

# STAPLETON FARM BERRY NARBOR DEVON

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



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# **Stapleton Farm Berrynarbor, Devon**

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

*For*

Tony Carver of  
Natural Energy

*on behalf of*

Mr Adam Stanbury

*By*



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## *Summary*

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Stapleton Farm, Berrynarbor, Devon, in advance of the construction of two small wind turbines.*

*The land was enclosed from open downland in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a rigidly rectilinear fieldsystem was laid out. This fieldsystem survived into the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but was then rationalised and traces of that 19<sup>th</sup> century fieldscape may survive. The area has few Listed buildings but many Prehistoric barrows.*

*The overall impact on the historic landscape is assessed as **negative/minor**, on the basis the turbines are very small (18.5m to tip), the landform is very large, and the impact on the heritage assets concerned correspondingly limited.*

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Mr Adam Stanbury  
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The Staff of the Devon Historic Environment Team  
The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter

## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Stapleton Farm
<b>Parish:</b>	Berrynarbor
<b>County:</b>	Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 5606 4376

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Stapleton Farm, Berrynarbor, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Tony Carver of Natural Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Adam Stanbury (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a two small wind turbines and associated access and cable run.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field north of the A3072 and approximately 200m east of the modern Stapleton Farm (see Figure 1). It sits on sloping ground situated below the crest of Berry Down at approximately 235m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Manod Association, (SSEW 1983), overlying the slates of the Morte Formation (BGS 2013).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the southern edge of the parish of Berrynarbor, c.200m to the east of the modern farmstead Stapleton. Berrynarbor lies in the Deanery of Shirwell and Hundred of Braunton. The farmstead is first attested in 1197 (Feet of Fines) as Stapledon, but this almost certainly refers to a deserted settlement further down the valley.

A settlement at *Stapledon* is first recorded in 1197, and the area in which the site is situated is classified as *Post-medieval enclosures* on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as land enclosed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century from open rough ground (Devon Council 2013); Berry Down was enclosed by act of Parliament c.1810.

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

Both to the east – within *Berry Down* – and to the west there are numerous Bronze Age barrows. Despite its elevated position, scattered medieval farmsteads with their fields are found across this landscape, together with watermeadows and remnant strip fields. Exeter Archaeology excavated a pipeline corridor through a Scheduled hillslope enclosure at North Clear Hill (Reed & Manning 2000) in 1992, and several archaeological interventions have taken place in and around East Stowford Meadows to the south. Excavation here revealed part of a deserted medieval settlement (SWARCH 2005), and geophysical survey to the east revealed a complex palimpsest of features with a large rectangular enclosure (Substrata 2004 and unpub.). On Berry Down itself, geophysical survey in advance of the creation of a riding school revealed a part of a relict, pre-Enclosure landscape, together with other, more discrete features (Oxford Archeotechnics 2002).

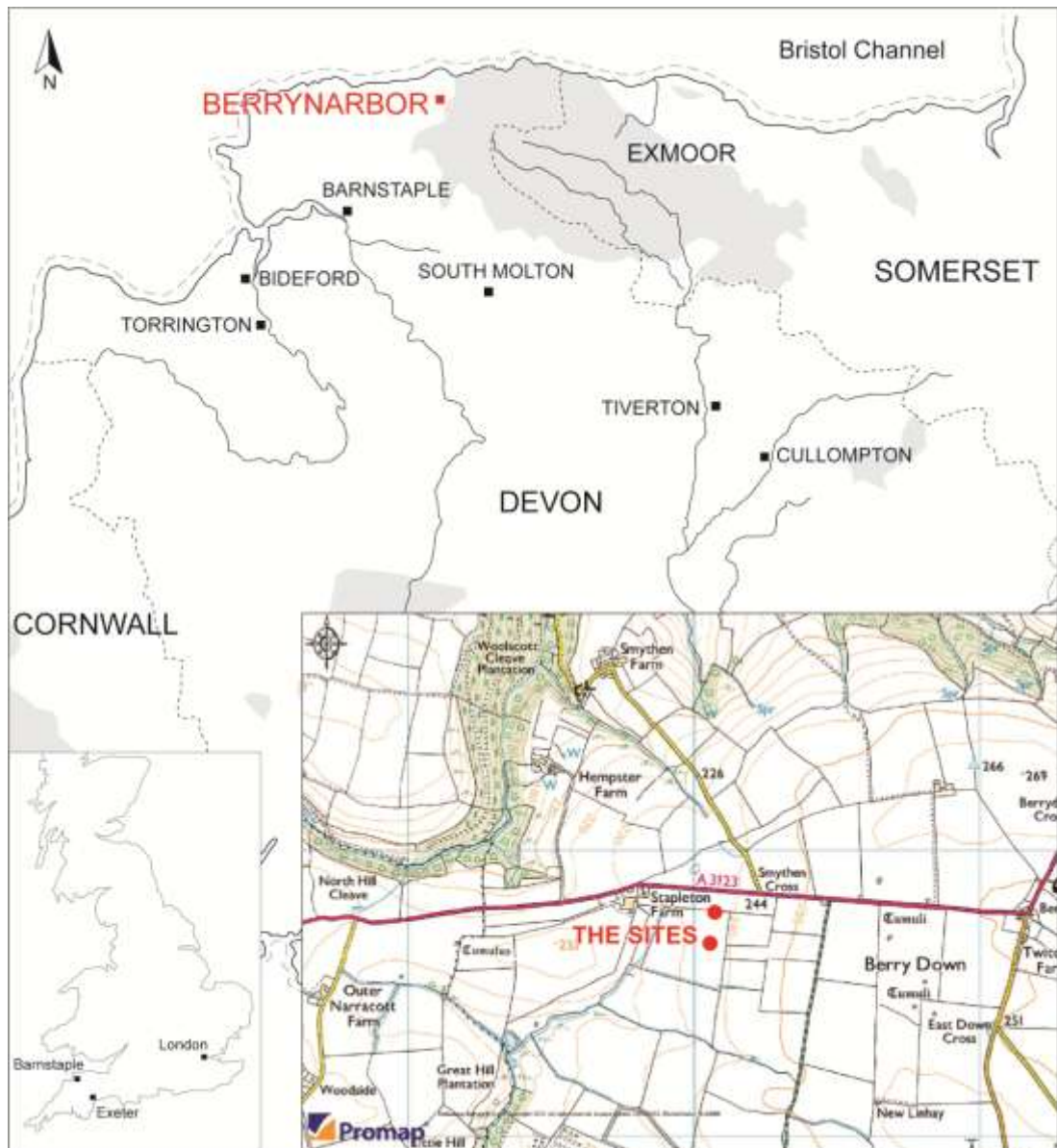


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed turbines is indicated).

## 1.5 Methodology

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







## 2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1804

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1804 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area (Figure 2). The Draft is not usually reliable in regard to the field boundaries, but usually does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land with some accuracy. The landscape depicted on this map is largely one of enclosed fields, but the modern location of Stapleton Farm and the proposed turbine site lies within the unenclosed area of *Berry Down*, indicating that the site was heathland at this time. A settlement labelled *Stapleton Farm* is shown to the south-west on the edge of the unenclosed moorland, and five tumuli are shown on the higher part of the Down.

The Down was enclosed by Act of Parliament *c.*1810, and would have been allocated to those who had formerly held common rights to the moor. This is reflected in the multiplicity of landowners in 1840 (see below).

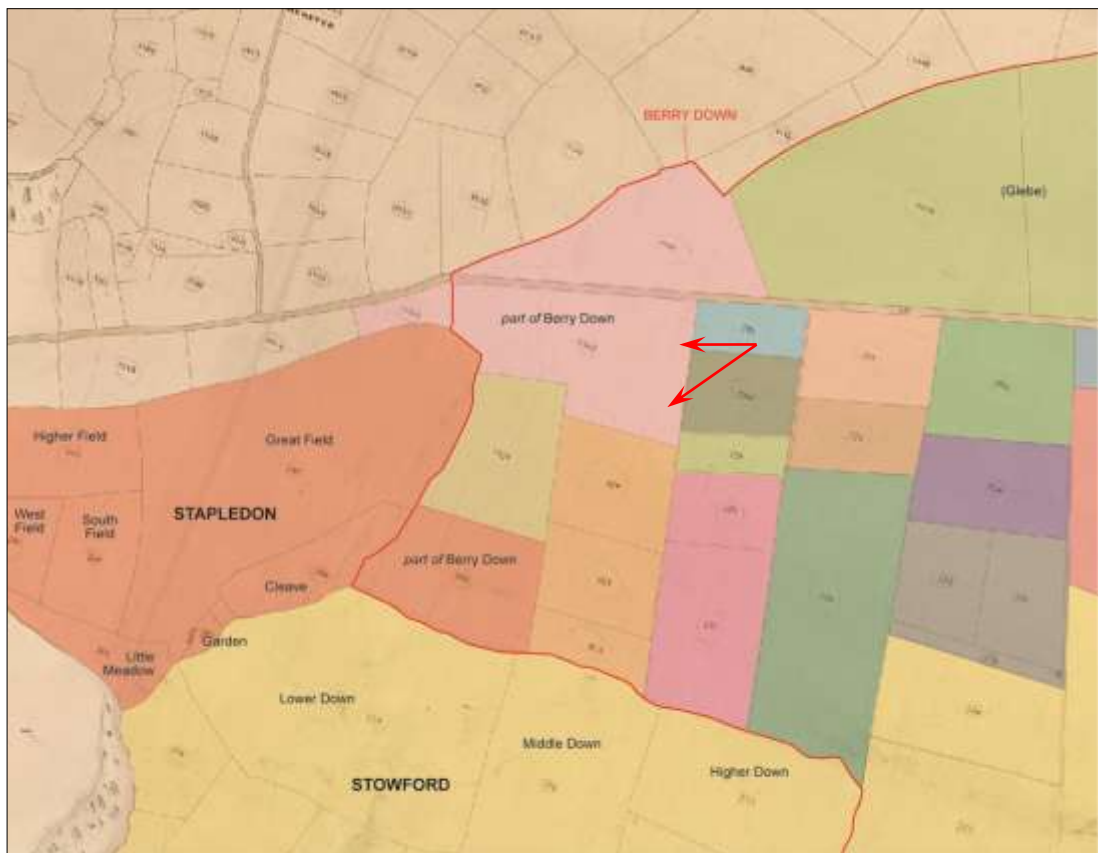


Figure 3: Extract from the 1840 tithe map (DHC) (the location of the turbines is indicated; different landholdings on the Down are shown in different colours).

## 2.3 The 1840 Berrynarbour Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. The proposed turbines appear to be located within field no.1267, which at this time is described as *part of Berry Down*. The owner is listed as Charles Cutcliffe and tenanted by a Richard White of Lower Hempster Farm. Stapleton farm is listed as *Stapledon* and the holding consisted of five fields and a garden (no. 787); buildings are shown on the map, but none are listed in the apportionment, suggesting that they were redundant or even ruinous. The holding was owned by a major landowner, Joseph Davie Bassett Esquire, leased to a Thomas

Harris and tenanted by John Goss. Both Mr Cutcliffe and Mr Bassett had holdings on Berry Down, and ownership of this newly-enclosed landscape was divided between the many farmsteads and tenants who had formerly held common rights to the moor.

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

The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1891 (not illustrated) depicts a landscape of very limited change. *Stapleton Farm* is still shown down in the base of the valley, and apart from a small number of additional field boundaries, the regular enclosure landscape is unchanged. The OS map does indicate that some of the fields had not been improved, or else had reverted to rough pasture. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map of 1905 shows no change.

By the 1960s, a new Stapleton Farm is shown adjacent to the main road, although a single building is still shown at the original site. A roofless structure is shown on the 1940s RAF aerial photographs, and Exeter Archaeology located a ruinous barn here in 2002. A single field boundary has also been lost, and another partly rationalised. After the 1988, further rationalisation of field boundaries took place.

## 3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

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### 3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the two proposed turbines was visited by E Wapshott in August 2013. Photographs and a panoramic view-shed were taken for both locations within the field; the field was walked and the topography and boundaries noted.

The modern Stapleton Farm lies adjacent to the busy A3123 between Lynton Cross and Berry Down Cross. The turbines are to be situated within a field away from and to the south of the road, on a shallow south-west facing slope. The fields in the immediate area are large and regular straight-sided enclosures dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The field boundaries are generally stone-faced hedgebanks, but on Stapleton Farm and the immediate area of the two proposed turbines some of the boundaries have been removed. Where these boundaries have been reinstated, it is as post-and-wire fencing.

The field in which the turbines are to be situated is large and sub-rectangular in shape and with straight sides. There is a long narrow field set between it and the road to the north, with another large sub-rectangular field to the south and long narrow fields to the west, all with wire fencing between. The north, south and western boundaries are of post-and-wire fencing, with a narrow track abutting the northern boundary that gives access to the gate between the turbine field and that to the north. To the west, the main track from the farmyard into the fields runs along the outer edge of the boundary. To the east, the field is bounded by a traditional hedgebank, well-maintained and fenced on both sides; hedge shrubs only survive to the south, where it develops into mature trees. At the north-eastern corner of the field there is a fenced-off area of soft ground with rushes, possibly a springhead.

The field is currently under pasture. Some very minor undulations were noted within the field, but these appeared to be natural, following the contours of the south-facing slope of the hill. One significant mound was observed, close to the southern end of the eastern hedgebank. This appeared to be abutted by a slight linear bank running across the length of the field; this may represent an earlier hedgebank. No obvious cropmarks were noted, although a small difference in grass colour to either side of this shallow linear feature may indicate a ditch or double ditch.

Direct intervisibility was confirmed for Stapleton Farm farmhouse, and with the landscape to the south-west, to Narracott Farm and the barrow cemetery along Centery Lane. However, no direct views with the assets were confirmed, due to local blocking. Some limited intervisibility was confirmed for the hilltop enclosure to the west, although local blocking reduced this to almost negligible levels. The large barrows just to the west of the enclosure were confirmed as having clear and definite intervisibility, although this was mitigated by the blocking and visual disruption of the extant farmhouse, farm buildings and various hedgebanks.

A large wind farm is visible to the south-west of the site, beyond Bittadon, where there are a number of very large white three-bladed turbines. Those turbines are in a dominant position and are visible from many of the historic assets considered under this current impact survey.

### 3.2 Archaeological Background

Figure 4 shows the distribution of known archaeological monuments in this landscape. Not unsurprisingly, there are a large number of Bronze Age barrows located on the high ground to the east, but there are also a large number of medieval settlements with fieldsystems, as well as a Prehistoric hillslope enclosure with probable associated fieldsystem. Archaeological prospection top the south at East Stowford Meadows has revealed a deserted medieval settlement, and geophysical survey in the area has identified a large sub-rectangular enclosure (SWARCH 2005; Substrata unpub.). Additional geophysical survey on the Down itself has revealed evidence for a pre-enclosure fieldsystem (Oxford Archeotechnics 2002). On this basis, and despite the elevated and marginal character of this landscape, the archaeological potential must be characterised as *high*.

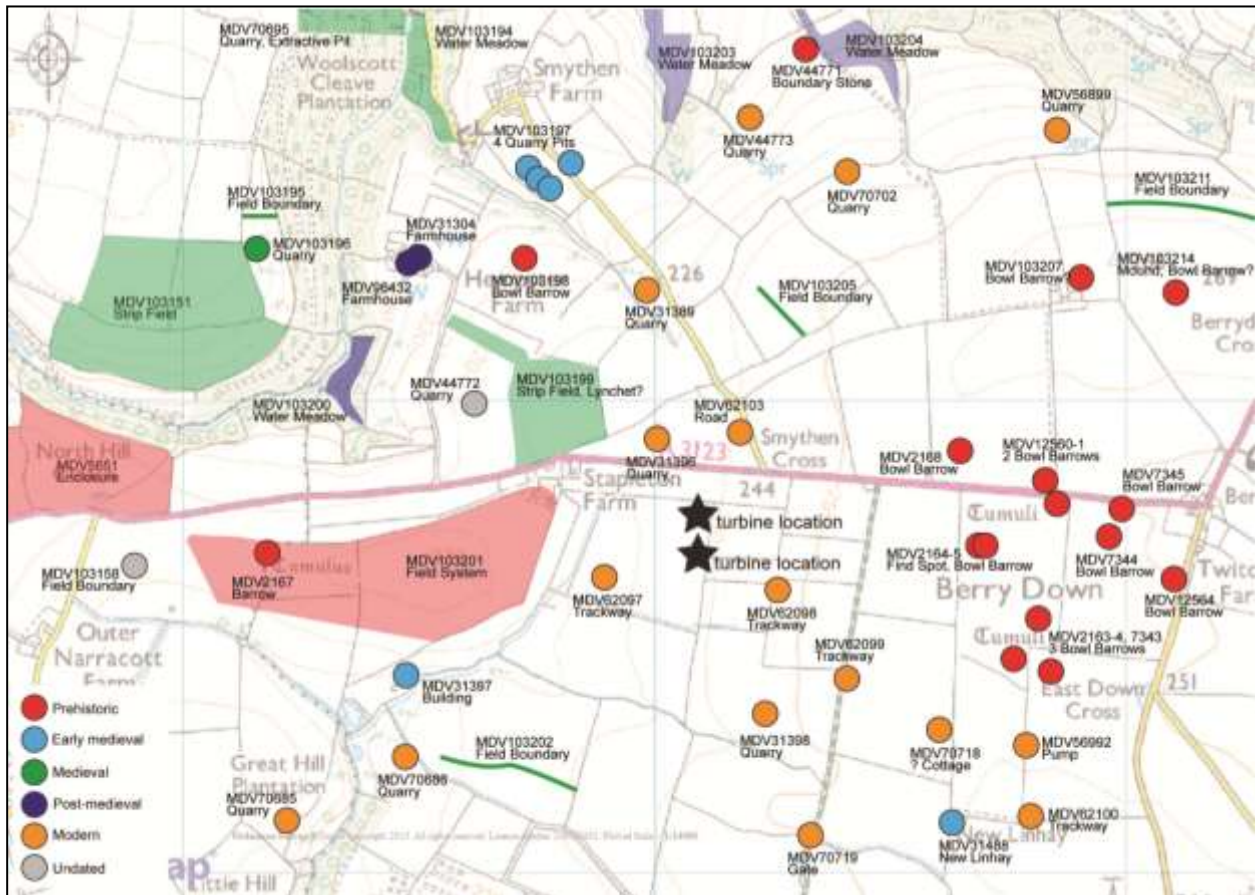


Figure 4: Local Historic Environment Records (source: DCHET).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MDV2163	Barrow 'B' west of East Down Cross	Monument	Group of three Bronze Age barrows
MDV2164	Barrow 'A' west of East Down Cross	Monument	Three Bowl Barrows
MDV2165	Sepulchral urn	Find Spot	Urn found in barrow on Berry Down
MDV2167	Barrow north-east of Outer Narracott Farm	Monument	Bowl
MDV5651	Hilltop Enclosure north-east of Outer Narracott Farm	Monument	Agglomerated Iron Age hilltop enclosure and a later quarry
MDV7344	Bowl Barrow 'E' west of Berry Down Cross	Monument	Remains of a round barrow cemetery
MDV7345	Bowl Barrow 'F' west of	Monument	The remains of a round barrow cemetery

Stapleton Farm, Berrynarbor, Devon

	Berry Down Cross		
MDV20930	Field System	Monument	Enclosure Award (1811) for Berry Down.
MDV31304	Hempster farmhouse.	Building	Hempster farmhouse. Probable late 18th century farmhouse
MDV31389	Quarry	Monument	Modern quarry
MDV31397	Berrynarbor, 'Stapleton'	Monument	Stapleton Farm and latterly 'Cottage'
MDV31398	'Old quarry'	Monument	Extant quarry
MDV31488	'New linhay'	Monument	Building constructed of stone and breeze blocks.
MDV70702	Quarry	Monument	Site of small quarry shown on OS 1880s map
MDV44771	Boundary Stone	Monument	Boundary stone
MDV44772	Quarry	Monument	Quarry - Unknown date.
MDV44773	Quarry	Monument	Outline of a quarry is shown on OS 1880s map.
MDV56992	Pump	Monument	Pump
MDV62099	Berry Down, 'Stowford Way'	Monument	private trackway, 'Stowford Way'
MDV62097	Derelict track	Monument	Derelict track.
MDV62098	Derelict track	Monument	Derelict track.
MDV62100	Berry Down, 'Furse and Stowford Way'	Monument	Private trackway 'Furse and Stowford Way'
MDV62103	Road	Monument	Road
MDV70685	Quarry	Monument	Site of 'old quarry'
MDV70695	Openworks in the Sterridge Valley	Monument	Pits
MDV70685	Quarry	Monument	Site of 'old quarry'
MDV70686	Quarry	Monument	Quarry
MDV70718	Cottage	Monument	Site of 'Swallow's nest'
MDV96432	Hempster Farmhouse	Building	Listed Building (II) - 1168631
MDV103151	Strip Field Banks North and East of Ettiford Farm	Monument	Former strip field baulks
MDV103158	Possible Field or Enclosure Boundaries East of Lynton Cross	Monument	Three linear banks
MDV103194	Water meadow north-west and south of Smythen Farm	Monument	A water-meadow of possible medieval to 19th century
MDV103195	Field Boundary in the Serridge Valley	Monument	A relict field boundary
MDV103196	Quarry Pits West of Hempster Farm	Monument	Earthwork pits
MDV103197	Quarry Pits South-East of Smythen Farm	Monument	At least four pits
MDV103198	Mound East of Hempster Farm	Monument	Mound
MDV103199	Strip Field Cropmarks North of Stapleton Farm	Monument	Field boundaries of probable medieval date
MDV103200	Water Meadow South of Hempster Farm	Monument	A simple water-meadow
MDV103201	Field Boundaries South of Stapleton Farm	Monument	Field system of possible late Prehistoric date
MDV103202	Field Boundary North of East Stowford Barton	Monument	A possible former field boundary
MDV103203	Water Meadow South of Bowden Farm	Monument	A water-meadow of probable post-medieval to 19th century
MDV103204	Water Meadow South of Bowden Farm	Monument	A water-meadow of probable post-medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century date
MDV103205	Field Boundary North of Smythen Cross	Monument	Field boundary potentially of medieval date
MDV103207	Possible Bowl Barrow on Berry Down.	Monument	Bowl barrow
MDV103214	Possible Bowl Barrow, Berry Down	Monument	Bowl barrow

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

### 3.3 Assessment of Impact

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and posts to carry the cabling or ancillary works during the construction phase could result in permanent, irreversible loss of below-ground remains of archaeological

features within the development area, or of elements of these. The works, expected to be deeper than current topsoil levels, will affect any buried cut features.

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

## 4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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### 4.1 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.*

### 4.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

#### 4.2.1 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; however, given the height of the masts (18.5m to tip), this is likely to be limited. Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

#### 4.2.2 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 hedgebanks 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.

4.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

### *Scheduled Monuments*

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

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

### *Listed Buildings*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Parks and Gardens*

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this upland landscape will not be particularly extensive, with highly restricted views beyond 4km, and only partial coverage within 3km. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Amalgam Landscape (Figure 56). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (18.5m). Concentric rings with radii of 3km and 5km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Given the highly restricted ZTV, all designated assets within 10km were considered.

### 4.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the two proposed wind turbines and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and 10km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The impact of such small turbines is correspondingly limited. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are widespread close to the location of the proposed turbines, becoming more so as the ground rises to the west, with wide areas having visibility to the south, on an opposing ridge of high ground. There are more restricted areas to the north, as deep valleys become characteristic down towards Combe Martin Bay.

The small roadside hamlet at Berry Down Cross is the closest settlement to the proposed turbines, the village of Bittadon the closest historic settlement, with the large holiday home community at the former farm of East Stowford Meadows c.1.5km to the south. The settlement pattern in the area is dominated by scattered farmsteads, with small villages in the

valleys and the main foci of settlement being on the coast. Given the size of the turbines and the location of these settlements, views would be highly restricted.

There are 9 Scheduled Monuments or groups of monuments recorded within 5km of the two proposed turbines. A significant number of these are Bronze Age barrows, and as most survive only as shallow mounds they will not have direct intervisibility with the turbines. There are only six Listed structures or groups of Listed structures within 10km; all of these buildings are Listed Grade II.

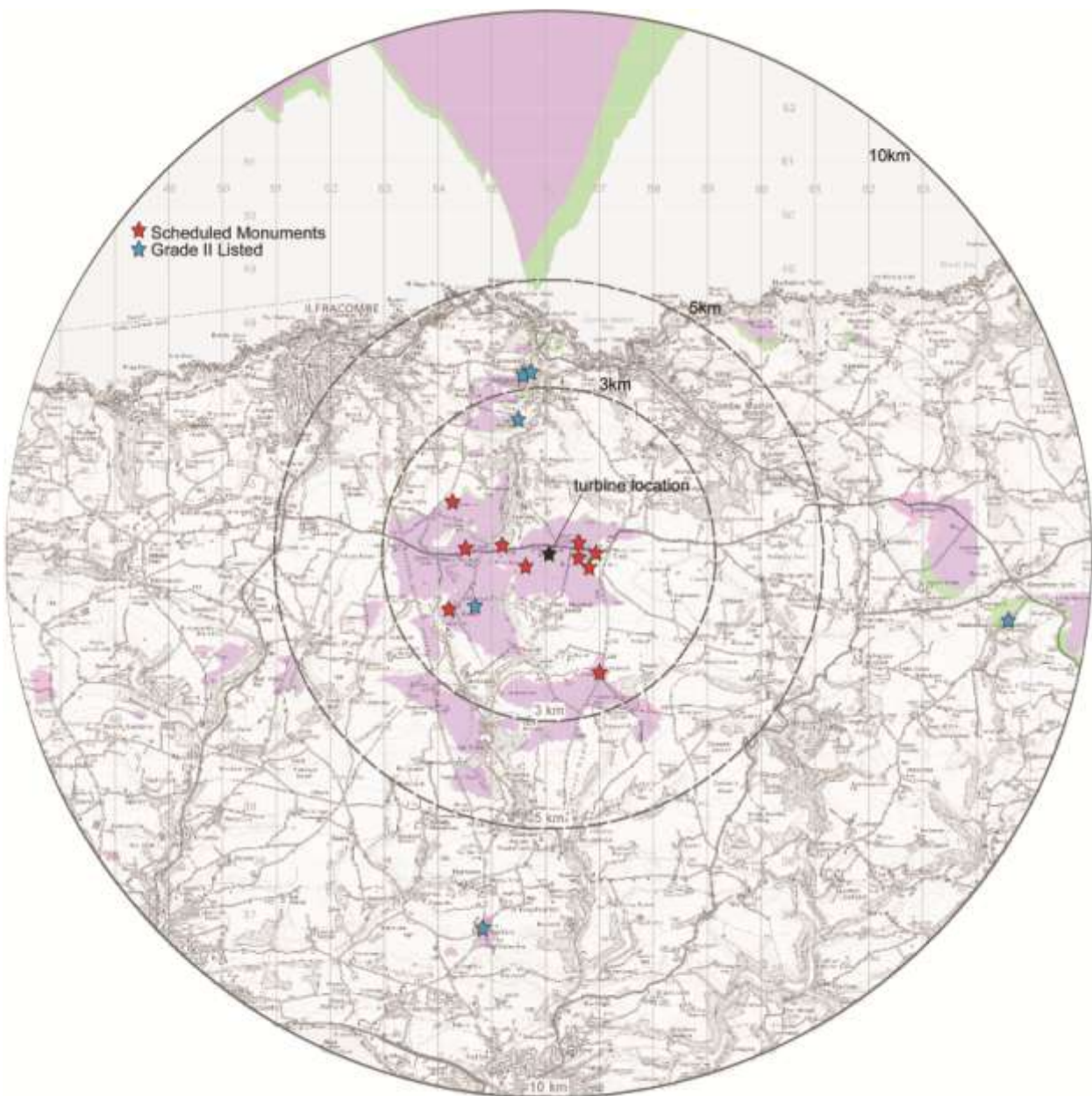


Figure 5: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of both proposed turbines (based on

## 4.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

### 4.5.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

- Hill Barton; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. The farm is located down a long private track; this runs through a small section of woodland, probably a wind break, and then drops over the crest of the hill into the valley below. From the Listing we know the farmhouse is a 17<sup>th</sup> century stone-built building, set within its own land, on the west side of a valley, with general views south and south-east to towards the location of the proposed turbines. A farmhouse is not defined by its outlook, but by its former function, its association with the land and the relationships between the farmhouse and outbuildings and the setting within the farmyard. Therefore, despite the possibility of views, which would in any case be partially blocked by modern farm buildings or the historic outbuildings around a yard, the impact would be neutral or negative/minor because the turbines cannot affect the architectural value of the farmhouse, and the building is understood and experienced within its intended setting. Impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor** at worst.
- Narracott Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to poor (from the listing description) otherwise unknown. The building is upstanding and was used at the time of Listing as a farm store, with walls and some elements such as windows surviving but with some, such as the roof, replaced. It is located down a long private farm track off Centery Lane and surrounded by hedgebanks topped with tall mature trees, which shield the farmhouse and provide local blocking. The enclosure in which the farmhouse is set has a relatively dominant place within the landscape, although a later 19<sup>th</sup> century house to the north-west is now the main focus. Farmhouses were not built for their views and this building has numerous outshuts on its north and south sides which would be expected to further block and reduce any views. An impact of **neutral** is anticipated, as its architectural merit is not impacted by

views or outlook. However, the site could not be visited, so impact **negative/unknown**.

- East Hangington/Hagginton Farm, associated outbuildings and attached courtyard farm buildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent, though the outbuildings have been converted to dwellings and the attached courtyard buildings appear to have been converted in part. The buildings and the farmhouse are focused inward on the enclosed courtyard. The farmhouse does have some views to the west, and there would be some distant views to the two proposed turbines from the adjacent hill to the south, which rises steeply above the farm, but there would be no views to the proposed turbines from the rest of the farm, which is also shielded by a stand of mature woodland of native trees to the south on the upper slopes. Impact **neutral**.
- Wistlandpound Farmhouse, courtyard of model farm buildings and associated implement shed and outbuildings; medium significance, group of Grade II Listed buildings; condition: excellent. The buildings have been converted to various uses for the Calvert Trust, a local charity. Blocked from any views by a curving plantation of trees, the buildings are terraced into the south-east facing slope. The courtyard has an inward focus and the outlook is irrelevant to these former agricultural buildings. The focus of the farmhouse being south-east towards the farm buildings, the focus of the farm buildings inwards to within the courtyard. At a distance of 6-7km the small turbines would be practically invisible due to perspective; impact **neutral**.

#### 4.5.2 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.

- Prieford House, cottages, two ranges of outbuildings, including stables, cider house and mill-house, garden walls, railings and gateway; all of medium significance; all Grade II Listed; condition: mixed, all upstanding and maintained, house condition: excellent. Set in the heart of the village of Prieford, surrounded by other dwellings. The main house is set with walled courtyards to the various outbuildings; the main gardens are enclosed by a high wall, with an inward focus on the house at the centre. With wider grounds to the west, with mature trees framing the boundary, the impact from the proposed turbines would be **neutral**. The row of cottages faces toward the main house and outbuildings and is set along the main road through the village, probably built for staff and farm workers. These are defined by their architectural merit and their association with the large house and their village location; impact **neutral**. These buildings can still be experienced as they were intended and at almost 10km the turbines will be practically invisible. The outbuildings are enclosed within a number of courtyards and lie within the walled grounds. They are defined by their association with the main house and valued for their architectural merit and group value. They have no outlook and are surrounded by the other buildings of the settlement, in their intended context and setting and are understood and experienced



together. Therefore the impact from the proposed turbines would be **neutral**.

#### 4.5.3 Industrial Buildings

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

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

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

- Bridge on Hagginton Hill, 150m east of East Hagginton/Hanginton Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. The bridge is largely intact and appears well maintained, although no longer in use. It appears to be associated with stone walls, gated entrances (now blocked) and other possible parkland features. There is no intervisibility with the turbine as it is situated in dense woodland, with no views out to the surrounding countryside. The outlook from a bridge is irrelevant to its value, being listed for its architectural merits. Impact **neutral**.

#### 4.5.4 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

- Two bowl barrows, to the west and south-west of Berry Down Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Two upstanding earthen mounds set within an agricultural field south of the A3123. The field is on a shallow east-facing slope, and the ground rises to the west towards Smythen Cross. The site of the proposed turbines is not currently visible from the barrows, although the turbines themselves might just be visible to the west once constructed. The barrows can still be understood as part of a funerary landscape, despite the enclosure and subdivision of that landscape. Many of the surrounding barrows are upstanding and therefore have a

landscape presence and can still be experienced as part of a cohesive visual group. The larger barrow lies immediately adjacent to a hedge boundary and is partly truncated on its western edge; the field boundary rises over the barrow, and provides local blocking. Therefore, despite their size and location, interaction with the proposed turbines would be minimal; impact **neutral to negative/minor**.

- Bowl barrow 470m south-east of Smythen Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. The barrow is upstanding and rises above the field hedgebanks with views out of the enclosure to the landscape beyond. This monument has retained a significant landscape presence and has group value, being part of the wider barrow cemetery in the immediate area. It would have clear views to the two proposed wind turbines, but as these would only be 18.5m tall, partial local blocking would be provided by the field hedgebank. However, it is often the views to the monument which define its importance within the landscape, and from the north, south and east these would remain unaffected; views to the monument from the west would, of course, be interrupted by the proposed turbines. The two turbines would also be a visual distraction in the landscape. Formerly located on open ground, these barrows are now separated from one another by hedgebanks and this has affected their context and how they are experienced. Impact assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- Three bowl barrows, 470m south-west of Berry Down Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. The extant barrows are now reduced to slight earthen mounds, and one may survive only as a trace. Set further to the south, although within the same group of agricultural fields as a number of other barrows, these three barrows are set on high ground, overlooking the turbine locations to the north-west. These barrows have group value, but the importance of local blocking is more pronounced as they are much-reduced in height. Therefore, and despite their location, the impact of the proposed turbines would be limited; impact **negative/minor** due to local blocking by adjacent hedgebanks.
- Bowl barrow 420m east of Smythen Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Surviving as a large upstanding mound, with views over the field hedgebanks to the landscape beyond; as a result, the monument has retained a significant landscape presence. The barrow would have clear views to the two proposed turbines, although limited local blocking would be provided by field and road hedgebanks. However, views to the monument are just as important and from the north, south and east these would be largely unaffected. Line-of-sight to the monument from the south-west would, however, be interrupted. The two turbines would also draw the eye and provide a visual distraction. A former area of open ground, these barrows are now divided from one another by hedgebanks and this has affected their context and how they are experienced. This particular barrow is, however, set on higher ground to the north and has views to the barrows to the south of the A3123, which increases the value of its outlook and the significance of the monument. Impact **negative/moderate**.
- Bowl barrow, 140m west of Indicott; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. A shallow partial mound, now set into the north-east corner of a field. The context of the monument is now restricted to the field enclosure, and its landscape presence has been significantly reduced. The tall hedgebanks and the adjacent green lane to the north block all views to the turbine. Impact **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows, 520m and 620m east of Lynton Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monuments, condition: mixed. One barrow is in excellent condition, an upstanding mound of 1m+ in height. A second barrow is still extant and although of reduced height it is still obvious and visible, although slightly truncated on its southern side by a hedgebank. The third barrow to the north is much reduced and is partially truncated on its western side by a hedgebank ditch. The landscape presence of the two shallow mounds is restricted, and their context is limited to the field in which they are located. There is little to no intervisibility with the land to the east and south-east, due

to the local blocking provided by the hedgebanks; impact **neutral**. The larger monument retains views out to the wider landscape over the hedgebanks, and retains a significant landscape presence. Views to and from the barrow are important in relation to our understanding of burial practices in the Prehistoric period and in defining the value of the monument. There would be views to the turbines, although partial local blocking would be provided by the hedgebanks and farm buildings of Stapleton Farm which lie immediately to the west of the turbines. Impact **negative/moderate**.

- Bowl barrow, 510m north of Outer Narracott Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. A shallow upstanding earthwork, immediately adjacent to a hedgebank to the east, on a high point of land just to the west of Stapleton Farm. The hedgebank truncates the barrow and its buried outer ditch, and provides comprehensive local blocking to the majority of the structure. All views are now limited to the north, south and west. Line-of-sight to other barrows beyond the hilltop enclosure would not be affected; impact **neutral**.
- Round barrow cemetery, 210m south-west of Hillcrest; high/very high significance (group value): condition: mixed. Four survive to a height of 1m+, a few others are visible as shallow mounds, but the majority survive only in poor to trace condition. However, the group can still be understood and experienced together as a whole, the few better examples giving an indication of the wider group; there are also visible differences within the vegetation of the field, indicating the presence of significant buried archaeological features. The barrows sit on high ground and there are certainly views to the north towards the location of the proposed turbines, which might be visible from the general area around the cemetery. However, the mature hedgebanks that surround the field preclude any intervisibility. The house and buildings of Hillcrest Farm across the road to the north-east also provides additional local blocking. There are also a group of very large wind turbines on high ground just to the south and directly visible at a much closer distance. Within 300m on the opposite side of the parish lane is a small two-bladed grey farm turbine. In comparison with these visual elements, and in consideration of the evidence for local blocking, the two turbines at Stapleton will have a **neutral** impact.
- Bowl barrow 440m north-west of Ettiford; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. An upstanding earthwork set within a field, possibly truncated to the north by a hedgebank and track. With general views across the steep curving valley to the south-east, towards the location of the proposed turbines. Adjacent hedgebanks, the hilltop enclosure, and various trees limit views, as do the farm buildings of Stapleton Farm. However the turbines might yet still be visible, although the impact on the monument would be minimal as line-of-sight to the other barrows and features on the ridge of land opposite (see above) would not be affected. There is also a very large electricity mast and substation immediately adjacent the barrow, as well as large operational turbines visible directly to the south. Impact **neutral** to **negative/minor** impact.

#### 4.5.5 Prehistoric Settlements *Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles*

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

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

- Hilltop enclosure 400m north-east of Outer Narracott Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. The monument has upstanding earthwork banks and associated trackway remains, but is somewhat compromised by the adjacent road. The field in which the monument is located has a mature hedgebank to the east, and this wraps around to its southern boundary against the road. This hedgebank is topped by tall trees, providing seasonal local blocking. The modern farm buildings at Stapleton Farm would also provide limited local blocking. The enclosure lies on a north-facing slope, with views to the north and north-east, with more limited views to the north-west. It ‘faces’ north, overlooking the valley below the enclosure, into which the associated trackway extends. This Iron Age enclosure is defined by its views both to and from itself, as it is a feature intended to be the focus for the immediate area, as a protective enclosure, a place of collection, a ‘community hub’. Whatever its specific original function, it retains a presence within the modern landscape. The presence of four extant barrows very close to the enclosure (although one is now separated by the road) is evidence of further Prehistoric activity within the immediate area and line-of-sight to these monuments will be retained, unaffected by the turbines at Stapleton. The turbines are small in size and will not impact on the key visual relationships between the monument and the valley to the north, therefore despite its proximity impact is assessed as **negative/minor**.

#### 4.5.6 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**. Note that a large windfarm (22 turbines) is already present in this landscape (on Fullabrook Down) and cumulative impact might be a factor in this instance.

- The North Devon area in and around Berry Down is a typical farming landscape, characterised by scattered hamlets and villages, with occasional larger coastal settlements, such as Ilfracombe and Combe Martin. The topography of the landscape is one of a high rolling plateau dissected by steep valleys and combes that increase in

number towards the coast. In the North Devon and Torridge joint landscape character assessment (Land Use Consultants 2010) this area is characterised as *downland*, and this document recommends avoiding developments that infringe on the *far-reaching views and flowing open skylines* of this landscape. The two proposed turbines would stand on the side of Berry Down, and would have very restricted views beyond 3km. Given the small size of these turbines (18.5m) and the open character of this landscape, the impact of the proposed turbine on the historic character of this landscape would be **negative/minor**. They would, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus their impact would therefore be **temporary/reversible** on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.

#### 4.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
97003	Hill Barton	SS5550646196	Negative/unknown
98265	Narracott Farmhouse	SS5466742725	Negative/unknown
97023	East Hangington Farm	SS5553047124	Neutral
97064 97065 97066	Wistlandpound Farm	SS6443942369	Neutral
98212 98214	Prixford House and curtilage	SS5483836757	Neutral
98210	Prixford Cottages	SS5487936762	Neutral
98213	Prixford Outbuildings	SS5485536776	Neutral
97024	Bridge on Hagginton Hill	SS5564247188	Neutral
34250	Two Bowl Barrows W of Berry Down Cross	SS5697043706 SS5699243766	Negative/minor
34249	Bowl Barrow 470m SE of Smythen Cross	SS5668143690	Negative/moderate
34251	Three bowl barrows 470m SW Berry Down Cross	SS5676843444 SS5680543533 SS5684043420	Negative/minor
34248	Bowl barrow 420m E of Smythen Cross	SS5664643888	Negative/moderate
30312	Bowl barrow 140m W of Indiecott	SS5700041527	Neutral
32222	Three bowl barrows 520m and 620m E of Lynton Cross	SS5439743752 SS5450143741	Neutral to negative/moderate
34243	Bowl barrow 510m N of Outer Narracott Farm	SS5516643670	Neutral
34252	Round barrow cemetery 210m SW of Hillcrest Farm	SS5419142675 SS5429042817 SS5431442638 SS5438342721	Neutral
32212	Bowl Barrow 440m NW of Ettiford	SS5425644630	Negative/minor
32223	Hilltop Enclosure 400m NE Outer Narracott Farm	SS5481543850	Negative/minor
-	Historic landscape character	-	Negative/minor

## 5.0 Conclusions

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### 5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The land at Stapleton Farm originally formed part of a large area of unenclosed open moorland still known as Berry Down. This moorland was enclosed in *c.*1810 and a rigidly rectilinear fieldsystem was laid out; the fields were allocated to the landowners and tenants who had formerly held common rights to the moor. The field in which the two proposed turbines are to be located did not originally belong to Stapleton Farm, and were instead assigned to Lower Hempster Farm.

The walkover survey identified one possible archaeological feature – a slight linear earthwork crossing the field – which presumably relates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure landscape that was swept away after 1980. The area has a rich legacy of Prehistoric and medieval monuments, and traces of earlier fieldsystems of Prehistoric or medieval date might not be unexpected.

In terms of the wider landscape, the site is located close to the summit of an area of high broad watershed downland orientated roughly east-west. In general terms, this part of upland North Devon contains few Listed buildings but a relatively large number of Scheduled Monuments. Most of the buildings are located at such a distance as to minimise the impact of the proposed turbines, and are insulated from their effects by a combination of local blocking and the topography. The Scheduled Monuments – mostly barrows – are more numerous within this upland landscape, but many of these are now much-reduced in height and their landscape presence correspondingly limited.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor**, on the basis that the visual impact of these small turbines is so limited, indeed, practically non-existent beyond 5km.

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Devon Heritage Centre

Berrynarbor tithe map

Berrynarbor tithe apportionment

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT STAPLETON FARM, BERRY DOWN, BERRYNARBOR, DEVON

**Location:** Stapleton Farm, Berry Down, Berrynarbor EX34 0NY  
**Parish:** Berrynarbor  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS 5606 4376  
**Planning Application** ref: 52968/Appeal ref: APP/X1118/A/12/2171663  
**Proposal:** 2 small (18.5m to tip) wind turbines  
**Date:** 22.08.2013

#### 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 Tony Carver of Natural Energy Uk (the Agent) on behalf of Adam Stanbury (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Stapleton Farm, Berrynarbor, Devon to inform the planning decision relating to the installation of two wind turbines. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes has been drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and Varyan Heal of English Heritage (EH).

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed turbines lie in a landscape where there is ample evidence of prehistoric activity, in the form of funerary monuments 600m to the east on Berry Down and a hilltop enclosure to the west near Outer Narracott Farm, the majority of these monuments lie within 1km of the application area, and are nationally important being protected as Scheduled Monuments (monument refs: 1019024, 1019254, 1019259, 1019360, 1019261, 1019262).

#### 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 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.3 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;
- 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, the visual impact assessment and site visit;
- 3.1.5 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

#### 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 Devon 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) will be undertaken by Amalgam Landscapes 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. This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 3km of the site; all Grade I & II\* scheduled ancient monuments within 3km of the site, Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages 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.

#### 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 HET on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 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 southwes1-157391.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**
- 6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
- The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of DCHET 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

### Key Heritage Assets

#### Listed buildings

**Name:** Narracott Farmhouse  
**List entry Number:** 1107143  
**Grade:** II  
**UID:** 98265

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54667 42725

Farmhouse, now used as farm store. C17 with C19 additions. Rubble stone with part slate part corrugated iron roof. Cruciform plan with 4 gable ends. 2 storeys C17 hall at south end with gable end rubble stack to left of 2-light casement (2 panes each light). 3 light hall casement 3 panes each light and 2 light window in projecting stair turret in the angle. East projection has 3 light window to left of projecting rubble stone porch with slated lean-to roof. East gable end is blind except for 2 light casement, 3 panes each light, in the splayed end of the outshut in the north side. North gable end has similar 2 light casement over square opening with timber lintel and slate sill. West gable end has 2 blocked openings with cambered arches. 2 storey outshut to right has 2 light openings on each floor to right of entrance porch with cambered rubble arch and heavily recessed plank door. Stopped and chamfered hall beam and ovolo moulded surround to hall doorway to wooden winder staircase. Single heavy C17 truss survives over the hall. Remaining roof timbers appear to be C19. Stopped and chamfered chamber doorframe at head of staircase. The internal partition walls remain intact complete with plaster.

**Name:** Hill Barton  
**List entry Number:** 1106827  
**Grade:** II  
**UID:** 97003

**National Grid Reference:** SS 55506 46196

BERRYNARBOR SS 54 NE 1/28 Hill Barton - - II Farmhouse. Early C17, lower end rebuilt in C19, with C20 alterations. Painted stone rubble. Corrugated asbestos roof with gable ends. Stack at left gable end heating inner room and front lateral hall stack, both without shafts. 3-room and through-passage plan, the hall with inner room beyond to left, the latter with integral winder staircase to rear left-hand corner. The wide through-passage containing principal stairs and extended lower end were rebuilt, probably in C19 and possibly replacing a byre. Dairy outshut to rear of inner room and C20 flat roofed extension to rear of hall and lower end. 2 storeys. 7-window range. C20 fenestration throughout, principally 2-light casements. Small datestone between 2 left-hand windows, painted over but apparently dated 1632 and initialled NC. Lean-to roof to porch with door to inner room at left end. Hall window to left and probably probably reconstructed bread oven projection to right of and built out in line with hall stack. Gabled roof to stone rubble porch to through-passage with straight-headed brick lintel. Ground floor windows to right of porch have slightly cambered painted brick arches. Interior: hall retains complete C17 ceiling with 2 cross ceiling beams and bressumers with ovolo mouldings terminating in decorative scroll stops enriched with prism and spearhead mouldings. Double scratch-mouldings to all the joists. Fireplace lintel replaced. Integral seat to upper window recess. 2 integral cupboards to rear of hall with 6 panelled door to left, 2 panelled door to right. Bressumer with identical moulding and stop to upper end of inner room. Cambered brick arch to fireplace. Original winder stone steps to rear left-hand corner. Rustic C20 staircase in through-passage. Lower end has panelled doors to recesses each side of fireplace. Partially exposed timber lintel to inner room fireplace initialled NC/TC. Integral seats to upper floor window niches, and C19 joinery principally intact throughout. The roof trusses of a flat pitch over the original range were probably replaced when the lower end was rebuilt. No sign of smoke- blackening.

**Name:** East Haggington Farmhouse including attached courtyard farm building  
**List entry Number:** 1106791  
**Grade:** II  
**UID:** 97023

**National Grid Reference:** SS 55530 47124

BERRYNARBOR HAGGINGTON HILL (south side), SS 54 NE Berrynarbor 1/48 East Haggington Farmhouse - including attached courtyard farm buildings - II Farmhouse, including attached courtyard farm buildings. Projecting wing to right end has C17 core altered in early C19, when the main range and front courtyard farm buildings were built. C20 extension to rear of wing. Whitewashed stone rubble to main range, the wing of rendered stone rubble with gable end wall of cob. Slate roofs with gable ends. Adjoining stone rubble stacks with tapered caps and drips to right gable end of main range and rear gable end of C17 wing. Courtyard buildings of stone rubble with corrugated iron roofs. C19 range consists of principal room to each side of through passage with C17 wing with lower ridge level projecting at right angles at right end. This has only one heated ground floor room, but appears originally to have extended further forward to judge by the inserted cob wall at the present front gable end. The original range was thus probably partially demolished and the remaining structure adapted as a kitchen wing to service the main range when it was added in the early C19. The farm buildings, comprising bullock sheds and stables to each side and lincay opposite the main range, face inwards and complete the overall 4-sided front courtyard plan. 2 storey. Main range has 5 window range. Symmetrical. 2 C20 transomed windows on each floor to left side, otherwise C19 12-paned horned sashes. Ground floor windows have slightly cambered brick arches. Central projecting stone rubble porch with gabled slate roof. Plank inner door. Wing to right has two 2-light casements, 2 panes per light above similar window to left of inserted C20 door. Former dairy outshut to rear rebuilt to 2 storeys in late C20. Lincay has stone rubble infilling between circular piers to loft height to left and to full height to right of cart entrance. Interior: hollow step-stopped chamfered lintel to fireplace in wing with cloam bread oven and cast iron door. 2 roughly chamfered beams with run out stops. C19 range interior largely altered in C20. Roof trusses probably early C19 throughout with purlins resting on backs of straight principals with pegged lapped collars.

**Name:** Wistlandpound Farmhouse  
**List entry Number:** 1106808  
**Grade:** II  
**UID:** 97064

**National Grid Reference:** SS 64439 42369

KENTISBURY SS 64 SW 5/88 Wistlandpound Farmhouse 2.6.86 GV II Farmhouse. Circa 1840, enlarged at rear in late C19. Painted rendered stone rubble. Gable end stacks and axial stack each with 2 clay pots. Stack to gable end of rear right hand service wing. Front range consists of 4 bays, the 3 left-hand bays forming symmetrical composition with room to each side of entrance hall, with another bay of 1-room plan at right end. 2 right angled gable-ended rear service wings forming overall U-shaped plan, with 2-storey late C19 infilling between the wings. 2 storeys. 3:1 window range. All C19/20 paned hornless sashes, hipped bay window at right end. Slate roof to gabled porch which has outer door of two 6-panelled leaves with decorative fanlight. Left gable-end formerly slate-hung. Interior: some mid C20 alterations, but C19 joinery principally intact.

**Name:** Courtyard range of model farm buildings about 10 metres south of and opposite to Wistlandpound Farmhouse

**List entry number:** 1169132

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 97065

**National Grid Reference:** SS 64427 42290

KENTISBURY SS 64 SW 5/89 Courtyard range of model farm buildings about 10 metres south of and on opposite side of road to 2.6.86 Wistlandpound Farmhouse. GV II Courtyard range of model farm-buildings consisting of bank-barn with attached mill-house, granary, stables, cart-sheds, shippens, calves houses and stable-workers accommodation situated on opposite side of road to Westlandpound Farmhouse (q.v.). Mid C19. Unrendered stone rubble with ashlar and brick dressings. Impressive planned model farmyard consisting of 4 integral ranges enclosing and facing into a central courtyard with opposing front and rear entrances, the front entrance surmounted by bell-turret with shippens to each side of the front range, bank barn with attached mill-house to rear to left (east) side, stables and cart-sheds to rear range, and stable-workers accommodation and associated buildings on right(west) side. Principally single storey ranges on south and north sides, 2 storey bank barn with first floor rear access on east side and lofted west range. North range has 3 louvred windows to ashlar entrance gateway with cambered stone arch flanked by twin engaged pilasters. Octagonal bell turret over with ogee lead covered roof supported on channelled pilasters and surmounted by weathervane. Bell in situ. Apart from double plank doors to rear of bank barn, all of the principal openings face into the central courtyard. Bank barn has 4 window opening, the 2 to right infilled above 2 plank doors flanking cart entrances to each side of stone steps leading to windowing door. Lower ranges to each side, that to left door over plank door, that to right has stone steps leading to granary door with window above cart entrance to right. South range has 2 stable doors flanked by window openings to left of wide opposing courtyard entrance with 5 cart entrances to right. West range has for left, court entrance 3 doors with window above, cart entrance with 16 paned windows above and to right, and doors with cart entrance to left, window to right end loft door above north range has 2 doors flanking cart entrance to left of courtyard entrance and 3 doors to right. The attached mill-house to the rear of the barn retains its overshot mill wheel. This is a very fine and remarkably intact model farmyard with no other comparable examples in North Devon. It appears to have been built by the Fortescue family (of Castle Hill, Filleigh) but from the 1850's was in the occupation of the manager of the Knights of Exmoor estates.

**Name:** Implement shed circa 10 metres south east of Westlandpound farm

**List entry number:** 1325715

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 97066

**National Grid Reference:** SS 64493 42338

KENTISBURY SS 64 SW 5/90 Implement Shed circa 10 metres - 2.6.86 south-east of Westlandpound Farmhouse GV II Implement shed; part of planned farmyard situated on opposite side of road to Wistlandpound Farmhouse (q.v.). Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. L-shaped on plan. Single storey. 11 bays in all, open-fronted, with circular stone rubble piers dividing the bays.

**Name:** Two ranges, comprising barn, stables and cider millhouse, adjoining east side of Prieford House.

**List entry number:** 1318147

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 98213

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54855 36776

2 long ranges, comprising barn, stables and cider millhouse adjoining east side of Prieford House and forming cobbled courtyard. Linked to house on third side by cob and stone rubble wall with slate capping and wall with carriageway through on fourth side. Cider millhouse with loft over on south side. Cider press intact. Early C19 stone with gable-ended slate roof. External stone steps to loft at lower gable end. Stable block and attached barn on north side has external stepped mounting block at lower end with round arched window above, partially blocked. 3 mangers with original partitions. Barn at upper end has double doors. Partially floored to provide loft.

**Name:** Prieford Cottages

**List entry number:** 1107159

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 98210

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54879 36762

Row of adjoining Cottages, C18th fabric but much renovated in C20. Rubble stone and cob, thatched roof to Nos. 1-4. 2 storeys. No. 1 is colour-washed with hipped roof at right hand end. Brick stack. One 2-light easement to right of and 2 similar openings above doorways. No. 2 (also 'the Shieling') is whitewashed to first floor level. Heavily rendered above brick stack to right. Single 2-light casement over similar window to right of door with C20 slated canopy. No. 3 has exposed stonework to first floor level, whitewashed above. Brick stack to left. Pair of 12-paned sashes with glazing bars above canted bay window with sash with glazing bars and 4-paned sidelight sashes to left of door. No. 4, which breaks forward, is all whitewashed render. Two 2-light casements above slated canopy over inserted C20 casement between canted bay window with 2-light casement and 3-paned sidelights to left and doorway to right. No. 5 (also 'Greenways') has corrugated roof and brick stack to right. Facade has all stonework exposed with 2 inserted casements above continuous slated canopy over canted bay window with 2-light casement and 3-paned sidelights to right of half-glazed 9-paned doorway. Nos. 6 and 7 break back slightly. Corrugated roofs and brick stack to left, colour-washed rendered walls. Each has 2-light casement deeply set above doorway with slated hood. 2-light casement to right. Doorway to right has 'stable' half-glazed door. Rears and interiors not inspected.

**Name:** Prieford House  
**List entry number:** 1107160  
**Grade:** II  
**UID:** 98212

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54838 36757

House, C18 remodelled in mid C19 with early range at rear. Main block, brick side wall, rendered to front with plinth rusticated quoins, floating plat and moulded cornice and ogee gutter, all painted with masonry paint. 2½ storeys, slate roof with lead rolls, hipped each end, with tail end stacks now cemented over. 3 bays, single depth, symmetrical. Two parallel gable ended wings to rear, one of which is the early range, the other integral with the front and further extended at rear. Timber canted bays on ground floor with moulded cornice on brackets and lead roofs. Timber sashes, 2 panes per sash and plated without glazing bars to side. 2 panel half-glazed door not original, with shouldered architrave and moulded stone canopy on curved brackets. Oversize timber sash of 4 panes per sash above with tripartite timber sashes with glazing bars in centre lights, 2 pane per sash. Pair of dormers slated cheeks and hips with timber casements, 4 panes per casement. Short attached courtyard wall with boarded door and frame with slated top, leads past 2 storey facade of 4 windows, increasing in size to right. 3 timber sashes, 6 panes per sash and timber sash, 8 panes per sash to right above 2 timber boarded entrance doors. 2 light, 6 pane timber casement to right of right-hand door. Right-hand room in main block has large square panelling with rolled corners and simple plastered ceiling of circle-moulding around foliated centrepiece. Much of the internal joinery is intact including-upstairs chimney pieces. C18 dog-leg stairs with twisted balusters, square newels, and moulded string and rail. Large roof principles exposed in earlier wing.

**Name:** Garden Wall, railings and gate 5 metres south east of Prieford House  
**List entry number:** 1107161

**Grade:** II  
**UID:** 98214

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54841 36742

Garden wall, railings and gate. C18, railings early C19. Whitewashed cob wall with stone base and slate capping. Railings of wrought iron with spear shafts. Similar gates with gateposts with acorn finials. Included for group value.

**Name:** Bridge over Haggington Hill approximately 150m East of East Haggington Farmhouse  
**List entry Number:** 1325707

**Grade:** II  
**UID:** 97024

**National Grid Reference:** SS 55642 47188

BERRYNARBOR HAGGINTON HILL, Berrynarbor SS 54 NE 1/162 Bridge over Hagginton Hill approximately 150 metres east of East Hagginton Farmhouse II Bridge. Mid C19. Random stone rubble with brick dressings. Single span bridge; segmental arched with brick dressings to west side and rough stone voussoirs to east side. Low stone rubble parapet walls with small weathered stone on west face initialled JDB. Stone rubble retaining wall on upper left side diminishes in height and terminates in 2 stone rubble gatepiers of square section, with rubble infilling between. The bridge was erected by the Basset family to provide private access from Watermouth Castle (q.v.) to the village of Berrynarbour.  
*Scheduled Monuments*

**Name:** Two bowl barrows 170m west and 200m south west of Berry Down Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Berry Down

**List entry Number:** 1019261  
**UID:** 34250

**National Grid Reference:** SS 56970 43706, SS 56992 43766

This monument which falls within two separate areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows situated on the high upland ridge known as Berry Down, overlooking the Sterridge valley. They form part of a round barrow cemetery, of which seven barrows survive in all. The remaining barrows which form the round barrow cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings. The northernmost barrow survives as an oval mound 22.6m long east to west, 10.4m wide north to south and 0.4m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a buried feature approximately 3m wide on all except the north side where the barrow is truncated by the road. The road is not included in the scheduling. To the north, part of the ditch underlies a field boundary. The southern barrow survives as a circular mound 17.8m in diameter and 0.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditch is preserved as a buried feature approximately 3m wide. The field boundary which crosses the northernmost barrow is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

**Name:** Bowl barrow 420m east of Smythen Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Berry Down

**List entry Number:** 1019259  
**UID:** 34248

**National Grid Reference:** SS 56646 43888

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a prominent upland ridge known as Berry Down overlooking the Sterridge Valley. It forms part of a round barrow cemetery, of which seven barrows survive in all. The other barrows within this cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings. The barrow survives as a circular mound 37.7m in diameter and 1.8m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature approximately 3m wide.

**Name:** Bowl barrow 470m south east of Smythen Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Berry Down

**List entry Number:** 1019260  
**UID:** 34249

**National Grid Reference:** SS 56681 43690

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge, known as Berry Down, overlooking the Sterridge valley. It is part of a round barrow cemetery, of which seven barrows survive in all. The other barrows which form the cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings. The barrow survives as a circular mound 30.6m in diameter and 1.2m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a buried feature approximately 3m wide. This barrow may have been partially excavated by the Department of the Environment.

**Name:** Three bowl barrows 470m south west of Berry Down Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Berry Down

**List entry Number:** 1019262

**UID:** 34251

**National Grid Reference:** SS 56768 43444, SS 56805 43533, SS 56840 43420

This monument, which falls into three separate areas of protection includes three bowl barrows situated on a prominent upland ridge known as Berry Down, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Yeo. These three barrows form part of a round barrow cemetery, of which seven barrows survive in all. The other barrows in the area which form part of the round barrow cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings. The northernmost barrow survives as a circular mound 22.2m in diameter and 0.7m high. It is surrounded by a quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived, which measures approximately 3m wide and is preserved as a buried feature. The western barrow is a circular mound 29.3m in diameter, 0.8m high and with a buried quarry ditch approximately 3m wide. The eastern barrow measures 20.5m in diameter, 0.6m high and is very stoney in nature, littered with quartz rich rocks and with a slightly hollow top. This mound is surrounded by a buried quarry ditch approximately 3m wide.

**Name:** Three bowl barrows 520m and 620m east of Lynton Cross

**List entry Number:** 1017143

**UID:** 32222

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54397 43752, SS 54501 43741

This monument, which falls into two areas, includes three bowl barrows situated on a high upland ridge overlooking the Sterridge Valley. They form part of a large dispersed group of similar monuments which extend across this upland ridge and are all the subject of several separate schedulings. The three barrows all survive as circular mounds with their surrounding quarry ditches being preserved as buried features. The northernmost mound measures 18.6m in diameter and is 0.4m high. It is surrounded by an approximately 2m wide quarry ditch and partially underlies a field boundary on its western side. The central mound measures 30.3m in diameter and 1.4m high and is surrounded by an approximately 3m wide quarry ditch. The easternmost mound measures 21.6m in diameter and 0.9m high. The quarry ditch, which is approximately 2m wide, partially underlies a field boundary on the southern side. The field boundaries which cross the barrows to the west and south are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

**Name:** Bowl barrow 510m north east of Outer Narracott Farm

**List entry Number:** 1019254

**UID:** 34243

**National Grid Reference:** SS 55166 43670

The monument includes a bowl barrow on a prominent upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the Colam Stream. It is possible that it forms an outlier to the round barrow cemetery to the south west. It is also one of a dispersed group of barrows lying along this ridge. The barrow survives as a circular mound, 16m in diameter and 0.8m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature which measures approximately 3m wide. The field boundary which lies immediately to the east of the barrow though within its 2m protective margin is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

**Name:** Round barrow cemetery 210m south west of Hillcrest, Centery Lane

**List entry Number:** 1019252

**UID:** 34252

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54191 42675, SS 54290 42817, SS 54314 42638, SS 54383 42721

This monument, which falls into four separate areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery consisting of nine individual barrows, situated on an upland ridge overlooking the valleys of the Colam Stream and the River Caen. The nine barrows survive as circular mounds which vary in diameter from 15.2m up to 27.4m, and in height from 0.4m up to 1.2m. In all cases the surrounding quarry ditches, from which material to construct each mound was derived, survive as buried features measuring approximately 3m wide. The south eastern mound has been cut by a field entrance on its north east side and by the roadside hedge on its north west side and is essentially part of a field boundary.

**Name:** Bowl barrow 440m north west of Ettiford

**List entry Number:** 1019006

**UID:** 32212

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54256 44630

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a prominent upland ridge overlooking the Sterridge Valley, and is one of a dispersed group recorded in this area. The monument survives as a circular mound which measures 28.9m in diameter and 0.9m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is partially visible to the east, where it measures up to 4m wide and 0.1m deep, elsewhere it survives as a buried feature. The raised stone built field track which crosses the ditch on the northern side of the monument is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

**Name:** Bowl barrow 140m west of Indicott

**List entry Number:** 1016209

**UID:** 30312

**National Grid Reference:** SS 57000 41527

The monument includes a Bronze Age bowl barrow lying 140m west of Indicott on a high upland hilltop location. The monument survives as a 23.2m diameter circular mound standing up to 1.1m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived survives as a 2m wide buried feature.

**Name:** Hilltop enclosure 400m north east of Outer Narracott Farm

**List entry Number:** 1019024

**UID:** 32223

**National Grid Reference:** SS 54815 43850

This monument includes an agglomerated Iron Age hilltop enclosure and a later quarry situated on a high upland ridge directly adjacent to North Hill Cleave, part of the Sterridge Valley. The smaller oval enclosure which measures 60m long east to west by 34m wide north to south is defined by banks which measure up to 6m wide and 1.2m high. The second enclosed area is attached to the west of the first enclosure and measures 196m long from north to south by 135m east to west. This enclosure is denoted by

banks standing up to 0.4m high and 1.2m wide. On the western side is a ditch which measures up to 4.5m wide and 1.2m deep, but which peters out to both the north and south. The south eastern corner of the larger enclosure has been disturbed by more recent quarrying, the spoil heaps and quarry pit occupying an area which measures 45m long from east to west and 28m wide from north to south; the pit is up to 2.6m deep. Leading from the quarry is a ditch which measures up to 4.5m wide and 1.2m deep. This is defined on its eastern side by a bank which measures up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m high. Partial excavation in 1992 revealed at least four buried ditches which were not visible on the ground, and which indicated at least one extra embanked enclosure. Also, the likelihood of an entrance on the western side was revealed by the presence of an outer bank.



## Appendix 3

### Supporting Jpegs



Grassy mound within the proposed turbine field; from the north.



View from the location of the first proposed turbine, towards the barrows and barrow cemetery at Berry Down Cross, showing local blocking provided by the terrain; from the south-west.



View across the field to the Stapleton Farm to the west, with the hilltop enclosure and barrows beyond; from the east.



View across the field to the location of the two proposed turbines; from the north-west.





View to the south-west, towards Narracott Farm and the barrow cemetery at Hillcrest, confirming views to the general area; from the north-east.



View to the eastern boundary of the field, from the approximate position of the second turbine, showing elements of local blocking; from the west.



Views to the north-west and Hill Barton, East Hagginton House and the barrow at Ettiford, showing local blocking with some limited views beyond; from the south-east.



View down the field from the west, showing the long slight linear mound; from the north-east.





The wire fence boundary to the south of the turbine field; from the north-east.



The eastern boundary of the field; from the south.



The eastern boundary of the field; from the north.



The open boggy area in the north-eastern corner of the field; from the north-west.





The stony track at the top of the field; from the east.



Shallow barrow in field south of Berry Down Cross, within 3km from the turbine but comprehensively blocked by the tall hedgebanks that surround the field; from the north-east.





View across a large field to the three shallow barrows just south of the main group along the A3123, from Berry Cross, demonstrating that despite their elevated position, local blocking is provided by the short hedgebanks; from the south-east.



A large barrow west of Berry Down Cross, showing how it looks out of the field, over the hedgebanks; from the north-east.





One of the two barrows south-west of Berry Down Cross, which survives as shallow mound, with local blocking provided by the hedgebanks of the field; from the north-west.



The second of the two barrows south-west of Berry Down Cross, showing how it is immediately against the hedgebank, to its west side, locally blocked by this field boundary from the turbines proposed to be to the west; from the north-west.



Large barrow east of Smythen Cross, showing how it overlooks the adjacent hedgebanks and retains its landscape presence; from the east.



The large hill-top enclosure, north-west of the location of the proposed turbines, with views down the valley to the north-east; from the south-west.





The tall hedgebank along the road edge, shielding the hilltop enclosure from views of the proposed turbines, which would lie to the south-east behind this hedge; from the west.



The long private track down to Narracott Farm, showing the heavily wooded enclosure at the bottom of the track that contains the farmhouse; from the west.



View across the field to the heavily wooded grounds of Narracott Farm. The tall 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse is visible through the trees at the north-west end of the farmyard, but the older farmhouse lies further in the trees to the east; from the west.



The northern end of the barrow cemetery at Hillcrest Farm, showing the tall mature hedgebank that runs along the northern boundary of the field in which the majority of the barrows are found; from the east.

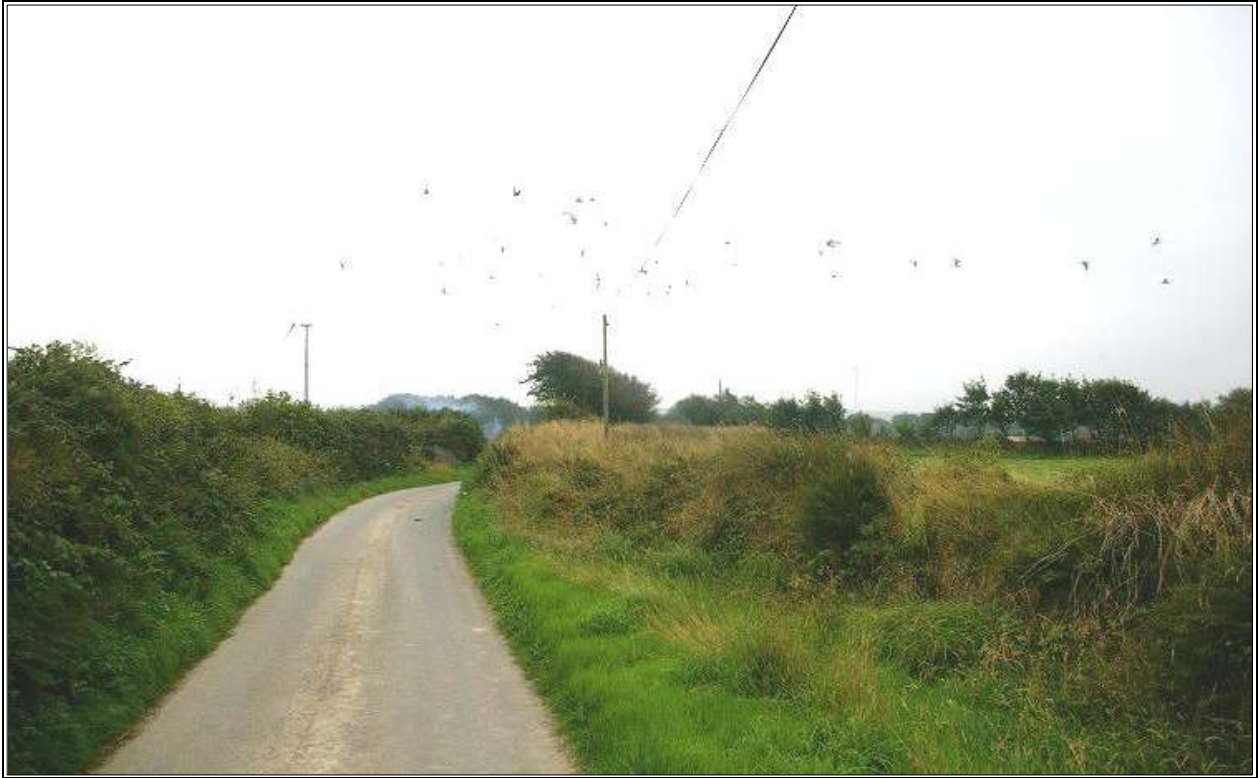




View down the field, showing a range of shallow mounds of various heights; local blocking is provided by hedgebanks. From the north-east.



View across the road from the barrow cemetery, showing the tall hedgebanks that enclose the surrounding fields and Hillcrest farmhouse and buildings; these provide local blocking. From the south.



The southern end of the barrow cemetery, showing clear views to the operational turbines to the south and south-east; from the north.



The barrow north of Ettiford, showing how a hedgebank clips the northern edge of the barrow. There is also an electricity tower and substation, the perimeter of which is just visible on the right. From the north-west.





The long private track to Hill Barton; the plantation wind break blocks any views to the farm. From the west.



East Haggington Farm, showing the courtyard of buildings and converted outbuildings, also showing the steep slopes to the south, which shield the farm from any views to the turbines; from the north-east.





View of Haggington Bridge, set on the wooded slopes of Pit Hill, in Pit Wood; from the west.



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