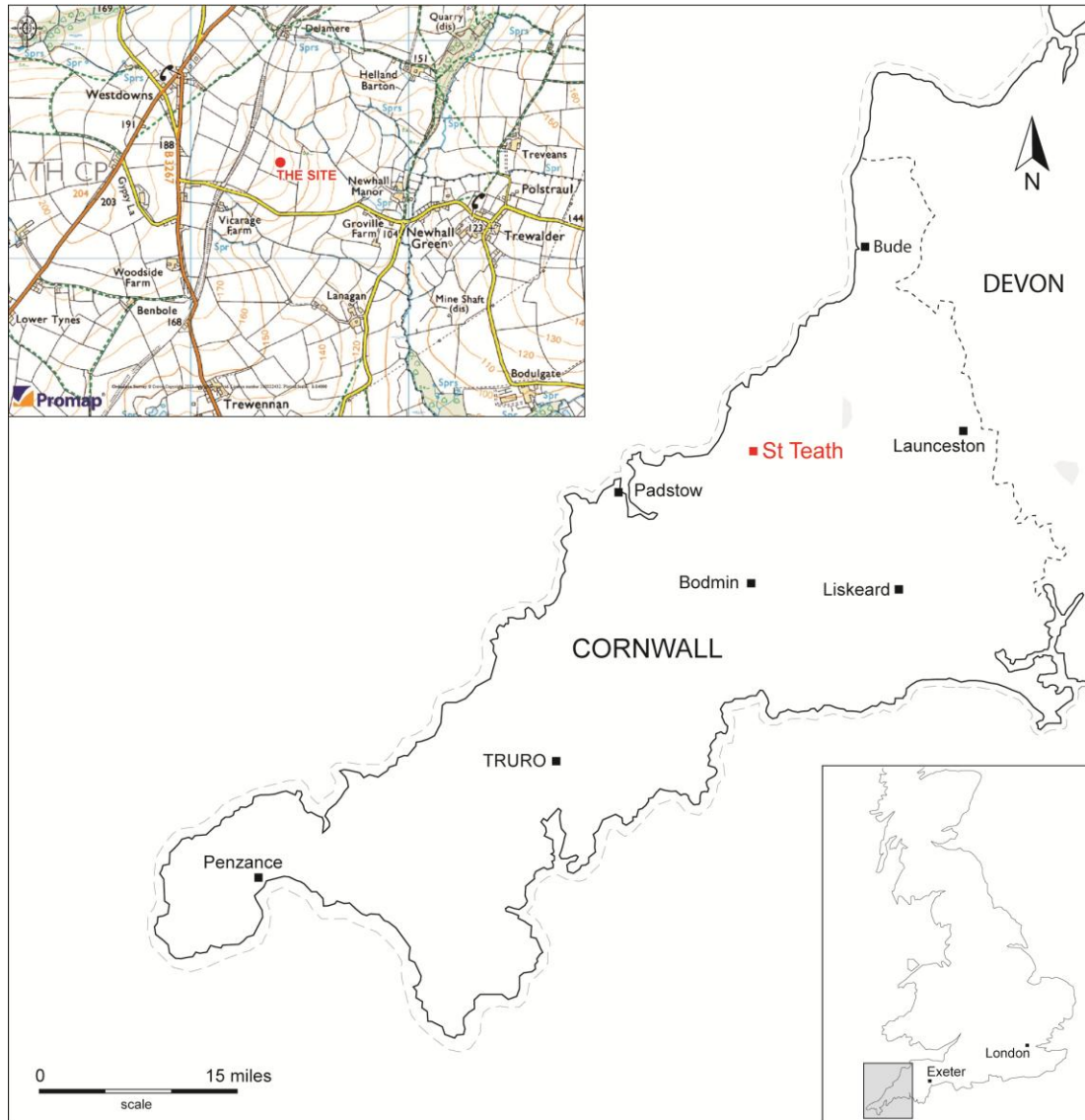


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

## 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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), *An Assessment of the Landscape Sensitivity of Onshore Wind and Large Scale Photovoltaic Development in Cornwall* (Cornwall Council 2012)



## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

### 2.1 Documentary History

The proposed turbine is located on land belonging to Newhall Manor Farm. Newhall is first recorded as *Niwelle* in 1305; the name is English rather than Cornish, and the meaning is very clear. The place-name would suggest a date in the high medieval period.

Early records suggest it was held by the Bloyou family as part of the manor of Polrode, and descended to the Carminows, who held it into the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It then passed to the Robartes family of Lanhydrock, who held it into the later 19<sup>th</sup> century; in 1886 some of the scattered lands pertaining to the manor were sold (CRO CL/1318).

### 2.2 The Lanhydrock Atlas 1695

The earliest detailed cartographic resource comes from the Lanhydrock Atlas, which was compiled for the Robartes family and completed in 1695 (not depicted). This shows a landscape of enclosed fields little different to that shown on the 1843 tithe map. The stippling used would indicate the field containing the turbine was rough grazing, and the field names – Lower Down and Upper Down – confirm this. In addition, the broad funnel-shaped morphology of these fields, and the fact the parish road has been routed along their southern boundary, would suggest these were post-medieval enclosures carved out of a tract of open land leading up onto West Downs. It is curious, however, that in the same general area as this tract of former unenclosed land there are fields with sinuous boundaries clearly based on medieval strips (e.g. the area around Delamere and Lanagan Farms).

### 2.3 Ordnance Survey 1” Scale 1856 Map



Figure 2: Ordnance Survey 1” scale map 1856 (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

## 2.4 The 1843 St Teath Tithe Map

The landscape depicted on the 1843 tithe map is almost identical to that of 1695. There has been some boundary loss (e.g. around Newhall Manor itself), but a number of new field boundaries have been created – Higher Down, for instance, has been subdivided into two fields: Middle and Outer Down. Newhall Manor belonged to the Honourable Mrs Anna Maria Agar (Robartes), was leased to John Martyn Junior, and occupied by George Lane.

No.	Field Name	State of Cultivation	1695 Field Name
835	Fore Binnicks	arable	Four Binnix
836	Lower Downs	arable	Lower Down
837	Stars Moor	arable	Moor under Willannets
838	Lower Winard's Hill	arable	part of Willannets Moor
839	Higher Winard's Hill	arable	part of Willannets Moor
840	Middle Down	arable	part of Higher Down
841	Outer Down	arable	part of Higher Down

The field names in 1843 are very similar to those of 1695; the proposed turbine is to be located within field no.836 *Lower Downs*, a prosaic and self-explanatory field name. Four/Fore Binnix/Binnicks is rather more unusual, and probably represents the garbled transmission of a Cornish place-name element. Winard's/Willannets may well be a personal name, but without further examples it is impossible to be sure. Note that the state of cultivation is noted in all instances to be *arable*, which would imply any buried archaeological features would have been subject to plough damage.

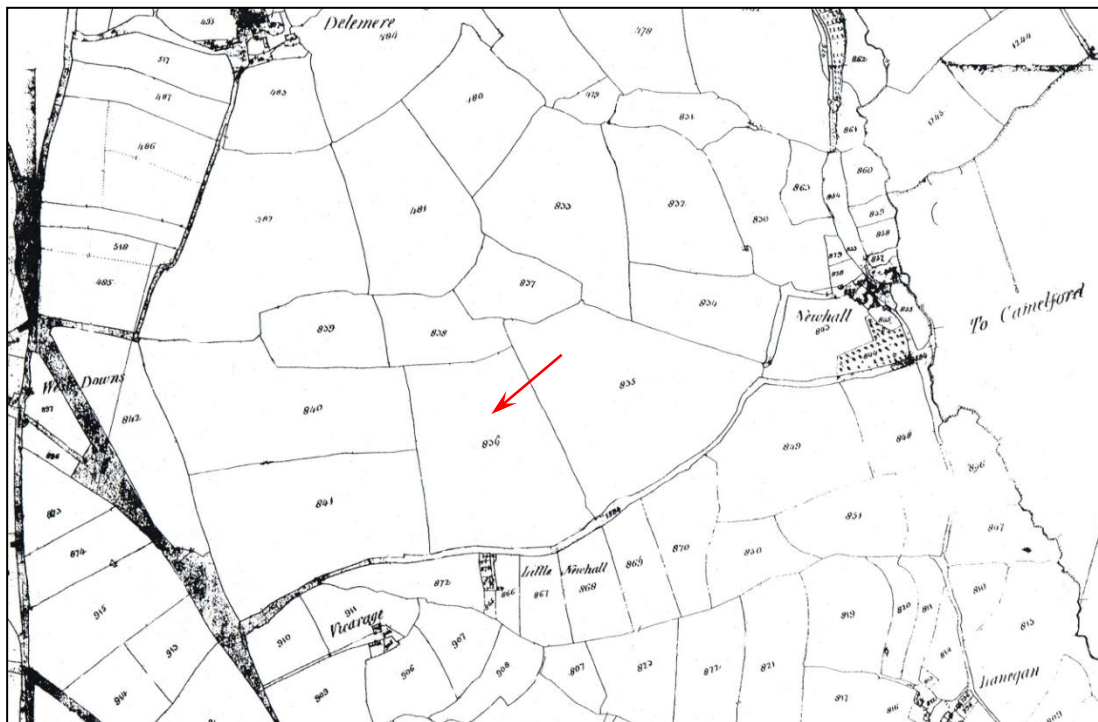


Figure 3: Extract from the 1843 tithe map (CSL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

## 2.5 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Maps

The field in which the turbine is to be situated is numbered 792 on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map, and is shown as a small sub-square enclosure with regular, straight-sided field boundaries. Ostensibly this would appear to be a landscape of late enclosure; however, we know this

landscape has changed very little since 1695. The larger fields of 1695 were subdivided several times and this points to an intensification in the use of the land and a growing concern for the efficient management of livestock.

The most dramatic change to occur in this landscape was the construction of the North Cornwall Railway in 1893-4. This sliced through the existing fieldscape, and was only decommissioned in 1966.

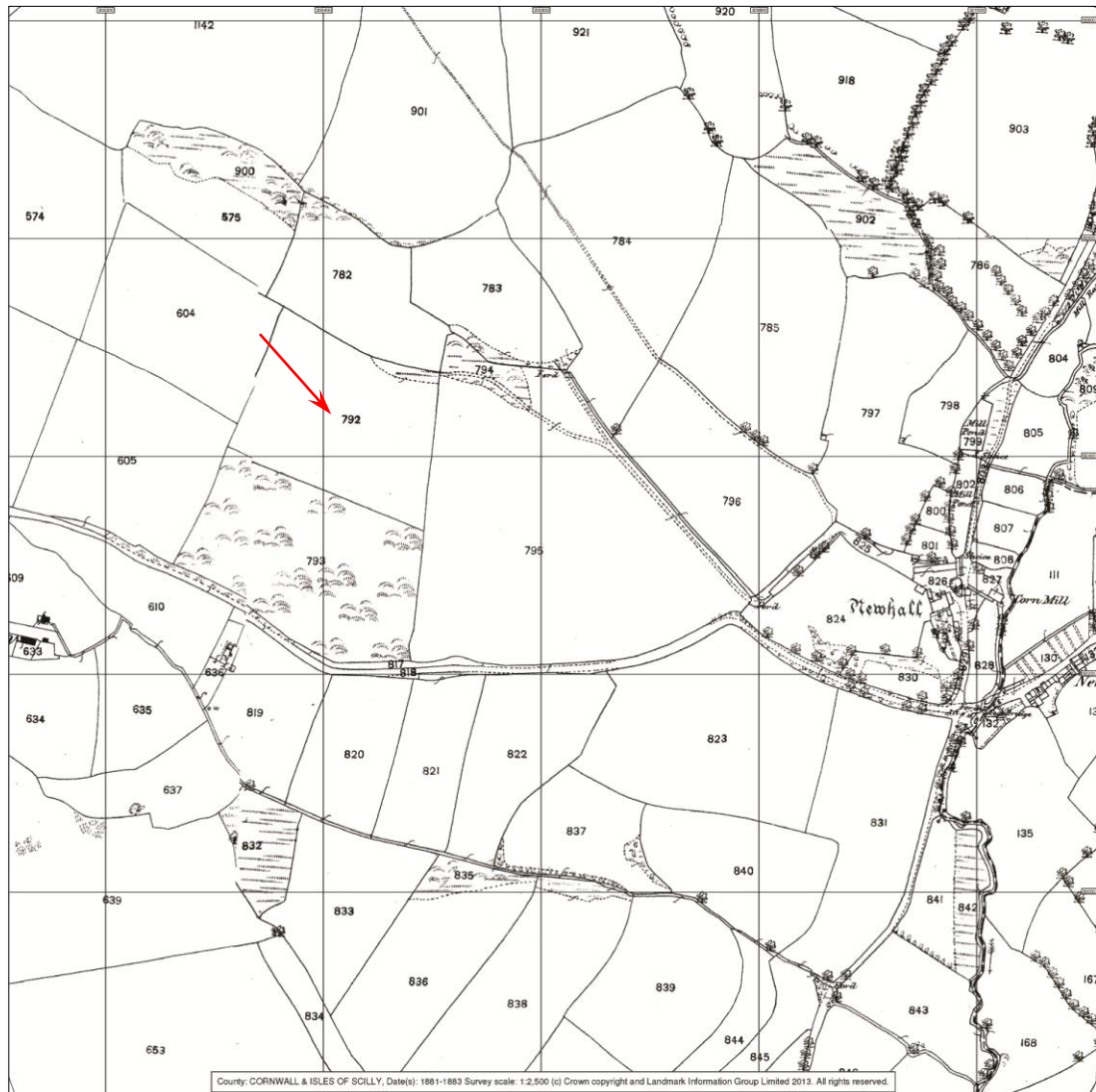


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1881-83 1:2,500 (Promap) (the site is indicated).



### 3.0 Summary of the Results of the Geophysical Survey

#### 3.1 Introduction

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine, and a 30m corridor along the line of the proposed access route. This work was undertaken by SWARCH personnel Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> June 2013. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere: Stratascan 2013).

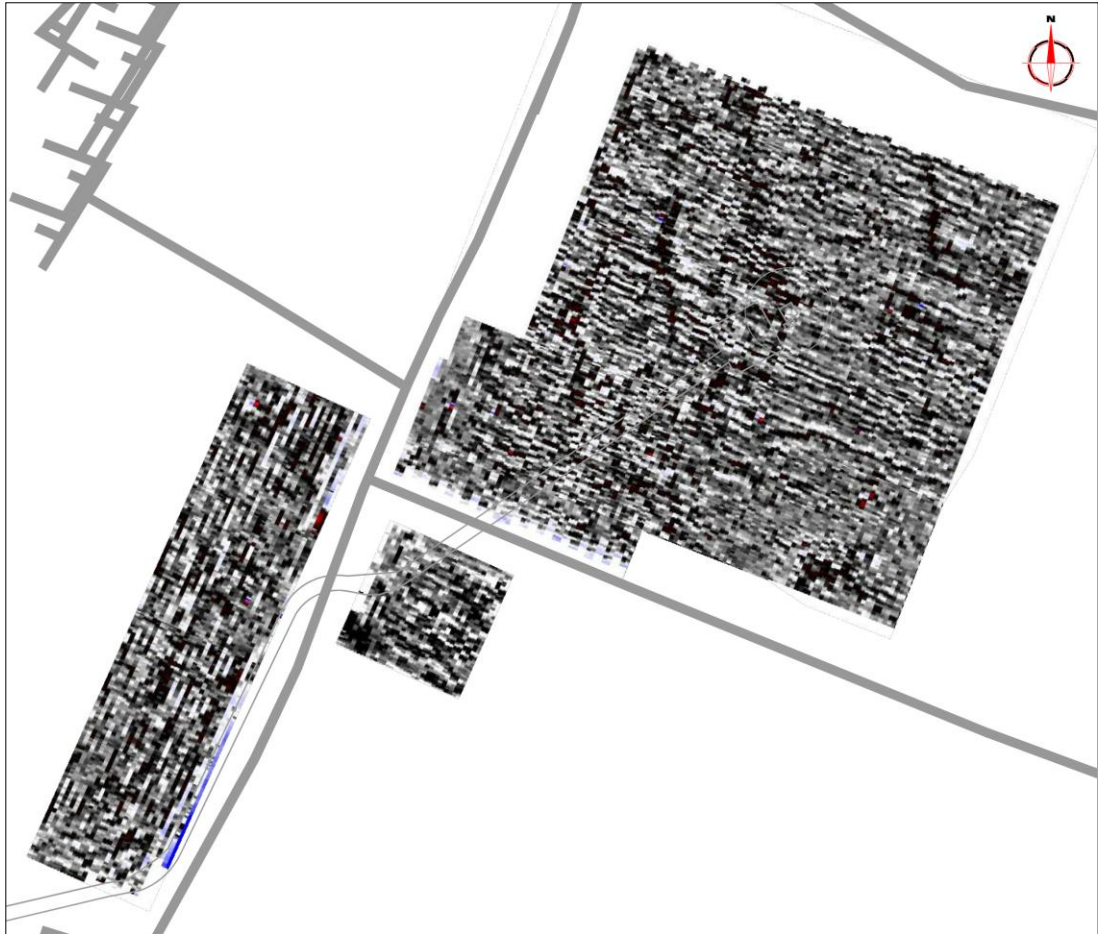


Figure 5: The shade plot of the magnetometer survey (Stratascan 2013, Figure 3).

The data retrieved during the survey is very noisy, particularly along the line of the access corridor. This probably represents close-centred agriculture (i.e. potato ridging, deep-ploughing), and makes interpretation of the underlying data difficult. On the basis that the other anomalies present are amorphous and poorly-defined, these have been interpreted as being probably geological in origin. The walkover survey (see below) noted pronounced undulations in the surface of the field, particularly to the south. However, given the cellular character of these anomalies, and the proximity of a long curving cropmark in the adjacent field (MCO38343), it is equally possible they represent archaeological features. A worst-case interpretation of these results would indicate that there is a round (i.e. a Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure), but the evidence is suggestive rather than conclusive. It should be noted that this field contained a silage clamp for a number of years (Allingham *pers. comm.*), and thus some of the apparent anomalies may relate to relatively recent agricultural use.



Figure 6: Interpretation of the geophysical data (Stratascan 2013, Figure 5).

## 4.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

### 4.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E. Wapshott in July 2013. Photographs were taken, the field examined and the topography and boundaries noted. The site of the proposed turbine lies on an east-facing slope; the ground rises to the west, but it enjoys wide open views to the north, south and east. There are clear views to the adjacent settlement of Newhall Green, which has grown up and around the manorial and mill complex at Newhall. The farm is framed to the west by old railway line, with views to Delabole to the north and distant views to Bodmin Moor to the south-east. Located on a high ridge of land, there is minimal local blocking.



Figure 7: View across the field in which the turbine is to be situated; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.

The field in which the proposed turbine is to be located is of regular sub-rectangular shape, laid to pasture, with tall established hedgebanks to the north and west. The hedgebanks to the south and east are in poor condition, with a few scattered mature wind-blown trees along their length. Some significant undulations were noted within the field, possibly natural as they appeared to follow the contours of the slope, and these were more marked at the southern end of the field. There appeared to be some ground disturbance and possibly earthworks in the northern-eastern corner of the field, which may extend into the adjacent field.

To the east and around the Newhall Manor complex, the fieldscape is made up of a series of small regular sub-rectangular fields. To the south, the shallow valley is defined by curving boundaries and narrow parallel fields, probably derived from an earlier medieval system; these fields would be shielded somewhat from the proposed turbine by tall mature hedgebanks and wooded areas.



General intervisibility with the various heritage assets in and around St Teath and Helstone was confirmed, also with the church towers of St Adwen and St Tetha, both Grade I Listed churches. However, intervisibility does not necessarily affect the setting or experience of those churches, as assessed in the impact survey. Some limited intervisibility was confirmed for the heritage asset Castle Goff and the 'round at Delinuth' near Lanteglos. These views were interrupted by the line of large electricity pylons that run down the valley.



Figure 8: View from the south-western corner of the field, along the southern boundary, showing the pronounced undulations noted during the walkover survey; viewed from the west, looking east.

## 4.2 Archaeological Background

The proposed turbines site is situated within an area of *Anciently Enclosed Land*, specifically the category of *medieval farmland*. This is certainly borne out by an examination of the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). In the local area there are a series of settlements of medieval date, most of which were probably established in the early medieval period (e.g. Lanagan, Helland, Delamere, Treveans), as well as the cropmarks of contemporary field boundaries and trackways. However, the curving cropmark identified in the field to the east of the site (MCO38343) does not correlate with any known historic field boundary; as the cropmarks of a presumed Prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure have been identified c.300m to the north-east of the proposed turbine, it is feasible some of these relict boundaries or trackways are actually much older.

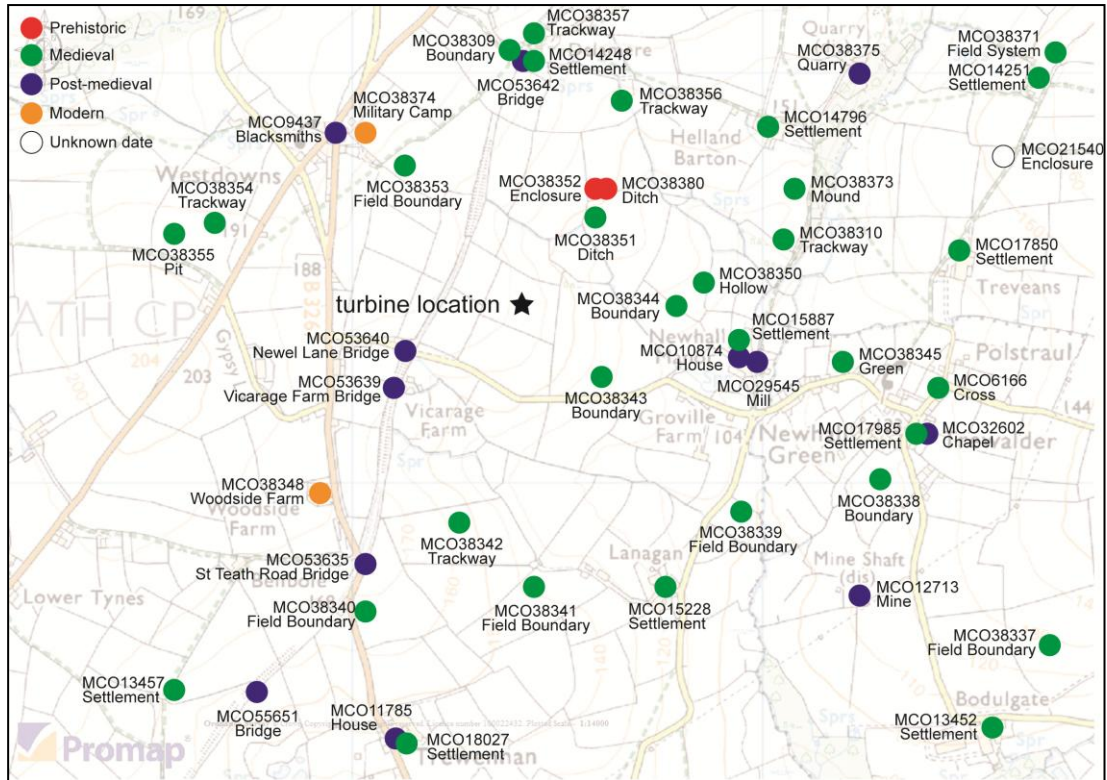


Figure 9: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO38355	Westdowns Pit	Monument	Early Medieval extractive pit, Undated pit
MCO38354	Westdowns Trackway	Monument	Medieval or post medieval trackway, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs
MCO9437	Westdowns Blacksmiths	Monument	Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop
MCO38374	Westdowns Military Camp	Monument	Modern building, Modern military camp
MCO38353	Westdowns Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO53640	Newel Lane Bridge	Monument	Post Medieval railway bridge
MCO53639	Vicarage Farm Bridge	Monument	Post Medieval accommodation bridge
MCO38309	Delemere Boundary	Monument	Medieval boundary
MCO53642	Delemere Bridge	Monument	Post Medieval accommodation bridge
MCO14248	Delamere Settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement
MCO38356	Delamere Trackway	Monument	Early Medieval trackway, Early Medieval field boundary
MCO38352	Newhall Manor Enclosure	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure
MCO38380	Newhall Manor Ditch	Monument	Prehistoric enclosure, Undated ditch
MCO38351	Newhall Manor Ditch	Monument	Early Medieval path, Undated ditch
MCO38350	Newhall Manor Hollow	Monument	Early Medieval extractive pit, Undated hollow
MCO38344	Newhall Manor Boundary	Monument	Early Medieval field boundary
MCO38343	Newhall Manor Boundary	Monument	Early Medieval field boundary, Early Medieval trackway
MCO10874	Newhall House	Monument	Post Medieval house
MCO29545	Newhall Mill	Monument	Post Medieval corn mill, Post Medieval water wheel
MCO15887	Newhall Settlement	Monument	Medieval settlement
MCO38345	Newhall Green	Monument	Early Medieval field boundary
MCO38375	Helland Barton Quarry	Monument	Post Medieval quarry
MCO14796	Helland Settlement	Place-name	Medieval settlement
MCO38373	Helland Barton Mound	Monument	Early Medieval pillow mound, Undated mound
MCO38310	Helland Barton Trackway	Monument	Early Medieval field system, Early Medieval trackway
MCO17985	Trewalder Settlement	Place-name	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO32602	Trewalder Chapel	Monument	Post Medieval nonconformist chapel
MCO6166	Trewalder Cross	Monument	Medieval cross
MCO17850	Treveys Settlement	Place-name	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO21540	Delinuth Enclosure	Monument	Undated enclosure
MCO14251	Delinuth Settlement	Place-name	Medieval settlement
MCO38371	Delinuth Field System	Monument	Medieval field system
MCO38338	Trewalder Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO12713	Trewalder Mine	Monument	Post Medieval mine
MCO13452	Bodulgate Settlement	Place-name	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO38337	Bodulgate Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary



MCO38339	Lanagan Field Boundary	Monument	Early Medieval field boundary
MCO15228	Lanagan settlement	Place-name	Medieval settlement
MCO38342	Lanagan Trackway	Monument	Early Medieval trackway
MCO53635	St Teath Road Bridge	Monument	Post Medieval railway bridge
MCO38340	Trewannan Field Boundary	Monument	Medieval field boundary, Post Medieval field boundary
MCO38341	Lanagan Trackway	Monument	Early Medieval trackway
MCO11785	Trewennan House	Building	Post Medieval country house
MCO18027	Trewennan Settlement	Monument	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO55651	Trewinan Farm Bridge	Monument	Post Medieval accommodation bridge
MCO13457	Bodwin Settlement	Place-name	Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement
MCO38348	Woodside Farm	Monument	WWII prisoner of war camp

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

### 4.3 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**.

## 5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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### 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 (25m to hub and 34.6m 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century are also now included as the 21<sup>st</sup> 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"> <li>• World Heritage sites and associated structures</li> <li>• Buildings and archaeological remains of acknowledged international significance</li> <li>• Historic landscapes of international value</li> <li>• Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)</li> <li>• Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Grade I and II* Buildings</li> <li>• Other Listed structures that can be shown to have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the Listing grade</li> <li>• Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest</li> <li>• Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value</li> <li>• Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s)</li> <li>• Conservation Areas containing very important Buildings</li> <li>• Undesignated assets of comparable quality and importance</li> <li>• Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grade II Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives, or have exceptional qualities in the their fabric or historical associations</li> <li>• Designated special historic landscapes, or undesignated landscapes that would justify designation</li> </ul>

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

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 10). 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 (34.6m). All designated heritage assets were considered within 5km.

### 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 5km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. Despite the height of the turbine, the areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are quite restricted due to the high ridge of land to the west; most of the assets considered here lie south and east of the proposed turbine. The village of St Teath lies *c.*2km to the south; Helstone *c.*3km and Trestinney *c.*4km. All of these settlements will have some limited views to the turbine. The larger settlement of Delabole has some limited views to the turbine on its southern and eastern sides, and the market town of Camelford has views from its western edge. There are no Scheduled Monuments recorded within 2km of the proposed turbine, with 8 scattered Scheduled Monuments in the wider 5km area. There are also distant views to Bodmin Moor, but as the Moor lies more than 5km away, it was not considered under this study.

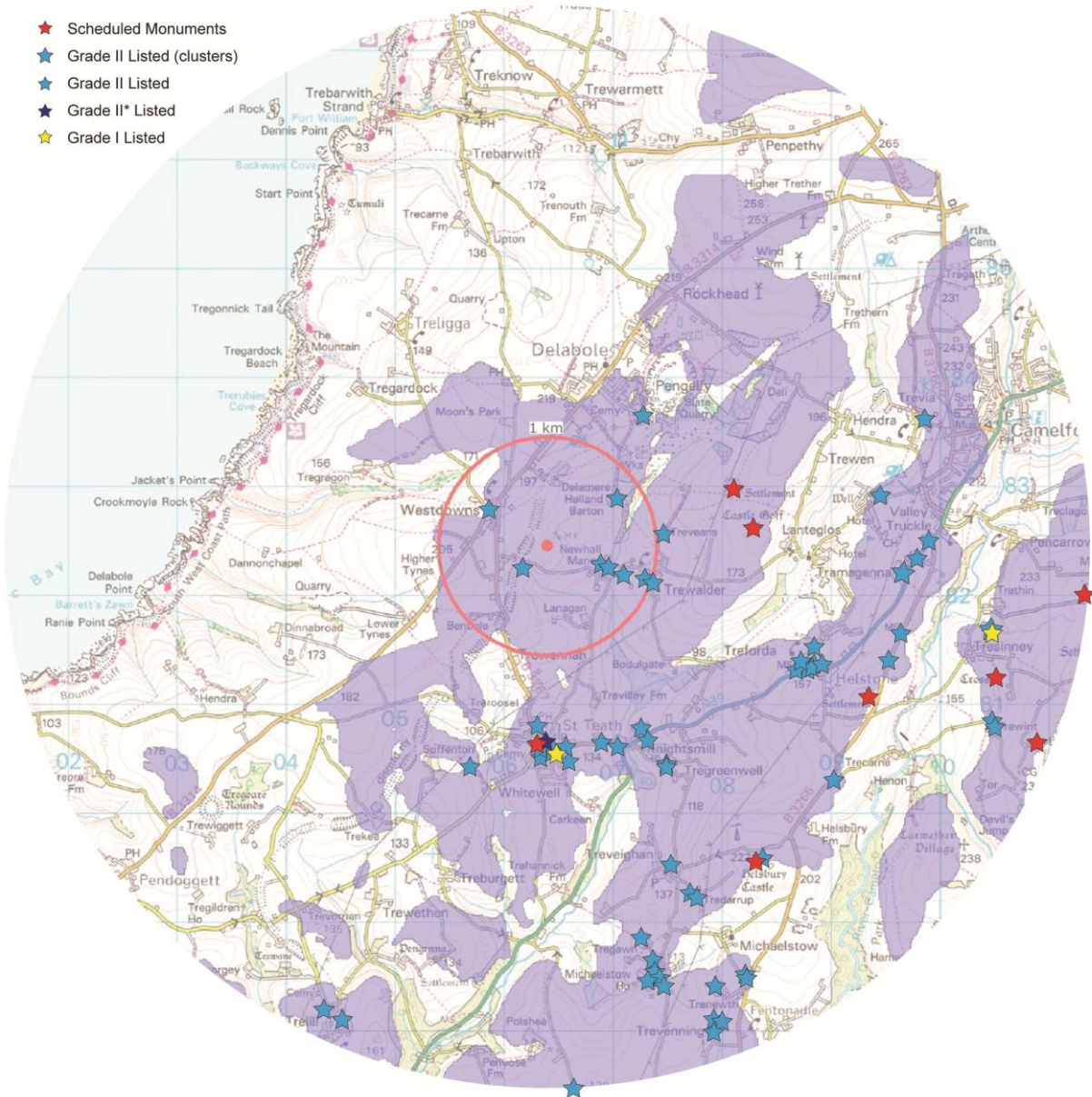


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid).

## 5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

### 5.5.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

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

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the linnhay 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.

- Vicarage Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair. A late 16<sup>th</sup> century structure, formerly a vicarage. A tall stand of mature trees (wind break?) stands between the buildings and the proposed turbine site, which would provide comprehensive seasonal local blocking,. However, the house and buildings lie on private land and could not be accessed; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor**.
- Newhall Manor Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair. An early 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, with associated farm buildings. This site lies up a private drive and could not be accessed; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor**, as mature trees and hedgebanks around the property would provide good seasonal local blocking.
- Trewalder Farmhouse and buildings; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. A complex of farm buildings dating the the 1860s. Local blocking is provided by mature tree and hedgerow shrubs, but some views to the proposed turbine may be possible; however, the setting of the buildings in relation to each other, and to the hamlet of which it forms a part, would not be affected; impact **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Treveans, the old farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair. A late 16<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, now a barn. A significant local structure, reputedly home of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Ann Jeffrys. This site lay down a long private lane and could not be accessed. However, the former farmhouse lies within a modern farm complex, screened by modern sheds and mature hedgrow trees; impact **negative/unknown** but probably **neutral**.
- Lower Suffenton Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown . Accessed via a long private track, impact **negative/unknown** as it could not be assessed, but proximity to the turbine could be a factor at *c.*2km.
- Bearoak and Barn with waterwheel, north-east of Bearoak; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Some local blocking is provided by other farm buildings, but limited views across the fields towards the proposed turbine should be possible. The setting of these buildings would not be affected by the turbine, and at a distance of *c.*4km there will be little impact; impact **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Tregawn; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown. The farm lies down a long private gated track; it is surrounded by large modern farm buildings that would be expected to provide comprehensive local blocking; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Cottage and outbuilding north and south-west of Lethern Bottle; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair. Located at the side of the B3266, there would be views across the fields to the north-west, but the two buildings provide their own setting and the experience of the buildings will not be changed by a turbine at a distance of 4km; impact **negative/minor**.



- Trevennen Cottage and two cross-heads west of Trevennen Farmhouse, Trevean; medium significance; Grade II; condition: unknown. Set down a long private track and thus not accessible, but with probable views towards the proposed turbine to the north-west. Views would be limited by hedgebanks with mature trees that surround the holding; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Tregreenwell Farmhouse, outbuilding, garden walls and barns; medium significance; Grade II; condition: excellent. Located in a shallow valley alongside a road, with some limited views up the hill towards the A39 and beyond to the proposed turbine site. Mature trees and tall hedgebanks reduce these views, and there are significant wooded areas around Knightmill. The house and its buildings provide their own setting and are defined and experienced together through their historic function and relationships; despite their increased group value they would have little to no intervisibility with the turbine; impact **negative/minor**.

### 5.5.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

- Well house and walled garden at Helland Barton; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good to fair. A late 18<sup>th</sup> century well head and walled garden. These structures lie on private land down a long private drive and could not be accessed; impact **negative/unknown**. As structures, they are not particularly sensitive to visual intrusion, but the associated – and un-Listed – 17<sup>th</sup> century barton farmhouse may have been located with setting in mind.
- Trenewth House; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Seasonal local blocking is provided by the wooded gardens around the farm and buildings, but there would be some views across the surrounding farmland to the proposed turbine at 4km. The setting of the farmhouse within the farmyard would not be affected by the turbine, and nor would the farmhouse experienced within its gardens. However, views from the asset may be affected; impact **negative/minor**
- The Vicarage, St Teath; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good to excellent. Located south-west of the church in mature wooded grounds, with a high stone wall wrapping around the whole. Comprehensively local blocking is provided by a terrace of cottages to the north-west along the parish road; impact **neutral**.
- Lodge to Michaelstow House, gatepiers and walls; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Located south-west of Michaelstow village, with rising land to the north. The structures are roadside features with a specific function at the entrance to the grounds of the house; they are wholly shielded by tall roadside hedgebanks. The turbine would not have an impact on these monuments, nor change their setting or function; impact **neutral**.

### 5.5.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels *Church of England parish churches and chapels; current and former places of worship*

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Church of St Tetha; high significance; Grade I; condition: excellent. Located in a heavily wooded and walled churchyard in the heart of the settlement, and surrounded by historic buildings. The historic core of the village is surrounded by more modern housing developments. The church tower is squat and square and is unlikely to have any significant views, although at c.2km away there may be some limited interaction with the proposed turbine. The overall setting of the church would not be affected, overall assessment of **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Adwen in Tresinney; high significance; Grade I; condition: excellent. Located among in the agricultural fields north-east of the village and accessed via a small track surrounded by tall hedgebanks. The church sits on high ground and enjoys

wide open views to the west, facing across to the proposed turbine at a distance of c.4km. The body of the church is partially shielded by the trees around the churchyard. The setting of the church on high ground and its relationship with its historic settlement would not be affected by the turbine, and nor would views to St Tetha; however, extant turbines in this area already compete with church towers for landscape primacy; impact **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** impact.

#### 5.5.4 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

- Trewalder Methodist Chapel and School Room; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century chapel enlarged in 1862. This building stands in the centre of Trewalder hamlet, and is experienced within and as part of that settlement. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by mature trees and other structures; overall assessment of **neutral**.

#### 5.5.5 Designated Structures: Crosses, Gravestones, Milestones, Boundary Stones

##### *Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards*

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

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

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

- Guidepost, north of Bodinnick Farm; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair to good. Located adjacent to the road on a crossroads, and surrounded by high hedgebanks; these restrict views to the surrounding countryside, despite its elevated

- topographical position; impact **neutral**.
- Milestone south-west of Trecarne; medium significance; Grade II. Could not be located, possibly contained within the mature/overgrown hedgebank or long grass' impact **unknown**, but probably **neutral**.
  - Milestone north-east of Knightmill Bridge, at a crossroads; medium significance; Grade II. The crossroads is surrounded by heavily-wooded plots and there would be no interaction with the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
  - Various memorials in the churchyard of St Tetha and a churchyard cross; medium significance; Grade II; condition: varies, fair to good. The churchyard is walled and heavily wooded to the perimeter. The setting of the various monuments would not be affected by the proposed turbine, as the assets are understood through their relationship with the church and other memorials; impact **neutral**.
  - Various memorials in the churchyard of St Adwen; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair to good. Views out across the landscape are limited as it is located within a heavily-wooded churchyard. The setting, experience and understanding of the assets as memorials within consecrated ground would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
  - Milestones, north-east and south-east of Worthy Acre Cottage; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Both milestones are on the B3266, and on high ground. The road is bounded by tall hedgebanks, which limits intervisibility; the setting of these assets remains unchanged as they take their meaning from their function and associated routeway; impact **neutral**.
  - Guidepost at the junction of the A39 and B3266, milestone south-east of Argille House; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. The experience and setting of the assets would not change, as comprehensively local blocking is provided by buildings flanking the western side of the junction; impact **neutral**.
  - Churchyard cross in St Teatha cemetery; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the buildings of the village which lies to the north and east; impact **neutral**.
  - Wayside Cross north-west of Steppes Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. The farm is accessed down a private gated track, and the asset could not be viewed; impact **negative/unknown**.

#### 5.5.6 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

- Laurel Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. This 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage adjoins the B3314 at a road junction; mature hedge shrubs and tall hedgebanks provide good seasonal local blocking, and the setting – a probable squatter settlement on former open ground beside a road – would not be affected by the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Newhall Green, cottages adjoining Antoine Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. A pair of late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century cottages located at the western end of Newhall Green. Comprehensive but seasonal local blocking is provided by the mature trees to the west of the settlement, and the setting of the cottages – presumably a squatter settlement lining the road east from Newhall Manor – would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Trelill: Sycamores House and Trelill Methodists Church; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. Located within the small settlement of Trelill, south-west of St Teath. The village is set on a west-facing slope, with rising ground to the east. The historic buildings within the village provide comprehensive local blocking to one other, and there would be no interaction with the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Clocktower at St Teath; medium significance; Grade II; condition: excellent. This structure is surrounded by buildings in the village square, and this setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Community centre, former churchhouse in St Teath; high significance; Grade II\*; condition: excellent. This building is located at the centre of the village, adjacent to the churchyard and built into the churchyard wall, on the edge of the village square and opposite the clocktower. These buildings provide the setting, which is defined by the relationship between the church and its former and current function as a community building. These buildings also provide local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- St Teath: Church View Treveans, Bakers Park, 1,2 and 3 Tower Terrace, The Stables, Smithy east of Church View, House north-west of White Hart Inn, Primrose Cottage, Honeysuckle Cottage, 1, 2 and 3 Teague Terrace, Poplars, Methodist Church of St Teath, Forge Cottage; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good, though some former service buildings have been converted into residential dwellings. These buildings form the core of the historic settlement, within which setting these buildings are experienced. This would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Churchyard walls, St Teath; medium significance; Grade II; condition: fair. This structure is defined by its relationship with the churchyard and is experienced within the heart of the historic part of the settlement; there would be no views to the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- St Teath County Primary School; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good. The building would have open views to the north towards the proposed turbine, but the setting in relation to the church, and the experience of it as a historic educational institution within the village, would not be affected; impact **negative/minor**.
- Knightmill: Trebelland and ruins to north-west, Greystones, Crosswaters, Cottage; medium significance; Grade II; condition: good, ruins in poor condition. Located east of St Teath, near the A39, in a heavily wooded valley that runs north. There would be

views towards the proposed turbine to the north-west, but the trees would provide seasonal local blocking; impact **negative/minor**.

#### 5.5.7 Ruined Churches and Pre-Reformation Chapels *Chapels, current, former and ruined*

The significance of these Christian sites is very variable. Some chapels were later medieval in date and associated with the homes of the landed gentry; in these instances the chapel will usually lie within the curtilage of other Listed structures and assessed as part of that group. In these instances, the chapel may be elaborate, but it was not the religious and social focus for a parish. Thus the setting is restricted to its immediate surroundings unless it forms part of a wider designed landscape associated with the House. In these instances, the impact on the chapel of a wind turbine would be subsumed within the assessment of the House and its landscape.

Some late medieval chapels were built to address the needs of distant parishioners in large parishes, but remained non-parochial. In these instances, the chapel was subordinate to the parish church, and its architectural pretensions rather more muted. These buildings tend to be simpler and smaller than parish churches, unless they were established in locations that subsequently became populous, whereupon they became parochial and are dealt with elsewhere (above). In most cases, the impact of a wind turbine would be muted.

Some chapels have very early origins, and the location and setting of these chapels is of significance to our understanding of the building, its function, and the development of early Christianity. They could be built in remote coastal or upland locations, and their significance may partly be derived from their relationship with existing Prehistoric or Roman remains. In these instances, the impact of a wind turbine would be severe, as it would be any other intrusive modern element.

Some of these buildings are no longer places of worship: some lie in ruins, others have been turned to other uses. For those that have been converted into dwellings, the original use of the structure has been lost, with a commensurate impact on the significance of the site. For those places that lie in ruins, the impact of a wind turbine can be enhanced, as they may possess the qualities of remoteness and tranquillity. In these instances, the impact of a turbine could be severe.

- St Syths Chapel; medium significance; Grade II; condition: poor, ruinous, mostly scattered stones and grassed mounds, some wall bases and foundations survive. Impact **neutral**, as its surface presence is limited and views out from the Scheduled Monument in which it is set (Helsbury Hillfort) are reduced by the upstanding banks.

#### 5.5.8 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 intervisibility 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 hedgebanks restrict line-of-sight.

- Standing stone south-west of Moorgate, called ‘Long Stone’; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Located down a long private track, formerly a green lane, and could not be accessed; impact **negative/unknown**. The land rises sharply at this point, which would suggest there may be open views towards the turbine.

#### 5.5.9 Scheduled Monuments: 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.

- Helsbury Castle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Significant upstanding earthen banks and ditches, with wide open views in all directions. Outlook to and from the monument is key to its understanding and the experience of it within the landscape; even at a distance of c.3.5km, impact is classed as **negative/moderate** due to the importance of the outlook to a monument defined by its defensive nature. Note, numerous other turbines are already visible from this monument,
- Rounds east of Helstone; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. The banks of the monument are upstanding and incorporated into the local hedgebanks, whose morphology is suggestive of a relict medieval strip field system. The ground rises around this monument, and it enjoys wide views to the west. The other hedgebanks around the monument limit some views, but the outlook from the area around the monument is clear; impact **negative/minor**.
- ‘Round at Delinuth’ and Castle Goff ; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good, surviving as upstanding hedgebanks and in-field earthworks. Located on high ground north-east of Lanteglos, with wide open views to the south, east and west, with some elements of local blocking provided by other hedgebanks within the field system. Electricity pylons cross the larger round, and numerous extant turbines can be seen from both heritage assets. The proposed turbine will stand c.2km to the west, and there would still be an element of visual impact despite the change of context. Both monuments have already lost their landscape primacy due to the pylons, therefore despite clear views an impact assessment of **negative/minor** is applied.

#### 5.5.10 Industrial Buildings

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

A whole range structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills,

railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location.

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

- Newhall Mill; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown, probably fair. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century mill complex, now converted. The significance of such a structure lies in its close association with Newhall Manor Farm, and the millponds up stream, not its landscape presence. However, the site lies up a private drive and could not be access; impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **neutral**, as mature trees and hedgebanks around the property would provide good seasonal local blocking.



Figure 11: View from adjacent to the ‘round at Delinuth’ and Castle Goff; viewed from the east-north-east. Note this is a *verified photomontage*; supplied courtesy of Mi-Grid and produced by Amalgam Landscape and Plumedia (Figure 13c-Photomontage-Viewpoint 6).

#### 5.5.11 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**. This landscape already contains a wind farm at Delabole and five other operational turbines within 5km, with another four with planning permission and a further two pending. Cumulative impact is clearly an issue for this development, although the size and location of the proposed turbine – below the skyline – are mitigating factors.

- The North Cornwall area in and around Camelford is a typical farming landscape, characterised by scattered hamlets and villages, with occasional larger market towns, such as Camelford and Wadebridge. The topography of the landscape is one of a dissected high plateau with steep valleys that increase in number towards the coast. Under the Cornwall Landscape Characterisation, the proposed turbine would be located within the *Camel and Allen Valleys Character Area* (Cornwall Council 2012, 2013); this area is characterised as having a *moderate sensitivity* to wind energy developments, and the guidance issued by Cornwall Council (2012) suggests that only small turbines be erected within the river valleys. The proposed turbine at Newhall Manor Farm will stand on the middle slopes of a tributary of the River Allen, with very restricted views to the north. Given the size of the proposed turbine and the open character of this area, the impact on the historic character of this landscape will be **negative/minor** to **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	Impact
68601	VICARAGE FARMHOUSE	SX0614182253	Negative/unknown
68589	NEWHALL MANOR FARM	SX0696482265	Negative/unknown
68533-4	TREWALDER FARMHOUSE & BUILDINGS	SX0730682107	Neutral to negative/minor
68578	TREVEANS OLD FARMHOUSE	SX0791477990	Neutral
68588	LOWER SUFFENTON FARMHOUSE	SX0569180420	Negative/unknown
68571-2	BEAROAK & BARN	SX0733678431	Neutral to negative/minor
68547	COTTAGE & OUBUILDINGS NR LEATHERN BOTTLE	SX0824078460	Negative/minor
68548	OUTBUILDING 3m SW OF LEATHERN BOTTLE	SX0823178439	Negative/unknown
68576-7	TREVENNEN COTTAGE & CROSSHEADS	SX0794278044	Negative/unknown
68573	TREGREENWELL FARMHOUSE & BARN	SX0751080424	Negative/minor
68582	HELLAND BARTON	SX0708382870	Negative/unknown
68553	TRENEWTH HOUSE	SX0798278322	Negative/minor
68646	THE VICARAGE	SX0635680556	Neutral
68568-9	LODGE & GATE PIERS TO MICHAELSTOW HOUSE	SX0744878582	Negative/unknown
68552	TREGAWN	SX0730378822	Negative/unknown
68610	CHURCH OF ST TETHA	SX0644280596	Negative/minor
68455	CHURCH OF ST ADWEN	SX1047281607	Negative minor to negative/moderate
68532	TREWALDER METHODIST CHAPEL	SX0738382139	Neutral
67770	GUIDEPOST N OF BODINNICK FARM	SX0664577474	Neutral
68462	MILESTONE SW OF TRECARNE	SX0901680288	Neutral
68474	MILESTONE NE OF KNIGHTSMILL BRIDGE	SX0721480656	Neutral
various	MEMORIALS IN ST TETHA CHURCHYARD	SX0644980580	Neutral
various	MEMORIALS IN ST ADWEN CHURCHYARD	SX1048581594	Neutral
68461	MILESTONE NE OF WORTHY ACRE COTTAGE	SX0965381649	Neutral
68535	GUIDEPOST AT JUNCTION OF A39T AND B3266	SX0992682486	Neutral
68527	MILESTONE 30m SE OF ARGILLE HOUSE	SX0978982339	Neutral

68638	CHURCHYARD CROSS, ST TETHA	SX0638080637	Neutral
CO 497	WAYSIDE CROSS NR STEPPES FARM	SX1051181239	Negative/unknown
68659	LAUREL COTTAGE	SX0587382758	Neutral
68522-3	NEWHALL GREEN, NR ANTOINE COTTAGE	SX0705982183	Neutral
68531	THE MANOR HOUSE, 10-12 TREVIA, CAMELFORD	SX0981283597	Negative/minor
351566-7	SYCAMORES, TRELILL METHODIST CHURCH	SX0440078165	Neutral
68647	CLOCK TOWER AT ST TEATH	SX0640780655	Neutral
68648	COMMUNITY CENTRE NR ST TETHA	SX0638080614	Neutral
68639	CHURCH VIEW TREVEANS	SX0647480593	Neutral
Various	ST TEATH HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SX0647280517	Neutral
68619	CHURCHYARD WALLS	SX0645680585	Neutral
68607	ST TEATH COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	SX0627880837	Negative/minor
Various	KNIGHTSMILL HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SX0688680662	Negative/minor
68549	REMAINS OF ST SYTH'S CHAPEL	SX0835279578	Neutral
CO 495	'LONG STONE' SW OF MOORGATE	SX1133681967	Negative/unknown
CO 82	HELSEBURY CASTLE	SX0839579583	Negative/moderate
CO 498	ROUND 410m WEST OF KENNINGSTOCKMILL	SX0933081093	Negative/minor
CO 792	ROUND 275m SSE OF LITTLE DELINUTH	SX0811482977	Negative/minor
68590	NEWHALL MILL	SX0701282271	Negative/unknown
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/minor to negative/moderate

## 6.0 Conclusions

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### 6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located in a field enclosed by 1695 from open downland, probably within a ‘livestock funnel’ used to control and corral sheep and cattle when they were driven back to the farmstead. Newhall Manor Farm was probably established during the high medieval period, and belonged in the later medieval and post-medieval period to the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock. Unlike many historic fieldscapes, the cartographic analysis demonstrates the number of hedged boundaries increases, rather than diminishes, over time, and this probably reflects an increased emphasis on the efficient management of livestock. The geophysical survey undertaken is inconclusive, but may indicate the presence of archaeological features, potentially even a substantial enclosure, but this is far from certain. Indeed, it is possible some of these anomalies relate to a silage clamp located within the field in the relatively recent past.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located on the middle slopes of a valley containing a tributary of the River Allen. This forms part of the wider Landscape Character Area *Camel and Allen Valleys*, noted as a generally open and moderately sensitive landscape. However, while the proposed turbine will be locally prominent, views to the north are entirely blocked by rising ground, and beyond *c.*5km its visual impact will rapidly diminish. This is, however, already a landscape that already contains a relatively large number of extant and proposed turbines, and cumulative impact of another turbine must be considered.

In general terms, there is a fairly large number of Listed Buildings (mostly Grade II) but few Scheduled Monuments, and most of these are located at such a distance, or in such a location, as 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 Church of St Adwen and Helsbury Castle – 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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St Teath tithe map (fiche copy)

St Teath tithe apportionment

Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft c.1803.

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map

## Appendix 1

### **BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND LANDSCAPE & VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**Date:** 18 June 2013  
**Site:** Land at north of Vicarage Farm, Trewalder Road, Delabole, Cornwall  
**Agent:** Mi-Grid Ltd., The Studio, Trevisson Park, Blackwater, Truro, Cornwall, TR4 8UN (This brief supplied direct to Bryn Morris, South West Archaeology Ltd., The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon, EX36 3LH.)

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

**Planning Authority Officer:** Lyndon Westlake, Senior Development Officer, Planning & Regeneration, Cornwall Council, 3-5 Barn Lane, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL31 1LZ

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

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

#### **1 Introduction**

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for archaeological desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and landscape and visual impact assessment in support of a future planning application, to inform the developer and the Planning Authority of the archaeological potential of the development site and the visual impacts upon the settings of other nearby historic assets, and suggest mitigation where appropriate.

#### **2 Site Location and Description**

The site is located within farmland to the north of Vicarage Farm, east of the B3267 road between St Teath and Westdowns, and east of the B3314 road between Westdowns and Delabole. The development site is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 06390 82446. This is just east of a previous application for a similar (albeit taller) wind turbine (see below).

#### **3 Planning Background**

Screening Opinion PA12/11964 was submitted on 4 December 2012 for a single 50kW wind turbine, and to measure up to 34m to blade tip. This is to be located within farmland, east of the location of previous planning application PA12/04917, submitted on 18 May 2012, for a 500 kW wind turbine with a tip height of 73.5m. Although this earlier application was withdrawn, the current application is on previously un-assessed land and to a different tip height, therefore with potentially different ground and visual impacts. Therefore, from an historic assets point of view, this is regarded as a fresh application requiring new surveys. The results arising from this brief will therefore inform any future planning application prior to determination.

#### **4 Archaeological Background**

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

There is also a significant known archaeological context of sites nearby, such as: MCO38352 Newhall Manor Prehistoric enclosure located 315m east northeast; DCO1604 Newberry Round Iron Age/Romano British round/Medieval settlement (Scheduled Monument) located 1725m east northeast; DCO1605 Castle Goff Iron Age/Romano British round (Scheduled Monument) located 1876m east; MCO38336 Trewalder Iron Age/Romano British enclosure located 1688m east southeast; MCO38341/2 Lanagan Early Medieval trackways located 863m south; MCO8597 Tregardock Iron Age/Romano British round located 1567m northwest; and MCO55658 Alignment of the North Cornwall Railway (dismantled) and associated bridges, embankments and earthworks, located 145m west of the proposed turbine.

There are numerous other known historic assets nearby, of various periods, ranging from the sites of Medieval settlements to removed field boundaries/field systems.

#### **5 Requirement for Work**

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains an archaeological geophysical survey is recommended. The development may also affect the visual setting of nearby Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings and other upstanding earthworks and therefore a landscape and visual impact assessment should be undertaken to include views looking from or including these historic assets looking towards the site of the proposed wind turbine. Both these surveys should include recommendations for further archaeological recording or visual impact mitigation required, where appropriate.

#### A) Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey

The site specific aims are to:

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

The geophysical survey area shall consist of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of the cable grid connection and to include the area of permanent and temporary trackways, switch room, construction and maintenance areas.

#### B) Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment

The site specific aims are to:

- 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 historic features looking toward the development site and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon
- Inform whether any mitigation is required to minimise or eliminate any negative impacts

It is suggested that a ZTV catchment area of at least 5km radius from the location of the proposed turbine base is an appropriate catchment area to include nearby Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings likely to be affected. Published English Heritage guidance for visual impact assessment of onshore renewable energy schemes should be followed and the requirements of the relevant Inspector of Ancient Monuments taken into account.

The archaeological contractor may submit either a single or two separate WSIs for the above elements of the work, should this prove necessary, although a single project report and archive is required (see Results below).

### **6 General Guidance**

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).  
6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.  
6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

### **7 Results**

- 7.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.  
7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).  
7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.  
7.4 The report must contain:
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
  - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
  - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
  - A discussion of the visual impact findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
  - A location map and drawings showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological and visual impact recording.

### **8 Archive Deposition**

- 8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/> and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.  
8.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.  
8.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.  
8.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

### **9 Monitoring**

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

## Appendix 2

# WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT NEWHALL MANOR FARM, ST TEATH, CORNWALL

**Location:** Newhall Manor Farm, St Teath, nr Camleford  
**Parish:** St Teath  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SX0639982445  
**Planning Application ref:** Pre Planning  
**Proposal:** Wind turbine  
**Date:** Pre-planning

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Chloe Bines Mi-Grid (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey and a visual impact assessment and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Newhall Manor Farm, St Teath, Cornwall. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance to a brief issued by Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate area, although in the wider landscape CAU has undertaken the excavation of an Iron Age settlement near Camleford. The site of the proposed turbine lies within Anciently Enclosed Land, with a correspondingly high likelihood of encountering Prehistoric or Romano-British remains; the cropmarks of a presumed enclosure lie c.300m to the north of the proposed site.

### 3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:
  - 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;
  - 3.1.2 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.
  - 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
  - 3.1.4 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
  - 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
  - 3.1.6 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.

### 4.0 METHOD

#### 4.1 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 Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Record and examination of available cartographic sources.

#### 4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 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 English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant designated and undesignated heritage assets within 5km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

#### 4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base. The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

### 5.0 REPORT

#### 5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number (number unknown as site is pre-planning);
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;



- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 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 given upon planning approval.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**  
Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may 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)*.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**
- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under an accession number.
- 7.2 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

#### **PERSONNEL**

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

Dr. Samuel Walls

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## Appendix 3

### Key Heritage Assets

#### Listed Buildings

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 68455

ADVENT SX 18 NW 5/7 Church of St Adwen - 17.12.62 GV I

Parish church. Dedicated to St. Adwen. Norman font, circa C13 north transept, circa C13 west tower, circa C15 south aisle, restored in 1847-8, in circa 1870s and in 1975. Local stone rubble. South porch and south aisle of granite ashlar. Slate roof, nave and chancel in one. Tower of 3 stages constructed of roughly squared and coursed granite. Plan : The church probably has Norman origins with a Norman font. In circa C13 a north transept and west tower were built. In circa C15 a 5 bay south aisle was added, probably contemporary with a large chapel forming a type of south transept and the north transept arch was rebuilt. The church was restored in 1847-8 and possibly during the restoration the south chapel was demolished, the roof having fallen; the south window and masonry was reused in the rebuilding of the south aisle wall. By the early 1870s Maclean and Polsue record that the church was in a bad condition and during the subsequent restoration the north walls of the nave and chancel and the walls of the north transept were rebuilt, the ancient windows re-inserted in the transept; the roof was largely replaced with the exception of the waggon roof in the south aisle which was restored and repaired. Unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with each stage recessed. 8 crocketed pinnacles in corners and centres of each face. 2-centred west door blocked when the ground was raised to the west. The west door arch has multiple mouldings with jambs of granite and a hoodmould, probably of Catacleuse stone. Circa C17 rectangular 3-light mullion west window in partly blocked 2-centred arched opening. Lancet window above and 2- light belfry openings with slate louvres. There are no window openings in the north wall of the nave. The north transept has 3 circa C13 lancet windows which were reset when the walls were rebuilt; 3-light chancel window with restored or renewed Perpendicular tracery and 3-light east window in south aisle with C19 restored curvilinear tracery of mouchettes in central roundel. The south aisle has three 3-light Perpendicular south windows, the central window reused when the south chapel was demolished; the windows to east and west have been restored. 3-light west window with renewed Perpendicular tracery in earlier opening. The south porch has a granite stilted arch with hollow chamfer and pyramid stops. The waggon roof to the south porch has been restored and the wall plate renewed on the west side. Crenellated cornice with moulded ribs and carved bosses. The Catacleuse stone 4-centred arch to the south door has a deep cavetto moulding with carved floral motifs and a rectangular surround with incised spandrels and a hood mould. Interior : Walls plastered in late C19. No chancel arch. Simple unchamfered 2- centred arch to west tower. The ringing stage in the tower is reached by an enclosed stone staircase at the back of the nave on the north side; the staircase has a cavetto moulded granite cornice and a 3-centred arch hollow chamfered doorway with pyramid stops leading to a flight of stairs inside; internal newel staircase in the tower to the belfry. Ceiled waggon roof to nave and chancel with some re-used timbers from the circa C15 roof. The south aisle waggon roof is circa C15 with a carved wallplate, moulded ribs and carved bosses. 5-bay south aisle with type A (Pevsner) moulded piers, depressed 4-centred arches with cavetto moulding, moulded bases and carved capitals. The north transept arch has a similar moulding as with the blocked arch, originally to the south transept chapel. Circa C19 and C20 furnishings of pitch pine and Norman font with round bowl, renewed octagonal stem and square base. Monuments to Elizabeth Bennet (1643), monument dated 1667, to John Batten (1710), Edward Dinham of Newton, St Kew (1831) and carved granite stone to William Michel (1650), Agnis his wife (1685) and their 'seed' Elizabeth, Anne, Margery and Grace. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1872, reprinted 1974. Church Guide  
Listing NGR: SX1047281607

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 68610

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 - 0780 7/171 Church of St Tetha

GV I

Parish church dedicated to St Tetha. Norman origins, north and south aisles added in C15 and west tower partly remodelled in 1630 (datestone). Restored in 1877-9 and in 1913. Stone rubble, snecked to north and south aisles with moulded plinth and wall plate and large granite quoins. Tower of stone rubble with bands of ashlar granite. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan: Norman origins with remains at north west corner of nave near junction of north arcade and tower base. Pevsner suggests first stage of tower is Norman. North and south aisles added in C15, probably with south porch. Tower remodelled in 1630 (datestone). Exterior: 3-light Perpendicular windows in north and south aisles, partly replaced in south aisles during C19 restoration. Rood loft stair projection to north aisle. West tower of 3 stages with moulded strings and plinth and battlemented parapet with crocketed finials. West door with datestone 1630 with 3-light Perpendicular west window. Circa C15 arch to south porch. Interior: Circa C15 waggon roofs to nave, chancel, north and south aisles. Nave roof partly replaced in mid C20 and north and south aisle roofs replastered. High quality carving to wall plate in north aisle. 6-bay arcades to north and south aisles with 4-centred arches and type A (Pevsner) piers. Furnishings partly replaced with circa C15 bench ends in north and south aisles. Circa C17 carved panels incorporated in choir stalls and C17 panels incorporated in pulpit with arms of Carminow family. Royal arms dated 1703. C15 font. Rood loft stair in north aisle. C17 alms box. 2 parts of Norman capitals reused as base for altar table in north aisle. Norman font bowl found at Vicarage Farm (qv). Circa C15 recumbent effigy in south aisle window. Memorials including C16, C17 and C18 ledger stones. Fragments of old glass. On site of Lan. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition 1970. Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1873, reprinted 1974. Church Guide.  
Listing NGR: SX0644280596

**Name:** COMMUNITY CENTRE TO NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 68648

ST TEATH TEAGUE TERRACE, St Teath SX 0680 -0780 7/209 Community Centre to north west of - Church of St Tetha GV II\* Probable church house now used as community centre, the ground floor in process of conversion from store (1986). Circa C16. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble end stacks to left (north east) and right (south west), the shafts removed. Plan : 2 storey 2 or 3 room plan, the front facing north west and the churchyard directly to rear (south east) where the ground is at a higher level. The Church of St Tetha (qv) lies directly to the south east. The ground drops down gradually to the right (south west). Overall rectangular plan with 2 entrances to ground floor on front and possibly blocked door to rear left, the churchyard ground level to rear probably having been risen. External stone rubble and slate stair to first floor on left hand (north east) gable end. The internal partitions have been removed, the left hand fireplace blocked and several possibly C19 fireplaces have been inserted on the front and rear walls. The original plan is uncertain; possibly with large room to left and smaller service room to right, both heated by end stacks. The original position of the entrance is uncertain but may have been to right of centre, directly into the right hand room with a plank and muntin partition screen on the higher left hand side. Possible blocked entrance to rear left which would have given direct entrance from churchyard into larger left hand room. The first floor joists remain in situ with 6 heavy cross beams and 2 slighter half beams at the ends, the left hand half beam is chamfered with stepped run-out stops. The first cross beam to the left (north east) is chamfered on the higher, left hand side directly opposite the fireplace with a complex moulding on the right hand side. The second, third and fourth beams all have complex mouldings and the fifth beam has a complex moulding on the higher left hand (north east) side and a deep chamfer on the right hand (south west) side. Mortice holes for plank and muntin screen in fifth cross beam. The sixth beam has a heavy chamfer on both sides. All the cross beams have fine quality mouldings and pyramid stops; the floor joists between the complex moulded cross beams have bead moulding, and the floor joists between the chamfered cross beams are unmoulded. The left hand (north east) fireplace is asymmetrically placed in the gable end with what appears to be a blocked opening to the left (north west) possibly for a stair turret (now removed). On the first floor 2 trusses were replaced in circa C19 with 5 raised cruck trusses, only the pronounced curved feet visible. The trusses are painted and the collars and apices not accessible so it is unclear whether the trusses are clean or whether there were internal partitions. The masonry below the eaves line on the interior suggests that the roof has been raised. There is a straight joint near the centre on the rear elevation suggesting partial rebuilding of the rear wall and the front elevation has several blocked opening suggesting later remodelling. The first floor of the church house was used as a dame's school in the C19 and early C20 and the ground floor was reputedly used by unmarried mothers possibly explaining the insertion of the additional fireplaces. Exterior : 2 storey north west front elevation with openings altered. Window and door opening to left and door and window opening to right. 3 windows above. Rear elevation of one and half storeys, the ground level raised with remains of earlier granite mullion window openings, a 2 light mullion window to rear right. Interior : Floor level lowered in late C20. Heavy cross beams with deep chamfer at lower left hand side and higher right hand side and with fine quality complex moulding comprising hollow chamfer, fillet and cyra reversa, all with pyramid stops. Fireplace to left blocked with the deep slightly hollow chamfered jambs and lintels partly visible. Roughly chamfered lintel to right hand fireplace and circa C19 lintels to fireplaces on front and rear walls. 8 bay roof with 2 trusses on left (north east) replaced in circa C19. 5 raised cruck trusses of circa C16 with pronounced curved feet and mortices probably for lower tier of butt purlins. A ceiling has been inserted below collar level and the collars and apices were inaccessible. Particularly interesting house, possibly a rare survival of a church house with interesting plan and high quality complex moulded floor joists.  
Listing NGR: SX0638080614

**Name:** VICARAGE FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68601

Vicarage, now farmhouse. Circa late C16. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan, heated by end stacks. Small turreted stair to rear of left hand room. Outshot to rear remodelled in C20. Exterior: 2 storeys, regular 3 window front. Central rendered C20 porch with gable end and C20 part glazed door. 4-pane sash and very small 1-light window to left and 4-pane sash to right. Circa C19 9-pane casement and 2 C19 16-pane sashes on first floor. Outshot to rear remodelled in C20 and C20 lean-to outshot extension on right hand gable end. Interior: C20 fireplace in left hand room and ceiling beams replaced in circa C19. Stone turreted stair to rear of left hand room not inspected. Right hand room and first floor not accessible. Particularly unaltered house with interesting history which is outlined by Maclean. A Norman font bowl, now in church (qv Church of St Tetha) was found in the grounds of Vicarage Farmhouse. Maclean, Sir J. Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1875.  
Listing NGR: SX0614182253

**Name:** LAUREL COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68659

House. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble rendered end stack on left with slate pot formed by 4 vertical slates. Plan: Originally 2 room plan with entrance to right of centre leading directly into larger heated room on left. Smaller unheated room on right. In circa C19 a single storey lean-to outshot was added across the rear elevation and a lean-to outshot was added on the left hand gable end. In circa C20 an entrance porch was added to the front of the lean-to outshot on left and the earlier entrance was blocked and a window inserted. Exterior: 2 storeys, regular 2 window front with rendered C20 entrance porch to left. 4-pane sash and 4-pane casement flank the C20 2-light casement window which has been inserted in the original entrance. 4-pane sash and 4-pane casement on first floor. Interior not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX0587382758

**Name:** NEWHALL MANOR FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68589

Farmhouse. Circa early C17. Stone rubble. Rag and scantle slate roof with gable ends and lean-to service outshot to rear. Single storey rear wing has slate roof with gable ends. Moulded stone rubble stack on right hand gable end and brick shaft to stack on left hand gable end. Brick end stack to rear wing. Plan: original plan uncertain. Possibly 2 room and cross or through passage arrangement. Smaller left hand room, possibly the parlour heated by gable end stack with recess adjoining possibly for small newel stair (removed). Large right hand room, probably the hall kitchen, heated by gable end stack with later stair in possibly C17 stair projection to rear. The passage has been widened with the partition moved to the right, suggesting that the hall kitchen was originally very large or alternatively that there was an unheated service room between the passage and hall kitchen. To the rear of the passage, not quite opposite the entrance is a timber doorframe, the right hand jamb of circa early to mid C17; the lintel and left

hand jamb are obscured by plaster but appear later. Circa early C18 outshot containing dairy to rear of passage and left hand room, abutting stair projection to rear of hall kitchen. Circa C19 single storey kitchen wing to rear of hall on right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with entrance to left of centre. 4 pane sash with hood mould to left, C20 door, C20 single light casement and double C19 4-pane horned sash to right. First floor with 16-pane sash in remodelled C20 gabled half dormer on left, 16-pane sash, hornless early C19 12-pane sash and 16-pane horned sash to right. Rear elevation unaltered with lean-to outshot. Interior: passage partly remodelled with partition moved to right and with renewed ceiling beams. Smaller room on left has plastered ceiling and fireplace in gable end with un moulded timber lintel and apparently un moulded timber lintel above. Recess adjoining on right which may have originally accommodated a small newel stair. Right hand room with un moulded timber lintel to fireplace. Cloam oven with clay door in rear kitchen wing. Timber doorframe to rear of passage with circa early to mid C17 right hand jamb, chamfered with jewel and ogee stop. Roof structure replaced in circa early C18, the principals partly halved, lap-jointed and pegged at the apices.

Listing NGR: SX0696482265

**Name:** NEWHALL MILL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68590

Corn mill, now used as gallery and store. Circa early C19. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with at least one overshot wheel on front (now removed). Entrance directly onto stone floor on front elevation and lower ground to rear with entrance directly onto meal floor. Comprises meal floor, stone floor and loft. Exterior: 2 storey elevation to front and 3 storey elevation to rear. Remains of 2 wheel shafts probably for overshot water wheels on front elevation. Ramp over pit to entrance with plank door to right of centre. Interior: Machinery largely removed. The mill appears to have had 2 pairs of millstones driven by a single spur wheel, possibly with a third pair driven by a separate spur wheel. On the meal floor only the remains of the hurst frame survives with 1 pair of millstones which have been lowered. On stone floor 1 pair of millstones remain in situ.

Listing NGR: SX0701282271

**Name:** HOUSE ADJOINING TO SOUTH WEST OF ANTOINE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68522

House. Possibly late C17 with C19 alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: 2 room and entrance plan with larger possibly hall kitchen room on right heated by an end stack and smaller possibly parlour on left, also heated by an end stack. Single storey outbuilding added to front right probably in C19. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front with C19 4 panel door to left of centre, late C19 8 pane sash to left and C19 centre hung 2-light casement to right. First floor has two C19 2-light casements. Long and narrow single storey outbuilding wing projecting to front right with hipped slate roof. Interior not accessible. Particularly unaltered cottage.

Listing NGR: SX0705982183

**Name:** HOUSE NEXT DOOR BUT ONE SOUTH WEST (RIGHT) OF ANTOINE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68523

Small attached house. Circa late C17 or early C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick shaft to projecting stone rubble stack on right hand gable end. Plan: 1 room plan, heated by end stack on right and with entrance to left, possibly with stair to rear of passage. Probably added onto right hand gable end of adjoining house (qv. house adjoining to right of Antoine Cottage). 2 storeys. Regular 2-window front with dressed stone arches to ground floor openings. Entrance with circa C19 porch to left and window to right partly overgrown. 2 C19 2-light casements on first floor. Interior not accessible. Forms group with adjoining house, both particularly unaltered.

Listing NGR: SX0705282177

**Name:** DISUSED FARMHOUSE 50 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF TREVEANS FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68597

Farmhouse, now barn. Circa late C16, or earlier. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Projection for front lateral stack. Plan: Original plan uncertain and part of the house has been demolished. The house appears to have been of 3 room and through passage plan with hall to left heated by a front lateral stack, stair projection to rear of hall, towards the higher side and an inner room beyond heated by a gable end stack. The lower end to right has been demolished below the passage. There is a stone rubble cross wall which continues up to the first floor between the hall and inner room and the probable timber or lath and plaster partition between the hall and passage has been removed. The lower end was demolished in the 1940s but is believed to have had a fireplace backing onto the hall with a back kitchen on the ground floor and wool chamber, approached by external stone rubble stair to rear, on first floor. The roof structure and first floor joists were replaced in circa 1940s and it is therefore uncertain whether the house is earlier than the late C16. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front with ground sloping down fairly steeply to right. The lower right hand end has been demolished and the entrance is now to the right. Door inserted in window opening of inner room to left and door inserted in 3-light mullion hall window opening near centre, the lintel in situ. Entrance to right with part altered lean-to stone rubble porch with wide chamfered segmental granite arch, the stops eroded. Unmoulded timber lintel to inner entrance with plank door. Right hand gable end rebuilt in concrete blocks. First floor; opening to left partly rebuilt with jambs and cill of 2-light mullion window near centre. Gabled stair projection to rear. Interior: ceiling beams and roof structure replaced in circa mid C20. Partition on higher side of passage removed. Large granite lintel to blocked hall fireplace and hollow chamfered granite lintel to inner room fireplace. Stair replaced with loft ladder. Reputed to be possible home of Ann Jeffrys.

Listing NGR: SX0748682535

**Name:** TREWALDER FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68533

Farmhouse. Circa 1860s. Stone rubble with rusticated granite dressings. Rag slate roof with hipped ends and central valley. Stone rubble stacks with granite dressings; axial stacks to rear right and rear left and end stack to rear left. Plan: double depth plan with entrance on east side, the reception rooms arranged along the south side facing the garden and service rooms to rear in west corner. Entrance into hall with drawing room on left (south) and simpler smaller room to right (north). To rear of smaller right hand

room is the stair which is lit by a stair window in the north elevation with a large kitchen beyond. To the rear of the drawing room is a small study with living room beyond, both facing onto garden front. Single storey service range to rear (west) and cellar below south garden front where ground slopes down. Exterior : East front elevation : 2 storeys, symmetrical 3 window front with rusticated granite dressings, C19 4 panel door with fanlight and C19 hornless sashes with margin glazing bars. South garden front : symmetrical 3 window front with complete fenestration of C19 hornless sashes with margin glazing bars and original glass. Interior complete with moulded cornice in drawing room, surface of walls to stair hall with incised lines imitating ashlar masonry. Kitchen has large C19 slate chimneypiece with gun racks above. Open string stair with mahogany rail and stick balusters. Chimneypieces partly replaced. Particularly good example of an unaltered circa 1860s farmhouse.  
Listing NGR: SX0730682107

**Name:** FARMBUILDING 30 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF TREWALDER FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68534

Range of estate farmbuildings. Circa 1860s, contemporary with farmhouse (qv Trewalder Farmhouse). Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with half hipped end to right and to rear left. Plan: 'L' shaped plan comprising stables, cartsheds and shippens on ground floor and hay loft, granary and threshing floor on first. Waterwheel originally on end wall of rear wing on left. Exterior : 2 storeys. Granite dressings to openings with plank doors to shippens and stables on ground floor and double doors to threshing floor on first. Rear elevation with stone rubble steps up to first floor and evidence of position of waterwheel on rear wing. Interior : Fine quality roof with scissor braced trusses dovetailed and lap-jointed. Forms part of group with contemporary farmhouse, both remaining particularly unaltered.  
Listing NGR: SX0725782122

**Name:** TREWALDER METHODIST CHAPEL AND SCHOOL ROOM

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68532

Methodist Chapel, school room and carriage house. 1803, enlarged in 1862 and partly remodelled. Slate stone rubble. Slate roof with hipped end to front, 2-span hipped roof rear of chapel on left and gable end to school room on right. Lower slate roof with gable end to carriage house on right. Plan: the remains of the earlier chapel building are extant in the south east corner of the present chapel. The chapel was probably of rectangular plan, extended to the right (south) in circa mid to late C19. Contemporary with this extension a school room heated by an end stack was added on the right (south) forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. A carriage house and stable was added on the right of the school room, now used as a store and lavatory. Single storey with ground sloping down to right. The chapel has a 2-span roof where extended to the right (south). Plank double doors to entrance. The school room on right has plank double doors flanked by an early C19 hornless 24 pane sash and a later C19 horned 24 pane sash. The left hand side wall of the chapel has 2 C19 16-pane sashes. Lower range on right comprising carriage house has yellow brick dressings; wide segmental arch with plank double doors to left and plank door to right. Round headed window in gable end with radiating glazing bars. Interior : The chapel has simple pitch pine furnishings renewed in the later C19, late C19 rostrum and late C20 altar rails. Central valley supported on cast iron columns. School Room has C19 fireplace on right hand gable end with mid C19 register plate. John Wesley preached at Trewalder in 1750, 1751, 1753, 1760 and subsequently biannually. The desk at which he is reputed to have preached is kept in the school room at Trewalder. The society was established in 1753. Shaw, Thomas Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963 1963 Stell, C. RCHM unpublished inventory of non-conformist chapels  
Listing NGR: SX0738382139

**Name:** WELL HOUSE AND GARDEN WALL TO EAST OF HELLAND BARTON

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68582

Well house and garden wall. Circa mid to late C18. Stone rubble. High stone rubble wall with buttresses and pitched slate cap encloses garden to east of Helland Barton. Wellhouse in centre of north wall; situated over field spring. Dressed stone round arch, the interior with a rectangular well sump and slate shelves. Slate runnel carries excess water through centre of garden. The house, Helland Barton, although considerably remodelled and extended in circa 1840s retains several circa early C17 features.  
Listing NGR: SX0708382870

**Name:** PENGELLY

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68609

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung with large rag Delabole slates on front. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks. Later outshot extension to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front, sashes replaced with C20 windows with glazing bars. C19 door in centre. Particularly attractive slate hanging. Interior: not inspected. The cottage stands at the entrance to the Old Delabole Slate Quarry.  
Listing NGR: SX0730683667

**Name:** THE MANOR HOUSE, 10-12 TREVIA, CAMELFORD

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68531

Farmhouse, now divided into two dwellings. The core of the building dates from the late C16 or early C17; this has been extended to north-east and probably to south-west. Built of rubble stone, with slate roofs and rubble stone stacks; the original roof structures do not survive. A number of the ground-floor openings have granite surrounds. The timber window frames are all C20. The building is aligned on a south-west/north-east axis, the entrance front facing north-west. The current division of the building has been made immediately to south-west of the original entrance.

EXTERIOR: The two-storey building is now seven bays wide. To right of centre, the original low doorway has been partially filled to form a window, but the wide stone jambs remain, with a chamfer following jambs and lintel. To left, a horizontal window opening, enlarged during the C17, with a recessed chamfered surround, has been altered to provide a doorway, the left part of the sill being removed to accommodate the door. Further left, a window opening widened in the 1970s, the original chamfered lintel and sill having been reset; this section of wall has been rebuilt. Above each of these openings, a first-floor window, the openings altered. The rear of the central section is largely obscured by a two-storey modern extension. To left, an altered opening with hollow

chamfered lintel, formerly a doorway, but now considerably narrowed to form a window; this nearly corresponds to the original front door, and appears to indicate the former cross passage. The later, north-eastern wing, one bay wide with lateral stack to the north-east end, may have C17 origins, but has been substantially rebuilt. A large C20 garage is attached to the north-east end of the building. In the front elevation of the south-western portion of the building, a central inserted doorway, with a C20 glazed porch, with a window with chamfered stone frame to either side. It is thought that there was an early doorway to left; this opening is now widened to contain a window, of which only one of the original three mullions remains. In the smaller, right-hand window, the two mullions and sill have been removed, apparently to provide a door opening at another time, which has now reverted to a window. On the first floor are two small window openings. At the rear of this portion of the building, a lateral stack to right, partly obscured by a C20 single-storey lean-to extension; there is another, later, partially-glazed extension to the south-west end.

INTERIOR: The north-east parts of the building have been much altered internally, and no original features remain. The current front door leads to the principal room, where the chimney-breast to the north-east end has been entirely rebuilt. A modern opening leads to the north-eastern section, and another to the kitchen in the south-east extension. On the first floor, the rooms are created by modern partitions; the C20 roof timbers are exposed. The south-west portion of the building has also been reconfigured during the course of its history; its current layout is thought to date from the C19, with two main ground-floor rooms separated by an inserted straight staircase. In the north-east ground-floor room, a substantial stone chimneypiece with massive chamfered granite lintel on granite jambs; the fireplace has been divided, and there is a salt alcove to left. In this room, the joists are chamfered. The south-west ground-floor room has a fireplace alcove in the end wall, with a cloam oven to the right. To the left of the fireplace, a window, thought once to have been a door. In the south-east wall of this room, an opening to the lean-to kitchen extension. On the first floor, the south-west room has a small Victorian cast-iron fireplace, and a Victorian panelled door.

National Grid Reference: SX 09812 83597

**Name:** TREMAGENNA FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68528

CAMELFORD TREMAGENNA SX 08 SE 4/84 Tremagenna Farmhouse - GV II

Farmhouse now private house. Circa late C16 or early C17 extended in early C19. Stone rubble, partly rendered on left. Rag slate roof with gable ends and rag slate roof with gable ends to parallel range on rear. Stone rubble end stacks to front range and brick end stacks to rear range. Plan: Plan altered and original arrangement is uncertain. Possibly originally of 2 or 3 room with cross or through passage. The right hand room, lit by a 3-light mullion window, is heated by an end stack which has a cloam oven. The left hand room has a smaller fireplace in the end wall with an unmodelled granite lintel. The passage could have been to the right of centre because there is a blocked door at the back in this position and the front entrance may originally have been opposite. Either the left hand room was very large and the fireplace altered or this end was originally divided into 2 rooms; the central room was either an unheated service room or it may have been the hall, its stack having been removed. In circa early C19 a further range of 2 room plan with central entrance was added across the rear of the earlier house; and the house was reorientated and remodelled. The 2 later front rooms, heated by end stacks, becoming the reception rooms and the rear earlier ground floor rooms were used as service rooms. 2 storeys. Circa C17 range has an asymmetrical 2 window front with a single storey C20 stone rubble extension with slate roof and asymmetrical gable end to left of centre. C20 2-light casement to left and circa late C16 or early C17 3-light mullion window with hollow chamfered mullions and hood mould to right. C20 slate hung porch. First floor has 2 C20 2-light casements. Early C19 range has a 3-window front with central C20 door, two 2-light casements and 3 4-pane sashes above. Granite lintels to ground floor openings and C20 extension on left. Interior : Circa C17 range has a large granite fireplace heated by right hand stack with chamfered lintel and jambs and a cloam oven. Circa C18 granite fireplace heated by left hand stack with unmodelled lintel. Ceiling beams replaced in C20 in right hand room.

Listing NGR: SX0964482197

**Name:** WELLHOUSE 30 METRES TO SOUTH OF TREMAGENNA FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68530

CAMELFORD TREMAGENNA SX 08 SE 4/86 Wellhouse 30 metres to south of - Tremagenna Farmhouse GV II

Large wellhouse. Possibly C18 or earlier. Stone rubble. Built into a bank with steps down into wellchamber. Rectangular opening with slate lintel. Steps down into chamber which has a corbelled roof. Position at side of earlier track to Tremagenna Farm (qv Tremagenna Farmhouse and barn 10 metres to south west of Tremagenna Farmhouse).

Listing NGR: SX0965082157

**Name:** JETWELLS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68473

CAMELFORD SX 08 SE 4/28 Jetwells - 17.12.62 II

Large single storey house. Circa 1815. Built for Charles Carpenter. Stuccoed stone rubble. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with hipped ends and deep overhanging eaves. Rendered moulded stacks. Plan : Double depth plan with entrance to right of centre; wide cross passage with wide corridor running at right angles on left dividing 2 large reception rooms on front left from bedrooms on rear left. Service rooms on right hand side of house and in wing which is set back on right. Single storey with cellar; the attic on right is possibly a later insertion. Asymmetrical front elevation with main house set forward on left and entrance in angle, where service range is set back on right. Doric porch with flat entablature and wide C19 door to left, asymmetrical 5-window front; small triangular early C19 window on far left, early C19, 8 over 12 pane sash and large segmented bay on right with 2 early C19 tall 8 over 12 pane sashes, and C20 window to right of bay. The left hand garden front is almost symmetrical with a central bay lit by a tall early C19 sash window with semi-circular head and intersecting glazing bars. 8 over 12 pane sash to left and French window remodelled in C20 to right. Interior largely complete although some of the partitions have been altered in the later C19. Wide entrance passage with 3-bay groin vaulted roof. 3 doors on either side of passage retaining doors and doorcases, the far door on right with a fanlight. Blocked arch to rear. Reception room to left has a moulded early C19 cornice and a reproduction bolection moulded chimneypiece. Room on far left with ornate early C19 plaster cornice and C20 fireplace. House bequeathed by Charles Carpenter to his nephew, a Mr Cresswell. Later sold to Admiral Dym. A most unusual and particularly early example of a single storey house with high quality detailing. Polsue, J. Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall Volume III. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1870

Listing NGR: SX0939682906

**Name:** MILESTONE 30 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF ARGILLE HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68527

CAMELFORD TREMAGENNA SX 08 SE 4/83 Milestone 30 metres to south east - of Argille House II

Milestone. Circa mid C18. Granite. Granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan with round top inscribed 1 CAM Benchmark below. Act of Parliament for making or repairing roads from Launceston to Camelford, Wadebrige, St Columb and truro passed in 1759. In order to assist the undertaking Rev. William Phillips, Rector of Lanteglos, inscribed the figures on the milestones. Hamilton-Jenkin, A.K. Cornwall and the Cornish Notes from Mr F.C. Smeeth.

Listing NGR: SX0978982339

**Name:** GUIDEPOST AT JUNCTION OF A39T AND B3266

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68535

CAMELFORD VALLEY TRUCKLE SX 08 SE 4/91 Guidepost at junction of A39T and - B3266 II

Guidepost. Circa early C19. Granite. Granite monolith, triangular-on-plan. Directions to Bodmin, Camelford and Wadebridge inscribed on 3 faces in upper and lower case lettering with serifs

Listing NGR: SX0992682486

**Name:** BARN 10 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF TREMAGENNA FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68529

CAMELFORD TREMAGENNA SX 08 SE 4/85 Barn 10 metres to south west of - Tremagenna Farmhouse GV II

Shippon with threshing floor above, now disused. Circa late C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with hipped ends. Rectangular plan with entrance to shippon on front. Ground rises to rear originally with steps to first floor, the steps now removed. 2 storeys. In close proximity to Tremagenna Farmhouse (qv). Entrance to shippon on left and ventilation slit to right. Plank door above. Interior : circa late C18 roof with principals lapped and pegged at the apices and the collars lapped and pegged or nailed onto the face of the principals. Forms part of group with Tremagenna Farmhouse.

Listing NGR: SX0963582183

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF ROBERT PULSET 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68458

ADVENT SX 18 SW 5/10 Headstone of Robert Pulset 6 metres to south of south aisle of Church of St Adwen GV II  
Headstone. 1795. In memory of Robert Pulset who died in 1795. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Verse.

Listing NGR: SX1048581594

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF HENRY SMART 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68457

ADVENT SW 18 SW 5/9 Headstone of Henry Smart 6 metres to south of south aisle of Church of St Adwen GV II

Headstone. 1767. In memory of Henry Smart, Yeoman who died in 1767. Slate headstone with wavy top, inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX1047881596

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF WILLIAM PIRHICKE 13 METRES TO SOUTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68459

ADVENT SX 18 SW 5/11 Headstone of William Pirhicke 13 metres to south of west tower of Church of St Adwen GV II  
Headstone. 1798. In memory of William the son of Thomas and Ann Pirhicke of parish who died in 1798. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX1046181598

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF WILLIAM LANGDON 2.5 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH EAST CORNER OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68456

ADVENT SX 18 SW 5/8 Headstone of William Langdon 2.5 metres to north of north east corner of chancel of Church of St Adwen GV II  
Headstone. In memory of William Langdon who died in 1794. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and ornamented with 3 angel heads.

Listing NGR: SX1048281613

**Name:** MILESTONE 40 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF WORTHY ACRE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68461

ADVENT SX 08 SE 4/14 Milestone 40 metres to north east - of Worthy Acre Cottage II

Milestone. Circa late C18. Granite. Granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan with round top. Inscribed and painted 'B 10' Turnpike Act for roads leading to Bodmin passed in 1769 (9 Geo. III c.69). Albert, W The Turnpike Road System in England 1663 - 1840 1972.

Listing NGR: SX0965381649

**Name:** BOUNDARY STONE 140 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF WORTHY ACRE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68448

ADVENT SX 08 SE 4/2 Boundary stone 140m to south east of Worthy Acre Cottage – II

Boundary stone. Circa late C18. Granite. Granite monolith, triangular-on-plan marking boundary between Advent and Camelford parishes. Inscribed in lower case lettering 'Advent' and 'Lanteglos'.

Listing NGR: SX0959681503

**Name:** THE OLD POST OFFICE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68491

CAMELFORD HELSTONE SX 08 SE 4/49 The Old Post Office - GV II

House. Circa early C17, remodelled in late C19. Stone rubble, rendered on front elevation. Rag slate roof with gable ends and gable end to higher wing on rear right. Large stone rubble stack with brick shaft asymmetrically set in right hand gable end, large stone rubble stack with brick shaft asymmetrically placed in rear right hand wing and C20 rendered brick shaft to rear lateral stack heating left hand room. Plan: considerably altered and the original arrangement is uncertain. The existing house has a 2 room range facing the road, entrance near centre, the left hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the right hand room by a gable end stack. Wing of 1-room plan to rear right, heated by gable end stack. The earlier house may have been of 2 room plan comprising the existing rear wing and the front right hand room. The roof trusses appear to indicate that the house originally had a gable end to the road although the weathering on the right hand gable end stack appears to indicate that the stack has always been gabled although originally in the centre rather than asymmetrically placed. It is therefore uncertain whether the earlier house continued in its present 'L' shaped plan, the left hand room rebuilt on the site of an earlier range or whether the left hand room is an addition and the house has been reorientated and the roof remodelled. Stair projection, probably for newel stair (removed) in angle of left hand room and rear right hand wing. Exterior : 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front with 4-pane sashes and circa late C19 glazed porch. Right hand side elevation of rear wing with lintel of 2-light mullion window the opening remodelled. Gable end of rear wing has a hollow chamfered surrounding to a 2-light mullion window in the first floor. Interior : considerably altered with C20 chimney-pieces and circa late C19 stair. Roof structure partly replaced. Trusses of circa late C17 or early C18 lapped and pegged at the apices, remodelled when the ridge to the rear wing was raised. Roof structure above left hand room not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0886181350

**Name:** HELSTONE MANOR

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68490

CAMELFORD HELSTONE SX 08 SE 4/48 Helstone Manor - GV II

Farmhouse. Circa early C17, possibly with earlier origins, remodelled in early C18 and in C19. Stone rubble, rendered on front. Rag slate roof with gable ends to front range, gable end to rear wing on left which is continued with a lower roof with hipped end to rear. To left the service range has been reduced in height and has a corrugated asbestos lean-to roof. Rendered end stacks to front, stone rubble gable end stack to left hand wing on rear and projecting stone rubble side lateral stack to continuation of rear wing. Plan altered and the original arrangement is uncertain: the house as existing comprises a 2 room and cross passage plan with lower range of 1 room plan on rear left forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. On left hand side of rear wing is a further range which extends to left comprising an unheated service room converted from a shippon in the last 40 years. The original plan is difficult to interpret and the house may have once been larger. The earlier house appears to have comprised the left hand room of the front range, the rear left hand wing, the reduced service range and a through passage between the rear wing and service range. The service range on left has been remodelled and reduced in height to a single storey and there is no evidence of a fireplace. The through passage, although remodelled, remains intact with a chamfered granite lintel to the front entrance. The range on right has been remodelled, the rear room heated by a side lateral stack and the front room apparently by an axial stack. In circa early C18 the house was remodelled, the front wing on left which had a gable end to the road, was extended to the right to form a front range of 2 room and cross passage plan, with an early C18 stair in a projection on the rear of the passage. The front was remodelled and the roof altered with gable ends to right and left. The newer right hand room was heated by a gable end stack and the deeper left hand room heated by an axial stack on the rear wall. The first floor chamber above was heated by the stack in the left hand gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front to remodelled range on front, the windows replaced in C20. Central rendered gabled porch with C20 door and 6-pane sashes on first floor. Blocked door opening in left hand gable end. To left, set back the probable earlier entrance has a chamfered granite lintel. C20 window and plank door to service range on left. Interior : cross passage in circa early C18 range flanked by thin partition walls and with circa early C18 stair to rear with turned balusters and square newels. Left hand room has chamfered ceiling beams with stops probably buried and circa late C17 bolection moulded chimneypiece, partly remodelled in C20. Several raised and fielded panelled doors on ground and first floor and to first floor cupboards with HL hinges. Roof structure not accessible although there is evidence that the left hand room of the front range originally had a gabled end to the front.

Listing NGR: SX0886481320

**Name:** THE CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM AND GATE ADJOINING ON RIGHT

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68492

SX 08 SE 4/50

CAMELFORD HELSTONE The Chapel Schoolroom and gate adjoining on right

Formerly listed as Disused Chapel opposite Helstone Manor and gate adjoining on right

GV II

Small Bible Christian Wayside chapel and gate, (disused at the time of Listing, later a private dwelling). Circa early C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Cement washed slate roof with hipped ends. Rectangular plan with entrance in right hand end. Regular 2-window front facing road with plank door to entrance in right hand side. Two 12 over 16 pane C19 sashes in reduced openings with timber lintels on front elevation. Partly blocked window in left hand side. Interior : very simple interior with furnishings of pitch pine. Wrought iron circa mid C19 gate near entrance on right.

Listing NGR: SX0887381342



**Name:** GLEN MEAD

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68495

CAMELFORD HELSTONE SX 08 SE 4/53 Glen Mead - GV II

Farmhouse, now private house. Circa mid C17, partly remodelled in late C18 and extended in mid C19. Stone rubble with dressed granite quoins and arches to ground floor openings. Rag slate roof with gable ends and stone rubble gable end stacks. Plan: original plan altered and earlier arrangement uncertain. The house may have been of a 2 room and through passage plan, the larger hall kitchen on the left heated by an end stack and the smaller possibly unheated parlour on the right; in circa late C18 the house was then possibly extended to form a double depth plan although the evidence of straight joints on the gable ends is possibly tentative and the rear wall of the original range must have been replaced by a thinner partition wall which was remodelled in the mid to late C20. Alternatively the house may always have been of a double depth plan with hall kitchen on front left, parlour on front right and 2 small unheated service rooms to rear. In circa late C18 the front of the house was remodelled and the front wall possibly partly rebuilt. In circa mid C19 a further service range of 1 room plan was added to the rear right, with a kitchen fireplace with cloam oven heated by a rear lateral stack. 2 storeys, almost symmetrical 3 window front probably partly refaced in the late C18. Entrance to right of centre with early C20 part glazed door and open stone rubble porch with slate top. Dressed granite segmental arches with keystones to ground floor window openings; C19 tripartite sash on left and late C19 16-pane sash on right. First floor has three 16-pane early C19 hornless sashes. Interior : partitions removed between 2 front rooms. The right hand room has an un moulded granite lintel to the fireplace and the left hand hall kitchen has chamfered ceiling beams with straight cut stops and a timber lintel to the large fireplace which is chamfered and has a hollow straight cut stop on the right; the left hand side has been truncated and the wall to left partly rebuilt. C19 stair to rear of right hand room with turned newel and stick balusters. Kitchen on rear right has an un moulded timber lintel to the fireplace and cloam oven. The first floor has been removed. First floor of main range not inspected. The farmhouse is situated in the village of Helstone whilst the land attached to the farm was to the north and included much of the medieval deer park, the earth banks of which are still extant  
Listing NGR: SX0887581427

**Name:** HELSTONE METHODIST CHURCH

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68494

CAMELFORD HELSTONE SX 08 SE 4/52 Helstone Methodist Church - (previously listed as Nonconformist 17.12.62 Chapel, Helstone) GV II

Small Methodist Chapel, built as a Wesleyan Meeting House. 1826 (datestone). Stone rubble with granite quoins. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with entrance in higher right hand end. Late C20 porch added in lean-to extension on right hand end. Symmetrical 2-window front to road with entrance in right hand side; C20 lean-to extension with slate lean-to roof and C19 6-panel door to original entrance within. Lunette tablet above dated 1826. Front elevation has two 2-centred dressed stone arches to window openings; late C19 horned sashes with intersecting glazing bars and the glass to the lower lights replaced with obscured glass in the late C20. 2 similar window openings on rear elevation with brick dressings and early C20 sashes with intersecting glazing bars. The lower left hand side wall has two 2-centred arched openings to the windows which have intersecting glazing bars and crown glass. Interior : Simple pitch pine pews and rostrum with moulded cornice and fluted pilasters replacing original fittings. Stell, C. RCHM unpublished inventory of Non-Conformist Chapels Shaw, T. Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit, 1743-1963 1963  
Listing NGR: SX0891681368

**Name:** CLIFTON HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68489

House. Circa mid C17. Rendered and painted stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: Interior not accessible at time of survey (1986). Probably a 2 room and cross or through passage plan with the larger probably hall kitchen on left heated by an end stack and the smaller possibly parlour on right heated by an end stack. C20 extension added on right hand gable end. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front with early C19 hornless sashes. C19 4 panel door and C20 rendered open porch to right of centre. 16-pane sashes to right and left and 3 above with raking roofs breaking the eaves. C20 extension on right hand gable end, rendered and with slate roof. Interior not accessible.  
Listing NGR: SX0875281335

**Name:** BERRY HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68493

CAMELFORD HELSTONE SX 08 SE 4/51 Berry House - GV II

House, formerly an inn. Circa late C17, extended in circa late C18 and front remodelled in mid to late C19. Stone rubble, rendered on front. Rendered end stacks. Plan: 2 room and through passage plan extended to rear in circa late C18 with lean-to outshot containing dairy to rear left and kitchen to rear right. 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front remodelled in mid to late C19. Circa C19 4-panelled door in centre, 8 pane sash to left and 4-pane sash to right. 3 early C19 hornless sashes to first floor with narrower sash in centre. Attractive and unaltered rear elevation with single-storey lean-to outshot below cat-slide roof and triangular dormer window near the centre with 2 centred arch light and intersecting glazing bars lighting stair. Interior : Central through passage flanked by circa early C19 partitions. C19 chimneypiece in left hand room and C20 fireplace in right. C19 stair boxed in to rear of right hand room with top stage lit by stair window.  
Listing NGR: SX0890181351

**Name:** LOWER SUFFENTON FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68588

ST TEATH SX 08 SE 4/148 Lower Suffenton Farmhouse

- II

House. Circa early C17. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and gable end to rear wing. Brick shafts to end stacks. Plan: The original plan is uncertain. The house is of overall "T" shaped plan with front range on east of 2 room plan and wing

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

**Name:** THE VICARAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68646

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/207 The Vicarage – II

Vicarage. Circa 1821. Extended in circa mid C19. Ashlar stone front elevation with roughly coursed stone rubble to rear. Slate roof with hipped ends to front range, gable end to rear right and hipped end to rear left. Brick end stacks. Plan : Possibly originally of double depth plan, the 2 front reception rooms facing the garden on south west. Entrance to rear of right hand room on south east leading into a corridor. Stall service room or study to rear of right hand room and corridor, stair to rear centre and probably kitchen to rear of left hand room. In circa mid C19 a kitchen wing of 1 room plan, heated by an end stack, was added on the north west, set back on the left. 2 storeys. South west garden front with 2 window symmetrical front. 2 glazed double circa early C20 doors on ground floor, C20 window above to left and 3 over 6 pane sash to right. Set back on left the kitchen wing has dressed stone arches with C20 window on ground floor and hornless sash above. The south east entrance to right has been partly remodelled, originally with a large porch. The 3 granite columns with moulded caps have been reused in the remodelled porch. In the rear elevation 2 granite columns have been reused to form a porch. C19 16-pane and late C19 and early C20 4-pane sashes to rear elevation. Interior : Circa early to mid C19 stair with stick balusters  
Listing NGR: SX0635680556

**Name:** FORGE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68644

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/205 Forge Cottage - GV II

House. 1841 (datestone). Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and end stacks. Asbestos slate roof to single storey range on left. Plan : Possibly 2 room and central entrance plan with shallow range to rear which may have been added to accommodate service rooms. Single storey 1-room plan range on left. Exterior : 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front with 4-pane sashes and C20 porch in centre. Sashes to first floor in gabled half dormers with terracotta finials above. 'TC' in centre. Single storey range on left with C20 fenestration. 1841 Interior not inspected. In close proximity to Church of St Tetha (qv).  
Listing NGR: SX0645480567

**Name:** CHURCHYARD ENTRANCE WALLS 6 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68619

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/180 Churchyard entrance walls 6 metres - to south east of Church of St Tetha GV II  
Entrance walls to churchyard. Circa early C19. Granite and slate stone rubble. Roughly coursed ashlar granite and stone rubble side walls to south east entrance of St Teath Churchyard.  
Listing NGR: SX0645680585

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST TEATH (METHODIST)

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68658

ST TEATH TREVILLEY LANE, St Teath SX 0680-0780 7/221 CHURCH OF ST TEATH Methodist Church - II  
Methodist church. 1869. Snecked stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends to front and rear. Plan: Rectangular plan with entrance in front gabled end. Exterior: Symmetrical 3 window front elevation the central part set forward. Two segmental arched doorways to right and left with free-stone moulded surrounds; C19 double doors to left and blocked opening to right with C20 window inserted. Large central window above with C19 margin glazing and dressed stone round arch with large key stoner. 2 similar but smaller windows to right and left. 4 window side elevations with C19 horned sashes and margin glazing bars. Interior not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX0644380668

**Name:** ST TEATH COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68607

ST TEATH NORTH ROAD, St Teath SX 0680-0780 7/167 St Teath County Primary School – II

School and railings to front. 1878 by Silvanus Trevail. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate hung above rendered base. Slate roofs. Rendered axial stack to school house on left and rear lateral stack to school on right. Plan: school house on left of double depth, probably 2-room plan heated by axial stack. School to right with small school room adjoining school house, entrance through towered porch in centre and further school rooms to right. Exterior: 2 storey range comprising school house on left and tall single storey range of same height comprising school to right. Central towered porch with pyramid roof near centre; school room and school house to left with double gabled end to front and school set back to right with gable to front near centre. The porch is of 2

storeys with a C20 door and a battered granite tower above first floor with a commemorative plaque. To left, 2:3:3 window range with C20 door and C19 sashes with triple lancet window to right. Range to right with 2:2:2 window front with sashes. Decorative fish-tail slate hanging in front gable ends and to roof. Interior not inspected. Contemporary C19 railings and gate to front of school. Similar design by Silvanus Trevail for Delabole School (qv Delabole County Primary School, High Street, Delabole) which was opened 6 months later.

Listing NGR: SX0627880837

**Name:** TOMBCEST OF WILLIAM BONEAR 1 METRE TO EAST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68611

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 - 0780 7/172 Tombchest of William Bonear 1 metre - to east of south porch of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0644280587

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF W BASTARD 1 METRE TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68612

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/173 Headstone of W. Bastard 1 metre to - south of south aisle of Church of St Tetha V II

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

Listing NGR: SX0644480589

**Name:** TOMBCEST OF W BANT 2 METRES TO SOUTH OF EAST END OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68614

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/175 Tombchest of W. Bant 2 metres to - south of east end of south aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0645780590

**Name:** 2 HEADSTONES OF E KELLOW AND W BOUNSEVELL 2 METRES AND 5 METRES TO WEST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68616

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/177 2 headstones of E. Kellow and W. - Bounsevell 2 metres and 5 metres to west of south aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642880588

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF N HOKING 5 METRES TO NORTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68618

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/179 Headstone of N. Hoking 5 metres to - north of west tower of Church of Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642280599

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF E SLOGGETT 7 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68621

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/182 Headstone of E. Sloggett 7 metres - to north of north aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0644280613

**Name:** TOMBCEST OF THOMAS KEMPTHORNE 10 METRES TO WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68625

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/186 Tombchest of Thomas Kempthorne 10 - metres to west of tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0641480590

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF G SCANTLEBERRY 12 METRES TO NORTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68627

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/188 Headstone of G. Scantleberry 12 - metres to north of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642380607

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF DIANA INCH 23 METRES TO WEST OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68631

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/192 Headstone of Diana Inch 23 metres - to west of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0640080588

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF JOSEPH SLOGGETT 25 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68634

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/195 Headstone of Joseph Sloggett 25 - metres to north of north aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0643880620

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF W SWEET 37 METRES TO WEST OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68636

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/197 Headstone of W.Sweet 37 metres to - west of west tower of Church of St GV Tetha II

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

Listing NGR: SX0639680584

**Name:** CHURCHYARD CROSS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68638

ST TEATH. ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/199 Churchyard Cross - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0638080637

**Name:** POPLARS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68640

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/201 Poplars – II

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

Listing NGR: SX0654680515

**Name:** HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68642

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/203 Honeysuckle Cottage - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0645680529

**Name:** PRIMROSE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68643

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/204 Primrose Cottage - GV II

House. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan : 2 room and central entrance plan remodelled in late C20. Exterior : 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2-window front with brick segmental arches to ground floor openings. C20 2-light casements with glazing bars and C20 porch. Interior not inspected. Forms part of group with Honeysuckle Cottage (qv) and Bakers Park (qv) with fine quality stone rubble masonry.

Listing NGR: SX0645080529

**Name:** 1, 2 AND 3, TEAGUE TERRACE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68649

ST TEATH TEAGUE TERRACE, St Teath SX 0680 -0780 7/210 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0636680592

**Name:** TREBELLAN AND RUINS TO NORTH AND WEST

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68591

ST TEATH SX 08 SE 4/151 Trebellan and ruins to north and - west II

House and picturesque ruins. Circa C18 considerably extended and remodelled in circa 1840s. Stone rubble. Steeply pitched slate roofs, originally thatched. Gables to front left and right and gable ends to rear wings. Stone rubble axial stacks with brick shafts and moulded terracotta pots. Plan: South front range, originally with central entrance and rooms to right and left heated by back-to-back fireplaces served by axial stacks. Possibly earlier wing to rear left, of 2 room single depth plan, probably becoming kitchen range in circa mid C19. Reception rooms in wing to rear right heated by axial stacks, overlooking garden. Outshot added across rear of right hand wing in circa early C20 to accommodate corridor. Picturesque style. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front with gables to front right and left and central range with 2 gabled half dormers. PVC double doors on ground floor and early C19 glazed door with margin glazing bars in first floor of gable to right. East garden front of 1 storey and attic with symmetrical 4-window elevation. C20 extension to front left and 3 double C20 PVC doors on ground floor. 2 gabled full dormers with C19 sashes above. Circa C15 one-light window originally made from one piece of stone reused in circa mid C20 porch to rear of right hand wing. Interior: part remodelled with C19 doors and intersecting floor joists surviving. Picturesque ruins of circa 1840s surround house with 2-centred arched openings. Early photographs of house in possession of owner illustrate a picturesque design with steeply pitched thatched roofs.

Listing NGR: SX0688680662

**Name:** GREYSTONES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68603

ST TEATH FORE STREET, St Teath SX 0680 - 0780 7/162 Greystones – II

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

Listing NGR: SX0653480606

**Name:** 2 TOMBCHESTS OF G MARTYNG AND G LOCKWOOD HAWKEN 8 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68622

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/183 2 tombchests of G. Martyng and G. - Lockwood Hawken 8 metres to south west of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642380581

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF C SLOGGETT 10 METRES TO NORTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68624

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 - 0780 7/185 Headstone of C. Sloggett 10 metres - to north of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642180602

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF EDWARD HOCKEN 12 METRES TO NORTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68626

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/187 Headstone of Edward Hocken 12 - metres to north of west tower of Church of St Tetha' GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642180605

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF MARY HOCKEN 12 METRES TO NORTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68628

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/189 Headstone of Mary Hocken 12 metres - to north of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642280606

**Name:** CHURCH VIEW TREVEANS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68639

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/200 Church View and Treveans - GV II

2 cottages. Circa late C18. Painted and rendered stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble and brick end stacks to front range and brick axial stack in canted range on left. Plan : probably two 1-room plan cottages, heated by end stacks with Church View on left and Treveans on right. Church View on left may have been extended with a further 2-room range heated by central axial stack in early C19. Alternatively Church View and Treveans may have been the 2 right hand cottages in a terrace of 4 cottages, the 2 right hand cottages incorporated as part of Church View at a later date, possibly in the C20. The left hand range was remodelled in the late C20. Exterior : 2 storeys. Regular 4-window front elevation with C19 sash with margin glazing bars, 2 C20 doors and 4 pane sash to right. 2 C19 sashes with margin glazing bars and two 4-pane sashes above. Left hand range has C20 window on ground floor and sash above. Interiors not inspected. In close proximity to Church of St Tetha (qv).

Listing NGR: SX0647480593

**Name:** BAKERS PARK

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68641

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/202 Bakers Park - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0647280517

**Name:** 1, 2 AND 3, TOWER TERRACE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 424532

ST TEATH TOWER TERRACE, St Teath SX 0680-0780 7/211 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 - II

Terrace of 3 houses. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Rag slate roofs with gable ends and stone rubble end stacks. Plan : Row of 3 houses each of 2 room and central entrance plan, heated by end stacks. Ground rises up on right. Exterior : Each house of 2 storeys with symmetrical 2-window front. Complete 4-pane sash windows with brick segmental arches on ground floor. Central entrances with C20 doors. Interiors not inspected. Row of particularly unaltered mid C19 houses in picturesque village of St Teath.

Listing NGR: SX0650380550

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF THOMAS AND MARY THAMAS 25 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68633

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/194 Headstone of Thomas & Mary Thamas - 25 metres to north of north aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0643580621

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF H INCH 31 METRES TO WEST OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68635

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/196 Headstone of H.Inch 31 metres to - west of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II Headstone. 1782. In memory of Hambly Inch. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Listing NGR: SX0639780586

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF JOHN BONEY 37 METRES TO WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68637

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/198 Headstone of John Boney 37 metres - to west of tower of Church of St Tetha GV II Headstone. 1794. In memory of John Boney. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and decorated with angel's head. Listing NGR: SX0639580587

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF J AND M TRAYES 20 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68630

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/191 Headstone of J. & M. Trayes 20 - metres to north of north aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II Headstone. 1774. In memory of John and Margaret, son and daughter of John and Margaret Trayes. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs, verse and angel's head. Listing NGR: SX0644180618

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF J BAKE 4 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68617

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/178 Headstone of J. Bake 4 metres to - north of north aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II Headstone. 1754. In memory of Jonathan, son of Robert and Elizabeth Bake. Rectangular slate headstone with inscription in nowy-shaped panel. Listing NGR: SX0644780610

**Name:** THE STABLES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68645

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/206 The Stables - GV II

Stables to vicarage, converted to private house. 1825 (datestone) built for Joseph Fayrer, vicar at St Teath. Converted to house in 1971. Stone rubble. Front elevation of stone rubble with slate galletting and bands of ashlar stone. Slate roof with hipped end and integral lean-to outshots on right and left. Rendered end stack to left. Plan : stables originally of overall rectangular plan with tack room on left, loose boxes for 4 horses, small room for groom heated by rear lateral stack and carriage house to right. Hay loft above. Converted to house in 1971 with 1-room extensions to rear left and right. Exterior : 2 storeys with integral lean-to outshots on right and left. Small slit and C20 window in blocked door opening to left. Central range has two 2-centred arched openings with C19 casements to right and left of large central C20 window in blocked door opening. C20 window and door to right. First floor with 2 blind 2- centred arched openings flanking central C20 window. Row of blocked pigeon holes below eaves. Interior with roughly cut ceiling beams to grooms' room and bead-moulded ceiling beams to stables. In close proximity to Church of St Tetha (qv). Listing NGR: SX0640680564

**Name:** SMITHY 5 METRES TO EAST OF CHURCH VIEW

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68602

ST TEATH FORE STREET, St Teath SX 0680 - 0780 7/161 Smithy 5 metres to east of Church - View GV II

Smithy. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble with cob in right hand gable end. Rendered and painted. Rag slate roof with gable ends and at least 1 early crested ridge tile. Brick end stack in front slope of roof on right. Plan: rectangular plan with central entrance and probably with forge on right with end stack. Single storey. Door in centre with part shuttered C19 window on left and C19 1-light casement to right. Interior: not inspected. Listing NGR: SX0648980600

**Name:** HOUSE DIRECTLY TO NORTH WEST OF THE WHITE HART INN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68608

ST TEATH NORTH ROAD, St Teath SX 0680-0780 7/168 House directly to north west of the - White Hart Inn

II

2 houses remodelled to form 1 house. Circa late C18, extended in early C19. Painted stone rubble, slate hung above ground floor of range on left. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick stack on left hand gable end and stone rubble axial stack, originally gable end stack to right of centre. Plan: House originally of 1 room plan with entrance to right, extended in circa early C19 with further range of 1 room plan with entrance to right. Exterior: 2 storeys. 2 window front. Range to left has a slate hung front, the first floor jettied over the ground floor; C20 window to left with C20 door to right and circa C20 sash above. The right hand probably later range has C20 window on ground floor and sash above. Blocked door to right. Interior: not inspected. Listing NGR: SX0639180688

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF P MALE AND 2 TOMBCHESTS OF MALE FAMILY 2 METERS TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68613

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/174 Headstone of P. Male and 2 - tombchests of Male family 2 metres to south of south aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II  
2 tombchests and 1 headstone. 1765, 1807 and 1806. Headstone of Philippa, wife of Christopher Male who died in 1765. Slate headstone with nowy-shaped head. Tombchests of John Male who died in 1807 and - Male of Pengelly who died in 1806. Stone rubble chests with slate rectangular lids.  
Listing NGR: SX0644880587

**Name:** LEDGERSTONE OF A HONEY 2.5 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68615

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680-0780 7/176 Ledgerstone of A. Honey 2.5 metres to north west of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642280596

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF PJ AND S WILLON 7 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68620

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/181 Headstone of P.J. and S. Willon 7 - metres to north of north aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0643480612

**Name:** TOMBCEST OF N ENNOR 10 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68623

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/184 Tombchest of N. Ennor 10 metres to - south of south aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0644980580

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF JOHN BROWN 14 METRES TO NORTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68629

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/190 Headstone of John Brown 14 metres - to north of west tower of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0642080607

**Name:** HEADSTONE OF MARY THOMAS 25 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68632

ST TEATH ST TEATH SX 0680 -0780 7/193 Headstone of Mary Thomas 25 metres - to north of north aisle of Church of St Tetha GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0643280620

**Name:** CLOCK TOWER

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68647

ST TEATH THE SQUARE, St Teath SX 0680 -0780 7/208 Clock Tower - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0640780655

**Name:** THE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68606

ST TEATH KNIGHTSMILL SX 08 SE 4/166 The Cottage – II

House. Circa mid C17 to early C18. Rendered cob on slate rubble footings. Rag slate roof with gabled end on left and hipped end on right. Lower corrugated asbestos roof to single storey outshot on left and slate roof to lean-to outshot on right. Large stone rubble stack on left hand gable end. Plan: The house is build along a steep slope and faces south. Two room plan with entrance probably originally to right of centre, leading directly into large hall kitchen heated by gable end stack. Smaller unheated room to right partitioned probably with timber screen. Extended in circa mid C18 with outshot extension on left hand gable end and lean-to outshot added on right hand end in circa C19. The entrance was moved to the right possibly also in the C19. In circa mid C20 the internal partition was removed to form one large room and the front wall of the extension to left was rebuilt. Exterior : Two storeys. Ground slopes down to right and the extension to the left is built into the bank. C20 2-light casement to left, C20 part glazed door to



right and C20 2-light casement on first floor. Rear elevation with C20 2-light and 3-light casement and 4-pane casement to outshot extension. Interior: Circa C19 stair with square newel and stick balusters and circa C19 ceiling beams. C20 fireplace built in front of earlier fireplace which has a timber lintel. The site of the original stair may have been to the side of the fireplace. Roof not fully accessible but the purlins are deeply trenced.

Listing NGR: SX0707380619

**Name:** MILESTONE 100 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF KNIGHTSMILL BRIDGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68474

CAMELFORD SX 08 SE 4/29 Milestone 100 metres to north east - of Knightsmill bridge II

Milestone. Circa mid C18. Granite. Granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan with round top, inscribed C 3 Slate stone rubble wall rebuilt on either side in late C20. Act of Parliament for making or repairing roads from Launceston to Camelford, Wadebrige, St Columb and Truro passed in 1759. In order to assist the undertaking Rev. William Phillips, Rector of Lanteglos, inscribed the figures on the milestones. Hamilton-Jenkin, A.K. Cornwall and the Cornish Notes from Mr F.C. Smeeth.

Listing NGR: SX0721480656

**Name:** CROSSWATERS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68472

CAMELFORD SX 08 SE 4/27 Crosswaters – II

House. Probably mid C18. Stone rubble and cob, painted on rear and side elevations. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble stack on left hand gable end. Plan: 2 room plan with entrance near centre; entrance directly into larger left hand room, heated by end stack. Smaller unheated room on right. Small C20 single storey extension on left end. 2 storeys. Regular 2 window front elevation with circa late C19 6 pane sash on left, 6 panel door near centre with slate hood and C20 window to right. First floor has hornless mid C19 6 pane sash on left and C19 1-light casement to right. Small C20 single storey extension on left hand gable end. Rear elevation to road with C19 16- pane sash on ground floor and 12-pane sash above. Interior : C19 ceiling beams and C20 fireplace. Circa C19 partition on ground floor. Unaltered and unspoilt circa mid C18 house.

Listing NGR: SX0734980722

**Name:** BARN 5 METRES TO WEST OF TREGREENWELL FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68574

MICHAELSTOW TREGREENWELL SX 08 SE 4/132 Barn 5 metres to west of - Tregreenwell Farmhouse GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0749180439

**Name:** TREGREENWELL FARMHOUSE, BARN ADJOINING TO SOUTH, OUTBUILDINGS ADJOINING TO WEST AND GARDEN WALL TO NORTH EAST

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68573

MICHAELSTOW TREGREENWELL SX 08 SE 4/131 Tregreenwell Farmhouse, barns - adjoining to south, outbuildings adjoining to west and garden wall to north-east GV II

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

door. Granite hollow chamfered fireplace in gable end. Roof structure above hall only partly visible but appears to be late C16 or earlier with threaded purlins and probably morticed apices to principals. C20 roof above rear wing and C20 roof structure with 1 circa C18 truss to lower end. Circa C18 stone rubble barn with galvanised roof added on left hand gable end projecting forward from house forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. Stone rubble steps up to first floor in front gable end. Possibly reused 2-light granite mullion window to rear. Further barn to rear left of stone rubble with slate roof and single storey outbuildings to rear. These outbuildings have thick stone rubble walls with several pieces of dressed granite, probably resited. The roof structures are of early C19 and later. Garden wall to front right of house, overgrown but believed to contain several beeboles. Mounting block adjoining. Listing NGR: SX0751080424

**Name:** MILESTONE 650 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF TRECARNE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68462

ADVENT SX 08 SE 4/15 Milestone 650 metres to south west - of Trecarne II

Milestone. Circa late C18. Granite monolithic post with rounded top. Inscribed B 9 Turnpike Act for roads leading to Bodmin passed in 1769 (9 Geo. III C.69). Albert, W The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840 1972.

Listing NGR: SX0901680288

**Name:** FARMBUILDINGS INCLUDING GRANARY, BARN AND SHIPPONS 20 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF TREWINT FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68468

ADVENT SW 18 SW 5/138 Farmbuildings including granary, barn and shippons 20 metres to - north west of Trewint Farmhouse GV II

Range of farm buildings including granary, stable with hay loft and shippons. Circa early C19. Local stone rubble and granite. Rag slate roof with gable ends to left hand single storey range; higher rag slate roof with gable ends to probable stable and hay loft and granary set back on right with hipped ends and galvanised lean-to roof to adjoining shippin in front. Plan: Row of shippons with wide plank doors; central range at right angles comprising stable with entrance in right hand gable end and loft above; granary set back to right with shippin in integral outshot to front. Range forms an overall 'L' shaped plan. Single storey range of shippons with 4 plank doors and slit openings between. Stable with loft above with plank door placed in gable end and timber dovecote on front. Granary set back on right with stone rubble steps up to first floor on rear and integral outshot to front containing shippons with ventilators. Interiors not inspected. Forms part of unaltered and unspoilt group to north west of Trewint Farmhouse,qv. Listing NGR: SX1047880782

**Name:** TREWINT

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68467

ADVENT SX 18 SW 5/23 Trewint – II

Farmhouse. Possibly late C16 with a mid C19 extension. Local stone rubble, rendered on front. Slate roof with gable ends with second parallel range to rear with half hipped end on right and hipped end on left. Corrugated asbestos roof to wing on rear right with gable end. Brick stack on left hand gable end, rendered rear- lateral stack in central valley heating left hand room of front range. Gabled stone rubble rear lateral stack heating right hand room on rear. The arrangement of the original plan is uncertain. The earlier remains appear to comprise the range which is of 1-room plan and heated by a gabled rear lateral stack and a single storey wing of 1-room plan to rear right, built into barn as ground rises on rear. This wing is apparently unheated and its original use is uncertain although the right hand side wall has a ventilation slit and the left hand side wall has been partly rebuilt in the C20. It is possible however that this rear wing was originally heated by the lateral stack which now heats the room in front, the fireplace thus having been reorientated. Additionally the weathering on the stack indicates the earlier higher roof height of the rear wing. In circa mid C19 a front range of 2 room plan with central entrance was added across the front and it is possible that the rear range was extended on the left in the mid C19, contemporary with the front extension. 2 storeys. Regular 3-window front with 2 tall 16-pane sashes on the ground floor with C19 hood moulds and a C20 glazed brick porch in the centre. 3 small 16-pane sashes on first floor. Right hand side wall of rear range has 4-light mullion window on the ground floor, the central king mullion surviving and the 2 outer mullions removed. 3-light mullion window on first floor with mullions removed. Interior remodelled largely in C19. Room on front right has a C19 chimneypiece and the earlier range to rear has a C20 grate served by the rear lateral stack. First floor and roof structure not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX1048980761

**Name:** REMAINS OF ST SYTH'S CHAPEL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68549

MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/107 Remains of St Syth's Chapel - 17.12.62 II

Remains of chapel. Medieval. Stone rubble. Considerably overgrown at time of inspection (1986) and original plan and dimension are uncertain. The provisional listing (surveyed in 1955) described the remains of a chapel of approximately 25' x 15'. Listing NGR: SX0835279578

**Name:** METHODIST CHAPEL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68575

MICHAELSTOW TREVEIGHAN SX 07 NE 6/133 Methodist Chapel – II

Bible Christian chapel and Sunday school, now Methodist Church. 1828 (datestone). Built by Edward Hocken. Stone rubble with granite quoins, rendered on front. Slate roof with hipped ends. Brick stack in rear hipped end. Plan : overall rectangular-on-plan. Front entrance into the auditorium with the rostrum at the opposite end behind which is a folding wooden screen partitioning off the small Sunday School. Beyond which at the far end is a small carriage house for a horse and trap. In the early C20 a porch was added to the chapel entrance. Exterior : Single storey. Circa early C20 rendered porch with slate hipped roof to front. Right hand side has 2 circa late C19 or early C20 4-pane sashes in altered openings with yellow brick dressings. C19 4-panel door to Sunday school and double plank doors to trap house beyond. 3 late C19 or early C20 4-pane sashes with yellow brick dressings in left hand

side wall. Interior : Complete early C19 furnishings with low pitch pine box pews and rostrum. Folding wooden plank screen to rear of rostrum dividing chapel and Sunday school. C19 fireplace with cast iron register grate in Sunday school. 1863-4 circuit plan on wall. Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wade bridge Circuit 1743-1963. 1963 Stell, C RCHM unpublished inventory of non-conformist chapels  
Listing NGR: SX0757779538

**Name:** SHIPPON, THRESHING FLOOR, HORSE ENGINE HOUSE, SHIPPONS, STABLE AND CARTSHED TO WEST AND NORTH WEST OF TREDARRUP

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68551

MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/109 Shippon, threshing floor, horse - engine house, shippons, stable and cartshed to west and north west of Tredarrup GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0774879216

**Name:** TREDARRUP

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68550

MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/108 Tredarrup - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0776979226

**Name:** SYCAMORES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 351567

SX 07 NW ST KEW TRELILL 5/230 Sycamores - II Farmhouse now private house. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble with large dressed granite quoins. Steeply pitched roof with gable ends with rag slates on front slope and scantle slates to rear. Brick end chimney stacks. Double depth plan; 2 room on front with probably small lobby entrance or cross passage. 2 small service rooms to rear with stair between. 2 storeys regular 2-window front with casements largely replaced in late C20 maintaining C19 pattern. Ground floor with part-glazed door to left of centre, 3- light casement on left and 2-light casement on right, both with flat brick arches. First floor with similar 2- and 3-light casements with timber lintels. Interior Small lobby entrance hall which although remodelled in mid C20, may have reconstructed earlier plan. C20 fireplaces in front rooms, circa mid C19 stair and slate flag floors. Roof structure not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0458278126

**Name:** TRELILL METHODIST CHURCH

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 351566

SX 07 NW ST KEW TRELILL 5/229 Trelill Methodist Church - GV II Methodist church. 1812 (datestone). Stone rubble with dressed quoins. Cement washed scantle slate roof with hipped ends. Rectangular plan with entrance in end. Symmetrical 2-window front. Ground floor with central dressed stone round arched doorway opening with keystone; smaller C20 doorway inserted with brick surround and C20 plank door. 2 round dressed stone arched window openings above with 6-pane windows with coloured glass. Central blind oculus with datestone. Side and rear elevations each with 2 pointed window opening with coloured glass. Interior Simple carpentry details with furnishings complete including pitch pine pews and rostrum. Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963 1963. Stell, C An Inventor of Non Conformist Chapels and Meeting Houses.

Listing NGR: SX0440078165

**Name:** GUIDEPOST 320 METRES TO NORTH OF BODINNICK FARM

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67770

ST TUDY SX 07 NE 2/138 Guidepost 320 metres to north of Bodinnick Farm

II

Guide post. Circa early C19. Granite monolith, square-on-plan with slightly pointed head. Inscribed in upper case lettering with directions to Camelford, St Teath, Bodmin and Wadebridge.

Listing NGR: SX0664577474

**Name:** LODGE TO MICHAELSTOW HOUSE

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 68568

**MICHAELSTOW MICHAELSTOW HOLIDAY VILLAGE SX 07 NE 6/126 Lodge to Michaelstow House - GV II**

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

**Name: BARN WITH WATERWHEEL 10 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF BEAROAK**

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 68572

**MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/130 Barn with waterwheel 10 metres to - north east of Bearoak GV II**

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

**Name: GATE PIERS, FLANKING WALLS AND TERMINAL PIERS 200 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF MICHAELSTOW HOUSE**

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 68569

**MICHAELSTOW MICHAELSTOW HOLIDAY VILLAGE SX 07 NE 6/127 Gate piers, flanking walls and - terminal piers 200 metres to north east of Michaelstow House GV II**

Set of 3 gate piers, flanking walls with terminal piers. 1869. Granite and granite ashlar. 2 gate piers to drive and pier to right for separate pedestrian entrance and flanking quadrant walls with terminal piers. Tall square-plan granite monolith gate piers with moulded bases and cornices surmounted by large urns. Granite ashlar flanking quadrant walls with moulded granite coping, terminating with granite monolith terminal piers of similar design to the gate piers. Contemporary iron gates with ramped rails and twisted iron uprights on moulded coping of quadrant walls, probably originally with a chain link (now removed). Entrance to Tregenna House (now Michaelstow House) built for William Hocken in 1869. Listing NGR: SX0746178571

**Name: GATEPIERS 200 METRES TO EAST OF MICHAELSTOW HOUSE**

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 68570

**MICHAELSTOW MICHAELSTOW HOLIDAY VILLAGE SX 07 NE 6/128 Gatepiers 200 metres to east of - Michaelstow House II**

Pair of gate piers. Probably 1869. Granite monoliths. Square-on-plan. Square granite gate piers with cyma recta moulded cornice, curved neck and finials. C20 plank gate. Listing NGR: SX0747678471

**Name: TREGAWN**

**Grade: II**

**UID:** 68552

**MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/110 Tregawn - 19.1.52 II**

Farmhouse. Circa C15 partly remodelled in late C16. Stone rubble with granite quoins, the front wall on left partly rebuilt above first floor level and the left hand side wall partly rebuilt with fine quality masonry towards the front comprising ashlar granite with slate galetting. Slate roof with hipped ends on left and gable end on right continued in catslide roof over rear outshot. Hipped end to rear wing and lower slate roof with hipped end to extension on right. Circa late C16 or early C17 reduced granite moulded stack with C20 brick shaft in right hand gable end and brick stack on left hand hipped end. Tall moulded granite circa late C16 or early C17 rear lateral stack to hall. Brick stack to rear outshot and stone rubble and brick side lateral stack to rear wing. Plan: The original plan is uncertain. The house comprises a 2 room plan with wide passage, the larger right hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the smaller left hand room by an end stack. 2 storey rear wing to rear of passage heated by side lateral stack. Extension of 1 room plan on right heated by an end stack and later circa C18 outshots across rear elevation containing service rooms. Because of limited evidence the development of the plan is not clear. The wing, to the rear of the passage and lower side of the hall contains 2 circa C15 trusses which may be smoke blackened, the end truss on rear (north east) its principals and collar incised with carpenters marks '1 1 1 1'. On the lower side of the hall the passage screen has been replaced in circa early to mid C19. The bressummer above is chamfered, the stops buried. Heavy timber circa C17 framed partition above. The hall roof structure was replaced in circa early C18 and then partly renewed in early C19. There are several joists with multiple mouldings which have been reused in the attic of the rear wing; these may either be moulded purlins of a high quality roof (now gone) or alternatively may have been the moulded floor joists to the first floor. There is a thick wall on the lower side of the passage which continues up to the apex probably indicating the addition of the left hand room. In the right hand gable end of the main range is a blocked C17 timber door frame to the side of the first floor fireplace; this may either indicate that the house continued to the right and that the 1-room extension on the right hand gable end is on the site of the earlier inner room or alternatively a blocked turreted stair may be positioned in the gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Regular 4 window front with segmental dressed stone arches to ground floor openings. C20 glazed door, wide C19 6-panel door its fanlight with glazing bars to left of centre and 2 tall early to mid C19 hornless 12-pane sashes to right. First floor has 4 early to mid C19 hornless 12-pane sashes. Lower range to right has glazed double doors and a horned 12-pane sash to right. Rear elevation: rear wing has an ovolo moulded timber lintel above the ground floor window and the outshot to rear of the hall has a 2-light granite mullion window surround, the mullion removed. Interior : Slate and granite flag floors. Wide passage with C19 open-

string stair inserted on higher side. The screen has been replaced with a circa late C18 or early C19 timber screen with scratch moulded stiles. Hall fireplace in rear lateral stack has hollow chamfered granite lintel and jambs. Rear wing heated by side lateral stack, the fireplace partly remodelled in late C20 and has at least 1 cloam oven. First floor: chamfered timber C17 door frame to blocked opening adjoining fireplace in right hand gable end. In extension on right, hollow chamfered granite surround to fireplace. Roof structure: Rear wing has 2 circa C15 trusses which have slight patchy evidence of smoke-blackening. The principals which have pronounced curved feet forming raised cruck trusses, are morticed at the apices and apparently originally without a ridge piece although later timbers conceal the original structure. The high cranked un moulded collars are morticed and pegged with 4 pegs. The 2 sets of purlins (now replaced) appear to have been deeply trenced. There are several multiple moulded joists reused on the attic floor of this rear wing. The roof structure above the left hand room is largely inaccessible but appears to have been replaced in the late C18. Above the hall are 2 circa late C17 or early C18 trusses which are halved, lapped and pegged at the apices with collars lapped onto the face of the principals. The other trusses have been replaced in circa early C19. Above the passage the attic floor joists are closely spaced and un moulded, supported by the thick wall above the lower side of the passage and a tie-beam above the higher side.

Listing NGR: SX0730378822

**Name:** BEAROAK

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68571

MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/129 Bearoak - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0733678431

**Name:** TREVEAN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68578

MICHAELSTOW TREVENNING SX 07 NE 6/136 Trevean - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0791477990

**Name:** 2 CROSSHEADS 5 METRES TO WEST OF TREVENNEN FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68576

MICHAELSTOW TREVENNING SX 07 NE 6/134 2 crossheads 5 metres to west of - Trevennen Farmhouse GV II

2 cross heads. Medieval. Granite. 2 granite monoliths comprising wheelhead and short shaft. Cross incised on both faces of 1 cross and raised on both faces of the other cross. Only one cross is scheduled as an ancient monument.

Listing NGR: SX0793478063

**Name:** TREVENNING COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68577

MICHAELSTOW TREVENNING SX 07 NE 6/135 Trevenning Cottage - GV II

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

Listing NGR: SX0794278044

**Name:** TRENEWTH HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68553

MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/111 Trenewth House - 28.5.87 II

House. 1875 (datestone). Built for J Gatley. Snecked stone rubble with granite dressings. Steeply pitched slate roof with gable ends to front right and left. Crested ridge tiles. Rendered axial stacks. Lower service range to rear of stone rubble with slate roof. Plan: Earlier range to rear comprising circa C18 1-room plan cottage. The house was built abutting this cottage which then became the service range. House of overall rectangular plan with entrance in early to mid C20 porch on left. Wide corridor runs across house from left to right with stair at far right. 3 main reception rooms on front heated by axial stacks, and overlooking the garden. Earlier

cottage to rear converted in circa 1875 to become kitchen with servants accommodation above. High Victorian Gothic style. Exterior : 2 storeys, attic and basement. Symmetrical 1:2:1 window front with hood moulds to ground and first floor windows. Right and left hand sides set slightly forward with gable ends; 4-light mullion and transom windows with leaded lights on ground floor, tripartite sashes on first and triangular headed windows to attic. Central range has 2 4-pane sashes on ground and first floors. Porch to left rebuilt in early to mid C20; rendered with flat roof. Stair window in right hand side with 2-centred arched opening. 2-window front to earlier C18 cottage on rear with 12 and 16-pane sashes. Interior largely complete with moulded cornices, contemporary doors and doorcases, open string stair and chimneypieces. Particularly unaltered large Victorian house with complete interior. Site originally held by family of Trenowth, passing by 1539 to John Brode. In 1725 passed to John Phillips and then to John Gately. The old farmhouse, now derelict is situated in the farmyard to the north. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879  
Listing NGR: SX0798278322

**Name:** COTTAGE DIRECTLY TO NORTH OF LEATHERN BOTTLE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68547

MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/106 Cottage directly to north of - Leathern Bottle GV II House. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and central entrance plan heated by end stacks. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front with early C19 16-pane sashes, the ground floor windows with timber lintels. C20 glazed gabled porch with C20 door within. Interior not inspected. Forms part of group with Leathern Bottle qv.  
Listing NGR: SX0824078460

**Name:** OUTBUILDING 3 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF LEATHERN BOTTLE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 68548

MICHAELSTOW SX 07 NE 6/137 Outbuilding 3 metres to south west - of Leathern Bottle GV II mithy now used as store. Circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stack on right. Plan : rectangular overall plan with forge on right heated by end stack and double doors on left. Exterior : single storey. Plank double doors to left and partly blocked door to right of centre. Interior not accessible.  
Listing NGR: SX0823178439

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

**Name:** Round 275m SSE of Little Delinuth

**UID:** CO 792

The monument includes a round, situated on the upper western-facing slopes of a ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Allen. The round survives as a largely circular enclosure measuring up to 150m in maximum diameter. It is defined by a single rampart which measures up to 0.6m high externally with a surrounding, wide and largely-buried outer ditch. Encircling modern hedges overlie the ditch.

The enclosed area has been bisected by a road and an electricity pylon has been built on the western rampart. These features are all excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

The round is known locally as 'Delinuth Camp' and referred to as the 'Rounds' in a descriptive reference of 1883. It is closely associated with a second nearby round known as 'Castle Goff' which is the subject of a separate scheduling.  
National Grid Reference: SX0811482977

**Name:** Standing stone 415m south west of Moorgate called 'Long Stone'

**UID:** CO 495

The monument includes a standing stone situated on a low ridge overlooking a tributary to the River Camel. The standing stone survives as an upright earthfast monolith measuring up to 2m high, 1m wide and 0.6m thick at the base and tapering upwards to a rounded point. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.  
National Grid Reference: SX 11336 81967

**Name:** Wayside cross 220m north west of Steppes Farm

**UID:** CO 497

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated beside an old pathway leading to the church at Tresinney from Trewint. The cross survives as a decorated round head on a shaft set into a roughly circular base. The cross stands up to 2.6m tall and the head is decorated on both sides with an equal armed cross in relief.

National Grid Reference: SX 10511 81239

**Name:** Round 410m west of Kenningstockmill

**UID:** CO 498

The monument includes a round, situated on the summit of a hill to the south east of Helstone, overlooking the valley of the River Camel. The round survives as a roughly circular enclosure measuring up to 50m in diameter overall. It is defined by an outer bank which is largely fossilised within field boundary banks measuring up to 3m wide and 1.8m high, except to the north west where it is preserved as a largely buried feature visible on aerial photographs as a soil mark. The whole is surrounded by a largely buried outer ditch measuring up to 0.5m deep.

National Grid Reference: SX 09330 81093

**Name:** Churchyard cross in the cemetery at St Teath, 60m north west of the church

**UID:** 30405

The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated in the cemetery to the north west of St Teath church on the coast of north Cornwall. The churchyard cross, which is listed Grade II, is visible as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head, mounted on a rectangular granite base. The monument measures 3.96m in overall height. The head measures 0.58m wide, and is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal limbed cross with widely splayed arms linked by an outer ring. The principal faces are orientated north-south. Both these faces were originally decorated but the decoration on the south face is very worn. There are traces of decoration on the north face. This cross is believed to be the original churchyard cross of St Teath and has been the

subject of reuse, restoration and re-erection in the 19th century. The headstones to the south west and north east of the cross fall within its protective margin and are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.  
National Grid Reference: SX 06372 80639

**Name:** Hut circles near New Hall

**UID:** CO 882

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.  
National Grid Reference: SX 10828 80646, SX 10908 80565, SX 10927 80628, SX 11070 80726

**Name:** Slight univallate hillfort with outworks containing a medieval chapel and beacon at Helsbury Castle

**UID:** CO 82

The monument includes a slight univallate hillfort with outworks, a medieval chapel called St Syth's Chapel and a beacon, situated on the summit of a prominent hill known as Michaelstow Beacon which forms the watershed between the Rivers Allen and Camel. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 170m long by 160m wide internally, defined by a rampart of up to 4m high and a partially buried outer ditch, which is cut by a road to the north. There is a rectangular outwork to the east which measures approximately 100m long by 40m wide. A distinct hollow way runs through the entrance of the outwork and parts of the rampart, and interior have been disturbed by stone quarrying.

Within the hillfort is a small rectangular banked enclosure with interior stone facing and possible entrances to the north east and south west. Within this enclosure is a small rectangular two-celled chapel building defined by walls of up to 0.6m high with an internal cross bank, all set onto a low rectangular platform with several architectural fragments scattered throughout the area. To the west are the remains of a possible tower or beacon which survives as a small mound. The chapel has a disputed dedication to St Syth or St Michael. A partial excavation of the chapel by Rev Gibbons in the 19th century found no distinctive chapel remains. It is Listed Grade II (68549).

Helsbury Castle was included within a deer park called New Park documented in 1337. In 1363 the Black Prince ordered a lodge to be built, the location of which is unclear, and it was de-parked in about 1540. The tithe map shows a windmill on the northern side of the hillfort, but there are no visible remains. During the Second World War the Home Guard built an underground observation post in the south west side of the hillfort. Manned each night it was connected by field telephone to Michaelstow House.

Modern barns and road surfaces are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SX0839579583



## Appendix 4

### Supporting Jpegs



View south from the proposed turbine location, towards St Teath; from the north.



The field in which the turbine is to be situated has a marked eastern slope, the hill peaking just beyond the western hedge-bank field boundary; from the east.





Views to the north-east towards Lanteglos, towards the Scheduled Monuments Castle Goff and the round near Delinuth.



Views north and east to Delabole and the large wind farm which lies east of Rockead. Also visible the pylons that run east of the site and the large Pengelly quarries; from the south-west.



View from the field towards Newhall Manor, the small settlement which has grown on the edge of Newhall Manor Farm, on the former manor complex; from the west.



View of the decayed and overgrown southern hedgebank; from the west.





View back up the slope of the field; from the south-east.



Trelill Methodist Chapel, Grade II Listed, at 4.75km from the proposed turbine; from the north-east.



View from Trelill Methodists Chapel, towards the proposed turbine; from the south-east.



View of clock-tower in St Teath village square; from the south.





View of lych gate and Listed churchyard walls in St Teath, facing onto the village square, framed by trees; from the south-west.



View of Scheduled Monument, churchyard cross in the cemetery at St Teath, showing it bounded by the cemetery walls, enclosed by trees and other monuments; from the north-east.



View of the Grade II \* Listed church house in St Teath, now a community centre, showing local blocking from trees and buildings; from the south-west.



View of gates and driveway into the heavily wooded grounds of the Vicarage in St Teath; from the south-east.





View from St Tetha church in the heart of St Teath; from the south-west.



View of the Listed tomb-chests in the churchyard at St Teath; from the east.





Tregreenwell Farm, showing how the farm is framed by trees and its outbuildings and set in a shallow hollow, the area has views to the proposed turbine, but those from the farm are limited; from the south-east.



Treveighan Methodist Chapel, on high ground alongside a parish road, with wide views to the surrounding area but limited by its heavily wooded grounds; from the south-east.





View of gatepiers, walls and lodge to Michaelstow Manor, showing blocking from specimen trees, planted in the grounds; from the east.



View over the cottage and outbuilding at Lethern Bottle, adjacent to the B3266; from the south-east.



View towards the proposed turbine from Helsbury Castle; from the south-east.



View from St Adwen Church towards the proposed turbine; from the east.





View across the round adjacent to the B3266, visible as the curving hedgebank in the foreground, looking over towards the proposed turbine; from the south-east.



View across Helstone and the Methodists Chapel and other Listed buildings, showing local blocking between the buildings; from the east.



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