

LAND at PENGELLY FARM ST BREOCK CORNWALL

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



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**Land at Pengelly Farm,
St. Breock, Cornwall**

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Geophysical Survey &
Historic Visual Impact Assessment**

For

Gareth Davies

of

Clean Earth Energy (The Agent)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Pengelly Farm, St Breock, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 500kw wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be located in one of the fields belonging to the medieval settlement of Pengelly, probably an adjunct of the more important settlement at Trevorder. These settlements appear to have been surrounded by their own small common field system.

The proposed turbine is to be located on the slopes of a hill spur above a tributary of the River Camel. The proposed turbine would be a prominent new feature in this landscape, but while there are a relatively large number of Listed buildings and Scheduled monuments in this area, in most instances the heritage assets most likely to be affected are those where the wider setting is least important to their perceived value. The most difficult issue to address is that of Wadebridge itself. The turbine should be highly visible on the hillside overlooking the town, but the Listed and Scheduled structures within the town enjoy extensive local blocking from each other and other non-designated structures. In addition, very few of those buildings derive their meaning and value from the wider setting. Therefore the impact on individual designated structures is minimal, but the aesthetic impact on the town as a whole would be greater. Most of the buildings and monuments considered are insulated from the potential impact of the proposed turbine 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/moderate**, on the basis that while no single monument or building is affected to a significant degree, it would be located in a prominent location and erode the distinctiveness of its historic landscape.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Pengelly Farm
Parish:	St Breock
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 98995 70856

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Pengelly Farm, St Breock, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Ian Hodge (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a single wind turbine with a height of 77m to tip and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field 1.5km south of the centre of Wadebridge and approximately 350m north of Pengelly Farm (see Figure 1). It sits on the gentle upper slopes of a west-facing hill spur above the valley of a minor tributary stream to the River Camel, at a height of c.85m AOD.

The soils of this area are the shallow well-drained loamy soils of the Powys Association, bordering on the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the slates and sandstones of the Trevoise Slate Formation and the Rosenum Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies just north-west of the hamlet of Burlawn, c.1km to the south of the town of Wadebridge and within the parish of St. Breock. St. Breock lies in the Deanery and Hundred of Pydar. The parish is named for its patron, St Briocus, and was often referred to as Pawton after the manor of which it formed part. At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, Pawton belonged to the Bishops of Exeter.

A settlement at *Pengelly* is first recorded in 1289 (MCO16096); 14th century documentary sources record the existence of a chapel at Pengelly (MCO10094), suggesting a high status residence here during the medieval period. The area in which the site is situated is classified as *medieval farmland* on the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as part of the wider classification of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Such areas have been enclosed and cultivated since at least the medieval period, with a high probability of containing archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

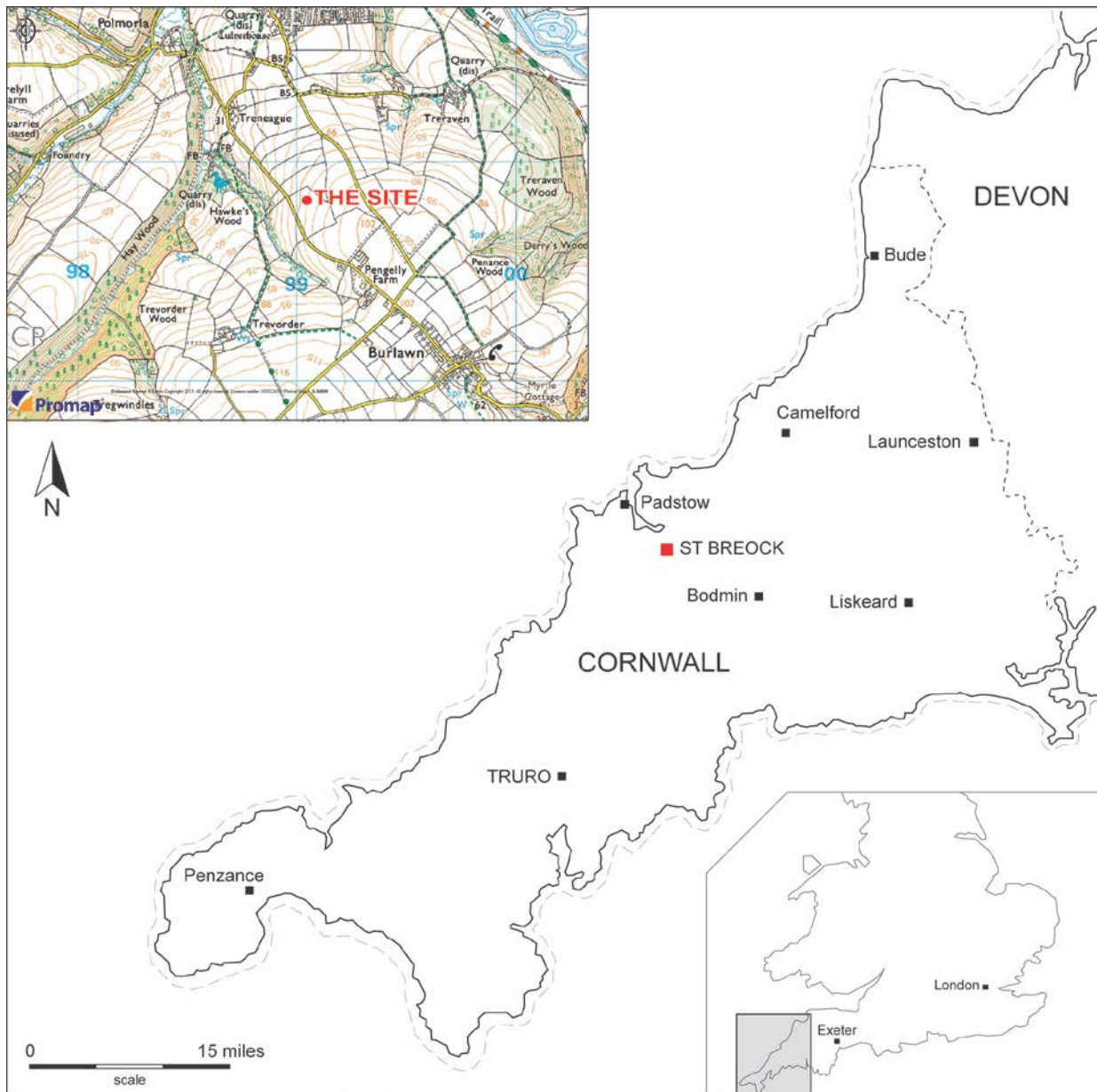


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.4 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (IfA 2011), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2005), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002), *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 2nd edition* (Landscape Institute 2002), *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Cornwall Council 2013), *Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Landscape Institute 2011), *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments* (Highland Council 2010), the *Visual Representation of Windfarms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006), and *An Assessment of the Landscape Sensitivity of Onshore Wind and Large Scale Photovoltaic Development in Cornwall* (Cornwall Council 2012).

unenclosed land. The landscape around Pengelly Farm is shown as enclosed, and the pattern of roads is identical to that of the modern day.

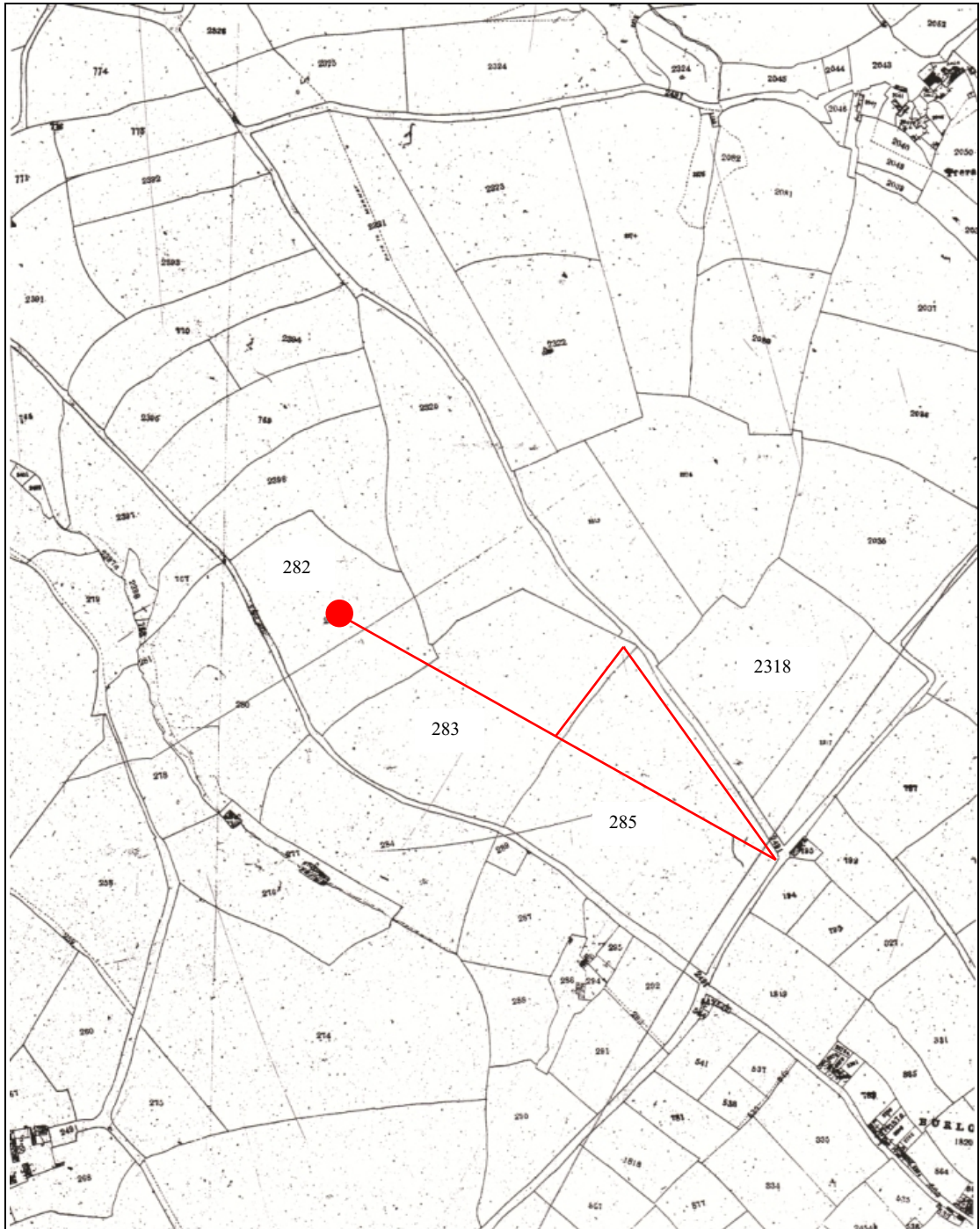


Figure 3: Extract from the 1842 tithe map (CSL) (the approximate location of the turbine, and the line of the access track and cable trench, is indicated).

2.3 The 1842 St Breock Tithe Map

The 1842 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. It depicts a landscape of enclosed fields bounded by parish roads and with small scattered farmsteads. The field boundaries immediately to the north of the proposed site have the characteristically curving boundaries of enclosed medieval strip fields, and indeed are

recorded as such on the county HER (MCO26562). The long tapering field immediately to the east (no. 2320) gives the impression of a livestock ‘funnel’, typically found on the edge of unenclosed land and designed to aid stock movement, but the shape and form of the other fields in the area indicate they also preserve the layout of medieval strip fields.

In 1842 these fields were held with Trevorder (the farmstead immediately to the west) by Philippa West, and owned by Charles Prideaux Brune. The farmstead at Pengelly was tenanted separately, by Nicholas Pearse.

No.	Landowner	Lessee	Field Name	State of Cultivation
280	Prideaux Brune	West	Lower Six Acres	Arable
281	Prideaux Brune	West	waste in no.280	Coppice & old orchard
282	Prideaux Brune	West	Higher Six Acres	Arable
283	Prideaux Brune	West	Nine Acres	Arable
284	Prideaux Brune	West	Higher Six Acres	Arable
285	Prideaux Brune	West	Five Acres	Arable
286	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Houses & Lawn	Pasture
287	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Lower Meadow	Arable
288	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Middle Meadow	Arable
289	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Garden	Garden
290	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Outer Bove Town	Arable
291	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Middle Bove Town	Arable
292	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Home Bove Town	Arable
293	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Road	Road
294	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Garden	Pasture
295	Prideaux Brune	Pearse	Mowhay Meadow	Arable
2320	Thomas Werry	Himself	Treueague Corner	Arable
2396	Thomas Werry	Mary Werry	Treueague Corner	Arable

These field names are wholly prosaic and of little interest. However, the fields numbered 2317-9 on the tithe map (immediately to the east) bear the name *Higher, Middle and Lower Carcliff*. The element *car* may be derived from the Cornish *ker, meaning *fort or round* (Padel 1985, 50).

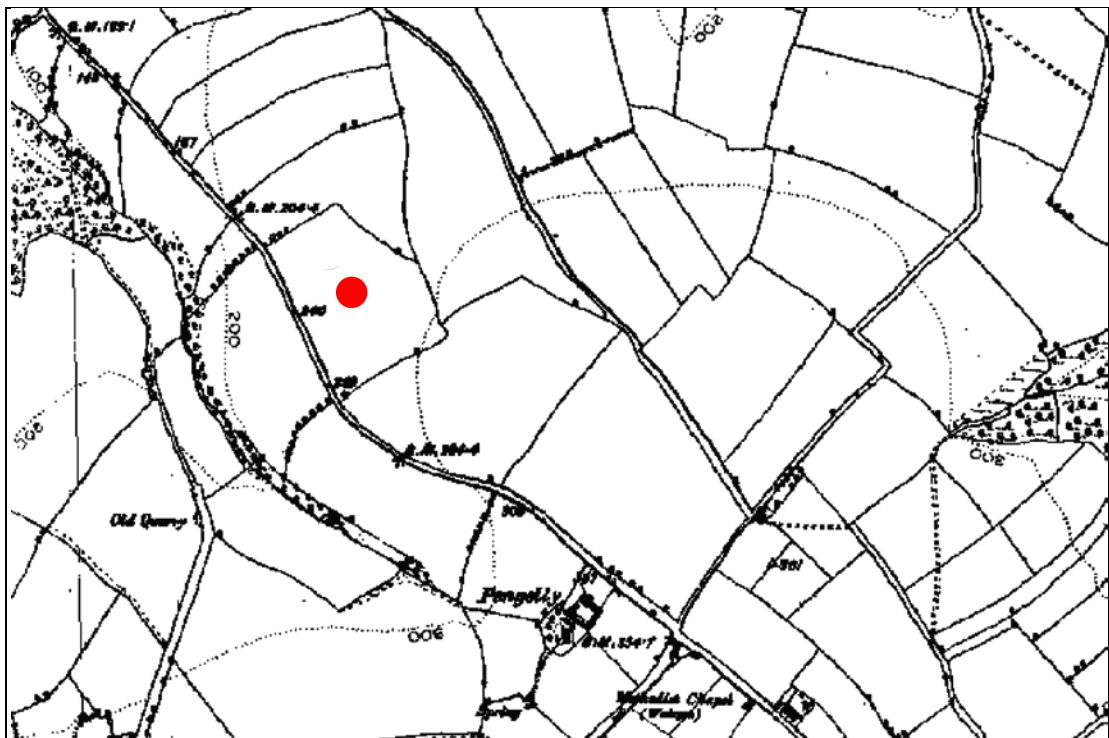


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1888 1:10,560 (the site is indicated).

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps demonstrate that little change occurred within this landscape between 1842 and 1906, save for the area immediately around the farm where several of the small enclosures to the west had been removed by 1888. It is also of note that there is a notable increase in the number of buildings at Pengelly Farm by 1888, indicating a degree of prosperity or investment during this period. A review of later maps would suggest that the majority of field boundary losses occurred during or after the 1960s.

3.0 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in this area, and most of the local HER entries relate to standing structures or documentary records (Figure 5). A series of Prehistoric sites have been identified on the hill spur to the west, and, given the topographical similarity of the proposed turbine site, it would not be unexpected to encounter Prehistoric remains in this area.

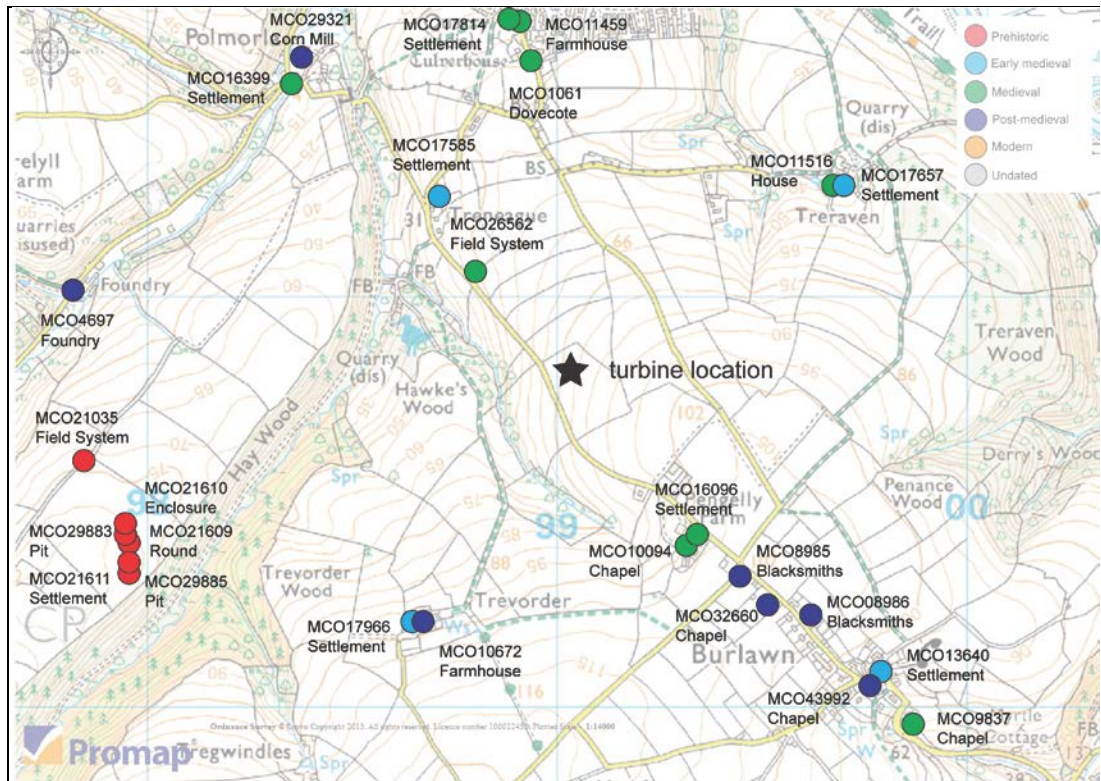


Figure 5: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO4697	TRELYLL - Post Medieval foundry	Monument	Extant structure.
MCO16399	POLMORLA - Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Polmorla is first recorded in 1208 when it is spelt "Polmorva".
MCO29321	POLMORLA - Post Medieval corn mill	Monument	A mill is shown at Polmorla on the TA map with a mill pond and leat. It is not shown on the 1880 and 1907, but is shown on the modern Mastermap as a housename.
MCO17814	TREVANION - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Trevanion is first recorded in 1326 when it is spelt "Trevenyon".
MCO11549	TREVANION - Medieval manor, Post Medieval farmhouse	Building	Trevanion is the site of a medieval manor house, with some extant remains in the garden of the present house.
MCO10601	TREVANION - C14 dovecote	Monument	A circular medieval dovecote at Trevanion.
MCO17585	TRENEAGUE - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Treneague is first recorded in 1333 when it is spelt "Trenahek".
MCO26562	TRENEAGUE - Field System	Monument	Medieval field system, Post Medieval field system
MCO11516	TRERAVEN - Medieval house	Monument	Treraven is the site of a manor house.
MCO17657	TRERAVEN - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Treraven is first recorded in 1208 when it is spelt "Treruin".
MCO10094	PENGELLY - Medieval chapel	Monument	A chapel of St Morgan was licensed at Pengelly in 1383.

MCO16096	PENGELLEY - Medieval settlement	Place	The settlement of Pengelly is first recorded in 1289.
MCO8985-6	BURLAWN - Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop	Monument	A smithy at Burlawn is recorded at this location on the Tithe Map c1840. A building is marked on subsequent OS maps suggesting that the building might survive.
MCO32660	BURLAWN - C19 nonconformist chapel	Monument	Methodist chapel, 1877, with Sunday school added 1910, now converted to house.
MCO13640	BURLORNE EGLOS - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Place	The settlement of Burlorne Eglos is first recorded in 1311 when it is spelt "Bodeloweneglos".
MCO43992	BURLAWN - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel, Post Medieval mission church	Monument	Originally a Bible Christian chapel, it was extended in early C20 to form an Anglican mission church. It is still annotated 'Mission' on the modern Mastermap (2006).
MCO9837	BURLORNE EGLOS - Medieval chapel	Monument	Henderson recorded the site of a chapel and cemetery situated close to Burlorne Eglos.
MCO17966	TREVORDER - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Monument	The settlement of Trevorder is first recorded in 1201 when it is spelt "Trewurdee".
MCO10672	TREVORDER - Post Medieval farmhouse	Monument	The OS 1:2500 map of 1907 records Trevorder as the 'site of a mansion'. In the C17, Trevorder was occupied by Jan Tregeagle, a steward of ill repute who has become legendary in the county.
MCO21035	HAY - Iron Age field system, Romano- -British field system	Monument	Romano-British fieldsystem.
MCO21610	HAY - Iron Age enclosure, Romano- British enclosure	Monument	Univallate enclosure, 20m across, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
MCO29883	HAY -Iron Age pit, Romano- British pit	Monument	Oval-shaped pits or hollows, typically 8.0m by 5.0m, situated within an enclosure, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
MCO21609	HAY - Prehistoric enclosure, Romano- British round	Monument	Sub-rectangular univallate enclosure, 70m by 70m, with possible entrances in the west and north-east, partially visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
MCO21611	HAY - Prehistoric settlement, Iron Age enclosure, Romano- British enclosure	Monument	Possible univallate enclosure, 30m by 18m, partially visible as a faint cropmark on aerial photographs.
MCO29885	HAY -Iron Age pit, Romano- British pit	Monument	
MCO8023	HAY - Iron Age round, Romano- British round	Monument	Rectilinear univallate enclosure, 80m by at least 75m, visible as a cropmark on air photographs.

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

3.1 Assessment of Impact

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports, for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and posts to carry the cabling or ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible loss of below-ground remains of archaeological features within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, expected to be deeper than current topsoil levels, will affect any buried cut features.

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

4.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

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

The magnetic contrast across the survey areas was sufficient to be able to differentiate between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses. A total of four magnetic anomaly groups were identified as pertaining to possible archaeology.

The groups of anomalies identified in the survey are numbered on the illustration below (Figures 7). Groups 1 to 4 are positive linear anomalies and are most likely field drains or plough scars. Anomaly 5 is a long, slightly curving linear feature unrelated to the modern field system. It probably represents part of a relict fieldsystem of Prehistoric or Romano-British date.

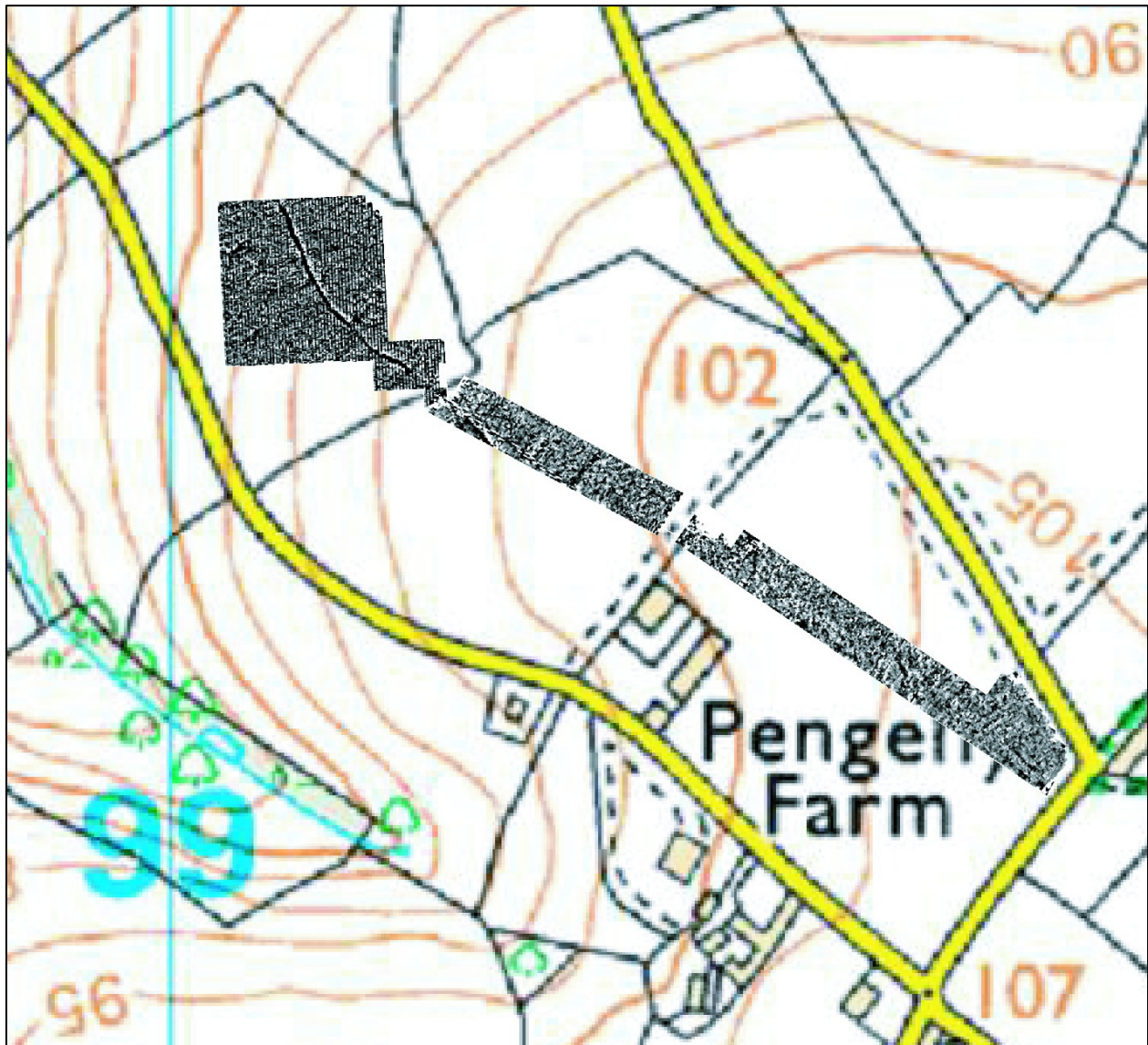


Figure 6: Preliminary greyscale plot of the geophysical survey data (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

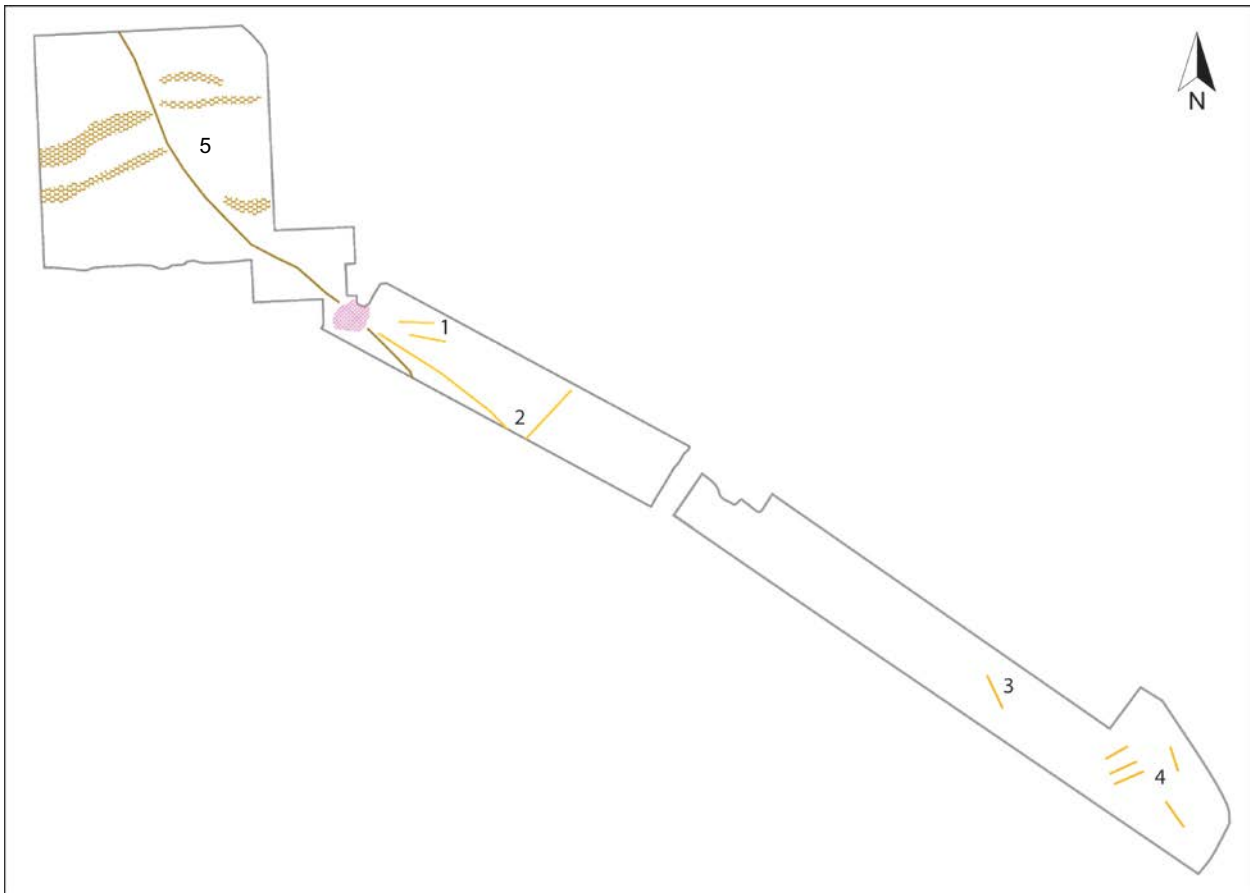


Figure 7: Interpretation of the geophysical survey data (see Stratascan *forthcoming*).

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with wind turbine developments have been identified as follows:

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (50m to hub and 77m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the areas landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

A Listed Building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed Buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of 'architectural merit' were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

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

Grade I buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed Buildings).

*Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed Buildings).

Grade II buildings which are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed Buildings).

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

Parks and Gardens

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by Cleanearth Energy (Figure 8). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, and woodlands. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Concentric rings with radii of 5km, 10km and 15km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to 1km all HER records were considered; up to 5km all Listed Buildings were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

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, 10km and 15km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are almost universal within 5km, and extensive up to 10km to the north and north-west. To the north the steep-sided wide river valley of the River Camel dominates the landscape, with the busy town of Wadebridge at the head of its estuary. North of the River Camel the land rises towards the villages of St Maybn, St Tudy and – at the limits of the ZTV – Michaelstow. The land also rises to the north-west, out towards St Minver and the high ridge of ground occupied by St Endellion. To the south-east, smaller valleys are more common and intervisibility is more restricted as a result.

The nearest settlement to the turbine is the agricultural hamlet of Burlawn (≤ 0.5 km) and the small historic village of St Breock (c.1.5km). The town of Wadebridge lies 2km to the north. The registered park and garden of Pencarrow lies only 5km away, but its banks of woodland

provide comprehensive local blocking. There are c.11 groups of Scheduled Monuments within 5km, mostly funerary monuments on the high downs, but there are some medieval wayside crosses. There are more than 11 Scheduled Monuments in the 5-10km radius, including some hillforts. Within 5km there is one Grade I Listed church (Egloshayle), a Grade II* Listed church, bridge and three farmhouses. There are in excess of 100 Grade II Listed buildings within 5km, a significant proportion of which are to be found in Wadebridge. There is one other registered park and garden at Prideaux Place in Padstow.

Some level of intervisibility was confirmed for some of the closer Grade II Listed farmhouses, and also to the two large wind farms (on St Breock's Down and one near Rumford) to the west and south-west, both within 10km of the proposed turbine. Intervisibility was confirmed for the town of Wadebridge *as a whole*, and for some of the villages in the distance to the north such as St Mabyn, but many of the individual buildings within those settlements do not have intervisibility.

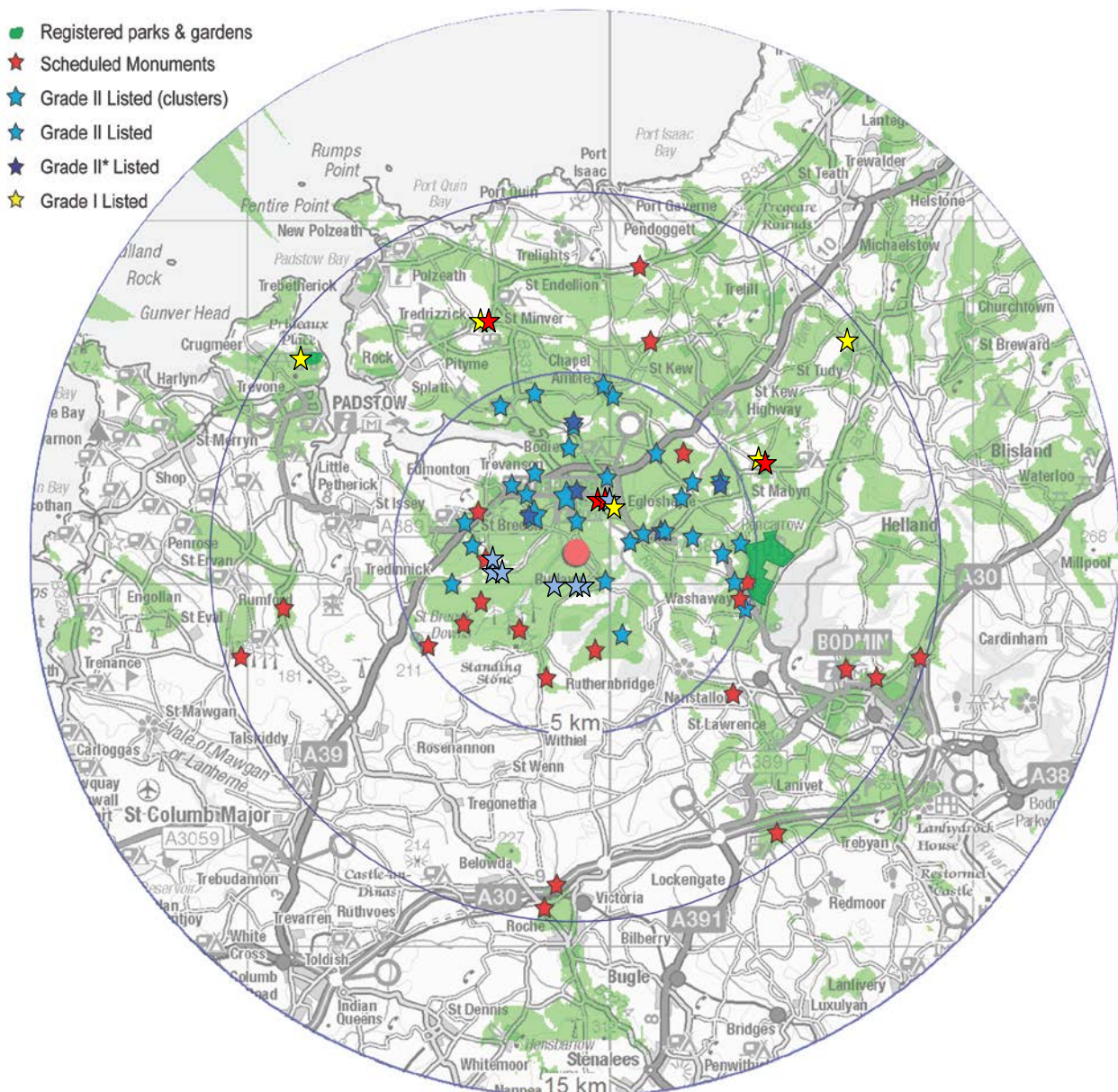


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleanearth Energy).

5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.5.1 Farm Buildings

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

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

- Trevanion Farmhouse and Dovecote; medium-high significance; Grade II Listed and Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Set within a garden with trees and mature shrubs. A number of converted barns lie to the east of the building, and the farmhouse is now set within a modern housing estate and is considered part of Wadebridge town. Its current setting comprehensively blocks all views due to the change of context and setting; impact **neutral**. **Neutral** impact on the Culver house/dovecote as well, as it is surrounded by modern houses on all sides apart from to the west, with no views to the turbine to the south-east.
- Park Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Located in the valley below the Pencarrow estate, this farmhouse is set on a south-facing slope just above a bank of woodland. Tall mature trees provide comprehensive local blocking to the west, impact **neutral**. The setting and context of the farmhouse, within in farmyard and outbuildings, would be unaffected.
- Pawton Mill and Millhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in heavily wooded grounds, little to no views outside of its enclosed setting. Built for an agricultural function, possibly in association with the large adjacent farm of Nanscow, this mill was not constructed with views in mind but was engineered to perform a specific function; outlook is irrelevant to its value as an important vernacular style of agricultural building with any fittings or historic features it may contain; impact **neutral**.
- Nanscow Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set within its own lands and adjacent to a small crossroads at the base of a steep valley. The farm is located on the north side of the valley, amongst trees within its garden, with its large courtyard of barns to the west and the land rising steeply to the north and east. A mature and thick hedgerow flanks the farm along the road. The turbine would

be located c.2km east of the farm, but the trees provide comprehensive local blocking. Even the restricted views from the fields north of the house are irrelevant to the value of the building, its association with its outbuildings and land, set within a former farmyard; impact **neutral**.

- Pengelly Farmhouse, gatepiers, garden walls; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. The farmhouse and historic farm buildings sit south of a parish road leading into the small settlement of Burlawn. The farm buildings are part of a large complex and despite views to the turbine would provide local blocking to one another. The house sits next to the barns further to the south within a small wooded enclosure, enclosed within stone garden walls. There would be little or no views out from the gardens. The house and its historic barns provide the context for one another, as an outlying farm to a small community. The architectural value of the house and the meaning we take from its context and setting would not be affected by the construction of a turbine. A large modern farmyard of steel-framed buildings stands north side of the lane, west of the historic farmyard; these would provide partial local blocking for the farmhouse. There would, however, be some impact on the stone farm buildings due to proximity; impact **negative/minor**.
- Trevorder Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set down a long lane off a parish road. The large farm buildings stand east of the farmhouse, which sits to the north within a separate enclosure, with lawns to the north. The farmhouse is angled to the north-west, with views directly up the valley to the proposed turbine site. Partial blocking is provided by some mature trees within the grounds of the house and some tall mature hedgebanks which line the fields to the north of the farm. Part of Hawke's Wood runs south-east and would provide some additional local blocking. The farmhouse is not defined by its views but its architectural merit and its association with its landholding and the barns and buildings within the farmyard. Therefore despite clear views the value of the building would not be diminished by a change in its outlook; impact **negative/moderate** due to proximity.
- Burniere Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long private drive, with farm-workers cottages at the entrance to the parish road. The farm sits on a south-facing slope with wide views across the bay to Wadebridge and beyond to the turbine. The operational wind farm at St Breock's is clearly visible, so the additional turbine will make little additional impact. The farmhouse looks across a heavily wooded valley which may provide some local blocking. The farm is not defined by its views, and its setting is based on its relationship with its buildings and the farmyard, which would not be affected; impact **negative/minor**.
- Burlorne Eglos Farmhouse and adjoining barn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Within Burlawn settlement, with the buildings of the settlement around it; on the north side there are views over the fields to the north-west to the turbine. The immediate context of the building and its adjoining barn would not be affected, and our experience and understanding of the building as a historic farmhouse would not be affected. The setting within the small settlement would not be affected either, as views to the other buildings would remain uninterrupted. Local partial blocking would also be provided by other buildings, trees and hedgebanks. A farmhouse is not defined by its views but by its intended agricultural function, therefore despite some views the impact should be fairly minimal; impact **negative/minor**.
- Lemail, Hingham Mill and mill house; Kestle and barn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Set in a steep wooded valley, all these structures would have some limited views to the south, across the Camel valley, to the turbine on the opposing high ground. Lemail, despite seasonal local blocking from adjacent trees would have some limited views; impact **negative/minor**. Hingham Mill, despite its restricted views to the proposed turbine, is an engineered agricultural building where there is no connection between its value and outlook; impact **neutral**. Kestle, at the

base of the valley, enjoys comprehensive local blocking from the trees that surround it; impact **neutral**.

- Tregarden, gateway and garden walls; high significance; Grade II* Listed (gateway and walls Grade II Listed); condition: good. Set on a south-facing slope south of St Maybn, this farm does have wide views to the south. However, there is already a large single wind turbine immediately behind the farm to the north alongside the road into St Maybn, and there is another turbine visible to the south, between the farm and the proposed turbine, and interrupting direct line-of-sight. The farmhouse, its surroundings and farmyard, provide context for each asset and the setting as an outlying farm to the village will be unaffected. The farmhouse is not defined by its views or outlook, but by its value for exceptional architectural merit, as indicated by its Grade II* status. Impact **negative/minor**.
- Pendavey Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Sits on the valley floor, close to the river, near Washaway. This farm would have very limited views to the turbine, as local blocking is provided by its farm buildings and by the tall hedgebanks and trees that line the field boundaries and enclosure within which the farm is built. Impact **negative/minor**, as despite some limited views the outlook of a farmhouse is not key to its value.
- Hustyn Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Set down a long private track, accessed through a holiday park. The valley can be seen to be wooded and the house sits amongst trees with views to Hustyn Woods; **negative/unknown** impact, probably **negative/minor**.
- Tredruston Farmhouse and Outbuilding; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Located adjacent to a parish road, with modern farm buildings to the east. Some limited views might be possible, but the ground rises slightly to the east, and seasonal local blocking is provided by the adjacent trees and hedgebanks. Impact **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Lane End Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. Located adjacent to the A389, a small and unassuming building. It is located within a garden framed by mature trees and shrubs, and highly restricted views to the location of the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.

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 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.

- Trewornan, Gatepiers and Barn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Set west of Trewornan Bridge in the Amble river valley. The barn, house and gate piers all contribute to the setting, in the context of the grounds of the house. They are focused on the house, which is shielded from the adjacent B3314 by tall hedgebanks and trees, and the grounds of the house quite heavily wooded. The house would still be understood as a historic building, and its Listing for architectural merit

would be unaffected by a distant turbine. There would be some limited views down the valley towards the estuary and Wadebridge, but these are minimal; impact **neutral**.

- Dinham, Stables and Garden Wall and Tregutt Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed buildings and structures; condition: unknown. Set in a steep wooded valley with views across the estuary towards Padstow, the house and all buildings are set within a private estate and grounds. The house and stables provide the setting for the other, and may even provide an element of local blocking. There may be limited views to the turbine, across past Wadebridge to the south-east, which would also include views to the wind farm at St Breock's Down. This wind farm is further away but more clearly visible, being due south on the high ground. Assessment **negative/unknown**, but expected to be **neutral**. Tregutt cottage is at the entrance to Dinham, on the north side of the estate grounds, and may have some limited views. However, the high hedgebanks of the fields would limit these views, and it is defined through its relationship to the larger house; impact **negative/minor**.

5.5.3 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 Egloshayle, lychgate and associated monuments, including two Scheduled wayside crosses; medium-high significance; Grade I Listed building, Grade II Listed Monuments, Scheduled wayside crosses; condition: all excellent. Located on the south-east side of the village and surrounded to the north and west by historic buildings. The churchyard wraps around the building and is enclosed by a stone wall. The south-western part of the churchyard is quite open, although some young trees have been planted along the roadside opposite the church. Without these trees, views to the church would be largely uninterrupted. However, the church and its monuments are set within its historic settlement, at the base of the valley, and the proposed turbine is unlikely to be prove particularly intrusive – given the ‘lowland’ location of this church it does not, for instance, compete for landscape primacy. The church would still be understood and experienced as a religious building within a historic community, and this is unaffected by its outlook. The contents of the churchyard are defined by their meaning as memorials to former members of that community and by their association to the church. Impact **neutral** impact for all of the features in the churchyard, to **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate** for the church itself.
- The Church of St Breock, lychgate, and associated memorials; medium-high significance; Grade II* Listed building, Grade II Listed memorials; condition: good. Set in a valley south of the main part of the village but framed to the west by further historic buildings, the church sits within a large graveyard that runs back up the hill to the village. The church is located within woodland, although some have been thinned out to the north. The trees provide comprehensive local blocking for the body of the church but not its tower. The setting of the church, south of the village and within its graveyard, would not be affected by the construction of the proposed turbine. The value of the building lies in its architectural merit and its historic fittings. Impact assessed as **negative/minor** on the basis that there would be some very limited views to the turbine from the tower, and the proposed turbine might disrupt its relationship with the landscape to the south-east and east, already affected by the large wind farm on St Breock’s Downs. The various memorials and crosses in the churchyard are comprehensively blocked by the trees and retain their context, unaffected by the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- The Church of St Menefeda, wayside cross in churchyard, at St Minver; high significance; Grade I Listed building, Scheduled cross; condition: good. Set to the east of the village, the church is flanked to the east side by the high stone walls of a formal garden and the grounds of a big house, the entrance to which lies to the north. The church is located on an east-facing slope, set in trees with a walled churchyard; there are some views south. The church has a spire, not a tower, which is visible at some distance. The turbine is too far away to compete with the spire for landscape primacy. The relationship between the church and its community, and the churchyard with its memorials, would not be affected by a turbine at a distance of c.8km. The experience of the building will remain the same, and we understand the heritage asset as a church, for its architectural merit, its historic fittings and its religious symbolism and significance within the village and its landscape; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Petroc, at Padstow; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Set in the heart of the older part of the town, overlooking a steep wooded valley to the east. It is defined by its relationship with the town and its religious symbolism as a focus for the worship of a community. It stands within its walled churchyard, and this setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine. The turbine

is too far away to compete with the spire for landscape primacy, and the eye is likely to be drawn instead to the operational wind farm at St Breock's Down. The experience of the building would not change, and we understand the heritage asset as a church, for its architectural merit, its historic fittings and its religious symbolism and significance within the village and its landscape; impact **neutral**.

- Church of St Uda, at St Tudy; high significance; Grade I listed; condition: good. In the centre of the village, surrounded on all sides by the buildings of the settlement and set in a walled and heavily wooded churchyard. The tower alone will have wide views to the surrounding countryside, however there are already operational turbines nearby, at St Maybn for example, which would interrupt line-of-sight to the proposed turbine further to the south-west; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Mabena and wayside cross, at St Maby; high significance; Grade I Listed building and Scheduled cross; condition: excellent. Set in the heart of the village, on a high knoll of ground, the church has wide views to the south and south-west, and across to Padstow in the distance. The body of the church is shielded by the buildings of the village that wrap around it; impact **neutral**. This church enjoys very wide views, and the tower would certainly have some limited views to the turbine. Within its landscape the tower is also highly visible, but this landscape primacy is not challenged by the proposed turbine; impact **negative/minor**. The wayside cross will be shielded by the church from any impact from the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Uvelus, at St Eval; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. The church stands on a high knoll of ground with wide views to the surrounding countryside, and is a highly visible structure. It is set within a large churchyard with hedgebank boundaries. Immediately adjacent is a large open-cast quarry and to the south, the large St Eval airfield, both of which dominate the modern landscape. The does retain its landscape presence, as it is not shielded or subsumed by a village. A large wind farm, just south of Rumford, stands just to the east and the other large wind farm on St Breock's Downs lies to the north-east, interrupting line-of-sight to the proposed turbine; other single turbines are also visible in this the landscape. In consideration of these factors, the impact of the proposed turbine is likely to be minimal, despite some potential distant but clear views; impact **neutral**.
- Church of St Conan, at Washaway; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. This 19th century church sits on a high knoll of ground with extensive views to the south and west. It is set within a small walled churchyard and has no tower, only a bell-housing. It would have clear and direct views to the site of the proposed wind turbine across the Camel valley. The church would still be understood and experienced as intended, despite its views to a turbine, and the monuments and its churchyard context would remain the same. Its value as a religious building and for its architectural value and possible internal fittings would also be unaffected. However, it appears to have been intentionally located at the head of the combe, set against the trees to the north and looking out over the lands to the west, so its landscape context may be more considered than is usual for the 19th century. This being the case, the turbine would have a proportionally greater impact; **negative/moderate** impact.
- St Michael's Chapel, Roche Rock; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair but ruinous. Built into a rocky outcrop south-east of the village of Roche. It is clearly intended to be a key visual feature in the local landscape, adjacent to a main route through the village of Roche. The chapel is visible from the north, north-east, north-west, west and south-west. The chapel itself has small windows, one in its eastern gable and one to the west, being built into the rock to north and south, therefore its outlook is largely irrelevant, the windows being for light to the church, not for views. The value of the building lies in its unusual form and location, its survival, and its architectural merit, none of these factors would be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.

5.5.4 Wayside Crosses, Holy Wells, Bridges

Most medieval 'wayside' crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18th or 19th century, and the original symbolism of their setting has been lost. Therefore, context and setting is now the confines of the church and churchyard, where they are understood as architectural fragments associated with earlier forms of religious devotion. Therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not affect their relationships with their new surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance. This is not the case for those few wayside crosses that survive at or near their original location. This class of monument was meant to be seen and experienced in key spiritual locations or alongside main routeways, so the significance of the remaining few *in situ* examples is enhanced.

Holy wells are often very found in very secluded locations, or in association with churches or chapels. These are also usually very intimate monuments or structures, with little frame of reference with regard to the wider landscape. As such, unless located in immediate proximity to a proposed turbine, the impact of these developments is likely to be minimal.

Bridges, in contrast, are usually highly visible structures, built by secular or ecclesiastical authorities and as such can be built statements about power and wealth. They can also be found in association with planned landscapes, either as appropriated element or as an integral part of the overall design. Thus it can be said that views to a bridge are more important than views from a bridge, unless they form part of a designed landscape.

- Medieval wayside cross at Whitecross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Still *in situ* beside the roadway, the busy A39, formerly a road over the open downland. The cross sits at a junction along this road and is clearly visible, with shaft and head intact, the crosshead highlighted in white paint. This monument is set against a mature hedge, which blocks all intervisibility to the east and the site of the proposed turbine. The setting of the stone would not be affected by the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Reperry Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Worn, but shaft and head still attached and upstanding. Set into a projecting section of stone-faced hedgebank at a crossroads, in its original wayside context. There are wide views to the north, although the ground rises to the north-west. A wide green lane flanked by tall hedgebanks is now truncated by the adjacent A30, but does provide some local blocking, as do the hedgebank field boundaries. There would, however, be some views, but at a distance of *c.*9.5km; impact **neutral**.
- Prior's Cross at Washaway; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. A tall (2m+) upstanding feature, set on a small green alongside the busy A389, where several roads meet on the valley floor. The southern boundary of the busy A-road is lined by a hedgebank topped with tall mature trees that provide comprehensive local blocking to the turbine. The stone retains its landscape presence, and its setting at the junction would not be affected by the proposed turbine, despite any limited views. We can still understand and experience this heritage asset as it was intended, as an early Christian symbol associated with travelling preachers and a more informal style of Christianity; impact **neutral**.
- Job's Cross, north-east of Trewerthen; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. A tall upstanding feature at a crossroads on a grassy bank, with wide views over the top of the hedgebanks to the north and west, with rising ground to the south blocking most views; some limited views might be possible over a hedgebank to the south-west, but these would be very restricted. Understood and experienced as an early Christian symbol, standing within its intended landscape

context, this monument would not be affected by a turbine at a distance of *c.*6.5km; impact **neutral**.

- Berrycombe Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Upstanding cross, with shaft and head intact, set at a crossroads in a shallow valley adjacent to the large outer stone wall of Bodmin Jail. The Jail stands upslope to the north and blocks all views from the cross. The cross retains its setting and roadside context; as a Christian symbol, its association and position near the jail is intriguing; impact **neutral**.
- Medieval wayside Cross at Castle Hill; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Set alongside at a road junction just outside of Bodmin. Retaining its setting and roadside context, comprehensive local blocking is provided by the tall hedgebanks that line the roads at this junction, and a stone barn on the edge of a field. No intervisibility with the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Wayside Cross north-west of Callywith; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. This monument could not be located. A large industrial site has grown up in this area, and there are numerous road junctions and a tangle of parish roads here between the A38 and A30. Impact assessed as **negative/unknown**, but expected to be **neutral** as the buildings and industrial units would block all views.
- Three Hole Cross; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Wayside cross at the small roadside settlement of Three Holes Cross. Set into a hedge, with mature trees and hedgebanks, this cross survives in its intended roadside setting and can be understood as an important piece of religious architectural stonework. Impact **neutral**.
- Early Christian Memorial Stone at Nanscove Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Not accessible to the public, as it stands on a private farmholding. Impact **negative/unknown**, but expected as **neutral**, as the significance of the memorial stone may not be connected to its setting.
- Holy Well near Roche Station; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good (restored). **neutral** impact.
- Wadebridge Bridge; high significance; Grade II* Listed structure; condition: excellent. Set at the heart of the town of Wadebridge and spanning the River Camel. Late medieval in origin, expanded and restored in the 19th and 20th centuries. This bridge is defined by its position on the river and within the town, which grew up around this important river crossing. The historic surroundings of the town are little changed since the 19th century, with multiple Listed historic buildings in immediate vicinity and elements of the quay and trading areas, although no longer used as such. The bridge can be understood and experienced as intended, performing the function for which it was created, Listed for its age and architectural merit. If outlook has any value for this structure it would be limited to views up and down the river, which will not be affected by a wind turbine on the hillside; impact **neutral**.
- Multi-span bridge at Trewornan; high significance; Listed Grade II* and Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Spanning the River Amble just before it enters the estuary, the bridge is part of the important routeway between St Minver and Wadebridge. It is set in a valley with some views to the south, to the estuary and towards Wadebridge, but these are limited and the ground rises to the south-east. The fields are all lined with tall hedgebanks shielding the bridge from any views to the proposed turbine. The bridge can be understood and experienced as intended, performing its function for which it was created, and designated for its architectural merit. If outlook has any value for this structure, it would be limited to views up and down the river, which would not be affected by a wind turbine on a distant hillside; impact **neutral**.

5.5.5 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

- Egloshayle: Court House, Camelot, 108 Egloshayle Road, Earl of St Vincent, Hurstholm; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: mixed, generally good. This village is located south-east of Wadebridge and has almost been subsumed by that settlement. It stands at the bottom of the valley adjacent to the River Camel. The ground rises steeply to the north and east. There are wide views across the river to the south and south-east, to the heavily wooded slopes of Penance Wood and Treraven Wood. The busy A389 runs through of the village, and an equally busy but smaller road runs to the south, framing the village. The church stands next to the smaller road at the south-eastern corner of the village, surrounded by historic houses, with 19th century and then 20th century and modern houses stretching to the north-west and Wadebridge. The Listed buildings are located within the village, and their setting is defined by the relationships between them. The public house is also defined by its historic usage and as a secular focus community for the settlement. These buildings are understood and can still be experienced within their intended context, and the body of the church blocks many views south from the centre of the village. Camelot, 108 Egloshayle Road and Hurstholm would have some views across the valley toward the proposed turbine, but its context and setting lies with the village, and its association with its surroundings would not be affected. Local blocking and the lack of any real impact on the historic value of these properties, most of which are Listed for their architectural, means impact would be minimal; impact **neutral**.
- Wadebridge: Spring Gardens, The Manor House, Gonvena House and Ha-Ha, Wadebridge Station, Lawrence, The Molesworth Arms Hotel, Pauls, 4 & 5 Whiterock Terrace, SWEB Shop, The Conservative Club, Caroline’s Weens and Teens Ltd., Police Station, Saunders Footwear Ltd., Garden Wall and Gate to No.74, The Elms

and Pridham House, 1-3 Whiterock Terrace and steps and walls, Glawildor and garden walls, Greystone, adjoining House and garden walls; all medium significance; all Grade II Listed buildings and structures; condition: mixed, generally good to fair. All of these buildings are located within the historic town of Wadebridge, at the head of the Camel Estuary at a river crossing. The various buildings of the town, both historic, Listed and modern, provide each other with their context, within the wider setting of the town. All of these different buildings and structures can be experienced and understood as intended, performing different functions within the town, e.g. the station with the railway line, the police station with the police force and crime, the Conservative Club with local politics, the public houses with entertaining the community, and the various Listed dwellings. None of these factors would be affected by a wind turbine located on a hillside above the town. There is a large operational wind farm to the south on St Breock Downs that is clearly visible; cumulative impact may be a factor, but the precedent of highly visible vertical elements in this landscape has been established. Impact on individual Listed structures would be **neutral**; impact on the town as a whole, as a historic settlement at a river crossing, **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, due to proximity and visibility.

- St Breock: Endicot, house attached on north-east of Burrow Cottage, Burrow Cottage, 2 cottages directly north of Arcadia, St Breock Place and gate piers; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. The village is set on a south- and east-facing slope, framed to the south, east and west by woodland, with many mature trees between the houses in the village. This fosters an inward focus onto the small triangular village green area in front of the gates to St Breock's Place. Many of the small cottages stand in rows of two or three and provide local blocking to one another. Some houses are set down small tracks on the edge of the grounds of St Breock's Place, while others set further down in the valley closer to the church. There are clear views from the edge of the village and fields around across the valley to the south to the large wind farm on St Breock Down c.3-4km away. There are no views to this wind farm from within the village itself due to local blocking. The proposed turbine would lie c.2km to the south-east, and there are likely to be some limited views to this turbine, across the large graveyard down the valley; however, local blocking from adjacent structures would still apply; impact **negative/minor**.
- Chapel Amble: Granary north-east of Penpont Farmhouse, Old Methodist Chapel, Chapel Amble Methodist Church, St Andhelm, Chapel Amble Forge Shop; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. The village is set around a central green with the majority of the houses being historic in appearance, if not Listed. The houses in the village block views between each other, and the settlement is focused inwards on the green. The wind farm on St Breock Downs is just visible to the south. Impact **negative/minor** overall, but **neutral** for many buildings due to local blocking.
- The Old House, empty house and Trehane; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: all fair to good, except the empty house which is fair to poor. Set in the small settlement of Trevanson on a west-facing slope, overlooking the bay to the north-west. The ground rises to the east, exaggerated by the groundworks and landscaping associated with the A39 and the bridges built across the bay at this point. This landscaping blocks all views to the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- 1 & 2 Meadowside; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Within Burlawn settlement, with the buildings of the settlement around the houses, but with views over the fields to the north-west to the turbine. The setting within the small settlement would not be affected, nor the direct association with the other houses. There would be some elements of local blocking from other buildings, trees and hedgebanks, so the impact should be minimal; impact **negative/minor**.
- Tollgate House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good. Set alongside a road, formerly a toll road and historically the main route between Wadebridge and Padstow, on the edge of the Downs. The toll house faces onto the

road and lies just south-east of a junction. It is set back into an area of woodland, and to the south-east and trees block any views of the A39; impact **neutral**. The building is defined by its former function and in its design and appearance can still be understood as such, in its intended roadside setting.

5.5.6 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

- Three bowl barrows, south of Brynn Barton Cottage; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed. One is clearly visible west of the B3274 opposite a chicken farm. This field is flat. It has clear views to the south but very limited views to the north due to the local blocking provided by a tall hedgebank; some very limited views might be possible through the central gateway to the field to the north. The barrow survives only as a very shallow mound, less than 0.5m in height; impact **neutral**. The second barrow is visible as a slightly more substantial mound, but still below 0.5m in height, north of a tall mature hedgebank. Again, comprehensive local blocking is provided by adjacent hedgebanks due to the level nature of the topography; impact **neutral**. The other barrow could not be located.
- Platform barrow, disc barrow and saucer barrow near St Breock Beacon; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Set amongst the turbines of the large St Breock Down wind farm, these monuments are utterly dominated by the operational windfarm. Another turbine located at some distance is unlikely to have any further impact; impact **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows at Pawton Springs; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed but upstanding, generally good. Set in agricultural fields west of the large St Breock Down wind farm, line-of-sight to the proposed turbine would be largely interrupted by the extant turbines of the St Breock Down windfarm. A large area of woodland known as Trewindles Wood would also provide some element of local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Round Barrow cemetery on Hustyn Downs; very high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed. A few upstanding overgrown mounds, with many others surviving only as buried features. There would be clear views to the north to the location of the proposed turbine, which would be one of several individual operational turbines in this landscape, in addition to the windfarm at St Breock Down; impact **negative/minor to negative/moderate**, due to the issue of cumulative impact.
- Bowl barrow 200m north-east of Gonvena House; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Set in the grounds of the house, with the suburbs and modern housing estates of Wadebridge immediately to the south and the large industrial estates to the north. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the thoroughly modern surroundings, its context and intended setting irrevocably altered; impact **neutral**.

- Two bowl barrows, south-east of Tregolls; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good, upstanding. Set on a south- and west-facing slope, with woodland on the southern side, these monuments have views up to the large wind farm on St Breock Down, and some more limited views north-east to the site of the proposed wind turbine. The ground does rise to the east, and is covered with gorse and bushes that provide some local blocking. Local blocking is also possible from the extant field hedgebanks, but some views would remain. The barrows would retain views to the other funerary monuments in this area, contributing to a wider and more cohesive funerary landscape; impact **negative/minor**.
- Eight round barrows north of Scotland Corner; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed, some excellent with significant landscape presence, others more ephemeral. Between the barrows and the proposed turbine lies the large wind farm on St Breock Downs; this would interrupt the otherwise clear views to the proposed turbine. There is also a line of pylons crossing just north of this group. The busy A39 road runs just to the west, further altering the once open landscape in which these monuments were constructed. The barrows stand in recently enclosed land, separated by post-and-wire fences that provide no local blocking, strengthening group context and providing a setting for one another. There are so many modern impacts within the wider landscape that the proposed turbine would have a minimal effect on these heritage assets, and it would not affect views to one another; impact **negative/minor**.
- Seven round barrows and a ring barrow on Bear's Downs and Denzell Downs; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed. Some well-defined and well-preserved mounds, others in upstanding but less well-preserved condition. These stand immediately to the west of an operational wind farm, which stands between them and the proposed turbine. They are completely dominated by the operational turbines. Impact **neutral**, as even with views to the proposed turbine, it would have little impact on their current setting.
- Portal dolmen, known as 'Pawton Quoit'; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Set in agricultural fields on a shallow north-facing slope. The rest of the monument survives below ground, covered by a large mound of earth. There are views to the north-east from the mound and the general area, but not from the entrance to the burial. The modern fieldscape is divided by large hedgebanks, and the monument has lost some of its landscape presence as a result; however, it is still clearly visible within its field, and it is also visible from fields downslope to the north. There would be some limited views from the monument over the top of the field boundaries to the turbine. We can still understand and experience this monument, despite views to the turbine, but the impact is assessed as **negative/minor to negative/moderate** due to the rarity and importance of the feature, where even limited views are an issue.

5.5.7 Prehistoric and Roman Fortifications

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts, forts

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

Tor enclosures are less common, and usually only enclose the summit of a single hill; the enclosure walls is usually comprised of stone in those instances. Cross dykes and promontory

forts are rather similar in nature, being hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. Both classes of monument represent similar expressions of power in the landscape, but the coastal location of promontory forts makes them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea.

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

- Killibury Castle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor. Truncated by a road and incorporated into a modern farmholding. Some of the defences survive, but they are ploughed away on the eastern and south-eastern side. The well-preserved side is largely shielded from any views towards the proposed turbine by the farm buildings (modern steel-framed structures) built inside the hillfort. Several large rows of pylons would interrupt line-of-sight from the monument. The wind farm at St Breock Down is visible, as well as various other single wind turbines like the ones at Chapel Amble and St Mabyn; impact **negative/minor**. The fort is likely to have been constructed for maximum visibility, its function being partly defensive and partly social, with the key to its value being its strong landscape presence. This value has been significantly diminished, particularly by the landscaping associated with the A39, which carves through the countryside and carries the eye.
- Prehistoric or Romano-British multiple enclosure fort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to fair. Earthen banks, topped with hedges, partly truncated to the north by a modern farmholding. Distant views to the proposed turbine would be possible, but there is a prominent operational wind farm c.1km to the south. Impact **neutral**, as the important landscape presence of this feature has already been over taken by the modern intrusive elements in this area. On the ground, it can still be experienced and understood as an earthwork of some considerable size and importance.
- Nanstallon Roman fort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Set on private land to the west of a small parish road, in a shallow valley running north-south. This site lay on private land and could not be accessed; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Pencarrow Rounds; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Set in the heavily-wooded grounds at the southern end of the Pencarrow estate. This multivallate hillfort could not be inspected and may be totally subsumed within the trees; impact **negative/unknown**.

5.5.8 Registered Parks and Gardens

In/formal planning tends to be a pre-requisite for registered landscapes, but varies according to individual design. Such landscapes can be associated with larger stately homes (see above), but can be more modern creations. Landscape parks are particularly sensitive to intrusive visual elements (see above), but many gardens are usually focused inward, and usually incorporate stands of mature trees that provide (seasonal) local blocking. Unless the proposed wind turbine is to be located close to the garden, its impact would be minimal.

- Pencarrow, with Lodge House at west entrance and Mill House, both Grade II; very high significance; Registered park and garden; condition: excellent. The parkland is extensive, planted with stands of mature trees and large individual parkland trees. This surrounds the gardens that wrap around the house, which include both formal and informal pleasure grounds. The house and inner gardens are set in a valley, with a focus inwards on the house, with mature specimen trees and shrubs such as

rhododendrons. The valley restricts views, and has been manipulated to form specific vistas; these are limited to the south-west, with banks of trees framing the parkland fringes. There is a turbine less than 1.5km away south of St Maybn; there is also a large wind farm on St Breock Downs, a substation at Nanstallon and another turbine near Egloshayle, all within 3km of the registered parkland. The proposed turbine does not appear to impinge on the intended vistas, but would still be visible from some areas of the parkland; impact **negative/minor**. **Neutral** impact for the lodge house, located at the entrance to the park and surrounded by mature parkland trees. Pencarrow Mill House could not be located, it may be set in the thickly wooded area below Park Farmhouse; impact **negative/unknown**.

- Prideaux Place; high-very high significance; Grade I Listed building and Registered park and garden; condition: excellent. Located to the west of Padstow on a headland, with views across the bay to the north and out to sea. A heavily-wooded landscaped park and garden around a large house. The setting and relationship between the house and town would not be altered and the intricate relationship between the house and its garden would not change. Several operational turbines can already be seen at a distance across the bay, and although there are some views to Wadebridge, these are limited by the landscaping. We can experience and understand the building and its park as a cohesive historic feature and the turbine is too far away to affect this; impact **neutral**.

5.5.9 Historic Landscape *General Landscape Character*

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

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

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

- The proposed turbine would be erected within the *Camel and Allen Valleys Landscape Character Area*, characterised as an undulating plateau with valleys, steeply incised in places, often heavily wooded. To the south and west lies the *St Breock Downs Landscape Character Area*, an open and undulating upland landscape. Under the guidance issued by Cornwall Council (2012), the medium-to-large hill and valley landforms, and relatively simple land cover on the hills, indicates a moderate sensitivity to wind turbine development. As a medium-sized turbine development, the proposed development will be highly visible, particularly from the north and east, but the deeply-incised valleys, combined with local blocking from vegetation and the built environment, mean it will have a diminished impact to the south and west. The presence of large operational wind farms in adjoining LCAs indicates cumulative impact will become an issue. Overall, the impact on the character of this historic

landscape is likely to be **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, with the caveat that the distinctiveness of this landscape, particularly in relation to the *St Breock Downs LCA*, would be diminished.

- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can be removed.

5.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
67840 CO 286	TREVANION FARMHOUSE and DOVECOTE	SW9890071702	Neutral
67654	PARK FARMHOUSE	SX0311470946	Neutral
67683-4	PAWTON MILL and MILLHOUSE	SW9699470531	Neutral
67680	NANSCOW FARMHOUSE	SW9692070786	Neutral
67685-6	PENGELLY FARMHOUSE, GATE-PIERS AND GARDEN WALL DIRECTLY TO NORTH OF PENGELLY FARMHOUSE	SW9932470372	Negative/minor
67692	TREVORDER FARMHOUSE	SW9871170233	Negative/moderate
67633	BURNIERE FARMHOUSE	SW9894273554	Negative/minor
67697	BURLORNE EGLOS FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN	SW9978170126	Negative/minor
67648	LEMAIL	SX 02265 72805	Negative/minor
67643-4	HINGHAM MILL and MILLHOUSE	SX0202472512	Neutral
67646-7	KESTLE, and BARN	SX0163371770	Neutral
67746-7	TREGARDEN, and GATEWAY and GARDEN WALLS	SX0292472922	Negative/minor
67665	PENDAVEY FARMHOUSE	SX0066871229	Negative/minor
67676	HUSTYN FARMHOUSE	SX0041868732	Negative/unknown
67690	TREDRUSTON FARMHOUSE and OUTBUILDING	SX9638271230	Neutral to negative/minor
67668	LANE END FARMHOUSE	SX0403069292	Neutral
351593	TREWORNAN, and GATEPIERS, and BARN	SW9853074424	Neutral
351579-80	DINHAM, and STABLES and GARDEN WALL	SW9717474740	Negative/unknown
351591	TREGUTT COTTAGE, AT NORTH ENTRANCE TO DRIVE OF DINHAM	SW9762975283	Negative/minor
67845 28456-7	EGLOSHAYLE CHURCH, and numerous associated MEMORIALS in the churchyard, and LYCHGATE, and two WAYSIDE CROSSES	SX0008471909	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
67698	CHURCH OF ST BREOCK, and various MEMORIALS, and LYCHGATE	SW9771071718	Negative/minor
351600 28438	CHURCH OF ST MENEFREDA, and WAYSIDE CROSS	SW9647777084	Neutral
396124	CHURCH OF ST PETROC	SW9157875412	Neutral
67804	CHURCH OF ST UDA	SX0661776306	Neutral
67752 26254	CHURCH OF ST MABENA, and WAYSIDE CROSS	SX0418073202	Negative/minor
397027	CHURCH OF ST UVELUS	SW8719669180	Neutral
67672	CHURCH OF ST CONAN	SX0356570014	Negative/moderate
70972	CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL AT ROCHE ROCK	SW9910859617	Neutral
24272	MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS AT WHITECROSS, NEAR WADEBRIDGE	SW9644771997	Neutral
24302	REPERRY CROSS, 550M ENE OF REPERRY MANOR FARM	SX0464463296	Neutral
24285	THE PRIOR'S CROSS AT WASHAWAY	SX0375069771	Neutral
24283	JOB'S CROSS, MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS 500M NORTH EAST OF TREWETHERN	SX0114676713	Neutral
30435	BERRYCOMBE CROSS, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF BERRYCOMBE ROAD AT ITS JUNCTION WITH CARDELL ROAD	SX0660267416	Neutral
24287	MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS AT CASTLE HILL, 740M NORTH EAST OF BODMIN PARISH CHURCH	SX0785567540	Neutral
CO 887	WAYSIDE CROSS 120M NORTH WEST OF CALLYWITH	SX0856567941	Negative/unknown
67666	THREE HOLE CROSS	SX0117373668	Neutral

Land at Pengelly Farm, St Breock, Cornwall

CO 16	EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE AT NANSOWE FARM	SW9689970802	Negative/unknown
CO 636	HOLY WELL NW OF ROCHE STATION	SW9850661723	Neutral
67879 15580 67841	WADEBRIDGE BRIDGE, AND QUAY WALL	SW9913172464	Neutral
67667	TREWORNAN BRIDGE	SW9875074276	Neutral
Multiple	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF EGLOSHAYLE	SX0010571964	Neutral individually, negative/minor overall
Multiple	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF WADEBRIDGE	SW99131 72464	Neutral individually, negative/minor to negative/moderate collectively
Multiple	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF ST BREOCK	SW9771071718	Negative/minor
Multiple	CHAPEL AMBLE HISTORIC SETTLEMENT	SW9991175249	Neutral individually, negative/minor overall
67731	THE OLD HOUSE	SW9788072848	Neutral
67730	EMPTY HOUSE 25 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF TREHANE	SW9788072887	Neutral
67729	TREHANE	SW9785572912	Neutral
67696	1 AND 2, MEADOWSIDE	SW9967870008	Negative/minor
67689	TOLLGATE HOUSE	SW9718172576	Neutral
Monuments			
CO 839	THREE BOWL BARROWS BETWEEN 120M AND 820M SOUTH OF BRYNN BARTON COTTAGE	SW9805161459 SW9819461378 SW9821360793	Neutral
CO 474	A PLATFORM BARROW, A SAUCER BARROW AND A DISC BARROW 470M ENE OF ST BREOCK BEACON	SW9712468370 SW9724468388 SW9737668449	Neutral
CO 505	THREE BOWL BARROWS 200M NORTH WEST OF PAWTONS SPRINGS	SW9593468737 SW9596068779 SW9596268761	Neutral
CO 843	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY ON HUSTYN DOWNS	SW9951868224 SW9954567810 SW9961868003 SW9976768004 SX0002367983 SX0008268013	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
CO 310	BOWL BARROW 200M NORTH EAST OF GONVENA HOUSE	SW9932472918	Neutral
CO 841	TWO BOWL BARROWS 385M SOUTH EAST OF HIGHER TREGOLLS	SW9822766776 SW9833366899	Negative/minor
32987	EIGHT ROUND BARROWS NORTH OF SCOTLAND CORNER, 980M SOUTH WEST OF PAWTON GATE FARM	SW9454568230 SW9467468042 SW9474968110 SW9478468314 SW9479568181 SW9482367960 SW9495067938 SW9512368106	Negative/minor
32977	SEVEN ROUND BARROWS AND A RING BARROW ON BEAR'S DOWNS AND DENZELL DOWNS, 850M NORTH EAST OF HIGHER DENZELL	SW8982567905 SW8990567822 SW8994567261 SW8997767666 SW9004867530 SW9026567298 SW9033867121 SW9042667419	Neutral
CO 80	PORTAL DOLMEN KNOWN AS 'PAWTON QUOIT', 325M NORTH WEST OF HAYCROCK	SW9658269605	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
15011	KILLIBURY CASTLE LATER PREHISTORIC HILLFORT	SX0181673707 SX0192773623	Negative/minor
CO 287	SMALL MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT WITH OUTWORKS KNOWN AS PENCARROW ROUNDS	SX0373670106 SX0393970018	Negative/unknown
32984	LATER PREHISTORIC TO ROMANO-BRITISH MULTIPLE ENCLOSURE FORT AND PREHISTORIC ROUND BARROW, 350M SOUTH EAST OF BOGEE FARM	SW9098969226	Neutral
CO 1097	ROMAN FORT CALLED 'NANSTALLON ROMAN FORT' 135M SOUTH WEST OF TREGEAR	SX0342366988	Negative/unknown
Parks and Gardens			
1643	PENCARROW	SX0423269886	Negative/minor
67662	LOWER LODGE AT WEST ENTRANCE TO PENCARROW	SX0359671136	Neutral

Land at Pengelly Farm, St Breock, Cornwall

67664	PENCARROW MILLHOUSE	SX0223871190	Negative/unknown
2259	PRIDEAUX PLACE	SW9146175374 SW9157375621	Neutral
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located in one of the fields belonging to the medieval settlement of Pengelly. This probably belonged to the adjacent and more important vill of Trevorder, which had a complex manorial descent and is associated with the infamous Cornish magistrate Jan Tregeagle. The layout and form of the fields, and some of the field-names, would indicate this settlement was surrounded by its own small common field system. The walkover survey failed to identify any features of significant interest, and the geophysical survey identified a single long, slightly irregular and curving linear feature.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located close to the top of a hill spur adjacent to the valley of the River Camel above Wadebridge. This forms part of the wider Landscape Character Area *Camel and Allen Valleys*, noted as an undulating plateau dissected by deep valleys and accorded a landscape sensitivity of *moderate*. The proposed turbine would be a prominent addition to this landscape, visible over an extensive area.

In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains a large number of Listed Buildings and a fair number of Scheduled Monuments, mainly barrows or wayside crosses. In general and despite the prominence of the site the impact of the proposed turbine on the setting of Listed structures will be fairly restricted. In most instances, the Listed structures most likely to be affected are those where the wider setting is least important to their perceived value. Only in a small number of cases – Trevorder Farmhouse, Egloshayle Church, and the Church of St. Conan – is the impact likely to be greater (**negative/moderate**). The most difficult issue to address is that of Wadebridge itself. The turbine should be highly visible on the hillside overlooking the town, but the Listed and Scheduled structures within the town enjoy extensive local blocking from each other and other non-designated structures. In addition, very few of those buildings derive their meaning and value from the wider setting. Therefore the impact on individual designated structures is minimal, but the aesthetic impact on the town *as a whole* can be classified as potentially **negative/moderate**. However, that would strictly be a matter for the landscape visual impact assessment. Most of the buildings and monuments considered are insulated from the potential impact of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation.

In terms of the Scheduled Monuments considered, the barrow cemetery on Hustyn Down, and the portal dolmen Pawton Quoit are likely to suffer the greatest impact (**negative/moderate**). The impact on the other upland barrow cemeteries is likely to have been greater, were it not for the presence of two large wind farms that utterly dominate the setting of adjacent monuments.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, on the basis that while no single monument or building is affected to a significant degree, it would be located in a prominent location and erode the distinctiveness of its historic landscape.

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<http://mapping.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/>, accessed 04.09.2013

History of Parliament 2013

<http://www.histparl.ac.uk/volume/1690-1715/member/tregagle-john-1673-1712>, accessed 08.09.13

Unpublished Sources:

Cornwall Studies Centre, Redruth

St Breock tithe map

St Breock tithe apportionment

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT PENGELLY FARM, BURLAWN, WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL

Location: Pengelly Farm, Burlawn, Wadebridge, PL27 7LA
Parish: Saint Breock
County: Cornwall
NGR: SW 98995 70856
Pre-Planning Application ref:
Proposal: 500kw Wind turbine; hub height 50m, tip height 77m
Date: 21.08.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Gareth Davies of Clean Earth Energy (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey, visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting for the proposed erection of a single wind turbine with a height of 77m to tip on land at Pengelly Farm, Burlawn, Wadebridge, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed turbine location is set within a landscape classified as *Medieval Farmland* in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation. The settlement of Pengelly is first documented in 1289 (MCO16096) and later medieval documentary sources, from the late 14th century (MCO10094), record the existence of a chapel at Pengelly suggesting a high status residence here during the medieval period.

The classification of *Medieval Farmland* within Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation forms part of the wider classification of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Such areas have been enclosed and cultivated since at least the medieval period, with a high probability of containing archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods. To the south-west of the Pengelly Farm documentary evidence suggests the former existence of a Bronze Age barrow at High Furze (MCO2879) and a prehistoric lithic scatter was found during a watching brief (MCO6821) at Tregwindles.

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 new 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 visual effects to, from and across the proposed turbine 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 been commissioned 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/>). The significance of Assets will be determined according to The Design Manual for Roads and Bridge

(DMRB) Volume 11 Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 and using our professional judgement as recommended by the 3rd Edition of The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

The study will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km of the site. These distances are based upon those required for a Medium sized turbine as outlined in Cornwall Council guidelines on *The Development of Onshore Wind Turbines* (Version 3 – June 2013).

- 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 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 approximately a 2.5 hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway – where it deviates from the existing track - and the cable grid connection (see attached plan). 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;
- 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. geophysical survey, intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this PD 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 southwes1-157335.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

- 6.1 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 PERSONNEL

- 7.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. The geophysical survey will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel and the data processed by Stratascan Ltd. Relevant staff of CCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

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Appendix 2

Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Name: EGLOSHAYLE CHURCH

Grade: I

UID: 67845

Description:

Parish Church. Apparently undedicated. Norman origins with Norman font extant although the Church was largely rebuilt in the C15. Restored in 1867 by J.P. St Aubyn. Stone rubble north wall of nave and north transept. Ashlar slatestone south aisle with moulded granite plinth. Ashlar slatestone west tower. East wall of chancel and south porch largely rebuilt in ashlar slatestone in the C19. Slate roof with nave and chancel in one. Plan: The Church appears to have comprised a nave, chancel and north transept with early masonry extant in the north wall of the nave. In circa C15 a 6-bay south aisle was added and possibly, slightly later a south porch which was rebuilt in the C19. Probably contemporary with the south aisle, the north transept was extended to the east although only one bay of this north aisle was completed; the segment of an arch to the west was partly rebuilt in the C19 with the earlier relieving arch above insitu. In circa 1470s Lovybound, vicar, erected the west tower (qv Wadebridge Bridge). Exterior: Tall impressive west tower of 3 stages with set back corner buttresses, battlemented parapet and crocketed finials. Projecting stair turret on north east corner. West door has a pointed catacluse stone arch with carved jambs decorated with ascending and descending serpents. On the labels are carved 3 hearts banded together by a ribbon and inscribed 'Lovybound': C19 3-light Perpendicular west window and circa C15 3-light belfry openings with slate fenestration. Clock 1835. The north wall of the nave is lit by two 2-light circa early C14 windows which flank the north door. A late C20 vestry has been added on the north side. Circa C15 3- light windows with cusped heads to north transept, the north window much restored and with the earlier relieving arch above indicating that the opening was enlarged in the C15. 5-light circa C19 east window and Perpendicular circa C15 east window to south aisle. South aisle with C15 4-light Perpendicular windows carved with diagonal stops on the inside. Gabled south porch appears to have been rebuilt in the C19, the entrance with 2 circa C15 jambs reset and the C15 waggon roof reused. Circa C15 4-centred arch to south door with hollow chamfer and ogee headed empty niche above. C19 door. Interior: Walls unplastered. No chancel arch and almost rounded headed tower arch. C19 arch braced roof to nave, chancel and north transept and C15 fine waggon roof to south aisle with carved ribs and bosses and carved corbelled angels decorating the carved wall plate. 6-bay arcade to south aisle with type A (Pevsner) piers and simply moulded pointed arches. Indication of partial C19 rebuilding on west corner of north transept; two bays of north aisle to west with type A (Pevsner) piers, one arcade arch pointed and the wider arch on the east obscured by the C19 organ, On the west only half an arch remains, the arch rebuilt in the C19 but the relieving arch above indicating a low almost round headed arch. C19 furnishings. Circa C15 octagonal pulpit of Caen stone with remains of earlier colouring on west and east sides. Probably Norman font restored in the C19; Norman square bowl decorated with arcade of blind arches on four faces. C19 shaft with 4 thinner shafts at the corners and C19 base. Remains of holy water stoup by north door and stoup by south door has a small square bowl and a heraldic shield below. C19 aumbry in chancel. Memorials: Slate memorial to the Kestell family in the west tower with heraldic arms carved in shallow relief. Several C19 memorials to the Molesworth family including memorial to Arscott Ourry Molesworth (1823) by Richard Westmacott, R.A. and monument to Dame Barbara Molesworth, 1735. Glass in east chancel window by G. Cruttwell and T. Hamilton, 1930. Colquitt-Craven, Joan Egloshayle Church, Wadebridge. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of Deanery of Trigg Minor, 1876 Polsue, Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872 reprinted 1974

Listing NGR: SX0008471909

Name: CHURCH OF ST UVELUS

UID: 397027

Grade: I

Description:

Parish church. Circa late C11 or early C12, the rebuilt north transept may be a C13 addition; in the C15 the nave (except for its north wall) and chancel were rebuilt and the south aisle with a south porch were added. In 1724-7 the west tower was rebuilt and the porch was added. Restored by J.D. Sedding and resealed in 1889. Slate rubble with Catacluse and granite dressings. Slate roofs with granite coping to the gable ends. Plan: Nave, chancel, north transept, north and south porches and west tower. Development: The Norman north wall of the nave is probably all that remains of the late C11 or early C12 church. The rebuilt north transept is likely to be of C13 origin and suggests a once cruciform plan church. In the C15 the nave except for its north wall was rebuilt with an enlarged integral chancel and 6-bay south aisle and south porch. The former west tower may have also been C15. It collapsed in 1700 and was re-erected in 1724-7, in the old style, by Bristol merchants as a landmark by which to navigate their ships. The north porch was also added in 1724. In 1889 the church was restored by J.D. Sedding; it was resealed and pinnacles were added to the tower. The roof of the tower was repaired in 1934. Exterior: Tall early C18 unbuttressed west tower in 3 stages with weathered string courses, hollow chamfered plinth, cornice and embattled parapet with used granite octagonal crenellated pinnacles with obelisk finials terminating in small balls; the granite moulded coping to the battlements may also be reused. The tower is built of slate rubble with bands of dressed stone. Traceried 2-light bell-openings on each side of the top stage with pierced slate baffles; the tracery appears to have been used from the earlier tower as is the tracery of the taller light west window. The moulded west doorway of the tower has a 2-centred arch with a keystone. At the west end of the north side of the nave there is a small round-headed Norman window. The C18 gabled north porch has a dressed slate round arch with a granite keystone dated 1724; the doorway is blocked and the inner doorway is inaccessible. The north transept has C19 Perpendicular style north and east windows, 3-lights to the north and 2 lights to the east window. The chancel has a wide C19 5-light Perpendicular style east window. The south aisle has the original C15 Perpendicular windows, 5 on the south side of 2 lights with 2-centred arches and one on the east end of 3 lights, all with hoodmoulds. The gable south porch has a moulded granite round arch doorway with panelled polygonal responds and a circa C13 moulded 2-centred arch inner doorway with convex stops. Interior: Whitewashed stone rubble interior walls. The nave, chancel and south aisles have original C15 wagon roofs with moulded ribs and wall plates and carved bosses; some of the ribs and wall plates over the nave seem to have been replaced. The porch has a C19 soft-wood wagon roof and the north transept has circa C20 arch-braced collar trusses. The window rear arches are rough stone and the tall tower arch has chamfered responds, imposts and a dressed stone round arch. The Norman north window is deeply splayed internally and has a dressed stone arch on which some

painted mural decoration survives. The 6-bay granite south arcade has moulded 4-centred arches, Pevsner A-type monolithic piers with bell-shaped bases and capitals with bands of low relief stylised leaf carving. The arcade bay under the rood loft is half the width and has a low Tudor arch. Simple chamfered 2-centred arch piscina on the south side of the chancel. Good set of C15 carved bench ends and arcading with tracery reset on the C19 restored benches; the ends are carved with initials, Instruments of the Passion, shields etc. The choir stalls are circa early C20. Only the wainscot of the rood screen survives and this has traceried panels, those in the south aisle are finely carved with Renaissance influence; the section across the nave has some remains of colour. The carved octagonal pulpit is early C17. The carved wooden lectern is mid to late C19. The carved wooden reredos and altar are late C19 or early C20. The late C19 altar rail has wrought iron stanchions. The simple hemispherical font bowl on a short column appears to be C18 but is thought to be Norman; the octagonal domed font cover with a finial is stored in the north transept. In the north transept a C17 table which was probably the altar table. The Royal Arms on the north wall of the nave is probably of Charles II, painted on board and overpainted in the C18. The late C19 organ is by Bryceson Bros. and Morton of London. The 6 bells were rehung and 2 recast in 1892 and another added in 1907. There is no stained glass except for a small early C20 memorial window in the transept, by Jones and Willis of London. Monuments: 3 good slate rural monuments in the north transept. The best is that to Simon Leach, died 1672, which is carved in relief and has the inscription in an oval flanked by pilasters with large acanthus leaves on the shafts and his arms above flanked by vases of flowers. The other two slate monuments are to William Trevethick who died in 1692/3 and another William Trevethick who died in 1731. During the Second World War until 1958 the church as well as being the parish church was the station church of the R.A.F. and there are various badges displayed on the church walls of squadrons that flew from the aerodrome in the parish. On the north wall there is a memorial to a Shackleton aircrew lost in North Borneo. The memorial was moved from R.A.F. Changi with a font cover (that now in use) when the 205 Squadron withdrew from Singapore. Source: Pevsner, N. Buildings of England, Cornwall. Kelly's Directory. Church guide.

Listing NGR: SW8719669180

Name: CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL AT ROCHE ROCK

UID: 70972

Grade: I

Description:

Chapel. Licensed 1409. Squared dressed granite. Plan: has the appearance of a 3-stage tower, with a lower room for a chaplain and the chapel above. The chapel is built on the side, near the top of a massive jagged outcrop of schorl and the floor of the lower room is the rock. The east front has a moulded string courses, at the first stage no windows, the 2nd stage has a small single light with trefoil head, moulded granite jambs and lintel with voussiors. The 3rd stage has large 2-centred arched window with moulded jambs and relieving arch. Upper gable end. On the south side, there is a 4-centred arches doorway to the chaplain's room, with roll-moulded surround. Interior The floor between the chaplain's room and the chapel has been removed; at the upper level to north is a small window with flat lintel. St Michael's Chapel is of outstanding landscape value. The site would have been: chosen for its isolation, and as particularly suitable for a dedication to St Michael; now, no longer used as a chapel, and without a roof, it has also assumed the qualities a romantic folly. The combination of the jagged rock face and the dressed granite forms an architectural unity, whether it is viewed as a mediaeval chapel or as a romantic ruin. Ancient monument no, 191.

Listing NGR: SW9910859617

Name: CHURCH OF ST MABENA

UID: 67752

Grade: I

Description:

Parish church. Dedicated to St Mabena. Probably Norman origins with font surviving. The existing fabric probably dates largely from the late C15. Church altered in 1818 and restored in 1884. Ashlar slate stone with moulded plinth and wall plate. Rag slate roofs with gable ends. Fabric of circa late C15 with late C15 7-bay north and south aisles, south porch and west tower. Church reseated and several monuments were taken down on institution of Rev Granville Leveson-Gower in 1818. Church restored in 1884 and partly reseated in late C20. Exterior: Tall unbuttressed west tower of 3-stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials, the top stage decorated with 4 carved figures, possibly the Evangelists. 4 centred catacleuse stone arch to west door with hollow chamfer ornamented with carved florets. C19 door and C19 perpendicular west window. 3-light belfry openings with slate panels and louvers. Church clock installed in 1950. 3- light Perpendicular tracery in north and south aisles with 4-light east windows. 5- light chancel window renewed or heavily restored. Projection for roof loft stair to north aisle and blocked 4 centred arch to north door. South porch has a moulded 4 centred arch and a C15 waggon roof, the carved bosses removed. 4 centred arch to south door. Interior: Circa C19 plastered walls. Nave and chancel in one. Chamfered 4 centred tower arch. Original ceiled C15 waggon roofs to nave and chancel and north and south aisles with carved wall plates and carved bosses. Moulded ribs with carved ribs at west end of chancel and at east ends of north and south aisles. 7 bay north and south aisles with type A (Pevsner) piers with moulded bases and carved capitals and 4 centred arches C19 furnishings with C20 chairs in nave and aisles. Norman font of table-top type, square bowl decorated with blind arcade and round ornamented shaft. Piscina in south wall of chancel. Early church wardens chest. Memorials: C17 and C18 ledger stones remounted on exterior north wall of tower and west wall of north aisle. Fragments of old glass at west window of south aisle. C19 oval-shaped churchyard. Maclean, Sir John. Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor 1876 O'Connor, Michael Tate. A Brief History and description of St Maby Church. 1986 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E. The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd Edition 1970.

Listing NGR: SX0418073202

Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

UID: 68555

Grade: I

Description:

Parish church. Possibly C13 origins enlarged in C15. Restored in 1826, in 1870-1889 by Messrs Hine and Odgers and in 1982. Stone rubble with granite quoins and moulded granite plinth and strings to west tower. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan: Nave and chancel possibly with C13 origins with 4 bay north aisle and 5-bay south aisle added in C15. Circa C15 south porch and west tower. Exterior : Unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with rectangular stair turret on north. Battlemented parapets with crocketed finials surmounted by crosses. Moulded stilted arch to west door. C19 3 light west window and 2-light belfry openings with slate louvers. C19 tracery in south aisle, simple 3-light Perpendicular tracery in chancel window and circa C15 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped heads at east end of north aisle. Piscina on exterior of north wall of chancel. 3 C15 Perpendicular windows in north aisle and blocked 4-centred moulded arch to north door. South porch has 2-centred hollow chamfered arch with sundial of 1684, C15 waggon roof and moulded basket arch of Catacleuse stone with hollow chamfer and carved with floral motifs.

Interior : Plaster walls. Unceiled C15 waggon roofs in nave and north and south aisles with carved ribs and wall plate partly restored. Particularly high quality carving in north aisle with evidence of pendants at east end. C19 roof to chancel. 5-bay arcade to south aisle and 4-bay arcade to north aisle with granite type A (Pevsner) piers, moulded bases, moulded 4-centred arches and carved capitals of Caenstone and Polyphant stone. Piscina and credence in chancel, circa C15 font and Royal Arms dated 1727, painted on timber board. Circa C15 bench ends rescued from Church of St Tudy, St Tudy. Other benches 1882. 2 commandment boards dated 1803 and signed Henry Hocken and Wm Symons, Churchwardens. Bell dated 1550. C16 and C17 memorials. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970 Church guide.

Listing NGR: SX0807378868

Name: CHURCH OF ST UDA

UID: 67804

Grade: I

Description:

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

Listing NGR: SX0661776306

Name: CHURCH OF ST MENEFREDA

UID: 351600

Grade: I

Description:

Parish church. Possible traces of C12 masonry in the north aisle and north wall of chancel and fragment of C12 capital. Circa early C13 4-bay arcade to north aisle and circa C15 south aisle and south porch. Tower and spire rebuilt during restoration of 1870-1875 by J. P. St. Aubyn. Stone rubble. Roughly coursed and squared stone to south aisle with stepped buttresses and moulded granite plinth. Ashlar stone to tower with granite dressings. Regular slate roofs with nave and chancel in one. The roof of the nave is swept down over the north aisles. Of the C12 church the only evidence appears to be possible fragments of masonry in the north walls of the north aisle and chancel and a fragment of C12 capital which was discovered in 1927. The narrow north aisle was partly rebuilt in circa early C13 when the four bay arcade was constructed. In circa late C15 the 7 bay south aisle was added together with the south porch and the west tower and spire were probably constructed. During the 1870-75 restoration the east wall of the chancel was partly rebuilt and refenestrated, a north transept was either added or rebuilt, the chancel, nave, north and south aisles were re-roofed and the tower and spire were rebuilt. West tower of three stages with stepped angle buttresses and stair tower in projection on north side. C19 2-centred arch to west door and C19 Decorated intersecting tracery in 5-light west window and 3-light belfry openings. The ashlar stone broach spire with granite dressings rises 120' above ground level and leans slightly; weather cock on top. North aisle: 3 restored or renewed 2-light cusped mullion windows in rectangular surrounds. North transept: C19 Geometric tracery in north window and reset circa C16 3-light mullion window on east side. Chancel: C19 3-light window with geometric tracery. South aisle: 4-light east window and six 3-light south windows with circa late C15 Perpendicular tracery. Contemporary C15 south porch with sundial (dated 1746) above C19 2-centred arched entrance; circa C15 waggon roof. The 2-centred moulded free stone arch to south door with cavetto and roll mould appears of circa late C14 in style. C19 south door. Interior: Roofs replaced in C19 restoration; arch braced collar rafter roof with two tiers of wind braces over nave and south aisle. Circa early C13 4-bay north arcade; short thick octagonal piers with double chamfered 2-centred arches. Circa C15 7-bay south arcade; standard type A (Pevsner) granite piers with 5 2-centred arches on west and two bays with lower 4-centred arcade arches to east. Three piers with carved capitals. Tower arch; 2-centred arch with double chamfer. Complete set of bench ends in nave, circa 1530-40 (Pevsner); well carved with Renaissance detailing; largely of secular subjects. Circa C19/C20 furnishings in south aisle and C19 choir stalls in chancel. Circa C17 communion rails. Remains of upper stage of rood loft stair in north wall of chancel. The circa C15 rood screen was removed in 1837 and part was reset below the tower arch. Although heavily restored much of the Perpendicular tracery remains intact. Circa C15 octagonal font of elvan stone with blind traceried panels on bowl and base; lead lined. Circa C15 commandment boards in tower. Fragment of Norman capital found in 1927 against west wall of south aisle. Letter of thanks from King Charles, 1643 and painted Royal Arms dated CR 1660 at west end of south aisle. Stocks of circa 1400 in south porch. Stained glass; east

window of south aisle by O'Connor, circa 1870, inscription 1867. Monuments include brass of Roger Opry, (1517) in south aisle, monument to John Roe of Trewornan (qv) (1657), classical monument to Thomas Darell (1697) remains of slate altar tomb of Thomas Stone (1604) decorated with arms of Stone and Harris of Hayne and C19 monuments of Sandys family. Although restored in 1870-75 by J.P. St. Aubyn, St. Minver retains many of its early fittings including a magnificent collection of bench ends. The spire, an unusual feature in Cornwall, is an important landmark. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall, 1879, vol III Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970 Church Guide Sites and Monuments Register, Truro.

Listing NGR: SW964777084

Name: CHURCH OF ST PETROC

UID: 396124

Grade: I

Description:

Parish church. Dedicated to St Petroc. Circa C12 origins surviving in west tower and possibly chancel. Restored in circa 1855 and 1888-9 by S.D. Sedding. Stone rubble with moulded plinth. Stepped buttresses. Slate roof with gable ends with lower roof to chancel and chapels at east end of north and south aisles. Plan: Church rebuilt in early C12 with remains surviving in lower stage of tower and possibly east wall of chancel. Church considerably rebuilt in C15 when 7 bay north and south aisles were added and the west tower was raised to 3 stages. South porch rebuilt in C19 reusing circa C15 dressed stone. In 1888-9 the chancel was restored and the nave pews were reduced in height. A photograph depicting the church prior to this restoration hangs on the south wall. Exterior: West tower of 3 stages with set back angle buttresses and battlemented parapet. No west door. 3-light Perpendicular belfry openings with slate louvres Directly to west of tower, wall enclosing entrance to Prideaux family vault (qv Prideaux Place) with reset medieval cross taken from grounds of Prideaux Place and erected in memory of Charles Prideaux-Brune in 1833. Impressive 5-light Perpendicular chancel windows. Perpendicular windows to north and south aisle in Catacleuse stone, partly restored in the C19. Carved figures on buttresses at east end of south aisle with heraldic devices. Fine quality, circa late C17 raised and fielded panelled doors to north and south opposing entrances. Interior: Ceiled waggon roof to nave of fine quality with moulded ribs. C15 waggon roofs to north and south aisles, particularly complete to south aisle with carved corbelled angels at east end. Chancel roof replaced in C19. 2 centred tower arch of C12 or C13. 7-bay tall lofty arcades to north and south aisles. The 2 eastern bays lower; type A (Pevsner) piers in limestone. Circa early C19 pews reduced in height in 1888-9 restoration. 2 C15 bench ends in chancel. Catacleuse stone font, possibly C15, of table-top type with 12 apostles carved on the 4 faces of the bowl; four octagonal piers at corners and central round shaft. Pulpit possibly C16 restored in C19 with finely carved C16 panels. Rood loft stairs. Creed and Commandment boards in chancel. Memorials of fine quality including that of Sir Nicholas Prideaux 1627. Brass of L. Merther, 1421. Hosking, C and Boxall, M Church of St Petroc at Padstow. 1986 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall. 2nd edition, 1970.

Listing NGR: SW9157875412

Name: TREGARDEN

UID: 67746

Grade: II*

Description:

Large house. Datestone of 1631 in arch in front of house, although the house probably has earlier origins. Stone rubble. Regular slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble axial stacks, partly rebuilt but revising the moulded early C17 granite caps. Circa C20 shafts to the projecting rear lateral stacks. Plan: 'E' shaped plan with central 2 storey porch. Wide through passage, blocked to rear. Hall and inner room or parlour on higher left hand side; lath and plaster partition, probably replacing screen at lower end of hall; stone rubble cross wall at higher end. Hall heated by large fireplace in rear lateral stack. Cross wing on higher left side of hall contains the inner room at the front, heated by an axial stack and with a C18 stair to rear, probably replacing an earlier stair. On the lower, right hand side of the through passage, the large possibly parlour or kitchen is heated by a rear lateral stack and the room in the front right hand wing is heated by an axial stack with a small probably dairy to rear. In the C19 a kitchen was added to the rear of the hall and in the C20 the rear elevation, below the passage was partly altered and rendered. 1 Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 1:2:1:1:1 window front with central gabled 2 storey porch and gable ends to projecting wings to right and left. 4-light mullion windows with central king mullions on ground floor and 3-light mullion windows on first floor. The importance of the hall and chamber above are emphasised by each -having 2 windows. Several of the windows have C18 or C19 casements and some early leaded glass survives in situ. Roll moulded 4-centred granite arch in 2-storey porch with carved spandrels. Inner doorway has 4-centred arch with chamfered jambs, the right hand jamb with a ball stop and the left hand jamb a diagonal stop. Interior: Central through passage blocked to rear. Hall has a large hollow chamfered fireplace with a late C17 door to the adjoining cupboard to left. Fine quality circa C17 plaster coat of arms on higher end wall of hall. Repainted in circa early C20. The heraldic arms displayed include those of the Barrat, Bere, Trewin, Coade and Kestell families and a drawing of the arms is illustrated by Maclean. The chamfered beams recorded by Lysons are no longer visible and oak panelling was recorded as having been removed prior to the early C19. The hall ceiling appears to have been lowered and conceals the top of plasterwork. The parlour or inner room on the higher side of the hall is heated by a late C16 or early C17 granite fireplace with roll mould and central triangular motif with ball finial. C18 stair directly to rear with thick stick balusters, square newels and a deep moulded rail. There are two C17 ovolo-moulded doorcases on the first floor with vase-shaped stops. Off the chambers above the hall and inner room are 2, probably C17 wardrobes or closets, which have their original C17 doors with cocks-head hinges and are lit by small single light windows with pointed heads, each constructed of a single piece of timber. The wardrobe or closet above the hall adjoins the projection for the rear lateral stack and is directly above a small cupboard on the ground floor. The roof structure appears to have been completely replaced in the C20. First floor of lower end not accessible. Seat of the Beres, Barrets, Godolphins and Mitchells. Recorded in the Hearth Tax Returns for 1664 as having 8 hearths. Source: Reverend D Lysons, Magna Britannia, 1814. Sir J Maclean, Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, 1876. E H Sedding, Norman Architecture in Cornwall. T L Stoate, Cornwall Hearth and Poll Taxes, 1660-1664, 1981

Listing NGR: SX 02924 72922

Name: KESTLE

UID: 67646

Grade: II*

Description:

House. Circa late C15 or early C16 remodelled and extended in mid - late C17, remodelled again and possibly reduced in early C19 and altered in C20. Slate rubble with granite quoins and slate cills. Delabole slate roof with red clay ridge tiles, gabled to right hand end of the main range and hipped wing projecting to the left. Rendered lateral stack at rear of the main range rising from clatslide

roof of the outshut; truncated lateral stack to right hand side of the front wing. Plan: The existing house has a main range of formerly 2 equal-size rooms with a central passage which is now 1 large room; the left hand part has a lateral stack at the back, the position of the stack for the right hand room is uncertain. There is an unheated outshut behind the main range containing a staircase at the centre. At the lower left end there is a projecting cross-wing, its front room heated from a stack on the inner right side and with a C20 staircase at the back. There is another wing parallel to the cross-wing set back on the left side at the rear, with a 2 storey outshut in the angle in front on the lower left side of the crosswing. There is also an open-ended lean-to on the lower side of the rear wing. Development: On the evidence of 3 smoke-blackened arch braced trusses over the lower left hand end of the main range, it is certain that at least 4 bays were open to the roof originally. The higher right hand end may also have been open for there is no solid wall partition in the main range. However, the roof at this end has been replaced. Furthermore, the open hall may have continued into the lower left end where there is also no solid internal wall between the main range and projecting cross-wing. It was probably in the mid - late C17 that the house was remodelled and enlarged. The hall would have been floored at this time unless there was an earlier intermediate remodelling. The mid to late C17 work involved the addition of the left hand cross-wing which seems to have replaced the lower end and passage and which may have been balanced by another projecting wing of the higher right hand end. The main range was divided into 2 rooms, the hall to the left and parlour to the right with a cross-passage between leading to a dog-leg staircase in the rear outshut which was also added at this time. The rear kitchen wing parallel with and on the lower left side of the left hand cross-wing is probably an C18 addition. The seat remodelling was carried out in circa early C19. This probably involved the demolition of the putative right hand cross-wing, the addition of the 2-storey outshut on the lower side of the left cross-wing and a lean-to on the lower side of the rear kitchen wing. The house also seems to have been refenestrated in the early C19 and the interior was altered including the insertion of another staircase at the back of the cross-wing. In the C20 the internal partitions on the ground floor of the main range were removed and other internal alterations were carried out at the lower left end; the single storey glazed addition between the rear outshut and lower end rear wing is late C20. Exterior: 2-storeys. 1:3 window front. The 3 windows to the right are the main range; Two 20-pane first floor sashes and a central 12-pane sash, ground floor right a slightly larger 20-pane sash and a very large tripartite sash to the left, of 8:20:8 panes, all circa early C19. Central doorway with circa early C18 6-panel door, the top 4 panels now glazed. The projecting wing to the left has one circa late C19 tripartite sash on each floor of 4:12:4 panes; the right hand side of the wing has a large stone rubble lateral stack, now truncated. At the right hand end a C20 single storey extension, its parapet ramped up to the end of the main range. At the junction with this addition at the right end of the range a large stone rubble buttress projects, possibly the remains of a wing at this end. Rear elevation has a catslide roof over the outshut with a hipped dormer behind the main range to the left; gable-ended wing to right with a circular turret on the right hand corner and an open-ended lean-to on the right hand side. Between the main range outshut and the rear right hand wing a C20 glazed single storey addition. The rear windows are largely C20. At the lower left hand end a 2-storey outshut with a half-hipped roof in the angle with the rear wing. Interior: The 2 rooms in the main range are now 1 large room with few old features except for a fielded 6-panel door at the back of the former passage which leads to a good mid to late C17 dog-leg staircase in the outshut at the rear; it has a moulded string, thick turned balusters, moulded handrail and square newels. There are some early C18 2-panel doors on the first floor and the right hand end chamber has 2 small cupboards on the back wall with shaped-head panels. The staircase in the lower left end crossing was replaced in C20. Roof: 3 smoke-blackened arch-braced trusses with cranked collars over the lower left end of the main range. They appear to be middle crucks but the feet of the trusses are concealed, therefore they could be base crucks alternatively the principals may even be straight and resting on the wall plates. The upper sections of the principals are jointed to the base sections just above the collar where there are vertical struts halved into the collar and principal and clasping square-set purlins. These purlins, the lower purlins threaded through the principals and ridge-piece and consequently the rafters are all missing. There is 1 clean truss over the higher end of the main range which has a roughly chamfered collar morticed to the principals which appear to be straight. The rest of the roof over the main range and over the lower end has been replaced. The roof over the lower end rear wing was not inspected. Kestle was held by the Kestle family from the reign of King John until 1734 when it was sold by James Kestell (Polsue). Norden in circa 1585 gives it as the house of Thomas Keswell. The Hearth Tax Returns of 1666 record 10 hearths at Kestle, the second largest in the parish. Source: Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872, reprinted 1974.

Listing NGR: SX 01633 71770

Name: WADEBRIDGE BRIDGE

Grade: II*

UID: 67879

Description:

Road bridge over River Camel. Circa 1468, financed by Thomas Lovybound vicar of Egloshayle. Widened in 1847 and again in 1963, the consultant engineers Posford, Parry and Partners. Local stone rubble. Granite dressings used in the alterations of 1847 and 1963. The bridge, 320 feet long, originally had 17 arches, 12 of which visibly survive; the end arches having been built up and were used as cellars. The original pointed arches are 18 feet 6 inches wide and rise some 9 feet from the springing point. The piers are 12 feet wide with deep cutwaters between each arch, rising to form refuges in the parapets. In 1847 granite segmental arches were inserted across the cutwaters to widen the carriageway by 3 feet on either side, thereby diminishing the depth of the cutwaters. In 1963 the bridge was widened on the south east side, almost doubling the original width of the bridge. The design of the granite segmental arches of the 1847 widening was copied using rusticated granite blocks with cutwaters repeated, rising to form refuges. The bridge was mentioned by William of Worcester in his visit of 1478 and a detailed account is given by Leland (1538). The bridge originally connected 2 chapels on either side of the river, one dedicated to St Michael and the other known as King's Chapel, both of which have been demolished. Local legend states that Lovybound, patron of the bridge, was unsure how to build foundations on a river bed; however, after a dream about sheep shearing he set bales of wool on the river bed, which in time swole up and bound the shifting mud, thereby allowing secure foundations to be laid. Henderson, C and Coates, H Old Cornish Bridges and Streams, 1928, reprinted 1972 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872 reprinted 1974 Country Life 7 Jan 1965

Listing NGR: SW 99131 72464

Name: PENGELLY

Grade: II

UID: 68609

Description:

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: GATE-PIERS AND GARDEN WALL DIRECTLY TO NORTH OF PENGELLY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67686

Description:

Pair of gate-piers and garden wall. Circa early C19. Slate stone rubble. Pair of stone rubble gate-piers, square-on-plan with brick necks and ashlar stone ball finials. Stone rubble garden wall to either side, the right hand side continuing from the left hand (north) end of Pengelly Farmhouse (q.v.). In front of the house are three circa C17 pieces of dressed granite which appear to have been the moulded necks to earlier gate-piers and the existing ball finials may have been reused from these earlier piers.

Listing NGR: SW9932470372

Name: PENGELLY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67685

Description:

Farmhouse. Circa early C19, extended in mid C19. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation. Rag slate roof with half hipped ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance ; two principal rooms on front heated by end stacks with stair hall to rear of central passage flanked by kitchen on rear left and dairy on rear right. Further extended in mid C19 with service range of two- room plan, set back on right hand gable end. Exterior: Two storeys. Symmetrical three window front with late C18 or early C19 sashes. Central C19 6-panel door with fanlight and original doorcase with broken pediment supported on console brackets. Two 20-pane sashes on ground floor and two 20-pane sashes on first floor flanking central 16-pane sash. Interior: Complete with original joinery and fittings. Stick balusters to open-well stair.

Listing NGR: SW9931470354

Name: TREVORDER FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67692

Description:

Farmhouse. Circa early C19, possibly with earlier origins and reusing material from the earlier manor house which was built probably in the C17 for the Tregagle family. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends and parallel range to rear with gable ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: The unusual plan may be the result of the remodelling of an earlier house; double depth plan, heated by end stacks with entrance in south elevation which faces the yard. Entrance directly into left hand room with stair near centre and possibly originally a dairy to right; 2 reception rooms of equal size to rear on north. The entrance contains a probably reset C17 arch with datestone 1659 and the reception room to rear right contains circa 1700 panelling. An oblique line on the right hand gable end of the front range suggests that either the front range has been raised from a single storey outshot to 2 storeys, or that there has been a tall outshot extension attached to the right hand end which has now been demolished. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front with 12-pane sashes renewed in the late C20 and brick segmental arches. 2 sash windows flank a granite 4-centred and hollow chamfered arch with carved spandrels and ball stops. Hood mould and granite lintel with 1659 carved in relief to right of centre; the lintel appears to have been reset and has probably been truncated. First floor with 2 sashes to right and left, a C20 casement to left of centre and a 12-pane stair window to right of centre. Rear elevation faces north and has a symmetrical 3 window front with dressed stone flat arches to openings. 2 16-pane replacement sashes flank a central blind window opening. 3 replacement 12-pane sashes on first floor. Early cusped single light window reset in right hand gable end. Interior: Room to rear right has complete circa 1700 bolection moulded panelling with dado rail. The cornice has probably been replaced and the door is C19. The grate has also been replaced. Although painted with emulsion the tenant stated that the panels are painted with chinoiserie patterns. Seat of the Tregagle family who built the C17 south transept in the Church of St Breock (qv). House passed through families of Trenouth, Carminnows and Viells to the Prideaux family. Longden, Preb. A. Church and Parish of St Breoke, with additions by Francis Hodges, 1968. Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872, reprinted 1974.

Listing NGR: SW9871170233

Name: PAWTON MILLHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67684

Description:

Millhouse, now private house. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance. 2 front reception rooms heated by end stacks with dairy and kitchen to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front with C19 hornless 16-pane sashes and brick segmental arches to openings. C20 rendered porch with plank door. Rear elevation with C19 2-light casements. Interior: Not inspected. Unaltered and complete front and rear elevations.

Listing NGR: SW9699470531

Name: PAWTON MILL

Grade: II

UID: 67683

Description:

Water mill now derelict. Circa early C19. Probably on site of earlier mill with circa post 1850 machinery surviving. Stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends. Partly slate hung on right hand gable end. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with meal floor, stone floor and bin floor. Overshot wheel on left hand gable end which drove 2 pairs of millstones. Exterior: Built into bank with ground dropping down to rear. 2-storey front elevation comprising stone and bin floors with access to meal floor on right hand gable end. Asymmetrical 2 window front with plank door to right of centre and the remains of a C19 2-light casement to left. Remains of 2 C19 2-light casements on first floor. Hybrid pitchbackwheel manufactured by Oatey of Wadebridge on left hand gable end, over 7.0 metre diameter with iron hubs and axle wooden spokes and buckets and iron shrouds. Remains of stone rubble launder. Interior: Although derelict, the mill retains much of its circa post 1850 machinery. The hurst frame survives intact supporting 2 bedstones. The stone floor contains French Buhr runner stones and stone cases or tuns. Bin floor with sack hoist control arm and rope bollard. One grain bin insitu with cat walk from sack well. Full measured drawings and survey report by Cornwall committee for rescue archaeology, 1986.

Listing NGR: SW9705270536

Name: NANSCOW FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67680

Description:

Farmhouse. Probably late C16 or early C17, extended in 1906. Stone rubble and cob, the earlier range repaired with concrete blocks. Rendered front to earlier range on west and to later range on south. Rag and scantle slate roofs; the earlier range with a gable end to right, hipped end to front left and gable end to steeply pitched rear wing. The taller later range on south has hipped ends. Stone rubble and brick end stacks and stone rubble front lateral hall stack with C20 rendered brick shaft. Plan: The original plan in uncertain. The existing house comprises the hall and rear wing of the earlier range to the north and an early C20 2-room plan range extension on south. The earlier range was probably of at least 3-room and through or cross passage plan and the later range was probably built on the site of the earlier passage and lower end. The house was built along the slope with the ground rising to left (north). The hall was heated by a front lateral stack with a hall bay on the higher left hand side. Set back to the left is a circa early C17 wing which extends to the rear, comprising a 1-room plan heated by an end stack. This wing has been extended to the front, almost in-line with the main hall range, with a circa C19 2-storey outshot and entrance with shallow narrow passage. Circa C18 outshot to rear of hall. Below the hall, to the right (south), the early C20 range faces south with a central entrance and 2 reception rooms heated by end stacks. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical single window west front to earlier range with left hand side set slightly back and hall on right heated by front lateral stack. Entrance to left of centre with C19 segmental arch and 4-pane sash to left. Hall bay projection to right of entrance with 3-light casement on ground floor and 2-light casement in gabled half dormer above. Hall stack to right with 3-light and 2-light casement to right. The later range has a symmetrical three window front with early C20 part glazed porch and casements. Interior: Hall of earlier range has a plastered ceiling and a C19 chimney-piece. The roof above the hall was not accessible; the principals have been partly boxed in although there is a truncated foot to one principal on the rear wall which is roughly cut and appears to have been stained. The third truss is visible below the collar and is roughly chamfered. In the rear wing the ceiling beams have been replaced in the late C19. The fireplace has a brick segmental arch, a Cornish range and a cloam oven with iron door. The roof structure above is inaccessible and the masonry on the gable end indicates that the roof has been raised.

Listing NGR: SW9692070786

Name: COURT HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67843

Description:

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, stuccoed, rendered and painted on front elevation and rendered on rear elevation. Double span slate roof with hipped ends. Brick end stacks with late C19 pots and brick lateral stack to rear left. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance into wide hall and stair directly to rear. Two main reception rooms to front right and left and kitchen to rear left. Exterior: 3-storeys. Symmetrical three window front with giant corner pilasters and two pilaster strips flanking central bay. Central entrance with remains of porch to front comprising 2 unfluted granite columns without bases or capitals. Panelled early C19 door with fanlight and 2 C19 18-pane hornless sashes to right and left. 3 C19 4 over 6-pane sashes on first floor and three 8-pane sashes on second. Structural ties in shape of Tudor roses on front and rear walls. Rendered C20 buttress on right hand side wall. Interior: Not accessible but is believed to be fairly complete with staircase, chimney-pieces and plaster cornices.

Listing NGR: SX0010571964

Name: CAMELOT

Grade: II

UID: 67866

Description:

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends. Brick end and axial stacks. Plan: Probably single depth 2-room and central entrance plan, heated by end stacks. Circa mid C19 extension to left comprising wide alleyway through to rear and room above. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 1:3 window front with symmetrical 3 window range on right and mid C19 extension on left. C19 entrance porch flanked by 2 later C19 canted bay windows and with a veranda over the canted bays and entrance. Three 12-pane sashes above, the central sash probably replaced in the C20. Plank double doors on ground floor to left with hornless 12-pane sash on first floor. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9989272017

Name: EARL OF ST VINCENT

Grade: II

UID: 67844

Description:

Public house. Probably C18. Rendered and painted stone rubble and cob. Asbestos slate and slate roof with hipped ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: Front range of double depth plan with wing to rear left of two room plan. Exterior: Two storeys. Regular 3-window front with early C19 hornless sashes. C18 2-panel door near centre with 16-pane sash to left and C19 canted bay window to right. First floor with 3 over 9-pane sash on left. 12-pane sash in centre and 16-pane sash to right. Circa C20 12-pane sash in right hand side wall. Interior: Unaltered and unspoilt with late C18 and C19 timber partitions, C19 ceiling beams and some pub furniture including at least one settle.

Listing NGR: SX0012471989

Name: HURSTHOLM

Grade: II

UID: 67867

Description:

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Probably single depth 2 room and central entrance plan, heated by end stacks, with service wing of 1 room plan to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3-window front with central entrance with slate hood. C20 window in 12-pane sash opening to right and late C19 canted bay window to left with hipped slate roof continuing beyond window and supported by timber posts with cusped timber barge boards. 2 C20 windows in openings originally for 12-pane sashes on first floor. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9989972007

Name: UNROOFED LYCHGATE AT NORTH ENTRANCE TO CHURCHYARD OF EGLOSHAYLE CHURCH

Grade: II

UID: 67864

Description:

Unroofed lychgate, pair of gate piers, gate and overthrow. Probably early C19 lychgate at north entrance to churchyard comprising two stone rubble side walls with flat slate tops and stone rubble benches with slate tops on inner side. Attached on north are a pair of slatestone gate piers which are square-on-plan with a late C19 wrought iron gate and late C19 overthrow. Listing NGR: SX0007971940

Name: Camelot

Grade: II

UID: 67866

Description:

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends. Brick end and axial stacks. Plan: Probably single depth 2-room and central entrance plan, heated by end stacks. Circa mid C19 extension to left comprising wide alleyway through to rear and room above. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 1:3 window front with symmetrical 3 window range on right and mid C19 extension on left. C19 entrance porch flanked by 2 later C19 canted bay windows and with a veranda over the canted bays and entrance. Three 12-pane sashes above, the central sash probably replaced in the C20. Plank double doors on ground floor to left with hornless 12-pane sash on first floor. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW 99892 72017

Name: 108, EGLOSHAYLE ROAD

Grade: II

UID: 67865

Description:

House. Circa early C19. Rendered stone rubble. Scantle slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Probably double depth plan with central entrance and 2 main reception rooms on front heated by end stacks. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front. Central 4-panel door flanked by 2 later C19 canted bay windows with narrow corner piers. Three 12-pane sashes on first floor, the right hand sash probably replaced in the C20. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW 99873 72029

Name: HURSTHOLM

Grade: II

UID: 67867

Description:

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Probably single depth 2 room and central entrance plan, heated by end stacks, with service wing of 1 room plan to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3-window front with central entrance with slate hood. C20 window in 12-pane sash opening to right and late C19 canted bay window to left with hipped slate roof continuing beyond window and supported by timber posts with cusped timber barge boards. 2 C20 windows in openings originally for 12-pane sashes on first floor. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9989972007

Name: GONVENA HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67838

Description:

House, now divided into flats. Circa 1790. Built for Edward Fox, a local merchant. Stone rubble with Flemish bond red brick front (south-west) and right hand side (south-east) elevation. Cement washed slate roof with hipped ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: Central entrance to piano nobile. Double depth plan; Entrance hall with stair originally to rear and two main reception rooms on front right and left, heated by end stacks. Two shallower rooms to rear. Service wing of 2 room plan to rear right, further extended in-circa mid C19 with additional rear wing of 2 room plan beyond forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. Exterior: 3-storey and basement with front elevation facing south west, overlooking the garden, originally laid out by Fox and commanding a view over Wadebridge. Symmetrical five window front elevation in brick with dressed stone flat bands to the string courses and chamfered quoins; rubbed brick flat arches with dressed stone key blocks and modillion cornice. Flight of steps with cast iron balustrade upto central entrance in piano nobile; 6 panel door with fanlight and broken pediment on consol brackets. Original late C18 sashes with crown glass; 6-pane sashes in basement, 12-pane sashes to ground and first floor and 3 over 6-pane sashes to second floor. Right hand side elevation in brick with 2-windows front, a blind bay on the left and tripartite sashes to the right. Lower 2 storey wing to rear. Interior: Not accessible although the owner states that the stair has been removed and partitions altered. The house is particularly conspicuous with the two brick elevations visible from the town centre of Wadebridge. Maclean, Sir J Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor. 1876 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872 reprinted 1974

Listing NGR: SW 99183 72781

Name: SPRING GARDENS

Grade: II

UID: 67842

Description:

House. Circa late C17 or early C18 extended in mid to late C18 and mid C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate and asbestos slate roofs with hipped ends. Truncated brick end stacks. Plan: Complicated arrangement and the chronology of the extensions is uncertain. The original house appears to have comprised a 2 room and through passage plan, the left hand room heated by an end stack, the right hand room room by a lateral stack and the chamber above the right hand room heated by an end stack. In circa early to mid C18 a service wing was added to the rear of the left hand room containing a small dairy and a large kitchen beyond heated by an end stack, with a stair in a shallow projection in the angle between the rear wing and front range; the stair probably replaced in the later C18. Probably in the late C18 a further wing of 1-room plan was added to the rear of the passage and right hand room, heated by a rear lateral stack. In circa mid C19 a small cottage of 1-room plan was added to the rear of the right hand wing. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front. Central entrance with open Tuscan porch, C19 6-panel door and fanlight above. 2 early C19 12-pane

sashes on ground floor and 3 late C18 12-pane sashes on first. Wide early C19 3-light casement in side wall of right hand rear wing. Interior: Wide stair hall with through passage continuing to rear. Circa early C19 segmental hall arch with fluted pilasters and circa early C19 stair with turned balusters and wreathed rail. Circa C18 oval roof light above stair. Left hand room has C18 panelling with dada rail and eared architrave to C18 chimney-piece with C20 grate. Moulded circa mid to late C18 cornice with roundels in corners. Right hand room with circa early C19 plaster cornice and late C19 Delable slate chimney-piece. Rear wing on left has heavy roughly chamfered cross beams, possibly reused. First floor with almost complete C18 raised and-fielded panelled doors. Chamber above right hand room has a heavy moulded circa early C18 cornice. Room on first floor of rear left hand wing remodelled in late C19 with marble chimney-piece and ornate plaster cornice. Roof Structure: Circa late C17 roof structure above front range with five trusses, morticed at the apices and probably with tie beams. Complete carpenters marks. 4 trusses above rear left hand wing probably mid C19 with cambered collars lapped and bolted onto the face of the principals. Roof structure above right hand wing not accessible.

Listing NGR: SW 99145 72644

Name: HA HA DIRECTLY TO WEST AND SOUTH WEST OF GONVENA

Grade: II

UID: 67839

Description:

Ha Ha. Circa 1790. Built for Edward Fox, a local merchant, directly in front of his impressive house of Gonvena (qv). Slatestone rubble. Constructed of horizontally coursed slate stone piers with vertically coursed slatestone retaining walls.

Listing NGR: SW9915072778

Name: THE MANOR HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67868

Description:

House converted into offices. Circa mid C18. Stuccoed, rendered and painted stone rubble. Rag slate roof with hipped ends. Brick end stacks. Lower 2-storey range to rear with slate roof with gable ends and brick end stack. Plan: Overall 'L' shaped plan. Central entrance; wide entrance hall with stair in shallow projection to rear of hall, small reception room on left and larger reception room on right, both rooms heated by end stacks. Kitchen in wing to rear of left hand room and further service range beyond on rear in circa later C18 extension, heated by an end stack. In the mid C20 the right hand room was used as the magistrates courts. Exterior: 2-storeys and attic. Symmetrical 5-window front with flat banded string course above ground floor. Central entrance with pediment supported on console brackets, circa late C18 panelled door and fanlight above. 2 12-pane sashes to right and left of entrance, the second sash with mid C18 thick glazing bars and the other sashes probably C19. Five 12-pane sashes on first floor, the second window from left probably early C20 and the others probably mid C18 with thick glazing bars. Two full hipped dormers to attic with C19 2-light casements. Interior: Entrance hall with probably C19 moulded cornice. Mid C18 chinoiserie open well stair with moulded and ramped rail, lit by mid C18 sash on rear elevation. Right hand room with mid C18 moulded cornice and china cupboards, the chimney-piece probably C19. A partition has been inserted across the right hand room to form two rooms. First floor not accessible.

Listing NGR: SW 99186 72544

Name: QUAY WALL 40 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF NORTH EAST END OF WADEBRIDGE BRIDGE

Grade: II

UID: 67841

Description:

Remains of quay walls. Circa C18 on earlier site and with earlier origins. Slatestone rubble walls largely constructed in vertical courses with horizontal slatestone piers forming wall to Bradford quay on north east bank of River Camel. The warehouses on the quay have been largely replaced with C20 galvanised buildings although part of the North Cornwall Railway station, erected in 1895 exists. The River Camel was navigable for vessels up to 60 tons from Padstow to Wadebridge and there was a dock capable of holding 20 barges. Bradford quay and the Town Quay on the opposite bank of the river were used for unloading coal, slates, lime, bricks, timber and later cement. Sea sand carried up river from Padstow to Wadebridge was then carried inland after 1834 when the first steam railway in Cornwall was built between Wadebridge and Bodmin. Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872 reprinted 1974 Todd, A C and Laws, P Industrial Archaeology of Cornwall, 1972

Listing NGR: SW 99156 72520

Name: WADEBRIDGE STATION

UID: 67880

Grade: II

Description:

Railway station, now disused. Circa mid C19. Rusticated snecked slatestone with granite dressings. Slate roof with hipped ends. 3 rusticated slate and granite axial stacks. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with platform originally on north east side and main entrance on south west side. Exterior: Single storey. South west elevation with asymmetrical 6 window front and entrance to left of centre. The right and left hand sides are set slightly forward and have hipped ends. Pair of narrow sashes to left and remains of C19 24-pane sashes in centre and to right. North east elevation originally facing platform with double doors near centre and to left and remains of C19 24-pane sashes. Cast iron columns with wrought iron spandrels to the platform canopy which has a shallow pitched roof with gable ends and timber boarding. Interior: Not inspected. The Wadebridge to Bodmin railway, opened in 1834, was the first steam railway in Cornwall and greatly facilitated the carriage of sea sand, carried by barge from Padstow to Wadebridge, inland for use on the agricultural land. Todd, A C and Laws, P Industrial Archaeology of Cornwall, 1972

Listing NGR: SW9915272203

Name: LAWRENCE

UID: 67874

Grade: II

Description:

Shop with accommodation above. Probably mid C19, possibly with earlier origins. Stuccoed stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stack on left. Plan: Particularly deep plan with several C19 extensions to rear. The shop comprises the undivided ground floor plan with a top lit stair to rear left. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3-window front. Late C19 shop front with entrance to right of centre. Three large plate glass windows with a C20 door set back. First floor with three C19 large hornless 12-pane sashes with

moulded architraves. Moulded cornice with parapet above. Interior: Shop remodelled in C20. Mid C19 stair to rear left with wreathed rail and stick balusters lit by C19 circular turreted roof light.

Listing NGR: SW 98919 72379

Name: THE MOLESWORTH ARMS HOTEL

UID: 67875

Grade: II

Description:

Coaching Inn, now public house. Circa late C17. Stuccoed, rendered and painted stone rubble with chamfered quoins. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable end on right and hipped end on left. Brick axial stack on front slope towards left and brick end stack on right. Plan: The inn has been considerably altered and extended in the C19 and C20 and the original plan is uncertain. Possibly originally of single depth, 2 room plan with wide arch through building providing access for coaches through to stables and coach house to rear. Circa mid C18 extension of 1 room plan to rear left, further extended in early and mid C19 forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. The inn was also extended into the adjoining property on the right (qv 36 Molesworth Street). In circa early to mid C20 the wide archway through the inn was blocked off to form a vestibule and reception area. At time of inspection (1986) the stables and coach house to rear were in the process of considerable alteration and conversion to domestic use. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 5 window front. Late C17 open porch with 2 granite doric columns and moulded cornice. C20 part glazed door. 2 wide C20 24-pane sashes to left and C20 door to right. First floor with 2 early C19 and 3 late C19 or C20 12-pane sashes. Interior: Much altered with some remains of C18 and C19 panelling reset. C19 granite lintel to fireplace in rear left hand wing. C19 stair with stick balusters and wreathed rail.

Listing NGR: SW 98905 72375

Name: PAULS

UID: 67869

Grade: II

Description:

Shop with accommodation. Circa late C18, remodelled in circa mid C19 and with late C19 shop front. Stuccoed and rendered stone rubble with slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Probably double depth plan with shop on ground floor, the partitions removed. C20 extension to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3 window front. Shop front to left has a C20 glazed door flanked by 2 6-pane shop windows with lambs tongue glazing bars. Fascia above has a moulded cornice and is terminated by corbelled brackets. C19 moulded architrave to C20 window on right with C19 door to far right. First floor with moulded architraves to window openings, the earlier sash windows replaced with P.V.C. windows. Parapet above moulded cornice has three blind rectangular panels.

Listing NGR: SW9892572346

Name: 4 AND 5, WHITEROCK TERRACE

UID: 67885

Grade: II

Description:

Pair of houses in terrace. Circa 1840. Slatestone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick axial stacks to left and in centre. Plan: Pair of 2 room double depth plan houses each with entrance on right leading into passage with stair beyond. Reception room on front left heated by axial stack with service room to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front with brick segmental arches to openings. No 4 on left has a late C19 canted bay window and C19 panelled door on ground floor with 2 hornless C19 12-pane sash windows on first. No 5 on right has a late C19 canted bay window and C19 panelled door on ground floor with a hornless C19 12-pane sash window on first. Interior: Not inspected. Probably retains some of its original internal features and joinery. Forms part of an unaltered C19 terrace (qv No 1 and 2 and No 3 Whiterock Terrace and wall to north east of Whiterock Terrace).

Listing NGR: SW9865872244

Name: SWEB SHOP

UID: 67871

Grade: II

Description:

Shop with accommodation above. Probably C18 remodelled in early C19 and with stuccoed and rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and brick end stack on left. Plan: The original plan is uncertain and may always have been of double depth plan. The shop comprises the left hand side of the building and there is accommodation in the right hand room and above. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3-window front. C20 shop window to left with curved shallow bay and large plate glass window. Entrance to right of centre with early C19 hornless 12-pane sash to right. Incised lines in stucco on right hand side. First floor with 3 early C19 hornless 12-pane sashes with moulded frames. Moulded cornice and parapet above with 3 blind rectangular panels. Interior: Of shop remodelled in late C20.

Listing NGR: SW9889372342

Name: THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB

UID: 67876

Grade: II

Description:

House, now used as a club house. Probably C18 origins, partly remodelled in C19. Stuccoed, rendered and painted stone rubble. Slate roof with hipped end on left and half hipped end on right. Plan: Single depth 2 room and cross passage plan, heated by end stacks and extended to rear right with a circa C18 service wing, forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. Further C19 extensions added to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys and attic. Symmetrical 2 window front. Central C19 6-panel door with moulded architrave. Early C19 16-pane hornless sashes on ground and first floor, the right hand windows with moulded architraves. 3 gabled full dormers to attic with C20 windows. Lower wing to rear left with C19 and C20 windows. Interior: Entrance hall with circa early C19 plaster cornice with egg and dart motif. Circa early to mid C19 stair and C20 chimney-piece in left hand room. Interior: Not fully inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9885872367

Name: CAROLINE'S WEENS AND TEENS LTD AND C H PAUL AND SON

UID: 67870

Grade: II

Description:

2 shops and accommodation above. Probably C18 remodelled in early C19 and with 2 late C19 shop fronts. Stuccoed, rendered and painted stone rubble. Slate and asbestos slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Single depth plans with 2 C19 shops of equal size on ground floor. C20 extensions to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3 window front. Shop on left (No. 31) has C20 door to right of centre with 2 large panes in small bay to left and single pane window to right. Shop on right (No. 33) has a roughly central entrance with C20 door and 2 shallow window bays to right and left with lambs tongue glazing bars. 2 circa late C19 4-pane sashes flanking central narrower sash on first floor. Parapet above moulded cornice has 3 blind rectangular panels. Interior: Remodelled in C20.

Listing NGR: SW9891472346

Name: POLICE STATION

UID: 67873

Grade: II

Description:

Police Station. Circa late C19 to early C20. Snecked slate stone with granite dressings. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Overall 'T' shaped plan. The main range behind the central 2-room plan front wing; entrances into the main range, to right and left. 2 small C20 extensions added to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 1:2:1 window front. Front central wing has hipped end, 2 tall 12-pane sashes on ground floor and 2 small 12-pane sashes on first. Set back to right and left are 2 C20 part glazed doors with 12-pane sashes above. Interior: Not inspected. The Police Station is important for group value.

Listing NGR: SW9879972353

Name: SAUNDERS FOOTWEAR LIMITED

UID: 67872

Grade: II

Description:

Shop with accommodation to rear and above. Probably late C18 extended in mid C19. Stone rubble with stuccoed timber frame to facade. Asbestos slate roof with gable end on left and hipped end on right. Truncated projecting stone rubble end stack on left. Parallel range to rear with hipped end on right. Plan: Double depth plan. The original building was probably of single depth 2-room plan and extended to rear with a parallel range in circa mid C19. Circa late C19 shop front. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 2-window front. Circa late C19 shop front to left with central entrance and 6 rectangular window panes to left and right with lambs tongues glazing bars. C20 door. To left, entrance to accommodation above with C20 door. First floor with 2 late C19 or early C20 4-pane sashes. Incised corner pilasters. Interior: Shop remodelled in C20.

Listing NGR: SW9888472340

Name: GARDEN WALL AND GATE TO SOUTH, SOUTH WEST AND SOUTH EAST OF NO 74

UID: 67878

Grade: II

Description:

Garden wall and gates. Circa mid to late C19 with mid C19 gate. Low stone rubble walls enclosing garden to front and side of The Elms and Pridham House (qv). To south east of the Elms, pair of mid C19 cast iron gates.

Listing NGR: SW9875672385

Name: THE ELMS AND PRIDHAM HOUSE

UID: 67877

Grade: II

Description:

House now divided into 2 houses. Circa mid to late C17. Stone rubble. Slate hung on front where the wall has possibly been partly rebuilt. Slate and asbestos slate roofs with hipped ends to front range and gable ends to the 2 rear wings. Brick end stacks and projecting stone rubble side lateral stack with brick shaft to right. Plan: Original plan uncertain and the interior of the left hand side of the house comprising Pridham House was inaccessible at time of survey (1986). The house probably had a courtyard plan; the front range of 3 room and cross passage plan with the lower end on right, heated by an end stack, the hall heated by a rear lateral stack (now blocked) and the inner room to left heated by an end stack. The 1-room plan wing to rear right is of mid to late C17 and was heated by a side lateral stack, probably comprising the kitchen on the ground floor and a principal chamber above with a barrel vaulted ceiling. The wing to rear left is possibly also of C17 origin thereby forming an overall 'U' shaped plan. The courtyard between these 2 wings was probably enclosed in the C19 with service rooms, extended to 2-storeys in mid C20. The house was remodelled in the mid C18 when the front range was re-roofed and a stair was inserted directly to the rear of the right hand front room. In circa late C19 or early C20 the eaves were raised and in the mid to late C20 the 2-storey porch on the front was rebuilt. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with entrance to right of centre. 2-storey porch rebuilt in mid to late C20 with 2 circa C17 granite Doric columns reused; slate hung above with C20 16-pane sashes and slate roof with hipped end. C19 6-panel door with C19 12-pane hornless sashes to right and left and late C19 tripartite sash to far left. Above 2 C20 replacement 12-pane sashes flank the 2-storey porch with a late C19 tripartite sash to far left. C19 panelled door to Pridham house in left hand side elevation and C20 round headed stair window on right. Interior: of The Elms with remains of C18 remodelling comprising dog-leg stair with moulded rail and turned balusters and remains of C18 china cupboards in right hand room. The ceilings are plastered and the chimney-pieces have been renewed, the hall fireplace blocked. Circa C17 barrel vaulted ceiling in rear wing, partly renewed in C19. Several late C18 4-panel raised and fielded panelled doors. Roof structure above front range renewed in C18 with circa late C19 superstructure. Rear wing on right with circa mid to late C17 trusses, halved lapped and pegged at the apices.

Listing NGR: SW9876372399

Name: 3, WHITEROCK TERRACE

UID: 67884

Grade: II

Description:

House in terrace. Circa 1830s. Slatestone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Bricks axial stacks to right and left. Plan: House near centre of C19 terrace; double depth plan with central entrance leading into passage with stair to rear. 2 reception rooms on

front heated by stacks shared with adjoining properties (qv No. 2 and No. 4 Whiterock Terrace). Service rooms to rear and small circa C19 wing of 1 room plan to rear left. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front with brick segmental arches to openings. Central C19 open porch with Tuscan columns and C19 panelled door. Late C19 canted bay windows to right and left. Three C19 hornless 12-pane sashes on first floor. Interior: Not inspected. Probably retains some of its original internal features and joinery. Forms part of an unaltered C19 terrace (qv No. 1 and 2 and No. 3 and 4 Whiterock Terrace and wall to north east of Whiterock Terrace).

Listing NGR: SW9866472235

Name: GLAWILDOR AND GARDEN WALL TO FRONT

UID: 67882

Grade: II

Description:

House and garden wall. Circa early C19, extended in mid C19. Stone rubble. Slate hung on front. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with hipped ends and brick end stacks. Wing to rear right with slate roof with gable end. Plan: 2 room and probably cross passage plan, heated by end stacks. Service wing of one room plan probably added in mid C19 to rear of right room. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window slate hung front elevation. Central C19 panelled door with C20 glazed porch. 2 C19 12-pane sashes on ground and first floor. Interior: Not inspected. Garden wall to front of circa early C19; stone rubble with flat slate cap with pair of gatepiers of stone rubble, square-on-plan with granite pyramidal caps.

Listing NGR: SW 98632 72205

Name: 1 AND 2, WHITEROCK TERRACE

UID: 67883

Grade: II

Description:

Pair of houses in terrace. Circa 1830s. Slatestone rubble. Rag slate roof with half hipped end on left and gable end on right. Brick axial stack on right. Plan: Pair of mirror image, 2 room double depth plan houses; entrances in centre, each leading to passage with stair beyond. Exterior: 2-storeys with cellar. Regular 3 window front with brick segmental arches to openings. Central C19 open porch with 2 Tuscan columns and pair of C19 panelled doors. Late C19 canted bay window to left and 12-pane hornless sash to right. 3 12-pane hornless sashes on first floor. C19 stair window with Gothic intersecting glazing bars to rear of No. 2. Interior: Not inspected. Probably retains some of its original internal features and joinery. Form part of an unaltered C19 terrace (qv No. 3 and No. 4 and 5 Whiterock Terrace and wall to north east of Whiterock Terrace).

Listing NGR: SW9867072226

Name: WALLS AND STEPS TO NORTH EAST OF WHITEROCK TERRACE

UID: 67886

Grade: II

Description:

Wall, steps and wrought iron rail. Circa 1840. Slate stone rubble wall, with flat coping forming retaining wall in front (to north east) of Whiterock Terrace (qv). The terrace is built across a steep slope with ground rising to rear on south west. Raised pavement between terrace and wall with stone rubble steps with slate treads on south east.

Listing NGR: SW9866672243

Name: GREYSTONES AND HOUSE ADJOINING ON SOUTH WEST AND GARDEN WALL TO FRONT

UID: 67881

Grade: II

Description:

House divided into two houses and garden wall to front. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation. Slate roof with hipped ends with higher wing to rear left. Brick end stack on right and brick axial stack to left of centre. Plan: Front range of three room plan with an entrance hall between the centre and right end rooms and with a one-room plan wing to rear left, forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3 window front. Entrance to right of centre with part glazed C20 inner door and C20 porch with panelled round headed door and side windows with intersecting glazing bars. 12-pane hornless sashes on ground and first floor with 16-pane hornless sash to left of porch. Interior: Not inspected, but probably retains its original internal features and joinery. Garden wall to front of probably early C19, stone rubble with slate flat cap.

Listing NGR: SW9861872195

Name: TREVANION FARMHOUSE

UID: 67840

Grade: II

Description:

Farmhouse. Probably mid C18, extended in early C19 and in mid C19. Stone rubble with brick segmental arches to openings. Rag slate roof with gable end to left and gable end to cross wing on right. Parallel range to rear with slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks and brick axial stack to right of centre. Plan: Originally probably of two room and cross or through passage plan, heated by end stacks. Cross wing added on right hand gable end in circa mid C19 and parallel range added across rear in circa mid C19 to form double depth plan. Back kitchen added in one-room plan wing to rear left in circa mid to late C19. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 4:1 window front with gable end of cross wing on right. Entrance to right of centre with C19 6-panel door and round arched timber open porch with lattice trellis. 2 late C19 sashes with margin glazing bars to left and late C19 canted bay window to right. 4 late C19 sashes with margin glazing bars above. To right, shallow projecting cross wing with 2-centred arched opening on ground and first floor; C20 door with C19 fanlight and sash with intersecting glazing bars on first floor. Blind roundel above. Rear elevation with C19 sashes. Interior: Not fully inspected but appears to retain early and mid C19 joinery and carpentry details.

Listing NGR: SW 98900 71702

Name: CHURCH OF ST BREOCK

UID: 67698

Grade: II

Description:

Parish Church. Dedicated in 1259, extended in the C15, partly rebuilt in 1677 and restored in 1881 and 1966. Stone rubble masonry with slate roofs. Remains of the C15 carved timber wall plate to the earlier nave and chancel waggon roof has been reset on the exterior of the south aisle and south transept. Plan: Nave and chancel in one with north transept (Pawton aisle), and west tower. In circa C15 the 6 bay south aisle was added and the south transept or Trevor order aisle was possibly added or rebuilt in 1677. There are both north and south porches, the north porch being the main entrance as the ground rises up steeply on the south side of the Church. Exterior: Squat west tower of 3 stages with battlemented parapet. No west door, restored or renewed 2-light west window and circa C15 belfry lights. The Perpendicular tracery to the nave, chancel, south aisle and north and south transepts is largely C19. North porch with moulded 4-centred arches and probably C17 triple lapped door. Interior: Walls stripped of plaster. Ceiled circa C15 south aisle waggon roof; the roofs to the nave, chancel and north and south aisles renewed in C19. Circa C15 6-bay south aisle with type A (Pevsner) granite piers with carved Beer stone capitals and 4-centred arcade arches. C20 furnishings. Catacluse stone font of circa C14 and painted Royal Coat of Arms (1710 AR). Several good memorials including circa C14 priests tombstone, brass to Christopher Tredennick, Sheriff of Cornwall temp. Henry VIII and C16 and C17 slate memorials to the Tregagle, Tredennick, Goodfellow and Tyake families. Altar piece dated 1822 at west end of church and remains of early glass in the south aisle windows. Picturesque setting in valley with ground rising to north, south and west. Longden, Preb. A Church and Parish of St Breoke, with additions by Francis Hodges, 1968 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe E Buildings of England, Cornwall, 2nd Edition, 1970

Listing NGR: SW 97710 71718

Name: ENDICOT

UID: 67724

Grade: II

Description:

Cottage. Circa C17 origins. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Brick end stack on left and probably projecting stone rubble lateral stack, with shaft removed to rear right. Plan: 2-room and through passage plan with larger room on right, probably originally heated by a rear lateral stack and slightly smaller room on left heated by an end stack. Circa C19 outshot added to rear to accommodate dairy and porch added to rear in C20. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front with C20 casements replacing earlier casements, the sizes of the openings remaining unaltered. Two 2-light casements on ground floor flanking C20 door to left of centre. 2-light and 1-light casement on first floor. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW 97771 71843

Name: HOUSE ATTACHED ON NORTH EAST OF BURROW COTT

UID: 67726

Grade: II

Description:

House. Circa late C16 origins extended in the C18 and in the C19. Stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: Complicated plan and as the interior was not accessible at time of inspection (1987), the original arrangement is uncertain. Possibly of two room and through passage plan, heated by end stack with one-room plan wing, heated by end stack, added to front of entrance in late C16 or early C17. Wing of 2-room plan added to rear of right hand room probably in C18; possibly contemporary with the blocking of the rear door. Exterior: Two storeys. Gabled wing to front with brick end stack, C19 2-light casement on ground floor and C19 2-light horizontal sliding sash on first. To left, the main range has a 3-light casement on the ground floor and a C19 2-light horizontal sliding sash on first. The entrance, with a C19 panelled door, is in the left hand side of the front wing. Interior: Not accessible although there appears to be the remains of a corbelled lintel to the ground floor fireplace in the front wing. The fireplace has been partly blocked but appears late C16 or early C17 in character. The ceiling beams appear to have been replaced in the late C19. The house is now empty and derelict. A full internal inspection should be made before any work is carried out on this house.

Listing NGR: SW 97784 71854

Name: 2 COTTAGES DIRECTLY TO NORTH OF ARCADIA

UID: 67723

Grade: II

Description:

Pair of cottages. Circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble, slate hung above ground floor. Slate roof, the left hand cottage with a hipped end on left and gable end on right and the higher right hand cottage with a gable end on left and a hipped end on right. Brick axial stack shared by the 2 cottages. Plan: Pair of 2 room double-depth plan cottages heated by an axial stack which is shared by the 2 cottages. The cottages are built along a slope with the ground dropping down towards the church and churchyard to the left. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 1:1 window slate hung front with C19 12-pane sashes. The left hand cottage has a C19 door to left with a 12-pane sash on ground and first floor to right. The right hand cottage, although at a higher level, is a mirror image of the other. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9773571792

Name: BURROW COTT

UID: 67725

Grade: II

Description:

House. Circa C17 origins. Stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross passage plan, heated by end stacks. Straight joint to left on front elevation and several straight joints on rear indicating partial rebuilding. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front with C20 casements in earlier window openings. 2 C20 2-light casements flank a C19 part glazed door. One 1-light casement and two 2-light casements on first floor. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW9777571849

Name: Gate- Piers and Flanking walls to West entrance of St. Breock Place

UID: 67728

Grade: II

Description:

Gate-piers and garden wall. Circa C18. Stone rubble walls and granite monolithic gate-piers. Stone rubble curved walls flanking west entrance to St Breock Place (q.v.), continuing to south towards the path which leads down to the churchyard of St Breock. The gate-piers are square-on-plan and are surmounted by granite ball finials.

Listing NGR: SW9775171822

Name: ST BREOCK PLACE

UID: 67727

Grade: II

Description:

Rectory, now private house. Circa late C17, possibly with early origins, remodelled in early and mid C18. Stone rubble, partly slate hung on left hand side. Rag slate roof with hipped ends and hipped end to rear wing. Projecting stone rubble end stack on left and axial stack to rear of right hand room. Brick axial stacks to rear wing. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The front range comprises a 2 room plan, the entrance to left of centre opening directly into smaller left hand room, which is heated by an end stack. There is an early to mid C18 stair directly to rear of the left hand room. The larger right hand room is heated by a fireplace in the rear wall and has complete circa late C17 panelling. The wing to rear may have been added in the early to mid C18 forming an overall 'T' shaped plan or alternatively may be contemporary with the front range, being remodelled in the C18. This wing is heated by axial stacks, the service rooms to rear. The parallel 1-room plan range to rear of the left hand room is probably C18 and a 2-room plan range was added to left hand side of the rear wing in circa late C19. Exterior: 2-storeys and cellar. Not quite symmetrical but regular 6-window front with 12-pane sashes. Part of the front wall on the left has been rebuilt. Left hand ground floor window has a brick segmental arch, early C19 doorcase to entrance to left of centre and three C19 12-pane sashes with dressed stone flat arches to right. First floor with five 12-pane sashes and blind window to left of centre. Stepped angle buttresses on front right. Interior: Complete late C17, early C18 and amid C18 joinery and carpentry details. The room on front right has complete circa late C17 bolection moulded panelling and a mid to late C19 chimney-piece. Early to mid C18 stair with turned balusters, newels comprising clusters of 4 turned balusters and deep moulded rail. First floor chamber on front right has raised and fielded panelling. Early to mid C18 moulded cornice to landing and corridors on first floor. Late C19 roof structure with the truncated feet of circa C18 principals remaining. _

Listing NGR: SW9771471868

Name: BURNIERE FARMHOUSE

UID: 67633

Grade: II

Description:

House, now used as farmhouse. Probably C16 origins partly remodelled in the C18, mid and late C19. Slatestone rubble walls, over a metre thick. Slate roof with gable ends. Brick shaft to rear lateral stack, incorporated as axial stack and projecting stone rubble front lateral stack. Brick end stack to rear left hand wing. Plan: Original plan uncertain as there are several straight joints, the walls appear to have been partly refaced and the roof structure was replaced in the late C19. The front range comprises a three room and cross passage plan with entrance to right of centre; the lower end heated by an end stack, the hall by a front lateral stack and the inner room by a rear lateral stack. There is a very thick crosswall on the higher side of the passage, probably containing a flue for an axial stack to heat the chamber above. There is a wing of two room plan to rear of the inner room, heated by an end stack and a circa early C19 stair in a projection to the rear of the cross passage, possibly replacing an earlier stair. There is a distinct straight joint on the front elevation rising to just above first floor level, corresponding with the cross wall on the higher side of the passage; the front wall on the lower side of the straight joint and on the higher side of the front lateral hall stack appears to have been rebuilt. It is possible that there was a single storey hall bay on the lower (right hand) side of the hall stack and that the front wall to the right of this was rebuilt in the C18. To the left of the stack, the front wall appears to have been partly refaced in the early C19, and the gable end rebuilt and the eaves raised in the late C19. The date of the rear wing is uncertain although probably of at least C17 origins. It is, however, possible that the house may have been arranged totally differently and, as the county seat of the Bishops of Exeter, it may have been larger extending to the north and/or south. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 5-window front with projecting hall lateral stack near centre and entrance to right of centre. Circa late C18 6-panel door with fanlight and broken pediment with early C19 tripartite sash with dressed granite arch to right, early C19 12-pane sash to left and early C19 16-pane and 12-pane sashes to far left. First floor with four hornless 12-pane sashes and a tripartite sash to right. Interior: Wide entrance hall with circa early C19 open well stair in projection to rear with turned newel, stick balusters with ramped moulded rail. C20 fireplace to hall. Plastered ceilings. Rear wing with unadorned timber lintel to large deep fireplace which has one cloam oven and the remains of a second oven. Late C19 roof structure of king post construction. Domesday manor site. County seat of the Bishops of Exeter. Marked by Norden. Norden Speculi Britanniae Pars: A Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall, 1728, (surveyed circa 1584) Polsue, J. Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1876, reprinted 1974

Listing NGR: SW9894273554

Name: THE OLD HOUSE

UID: 67731

Grade: II

Description:

House. Circa mid C19 possibly with earlier origins. Stone rubble, slate hung front with slate roof with half hipped end. Brick end stacks. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance, 2 reception rooms on front heated by end stacks, stair to rear of passage and service rooms comprising dairy and kitchen to rear right and left. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical slate-hung 3 window front. C19 6-panel door flanked by two 2-light probably C20 casements with 3 above. Interior: Internal partitions and plan complete. Circa mid C19 stair with stick balusters. C19 ceiling beams.

Listing NGR: SW 97880 72848

Name: EMPTY HOUSE 25 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF TREHANE

UID: 67730

Grade: II

Description:

House, now disused. Probably C17. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Brick stack on left and projecting stone rubble front lateral stack with brick shaft near centre. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The house appears to comprise a 3 room and cross or through passage plan, but as the house was overgrown and the interior was not accessible at time of inspection (1987) the arrangement is uncertain. The left hand room appears to be heated by an end stack and the hall by a projecting front lateral stack. The cottage which adjoins to the left (east) may have been part of this house but has been considerably altered in the C20 and is not included in

the listing. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front with projecting front lateral stack near centre. Remains of late C19 or early C20 porch and door to left of stack and window in blocked door opening directly to right of the stack. Remains of 3- windows at first floor. Interior: Not accessible.

Listing NGR: SW 97880 72887

Name: TREHANE

UID: 67729

Grade: II

Description:

House. Probably circa mid C18, partly remodelled in circa early to mid C19 and extended in early C20. Stone rubble. Slate roof with hipped ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Probably originally of overall 'L' shaped plan heated by end stacks; central entrance with kitchen in 1-room plan wing to rear right. In circa early to mid C19 a stair was probably added in a projection to the rear of the entrance in the angle with the rear kitchen wing. In circa late C19 a second service wing was added to the rear of the left hand room containing diary and scullery and in early to mid C20 an outshot extension was added to the rear of the star, between the 2 rear wings. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front with 2 circa late C19 bay windows on ground floor flanking C19 open porch with trellis and C19 door. Three C19 sashes on first floor. Slate-hung on left hand side wall. Interior: Partitions and plan complete. Early C19 stair with stick balusters.

Listing NGR: SW 97855 72912

Name: TOLLGATE HOUSE

UID: 67689

Grade: II

Description:

Toll house now private house. Circa early C19. Rendered stone rubble partly slate- hung on rear. Cement washed slate roof with canted ends. Central brick axial stack. Plan: The house is of an overall polygonal plan with eight canted sides; the front and rear walls of greater length than the side walls. Central lobby entrance with 2 room plan, heated by a central axial stack. Small C20 lean-to extension on left and C20 porch to front. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 2-window front comprising 3 canted walls. Central C19 4-panel door with C20 glazed porch. C19 2-light casement to left with blind window above and C19 2-light casements on ground and first floor to right. The casements in the front and rear elevations are original and have pointed 2-centred arched frames with patterned glazing bars. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SW 97181 72576

Name: PAWTON FARMHOUSE AND GARDEN WALLS TO FRONT

UID: 67681

Grade: II

Description:

Farmhouse and garden walls to front. Probably C18, extended in early 1800s, possibly with earlier origins and reusing material from the earlier manor house. Stone rubble. Asbestos slate double span roof with gable ends and brick end stacks, the stack on left projecting. Plan: Plan altered and the extent of the earlier house is uncertain as it was heavily remodelled in the C19. Double depth plan with central entrance, 2 reception rooms on front, stair to rear of passage and kitchen and dairy originally to rear. Exterior: 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front with 16-pane horned sashes and C20 plank door in centre. Asymmetrical rear elevation. Interior: Early C19 stair with turned newel and stick balusters. In room on rear right is a reset timber lintel from the earlier manor house with a series of cusped mouldings, possibly of the C16: the lintel has been reset asymmetrically and has been truncated on the right. Slatestone garden wall to front of house comprising high ramped wall on west side of garden, reducing in height to front (south) and to east. The parish was taxed under Pawton in the Domesday. Given to the see of Cornish Bishops, then to the Bishop of Crediton (Kirton) and finally becoming the seat of the Bishops of Exeter. The manor contained a deer park and in 1283 the Jurymen of Pydar complained that the Bishop of Exeter had obstructed the public highway at Pawton by erection of the deer park walls. Pawton became the property of the Prior of Bodmin and was seized at the Dissolution, remaining in Crown hands until 1606 when it was granted by King James I to Sir Arthur Gorges. The manor possessed a court let and there was a prison at Penquain. Longden, Preb. A Church and Parish of St Breoke with additions by Francis Hodges, 1968 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872, reprinted 1974

Listing NGR: SW9594270124

Name: TREDRUSTON FARMHOUSE AND GARDEN WALL TO NORTH

UID: 67690

Grade: II

Description:

Farmhouse and garden wall to rear. Circa 1840s. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation and left hand side. Slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Plan: Double depth plan heated by end stacks. Entrance to left of centre with larger room on front right, originally the kitchen and smaller parlour on front left. Stair to rear of passage with dairy to rear left and back kitchen to rear right. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 3 window front with early C19 hornless sashes. C20 door to left of centre flanked by 2 16-pane sashes. First floor with 2 16-pane hornless sashes and tripartite sash to right. Rear elevation with stair window to right of centre lit by early C19 sash. Interior: Early C19 joinery and carpentry details largely complete with dog-leg stair with square newels and stick balusters, fireplace surrounds to kitchen and back kitchen with C20 grate and Rayburn stove and C20 fireplace to parlour. Garden wall to rear, circa 1840s. Stone rubble wall with almost square niches around base at ground level; possibly hen nesting boxes.

Listing NGR: SW 96382 71230

Name: BURLORNE EGLOS FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING BARN

UID: 67697

Grade: II

Description:

Farmhouse and adjoining barn. Circa late C16 or early C17 origins. Barn added in circa late C18 and extended in late C19 or early C20. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stack on left. Truncated stone rubble front lateral hall stack near centre and projecting stone rubble rear lateral stack to right. Plan: Three room and through passage plan with lower end on left heated by

end stack. Hall near centre heated by front lateral stack and inner room on right heated by rear lateral stack. C19 outshut extension added across rear; small outbuilding added on right-hand gable end in circa C18. In the late C19 or early C20 the house was further extended by the addition of a 2 storey barn across the right-hand end, projecting at the front to form a overall L-shaped plan. Exterior: Two storeys. Regular 4 window front with PVC windows in earlier openings. Entrance to left of centre with circa early C20 4-panel door. PVC windows to right and left with C20 timber window to far right. 4 PVC windows and one blocked window on first floor. Two stone rubble buttresses on front. Two storey barn attached on right hand gable end with gable end to front. Interior: Wide passage flanked by thin partition walls. Ceiling beams to lower end and hall replaced in late C19 or C20 with a large waney, roughly chamfered beam in the lower, left-hand room. Hall has a C20 chimney-piece and a deep bay on the right- hand higher side. Blocked opening between hall and inner room, near the front end of the stone rubble cross wall. Circa late C17 plaster ceiling in inner room, fine quality with large circular pattern and inner circle with torus moulded rib. Moulded plaster floral trail with central floral motif. Circa late C17 or early C18 moulded plaster cornice. Circa mid C19 balustrade to dog-leg stair. The roof structure, according to the owners has been largely replaced (not inspected). Several pieces of roughly cut and reused timber in the roof of the barn, nailed at the apices with a later roof structure above.

Listing NGR: SW9978170126

Name: 1 AND 2, MEADOWSIDE

UID: 67696

Grade: II

Description:

House, now divided into 2 cottages. Circa late C16 to mid C17, divided into 2 cottages probably in C19. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Scantle slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks on left and truncated stone rubble projecting end stack on right. Plan: Probably originally of 3 room and through passage plan, the entrance to right of centre with the kitchen to right, heated by an end stack, the hall to left, apparently heated by an axial stack on the higher cross wall and the inner room to far left heated by an end stack. The house has been divided into 2 with number 1 on right comprising the passage and kitchen and number 2 on left the hall and inner room. The rear door has been blocked. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front with early C19 sashes and casements. 2-light casement and C20 door to left and C20 door and 2-light horizontally sliding sash to right, the circa C17 lintel above chamfered with run-out stops. 3 horizontally sliding sashes on the first floor. Interior: Not accessible. The ceiling beams appear intact and are chamfered.

Listing NGR: SW9967870008

Name: GATEPIERS 150 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF TREWORNAN

UID: 351596

Grade: II

Description:

Gatepiers 150m to SE of - Trewornan GV II Pair of gatepiers. Circa C17. Granite. Pair of rusticated granite ashlar gatepiers at entrance of drive to Trewornan (qv). Square-on-plan. Slender piers with probably inverted cornice cap, moulded neck and surmounted by ball finial.

Listing NGR: SW 98671 74357

Name: BARN 5 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF TREWORNAN

UID: 351594

Grade: II

Description:

Barn 5m to NW of - Trewornan GV II Barn with remains of water mill to operate threshing machinery. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with hipped ends and rear wing with hipped end. Barn rectangular - on-plan probably with shippon originally on ground floor and threshing floor above. Water wheel originally attached to rear wing with threshing machinery within. Asymmetrical four window front with evidence of rebuilding on front elevation. Ground floor with two 4 over 8 pane sashes, plank door to right of centre and double doors to right. First floor with three double openings with shutters and threshing doors to left of centre. Two rows of pigeon holes below eaves. Rear elevation with stone rubble steps up to loft on rear right and water mill to rear left. Interior: Thick stone rubble dividing wall to left of centre continuing to apex. Rear wing with water wheel removed. However, much of circa mid to late C19 hybrid machinery survives for undershot wheel.

Listing NGR: SW 98501 74436

Name: TREWORNAN BRIDGE

UID: 67667

Grade: II

Description:

Road bridge over River Camel and flood plain. 1791. Built by Rev. William Sandys. Stone rubble with dressed stone pointed arches and moulded granite strings. Bridge to medieval design. Four pointed arches of 17 to 21 foot span with five cutwaters on each side. The stone rubble parapets are carried out over the cutwaters to form refuges. The bridge was acclaimed by Henderson as the only Cornish post-Reformation bridge worth visiting. Gilbert, C S An Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall, 1817 Vol. III Henderson, C and Coates, H Old Cornish Bridges and Streams, 1928, Figure 58 and p.119

Listing NGR: SW 98750 74276

Name: TREWORNAN INCLUDING WALL TO REAR OF COURTYARD

UID: 351593

Grade: II

Description:

Trewornan including wall to rear - of courtyard GV II* Remains of large manor house and wall to rear of courtyard. Circa early C17 possibly with earlier origins. Partly demolished in circa C18 or C19. Stone rubble, partly slate hung on front elevation. Steeply pitched slate roof; hipped end on left, cross wing to right with hipped end on front and gable end to rear, hipped wing to right and rear wing to right with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble stacks with brick shafts on left hand hipped end, side lateral stack heating front room of cross wing and end stack heating right hand wing. A rear lateral stack with diagonally set rendered shafts heats the central room of the left hand range. Brick stack on rear gable end of cross wing and stone rubble and brick axial and end stacks to rear wing on right. A circa late C17 painting of the house illustrates the extensive south range prior to the demolition of the left hand

(west) side. The south front was composed of a central two storey porch with two hipped or gabled wings to right and left and a further wing beyond on the right. The existing house may comprise the right hand side of the illustrated C17 south range. However, the house was considerably remodelled in the C19 and the original plan is uncertain. The existing plan of Trewornan comprises a south front with range on left (west) and cross wing on right. The left hand range is of two room, single depth plan, the right hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the left hand room, possibly positioned to the rear of the earlier two storey porch, heated by an end stack. The front room of the cross wing on right is heated by a side lateral stack with a circa C17 stair to the north. The rear room of this wing is heated by a gable end stack. Set back, on the right hand side of the cross wing is a further range of one room plan, heated by an end stack and to the rear of this a further range of two room plan heated by axial and end stacks. The chronology of this rear wing is uncertain and whilst it may predate the south range there are several straight joints and blocked openings suggesting considerable alterations. In circa C18 the west half of the house was demolished, the only remains is a low garden wall. In circa C19 the interior was considerably remodelled and in circa C19 or early C20 the entrance was placed in the side wall of the right hand wing. In circa mid C19 a service range was added or rebuilt to the rear of the left hand range and the rear gable end of the cross wing was rebuilt. A stone rubble curtain wall was erected enclosing a courtyard to the rear of the house and a circa C16 4-centred chamfer granite arch with diabolo stops was reset in the centre. Two storeys. Complete early C19 fenestration with crown glass and hornless sashes. Regular 2:1:1 window south front with triple sashes and 12-pane sashes in left hand range, triple sashes in hipped end of cross wing and early C20 part glazed door and 4 over 8 pane sashes in right hand wing. 24 pane sash stair window in right hand side of cross wing. Rear right hand wing with C19 casements and sashes. Rear elevation has C19 sashes and two-centred arched openings with C19 intersecting glazing bars in gable end of cross wing. Interior: C19 chimney pieces and doorcases. Fine circa C17 oak dogleg stair in cross wing; closed string with moulded rail turned balusters and turned newels. Roof structure circa early to mid C17; the principals have straight feet and are morticed at the apices. Several of the collars are notched on the top face in a form of dove tail and lap-jointed onto the face of the principals. Full inspection of interior not accessible. Earliest notice of Trewornan in 1211. Temp. James I belonged to Thomas Clifford and later to Roe family (see memorial in St. Minver church qv). Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall, 1879 vol. III Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1867-73 rp 1974

Listing NGR: SW 98530 74424

Name: GRANARY 50 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF PENPONT FARMHOUSE

UID: 351494

Grade: II

Description:

Granary 50m to north east of - Penpont Farmhouse II Granary. Circa early to mid C19. Slate-hung timber frame with slate hipped pyramid roof. Almost square on plan, standing on 3 rows of 3 granite staddle stones. Entrance on front and on left-hand side with flight of stone rubble steps up to left- hand entrance. Interior with timber posts with slots for dividing boards. Interesting roof construction.

Listing NGR: SW9991175249

Name: OLD METHODIST CHAPEL 15 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHAPEL AMBLE METHODIST CHURCH

UID: 351531

Grade: II

Description:

Old Methodist Chapel 15m to north - east of Chapel Amble Methodist Church - GV II Former Methodist Chapel, converted to Sunday School and now used as store. Circa 1820. Low walls of rendered cob on stone rubble plinth. Partly slate hung on south- east gable end. Rag slate roof with half-hipped ends. Single cell rectangular plan with entrance in later porch on south-east end. Circa mid C19 stone rubble porch covers earlier entrance on south east. The side elevations are lit by two horned 16-pane sashes and two early C19 hornless sashes flank the site of the pulpit in the north-west rear elevation. Interior: with furnishings largely removed. Remains of box pew. The Association Methodists converted this chapel to a Sunday School when they erected their present Methodist Chapel in 1840 (qv Chapel Amble Methodist Church). Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963, 1963 Stell, C Draft of An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses, R.C.H.M.

Listing NGR: SW 99710 75524

Name: CHAPEL AMBLE METHODIST CHURCH

UID: 351530

Grade: II

Description:

Chapel Amble Methodist Church - GV II Methodist chapel, former United Methodist Chapel. Opened in 1840. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate hung on north, south and west elevations. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular plan with entrance in east gable end. Side and front elevations each with two 2-centred arched window openings with intersecting glazing bars which have been partly replaced. The central entrance has a pair of C19 plank doors in the 2- centred arched openings. Interior: simple but complete. Pitch pine furnishing, with rostrum at west end. The Association Methodists erected this chapel in the corner of Jane Hewit's garden. Their former chapel was then converted to a Sunday School. (qv Old Methodist Chapel 15m to NE of Chapel Amble Methodist Church). Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963, 1963 Stell, C Draft of An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses, R.C.H.M.

Listing NGR: SW 99700 75510

Name: ST ANDHLEM

UID: 351528

Grade: II

Description:

St Andhlem - II House. Circa early C18. Rendered stone rubble and cob with slate roof with gable ends and brick end chimney stacks. Plan comprises two large rooms of almost equal size with cross passage and framed imperial stair to rear of passage. Small service room added to rear on left in outshut. Long low house with regular 4-window front with circa early C19 hornless sashes. Ground floor with 20-pane sash on left and two 16-pane sashes on right. C19 6-panel door near centre with C20 stone rubble gabled porch with reused and probably resited chamfered granite jambs and lintel. 2-light circa C17 timber mullion window in left-

hand side wall of porch. First floor with four 16-pane sashes. Service room to rear on left below continuous catslide roof with further C20 extension to rear right. Interior with complete slate flag floors on ground floor. Cross passage with partitions remaining probably in situ. Ceiling beams fairly slight and roughly cut. Fireplace to room on left with reused dressed stone reputed to have been taken from Bodmin Gaol. C20 fireplace in room on right. Circa early C18 framed imperial stair to rear with C19 balustrade inserted. First floor with central bedroom divided with circa mid C18 timber screen with bowtell moulded uprights. Moulded doorcases and 4-panel doors on ground floor with circa mid C18 2-panel doors with HL hinges on first floor. Roof timbers with straight feet of principals chamfered below collar level. Roof structure not fully inspected.

Listing NGR: SW 99624 75565

Name: CHAPEL AMBLE FORGE SHOP

UID: 351529

Grade: II

Description:

Chapel Amble Forge Shop - II Smithy now converted to craft shop. Circa early C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular plan with forge originally on rear wall. Small store adjoining on left-hand gable end. Single storey range with C20 12-pane window and plank stable-type door. Store adjoining on left-hand gable end with lower roof, shutters to opening on left and wide plank door on right. Interior of smithy with large brick fireplace on rear wall. At least one Cornish stove manufactured in this smithy survives in Chapel Amble.

Listing NGR: SW9966875488

Name: TREGUTT COTTAGE, AT NORTH ENTRANCE TO DRIVE OF DINHAM

UID: 351591

Grade: II

Description:

Tregutt Cottage, at - north entrance to drive of Dinham GV II Lodge, now private house. Circa 1840's. Slate stone rubble with brick dressings. Steeply pitched rag slate roof with C19 crested ridge tiles. Gable end on right and gable end to front wing on left. Brick stack on right hand gable end and brick shaft to side-lateral stack on left. Overall 'L' shaped plan; central entrance to cross passage with room on right heated by gable end stack. Service range in cross wing on left, heated by side lateral stack. Two storeys, regular three window front with possibly C19 centre-hung 2-light casements with glazing bars. Brick segmental arches to ground floor openings with casements to right and left of central plank door with fanlight above. First floor with casement in left hand gable end. To right, two gabled half dormers with decorative diagonal slate hanging above casements. Roof with original crested ridge-tiles with alternating finials. Interior not inspected. Lodge, originally probably to Dinham (qv) remains unaltered retaining C19 detailing.

Listing NGR: SW9762975283

Name: DINHAM

UID: 351579

Grade: II

Description:

Dinham - GV II House. Possibly with C17 origins although probably largely rebuilt in late C18 and early C19 reusing earlier material. Rendered stone rubble and brick. Rag slate roofs with outline of roof partly altered in 1970's to remove central valleys. Central range runs from west to east with gable end on west, hipped end on east and gable end to wing on north west. Parallel range on south with hipped ends. Lower range on west with hipped end. Rendered brick stacks originally in valley between central and south ranges, rendered axial stack near ridge of north west wing. Two octagonal rendered brick axial stacks above two storey entrance porch on north, heating chamber above porch. Plan: The circa late C18 and early C19 remodelling and rebuilding conceals evidence of earlier building. The complicated triple depth plan comprises a wide circa late C18 hall passage which crosses the house from the left to right with a blocked entrance on the left (east) and a circa late C18 stair in a shallow projection on the right (west). To the rear of this passage, the south range, possibly added in the early C19, comprises two reception rooms heated by end stacks. The possibly circa late C18 front range on the north contain several C17 features which have probably been reset; circa late C19 2-storey porch and cross passage to left of centre with reset circa C17 stair to left and room to right heated by C17 fireplace in south wall. Adjoining to right, lower right hand (west) wing of one room plan, possibly added in circa mid to late C19 with reset circa C17 fireplace heated by axial stack. Two storeys, asymmetrical 3 window north elevation. Two storey porch to left of centre supported on 2 reused rendered granite Doric columns. Reset 6-light and two 3-light mullion windows in ground floor to right. C19 3-light mullion window above in porch with two reset 4-light mullion windows to right. South elevation to garden with symmetrical four window front. Tall ground floor windows replaced in C20 with four 3 over 6 pane sashes above. Interior: largely complete with probably reset C17 fittings in the north range and late C18 and early C19 interiors in the central and south ranges. North range with possibly reset C17 stair with square newels, moulded rail and turned balusters, possibly originally with closed string. Adjoining stair, circa C17 carved panel reset as part of cornice; well carved with floral trail. Room on right (west) of entrance passage with circa C17 granite fireplace with deep chamfer and straight cut stops. Room in right (west) wing with granite fireplace, chamfered with bar and ogee stops, cloam oven and slate flag floor. In south range although the partition wall between the two reception rooms has been removed the early C19 detailing remains largely complete with plasterwork, doors and chimney-pieces. In central range the hall corridor retains a fine floor of marble and slate flags. To the west of the corridor a circa late C18 cantilevered geometric staircase with granite treads and wrought iron balustrade, bracketed with panels of floral scrolls. First floor with C19 chimney-pieces, doorcases and cornices largely intact. South range with coved ceilings. Roof structure comprises king-post roof trusses of circa 1820's. For illustration of Dinham prior to rebuilding see painted panel of circa 1690s at Trevelver (qv). In circa 1698 Dinham was bought by Francis Arundell who also acquired the estates of Trevelver (qv) and Carlyon (qv). Gilbert, C.S. An Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall, 1817 Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall, 1879 vol. III Information from owners.

Listing NGR: SW 97174 74740

Name: STABLES 30 METRES TO NORTH OF DINHAM AND GARDEN WALL ADJOINING TO NORTH EAST

UID: 351580

Grade: II

Description:

Stables 30m to north of Dinham and - garden wall adjoining to north east GV II Coach house and stables, now holiday accommodation with garden wall adjoining. Circa late C18 or early C19. Rendered brick and stone rubble with brick right hand side wall. Renewed rag slate roof with gable ends to 2 shallow projecting wings on front. Rectangular plan originally with stables at centre

with central doorway and coach house at either end. The coach houses are now used as garages and the stables and first floor have been converted to holiday accommodation involving the removal of partitions and much remodelling. Two storeys, symmetrical 1:3:1 window front. Central range flanked by two shallow wings with gable ends. Segmental arched openings on ground floor of central range with central plank door and two 12-pane windows. Above, two blind windows with glazing bars and central 12-pane window. C20 garage doors in segmental arched openings on ground floor of flanking wings with two round headed windows above. C20 glass reinforced plastic reproduction cupola on ridge with C20 weather-vane with camel. Stone rubble garden wall projects forward from right hand gable end with high brick segmental arch. Garden wall continues to rear from right hand side wall; circa late C18 or early C19 brick wall in various bonds.

Listing NGR: SW9716174765

Name: THREE HOLE CROSS

UID: 67666

Grade: II

Description:

Cross. Probably pre-Conquest. Granite cross, just over 1.5 metres in height standing on an irregularly shaped later socket stone. The shaft is rectangular-on-plan, fairly roughly cut and has been broken into two pieces and reset. The wheelhead has been pierced through with 3 holes with a fourth hole only partly cut through. There is a raised circle in the centre and the wheelhead has 2 lobes at the junction with the shaft. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: SX0117373668

Name: LEMAIL

UID: 67648

Grade: II

Description:

House. Circa late C18, probably an earlier site. Stone rubble with moulded plinth and flat strings. Slate roof with hipped ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance leading to passage with stair to rear; 2 principal rooms on front heated by end stacks and service rooms to rear. Cellar below right hand side with attic possibly added in early C19. Exterior: 2-storeys, attic and cellar. Symmetrical 3-window front with late C18 or early C19 tripartite hornless sashes and dressed stone segmental arches with keyblocks. Steps upto C19 panelled door and C20 timber porch, flanked by 2 tripartite sashes. 2 similar sashes above with central 3-centred arched opening with late C18 or early C19 3 over 6 pane sash. 3 sashes above. Round headed stair window on rear elevation. Interior: Wide entrance hall leading to late C18 or early C19 stair which may have been altered. Fine quality C18 carved timber chimney-piece reset in right hand room. C19 roof structure with morticed collars.

Listing NGR: SX 02265 72805

Name: HINGHAM MILLHOUSE

UID: 67643

Grade: II

Description:

Millhouse. Probably C18 extended in late C20. Painted stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable end on left and half hipped end on right. Brick end stacks. Plan: Two room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks. Extended to rear in late C20 with parallel two-storey range. Exterior: Two storeys. Regular 3-window front. Circa C19 plank door with lean-to hood flanked by two C20 windows. 3 C19 2-light casements on first floor. Interior: not inspected. In close proximity to Hingham Mill (q.v.),

Listing NGR: SX0202972532

Name: HINGHAM MILL

UID: 67644

Grade: II

Description:

Mill. Circa late C18 on site of early mill. Stone rubble with rear wall rebuilt in concrete block. Rag slate roof with half hipped ends. Undershot water wheel on left hand side. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with central entrance, water wheel on left hand side wall and entrance to low basement in rear. Mill race @ 5m long and up to 1.5m wide leads in to wheel from adjacent road on entrance side; lined with stone, some cement rendering, two stone steps at road end. Exterior: Two storey front elevation with circa C20 porch and 2-light casement to right and left. Rear elevation with stone rubble wall rebuilt in concrete block above basement. 3 2-light casements on ground and first floor. Timber undershot wheel on left, partly rebuilt in C20; socketted to metal hub, revolving on an iron axial shaft. Interior: Complete working machinery remains. Horizontal gearing operating 2 French Buhr runnerstones. A full description of the machinery is given by Benney, and Henderson provides a history of the mill, mentioned as fulling mill in 1420 and recorded in the Rent Rolls of the Manor of Bernier (qv Berniere) in 1540. The mill is complete retaining full working machinery and has an undershot wheel which is especially unusual in Cornwall. Benney, D E An introduction to Cornish Waterwheels 1972 Henderson, C 'Tucking Mills. Sites of Ancient Industry in the Duchy', Western Morning News and Mercury, April 26 1928. Henderson, C Essays in Cornish History, 1963.

Listing NGR: SX0202472512

Name: GATEWAY AND GARDEN WALLS TO NORTH OF TREGARDEN

UID: 67747

Grade: II

Description:

The gateway arch is the possible remains of gatehouse; garden walls and mounting block. 1631 (datestone). Stone rubble and dressed granite. The gateway arch is directly in front of the porch of Tregarden (qv). It has a granite 4-centred arch with 1631 carved in the spandrels and a hood mould with carved floral motifs in the label stops. The stone rubble wall in which the arch has been reset was probably rebuilt in C18 or C19. The flanking stone rubble walls enclose a garden in front of Tregarden and have a mounting block on the outer (north) side immediately to the left of the gateway arch.

Listing NGR: SX0292972950

Name: BARN, 40 METRES WEST OF KESTLE

UID: 67647

Grade: II

Description:

Bank barn. Probably early C18. Slate rubble. Rag slate hipped roof. Plan: Redtangular on plan bank barn of 2-storeys. Exterior: The rear south east elevation has external steps up to the loft doorway to the right of centre and small square windows either side with cambered stone arches, and a row of pigeon holes under the eaves. There is a lean-to extension at the south west (right) end. The north west elevation was not inspected. Interior was not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX 01569 71760

Name: SLADES HOUSE COUNTRY INN

UID: 67671

Grade: II

Description:

Farmhouse. Later public house with attached malt house and now used as public house. Circa late C17, remodelled in mid C18, extended in early and mid C19 and rear wing rebuilt in late C20. Slatestone rubble. Rag slate roof with hipped end on right and gable end on left. Brick end stacks and stone rubble rear lateral hall stack. Higher parallel range to rear with scantle slate roof. Plan: Possibly originally of 3-room and through passage plan, the lower end on left heated by an end stack, the hall heated by a rear lateral stack and the inner room on right heated by an end stack. In circa later C18 a parallel range was added across the rear and a rear wing was added behind the inner room to right. The left hand side of the house was partly rebuilt in the mid C20. The rear wing was used as a malt house in the C19, and the River Camel which originally flowed close by was used for transportation. In the C20 the river course was altered and in the late C20 the rear wing was rebuilt. Exterior: 2-storeys. Regular 1:5 6-window front with dressed stone flat arches to window openings. Entrance to left of centre with C19 panelled door. Two 16-pane sashes to left and 16-pane hornless sash, C20 glazed door and 3 over pane sash to right. First floor with 4 early C19 16-pane hornless sashes, a 3 over 6-pane sash above the entrance and a C20 12-pane horned sash to right. Interior: Plastered ceilings and C19 joinery in passage. Bar has unmoulded lintel to fireplace. Interior not fully inspected.

Listing NGR: SX 01104 71429

Name: PENDAVEY FARMHOUSE

UID: 67665

Grade: II

Description:

House, now farmhouse. Circa early to mid C18, part remodelled in late C18. Ashlar slatestone and stone rubble. Asbestos slate roofs with hipped ends to front range and to rear wing. Brick shaft to rear lateral stack on left and brick axial stack between front and rear right hand wing. Brick end stack to rear right hand wing. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The house is built across a slope with the ground sloping down in front of the house and house has a cellar below the front range. Front range of single depth 2-room plan with wide central entrance hall, stair in projection to rear and 2 reception rooms heated by rear lateral stacks. The rear right hand wing may possibly be an addition of the later C18 comprising a one-room plan, originally the kitchen, heated by aback-to-back fireplace shared with the front right hand room. In circa early C19 a further room was added to the rear wing comprising a large kitchen heated by an end stack. Circa mid C19 extension of 1 room plan added to rear of left hand room and further extended with a dairy in the late C19 to early C20. Exterior: 2-storeys and cellar. Symmetrical 5-window front with dressed slate and slatestone flat arches with keyblocks to window openings. Central panelled door with blind fanlight and broken pediment above. Timber cased piers. 2 horned 12-pane sashes to right and left and five 3-over 6-pane sashes on the first floor, the fourth sash probably early C19. Round headed late C18 or early C19 stair window to rear. Interior: Largely complete with late C18 and early to mid C19 joinery and carpentry. Wide entrance hall with early C19 plaster cornice and late C18 to early C19 stair with open string, stick baulusters, turned newels and moulded and wreathed rail. Moulded cornice in left hand room and simpler cornice in right hand room, both with C20 chimney-pieces. Gun rack above C19 mantleshelf to earlier kitchen. Domesday manor site. Polsue states that the Priors of Bodmin had a chapel at Pendavey. In 1669 the manor, mansion house and barton passed of the Moyle family. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall. 1876 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1876 reprinted 1974.

Listing NGR: SX 00668 71229

Name: PENCARROW MILLHOUSE

UID: 67664

Grade: II

Description:

Millhouse. Circa early C19. Stone rubble. Cement washed scantle slate roof with gable ends and brick end stacks. Brick stack heating kitchen in rear outshot to left. Plan: Double depth plan; central entrance with passage flanked by two principal rooms heated by end stacks. Integral outshot across rear containing stair to rear of passage with kitchen to rear left and dairy to rear right. Exterior: Two storeys. Symmetrical 3-window front with brick segmental arches and early C19 hornless sashes. Two 16-pane sashes flank central C19 panelled door and three 12-pane sashes on first floor. Interior: Largely complete with C19 joinery and fittings and early C19 dog-leg stair.

Listing NGR: SX 02238 71190

Name: PARK FARMHOUSE

UID: 67654

Grade: II

Description:

Farmhouse, the original purpose of the earlier building unknown. Medieval origins, extended in circa C18 and C19. Stone rubble, the earlier range with ashlar slate stone walls with plinth and dressed quoins. Rag slate roofs with gable ends. Brick end stack incorporated as axial stack on left, brick end stack on right and brick side lateral stack and end stack to rear wing. Plan: Within the rear wing of the farmhouse is a tower-like structure, square-on - plan comprising ashlar slate walls, over a metre thick on all four sides, with a plinth evident on three of the four sides. Although incorporated into later additions, the dressed quoins and straight joints are clearly evident and indicate that this tower was probably of at least two storeys and approximately 7 metres in diameter. The purpose, however, is unclear; Leland described a place called Park where "Boittreaux had a fiare manor castelle" in circa 1535-39 and Polsue in 1876 suggested that the farmhouse occupied the site of the old mansion. E H Sedding (1909), however, suggested that the tower may have formed a gateway or entrance to the quadrangle of the manor house, connected to the main building by curtain walls. Alternatively, Davies Gilbert recorded walls, fences, gardens, walks and a tower house associated with the ancient

deer-park, partly extant in 1838, although the park appears to have been sited further to the east with Pencarrow (derivation head deer or chief deer) at the head. The earlier remains now form part of the rear wing of a farmhouse of overall 'L' shaped plan. Comprising a front range of 2-room and cross passage plan heated by end stacks, a stair and service room to the rear of the left hand room and passage and the tower to the rear of the right hand room. Beyond the tower is a further room, the end wall rebuilt in the late C20 and a garage with room above was added to the left hand room of the front range in the mid to late C20. Exterior: 2-storey. Regular 4-window front with brick segmental arches to openings. C19 6-panel door with C19 20-pane hornless sash to left and C20 24-pane horned sash to right. First floor with four 3-over 6-pane sashes. C20 extension to left, slate hung with garage doors. Pointed dressed stone relieving arch to earlier structure on rear left of rear wing, near junction with front range. Interior: The earlier structure is now heated by a side lateral stack with a C20 fireplace and it is uncertain whether the tower was originally heated although there does appear to be the remains of a second flue in the south-west wall. The first floor joist comprise seven Massive roughly cut serpentine beams. In the front right hand room is a high quality circa mid C18 timber carved chimney-piece. Directly to the north east of the farmhouse is a barn (not included in the listing) with two raised cruck blades with evidence of earlier threaded purlins and morticed collars (now removed). Although probably soot-blackened the two trusses appear to have been reset. Sedding suggests that this barn may have been a chapel although there is little evidence surviving to confirm this. Park was the seat of the Peverell family, later passing to the Bassets, Bottreux, Opie and Hickes, purchased Temp. Anne by Sir John Molesworth. Maclean, Sir J Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall, 1876 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1876, reprinted 1974 Sedding E H Norman Architecture in Cornwall, 1908.

Listing NGR: SX 03114 70946

Name: LOWER LODGE AT WEST ENTRANCE TO PENCARROW

UID: 67662

Grade: II

Description:

Lodge to Pencarrow House (qv). Circa mid C19. Stone rubble. Slate roof with half hipped ends. Rendered axial stack and projecting stone rubble end stack on left, the shaft removed. Plan: Overall 'T' shaped plan with entrance in angle of main range and front wing. Exterior: 2-storeys. Asymmetrical single window front with diamond leaded lights to casements. Segmental dressed stone arches. Front projecting wing near centre has a half hipped end with a 3-light casement on the ground floor and 2-light casement above. Entrance in angle with main range on left; C19 lean-to-porch with C19 studded door. 3-light casement to main range to right of front wing. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0359671136

Name: HUSTYN FARMHOUSE

UID: 67676

Grade: II

Description:

Farmhouse. Probably early C17 extended to rear in C18 ; possibly on earlier site. Stone rubble. Cement washed scantle slate roof with gable ends continued in catslide over rear outshot. Stone rubble end stacks with brick shafts ; the right hand stack projecting. Plan: Two room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks. Larger room, probably the hall kitchen, at lower end on right, heated by a large projecting stack. Extended in circa C18, with a service outshot which extends across the rear elevation. Concrete block buttress added on front right hand corner in circa mid C20. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical three window front with C19 hornless sashes. 16-pane sash to left and 20-pane sash to right of C19 door with slate lean-to hood. First floor with three 16-pane sashes. C20 buttress on front right-hand corner. Interior: Not accessible. The farmhouse stands in an unaltered and picturesque farmyard. Hustyn with Trevorder (q.v.) belonged to the Carmynews of Fentongollan. A chapel at Hustyn was dedicated to St Katherine in 1379, although no remains appear to survive. Longden, Preb A Church and Parish of St Breoke with additions by Francis Hodges, 1968 Polsue J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1872 reprinted 1974.

Listing NGR: SX 00418 68732

Name: LANE END FARMHOUSE

UID: 67668

Grade: II

Description:

Detached House. Late C18 or early C19 exterior, possibly remodelling of earlier structure. Rubble, rendered to front, and with some cob at upper level, back, scantle slate roof to clay ridge; brick gable stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross passage, both heated; to left a C19 lean-to outshot. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window front. C19 plank door with slate pent hood flanked by 2-light 12-pane casements; at first floor two centre-hung wood casements with horizontal glazing bars. Rear elevation completely plain. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX0403069292

Name: CHURCH OF ST CONAN

UID: 67672

Grade: II

Description:

Church. Dedicated to St Conan. 1883. Built to a design by Bishop E.W. Benson. Snecked local stone rubble with granite dressings and slate roof with gabled ends and sprocketed eaves. Parapet coping at east end of chancel. Plan: Nave and chancel with north transept, vestry on north side of chancel and south porch. A gabled bellcote on the exterior marks the distinction between the nave and chancel. Gothic style. Exterior: Cusped heads to lancets lighting the north and south walls of the nave and chancel. 3-light chancel window with 2 mullion and transom windows with cusped head flanked by 2 lancets at the west end. The gable porch has a chamfered granite shouldered arch. Interior: Not accessible. The font is illustrated by Sedding and was probably brought from the rectory garden at Lanteglos-by Camelford: possibly Saxon in origin with a round bowl, cable bands decorating the shaft on a later C19 base. The C16 carved timber pulpit was brought back from Germany by Sir William Molesworth in the early C19 and presented to the Church in 1928. Colquitt-Craven, Joan Egloshayle Church, Wadebridge, 1986 Sedding E H Norman Architecture in Cornwall. 1908 Plate XXXVI, pp 96-97

Listing NGR: SX0356570014

Name: WASHAWAY COURT

UID: 67673

Grade: II

Description:

Former posting house and inn converted to farmhouse in late C19 and to private house in late C20. Circa early C18 origins extensively altered in the late C20. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends with hipped ends to higher wing to rear right. Brick axial stacks with side lateral stack to rear wing. Plan: Overall 'L' shaped plan remodelled in late C20. The long low front range is of three room plan, extended on the left in the mid C19 with a stable range with loft above, converted into domestic accommodation in the late C20. The higher 2-storey wing on rear right comprises a courtroom on the first floor used for the monthly petty sessions for the Hundred of Trigg in the C19. Exterior: 2-storeys. Irregular 7 window front with brick segmental arches to openings. Rendered C19 porch with C20 door to right of centre with stable range to far left, now converted to domestic accommodation. Late C19 and C20 4-pane sashes with C19 2-light casement on first floor. Several straight joints in masonry on front, side and rear elevations. Interior: C19 and C20 joinery with several C18 2-panel doors. Courtroom in rear wing retains the magistrates dais and has an early C18 moulded cornice. Washaway Inn was used to hold the monthly petty sessions for the Hundred of Trigg until the 1870s. In the 1760 and 1770s a Venison Club was also held where neighbouring gentry dined several times a year. Maclean quotes the diary of a Mr. George Browne who dined at the club in 1768 and 1775 and who recorded several curious facts and incidents. Maclean, Sir J Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, 1876

Listing NGR: SX0377369789

Name: WASHAWAY CROSS

UID: 67674

Grade: II

Description:

Cross. Probably pre-Conquest. Granite. Tall granite wheelhead cross with break between shaft and head. The wheelhead has a raised cross and rim and the shaft is decorated with the remains of interlaced patterns on the four sides.

Listing NGR: SX0375369771

Monuments

Name: Wayside cross in Egloshayle churchyard, 0.16m west of the church porch

UID: 28457

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated in Egloshayle churchyard in the River Camel valley in north Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head, standing to a height of 0.94m. The head measures 0.42m high by 0.37m wide and is 0.19m thick. The principal faces are orientated north-south. Both principal faces have a recessed bead around the outer edge of the head, this bead continues down the shaft. The south face is decorated, the north face is plain. The south face bears a Latin cross, the side limbs having slightly splayed ends to the limbs and the lower limb having a 'bead' to either side of it. This motif is unclear. The antiquarian Maclean in the 1870s suggested that it was a fleur de lys but the historian Langdon in 1896 illustrated it as a Latin cross with a broad vertical limb. There is a shallow slot in the top of the head, 0.03m wide by 0.05m long and 0.04m deep. The rectangular section shaft measures 0.52m high, by 0.29m wide at the base tapering slightly to 0.26m at the top and is 0.22m thick. The wayside cross is located in the churchyard at Egloshayle, immediately to the west of the church porch. There is no record of its original location and it was moved from the north side of the churchyard to its present position in the early 20th century. The memorial plaques to the north and west of the cross, the concrete gutter to the east and the gravel surface of the footpath passing to the south, where they lie within the protective margin of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 00074 71902

Name: Wayside cross in Egloshayle churchyard, 0.46m east of the church porch

UID: 28456

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated in Egloshayle churchyard in the River Camel valley in north Cornwall. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head, standing to a height of 0.74m. The head measures 0.28m high by 0.3m wide and is 0.17m thick. The principal faces are orientated north-south. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross with splayed ends to the limbs, and a narrow bead around the outer edge of the head. The upper limb on the south face ends in a point at the intersection of the limbs slightly in relief of the rest of the cross motif. In the top of the head is a 0.03m diameter shallow hole. The rectangular-section shaft measures 0.45m high by 0.23m wide at the base tapering slightly to 0.21m at the top, and is 0.17m thick. On the west side of the shaft is a 0.06m diameter hole, 0.09m deep, and below that is a 0.13m long fracture. This hole is a result of the former reuse of the cross as a gatepost. The wayside cross is located in the churchyard at Egloshayle, immediately to the east of the church porch. It was found in Dunmere Woods, 5.75km south east of the church, and was removed to the churchyard for preservation. The cross was located on the north side of the church but was later re-erected in its present position in the early 20th century. The slate and granite memorial plaques and their gravel surround to the north and east of the cross, the low slate wall to the west and south, the concrete gutter to the west and the gravel surface of the footpath passing to the south where they lie within the protective margin of the cross, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 00081 71901

Name: Early Christian memorial stone at Nanscove Farm

UID: CO 16

Description:

The monument includes an Early Christian memorial stone situated at Nanscove Farm. The memorial stone survives as a freestanding granite monolith measuring approximately 1.2m high, 0.3m wide and 0.3m thick. It is incised with the lettering 'VLCAGNI FILI SEVERI'. The stone stylistically dates to between the 5th and 8th centuries. It was first recorded in 1846 when it was in use as a gatepost on the farm but by the 1920s had been moved to its current position. The name 'Ulcagnus' is of Irish origin.

National Grid Reference: SW 96899 70802

Name: Bowl barrow 200m north east of Gonvena House

UID: CO 310

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow situated in the garden of a house on the upper slopes of a gentle ridge, overlooking the River Camel. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 18m in diameter and 1m high situated at the summit of a natural knoll. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The mound was cut slightly on the north east and south east sides by nearby building works. The barrow supports several trees.

Listing NGR: SW 99324 72918

Name: Late medieval and 19th century bridge at Wadebridge

UID: 15580

Description:

The monument includes a late medieval multi-span bridge, widened in 1852-3, across the River Camel estuary at Wadebridge in north Cornwall. The bridge was again widened on the upstream side in 1963 with further refurbishment of the carriageway in 1994: the structure of that 1963 bridge-widening and the later carriageway and street furniture lie outside this scheduling beyond a protective margin around the medieval to 19th century bridge. The entire bridge at Wadebridge is a Listed Building Grade II*. The bridge at Wadebridge spans the River Camel estuary north east-south west where the estuary is now about 125m wide, slightly less than in the medieval period due to post-medieval waterfront expansion and consolidation, especially along the south west shore. The bridge originally spanned the estuary by 17 arches; all still survive and are included in this scheduling but with progressive reduction in the estuary width, only 13 remain as open arches separated by 12 piers. Beyond a 13th pier, the bridge's original north eastern arch is now walled in on both sides to form a small store. The three original south western arches, their piers and the medieval riverside abutment are known to survive beneath the modern road, obscured to each side by raised ground and cellars under 19th-20th century buildings. The survival of a medieval causeway south west from the bridge is not known and its area extends beyond this scheduling. The bridge's medieval arches are pointed, 5.71m in span, with vaults 3.68m long ending in single rings of local slate voussoirs visible beneath the later widened arches. The arches spring from the sides of piers 3.42m wide, provided with pointed cutwaters at each end and also built of local slate. The piers at the north east of the bridge are founded on bedrock but that dips beneath the estuary, leaving the south western piers resting on deep riverine deposits. To prevent movement, in 1976 the pier footings across the estuary's present width were cased in concrete over riverbed piles. The carriageway of the medieval bridge was 9 feet (2.74m) wide; in 1852-3 this was increased by 3 feet (0.91m) on each side. The widening was supported on segmental arches built against both ends of the medieval arches, extending the arch vaults to 5.7m long. Each segmental arch rests in a slot cut into both faces of the medieval cutwaters, with a granite bedstone at the base of each slot. These mid-19th century arches, also faced by local slate rubble, have granite voussoirs with a projecting keystone, leaving the vaults and voussoirs of the medieval bridge still exposed beneath. In 1963 the bridge was widened again, entirely along the upstream side and extending the arch vaults by a further 6.45m. The new arches, also segmental, spring from narrow piers with pointed cutwaters. Each arch employs eight concrete segments, ending with a ring of granite voussoirs and a projecting keystone which closely match the arches from the 1852-3 widening, as does their mostly slate facing. The widening in 1963 abutted rather than bonded with the bridge's earlier upstream masonry, leaving intact the fabric of the medieval cutwaters and the medieval and 19th century upstream arches, still visible against an expansion joint to the 1963 work. The bridge's parapets can be no older than the bridge-widening on their respective sides: of 19th-20th century date on the downstream side and of 1963 or later date on the upstream side. Throughout its history until 1993, this bridge carried the north coastal route along the south west peninsula across the broad Camel Estuary. With Bideford Bridge, of similar date 85km to the north east, it is one of two surviving long multi-arched medieval bridges on that route. It replaced a previous ford and ferry crossing at a town then named Wade, derived from the Old English word for a ford. Chapels, licensed in the later 14th century, had been built at each end of the ford: St Michael's Chapel at the south west end and the 'King's Chapel' at the north east. The bridge was built between those chapels in the later 1460s, its construction organised by John Lovibond, Vicar of Egloshayle. In 1468 he was permitted to obtain stone from St Minver, further down the estuary. To fund its maintenance, John Lovibond created a Charter of Endowment in 1476, granting the bridge with capital stock, the benefits accruing from lands in the nearby parishes of Egloshayle and St Breock and the right to collect tolls on the bridge, all managed by Trustees. The Bridge Trust administering this endowment remained active until its abolition in 1853. The bridge was mentioned, as 'Wade-brygge' by the chronicler William of Worcester in 1478. It is described again by the King's Antiquary John Leland in the 1530s, recording a local story that part of the bridge was founded on packs of wool. The chapels at each end were seized by the Crown after the Dissolution, to be sold off in 1591 for secular use: no remains of either chapel are now known to survive. The strategic importance of the route across the bridge is evident during the English Civil War, by the despatch of Oliver Cromwell with a strong force to secure Wadebridge on 6 March 1646 to prevent its use by the Royalist army. The increasing inadequacy of the narrow medieval bridge to cope with the growth in trade and commerce during the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in its widening in 1852-3 as noted above. Greatly increased traffic pressures during the 20th century, when it carried the A39T trunk road, led to the bridge being more than doubled in width again in 1963, again described above. Towards the end of the 20th century, it was clear that the bridge and its route directly into the town of Wadebridge were wholly inappropriate for a major trunk road intended to carry high volumes of traffic with an unimpeded traffic flow. Accordingly in 1993 both the bridge and Wadebridge town were by-passed altogether by an entirely new bridge carrying the A39T trunk road over the Camel Estuary 0.8km downstream. The medieval bridge with its later modifications now carries only local traffic, reflected in its downgrading to an unclassified road, the narrowing of its vehicular carriageway and traffic calming installed on its approach roads. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These are: the fabric of the 1963 widening along the upstream side of the bridge (which also extends beyond the scheduling), the bridge's downstream parapet above the surface level of the adjacent highway, all modern road signs and other street furniture, all modern highway surfaces and their underlying components to a depth 0.5m below the level at which the modern pavement meets the downstream bridge parapet, all modern utilities pipes, cables and their trenches and fittings and all modern drains. The ground and the fabric of the bridge beneath all these features is, however, included.

Listing NGR: SW 99115 72455

Name: Dovecote 90m SSE of Trevanion House

UID: CO 286

Description:

The monument includes a dovecot, situated on the south western side of Wadebridge, on the southern side of the River Camel. The dovecot survives as a circular stone-built structure, measuring up to 5m in diameter externally, with a restored corbelled stone-built conical roof. There is a single enlarged pedestrian doorway and an access hole for birds in the roof. In the interior are holes for over 132 nesting boxes plus through-holes and timber holes. The dovecote once belonged to Trevanion Manor. According to Henderson it may date back to the 13th century. It is known locally by the medieval name of 'Culverhouse'.

Listing NGR: SW9893471618

Name: Medieval wayside cross at Whitecross, near Wadebridge

UID: 24272

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross and a 2m protective margin, situated beside a crossroads at Whitecross village, near Wadebridge in north Cornwall. The Whitecross wayside cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a round or 'wheel' head, 0.76m in overall height. The head measures 0.45m in diameter and is 0.18m thick. Each principal face displays an equal-armed low relief cross measuring 0.36m high and 0.39m across the arms. The arms are slightly expanded, rising from 0.1m wide at their intersection to 0.13m wide at their terminal edges. The relief cross is whitewashed against the plain granite background, a longstanding local tradition. Traces of a narrow bead encircle the perimeter of each face, especially clear on the lower half of the west face. The rectangular-section, undecorated shaft rises 0.31m from the ground to the base of the head. It measures 0.32m wide by 0.25m thick. The shaft is fractured transversely and has been repaired with an iron staple 0.09m below the top of the shaft, clamping the two fragments of shaft together. Records from the 19th century indicate the fracture occurred before 1858 and the repair was made by a local blacksmith between 1858 and 1896. The same records indicate that the rising ground level of the roadside verge has increasingly submerged the lower part of the shaft; in 1858 the cross stood 1.27m high; in 1896 it stood 1.14m high and today only 0.76m is visible above the surface. This wayside cross is situated beside a crossroads at Whitecross, a hamlet to which the cross has given its name. The cross lies on the major ancient route through Cornwall behind the north coast, marked by other medieval wayside crosses. The cross also marks the crossroads with another route linking the Camel estuary to the north with Pawton, formerly a medieval ecclesiastical manor and now a farm, to the south. The modern road-sign and its post south-west of the cross are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SW 96447 71997

Name: Multi-span bridge called Trewornan Bridge

UID: CO 375

Description: The monument includes a multi-span road bridge which spans the River Amble and its flood plain to the south east of Trewornan Manor. The bridge survives as a four-pointed arched bridge with five cutwaters and refuges on the parapets on each side. It was built in 1791 by Rev William Sandys in a medieval style.

Listing NGR: SW 98751 74278

Name: The Three Holes Cross 550m west of Sandylands Farm

UID: 24286

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Three Holes Cross, situated at a junction of the same name on the A39 trunk road north east of Wadebridge in north Cornwall. The Three Holes Cross, which is Listed Grade II, survives with a round granite 'wheel' head on an upright granite shaft set in a massive modern granite base-slab, measuring 2m in overall height. The head, which measures 0.43m high by 0.44m wide and 0.13m thick, is decorated on each principal face by a central raised boss and four triangular sinkings, one to each side of the boss and one each above and below it; three of the triangular sinkings meet to perforate the head, giving the cross its name. The lowermost 'hole' is not pierced right through, forming a deep recess on either side. The shaft measures 1.28m high and 0.28m wide, tapering in thickness from 0.25m at the base to 0.2m at the neck. The faces and edges of the shaft are slightly convex and the shaft has a slight 'S-shaped' curve throughout its length. There are two small rounded projections on either side of the neck, just below the head. The shaft has a sloping fracture, 0.72m above the base, which was repaired by cementing the parts together in the later 19th century. The shaft bears slight traces of pecked decoration above the fracture, delimited by a faint transverse groove 0.25m below the head, on its south side. The modern sub-triangular base-slab measures 1.5m north-south by up to 2.18m east-west and is 0.39m thick. The Three Hole Cross is situated on the north side of the A39T at the intersection of three routes. The course of the A39T follows the major medieval route through into Cornwall beside the north coast. At Three Hole Cross this route is crossed by two early local routes; one runs east through the nearby prehistoric and early medieval settlement at Castle Killibury from the medieval manor site at Burniere by the River Camel estuary; the other runs north west-south east towards Bodmin via the crossing point of the River Allen, 1.4km to the south east. All earlier records confirm this cross's presence at this junction, though until 1937 it was located 20m to the ESE, on the opposite, south, side of the A39. After road alterations, it was re-erected in 1939 in its modern base-slab at its present location.

Listing NGR: SX 01174 73669

Name: Killibury Castle later Prehistoric hillfort

UID: 15011

Description:

The monument includes a small, circular, later prehistoric hillfort with two earth and rubble ramparts and ditches, and a sub-rectangular outwork covering the W entrance. The hillfort comprises a near-circular interior area, 127m by 117m (1.17ha), defined by a massive rampart, 10m wide and 2m high max., and outer ditch 10m wide and 2m deep max. An outer rampart and ditch of similar proportions runs concentric with the inner defences, with a featureless gap 9-18m wide between the inner defensive ditch and the outer rampart. The NNE sector of the outer rampart has been levelled. Breaks in these defences occur at the W and ENE sides, considered to be the sites of original entrances, where the ditches stop short and an early road, now a farm track, passes through. A break also occurs at the NNW side, though there the outer ditch of the outer defensive line continues across the break. The W entrance is protected by the surviving N half of a sub-rectangular outwork comprising a rampart 10m wide and 0.5m high, extending 40m W from the outermost ditch and returning 25m S to the track. The bank has an outer ditch 15m wide and 0.5m deep. The surface features of the SE quarter of the monument have been much reduced by recent ploughing but the line of the former rampart remains clearly visible as a surface undulation, while former surface traces of another outwork covering the ENE entrance, beyond the protected area, have been completely destroyed. Considerable information regarding the high quality and nature of sub-surface features of this monument comes from recent excavations in the hillfort's SW quarter, beyond the protected area of the monument, prior to its destruction by the erection of an extended farm building complex. These revealed extensive surviving structural features and occupation debris dating to the later Bronze Age and throughout the Iron Age, with evidence for re-occupation in the early post-Roman period. An old land surface preserved beneath the ramparts revealed Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation debris. It is considered that similar evidence survives throughout the area of the monument which is continuous with the excavated areas beyond. This hillfort has been identified by several authors with the 'kelliwic' referred to in early medieval Welsh literature; direct references to the hillfort date back to place-name evidence from the early 12th century and its earliest description dates to 1478; it recurs in most 19th century antiquarian references to Cornish antiquities, and for its archaeological importance and

possible early historical connections, in most detailed reviews of Cornwall's history and monuments. Killibury Castle occupies the summit of a low hill in the rolling coastal belt between the River Camel estuary and Bodmin Moor. It has gentle slopes on all sides, dropping to the River Allen at the SE side. It is 3.75km E of the head of the Camel estuary and is close to the crossing point of two major cross-country routes: NW-SE across Cornwall using the Camel and Fowey valleys, and the NE-SW route along north Cornwall avoiding the high ground of Bodmin Moor. All modern hedges, the dumped rubble and building materials, the modern bridge for the track over the ditches, and the service trench carrying the water-pipe through the western outwork are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath, including hedge-banks, is included. This monument is divided into two separate constraint areas.

Listing NGR: SX 01816 73707, SX 01927 73623

Name: Small multivallate hillfort with outworks known as Pencarrow Rounds

UID: CO 287

Description:

The monument, which falls into two areas, includes a small multivallate hillfort with outworks, situated on a prominent ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The hillfort survives as two closely-spaced, largely concentric, oval inner ramparts with ditches, although the outermost diverges slightly to the north west. There is a further annexe to the west, formed by a rampart with outer ditch, and at a distance of approximately 140m to the north west from the main enclosed areas, two further diverging ramparts with outer ditches form the outworks. The original entrances were on the western side and are utilised by a drive to Pencarrow House which crosses the central enclosed area and cuts through the ramparts to the south east. The inner ramparts are up to 3.4m high with ditches of up to 1.1m deep. The annexe has a very strong rampart measuring up to 3m high with a 1.1m deep ditch. The outwork ramparts are up to 1.5m high and the ditches up to 1.2m deep. The outwork ramparts are up to 1.5m high and the ditches up to 1.2m deep. The hillfort is known locally as either Pencarrow Rounds or Pencarrow Rings and lies within a Registered Park and Garden (1643). The surface of the drive is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SX 03736 70106, SX 03939 70018

Name: SEVEN ROUND BARROWS AND A RING BARROW ON BBEAR'S DOWNS AND DENZELL DOWNS, 850m NORTH EAST OF HIGHETR DENZELL

UID: 32977

Description:

The scheduling includes seven round barrows and a ring barrow, situated on the summit and shoulders of Denzell Downs and on the adjoining Bear's Downs, north of St Columb Major. The barrows lie in eight separate areas of protection. They are closely associated with other barrows to the north east which are the subject of a separate scheduling, forming a distinctive elevated group within a wider prehistoric barrow cemetery. The eight barrows are spaced relatively widely but evenly; four of them form a fairly close alignment running north west-south east along the top of a ridge sloping down north west from the summit. One of the barrows was excavated in 1871 by an antiquarian, who found burnt human bones and Bronze Age pottery in a central cavity, and evidence for layered construction of the mound. Also included within the scheduling are the remains of three military installations from World War II. Taking first the barrow on the north west in the scheduling, and in the ridge-top alignment, this has an earth and stone mound approximately 30m in diameter and 2m high, with a regular rounded profile. There is no evidence for a ditch surrounding the mound. Moving south east along the ridge, the next barrow is approximately 30m in diameter. It has a mound of earth and stone approximately 20m across and 3.5m high. An early 20th century account provides evidence of a kerb of quartz stones, each up to approximately 1m across, set around the base of the mound. A curving depression up to 5m wide and 0.3m deep on the west of the mound is considered to derive from an external ditch. The mound shows signs of limited disturbance, having a concave top with a central hollow, thought to be used for a gun emplacement in World War II. The third round barrow from the north west is sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 24m across overall, and 3m-4m high. The barrow is visible as a mound of earth and shillet (local stone) rubble 18m in diameter, with a rounded top above steep sides, trimmed by modern ploughing, and a band of levelled mound material up to 3m wide around this. No external ditch is known. The centre of the mound is modified to form the site of a World War II defence post. The fourth barrow from the north west, and in the alignment of four, has an earth and shillet mound approximately 19m in diameter and 2.5m high, with no clear evidence of a surrounding ditch. In profile, the mound has a fairly flat top and curving upper sides, with a more gently sloping skirt below. Protruding from the skirt are several pieces of the white quartz stone found outcropping in the area, each 0.5m-1m across. These are thought to be remains of a kerb. There is limited disturbance to the barrow, resulting from modern agricultural practices. On the summit of Denzell Downs is the fifth of the barrows, lying south east of the four on the ridge but not closely aligned with them. This is considered to be a ring type barrow, with no external ditch. An early record produced by the antiquarian W C Borlase provides evidence of an outer ring bank with kerbed faces, and a round platform type or flat topped mound within this, with a small central rise containing the remains of an associated cist or box-like burial structure. The barrow is visible as an oval plan mound of dark soil and shillet measuring approximately 22m WSW-ENE by 15m NNW-SSE and 0.3m high, truncated on the north and reduced by modern ploughing. The southernmost barrow in the scheduling lies further south east; again, it is not closely aligned with the four on the ridge, and being south east of the summit it is not intervisible with them. It may have been positioned to exploit the natural prominence of its site, a marked shoulder of the hill with a steep south east slope below. The barrow has an oval platform-like mound of earth and shillet, with some irregularity of profile showing modification by ploughing. It measures around 15.5m east-west by 10m north-south. There are traces of kerbing, in the form of two quartz stones in the southern edge of the mound, but no signs of an external ditch. Moving to the west on the more uniformly sloping western side of the Downs is a barrow considered to be that known as Denzell Barrow. It has an earth, shillet, and quartz mound approximately 22m in diameter and 2.5m high, with no known ditch. Quartz kerbing can be seen in the south and west edges of the mound. In profile, the mound has a gently sloping base, curving upper sides, and a concave top. The faces of two kerb stones, on the west, are clearly visible and are around 0.9m long and 0.3m high. These slabs are set with their ends touching, indicating continuous kerbing. The centre of the mound contains remains of a World War II military installation, and its edges are trimmed and spread by ploughing. The antiquarian account of W C Borlase referred to above indicates that an urn containing burnt bones and a bronze knife was found in the edge of this barrow during farming in 1869. Lastly, the moderate slope east of the summit is the site of the easternmost barrow in the scheduling. It is visible as an earth mound 16m in diameter and 0.3m high. This is considered to be spread by modern ploughing so that its edge overlies traces of an external ditch.

Listing NGR: SW 89825 67905, SW 89905 67822, SW 89945 67261, SW 89977 67666, SW 90048 67530, SW 90265 67298, SW 90338 67121, SW 90426 67419

Name: Later prehistoric to Romano-British multiple enclosure fort and prehistoric round barrow, 350m south east of Bogee Farm
LATER PREHISTORIC TO ROMANO-BRITISH MULTIPLE ENCLOSURE FORT AND PREHISTORIC ROUND BARROW 350m
SOUTHEAST OF BOGEE FARM

UID: 32984

Description:

The scheduling includes a multiple enclosure fort of the later prehistoric to Roman period type, and a prehistoric round barrow, situated on near level ground on a ridge north of St Colum Major. The round barrow is associated with others beyond this scheduling, being an outlier of a wider hill and ridge-top barrow cemetery. The multiple enclosure fort has a sub-rectangular outer enclosure, and a roughly square inner enclosure on the north west side of this. Overall, the fort measures up to approximately 190m north east-south west by 130m north west-south east. The two enclosing ramparts are roughly concentric and are fairly widely spaced, being around 30m-50m apart. Some Roman finds are recorded, and evidence from elsewhere in Cornwall suggests the straight-sided layout of the fort may be indicative of occupation during that period. The outer enclosure has a surrounding rampart of earth, with much clay, quartz and shillet (local stone) rubble. Around the south and east sides this has been modified by ploughing where it is visible on aerial photographs, and appears on the ground as a low earthwork or stony spread approximately 15m wide. To the west the rampart is partly truncated and faced with stone to form a modern boundary bank up to approximately 3.5m wide and 2.5m high, and a similar modification may have taken place on the north side. A linear depression up to 6m wide and 0.5m deep runs along the outside of the bank on the west. This is considered to be a partly buried external ditch. Comparison with other forts indicates that the ditch extends around the remainder of the outer rampart. Old maps show a trackway entering the fort at its south west corner, possibly indicating the original entrance point. The northern rampart of the fort's inner enclosure is modified to form part of a boundary bank. The rampart around the three other sides of this enclosure can be seen on aerial photographs, and forms a spread earthwork approximately 16m wide and up to 0.5m high, with a stony, clay fabric resembling that of the outer rampart. As with other similar sites, this rampart will have a buried ditch surrounding it. The entrance position is unknown. The interior of this enclosure is around 40m-50m across, and has a redder soil than the outer enclosure and the surrounding ground. The round barrow, south of the fort, measures 17m in diameter. It has a mound of earth and small rubble shillet and quartz with a gently curving profile, rising from a low spread edge to a height of around 0.4m. There is no evidence for an external ditch.

Listing NGR: SW 90989 69226

Name: THREE BOWL BARROWS BETWEEN 120M AND 820m SOUTH OF BTYNNBARTONCOTTAGE

UID: CO 839

Description: The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on a plateau known as Tregoss Moor. The barrows survive as circular or slightly oval mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The southernmost mound is circular and measures 25m in diameter and 0.9m high with a small depression on the north side. The central circular mound measures up to 22m in diameter and 3.2m high and has a slightly irregular profile. It is known locally as 'Holywell Barrow'. The northern barrow is oval and stands up to 20m long by 16m wide and 0.9m high.

Listing NGR: SW9805161459, SW9819461378, SW9821360793

Name: HOLY WELL NW OF ROCHE STATION

UID: CO 636

Description:

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

Listing NGR: SW 98506 61723

Name: MEDIEVAL CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL'S ON ROCHE ROCK

UID: CO 191

Description:

The monument includes a medieval chapel, built onto a prominent rocky outcrop known as Roche Rock. The chapel survives as a small rectangular roofless building which partly utilises the rocky outcrop on which it is built. The lower floor provided accommodation for the chaplain (or an anchorite) with the chapel above. The external walls retain architectural mouldings which surround the doorways and windows although the upper floor has been removed. The building is currently accessed by iron ladders clamped to the rock. The chapel was licensed and built in 1409.

Listing NGR: SW9911159617

Name: REPERRY CROSS, 550m ENE OF REPERRY MANOR FARM

UID: 24302

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Reperry Cross, and a protective margin around it, situated at a road junction to the south east of Lanivet in mid-Cornwall, on an ancient route across the Cornish peninsula from Padstow on the north coast to Fowey on the south coast. The Reperry Cross is also Listed Grade II. The Reperry Cross survives as an upright granite cross 1.04m high with a round 'wheel' head, the shaft set firmly in the ground. The cross head measures 0.45m high by 0.48m wide and is 0.25m thick. Each principal face bears a relief equal-limbed upright cross with slightly expanded limbs, 0.43m from tip to tip. On the south face, the perimeter of the head has a narrow bead 0.03m wide. The shaft measures 0.59m from the turf to the base of the head, tapering upwards to the neck from 0.42m wide at ground level to 0.32m at the neck, and from 0.26m thick at ground level to 0.2m at the neck. Both principal faces of the shaft are decorated with a relief central panel running the length of the shaft, tapering slightly from 0.28m wide at ground level to 0.24m at the neck. The shaft has been fractured in the past and repaired; the cemented join is 0.36m above ground level. The shaft is recorded as being set in a modern base, now completely covered by turf. The Reperry Cross is situated on a low bank at the south east side of a junction of six roads on a major ancient route across central Cornwall linking the Camel and Fowey estuaries. This route, whose usage is considered to extend back into the prehistoric period, is marked by other surviving medieval wayside crosses, reflecting its prominence as a medieval pilgrimage route for travellers from Ireland and Wales to the south Cornish ports en route to holy sites on the Continent. This route is now commemorated by a long distance footpath, the Saint's Way, which passes by this cross. This is also one of several surviving crosses marking routes within the parish to the church at Lanivet. The Reperry Cross marks an early direct route from Bodmin to St Austell, both important administrative centres and market towns during the medieval period. The Reperry Cross is recorded as in its original location, but for many years it was missing, having been built into a hedge. The historian Langdon in 1896 records the cross as missing but with the base remaining in situ. About 1926 it was rediscovered by the historian Charles Henderson and it was replaced in its former location on a new base; a small plaque in the hedge below the cross records this event by the inscription 'Reperry Cross restored by Robert Edgecombe'. The metalled surface of the modern roads passing by the cross but within the area of the protective margin is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SX 04644 63296

Name: ROMAN FORT CALLED 'NANSTALLON ROMAN FORT' 135m SOUTHWEST OF TREGEAR

UID: CO 1097

Description:

The monument includes a Roman fort, situated on slightly raised ground beside a natural ford over the River Camel. The fort survives as a rectangular earthwork enclosure the north, west and south ramparts are fossilised into the existing field boundary banks. The eastern vallum is traceable on the ground as a slight scarp and other structures and deposits are preserved as buried features. First recorded in the 19th century as a Roman fort, it was described then as having wide double ramparts and chance finds of many Roman objects indicated its date. Partial excavations were carried out from 1965 to 1969 and revealed a fort with turf-revetted ramparts, timber angle towers, metalled roads and extremely rare double gates. Although, rather small in size, this auxiliary fort probably housed a detachment responsible for supervising lead and silver extraction. The fort contained a principia of unusual plan which was very wide in proportion to its depth and had long halls present at either side of a courtyard with a recessed entrance and a portico. Four rectangular-plan barrack blocks had no projecting officer's quarters or verandas, although larger rooms were present at the end of each block. The compound which adjoined the praetorium was fenced with timber, metalled and contained lean-to sheds. This has been identified as a possible ablutions block. The interior also contained latrines and the Commander's House. Occupation from approximately AD 65 to 79 was confirmed through pottery finds. There was also evidence for the orderly dismantling of the fort. Flints of possible Neolithic and later date were also recovered during the excavations indicating that there has been considerable use of the landscape throughout time.

Listing NGR: SX 03423 66988

Name: WAYSIDE CROSS 120m NORTH WEST OF CALLYWITH

UID: CO 887

Description:

The monument includes a wayside cross, situated close to a slip road of the A38 trunk road. The cross survives as a decorated wheel-head on a length of shaft and stands to a height of approximately 1.8m. It is rather worn, but decorated with a flared Greek cross in relief on both faces with a small hole at the centre. It is first recorded in 1613 as 'Greedetch Cross', so named because it then marked the parish boundaries of Bodmin and Cardinham at their junction with the Great Ditch which bounded land owned by Bodmin Priory. It was moved during road construction work to its current location in the 1970's. Langdon suggested its rather worn condition was a result of the time honoured custom of beating the bounds. It is also known locally as Callywith Cross.

Listing NGR: SX 08565 67941

Name: MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS AT CASTLE HILL, 740m NORTH EAST OF BODMIN PARISH CHURCH

UID: 24287

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross surrounded by a 2m protective margin, set beside the Old Callywith Road, at Castle Hill, Bodmin, by the former main route linking Bodmin with Launceston in mid Cornwall. The cross is Listed Grade II*. The wayside cross survives with an upright granite shaft and a round 'wheel' head, set in a hexagonal modern base stone, measuring 2.3m in overall height. The head measures 0.56m high by 0.61m wide and 0.25m thick. The head is decorated on each principal face with a light relief equal-limbed cross, the limbs having slightly expanded ends. The north face has a narrow raised peripheral bead. A small curved portion of the head's eastern edge has fractured away. The rectangular-section shaft measures 1.16m high and is 0.38m wide by 0.23m thick. The shaft is set in a modern granite base stone of flattened hexagonal shape in plan, measuring 1.02m east-west by 0.56m north-south and 0.58m thick. The wayside cross is situated on a verge at the centre of a minor junction on the Old Callywith Road, formerly called Castle Street Hill. This was originally the main route linking the two major medieval administrative, ecclesiastical and market centres of Bodmin and Launceston. It also formed one of the main routes into Cornwall from the rest of England, marked at intervals by other medieval wayside crosses; this route remains of importance to the present as the A30 trunk road, albeit following a markedly altered course. This cross formerly stood by the same road as today but 110m to the south west of its present location. In 1827, it was dismantled when a new boundary was built and the cross was taken to cover a well in an adjoining meadow. It remained there until 1925 when it was re-erected in the modern base stone in its present location. The surface of the modern metalled road south of the cross-base is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SX 07855 67540

Name: BERRYCOMBE CROSS, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF BERRYCOMBE ROAD AT ITS JUNCTION WITH CARDELL ROAD

UID: 30435

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Berrycombe Cross, with a Victorian horse trough attached to its base, situated by the roadside on the west side of the junction of Berrycombe and Cardell roads in Bodmin. The cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head mounted on a modern granite base. The overall height of the cross is 2.87m. The principal faces are orientated east-west. Both principal faces are decorated with a relief equal limbed cross, and have a narrow bead around their outer edges. The cross-head is cemented on to the shaft. This shaft measures 1.55m high by 0.54m wide at the base, tapering to 0.3m at the top, and is 0.24m thick. The shaft has been fractured in two places, and has been repaired. The shaft is cemented into a modern granite base which measures 1.2m north-south by 0.99m east-west and is 0.69m high. The upper part of the base slopes down from the shaft, and there is on each side a semi-circular moulding. Immediately in front of the east face is a granite horse trough. This trough measures 1.04m north-south by 0.69m east-west and is 0.41m high. It has been suggested that this cross originally marked the boundary of the manor of Bodiniel, 1km to the north west of its present location. At some time in the past the cross was pulled down and lay in a heap of stones close to the county gaol where it remained for many years. When the gaol was rebuilt in 1850, the cross was re-erected on a new base, which incorporated the horse trough. The cross was erected at the centre of the junction of Scarlet's Well, Berrycombe, Cardell and Copshorne roads. It remained there until in 1968 a lorry ran into it and it broke into three pieces. In 1973 the cross was restored and placed in its present location, close to the wall of Bodmin gaol at the west side of the road junction. The cross is Listed Grade II. The metalled surface of the footpath to the north, south and east of the cross, the services marker and access point to the north where they fall within the cross's protective margin are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SX 06602 67416

Name: JOBS CROSS, MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS 500m NORTH EAST OF TREWTERN

UID: 24283

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as Job's Cross, situated beside a crossroads near Trewethern on a minor road linking St Kew with Chapel Amble in north Cornwall. Job's Cross survives with an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head set in a rectangular granite base, measuring 2.13m in overall height. The head measures 0.55m high by 0.56m wide and 0.19m thick and is a composite of two parts resulting from the partial reconstruction of the original damaged head in 1952. The reconstructed part comprises the upper half and much of the lower south eastern quarter of the head; the original part, integral with the shaft, comprises the neck and the lower north western quarter of the head. The two parts are neatly matched and meet along a cemented 'L-shaped' join, angled about the centre of the head. Each principal face is decorated with a relief equal-limbed cross with splayed limbs, contained within a narrow peripheral bead. The cross motif measures 0.46m long by 0.46m wide and is depicted in higher relief on the north east face than on the south west. The original part of the head contains the lower limb, the lower edge of the north west limb and the sunken quadrant between them, sufficient to confirm the originality of the design carved on the reconstructed part. The rectangular-section shaft measures 1.38m high, 0.32m wide and 0.23m thick at the base, tapering slightly to 0.2m at the neck. The shaft is set centrally in a large rectangular granite basestone measuring 0.91m by 1.12m and 0.2m thick. Job's Cross is situated on the west side of a fork in a staggered crossroads on a minor road linking St Kew and its parish church, to Chapel Amble, the site of a medieval chapel. Until its restoration from 1949 to 1952, the cross was located 1.1km to the SSW at Job's Tenement, having previously served as a gatepost beside a stream on a path linking Job's Farm with Carclaze on the road to Chapel Amble. Corroded iron pegs of the gate-hinges remain embedded near the midline of the cross's north east face, at the base of the head and on the shaft, 0.4m above the base.

Listing NGR: SX 01146 76713

Name: PORTAL DOLMEN KNOWN AS 'PAWTON QUOIT', 325m NORTH WEST OF HAYROCK

UID: CO 80

Description:

The monument includes a portal dolmen, situated on a north-facing ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The portal dolmen survives as a rectangular chamber measuring 2.3m long by 1.1m wide internally. It is formed by nine upright orthostats, three of which form a façade, but without an antechamber, and three of which support a massive capstone located slightly south of centre. The chamber sits within an oval stone and earth mound measuring 21m long by 15m wide and 1.6m high. The capstone is now 3.6m long by 2.1m wide and 0.8m thick with an estimated weight of 14.4 tonnes. Originally 4.6m long, it is the heaviest capstone in Cornwall, and the broken piece remains where it fell. First recorded by the Ordnance Survey mapping in 1813 where it was named as the 'Druid's Altar', it was recorded and described by Borlase in the late-19th century when he mentions a labourer digging through the mound but finding nothing other than the broken capstone. It was also described by Lukis in 1888, who felt it was a long mound, although this interpretation was disputed by Hencken who said one axis had lengthened because of the slope. The dolmen was surveyed most recently by both Wetherhill and Barnatt. A flint scatter including an end scraper and transverse arrowhead was found around the dolmen during field walking in 1984.

Listing NGR: SW9658269605

Name: THREE BOWL BARROWS 200M NORTH WEST OF PAWTONS SPRINGS

UID: CO 505

Description:

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the northern upper slopes of St Breock Downs. Two of the barrows are contiguous with a third to the south west. They survive as circular mounds with buried outer quarry ditches, from which material to construct the mounds was obtained. The northern barrow mound measures 8.5m in diameter and 0.8m high and three spar stones protrude from the centre near the top. The central barrow, contiguous to the first has a low mound measuring up to 9.5m in diameter and 0.6m high. The south western mound is 14m in diameter and 0.3m high. It is surrounded by a perimeter bank, with some protruding stone indicating a retaining kerb of up to 5m wide and 0.5m high. These barrows form part of an extensive and dispersed cemetery, and other barrows within it are the subject of separate schedulings.

Listing NGR: SW 95934 68737, SW9596068779, SW9596268761

Name: EIGHT ROUND BARROWS NORTH OF SCOTLAND CORNER, 980M SOUTH WEST OF PAWTON GATE FARM

UID: 32987

Description:

The monument includes eight prehistoric round barrows, situated on level or slightly sloping ground, on and around the western summit of a hill north east of St Columb Major. The barrows are associated with others beyond this scheduling, forming a distinct group within a wider barrow cemetery. The scheduling is divided into eight separate areas of protection. The barrows are spaced fairly widely and evenly, though the distances between them vary from about 50m to 350m. Three of the barrows form an alignment running NNW-SSE over the highest part of the hill. All eight command wide views, though not all are intervisible, and the group is closely associated with the boundaries of three parishes. Moving from west to east across the scheduling, the first barrow is oval in plan, measuring 19m north-south by 16.9m east-west. It has a mound of earth and stone approximately 0.5m high overall, with no evidence for a surrounding quarry ditch. In profile, the mound has a slightly concave top about 12.7m across, with a curving skirt beneath this, merging with it on the east. The second barrow, on the south west in the scheduling, is of platform type, having a relatively low, flat topped earth mound. The mound is approximately 18m in diameter, and generally around 0.5m in height although on the south east, where it projects above a slight natural gradient, it is up to 0.7m high. It has curving sides, and an uneven upper surface with a hollow towards its south east, indicating limited disturbance. There is no sign of an external ditch. The third barrow from the west is sub-circular in plan. Its mound measures 28m north east-south west by 30m north west-south east, and is 0.9m high overall. There is no trace of a ditch around it. The mound contains earth, and local slate and quartz rubble. It has a broad top, platform-like but concave, the centre being some 0.4m below the rim, and sloping sides. Around the western edge is a bank approximately 3m wide and 0.2m high, possibly the result of relatively recent disturbance. East of this is the barrow on the north of the scheduling, also the northernmost of the three aligned barrows. It has an oval mound of earth and stone and is thought to have been constructed in layers, clay type material being visible above a darker layer. It has no external ditch. The mound is oval, measuring approximately 24m across north-south by 21.5m east-west, and 1.2m high. It has a flattish top, surrounded by a shelf in the region of 1.4m wide and 0.2m-0.3m high, except on the east side where its side curves down to ground level. On the top of the barrow, west of the centre, are several modern piles of stones. A ditch along the north of the mound is also thought to be the result of relatively recent disturbance. Further east is the barrow standing on the highest point of the hill, in the middle of the scheduling, and in the centre of the alignment of three. This barrow again has an oval mound with no external ditch apparent, made of earth and stones including quartz and slate rubble. It measures

20.5m east-west by 15.8m north-south and its overall height is around 1.7m. The mound is stepped in profile, having a slightly hollow top some 10m across and up to 0.9m high, encircled by a brim around 2m wide and 0.8m high. It has been modified by erosion and by a pit around 4m across and 0.5m deep towards the east. The next barrow is the third in the alignment, and the most southerly in the scheduling. It has a sub-circular mound measuring 16.2m across north-south by 15.5m east-west, and around 0.7m high, with no surrounding ditch. The fabric of the barrow appears to include clay as well as quartz and slate stones. The mound is of platform type, with fairly steep sides and a slightly concave top. It has a modern deposit of stones towards its east side, and a hollow north of its centre. In the south east of the scheduling is a barrow thought to have been reduced in modern times, visible as a mound of dark earth with quartz rubble approximately 18m in diameter, irregular in profile but up to 0.4m high. Lastly, the easternmost barrow in this group has an oval mound, measuring 28m east-west by 25.5m north-south, and 1.7m high; again, no external ditch is known. The fabric of the mound includes clay, earth, and slate and quartz stones. The mound has a rounded, bowl type profile. It has a depression in its top, probably the result of an antiquarian excavation, and a relatively recent hollow in its south side. All modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

Listing NGR: SW 94545 68230, SW 94674 68042, SW 94749 68110, SW 94784 68314, SW 94795 68181, SW 94823 67960, SW 94950 67938, SW 95123 68106

Name: A PLATFORM BARROW, A SAUCER BARROW AND A DISC BARROW 470m ENE OF ST BREOCK BEACON

UID: CO 474

Description:

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes one platform barrow, one saucer barrow and a disc barrow, situated on the prominent ridge called St Breock Downs, overlooking the valleys of tributaries to the River Camel. The three barrows are located in an east to west linear arrangement. The western platform barrow survives as a low flat-topped circular mound measuring up to 17m in diameter and 0.3m high, surrounded by a 2m wide and 0.2m deep ditch. The central saucer barrow has an overall diameter of 32m and survives as a circular low flat-topped mound surrounded by a 2m wide and 0.2m deep ditch with a 6m wide and 0.7m high external bank. The eastern disc barrow survives as a circular low platform of approximately 20m in diameter with a central inner mound of 7m diameter and 0.3m high. Surrounding the platform is a buried ditch and beyond this an outer bank of 3m wide and 0.2m high. Further archaeological remains survive within the vicinity of this monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.

Listing NGR: SW9712468370, SW9724468388, SW9737668449

Name: ROUND BARROW CEMETERY ON HUSTYN DOWNS

UID: CO 843

Description:

The monument, which falls into six areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of the prominent hill known as Hustyn Downs. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which the construction material was derived. They vary in size from 15m to 27m in diameter and from 0.6m to 3.6m high. Two have peripheral stones indicative of retaining kerbs. One has been partially cut by a field boundary, and one has a central excavation hollow and an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar set onto it. The pillar and hedge are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath these features is included. The largest barrow is known locally as 'Hustyn Barrow' or the 'Great Barrow of Hustyn' and although reputedly partially excavated no finds were reported.

Listing NGR: SW 99518 68224, SW 99545 67810, SW 99618 68003, SW 99767 68004, SX 00023 67983, SX 00082 68013

Name: TWO BOWL BARROWS 385m SOUTH EAST OF HIGHER TREGOLS

UID: CO 841

Description:

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The south western barrow survives as a low circular flat-topped mound measuring up to 16m in diameter and 0.6m high with a few protruding stones at the perimeter indicating a retaining kerb. The north eastern barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 20m in diameter and 1.5m high. Both mounds are surrounded by quarry ditches, from which their construction material was obtained, which are preserved as buried features.

Listing NGR: SW9822766776, SW9833366899

Name: THE PRIOR'S CROSS AT WASHAWAY

UID: 24285

Description:

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Prior's Cross, situated at Washaway village, beside the main road linking Bodmin with Wadebridge in northern mid-Cornwall. The Prior's Cross which is Listed Grade II, survives with a medieval round 'wheel' head and integral upper shaft fragment mounted on a tall modern shaft, measuring 3.24m in overall height. The granite head measures 0.68m wide and 0.23m thick and is decorated on each principal face with a relief 'Fleur de Lys' motif within a narrow raised perimeter bead. The sides of the head also bear a bead along each edge. The Fleur de Lys motif was a symbol of the Virgin Mary and is considered to have been chosen as the cross motif by the medieval priory of Bodmin who owned the present and former sites of this cross. From the base of the head, the bead continues along the faces and sides of the integral upper 0.3m of the shaft, however on the faces, a slight step enlarges the groove of the bead into a broad channel to delineate a broad raised midline. This original upper portion of the shaft measures 0.4m wide by 0.23m thick at the neck. It is cemented onto a modern granite rectangular-section shaft which tapers evenly to the neck from 0.49m wide and 0.37m thick at the base. The channels forming the raised midline on the principal faces continue down the upper 0.25m of the shaft, then revert to a groove defining a bead along the edge down to 0.85m above ground level. The central portion of the modern shaft between the beading is dressed with a coarsely pecked finish. The Prior's Cross is situated at a fork on the main ridge-top route linking the important medieval centres of Bodmin and Wadebridge. The route also linked the medieval Bodmin priory with its manor and chapel at Pendavey. The surviving original cross head and upper shaft is considered to be the 'Prior's Cross' recorded by the antiquary Hals in 1685 and 1736 at Mount Charles, 0.9km to the SSE along the same route, where it marked the junction with another major route to the north around the western edge of Bodmin Moor, along which is the only other known example of a cross bearing the 'Fleur de Lys' motif. At Mount Charles, the cross also marked the parish boundary between Lanivet and Egloshayle. The cross was subsequently removed, later to be found in the adjacent Dunsmere Woods. In the later 19th century, the original head and upper shaft were re-erected against a wall at Washaway village, close to its present site. It was erected on the modern shaft at its present location in 1935. The modern GPO marker post to the south of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

Listing NGR: SX 03750 69771

Parks and Gardens

Name: PRIDEAUX PLACE

UID: 2259

Description:

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Prideaux Place stands on high ground above the town of Padstow, with fine views east to the Camel estuary. The c 15ha site is bounded to the south by early C19 rubble-stone walls (listed grade II) which form the north side of Fentonluna Lane, while to the west further early C19 stone walls (listed grade II) front a minor road which leads north-west from Padstow to Trethillick. To the north and north-east the site adjoins agricultural land, while a public road leading from Padstow to Tregirls crosses the site from north to south c 200m east of the house. A further area of gardens, detached from the main body of the site, lies to the south of the principal entrance; this garden is bounded to the north by Church Street, to the north-west by the B3276 road, and to the south by the A389 road. To the south-east it adjoins domestic properties, and to the east, the churchyard of St Petroc's church. The site falls gently to the east, and more steeply to the south-east, revealing views across the town to the Camel estuary.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Prideaux Place is entered today (2000) from the minor road which passes north through the site, parallel to the boundary of the gardens and pleasure grounds. A short straight drive extends west from the road, passing through entrance gates which are flanked by crenellated walls (listed grade I), to reach the forecourt below the east front of the house. These mock fortifications were constructed by Humphrey Prideaux in 1758, and are shown in Borlase's engraving of the same year. The walls were extended northwards in front of the north wing of the house in 1812. This northern wall retains a terrace, the Colonel's Walk, to the east, and screens the estate yard to the west. The principal drive enters the site from the south, at the junction of Church Street and the minor road which passes along the western boundary of the gardens and pleasure grounds. The south entrance (listed grade II*) comprises a crenellated stone arch flanked by a pair of square turrets which are in turn adjoined by early C19 rubble-stone walls (listed grade II) which return east and west to screen the gardens from the adjacent public roads. The entrance was built in 1796 when the chapel of St Samson was demolished in order to create the south drive. The south drive extends north to reach the south side of the forecourt to the east of the house. The early C19 stable yard, which stands to the north of the house, is reached by a track which passes under a bridge below the start of the Colonel's Walk, across a gap in the crenellated walls (listed grade II*). A C16 arch of dressed stone is set into the wall to the west side. The stables (listed grade II*) were constructed in the C18 and remodelled in the early C19. To the east, The Rink (listed grade II) is a late C18 stable with a granary above. To the south-west of the stables are the Dairy and an associated grotto (listed grade II*), which were adapted from an earlier building c 1750 and reworked by the Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune in 1812. Rockwork around the stable-yard water trough, and to the rear of the Dairy, was installed by the Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune in the early C19. **PRINCIPAL BUILDING** Prideaux Place (listed grade I), originally known simply as Place, is a two-storey stone building with C16 origins, which stands on the site of a monastic grange. The house is E-shaped on plan, with its entrance towards the east. The house is lit by large mullion windows and has a crenellated parapet and a hipped slate roof. The C16 house was remodelled in the early C18 by Edmund Prideaux, and again, more radically, by his son Humphrey in the mid C18. The house was extended to the north in a similar style by Charles Prideaux-Brune in the early C19; he also remodelled the south facade, inserting gothic windows, a full-height segmental bay window, and a tower above the library to the south-west. These additions were formerly surmounted by pinnacles and crenellations which were removed in the late C20.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Prideaux Place stands near the centre of its gardens and pleasure grounds. An open lawn lies below the south front of the house, occupying the site of C16 and C17 formal gardens. Along its eastern side extends a straight walk, the South Terrace (listed grade II*), which leads south from the forecourt on the east front to a garden seat (listed grade II*). The Terrace formed part of the late Elizabethan formal gardens, but was adapted in 1738, and then extended in 1758 at which time the original eastern entrance gate was demolished and fitted to the well in Fentonluna Lane, and the Terrace Seat moved to its present position. The Seat was constructed by Edmund Prideaux in 1740 (date stone). An inscription indicates that the Roman artefacts which decorate the Seat were brought back from Italy by Edmund Prideaux. Below the short crenellated parapet, at approximately the central point of the South Terrace, is a grotto niche (listed grade II*) in the form of a rounded arch with large scattered rocks around it; this dates from the Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune's remodelling of the Terrace in the early C19. Immediately to the east of the southern entrance to the site, a sunken path leads down to a tunnel. Passing beneath the public road, the path enters a quarry from which stone for the house was cut. The quarry was developed by Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune in the late C19 as a water garden; the contemporary tunnel was cut to provide a private access from the gardens to St Petroc's church to the south-east. In the gardens to the east of the Terrace, close to its northern end, stands an C18 lead bust (listed grade II*) set on a granite plinth. A temple (listed grade II*) stands on the western slope of the pleasure grounds, above the south lawn, on the site of the early C18 wilderness. The temple was built by Edmund Prideaux in 1739 and contains Roman statues brought back from Italy by Prideaux in 1740. An obelisk which was erected at the same time near the east front of the house was moved in 1758 when the boundary of the pleasure grounds was extended by the purchase of adjacent tenements; it was subsequently removed in 1890 when the tunnel to the church was constructed. The remains of the obelisk today (2000) stand by a well at the bend of the Colonel's Walk north-east of the house; along with the temple, terrace seat, and some of the walling, it is all that remains of the complex layout of formal gardens developed in the early and mid C18 by Edmund Prideaux. To the west of the house, behind a bowling green which is known to have existed in 1728, are woodland gardens which are divided by the Green Walk, a broad grass path. At one end of the Green Walk is the site of a bronze cannon (listed grade II*), one of several introduced in 1758 as part of the mock fortifications that formerly stood on the saluting platform to the south of the east gate and which are shown in Borlase's drawing of 1758. A late C19 shell house (listed grade II) stands adjacent to the Green Walk. To the north of the house and stable yard are terraces and a late C19 sunken garden (listed grade II). Four flights of stone steps lead down through retaining walls to a lawn which surrounds a quatrefoil-shaped fountain pond which forms the focal point of the garden. A late C19 conservatory stood on the terrace at the north end of the garden. The sunken garden was restored in 1992; it is the last surviving garden in a series of similar enclosed gardens which were originally linked by the Green Walk. These gardens were in existence at the beginning of the C20.

PARK The deer park lies to the east of the house, beyond the public road which passes from north to south through the site. A path leading from the north-east corner of the forecourt crosses an early C19 bridge (listed grade II*) over the track leading to the estate yard north-east of the house, and then passes over a further early C19 bridge (listed grade II) across the public road to reach the Colonel's Walk. This Walk passes round the park within boundary plantations which were originally planted as areas of pleasure ground. From the Walk there are views across the park to the estuary and the town below. The park was landscaped by Humphrey Prideaux c 1750, replacing an area of late C16 formal gardens; traces of the main walls associated with these gardens remain today.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden which lay adjacent to Fentonluna Lane c 500m south-east of the house has been developed for housing in the late C20.

Listing NGR: SW 91461 75374, SW 91573 75621

Name: PENCARROW

UID: 1643

Description:

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Pencarrow is situated c 1km north-north-east of the village of Washaway, and some 4km north-north-west of Bodmin, to the north-east of the A389 road. The c 70ha site comprises some 12ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, and c 58ha of parkland and ornamental plantations. To the north and east the site adjoins agricultural land, while to the south-east it is bounded by the B3266 road which runs north-east from Bodmin to Camelford. The south-west boundary adjoins further agricultural land, and to the west a minor road running north from Washaway to Croanford forms the boundary of the site. A steep-sided valley runs from south to north through the centre of the site with the house standing at its lower, northern end; a stream in the valley has been dammed to form a lake in the pleasure grounds south of the house. To the east and west of the valley, shoulders of higher land also slope down gently from south to north. There are extensive views north from the park across adjacent agricultural land and towards the tower of St Mabyn parish church c 2km north of the house. These views are framed by ornamental plantations to the east and west of the park, while further mid and late C19 ornamental plantations including Trescowe Brake to the east of the site, Pencarrow Wood to the south-east of the B3266 road, and West Down Plantation to the west of the minor road forming the western boundary of the site, contribute to the setting of the site.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Pencarrow is today (2000) entered from a minor road which passes from east to west across the site linking the B3266 road and the A389 road at Washaway. The entrance on the north side of this road is marked by a pair of white-painted timber gates supported by simple granite piers set in a low stone wall. The tarmac South Drive extends c 270m north-west through mid C19 ornamental plantations comprising mixed deciduous trees and conifers which are planted behind wide grass verges. The drive sweeps west and north-west through a circular earthwork, Pencarrow Rounds (scheduled ancient monument), which is planted with picturesque oaks and rhododendrons. Beyond Pencarrow Rounds, the drive turns north and follows a straight course for c 950m; it is bordered by C19 and C20 specimen rhododendrons which are planted beneath mid C19 specimen trees and conifers which frame glimpsed views to the east and north-east across the park towards the house. The drive sweeps north-east to pass to the north of the house and the late C17 or early C18 stables and staff cottages (listed grade II), before turning sharply south-east to arrive at the carriage court below the east facade of the house. The carriage court comprises a square, partly sunken area enclosed by stone walls to the north, east, and south; the walls are surmounted by low stone piers which are linked by a single timber rail which replaces C19 metal railings. A flight of stone steps on the central axis of the east facade ascends east to the pleasure grounds, while a circular lawn at the centre of the gravelled court is ornamented with a late C19 cast-iron tazza. The South Drive was constructed by Sir William Molesworth from c 1842 as a picturesque approach to the house exploiting the antiquarian interest of the Pencarrow Rounds. The associated planting of c 1848 (guidebook) includes many specimen trees raised from seed collected by Douglas, Lobb, and Hooker (*ibid*). The South Drive extends to the south of the current (2000) entrance for c 240m to reach the B3266 road at the Double Lodges (listed grade II), a pair of mid C19 octagonal single-storey lodges under pitched slate roofs, each with a central ornamental chimney stack. The southern extension of the South Drive is lined by a mid or late C19 avenue of monkey puzzles and formed part of Sir William Molesworth's mid C19 development of the park. The west drive approaches the site from the minor road forming its western boundary at a point c 400m west-north-west of the house. To the north of the entrance stands Lower Lodge (listed grade II), a mid C19 two-storey picturesque stone lodge. The west drive extends c 300m east to the north of a paddock and the South Drive Plantation, and parallel to the northern boundary of the site, to join the South Drive north-west of the house and stables. A further drive, the Green Drive, which is today (2000) a track, extends south-east from the north-east side of the house through the pleasure grounds, Mount Plantation, and Trescowe Brake to join the B3266 road c 1km south-east of the house. The Green Drive was begun by Sir William Molesworth in 1844 (planting book); ornamental planting took place along the drive between 1844 and 1855, and again in the late C19 and early C20 (*ibid*). A service drive leads east from the south side of the kitchen garden north-east of the house across agricultural land (outside the site here registered) to Trescowe Farm c 750m north-east of the house.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Pencarrow House (listed grade II*) stands at the lower, northern end of the valley which runs from south to north through the site. The house comprises a principal range of two storeys and an attic under hipped slate roofs. The south and east facades are stuccoed, while the west facade is of dressed stone and the north facade constructed from rubble stone. The east or entrance facade has a central pediment which surmounts a projecting centrepiece of three bays; the first-floor windows are surmounted by segmental pediments. The corners of the central bays and the north and south ends of the facade are articulated with stucco quoins, while a pedimented single-storey rusticated porch protects the principal door. The south or garden facade comprises seven bays with pedimented windows to the first floor and a centrally placed garden door on the ground floor; the north facade is lit by two Venetian windows. The house occupies the site of a late C17 or early C18 building of earlier origins, which was partly rebuilt by the fourth and fifth Baronets between c 1760 and 1775, probably to the design of Robert Allanson of York (d 1773). The mid and late C18 house was partly remodelled for Sir William Molesworth c 1844 by George Wightwick, while further internal remodelling was undertaken in 1919 by Ernest Newton.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Formal gardens are situated to the north-east and south of the house, with further areas of informal pleasure grounds to the east, south, and west of the house.

To the north-east of the house an area of lawns is separated from the service drive and kitchen garden to the north by a brick and stone wall c 3m high. A gravel walk runs parallel to this wall, with a further walk extending south-east towards the formal terraced gardens. On the south face of the wall c 80m north-east of the house, a brick alcove approached by a short flight of brick steps contains a bench seat and is surmounted by a gothic arch and gable; it is flanked to east and west by a pair of further gables and two pairs of blind gothic arches. Some 5m to the west of the alcove, an ornamental timber and trellis summerhouse contains display shelves for potted plants, today (2000) used for plant sales. The boundary wall is lavishly planted with wisteria and climbing plants which grow in a narrow stone-edged bed, while to the east, the gravel walk is terminated by a stone bench seat set within a semicircular low stone-walled recess. The alcove, gables, trellis summerhouse, and stone recess are the remnants of an extensive range of ornamental glasshouses which comprised a stove house with a tropical rockery, a pool with waterlilies, a cool conservatory, small greenhouse, a vinery, and a fuschia house constructed in 1843 (planting book); these were removed in the mid C20. To the south of the site of the C19 glasshouses a gravel walk extends along a grass terrace above the forecourt to the east of the house. Above this terrace, informal lawns planted with mixed C19 and early C20 specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers ascend to the east towards the mid C19 Green Drive. To the south of the house an approximately semicircular sunken depression is laid out with four panels of lawn divided by a cruciform arrangement of gravel walks which are terminated to the south, east, and west by flights of stone steps which ascend to a further gravel walk extending around the perimeter of the sunken garden. South of the central intersection of the gravel walks in the sunken garden is a mid C19 carved stone fountain (listed grade II), based on one in the Piazza Navonna, Rome (Pett 1998), comprises a single bowl supported by four caryatid figures on a stepped stone base. Surmounted by an ornate wrought-iron jet, this stands in a shallow, granite-kerbed basin of quatrefoil outline. The lawns to the east and west of the

fountain are planted with late C19 specimen conifers, while these lawns and those to the north-east and north-west retain earthwork traces of geometric flower beds. These were described in 1842 as 'beautifully laid out' and planted with 'the newest sorts of Dahlias, and of the choicest Pansies, Verbenas, Petunias and Alstromerias' (Gardeners' Chronicle). The formal beds were removed in the C20. The formal gardens are separated from the park to the south by late C20 timber fences which replace ornamental mid C19 wrought-iron fences which formerly enclosed the garden to the east, south, and west (painting, private collection). The formal gardens to the south of the house were developed by Sir William Molesworth in the early 1830s. To the south-east of the formal garden a specimen monkey puzzle supplied by Joseph Knight (c 1777-1855) of Chelsea at a cost of £25 was planted in 1834; this tree, which was felled in 1922, is said to have given rise to the epithet 'monkey puzzle' (cuttings pasted in planting book). The view of the formal garden from the Corner Bedroom inspired Sir Arthur Sullivan in the composition of the operetta *Iolanthe* in 1882 (guidebook). To the east of the formal garden and c 45m south-east of the house a west-facing bank is planted as a rock garden (listed grade II) extending c 100m from north to south. The rock garden is composed of massive granite boulders and is extensively planted with specimen shrubs and conifers. A grotto (listed grade II) in the form of an open-fronted recess in the west face of the rock garden is lined with quartz and crystals. Informal stone paths and steps ascend through the rock garden to reach an upper walk which extends south through the rock garden from the lawns to the east of the house. This walk is planted with further specimen trees and shrubs, including a group of regularly spaced Irish yews. Some 100m south-east of the house a Celtic granite cross is incorporated into the rock garden; this was relocated from Bodmin Moor in the mid C19. The rock garden was constructed c 1831-4 by Mr Corbett for Sir William Molesworth from rocks and boulders moved from Bodmin Moor by Sir William's unemployed tenants. The stones were arranged in imitation of the natural scenery of the Moor, and surface vegetation was carefully retained (Twycross 1846; Gardeners' Chronicle 1899). In the late C19 and early C20 exotic planting including bananas and yuccas, and evergreen shrubs were introduced in place of the mid C19 planting scheme which had included an artificial moorland bog and alpine subjects (J Horticulture 1878; photographs, private collection). The walk extending south from the house through the formal garden ascends a double flight of stone steps to reach an informal walk which leads south-east through mid and late C20 ornamental shrubs to pass along the east side of the valley which extends south of the house and gardens; there are views west and south-west across the park. The gravel walk continues along the east bank of a stream, and is flanked by ornamental shrubs which were originally planted in 1845 (planting book). Some 400m south of the house the walk passes the Palm House, a mid C19 roofless stone structure with an open front to the east; the interior is planted with specimen palms. The Palm House was adapted by Sir William Molesworth in 1844 from an existing 'horse shed', and originally served as a house for ornamental fowl (planting book). Some 480m south of the house the walk reaches a lake which is retained to the north by an earth dam. The lake is surrounded by ornamental shrubs planted beneath specimen trees, while above its north-west corner a late C18 or early C19 brick-lined icehouse (listed grade II) is situated in evergreen shrubbery beneath mature beech trees. The lake was constructed c 1845, and rhododendrons were planted around it in 1847/8 (planting book). The walk continues along the east bank of the lake and ascends the valley south-east, following the stream through the mid C19 American Gardens which are planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers; these were developed by Sir William Molesworth in 1848 (planting book). Some 100m south of the lake the walk passes a spring which is enclosed by rustic stones and ferns to form a small grotto, before sweeping south-east around the head of the valley to return north and north-east through the American Garden and valley at a higher level. To the west of the house there is a further area of lawns planted with specimen trees, shrubs, and conifers which merge to the west with the planting adjacent to the mid C19 south drive. Some 80m west of the house a shallow circular grass depression corresponds to an C18 cockpit. The gardens and pleasure grounds were developed in their present form by Sir William Molesworth from c 1830, with the assistance of his gardener, Mr Corbett. Further planting was carried out by his widow, and by his sister, Mrs Richard Ford, while in the mid C20 Sir John Molesworth-St Aubyn developed the collections of rhododendrons, camellias, and azaleas. From the early 1970s the late Lt Col Sir Arscott Molesworth-St Aubyn undertook extensive clearance and reclamation of areas of the gardens and pleasure grounds which had become derelict during the Second World War (guidebook).

PARK The park comprises two distinct areas situated to the south and south-east of the house; these are divided by the valley and American Garden. The south park remains pasture with scattered C19 and C20 ornamental trees, and occupies the west-facing slope and floor of the valley to the south of the house. To the east the southern park is enclosed by the ornamental plantations in the valley and American Garden, while to the west it is bounded by the mid C19 Drive Plantations which were established by Sir William Molesworth from 1842 (Pett 1998). To the south the park adjoins the woodland to the north of Pencarrow Rounds. A walk was constructed crossing the park from east to west in 1855 linking the American Garden and the south drive c 800m south-south-west of the house (planting book). The south-east area of park occupies a north-west-facing slope c 200m south-east of the house. Enclosed to the north-east by the mid C19 Mount Plantation, and to the south-east by Trescowe Brake, the south-east park remains pasture with a group of ornamental trees c 400m south-east of the house. A deer park was noted by Borlase in 1758, but this was disparked by 1814 (Lysons). The pale of this park is said to correspond to the hedge bank to the west of the south drive (Pett 1998). The park was developed in its present form as part of the improvements undertaken by Sir William Molesworth between c 1830 and 1855.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 130m north-east of the house, and is separated from the pleasure grounds by a service drive which leads east-north-east to Trescowe. The kitchen garden comprises two walled enclosures which are approximately rectangular on plan. The smaller, southern enclosure is surrounded by stone walls c 3m high (listed grade II) which are planted with fruit trees. The garden is today (2000) laid to grass. To the west stands the two-storey Garden House (listed grade II), a mid C19 cottage of rendered stone construction with ornamental diamond-paned windows. The Garden House, formerly occupied by the head gardener, and the garden walls were constructed in 1846 and planted with trained fruit trees (planting book). The larger, northern enclosure is surrounded by stone-coped brick walls c 3m high (listed grade II), and is today (2000) planted with soft fruit. Timber doors are set at the north-east and north-west corners, while a larger opening at the central point of the north wall leads to a further area of orchard which is enclosed by walls to the north-east and east. Further openings in the south wall lead south-west to the stables and farmyard, and south-east to the smaller kitchen garden and Garden House. To the south-east of the kitchen gardens and the service drive, a mid C19 stone arch leads back to the pleasure grounds north-east of the house; this formerly allowed access to the mid C19 ornamental glasshouses. To the north of the wall enclosing the pleasure grounds, and to the south of the service drive, is a range of mid C19 bothies and sheds associated with the ornamental glasshouses.

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View along the southern boundary of the field in which the turbine is to be located, showing a mature hedge-bank with trees which borders a narrow lane, leading to St Breock; from the east.



View up across the field to its north-west corner, as the ground drops away, where the turbine is to be situated, on the hill slope, not the peak of the hill; from the south-east.



View up to the northern hedge-bank boundary of the field, on the peak of the hill; from the south.



View down the field, across the southern boundary to the south, showing wide views; from the north.



View to the south-east corner of the field, down the slope, showing the high ground visible beyond, with the wind turbines on St Breock's Down visible just over the hedge; from the north-west.



View up to the north-east corner, where a gate leads into the next field enclosure and then to the second farmyard, with modern buildings. This is the highest point of the field; from the south-west.



View down the slope to the western side of the field, showing the grass pasture, with slight natural undulations on the slopes but no visible or clear features; from the east.



View to the south-west to the high ground around Whitecross, towards the Cornwall show-ground; from the north-east.



Views to the north-west towards Wadebridge, showing there is no direct view to the majority of the town, although there are views to the other side of the bay, in this distance; from the south-east.



View to the pasture in the eastern part of the field, looking towards the gate onto the road, in the south-eastern corner, showing no signs of any archaeological features; from the north-west.



St Michael's church in Michaelstow, within its wooded churchyard, but with views to the south and south-west; from the north.



View of St Uda's church in St Tudy, also in a wooded churchyard and surrounded by the buildings of the village, some minor views possible from the tower; from the north-east.



The view south-west and west from St Mabena's in St Maybn, with the houses surrounding the church, but the church raised within its compound on high ground; from the east.



View of the wind turbine which stands just outside St Maybn, facing the track which leads down to Tregarden, a Grade II* listed farm; form the south-west.



The Prior's Stone, at Washaway, an important wayside cross, set on the valley floor alongside the important routeway between Bodmin and Wadebridge, blcoked by the trees and hedge around it; from the north-west.



The Church of St Conan, a 19th century church, along the road between Bodmin and Wadebridge; from the south.



The view down the valley opposite St Conan's towards the turbine site; from the north-east.



View up the main street in Egloshayle, showing how the historic houses and cottages, several of them listed all block each other; from the south.



View of Egloshayle church, set to the south of the village, with its tall church tower; from the north.



The listed building in Sladesbridge, along the valley floor, set to the southern side, with the wooded slopes beyond; from the north-east.



The driveway down the valley, leading to Hustyn Farmhouse; from the south.



View of a barrow, in fields east of the St Breock Downs Wind Farm, with clear views to the turbines, blocked by the woodland behind from the proposed turbine at Pengelly; from the south.



View of the large barrow, immediately adjacent to the wind farm on St Breock's Downs; from the south-east.



Views of the barrows near Pawton Springs, on the high ground at St Broeck's Downs, blocked or interrupted from any views to the proposed turbine by the immediately adjacent wind farm; from the south.



View from a gateway just down from the drive/track to Trevorder Farm, showing general views towards the wind turbines proposed location to the north-west.



View up the main street in the village of Burlawn, which is closest to the turbine, showing the village on an east-facing slope, the many buildings, including several listed houses providing blocking to each other; from the east.



View to Pengelly Farm, set in a wooded enclosure beyond its historic stone farm buildings; from the south.



View of St Breock's church, set in the valley bottom, surrounded by trees; from the east.



View of St Breock's Place, with its gate piers and garden walls, in mature wooded grounds; from the east.



View up towards the small collection of houses which make up St Breock village, showing local blocking between the buildings; from the south.



The chapel of St Michael on Roche Rock, showing how it is built into the rock, with small windows, merely for light and no real outlook; from the east.



The cross at Whitecross, adjacent to the A39 road, showing how the monument is blocked by the adjacent stone-faced bank; from the west.



The small toll house, formerly on the old coach route over the high downs; from the north-west.



The Old House in Trevanson, blocked by the adjacent hedge and beyond the high ground as it rises further emphasised by all of the landscaping around the A39 roundabout at Whitecross and the tall bridge across the bay; from the south.



View of Prideaux Place, showing how the house is set in in its own grounds, with walls and other features which provide an inwards focus; from the north-east



View down the main street in Wadebridge; from the south.



View of Wadebridge Police Station, a Grade II listed building; from the north



View of the bridge in Wadebridge; from the north-west.



View along Trewornan Bridge towards Trewornan Farm, set in the trees; from the east.



The church of St Menefreda, in St Minver Village, set to the south of the village, some limited views, at a distance, with a spire, however not an accessible church tower; from the east.



View from Trewornan Bridge, down the River Amble valley to the estuary; from the north-east.



Views from the churchyard at St Minver; from the north-east.



The village of Chapel Amble, with multiple listed buildings, set around a village green; from the east.



The tall earthworks, covered in shrubs, of Killibury Castle, showing wide views west and north; from the south-east.



The farm buildings and farmyard which occupy the eastern side of the hill-fort; from the south-west.



The cross at Three Holes Cross, set amongst bushes and trees, alongside the road, with buildings to the north; from the north-east.



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