

LAND AT SEA VIEW FARM WHITSTONE CORNWALL

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



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For

Atlantic Energy
(The Agent)

of

Dave and Jo Fowler
(The Client)

By



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Summary

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

The proposed turbine would be located within modern enclosed land situated within an area of post-medieval enclosure, in a wider landscape of anciently enclosed land. The walkover and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of particular interest within the field in question, despite the proximity of a Bronze Age barrow to both the east and formerly the west.

*In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located near the summit of a small hill, but is relatively small (50kw) and has a low to medium number of heritage resources which it will have an impact upon; with this in mind the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Sea View Farm
Parish:	Whitstone
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX226384 96154

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Sea View Farm, Whitstone, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Atlantic Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Dave and Jo Fowler (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a single 50kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field *c.*350m south-east of Foxhole (see Figure 1). It sits just off the top of a small hill at *c.*142m AOD.

The soils of this area are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils of the Hallsworth 1 Association (SSEW 1983) overlying the mudstones and siltstones of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies within the parish of Whitstone, *c.*2.5km to the south of the parish church. The landscape is largely comprised of *anciently enclosed land* and the development site is within the historic holding of Nethercott, a settlement with medieval origins seemingly mislabelled as the site of a manor house on the OS 1st Edition Map.

The area in which the site is situated is classified as *modern enclosed land* situated within an area of *post-medieval enclosed land* Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation (Cornwall Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed turbine lies close (*c.*700m) to a linear group of Prehistoric Bronze Age barrows and the wider landscape contains a medium sized number of Scheduled monuments and listed buildings. The Week St. Mary conservation area is also nearby, and at a greater distance are the landscaped gardens at Werrington Park and Penheale Manor and the battlefield site of Stratton.

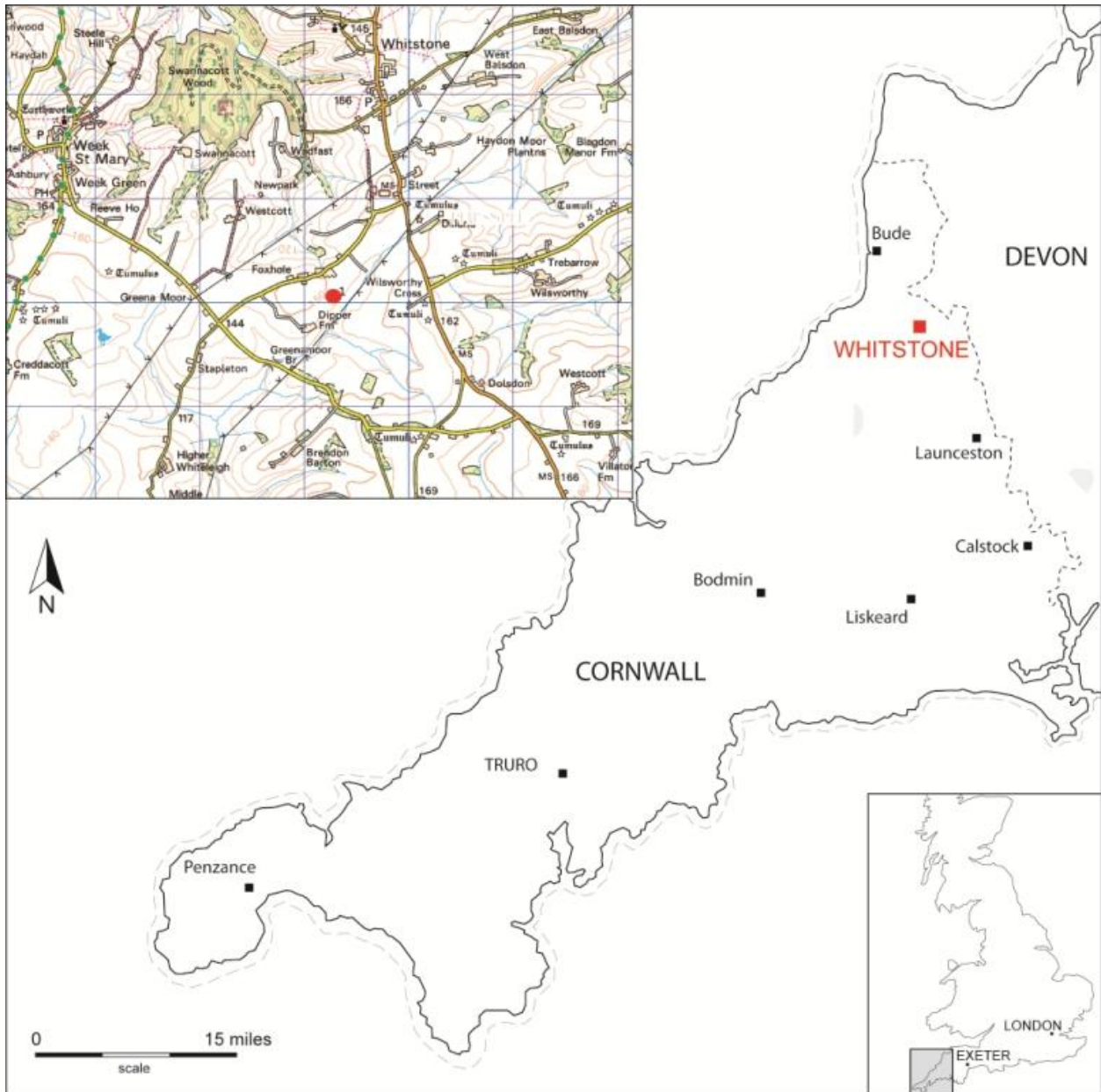


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

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

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

As is clear from the cartographic records (see below), the site of the proposed turbine was enclosed prior to the 19th century and was part of the holdings of the farm of Nethercott; a settlement with Medieval roots. This lay in Whitstone, a parish in the deanery of Trigg Major and Hundred of Stratton. The manors of both *Witestan* and *Wadafeste* were held by Ralph from the Count of Mortain at the time of the Domesday Survey. The manor of Wadfast on which the farm Lower Wadfast is supposedly sited upon is located c.1.6km from the proposed turbine location. Lyssons (1814) however, lists Nethercott, c.900m to the north as a manor belonging to the Rolles of Heanton, from whom it passed, by inheritance, to the present proprietor, Lord Clinton. The 1840 tithe apportionment lists the fields around the development site as being part of holding of Nethercott, owned by a John Dayman.



Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1802 (CSL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1802

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1802 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area (Figure 2); earlier maps do not show any relevant detail. The surveyor's draft shows farms at Foxhole, Nethercott and Dypper and the barrows at Wilsworthy and High Moor. The fields are shown as enclosed although the field pattern on the OS draft maps cannot be relied upon as being accurate.

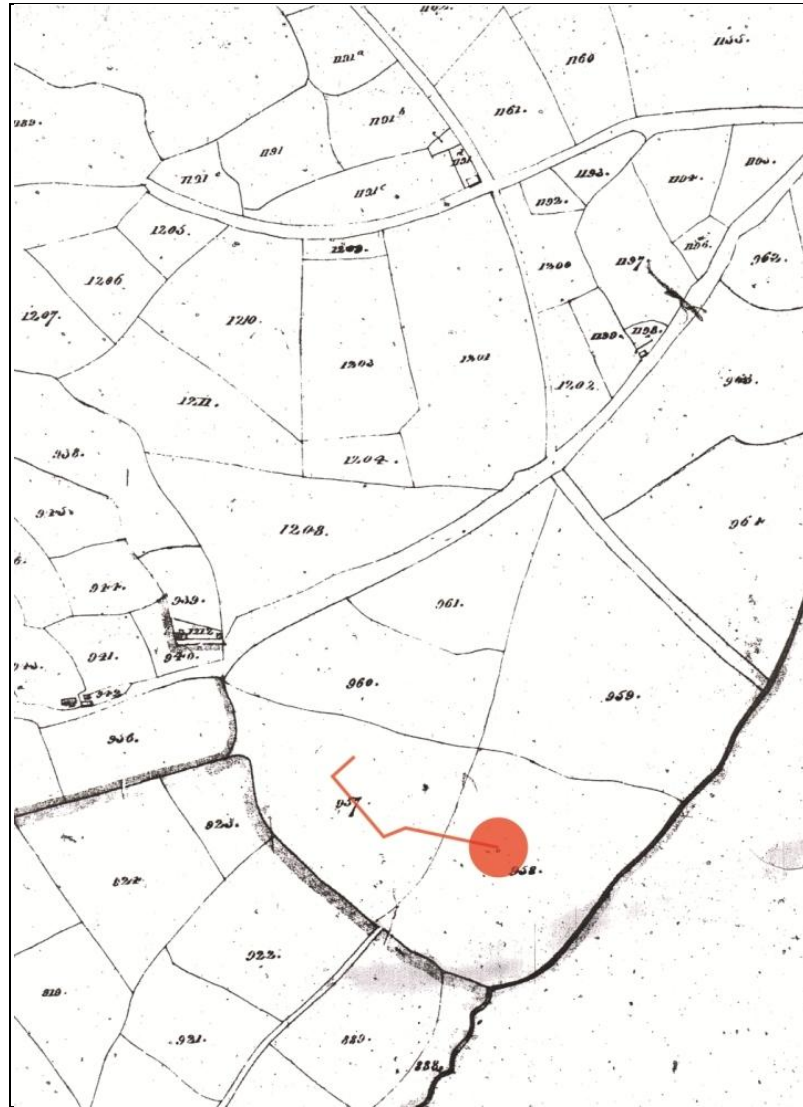


Figure 3: Extract of the 1839 tithe map (CSL) (the approximate location of the turbine and cable trench is indicated).

2.3 The 1839 Whitstone Tithe Map

The 1839 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. It is clear that at this date that a small farm (Foxhole) was located to the north of the road and development site. It can perhaps be tentatively suggested given the field pattern to the east of Foxhole is suggestive of a former drove way accessing formerly open common on which the farm is located. The small nature of the fields around Foxhole and the curving nature of the boundaries suggest however that Foxhole is located on the eastern edge of *anciently enclosed land*. The land in which the turbine is to be located does however appear to be comprised of late enclosure, and that the historic field boundary which the cable trench will bisect as formerly being a road/route way across the area prior to enclosure.

The field names in the accompanying apportionment are largely prosaic with the turbine located in *Yonder Moor* (no.958) and the cable trench bisecting *Lower East Moor* (no.957). The surrounding fields are not much better with mostly *Marsh* and *Moor* placename elements.

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that the development site and much of the area of the south-east was largely rough grazing. The position of two barrows is also shown on the top of the hill to the west of the proposed turbine site. The medieval field pattern is clearly discernible around Dipper and also Foxhole, which is shown as having moved further to the west by this date. There is little difference between the 1st and 2nd Edition maps and Sea View Farm is not shown on available cartographic sources until the 1960s.

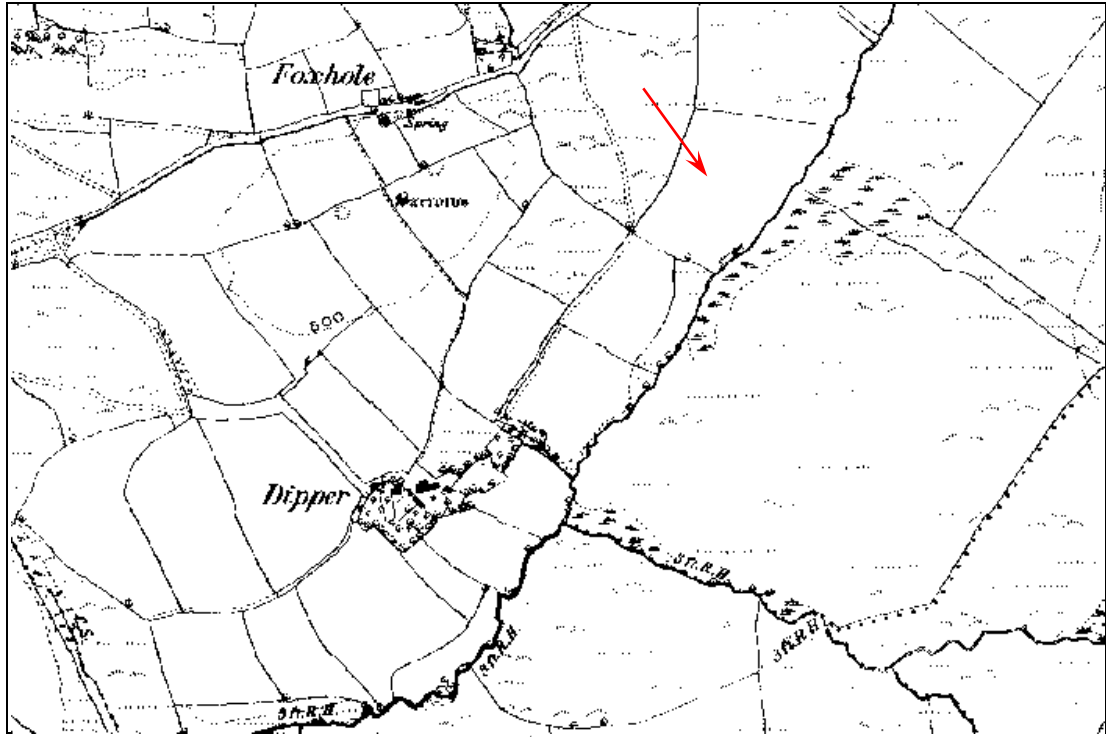


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Ed. map of 1883 1:10,560 (CSL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

3.0 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH over approximately 1.1ha of pasture around the location of the proposed turbine and cable run. The processing work was undertaken by Substrata on behalf of SWARCH in June 2013. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Substrata Report J5185).

The survey did not identify any anomalies of a probable archaeological origin. A number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been identified, but it is not possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The remaining anomalies are modern, relating to the use of an imported material, modern ferrous objects and fencing (see Figure 7 for the high level of disturbance).

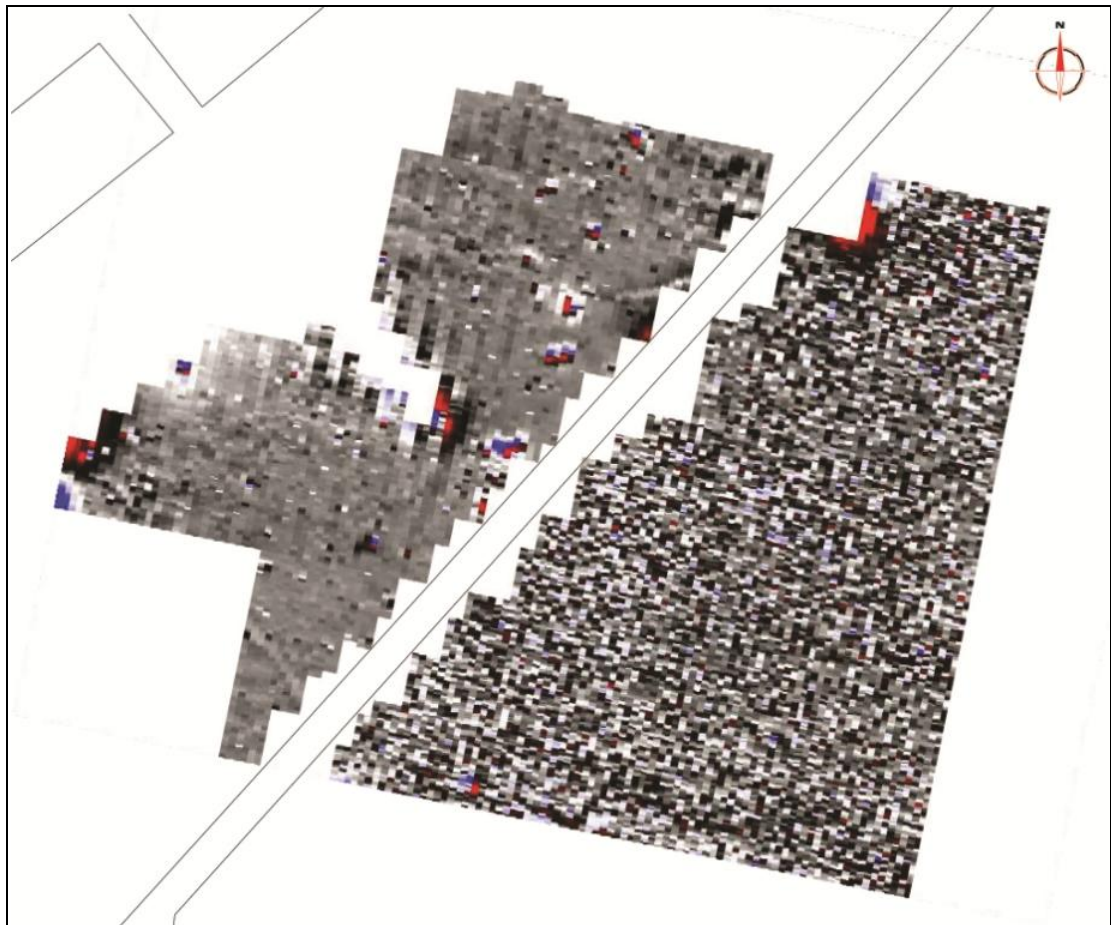


Figure 5: Colour plot of gradiometer data (Substrata 2013 Figure 3).

Features of possible archaeological origin tend to be more amorphous anomalies which may have similar magnetic attributes in terms of strength or polarity but are difficult to classify as being archaeological or natural. The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots (Figure 8).

3.1.1 Possible Archaeology

1. A positive linear anomaly in the south of the eastern field. This is indicative of a former cut feature and may be of archaeological origin; however due to the strength of the anomaly and the surrounding responses a more modern origin cannot be ruled out

2. A number of negative linear anomalies across the western field. These anomalies are indicative of former bank or earthwork features.
3. A number of small discrete positive anomalies across the western field. These anomalies are indicative of small former cut features such as backfilled pits.

3.1.2 Other Anomalies

4. High amplitude scattered magnetic debris across the whole of the eastern field. This is likely to be related to the presence of a modern imported material in the field.
5. Areas of magnetic disturbance are the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences and underground services. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area.
6. A number of magnetic ‘spikes’ (strong focused values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. These are likely to be modern rubbish.

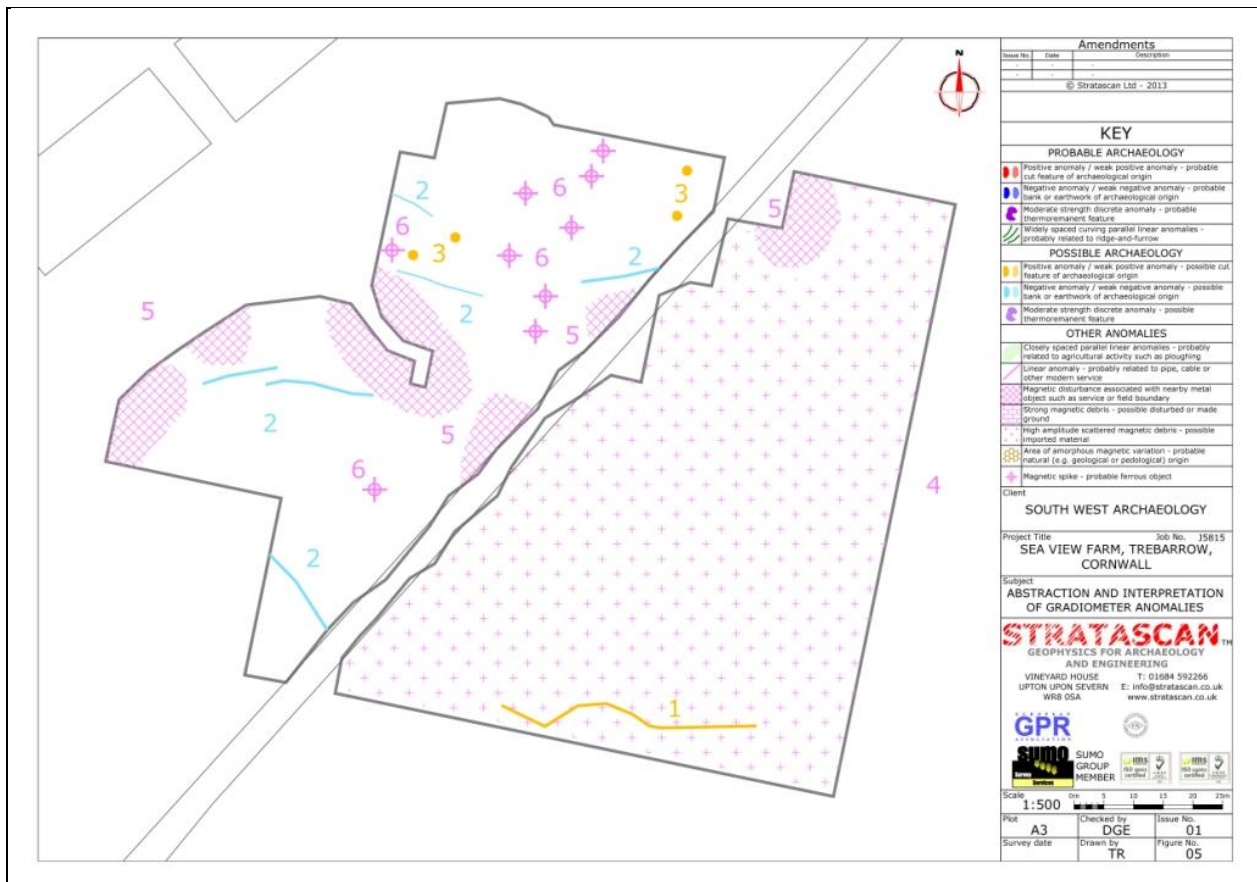


Figure 6: Abstraction and Interpretation of the shade plot (Substrata 2013 Figure 5).

3.1.3 Summary

The survey identified a very small number of anomalies, which can be interpreted as possible archaeology (Anomalies Groups 1-3) most of which may relate to farming activity, with the curving nature of the banks which form Anomaly Group 2 suggestive of belonging to medieval ploughing or fieldsystems. Anomaly 1 may be related post-medieval drainage, but the results for the part of the field south-east of the track is partially diguised by a probably modern layer of dumped material (anomaly group 4). The group of small pits (Anomaly 3) are of unknown date or purpose. There is seemingly little of intrinsic archaeological interest or value within the footprint of the proposed development.

5.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

5.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by Emily Wapshott, in September 2013. Photographs were taken, the field walked and the topography and boundaries noted. Sea View Farm lies on a narrow road which runs between Week St Mary and Whitstone. The turbine is to be situated in a field on the lower ground to the south away from the road and within a shallow valley. Immediately around Sea View Farm the field pattern is very irregular, with a mix of large straight-sided fields, of different sizes and shapes on the high ground, with long narrow fields in the valleys and an older field system in evidence around Week St Mary to the west, with curvilinear boundaries suggestive of a former medieval open-field system.

The field in which the turbine is to be situated is very large, with hedge-banks running to the west and south, along the edge of the stream which forms the base of the shallow valley. To the east the field is divided by a post and wire fence and to the north the field is divided by a wire fence from the buildings of the large farmyard. The hedge-bank to the west is large, with mature trees and forms some local blocking to views to the west.

The ground rises to the north and south of the field, with clear views across the valley to the high ground to the south and to the east. The land rises steeper to the north and any views are blocked by the farm buildings. The field is divided by a hard-core farm track which links to the adjacent fields to the west, and is accessed via a concrete track from the west side of the farmyard, the deep ditch adjacent to this track along its western side will carry the cables for the turbine.

To the north-west, within the top corner of the field, next to the fence is an enclosed area which has three sets of frames holding photovoltaic units. The enclosure is laid to pasture; there were some very minor undulations within the field, however these appeared to be natural, following the contours of the south-facing slope. There was significant ridging within the top part of the field and this was due to tractor rutting and did not have an archaeological basis.

There was however a slight mound to the base of the valley, adjacent to the stream, this is unlikely to be a funerary monument as it would not be positioned so low in the landscape, however another slight mound in line with this may suggest a former field boundary ran down to the stream at this point. The turbine will sit on a slight high knoll of ground, the land falling away steeper to the south, for a short distance.

Direct inter-visibility was confirmed from the site to some of the barrows around Wilsworthy Cross, especially the large barrow near Dilland Farm. There is however a large line of pylons which run up the shallow valley and provide an interruption to views to the south.

5.2 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in this area. However, there are a number of damaged and possible cropmarks indicative of Bronze Age burial nearby, in addition to the scheduled monuments and groups to the east and south. There is extensive evidence for earlier phases of land use and enclosure, which are probably medieval in date largely based upon documentary sources and aerial photographs. The immediate fieldscape around the site is relatively modern, and most of the fields were probably laid out in the later 18th century.

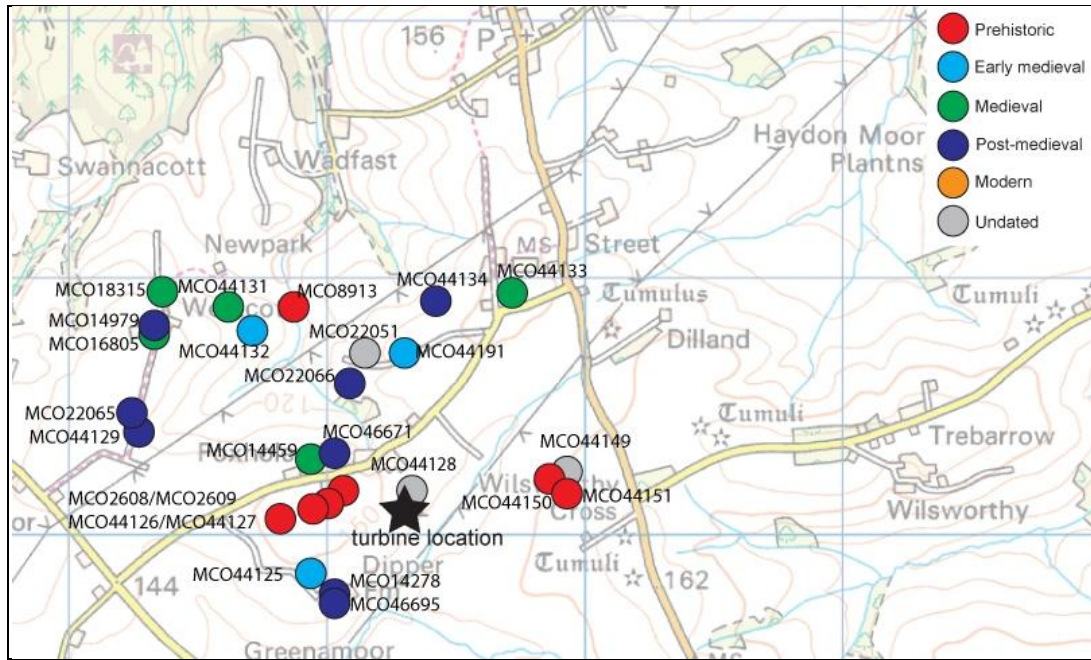


Figure 7: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes	
MCO44128	SEA VIEW FARM - mound	CROPMARK	Three mounds of uncertain date and function, on AP	
MCO14459	FOXHOLE - Medieval settlement	DOCUMENTARY	The settlement of Foxhole is first recorded in 1314	
MCO46671	FOXHOLE - Post Medieval house	BUILDING	A cob cottage with original unsawn roof timbers, in use.	
MCO44125	DIPPER FARM – Med boundary	CROPMARK	Field boundary of medieval or later date, visible on AP.	
MCO14278	DIPPER - P.Med settlement	DOCUMENTARY	The settlement of Dipper is recorded on the draft OS map	
MCO46695	DIPPER – P.Med engine house	BUILDING	A square gable-roofed horse engine shed	
MCO2608	FOXHOLE - Bronze Age barrows	MON	A turf covered round barrow, c.28m in diameter & 0.4m high. Extant Bronze Age round barrow.	
MCO2609		MON		
MCO44126		CROPMARK		Possible site of a round barrow, visible as cropmarks on AP
MCO44127		CROPMARK		Possible site of a round barrow, visible as cropmarks on AP
MCO22066	SEA VIEW – P.Med. quarry	DOCUMENTARY	Quarry marked on the OS 1:2500 1st Edition Map	
MCO22051	WHITSTONE - Undated well	DOCUMENTARY	Named "Well Plot" on the Tithe Map.	
MCO44191	NETHERCOTT P.Med pit, NETHERCOTT Med settlement	DOCUMENTARY	Extractive pit of post medieval/modern date is visible on AP. The pit is the possible site of "Old Nethercott"	
MCO8913	WHITSTONE – IA/RB round?	DOCUMENTARY	Field name 'Round Meadow' suggests site of round	
MCO44132	Hr. WESTCOTT - E.Med boundary	CROPMARK	Field boundaries of uncertain medieval date, visible on AP	
MCO44131	Hr. WESTCOTT - Med. Ridge & F	CROPMARK	Medieval ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs	
MCO18315	WESTCOTT – Med. settlement	DOCUMENTARY	The settlement of Westcott is first recorded in 1327.	
MCO14979	Hr. WESTCOTT – P.MED Setl	DOCUMENTARY	Higher Westcott ecoreded on OS Draft, not named.	
MCO16805	SOUTH WESTCOTE – Med.setl	DOCUMENTARY	The settlement of South Westcote is first recorded in 1394	
MCO22065	HIGHER WESTCOTT – quarry	DOCUMENTARY	Quarry marked on the OS 1st Edition 1:2500 map	
MCO44129	SPEARLAND– P.Med.settlement	CROPMARK	Abandoned post medieval settlement of Spearland on AP	
MCO44134	NETHERCOTT - P.Med. quarry	DOCUMENTARY	A 'quarry' is marked on the OS 1st Edition 1:2500 map	
MCO44133	NETHERCOTT – Med. Ridge & F	CROPMARK	Probable medieval ridge and furrow, earthworks on AP	
MCO44149	WILSWORTHY - Undated pit	CROPMARK	two small round pits, visible as cropmarks on AP	
MCO44150	WILSWORTHY – BA barrow	CROPMARK	Subcircular feature of uncertain date visible on AP	
MCO44151	WILSWORTHY - BA barrow	CROPMARK	Possible site of a round barrow, visible as cropmarks on AP	

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

5.3 Assessment of Impact

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports, for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and 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**.

6.0 Visual Impact Assessment

6.1 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.*

6.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

6.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (30m to hub and 45m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the areas landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

6.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

6.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument, is considered, a historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation etc. are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from

damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term ‘designation’, that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

- Grade I* buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed Buildings).
- Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed Buildings).
- Grade II* buildings which are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed Buildings).

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have ‘group value’ or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger

areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed Buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of ‘conservation area’, which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic townscape or built-up area of limited historic integrity or built settings • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest • Buildings of no architectural or historical merit • Landscapes of little or no significant historic interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource has not been ascertained • Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

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

6.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

A bare-earth ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by SWARCH using MICRODEM ver 2010.11.5.2 (see Figure 8). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, and woodlands. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). A concentric ring with radii of 5km was overlain on the ZTV to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to the 5km, all grades of designated heritage were considered.

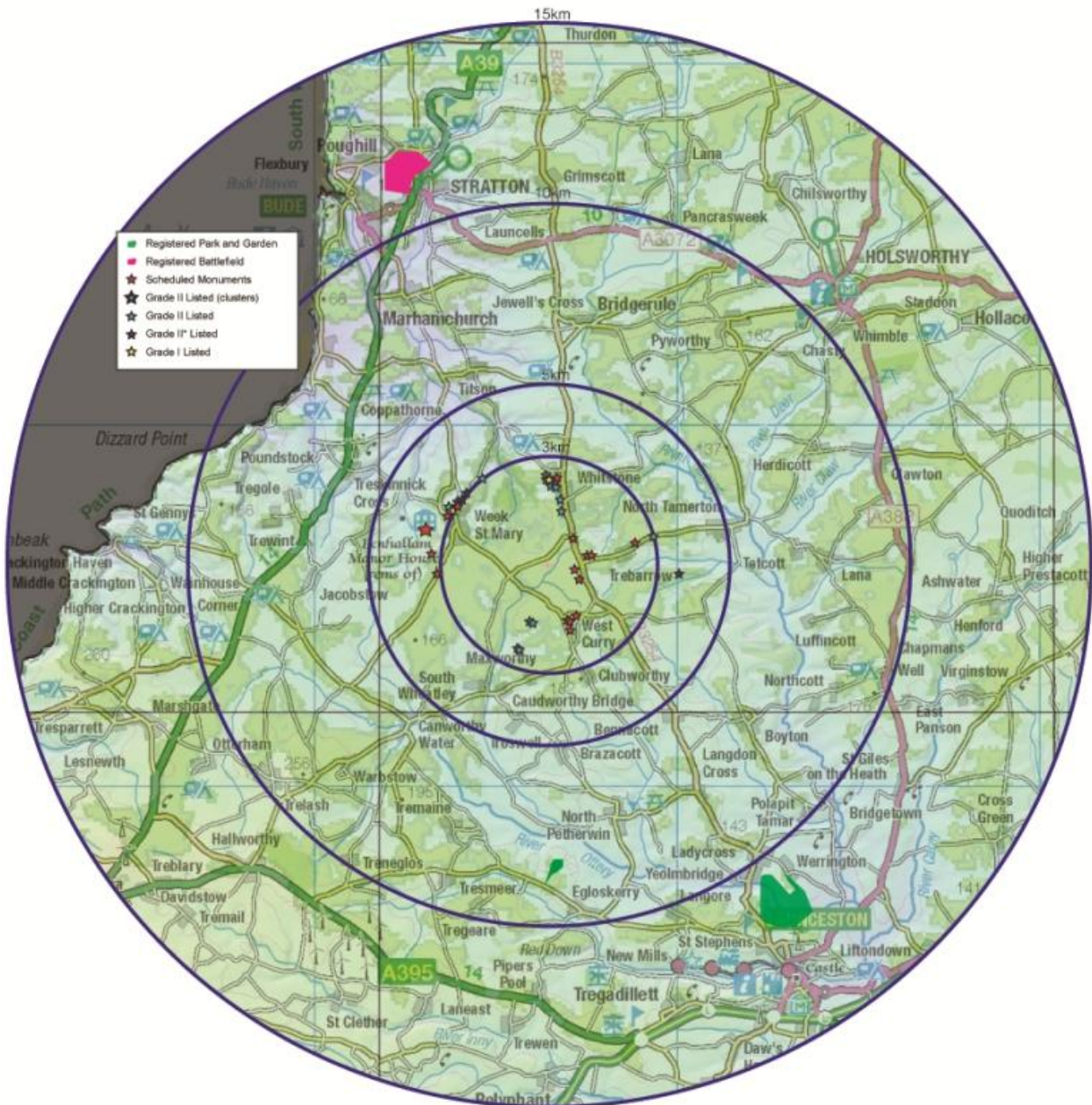


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied from Atlantic Energy). This is a bare-earth ZTV, generated by MICRODEM (ver 2010.11.5.2) using OS Opendata Panorama DTM (Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013). The registered parks, gardens and battlefields are shown in dark green and pink respectively.

6.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 3km, 5km, 10km and then 15km, together with the heritage assets that the landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV suggests high inter-visibility to the high ground to the north, east and south. There is inter-visibility with the settlement of Whitstone, to the north, at 2-2.5km, to Week St Mary, at 3km to the north-west and to the hamlet of West Curry c.2km to the south. The farming hamlet of Trebarrow to the east, at c.2.75-3km has some limited views. To the east the landscape becomes dominated by steep valleys, along the line of the River Tamar, to the south around Clubworthy, Maxworthy and Canworthy Water the ground is a high undulating plateau. To the west beyond Week St Mary shallow wide valleys predominate becoming steeper towards the coast. There are 8 scheduled monuments or groups of monuments recorded within the 3-5km radius of the proposed turbine as mapped

as having visibility with the turbine on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). A significant number of these do not have direct inter-visibility due to their survival as shallow mounds, being locally blocked by hedge-banks. There are approximately over 20 listed structures within the 5km radius; of these, two are Grade I listed ecclesiastical buildings, St Mary's of Week St Mary and St Anne's of Whitstone. There is a Grade II* listed gentry building in the wider countryside, Ogbeare Hall, with several Grade II* listed buildings in Week St Mary, including the Manor (Burdenwell) and a Grade II listed chapel; the rest are Grade II listed farm buildings or farmhouses. Within the 10km radius, there is a registered park and garden at Penheale Manor and within the 15km, there is a further registered garden at Werrington Park and a registered Civil War battlefield at Stratton.

6.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

6.5.1 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.

- Brendon Farmhouse and farm buildings; medium significance; Grade II listed; condition: unknown; accessed via a private farm track. The ground raises to the north near Trebarrow, limiting views towards the turbine location, the farmhouse and barns are also set within a wooded enclosure, visible from the public highway; impact **negative/unknown**, but expected neutral or negative/minor.
- Kersworthy Farmhouse and farm buildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; set down a private farm track in a wooded enclosure, with modern farm buildings creating local blocking. The ground rises to the north near Trebarrow (towards Brendon Farm), limiting views; impact **negative/unknown**, but expected neutral or negative/minor.
- Oak Farmhouse and outbuildings; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent; the numerous and sizeable barns, unusual in their completeness, and now converted to dwellings, block all views between the farmhouse and the turbine, as it is

located in a shallow hollow. The barns themselves may have some views between trees, out to the south, but it is likely that views are limited by the primary school and other buildings which lie in the Whitstone church-town settlement; **impact: neutral.**

- Steele Farmhouse and adjoining outbuilding; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; set in a wooded enclosure in the heart of the field system, only accessible up a long private track. Farm is visible across the fields and the trees and modern farm buildings appear to block views to the farmhouse; impact **negative/unknown** must be applied, but neutral or negative/minor expected.
- Old Shop; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; set on a south-west facing slope this has views to the west, but they are limited by the hedge-banks of the road and the various small plantations around Trebarrow. The buildings value, its architectural merit is not affected, neither is its immediate context in its garden and its edge of settlement setting; impact: **negative/minor.**

6.5.2 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.

- Burdenwell Manor and Cottage; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent; set in the heart of the village but on the eastern side. Attached to the adjacent cottage and associated with a group of stone outbuildings. Views out to the east, from the front courtyard which is the primary focus of the building group. The turbine will certainly be visible to some extent across the fields from the courtyard and possibly from the south-east end of the house. The context and setting of the buildings are unaffected, however the structure was built with views in mind being a high status building and the crenellated wall which faces the village gives it an added status element, views therefore can be affected more significantly than in a regular dwelling; impact: **negative/moderate.**
- Ogbear Hall; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown; set within large private wooded grounds, with limited views into the estate; impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected negative/minor or neutral due to local blocking.

6.5.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

Church of England parish churches and chapels; current and former places of worship

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

often the only surviving medieval buildings in a parish, and their nature places of religious worship.

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

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

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

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

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

- Church of St Anne; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent; set in a steeply sloping wooded churchyard, surrounded by stone walls and high hedge-banks. The church is located to the north-west of the majority of the settlement at Whitstone, and has wide views to the south-west and west and more limited views to the south towards the turbine. The immediate context of the church within its churchyard and the wider setting within its parish are unaffected, the views between the towers of other churches, such as Week St Mary, North Tamerton, Pyworthy etc are also unaffected; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent; set to the north-west of the settlement of Week St. Mary, surrounded to the east and south by the village and conservation area. The church has a very tall tower which has views out of the enclosed village, which is surrounded by hedges. The immediate context of the church in the churchyard and its parish/village setting are unaffected by the turbine, although there will be some views. The views to St Annes are unaffected, but views to North Tamerton church will be interrupted; impact: **negative/moderate**.

6.5.4 Listed Structures: Crosses, Gravestones, Milestones, Boundary Stones, Wells

Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards

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

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

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

- Lych gate to Church of St Anne; medium significance; Grade II Listed structure; condition: excellent; designed to mark the entrance to the consecrated ground which surrounds the church this structure is in no way defined by its views which are blocked by the tall trees on the banks which fringe the churchyard; impact **neutral**.
- Monument 3m south-west of Church of St Anne; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; set in the churchyard and surrounded by the churchyard walls, trees and banks which define its boundaries this monument has no inter-visibility to the turbine; impact: **neutral**.
- Well House, 10m south-east of Church of St Anne; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent; set in a hollow this is blocked by trees and banks and has no inter-visibility to the turbine; impact: **neutral**.
- Well House, 4m east of Old Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; set in the private grounds of its curtilage, likely general views but local blocking may apply to a feature which is sunk into the ground by the very nature of its function; impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected to be neutral.

6.5.5 Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

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

structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly severe, unless it is built in close proximity.

- Former Bible Christian (Boot) Chapel; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; set to the east of the main road in Whitstone village, with large windows to the east and west sides. Some limited views from the graveyard and courtyard enclosed by the walls and gate piers. Tall hedge-banks across the field system and the trees along the road between Week St Mary and Whitstone disrupt views to some extent; impact: **negative/minor**.

6.5.6 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

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

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

- Hayescott; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent; set in the heart of the village of Week St Mary and within the conservation area, on the eastern edge of the settlement. Some views past the trees in the garden of the house and the small stone service buildings to the rear. Despite these views the context of the house, immediately adjacent to the Manor House and near the church is unaffected and the general village/community setting is also unaffected; impact: **negative/minor**.
- The Old College and adjoining outbuildings; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; set around a small green east of the parish church in the heart of the community, the context and setting of the building remain unaffected, there may be limited views to the turbine, however these are not very significant; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Week St. Mary Conservation Area; high significance; Grade I, Grade II*, Grade II Listed and a scheduled monument are encompassed; condition good to excellent; covering the historic core of Week St. Mary including the Grade I Church of St. Mary, and Scheduled Castle. Week St. Mary was laid out as a planned medieval town and the village is largely enclosed by its topography with views out of the village limited by the surrounded by hedges; impact: **negative/minor**.

6.5.7 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, tors, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent monuments. The importance of inter-visibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted 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, 240m south-south-west of Wilsworthy Cross; high significance; scheduled monuments; conditions: excellent and fair; both set in agricultural fields, on high ground with views to the north. The one to the north is only a shallow mound, limiting its landscape presence to its immediate context. On flatter land this would be blocked by the hedge-banks of the field in which it is found, however here the land falls away to the north to the shallow valley in which the turbine is to be situated within and therefore there will be some views. There are views to the other barrows in the area and these individual and groups of monuments can be understood as part of a larger relict funerary landscape; impact: **negative/minor**. For the barrow which is well preserved, rising to as much as 2m at its highest it is partially blocked by a mature hedge-bank alongside the farm track which limits views to the turbine. This barrow is also within a field where there is a plantation of trees against the road to the east which block views to the other barrows in the group. This would normally require an assessment of neutral however such is the excellent survival that **negative/minor** must be applied as this feature holds considerable landscape presence and therefore can be more affected by a turbine, despite the present mitigating factors.
- Three bowl barrows, 560m south-east of Cherry Cross; high significance; scheduled monuments; conditions: excellent, good and fair/trace; one barrow stands tall in a field, overlooking the hedge-banks, with significant landscape presence. The turbine will have a **negative/moderate** impact on this barrow, as it is in a direct line of sight and is visible from quite a wide area, the turbine will become the most significant feature in that landscape, therefore affecting the barrow's visual primacy. The second barrow survives as a mound, but it is bisected by a hedge-bank limiting views from one half of the monument and the other hedge-banks of the field provide some local blocking and the barrow does not command the views of its north-western neighbour; impact **negative/minor**. The barrow which survives as a shallow trace mound is locally blocked comprehensively by the hedges of the field in which it is found; impact: **neutral**.
- Four bowl barrows, 445m north of Buttern Farm; high significance; scheduled monuments; conditions: good to excellent; set in agricultural fields, in a small triangular piece of land surrounded by roads. The fields are framed by hedge-banks

with very tall mature trees which block almost all views out of the fields. The barrows are visible to each other providing both immediate context and wider relict funerary landscape setting. There is despite its geographical proximity very little impact the turbine can have on these features, their views restricted as they are; impact: **neutral**.

- Round barrow cemetery at Creaddacott farm; high significance; scheduled monuments; conditions: fair to poor/trace; a number of barrows within enclosed fields with mature hedge-banks. Views out to the surrounding countryside are restricted reducing the setting of the barrows to the farmstead; impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow cemetery at Lower Trebarrow; high significance; scheduled monuments; condition: fair to poor/trace; divided into various fields, with extensive local blocking by the hedge-banks; impact: **neutral**.

6.5.8 Fortifications

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

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

- Ashbury Camp; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good; set in woods, amongst agricultural fields with wide views north-west, west, south-west, and limited views to the east. The monument is defined by its views and outlook, linked to its position and former possible defensive or protected settlement function. The proposed turbine is located 3-3.5km to the east but the good survival of the earthworks means there are no views over the hedge-banks. Other turbines are visible in the area and are becoming a regular feature in this landscape; impact: **neutral**.
- Penhallam Medieval Moated Manor; high significance; scheduled monument; condition: good to fair; with the surviving earthworks and ruins, situated in a heavily wooded area, accessed down a long private track; impact: **negative/unknown** expected negative/minor.
- Week St Mary Motte Castle; high significance; schedule monument; condition: good; no inter-visibility to the turbine, being blocked by the nearby church and buildings of the village. Normally the defensive nature of such a site would warrant a negative impact as its views and outlook were key to its location, design and function. Other turbines are also visible near Whitstone to the north-east; impact: **negative/minor**.

6.5.9 Registered Parks and Gardens

Registered Parks and Gardens

In/formal planning tends to be a pre-requisite for registered landscapes, but varies according to individual design. Such landscapes can be associated with larger stately homes (see above), but can be more modern creations. Landscape parks are particularly sensitive to intrusive visual elements (see above), but many gardens are usually focused inward, and

usually incorporate stands of mature trees that provide (seasonal) local blocking. Unless the proposed wind turbine is to be located close to the garden, its impact would be minimal.

- Werrington Park; very high significance; registered park and garden; condition: excellent; is situated c 2km north of Launceston. The park is of c.157ha site, bounded on all sides by agricultural land, from which the park is separated by a late 18th century stone wall. At a distance of well over 11-12km any turbine would only appear very small, the park is inward looking in nature with its stone walled boundary and consequently any impact would be minimal, this is exacerbated as there are other turbines in the wider area; impact: **neutral**.
- Penheale Manor – of very high significance, a registered park and garden, in excellent condition; at 8.5-9km distance from the turbine at, this registered park and garden sits on the south side of the River Otter valley with some views to the north and to the north-east from the gardens and the wider landscaped park and agricultural fields. The buildings of Penheale Barton adjoin the c.13ha site to the north-west. The focus of the estate is the courtyard mansion at its core and there are banks of trees which shield this to the north from views outwards; the estate is understood and experienced without noticing the turbine, some views will have glimpses, however other turbines are to be found much closer; impact: **neutral**.

6.5.10 Registered Battlefields

Battlefield registration commemorates and protects parts of the countryside and townscape where notable battles occurred in the past. In the vast majority of cases, there is no surface expression and the battlefield itself may be very poorly located. The character of the local landscape (see above) is of critical importance to the impact of a proposed turbine, as the particulars of the local landscape may have played an important role in the progress and outcome of the battle. In these instances, anything that alters the character of that landscape will have a pronounced impact on how it is experienced and perceived.

- Battle of Stratton; very high significance; protected landscape/battle site; condition: mixed; this former open parkland is now enclosed farmland, amenity land and grounds around Broomhill Manor House, just north-east of Bude and adjacent to Stratton. A large ribbon development has grown up in the later 20th and 21st centuries, framing the battlefield side to its southern and eastern edge. Stratton itself has also become heavily developed, providing comprehensive local blocking to the east and south. There are also significant numbers of extant turbines in the wider area, far closer to the battlefield; impact: **neutral**.

6.5.11 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

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

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of turbines than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of turbines than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, quarries and other turbines, but the question of

cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual wind turbines is open to question, but as intrusive new moving visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**, if **temporary/reversible**.

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

- The North-East Cornwall area around Whitstone is a complex landscape comprised of medieval settlements with their associated fieldsystems of small enclosures and the planned ‘failed’ town of Week St. Mary. Former open upland areas largely enclosed within the post-medieval period. The proposed turbine would fall within the Western Culm Plateau Character Area (CA37), deemed to have a *moderate* sensitivity to wind turbine development, particularly near the coastline (Cornwall Council 2012). The proposed turbine would stand close to the summit of a small hill and would be visible over a wide area. Given its exposed location, but taking into consideration its size, the impact on the historic character of this landscape will be **negative/minor**. It will, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus its impact will therefore be **temporary/reversible** on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**. There are a number of small operational turbines in this area, so there is a medium cumulative impact of this development is not an issue.

6.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
67255 67256	Brendon Farmhouse and farm buildings	SX 2596594613 SX 2592894604	Negative/unknown
67971 67970	Kersworthy Farmhouse and outbuildings	SX2571093971 SX2570294000	Negative/unknown
67282	Lych Gate about 20 metres north east of church of St Anne	SX 26319 98636	Neutral
67280	Parish Church of St Anne	SX2629598613	Negative/minor
67281	Monument about 3 metres south-west of Church of St Anne	SX2628398602	Neutral
67283	Well House about 10 metres south east of Church of St Anne	SX2631598594	Neutral
473915	Former Bible Christian (Boot) Chapel	SX2677497807	Negative/minor
67268	Church of The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary	SX2372097714	Negative/minor
67278 67279	Oak and Farm buildings	SX2642198540 SX2644298510	Neutral
67269	Hayescott	SX 2379497667	Negative/minor
67271 67270	The Old College, New College	SX 2381097674 SX2381497693	Negative/minor
67266	Burdenwell Manor and Cottage Adjoining North-East	SX2392997796	Negative/moderate
67206	Ogbeare Hall	SX3017295936	Negative/unknown
67272	Well house about 4 metres east of the Old Cottage	SX2381797683	Negative/minor
67263	Steele Farmhouse and adjoining outbuilding	SX2437098208	Negative/unknown
67207	Old Shop	SX 29544 96889	Negative/minor
CO 983	Two bowl barrows 240m SSW of Wilsworthy Cross	SX2716196018, SX2718995840	Negative/minor
CO 942	Three bowl barrows 560m south east of Cherry Cross	SX2710296797, SX2748896370, SX2753496339	Negative/moderate Negative/minor Neutral
CO 965	Four bowl barrows 445m north of Buttern Farm	SX2702494363, SX2704294672, SX2712894697, SX2727594762	Neutral
CO 582	Round barrow cemetery 610m north east of Creddacott Farm	SX 2329995875, SX 2331595914, SX 2349795958, SX2339795937, SX2345895949, SX2353395966, SX2358595973	Neutral
CO 966	Round barrow cemetery 240m north east of Lower Trebarrow	SX2876396792, SX2884096839, SX2894096898, SX2897596904	Neutral
15010	Ashbury Camp later prehistoric multivallate hillfort	SX 2279597469, SX 2297697274,	Neutral

Land at Sea View Farm, Whitstone, Cornwall

		SX 2300397233, SX 2300697314, SX 2303097281	
CO 583	Motte castle 80m north west of the church at Week St Mary	SX 2364197752	Negative/minor
15413	Penhallam medieval moated manor house	SX2245 9740	Negative/unknown
1493	Werrington Park	SX 3311186805	Neutral
1644	Penheale Manor	SX 2678987949	Neutral
39	Battle of Stratton	SS 22666 06585	Neutral
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/minor

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located close to the modern farm of Sea View, within land probably enclosed during the 18th century from open moorland. Traces of an earlier fieldsystem based on medieval strip fields survive to the north and west. The walkover and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of particular interest within the field in question, despite the proximity of several Bronze Age barrows.

In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains a medium number of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. In general the majority of designated heritage assets within the region were not conceived and constructed with setting as a primary consideration. However, within the vicinity of the proposed turbine the majority of the scheduled monuments which will be impacted were established with this in mind, most notably the medieval and prehistoric defensive sites at Ashbury, Penhallam and Week St. Mary and the various Bronze Age Barrow groups (e.g. Wilsworthy Cross, Cherry Cross, Buttern Farm, etc.). Only for a small number of assets –Burdenwell Manor and one of the group three barrows at Cherry Cross – will the impact be more pronounced; **negative/moderate**.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located near the summit of a small hill, which forms part of the Western Culm Plateau Character area, assessed as having a *moderate* sensitivity to wind turbine development. In addition, the site is located near to the conservation area surrounding Week St. Mary. Sustainable development within these zones is encouraged, but conflicts with the need to conserve and enhance the historical authenticity, integrity and historic character of this landscape. The proposed turbine is relatively small (50kw), but would be located in a prominent position.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor**, largely on the basis that the impact of this turbine is mitigated by its small size (50kw).

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Cornwall Studies Library

Whitstone tithe map

Whitstone tithe apportionment

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT SEA VIEW FARM, WHITSTONE, CORNWALL

Location: Moorlands, Whitstone, Holsworthy, Devon, EX22 6TU
Parish: Whitstone
County: Cornwall
NGR: 226384 96154
Planning Application ref: PA12/04104
Proposal: 50kw wind turbine, hub height 50m, height to blade tip 77m
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 Miss Charmian Larke (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting for the proposed erection of a single wind turbine, with a height of 77m to tip, on land at Sea View Farm, Whitstone. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Phil Coplestone Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 AIMS

2.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

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

3.0 METHOD

3.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client 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 5km 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.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of approximately a 1.2 hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of the cable grid connection (see attached plan). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

5.0 REPORT

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

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

- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. geophysical survey, intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of the DCHET brief and 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 southwes1-146652.
- 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**
- 7.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. 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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Pottery

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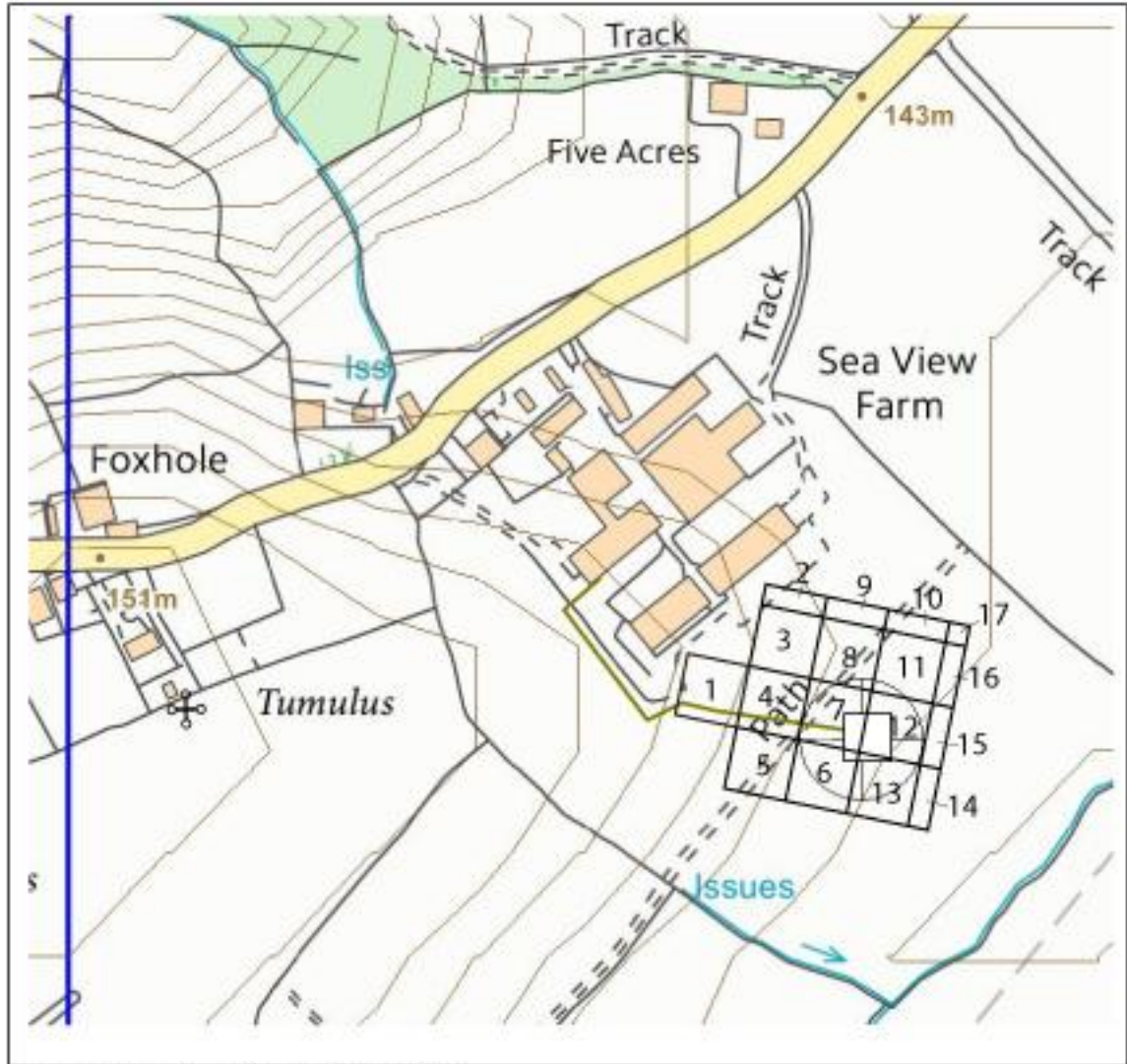
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Sea View Farm: 50kW turbine location July 2013



Turbine location 226384 96154

Turbine foundation 7m x7m x 1m (max depth)

Cable trench- up to 500mm wide by 1m deep, across field then to W of concrete track in ditch, below track in existing conduit, then into small shed, to W of large building via made-up ground.

Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings, Parks & gardens and Scheduled Monuments list

Buildings

Name: PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANNE

Grade: I

UID: 67280

Description: WHITSTONE WHITSTONE HEAD SX 29 NE 7/95 Parish Church of St Anne 29.9.61 I

Parish church. Base of tower C13, upper stages of tower and arcades C15, chancel and porch 1882, interior largely 1882 by Samuel Hooper of Hatherleigh. Tower masonry patched, largely slatestone rubble. North aisle dressed polyphant and granite on slatestone rubble plinth, upper masonry looks renewed. South aisle and chancel slatestone and polyphant rubble. Granite dressings throughout, window tracery largely renewed in Bath stone, Delabole slate roofs. Chancel, nave, west tower, north and south aisles, south porch. Chancel has 4-light, granite, Perpendicular east window, rustic cutting to tracery. 3-stage, unbuttressed, battlemented west tower with granite strings. Partially projecting, battlemented, rectangular, north-east stair turret diminishing in width at belfry stage and rising above the tower battlements with higher north-east pinnacle. West door of tower round-headed, chamfered, granite arch. 3-light, granite, .Perpendicular west window. West belfry opening 3 cusped lights below 2 quatrefoils and hood mould with label stops. North and south belfry openings, 2-light, granite, below dripledges and relieving arches. Tower pinnacles with rounded finials. North aisle windows have granite jambs, hood-moulds and label stops and 1882 reticulated tracery in Bathstone. Shallow-moulded, ogee-headed, granite, north door. North aisle, east window, 3-light with 1882 tracery with quartfoil in rounded in head. South aisle, east window similar, same design used for alternate windows in south aisle; other windows south aisle 3-light, C19, Perpendicular-style. 1 2-light, decorated style Hatherleigh stone window in south aisle. 4-centred, shallow- moulded priests door in south aisle. C19 moulded polyphant inner door possibly recut from C12 doorway. Rectangular opening in porch east wall. 5-bay north and south granite arcades, piers of conventional Perpendicular type, moulded capitals carrying shallow-moulded arches. Spandrel masonry to nave cemented over. Slightly pointed, un-moulded tower arch. Nave walls plastered. Nave and chancel roofs 1882; nave, arched brace and collar; chancel, canted waggon with ribs and bosses with herringbone boarding behind; chancel arch marked by bargeboarding on truss, chancel wall plate pierced with quatrefoils. North aisle. roof boarded waggon re- using C15 ribs and bosses, ribs carved over east end, vine-carved wall-plate. South aisle roof 1882 arched brace and collar with further arched brace above collar, C15 ribs and bosses fixed to trusses. Stepped-up chancel with good 1880s tiling, cinquefoil-headed sedilia, piscina, and aumbrey with wooden doors. Font, C12, circular, with frieze on top of bowl. 1882 benches, late C19/early C20 stations of the cross. Early C20 chancel and parciose screens. Late C15/early C16 bench ends incorporated into chair. Inscribed slate memorial to John Cornish, died 1610 fixed to vestry screen in north aisle, rustic lettering. Fine slate memorial to George Hele, buried 1652 used as north aisle altar front. 3 arches of blind arcading carved in relief, inscriptions to left and right, arms carved in relief in centre. Late C17 wall monument to Sara Symons on west wall of south aisle. Cinquefoil-headed piscina on south wall of south aisle, holy water stoup to priests door in south aisle. Slate memorial to Thomas Edgcumbe, died 1712, by Samuel Harris of Jacobstow, fixed to external wall of south aisle.

Listing NGR: SX2629598613

Name: CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

Grade: I

UID: 67268

Description: WEEK ST MARY WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 6/83 Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary 29.9.61 I Parish church. C14 south arcade, C15 aisles, late C15/early C16 porch and tower, some chancel masonry looks C13. Substantial restoration by James P St Aubyn between 1876 and 1881. Porch, aisle walls and chancel slatestone, polyphant and Ventergan rubble with granite dressings, tower granite ashlar, granite window tracery. Slate roof. Largely perpendicular church of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, west tower and south porch. 5-bay aisle arcades each with 2 bays to chancel. Fine 3-stage, unbuttressed, battlemented west tower with band of carving on plinth and above and below each of 3 moulded string-courses. Plinth carving similar to Jacobstow but with added variants: some mouchettes in roundels, Star of David, crosses, pot of lilies. Similar carving below string-courses to other stages which have bands of lozenges above strings. West door-way shallow moulded arch below square-headed hood mould, quatrefoils carved in spandrels. Above door 3-light Perpendicular window with hood mould and band of lozenge decoration below sill. Plain statue niche to 2nd stage, 2-light belfry opening to belfry stage. North face, 2nd stage has sexafoil-headed niche below hood mould terminating in engaged finial, 3-light belfry opening and slit openings to light internal north-west stair. South face is show front with elaborate 2nd stage niche with vine-carved jambs and 3-sided canopy with engaged crocketed pinnacle. 3-light window to belfry stage. Further statue niche on east wall of tower. Tower battlemented with tall octagonal crocketed corbelled pinnacles terminating in crosses. Gabled south porch with moulded, granite, 4-centred, outer door arch carried on engaged shafts with unusual bulbous capitals. Square-headed architrave, mouchettes in spandrels. Sexafoil-headed niche with hood mould in porch gable. C19 panel and rib wooden porch roof. Inner door probably C14: deeply moulded polyphant with some evidence for unusual stops. Aisle windows 3-light Perpendicular-style granite tracery, aisle windows east, 4-light. East windows tall and sharply- pointed: 2 mullions, 1 transom, no cusping. North aisle has moulded string and north door with moulded arch and square-head, floral motifs in spandrels. Door has moulded battens and studs. 3-sided north stair turret has peaked granite cap. South chancel door with moulded triangular head possibly C14. South arcade to nave low polyphant piers of 4 shafts and 4 hollows with elaborate mouldings above the capitals and moulded arches. North arcade and 2 east bays of south have granite piers of hollows and shafts, moulded capitals and 4- centred, shallow-moulded arches. Moulded granite tower arch carried on moulded shafts and capitals. Unceiled waggon roofs to aisles with moulded ribs, foliage bosses and vine-carved wall plates, some late C19 renewal. South aisle has flowers carved on ribs, north has vine carved on 3 east bays. Nave roof late C19 unceiled waggon. Choir stalls 1891, benches 1926-1930. Font probably C16 granite octagon with carvings similar to tower decoration on each face. Altered pulpit made up of panels of linenfold carving. Simple moulded C13 piscina in chancel. Kempe window in north aisle to Bertha Hoskins, died 1884. Good slate memorial to Humphry Sethick, died 1663 in vestry floor with inscribed angel. Good slate memorial to Margery Gayer, died 1679 fixed to interior north wall. Original rough-plank floor to 2nd stage of tower. Plans to remove partial ceiling in chancel, and to buttress east wall. Watercolour of church after 1881 restoration in vestry. Bell chamber not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX2372097714

Name: THE OLD COLLEGE, OUTBUILDING ADJOINING LEFT GABLE END OF COLLEGE, WALL ADJOINING RIGHT FRONT OF COLLEGE

Grade II*

UID: 67271

Description: WEEK ST MARY WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 6/86 The Old College, outbuilding adjoining left 29.9.61 gable end of College, wall adjoining right front of College
GV II*

House, formerly grammar school, outbuilding and wall. Built 1508 for Dame Thomasine Percival who endowed the school. C20 alterations and repairs. Coursed polyphant with granite dressings and slate roof. Present building survival of larger complex (qv New College and Hayescroft). Single depth plan with left gable end polyphant chimney probably rebuilt and massive rear granite lateral stack with off-set weatherings and moulded granite cap. Perhaps with worn merlons. This stack is gabled back to the roof. Granite coping and quoins to right gable end. Rear left stair turret. 2-storey, 4-window range with slatestone rubble moulded plinth. Off-centre, moulded, granite 4-centre arched doorway with shield in tympanum and floral motifs in spandrels. Ground floor windows renewed and or repaired, 3-light casements 6 panes per light with glazing bars and new timber lintels. 2 rear 3-light ground floor windows with pointed heads and hollow-chamfered granite mullions below square-headed hood moulds with label stops, diamond leads. Ground floor room right is hall with slate floor and moulded granite fireplace, lintel probably renewed. Kitchen to left of entrance has renewed polyphant fireplace. Moulded granite arch into stair turret. Stairs altered, moulded granite arch with ogival apex from stairs into first floor raised about 45 cm. Principals visible in upstairs room. Roof timbers partly renewed, remaining older timbers circa C18. Single-storey outbuilding adjoining left gable end of college has 2 blocked rear windows with moulded granite jambs; 1 has hood mould and label stops. Battlemented coursed polyphant wall adjoining right front of range and running along street front has granite moulded coping to merlons and embrasures. Narrow opening to partially-blocked turret in thickness of wall, on college side, possibly for ringing bell. Thomasine Bonaventure was born in Week St Mary and eventually married Sir John Percival, Mayor of London, 1498-9. The foundation of Week St Mary Grammar School was similar to the foundation of Macclesfield Grammar School, founded by Sir John Percival in 1503. The grammar school at Week St Mary was the third of its kind to be founded by a woman. The deed of endowment has survived (qv Marhayes). Cornwall County Record Office, AD.405. Alterations and repairs by Paul Pearn in 1975 for the Landmark Trust. An etching by Miss Hawksworth from a drawing by S Porut of the entrance appears in *Relics of Antiquity or Remains of Ancient Structures, with Other Vestiges of Early Times in Great Britain*, London (1811). P L Hull, *The Endowment and Foundation of a Grammar School at Week St Mary by Dame Thomasine Percival*, reprinted from *The Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, New Series, Vol.VII, Part 1, 1973.

Listing NGR: SX 23810 97674

Name: BURDENWELL MANOR AND COTTAGE ADJOINING NORTH-EAST

Grade II*

UID: 67266

Description: WEEK ST MARY WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 6/81 Burdenwell Manor and 29.9.61 Cottage adjoining north-east.
GV II

House, formerly farmhouse. Probably C16 core, with C19/C20 alterations. Rendered and colourwashed stone, impainted polyphant and granite porch. Slate roof. Left gable end chimney unrendered slatestone and freestone rubble, right gable end chimney polyphant with scallop moulded cap. Single depth plan, 2 rooms wide with cross passage. Flat-roofed rear extension with C20 gable over stair well contains various service rooms. 2-storey, 3-window range with central, gabled, 2-storey porch. Porch has thin granite lintel to entrance, slate hung gable of large size and C20 sash, 3 panes per sash with glazing bars. Two C20 ground floor sashes to left of porch; two taller C20 sashes with glazing bars to right of porch. First floor windows C20 sash, 3 panes per sash with glazing bars in later gabled, slate hung dormers. Slate floored cross passage. Circa late C17/C28 framed newel staircase with turned balusteres. Ground floor room right has whitepainted early C18 panelling throughout with a dentil cornice and niches on either side of a pedimented, partially-blocked fireplace. House said to have had rear lateral stack. Former home of the Granville family. Late C17 - early C18 cottage adjoining Burdenwell Manor at right gable: 2-storey single depth plan, 1 room wide with truncated projecting right gable end stack. Cloam oven. First floor window under raking roof projecting slightly above eaves line. The external rendering causes the porch to dominate and the reduction of cottage chimney stack reduces the impact of the cottage portion. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SX2392997796

Name: WELL HOUSE ABOUT 4 METRES EAST OF THE OLD COLLEGE

Grade II*

UID: 67272

Description: WEEK ST MARY WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 6/87 Well House about 4 metres east of the Old College
II*

Well house. Circa 1508, built for Dame Thomasine Percival's grammar school. Coursed polyphant ashlar with moulded plinth. Tall polygonal well house with moulded cornice and rectangular door opening. Modern boarded door. The roof is not visible and the parapet is likely to be a later simplification of a more elaborate roof form.

Listing NGR: SX2381797683

Name: OGBEARE HALL

Grade II*

UID: 67206

Description: NORTH TAMERTON SX 39 SW 8/19 Ogbear Hall
29.9.61 II*

Country house now in use as old people's home. The C15 great hall is all that survives of what must have been a large medieval house. The hall has been extensively restored and encased in a large late C19 house. (Recently restored and enlarged according to 1883 Kellys Directory). Stone rubble with granite dressings and slate roof with gabled ends. The C15 hall faces east with a lateral stack rising from the front wall with set-offs and a moulded granite cap. To right large 4-light hall window with elliptically arched lights, hollow chamfered and with roll-moulded King Mullion and hood mould with carved stops. Set back to left of stack a tall 2-light window with roll-moulded elliptically arched lights and hood mould with carved stops. Similar window to gallery over screens passage doorway on left with moulded elliptical arch outer arch with hood mould and four-centred inner arch with carved spandrels and tympanum with armorial device. The hall is encased on north, south and west sides in a late C19 gothic style gabled house of 2-storeys with stone mullion windows and a 3-storeyed tower with a pyramidal roof, in an angle over the entrance porch which has a chamfered Tudor arch. The service wing of the late C19 house, to the west, has been demolished. Interior of hall: roof appears to

have been rebuilt but reusing carved arch braces and wall plate and carved bosses to intersecting wind bracing. The screen passage has gallery over, which is jettied into hall on carved bressuner. The screen is made up of reused timber with carved running foliage. The joists supporting the gallery over the screens passage are similarly carved. Large granite fireplace on front wall of hall has moulded elliptical arch, carved foliage spandrels and frieze of sunken quatrefoils above. Leonard Loves (died 1576), who was Elizabeth I's treasurer for Cornwall and Devon, lived at Ogbeare Hall in late C16. There is a memorial brass to him in the Church of St Denis, North Tamerton qv. Reference : Kelly's Directory, 1883.

Listing NGR: SX 30172 95936

Name: NEW COLLEGE

Grade: II

UID: 67270

Description: WEEK ST MARY WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 6/85 New College

GV II

House. Late C19, perhaps earlier in part, incorporating 2 tympana from the 1508 Old College (qv) complex. Polyphant ashlar with granite quoins, gable-end chimneys rendered and slate roof. Right gable end partially rebuilt in brick, granite tympana incorporated into right gable end masonry. 2 rooms deep with entrance into stair hall. Symmetrical 2-storey, 3-window range with central enclosed gabled porch with fish scale roof tiles. Windows throughout C20 timber sashes, 8 panes per sash. Windows to ground floor have stone arches. Incomplete tympana built into right gable end; 1 with central shield similar to entrance of Old College, 1 with design of central shield with small shields to either side. Included for group value with adjacent Old College.

Listing NGR: SX2381497693

Name: OAK

Grade: II

UID: 67278

Description: WHITSTONE WHITSTONE HEAD SX 29 NE 7/93 Oak GV II

House, one time used as Royal Oak public house. Circa late C16/early C17 core, C19 additions and alterations, C20 roof and changes to floor levels. Colourwashed cob on stone plinth, colourwashed stone lateral front stack with freestone chimney, brick chimney to left lower gable end, left gable end rebuilt in brick and slate hung in C20. Asbestos slate roof, formerly thatched. Corrugated iron roof to rear right outshut. 2 room cross passage plan with off-centre entrance into passage, now stair hall. Hall (former bar) to right of passage, kitchen (former so-called cellar) on ground floor to left of passage. There may have been an inner room to right which is now not present. Rear outshut: rear right former public house snug, truncated stack to snug fireplace on right gable end wall. 2 storey, 2 window front, front right projects forward slightly, possibly extended forward to front plane of formerly projecting lateral stack. Ground floor window left 2 light casement with glazing bars; ground floor window to right of stack, 3-light casement with glazing bars. First floor window left, 2-light casement with glazing bars; first floor window to left of stack 3-light casement with glazing bars, formerly 2-light. Interior: massive fireplace to former bar retains one granite jamb, fireplace beam replaced by metal girder. Stout, roughly-hewn ceiling beams, some with runout stops, some with straight cut stops. Oak benches on brackets fixed to 2 walls. 3 plank oak door with strap hinges and gudgeon-hook, similar door into ground floor room left which retains unheven axial ceiling beam reset in C20

Listing NGR: SX2642198540

Name: BRENDON FARMHOUSE AND WALL ADJOINING AT NORTH-WEST, OUTBUILDING ADJOINING AT NORTH-EAST AND CARTSHED AT NORTH-WEST

Grade: II

UID: 67255

Description: WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 12/70 Brendon Farmhouse and wall adjoining at north-west, outbuilding adjoining at north-east and cartshed at north-west

GV II

Farmhouse. Early C19 with late C17/early C18 range projecting at rear right. Slatestone and freestone rubble main range with slate roofs, earlier range cob with slate roof. Double depth main range under double span roof with brick gable end stacks; possibly remodelling of C17 single depth plan with service rooms in rear outshut. Rear brick stack at eaves. 2-storey. 3 window symmetrical front facing south-east. Ground floor windows renewed, 3-light timber casements with glazing bars, 8 panes per light, granite lintels. Central doorway with C19 panelled door and thin rectangular fanlight. First floor windows renewed, 2-light timber casements with glazing bars, 8 panes per light. Large fireplace, ground floor left, renewed after fire. Brick-floored dairy to rear. Rear right range formerly cottage used partly for store, has truncated gable end stack, large fireplace and fireplace beam, partial floor. Circa early C19 cartshed with granite monolith uprights and open front is parallel to rear of main range and forms rear courtyard with former cottage and main range. Slatestone rubble wall with wide rectangular entrance with granite jambs and lintel joins cartshed and rear of house completing rear courtyard. Cartshed and wall included for group value.

Listing NGR: SX 25965 94613

Name: BARN, MILLHOUSE AND STABLES ABOUT 20 METRES WEST OF BRENDON FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67256

Description: WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 12/69 Barn, Millhouse and Stables about 20 metres west of Brendon Farmhouse

GV II

Barn, formerly threshing barn, millhouse and stables. Barn, circa late C18/early C19, late C19 millhouse with granary over, late C19 stables with loft over. Rendered cob barn, probably on stone plinth, with scantle slate roof hipped at left gable end. Rendered millhouse with gabled slate roof, slatestone rubble stables with brick dressings and gabled slate roof. North-east facing barn, millhouse adjoins at rear left and projects slightly beyond barn at south-east with slate steps up to granary. Stable range projects from right front of barn. Barn has large front left opening with slated pent roof carried on shallow slatestone and cob walls. Pigeon holes under eaves to right. Rear entrance is under slated porch carried on brackets. Interior has slate floor, threshing platform replaced with concrete. Tie beam roof with king posts and struts. Millhouse retains pit for undershot water wheel and intact stone grinding mill. Early C20 oil-driven Blackstone engine in lean-to attached to rear of millhouse. Stable range has 3 ground floor openings.

Listing NGR: SX 25928 94604

Name: OUTBUILDING 20 METRES TO SOUTH OF KERSWORTHY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67971

Description: NORTH PETHERWIN SX 29 SE 4/75 Outbuilding 20 metres to south of - Kersworthy Farmhouse GV II
 Outbuilding. Circa early C19. Stone rubble walls to ground floor with plastered cob above. Rag slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Rectangular plan, built into side of bank with entrance to ground floor on front and external stair to first floor also on front. Original purpose uncertain. Exterior: Two storeys. Entrance with plank door slightly to right of centre with external stone rubble and slate steps rising to first floor entrance on left. Two small shuttered openings to right. Lean-to open-fronted outshot on right-hand side wall. The building stands in the garden to the south of Kersworthy Farmhouse (qv).

Listing NGR: SX2571093971

Name: KERSWORTHY FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDINGS AND GARDEN WALL

Grade II

UID: 67970

Description: NORTH PETHERWIN SX 29 SE 4/74 Kersworthy Farmhouse and adjoining - outbuildings and garden wall GV II

Farmhouse, adjoining outbuildings and garden wall. Probably late C16 or early C17 with C18 and C19 extensions. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Slate roof with gable ends. Brick shafts to the stone rubble lateral and end stacks. Plan: Interior not accessible and the original arrangement is uncertain. Overall 'H' shaped plan the ground rising to right. Early range may be the central range its lower end to left flanked by 2 later cross wings, each of 2-room plan, heated by lateral and end stacks. Alternatively the house may have been of overall 'T' shaped plan with lower end on left and 2-room plan cross wing on right. As it exists the house comprises a central range of 2-room plan with probably earlier entrance on right leading into passage with stair to rear; kitchen in centre heated by axial stack at lower end on left and second entrance beyond to left, leading into large stair hall. The cross wing at the higher end on right comprises 2 rooms, the front heated by a side lateral stack, the shaft removed, and the rear by a truncated projecting end stack. The lower cross wing on left appears on the exterior, C19 in character; 2 room plan heated by truncated side lateral stacks. This wing may be a C19 extension, or a C19 rebuild or remodelling or refacing of the earlier range. To the rear of the central range are C18, C19 and C20 outshots with a circa C18 cob 2-storey outbuilding attached on the rear right of the right-hand cross wing and a small 2-storey outbuilding attached to the rear entrance which may be a C19 service building used as a back kitchen, bake house or boiler house or may possibly have earlier origins as a heated service room, the projecting stack now truncated. Exterior: 2 storeys. Ground rises to right with rendered central range flanked by 2 stone rubble gabled cross wings. 1:2:1 window front with C19 panelled door to left off centre and late C18 or C19 panelled door to right with late C18 or early C19 4- light casement near centre. Late C19 16-pane sashes in cross wings, the right hand wing with several blocked openings. Garden wall to right; cob with slate cap. Interior: Not accessible. An internal inspection may reveal several interesting features and may help date the house more accurately. The owner states that the fireplaces have been partly blocked; the kitchen ceiling beams are chamfered and the roof timbers appear to have been replaced.

Listing NGR: SX2570294000

Name: OUTBUILDINGS ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH OF OAK

Grade II

UID: 67279

Description: WHITSTONE WHITSTONE HEAD SX 29 NE 7/94 Outbuildings about 10 metres south of Oak GV II

Outbuildings including barn with linhay over, 2 cartsheds. Stables with accommodation above, large barn, bank barn, calf house. Late C19, incorporating early C19 bank barn. Built for Squire Edward Mucklow and said to have been stud farm. Barn brick, other late C19 buildings slatestone rubble with brick dressings and slate roofs, bank barn partly cob. Outbuildings arranged round 2 adjoining courtyards. Lower yard cobbled and entered through gateway in wall at north corner. 2 storey barn, hipped at right end forms north west facing range, large openings to linhay above. Adjoining south-east facing range comprises open-fronted cartshed with cast iron column support and possibly tack room with canted staggered corner. North-west facing range comprises stable block and circa early C19 bank barn with loft above, first floor slate canopy carried on brackets. South west facing range known as calf house. Slatestone rubble wall with rounded north corner and gateway with piers of square section completes courtyard. Higher courtyard comprises rear of stable and bank barn range, north-west facing brick field barn, and second open-fronted cartshed with cast iron column support. Wall to south-west completes higher yard with similar gate piers to lower yard. Each yard has wrought iron gates with ornamental finials above the top and middle rails. The late C19 buildings are typical and the best of Squire Mucklow's numerous farmbuildings in Whitstone parish, which use canted or rounded corners to eliminate damage from wheeled vehicles, Mucklow is said to have bred carthorses as part of his estate improvements, which included land drainage schemes. These outbuildings possibly carthorse stud Farm.

Listing NGR: SX2644298510

Name: LYCH GATE ABOUT 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST ANNE

Grade II

UID: 67282

Description: WHITSTONE WHITSTONE HEAD SX 29 NE 7/97 Lych Gate about 20 metres north east of Church St Anne II

Lych gate. Probably 1882 by Samule Hooper of Hatherleigh q.v. Parish church. Polyphant, granite and Hatherleigh ashlar used polychromatically, with gabled, slated roof and timber gable ends. Gable ends carried on boldly moulded wooden brackets supported on slightly battered walls. Chamfered pointed arch in timber boarding, patonce cross in rounded in apex of each gable. Openwork timber gate with moulded finials to stiles and strap hinges with trefoil finials, iron ring latch with decorative backplate lych gate has stone-topped benches.

Listing NGR: SX 26319 98636

Name: MONUMENT ABOUT 3 METRES SOUTH-WEST OF CHURCH OF ST ANNE

Grade II

UID: 67281

Description: WHITSTONE WHITSTONE HEAD SX 29 NE 7/96 Monument about 3 metres south- west of Church of St Anne II

Chest tomb. Probably late C16. Granite. Simple granite chest with inscribed lid. Inscription illegible but large lettering similar to Benet Mill tomb in the Churchyard of St Genesisius, St Gennys (q.v.)

Listing NGR: SX2628398602

Name: WELL HOUSE ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST ANNE

Grade II

UID: 67283

Description: WHITSTONE WHITSTONE HEAD SX 29 NE 7/98 Well House about 10 metres south east of Church of St Anne II

Well-house. Probably 1882 by Samuel Hooper of Hatherleigh (q.v. parish church), incorporating circa C15 masonry. Polyphant and granite ashlar with granite coping and granite inscription. Slatestone rubble tunnel vault with 2-centred freestone niche on inner rear wall. Gabled well house set into churchyard bank. 4-centred pointed chamfered opening has "Sancta Anna" carved in relief above. Trefoil-headed niche in gable. Granite coping decorated with fleurons looks C15 as does base of cross at apex. Unmoulded niche on inner rear wall, possibly C15, has crudely carved head projecting above apex.

Listing NGR: SX2631598594

Name: TRELAWNE

Grade II

UID: 67277

Description: WHITSTONE WHITSTONE SX 29 NE 7/92 Trelawne II

House, formerly rectory. Early C19. Whitewashed, plastered cob on stone plinth, first floor of front slate-hung, scantle slate roof, stone quoins, brick chimneys at hipped gable ends. Double depth plan, entrance into central corridor. Symmetrical, 2-storey, 3-window range with lean-to verandah on cast iron columns, slate verandah roof partly replaced with glass. Ground floor windows 16-pane sashes, 6-panel door. First-floor windows left and right 16-pane sashes, first-floor window centre, 12-pane sash. Round-headed rear stair window with marginal glazing.

Listing NGR: SX 26564 98122

Name: FORMER BIBLE CHRISTIAN (BOOT) CHAPEL AND ATTACHED FORECOURT WALL AND GATE PIERS

Grade: II

UID: 473915

Description: SX 29 NE WHITSTONE WHITSTONE

1/10000 Former Bible Christian (Boot)Chapel and attached forecourt wall and gate piers

II

Small Non-conformist (Bible Christian) chapel. 1835. Cob walls with state hanging to road frontage; rag state hipped roof plus outshut at rear. Rectangular plan with presumed gallery at the ritual west end plus slightly later outshut to rear (side). Single storey. 2-window road front. 12-pane 2-light casement windows within round arches with boarded tympana. left-hand return is the entrance front with central doorway with planked door and there is a gallery window with glazing bars to 1st-floor left. Doorway to outshut on left. INTERIOR not inspected but unlikely to retain any fittings since its use as an outbuilding. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: slate stone rubble wall with square-on-plan gate-piers with rendered coping. One of the first Bible Christian chapels and of particular interest with its restrained simplicity and vernacular use of materials.

Listing NGR: SX2677497807

Name: BRIDGE ABOUT 100 METRES NORTH OF HOUSE CALLED BURY COURT

Grade II

UID: 67188

Description: JACOBSTOW SX 225975 6/1 Bridge about 100 metres north of house called Bury Court II

Bridge. Possibly medieval origins, appears to have been largely rebuilt in C19. Slatestone rubble. Narrow and stilted arch. Slightly skewed, without parapets. Bridge is across stream feeding moat surrounding recently excavated remains of the manor of the Cardinham family, known as Bury Court from proximity to house called Bury Court. Road crossing stream at bridge disused, said to be medieval. Guy Beresford, "The Medieval Manor of Penhallam, Jacobstow, Cornwall", Medieval Archaeology, 18 (1974), pp90-145, p91v

Listing NGR: SX 22424 97454

Name: HAYESCOTT

Grade: II

UID: 67269

Description: WEEK ST MARY WEEK ST MARY SX 29 NW 6/84 Hayescott

GV II

House. C17 core, rebuilt circa C19, C20 alterations and flat-roofed extension to rear. Original build probably part of Old College (qv) complex. Polyphant ashlar with massive quoins and slate roof. Left gable end chimney of granite ashlar with rollcap, batter above cavetto moulding with a moulded weathering below. Right gable end chimney in ashlar of lesser quality with moulded course. Single depth plan. 2-storey, 3-window range with off-centre C20 door and C20 casements with glazing bars. Shutters to ground-floor windows, first floor windows raised into gable dormers. Moulded granite arched doorway to rear now leads into C20 extension. Cusped masonry light in left gable end wall. Later coursed walling below eaves.

Listing NGR: SX 23794 97667

Name: STEELE FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDING

Grade II

UID: 67263

Description: WEEK ST MARY SX 6/77 Steele Farmhouse and adjoining outbuilding

GV II

Farmhouse and barn. C17 core with C19 additions and C20 alterations. Whitewashed, rendered cob on slatestone rubble plinth, porch unrendered slatestone rubble and granite, C19 addition slatestone rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof, asbestos slates to rear. C17 range has partial rear window above catslide roof. Lower range extended to rear late C19, forming L- plan. C17 range 2-storey, 3-windows wide with C19 canted 2-tier bay projecting above eaves line under hipped slate roof; C20 sash windows with glazing bars to each tier. Late C19 off-centre gabled porch with granite cross above 2-centred granite arch incorporating granite kneelers, some parts of which may be earlier reused dressings. Ground floor window left, C20 sash with glazing bars, first floor window left similar. First floor window above porch, 4-pane opening. Lower range 2-storey, 2-windows wide has rendered brick chimney to left gable end and 2-light C20 casements with glazing bars. Ground floor room to left of porch has C20 granite fireplace; 2 cross beams, one with step stop and axial ceiling beams. Ground floor room right has partially blocked fireplace but probably

retains earlier lintel and jambs. Barn attached to right gable end has ridge of the same height, also slated. The rendering is of rougher texture with only one opening. Barn included for group value.

Listing NGR: SX2437098208

Name: OLD SHOP
Grade II

UID: 67207

Description: NORTH TAMERTON SX 39 NW 7/20 Old Shop
II

Cottage, formerly 2 cottages. C17. Rendered stone rubble with some cob at west end. Delabole slate roof with gabled ends. Stone rubble stacks at gable ends. 3 room plan. 2-storeys. 3 window range. C19 and C20 csements with slate sills. 2 first floor windows with raking roofs above eaves. Stone, slate roofed porches left and right, right hand is C20. Interior: 1 cruck truss (possibly raised cruck). The other principals are exposed in first floor rooms. Roughly hewn, closely spaced ceiling beams and cambered fireplace beam at east end with oven.

Listing NGR: SX 29544 96889

Monuments

Name: Two bowl barrows 240m SSW of Wilsworthy Cross
UID: CO 983

Description: The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a ridge forming the watershed between tributaries to the River Tamar and Caudworthy Water. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The northern mound measures 43m in diameter and 1.8m high. The southern mound is 33m in diameter and 1.6m high.

Listing NGR: SX2716196018, SX2718995840

Name: Three bowl barrows 560m south east of Cherry Cross

UID: CO 942

Description: The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated close to the summit of a prominent branching ridge forming the watershed between tributaries to the River Tamar and Caudworthy Water. The barrows survive as circular mounds, surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The northern barrow is a considerable distance from the other two and measures 32m in diameter and 1.5m high. The central barrow stands up to 27m in diameter and 1m high, whilst the southern barrow mound is 35m in diameter and 1m high. These two barrows are relatively closely-spaced.

Listing NGR: SX2710296797, SX2748896370, SX2753496339

Name: Four bowl barrows 445m north of Buttern Farm
UID: CO 965

Description: The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes four bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the Caudworthy Water. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The barrows are arranged in a close group of three to the north with a single outlying barrow to the south. The southern barrow measures 18m in diameter and 0.4m high. Of the northern group the western barrow stands up to 40m in diameter and 1.7m high and was named 'High Moor Barrow' in 1803 - 7. The central barrow is 28m in diameter and 0.4m high, and the eastern mound is 29m in diameter and 1.5m high. All of the barrows have a smooth surface appearance.

Listing NGR: SX2702494363, SX2704294672, SX2712894697, SX2727594762

Name: St Anne's Well, in Whitstone churchyard

UID: 30433

Description: The monument includes a medieval holy well, known as St Anne's Well, situated in the churchyard at Whitstone. St Anne's Well survives as a small building over a well basin, extending into the hillside, with a granite faced facade. The structure measures 1.56m high, the apex at the front surmounted by an ornate gable cross, 0.79m in height, giving an overall height of 2.32m, and is 1.62m wide. The well chamber measures 1.26m high by 1.12m long and is 0.77m wide. It is constructed largely of unmortared stone walls, though the north east wall is mortared, as is the arched ceiling. In the centre of the north east wall is an arched niche of greenstone, 0.42m high by 0.22m wide, probably designed to hold a statue or figure. Above this niche is a crudely carved face of greenstone. The well basin within the chamber is 0.66m deep and contains a 0.45m depth of water. The basin has a stone base, and there are mosses, ferns and ivy growing around the water line, suggesting that the water level remains fairly constant. The well chamber is constructed within the hillside, so the exterior of the well chamber is covered with turf where it extends out from the hillside. The entrance facade is constructed of courses of granite blocks alternating with courses of greenstone. There is a granite arched doorway giving access to the well chamber; around the top of the entrance has been carved in relief 'Saint Anna'. The inner edge of the doorway is chamfered, stopping at the base of the entrance on either side with a moulded foot. Immediately above the entrance is another niche: this one has an ogee arch and is of greenstone with a granite ledge at its base, again probably meant for a small statue. Above this niche is the granite 'roof'; the edge facing south west is decorated with relief flowers. At the apex of this 'roof' is a block of granite shaped like the top of four gables, one facing in each direction. This forms the top of the facade roof. On top of this is the gable cross probably of greenstone. Immediately in front of the well is a large rectangular slate slab. This holy well, which is Listed Grade II, is believed to date from 1309, though the building probably dates from the 15th century, and was substantially restored around 1883. The granite and greenstone facade probably dates from this restoration, as 'Saint Anna' was carved around the arched doorway at this time. The gable cross and several other parts of the structure are said to have come from elsewhere, the cross from a neighbouring church. The water in the well is reputed never to have failed, and was used for baptisms in the church.

Listing NGR: SX 26316 98596

Name: Ashbury Camp later prehistoric multivallate hillfort
UID: 15010

Description: The monument includes a small, later Prehistoric hillfort, with an oblong embanked and ditched enclosure, entrances facing NW and SE, and two outworks to the SE crossing the line of approach. The hillfort interior, which is featureless, comprises an area 182m WNW-ESE by 125m NNE-SSW (2.27ha) enclosed by an earth and rubble rampart 8m wide, rising to a maximum 3m

high above the outer ground level, though soil-creep has masked much of the rampart's inner face. The outer ditch survives to a maximum 10m wide and 1m deep, best preserved around the NW and SE ends. Along the N and NW sides of the enclosure is an outer rampart, surviving to a maximum 5m wide and 1.5m high. Entrance breaks occur in the enclosure rampart and ditch circuit at the NW end, c.5m wide, and SE end, c.10m wide. The enclosure occupies the summit of a low hill whose approach along a spur to the SE is crossed transversely by two outworks. The nearest to the hillfort is centred 175m from the SE entrance along the spur slope, and comprises a single rampart c.8m wide, rising to a maximum 1.5m high, running NE-SW in a slight curve across the spur. The other outwork also includes a rampart on the same axis, but centred 205m from the hillfort's SE entrance; this rampart is c.8m wide and rises to a maximum of 3m high. A broad outer ditch is visible, c.8m wide and 1.5m deep, extended at the SW end by a recent drainage cut. Both outworks are cut by the modern farm-track running NW from Ashbury Farm. The low hill crowned by the hillfort is bounded on all sides except the SE by steep slopes dropping to upper tributaries of the River Neet flowing towards Bude Bay 5km to the NW. It lies on Carboniferous Culm Measures, just beyond the NW edge of a low plateau between the Rivers Ottery and Tamar, at the junction with the more deeply dissected coastal belt. Although the monument has not been excavated, its good preservation and prominent position have resulted in its mention and description in antiquarian records since the early 19th century. All modern hedges, fences, walls and gates are excluded from the scheduling, but the land beneath them, including hedge-banks, is included. This monument is divided into five separate constraint areas.

Listing NGR: SX 22795 97469, SX 22976 97274, SX 23003 97233, SX 23006 97314, SX 23030 97281

Name: Penhallam medieval moated manor house, 360m south west of Ashbury Camp
UID: 15413

Description: This is also a world heritage site. The monument includes a late 12th-mid-14th century moated manor house in a steep-sided valley floor near Week St Mary in north east Cornwall. This moated manor house is a monument in the care of the Secretary of State. Our knowledge of this monument and its visible appearance derives both from surviving features and from evidence recorded during excavations undertaken between 1968 and 1973; some excavated features have been reconstructed in situ and consequently now form part of the visible monument. The monument occupies much of a broad level basin in the floor of a deep valley, south of the confluence of two minor tributaries of the River Neet; the larger tributary flows SSE-NNW to the east of the monument, the smaller tributary flows close south west-north east to the north west of the monument. The monument is visible as a sub-circular moat cut into valley-floor deposits, defining a central island which supports the walls and foundation trenches of the manor house complex. The surviving walls are generally 0.75m-0.8m wide and 0.5m high but they rise to 1.4m high in the north west sector. The foundation trenches recorded by excavation are now visible as modern, low, wire-framed and turf-covered earth banks which are built over their courses. The moat is flat-bottomed, from 5.5m wide and 1.5m deep on the south to 12m wide and 1m deep on the north. It contains water on the north, east and south but surviving silt deposits raise the west side above the water level. Water enters the south east side of the moat from a feeder channel which now drains marshy ground occupying the valley floor to the SSE. The valley floor situation of this moated site required relatively major water management works to ensure a controlled supply to the moat and avoid periodic flooding. This was achieved by diverting the course of the larger tributary to an artificial channel to the east of its valley floor and at a slightly higher level. The diversion was created 250m south east of the moat, where the meandering upstream course of the tributary is abruptly turned 10m north east from its valley floor by a rock-cut channel. Then it returns to flow north west and later NNW, following the markedly smoother course of the artificial channel and maintained to the east of its former valley floor by an earth and rubble bank. As it passes east of the moat, the bank enlarges to form a distinct ridge, up to 15m wide and 1.5m high. South of the moat, the former valley floor survives as silted and marshy land but the original means of controlling the water supply to the moat will have required a sluice-gate at the point of diversion into the rock-cut channel; that gate would be opened to admit water as necessary to the moat's feeder channel along the former valley floor and would be closed in times of flood. Silting largely masks the line of the moat's feeder channel except over its final 55m SSE from the moat itself. After passing around the moat, water leaves by a narrow channel to the NNW, joining the smaller tributary north west of the moat. The island defined by the moat measures up to 55m NNW-SSE by 48m ENE-WSW. Excavation revealed its entrance on the south, initially by drawbridge operated from a gatehouse on the edge of the island. This early 13th century gatehouse was rubble-built, enclosing frame-slots for a counter-balanced drawbridge which pivoted into a pit under the gatehouse. Roofing slates from the gatehouse and an oak sill beam from the pivot frame were recovered during the excavation. The drawbridge lowered onto a post-built bridge extending from a stone bridge abutment on the south side. In the later 13th century, the gatehouse and drawbridge arrangement was replaced by a fixed bridge with stone abutments built against the truncated earlier structures on each side, rubble from which is still visible, including the footings of the gatehouse. The southern approach to the bridge was flanked by walls, up to 8.75m long. On the island, walling survives of a passage from the gatehouse, and later bridge, to the south range of the manor house, where there was an inner gateway. The structural complex forming the manor house is visible as four ranges of buildings around a subrectangular courtyard that measures up to 19m north-south by 17m east-west. The excavations indicated that the surviving plan resulted from four main building phases between the late 12th century and the early 14th century. The east range contains the earliest structure: the foundation trenches of a large rectangular building measuring 12.5m long, north-south, by 6.1m wide internally, with a midline row of three stone slabs for posts to carry a beam for an upper floor. A fireplace was provided in the east wall. This building is dated to c.1180-1200 and identified as a 'camera', which housed, over an undercroft, the first floor domestic apartments of the owner. A stone wall, still surviving, partitioned the northern third of the undercroft in the later 13th century. About AD 1200, a wardrobe and garderobe (toilet) were built onto the northern end of the camera. The wardrobe measures 7m long by 3.8m wide, with the garderobe chamber extending a further 1m from the northern end. Their walling survives in part, as does a drainage channel curving north east from the garderobe to the moat. Also in this phase, a flight of greenstone steps, whose foundation survives, was built up to the north west corner of the camera. The third and most extensive visible phase of building took place between c.1224 and 1236, resulting in most structures of the north, west and south ranges. The north range is dominated by the hall, extending west from the wardrobe to which it was linked by a passage and a small screened room. The hall measures 12.35m long, east-west, by 7.15m wide internally. At the east end was a stone-revetted and partly paved raised area, called a dais, 0.22m high, 2.13m wide and still visible extending 5.8m along the east wall. The dais was the site of the high table, for which a stone-faced clay and rubble bench extends along the east wall. Other benches line the north and south sides of the hall. A millstone forms the base of a hearth in front of the dais; on excavation, remains of a wattle-and-daub chimney hood were recovered around the hearth. Fragments of greenstone window frames were found from two-light windows with a quatrefoil opening above. The hall was entered from the courtyard by a door near the south west corner. Two doors in the west wall led to the service rooms that occupy much of the west range. At the north end of the west range, the doorways from the hall open to the buttery on the north and the servery on the south. The buttery, used for serving wines and beers, measures 6.55m east-west by 4.5m wide internally and was lit by a single inwardly-splayed, unglazed, slit window in the north wall. The servery measures 6.7m east-west by 4.5m wide internally; in its south west corner is a well, 1m in diameter and excavated to 1.68m deep. The large foundations of the buttery and servery walls imply a former first floor, access to which was provided by a stone stair with greenstone steps, whose base is visible in the north west corner of the servery. The first floor rooms had a garderobe; the surviving base of its shaft, 1.3m square internally, projects beyond the north west corner of the buttery. West of the buttery and servery, a single storey lean-to room, called a pentice, accommodated the bakehouse. This measures 9.45m north-south by 4.25m wide internally. At its north end, a malting kiln survives with a rubble platform, 2.75m wide and to 0.9m high, spanning the width of the room. Near its centre, a chamber, 1m in diameter

with vertical sides, was heated by a narrow flue, 1.1m long and 0.5m wide, extending to the southern edge of the platform. In the north west corner, south of the platform, is a circular bread oven, 1.35m in internal diameter, with a rubble and clay wall faced with small rubble, cracked and discoloured by heat on the inner face. Excavation revealed evidence for a second bread oven, raised above the floor in the south of the room. South of the servery and bakehouse the west range accommodated the kitchen and pantry. The kitchen and the rooms fronting onto the south west corner of the courtyard were rebuilt in the fourth building phase, c.AD 1300, on the early 13th century foundations, possibly due to a fire. The kitchen measures 8.1m north-south by 5.35m wide. Excavation revealed its original central hearth was replaced by a fireplace whose hearth remains visible beside the south wall. The fireplace hearth has a millstone at its centre with a cobbled surround, raised slightly above the kitchen floor level and edged by narrow slabs. West of the kitchen, the pantry was a pentice, like the bakehouse. It measures 7.92m north-south by 4.27m wide internally; the northern 2.75m of its interior is occupied by the rubble base of a high level oven. A drain, partly covered by slabs, runs west from the kitchen, across the pantry floor and under its west wall, to empty into the moat. The southern end of the west range was occupied by the lodgings for the chief retainers. This was a two storey building extending the alignment of the kitchen to its north and now surviving largely as foundation trenches. These delineate an undercroft measuring up to 9m north-south by 5.35m wide; the northern 2.25m of the undercroft was partitioned to form a passage to a rubble-built garderobe which projects west from the lodgings and served both floors. The ground floor of the garderobe survives to 1.3m high, with a dividing wall separating the eastern half, serving the undercroft, from the base of the shaft serving the first floor; the garderobe drained to the moat beneath rubble arches in its dividing wall and west wall. Access to the first floor of the lodgings was by a stone stair whose rubble base is visible in the courtyard beyond the lodgings' north east corner. The western half of the southern range, between the lodgings and the entrance passage from the gatehouse, is occupied by the larder. This measures 5.64m east-west by 4.5m wide internally, with lower courses largely still surviving. This room was provided with a stone-lined cool storage pit in its north east corner, measuring 1.6m long, 1m wide and surviving 0.25m deep, but 0.9m deep when excavated. Beyond the entrance passage, the eastern half of the southern range is occupied by the chapel, which formed part of the c.1224-1236 building phase. The chapel also has largely intact lower courses and measures 10.36m east-west by 4.42m wide internally. At the east, the sanctuary, 2.5m wide, is slightly raised and demarcated by a slab-edged step. The sanctuary supports the rubble base of the altar, which on excavation measured 1.68m wide and extended 0.76m from the east wall. Rubble benches extend along the south and west walls, and part of the north wall. A doorway opens to the courtyard slightly west of centre in the north wall. The excavation recovered fragments of tracery from the east window, along with parts of inwardly-splayed narrow windows with pointed-arched heads, all in greenstone. Painted wall plaster from the east wall was also found. The chapel's east wall originally extended north to meet the south wall of the camera; later this was replaced by a wall 2.1m to the east, whose lower courses survive. This latter wall included a gateway at its southern end giving access from the courtyard to the periphery of the island. The excavation indicated that this manor house was falling into decay shortly after the mid-14th century, followed by demolition and extensive robbing for building stone. Historical records show that the manor of Penhallam formed part of the honour of Cardinham, held by Richard fitz Turoid in 1087, and by his descendants, eventually the de Cardinham family, until the male line became extinct with the death of Andrew de Cardinham in c.1256. It is Andrew de Cardinham who is considered responsible for the major third building phase at this monument. By 1270, Andrew's heiress, Isolda de Cardinham, had given Penhallam to the Champernowne family, who held the manor for the remainder of the site's occupation. During much of the early 14th century, Penhallam manor was tenanted from the Champernownes by the Beaupre family. In 1319, Isabella de Beaupre obtained a licence from the Bishop of Exeter to say mass in her oratory at Penhallam. Partitioning of the manor's lands began in the 1330s and had been completed by 1428. All English Heritage notices, fixtures and fittings are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

Listing NGR: SX 22509 97271

Name: Motte castle 80m north west of the church at Week St Mary

UID: CO 583

Description: The monument includes a motte castle situated on the northern side of the settlement of Week St Mary. The castle survives as a circular mound measuring 32m in diameter and standing up to 1.5m high. It is surrounded by a largely buried outer ditch up to 5m wide and 0.4m deep which is broken by a causeway to the north east. The top of the mound has an encircling bank up to 0.7m high which is thought to represent the base of a palisade, and in the centre is a platform measuring 11m long, 8m wide and up to 0.3m high representing the possible base of a tower. Although no medieval documentation relating to the castle is known to survive, it is thought to have been built in the late 11th or early 12th century by Richard Fitz Turoid, owner of the manor of Week at Domesday, or by an immediate descendant. Shortly afterwards it would have been tenanted by the de Wykes. Full occupation of the castle probably ceased after the marriage of Isabella (the last of the de Wykes) to Ranulph De Blanchminster, whose principal residence was at Stratton. Week St Mary was known in the past as St Mary Wyke and taxed as a borough in 1306 - 7 at which time it had a mayor and burgages. Although recognised by antiquarians, Henderson in the 1920's was the first to positively identify the castle. The entire complex of earthworks was surveyed in the 1980's by the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology.

Listing NGR: SX 23641 97752

Name: Round barrow cemetery 240m north east of Lower Trebarrow

UID: CO 966

Description: The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of a ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Tamar. The cemetery survives as a linear arrangement of circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The barrows vary in size from 18m up to 24m in diameter and from 0.3m to 0.9m high. One is situated within a garden.

Listing NGR: SX2876396792, SX2884096839, SX2894096898, SX2897596904

Name: Round barrow cemetery 610m north east of Creddacott Farm

UID: CO 582

Description: The monument, which falls into seven areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of a broad plateau which forms the watershed for numerous tributaries of the Caudworthy Water. The cemetery includes seven bowl barrows which survive as circular mounds. They are each surrounded by a buried quarry ditch, from which their construction material was derived. The mounds vary in diameter from 16m up to 33m and in height from 0.4m up to 1.2m.

Listing NGR: SX 23299 95875, SX 23315 95914, SX 23497 95958, SX2339795937, SX2345895949, SX2353395966, SX2358595973

Parks and Gardens

Name: WERRINGTON PARK

Grade II

UID: 1493

Description: LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Werrington Park is situated c 2km north of Launceston, to the east of the B3254 which runs north-west from St Stephens to Yeolmbridge. The c 157ha site is bounded on all sides by agricultural land, from which the park is separated by a late C18 stone wall. The River Ottery flows from north-west to south-east through the site towards its confluence with the River Tamar c 1km east of the house. The river valley affords fine views to the south-east, while to the south of the river well-wooded land rises steeply. The park encompasses hills to the south-east and south-west of the house, and three combs which branch off the main valley. Smallacombe Wood, a plantation to the south-south-east of the house (outside the site here registered), forms part of the setting of the site and contains a folly, the Sugar Loaves (listed grade II) which was described in an C18 poem, *The Doom of Morice*, concerning Sir William Morice, third Baronet. This structure may correspond to the 'model of the Tomb of the Horatii' noted by Pococke in 1750 (Pococke 1888-9); Pevsner however suggests that the design may be derived from Thomas Daniell's (1749-1840) Indian drawings (published 1795-1808), which would indicate a date of c 1800 (Cherry and Pevsner 1989). The reciprocal vista to the Sugar Loaves from the park and house is today (2000) obscured.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The mansion is today (2000) approached through mid C19 gates (listed grade II) adjacent to the late C19 North Lodge (listed grade II) which is situated in Werrington village to the north. The north drive extends through agricultural land to the north of the house before passing along the north-east boundary of the pleasure grounds to reach the east side of the house, immediately to the west of the kitchen garden. A further drive enters the site from a minor road to the east, adjacent to East Lodge (listed grade II). This drive passes west through agricultural land and to the south of the estate farm, before turning north-west to join the north drive to the east of the house.

The principal drive enters the site from the B3254 St Stephens to Yeolmbridge road to the south-west. The drive passes between mid C19 gate piers (listed grade II) adjacent to the early C19 South Lodge (listed grade II), before winding down the wooded hillside south-west of the house. The drive crosses the River Ottery on the late C18 White Bridge (listed grade II) and sweeps north and east through the park to pass beneath the south front of the house. The White Bridge and south drive formed part of the first Duke of Northumberland's improvements to the park undertaken c 1775.

The drive from West Lodge in Yeolmbridge to the north-west of the house is marked by a line of early C18 lime trees c 400m long which crosses the park and then passes along the south-west boundary of the pleasure grounds. The lime trees are shown on Edmund Prideaux's early C18 drawing of Werrington (1716).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Werrington Park (listed grade I) stands at the top of a south-facing slope to the north of the River Ottery. The house is constructed to a courtyard plan, with a C16 range to the north being linked to an early C18 range to the south by east and west wings. The north range is constructed in rubble stone, while the symmetrical, two-storey south range is built from stuccoed brick under hipped slate roofs. The south range contains significant mid C18 rococo plasterwork and joinery. The north range was remodelled in 1641 by Sir Francis Drake (nephew of the admiral) from the early C16 residence of the Abbot of Tavistock; further work was undertaken by Sir William Morice, first Baronet c 1650. The south range was constructed in the early C18 for Sir Nicholas, second Baronet, or Sir William, third Baronet, possibly to designs by William Kent (Cherry and Pevsner 1989). Further changes were made to the building in the late C18 and early C19 by the Dukes of Northumberland. Immediately to the east of the house are the C18 stables and arched entrance to the estate yard (all listed grade II), while to the north-east of the house is a late C18 or early C19 icehouse (listed grade II).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS A grass terrace extends below the south facade of the house and is separated from the park by a ha-ha. Immediately to the west of the house a level lawn, the bowling green, is bordered by the remains of a formal planting of limes which may date from a late C17 or early C18 garden scheme; these trees are shown on Prideaux's drawing of 1716. Further informal pleasure grounds to the north and west of the house are separated from the park to the south and west by a C19 ha-ha (listed grade II) which is c 2m deep and lined with rubble stone. A low segmental-arched stone bridge leads west across the ha-ha to the park. The pleasure grounds to the west of the house occupy the site of the medieval parish church and churchyard which were removed by Sir William Morice in 1740.

PARK The park lies to the south and west of the house, and comprises the well-wooded valley of the River Ottery which flows from north-west to south-east through the site. To the north of the river an approximately rectangular-shaped lake, known as the Pond, is fed from the river by the Old Mill Leat; this continues to the east of the Pond to reach Ham Mill beyond the eastern boundary of the site. The lake was created in the early or mid C19 as part of the improvements made by Sir Nicholas or Sir William Morice and is shown in a drawing of 1757 by Borlase. The structure shown by Borlase on its north bank does not appear to survive (2000).

On the north-facing wooded hillside to the south of the Pond and the River Ottery is an early or mid C18 folly, the Terrace House (listed grade II); this structure may correspond to the hermitage described by Pococke in 1750 (Pococke 1888-9). The terraces of two cockpits also survive within the park. A terraced track which extends through the woodland east from the South Lodge to the Terrace House corresponds to the mid C18 terrace; beyond the Terrace House it continues as a track leading east and north-east to a ford on the River Ottery south-east of the house. A late C18 or early C19 footbridge, the Duchess's Bridge, which lies to the west of the ford, also links the park on each side of the river.

To the east of South Lodge is the Arboretum which was laid out by John Charles Williams in 1908. It contains many original plant introductions, particularly rhododendrons, from expeditions to the Far East sponsored by Williams, together with hybrid rhododendrons and camellias bred by Williams himself.

Many of the landscape structures recorded by Pococke in 1750 (Pococke 1888-9) do not survive above ground today (2000). These include the temple of the sun, the triumphal arch, and the large trellis alcove near the river. The ruined castle stood on Castlehill to the south-west of the site here registered and no trace of this structure survives above ground.

KITCHEN GARDEN Two contiguous kitchen gardens on the south-east-facing slope to the east of the house are enclosed by brick walls (listed grade II). The gardens were constructed in the early C19 for Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland (1785-1847). Some early C20 glasshouses survive within the kitchen garden.

Listing NGR: SX 33111 86805

Name: PENHEALE MANOR

Grade II

UID: 1644

Description: LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Penheale Manor is situated c 5km north-west of Launceston, and c 1.25km north-west of the village of Egloskerry. The c 13ha site adjoins agricultural land on all sides, from which the gardens are separated to the south, west, and north-west by tracks. The site slopes from south-west to north-east while the River Ottery flows from north-west to south-east through the valley c 0.5km north-east of the house. The buildings of Penheale Barton adjoin the site to the north-west. There are views north and north-east from the gardens. **ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** Penheale Manor is approached from a minor road to the south-south-west, at a point c 1km north-west of Egloskerry. A lodge (listed grade II) stands immediately to the north-west of the entrance gates (piers listed grade II), beyond which the drive extends north-east and north, passing through shrubbery and an avenue of mature limes. After c 750m a track which forms the south-west boundary of the garden leads off to the east, while the principal drive continues for c 400m north parallel to the western boundary of the garden, before sweeping east to approach the early C17 gatehouse (listed grade I) which stands to the north of a walled forecourt, opposite the house. To the south-west of the house stand the early C17 stables (listed grade I), dovecote (listed grade II), and outbuildings (listed grade II).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Penheale Manor (listed grade I) stands on a level terrace towards the northern boundary of the site. Constructed in stone and principally comprising two storeys, the early and mid C17 house is lit by mullion windows and has crenellated parapets which partially conceal a pitched slate roof. The house stands to the south of a forecourt enclosed to the north by the early C17 gatehouse which has a loggia on its south facade, and to the east and west by stone walls; wrought-iron gates supported by stone piers (listed grade II*) are set in the east and west walls and lead to the gardens. The forecourt is laid to lawn.

The early C20 south range beyond the south court comprises a four-storey tower with a pair of canted oriel windows rising through the three upper storeys and a further range terminating to the east in a gable and canted bay; these were constructed by Lutyens in 1920 (Pevsner and Radcliffe 1970).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal gardens lie principally to the west of the house, while there are informal woodland gardens to the south and south-east.

To the west of the house a sunken parterre comprises nine square, box-edged beds separated by gravel walks. Herbaceous borders are planted beneath the retaining walls. This sunken garden was designed by Edwin Lutyens for Capt Colville in 1920, with planting plans being provided by Gertrude Jekyll (NMR). Jekyll's schemes provided the basis for planting developed in the mid C20 by Mrs Colville and her gardener, J A R Moffat (Pett 1998). North-west of the house, and immediately west of the forecourt to which it is linked by wrought-iron gates and stone steps, is a formal rose garden with geometric beds set in grass. This was designed and laid out by Capt Colville in the early 1920s (CL 1925).

A garden to the east of the house and forecourt is enclosed by stone walls; it is linked to the forecourt by wrought-iron gates. A further flight of stone steps descends from the forecourt to a terrace which extends along the west side of the garden below the house and forecourt walls. Below the terrace a grass walk extends from north to south, and is flanked to east and west by herbaceous borders. Beyond the long walk is a formal garden which is divided into quarters by yew hedges c 2m high, which thus form four square 'rooms' which are sub-divided into smaller compartments. A mid C20 swimming pool is constructed in one compartment at the north-east corner of this garden. Further herbaceous borders enclose the east side of the garden. The east garden has a series of internal vistas, together with a principal reciprocal east/west vista which extends through the gates in the east and west forecourt walls to the early C20 rose garden. There is a further north/south vista extending through the east garden to a pair of stone piers surmounted by ball finials, which leads to a semicircular flight of stone steps. The piers and steps are aligned with a formal canal which extends c 250m south to the informal woodland gardens. The east garden was designed and laid out by Capt Colville in the early 1920s, within the walls of an earlier kitchen garden. This, together with the terraces to the east and west of the house, and the canal to the south of the east garden, perhaps relate to C17 formal gardens (Pett 1998).

To the south and south-east of the house and formal gardens an extensive collection of rhododendrons, camellias, and magnolias is planted under the mature trees of The Rookery, and to the east and west of the canal. There are further ponds, possibly of C17 origin, c 275m south of the house, and c 300m east-north-east of the house. This informal woodland garden was begun c 1920 and has been developed in the mid and late C20.

PARK A small area of land is situated on a north-east-facing slope below and to the east of the informal gardens. This area is today (2000) pasture with scattered specimen trees, and is enclosed to the south-east by a mixed plantation. This plantation frames views south-south-east towards Egloskerry, and north-east towards the River Ottery.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 300m south-south-west of the house, to the south of the stable court. The garden is enclosed by stone walls.

Listing NGR: SX 26789 87949

Battlefields

Name: BATTLE OF STRATTON

UID: 39

Description: BATTLE OF STRATTON 1643

The Civil Wars of the mid seventeenth century were a reflection of a profound political, constitutional, religious and social conflict which was expressed in a struggle for control between King and Parliament.

On 15 May 1643 a Parliamentary army of 5,600 men, commanded by the Earl of Stamford, advanced into Cornwall and camped upon the flat summit of Stamford Hill close to the town of Stratton. The following day Sir Ralph Hopton, with a Royalist force barely 3,000 strong, moved to attack the formidable Parliamentary position.

The battle raged inconclusively for several hours until Parliamentary resistance finally collapsed as a determined attack by converging Royalist columns drew near the summit of the hill. With casualties of 300 killed and 1,700 taken prisoner, almost half of Stamford's army had been destroyed and the gateway to Devon was open to the Royalists. Hopton's victory, gained by a force that was desperately short of food and ammunition, was a remarkable achievement.

Although private houses have been constructed on the summit of Stamford Hill the remains of the defensive earthwork used by the Parliamentarians can still be seen. Plantations have obscured the eastern slope of the hill, but otherwise landscape changes have been minimal.

AMENITY FEATURES A number of features survive which were present at the time of the battle. The Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure on Stamford Hill was used as a defensive position by the Parliamentarians. St Olaf's Church at Poughill, with its fifteenth-century frescoes restored in the late nineteenth century, and also Charles I's Letter of Thanks (1643), is a closely related to the battle. Stratton village is also relevant, particularly the Tree Inn which was Grenville's base. Public access across the battlefield by footpath is possible, but there is scope for improvement into a coherent battlefield trail.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS Much of the battlefield lies within a proposed Open Area of Local Significance in the Local Plan. Nearby is the Kilhampton Area of Great Landscape Value, and there are Conservation Areas at Poughill and Stratton.

Listing NGR: SS 22666 06585

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View up the valley to the east, showing the adjacent line of pylons; from the north-west.



View to the north, to the high ground, with the barns and buildings of the farmyard on the peak of the hill; from the south.



Western boundary of the field in which the turbine is to be situated, with mature trees atop the hedge-bank; from the east.



View south, across the shallow valley; from the north.



The stream which runs down the valley is lined by bushes and trees, there is a noticeable mound, adjacent to this stream at the base of the valley; from the north-west.



View of the pasture of the field, some undulations, following the contours of the valley; from the west.



The pasture to the east, no visible archaeological features; from the east.



The area of ridged ground near the farm track, which crosses the field, this is due to tractor rutting; from the south-west.



The photovoltaic units which are already installed to the north-west corner of the field; from the south-east.



View up to the concrete track which provides access to the field and the route of the cable run across the field; from the south-east.



The concrete track/path which provides access to the field; from the south.



The ditch which lies to the west of the track and which will take the cables to the turbine; from the north.



Barrows near Buttern Farm, just outside West Curry, tall upstanding monuments, however in a field with hedge-banks, topped with mature trees, blocking all views out of the enclosure; from the north.



Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Week St Mary, with its tall tower which gives wide views to the countryside around the village; from the south.



View from the churchyard in Week St Mary, blocked by the houses of the settlement and the hedges and trees which surround the churchyard; from the west.



The motte earthwork north-west of the church in Week St Mary, visible across the fields, with the majority of views to the north, blocked by the settlement to the south-east towards the proposed turbine; from the south-west.



The Manor House in Week St Mary, a Grade II* listed building, set in the heart of the village, with the cottage attached; from the north-west.



Hayescott, a Grade II* listed building in Week St Mary, set in the heart of the village, but with some views to the east; from the north-west.



Views out of the courtyard of Manor House, to the east, towards the proposed turbine; from the west.



The long track up to Steele Farmhouse; from the west.



Steele Farmhouse and outbuildings visible across the fields, set in a wooded enclosure on high ground, expected views to the east; from the west.



One of the shallow barrows in a field near the B3254 south of Whitstone; from the north-west.



One of the barrows south of Whitstone, standing tall, with views over the hedge-banks towards the proposed turbine; from the north-west.



One of the barrows near Wilsworthy Cross, standing tall with views glimpsed over hedge-banks to the proposed turbine to the north-west; from the east.



The Old Shop, a listed building, with views to the south and west, towards the proposed turbine; from the north-east.



The shallow, almost trace mounds of the barrow cemetery, near Trebarrow, south-west of Whitstone; from the south-east.



Two of the other barrows near Wilsworthy Cross, showing how they do not have views out of their field enclosure, over the hedge-banks; from the east.



The Bible Christian Chapel in Whitstone; from the south-west.



The Bible Christian Chapel and its views across the road to the south-west, towards the proposed turbine; from the north.



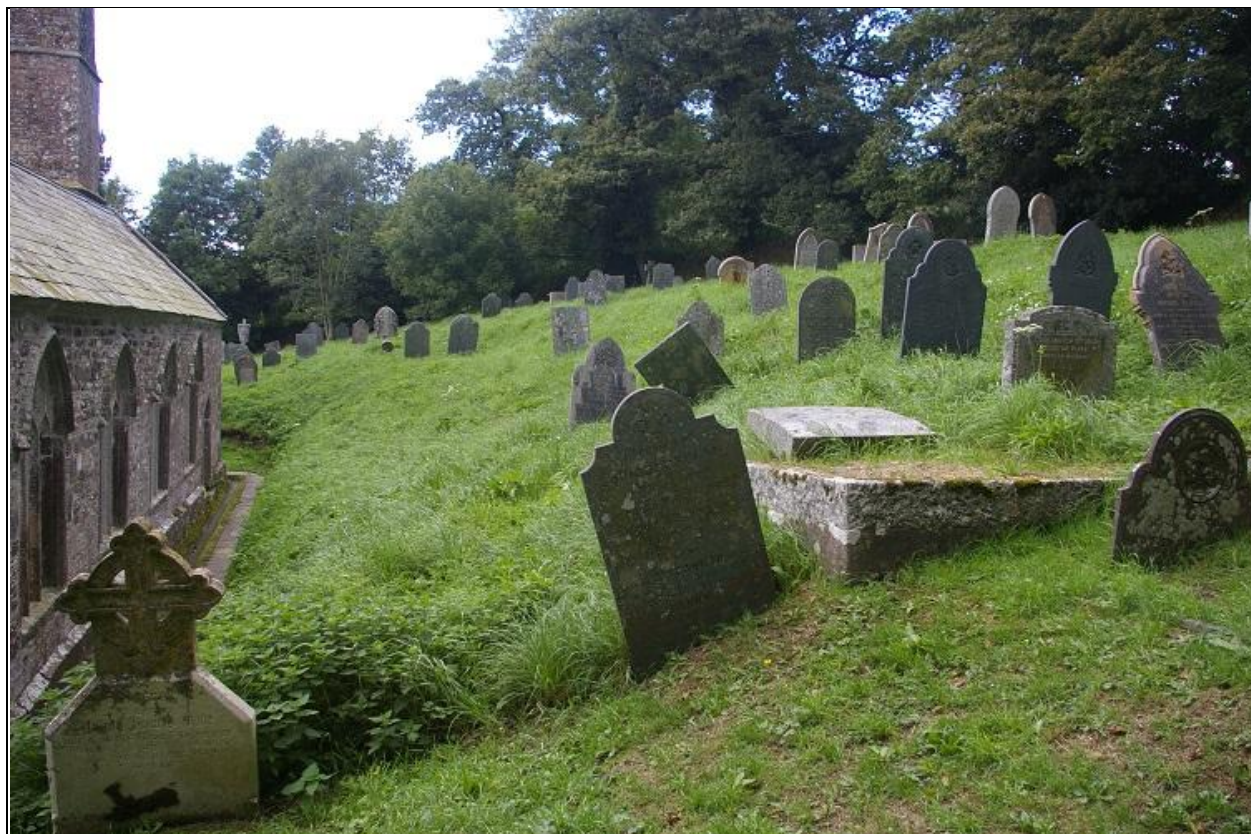
Oak Farm and adjacent farm buildings; from the east.



The Lych gate and wall of the churchyard entrance to St Anne's in Whitstone; from the west.



St Anne's church, in Whitstone, a Grade I listed building, with views to the south, over the trees which fringe the churchyard; from the north.



The northern part of the churchyard, with the monuments it encompasses, set on a steep slope, surrounded by trees; from the south-east.



The southern part of the churchyard, with some views to the west and south-west; from the east.



St Anne's Holy Well and Well House; from the south-west.



View of the well house set low in the ground, surrounded by trees; from the north-west.



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