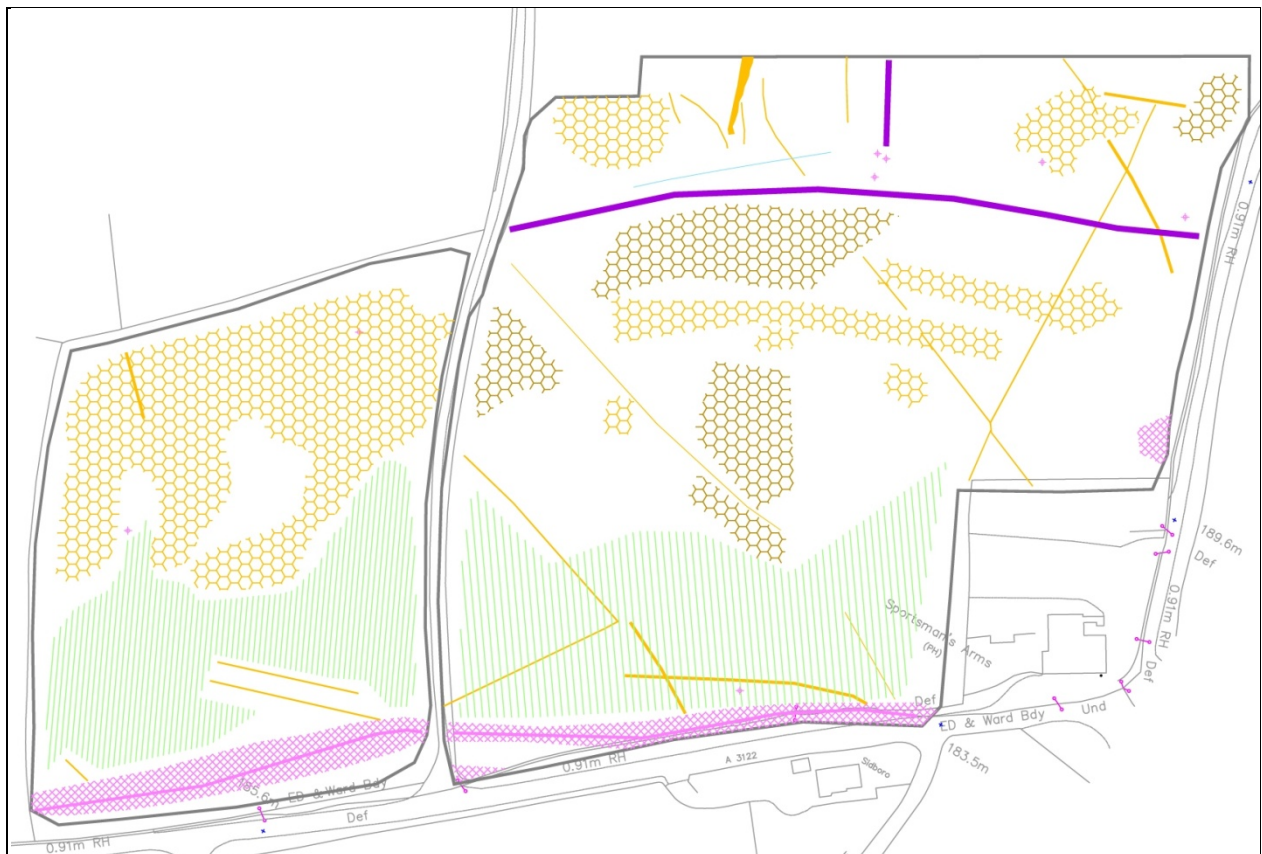


LAND AT YONDER PARKS, BLACKAWTON, DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
& Geophysical Survey



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Date: 10.10.2013
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Land at Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Devon

Land at Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Devon

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Geophysical Survey

For

Maria Bailey
of
Maria Bailey Planning (the Agent)

On behalf of

Matt Hazell (The Client)

By



SWARCH project reference: BYP13
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Planning Application no: pre-planning
Project Director: Colin Humphreys
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October 2013

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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Blackawton Yonder Parks, Totnes, Devon, in advance of the construction of a proposed solar park.

The desk-based assessment emphasises the high potential for archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed development area, most especially for prehistoric and/or Romano-British remains, especially given the 'Hemborough' placename.

The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies, primarily associated with agricultural activity including two removed historic field boundaries and remnants of an earlier system. The results also included a range of other anomalies which may or may not be archaeological in origin.

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Mr Matt Hazell (the client)

Mrs Sandra Tope (the landowner) for access

Graham Tait & Marina Neophytou, Devon County Historic Environment Team

The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter

1.0 Introduction

Location: Yonder Parks
Parish: Blackawton
County: Devon
NGR: SX 8292 5222

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Yonder Parks, Blackawton (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Maria Bailey (The Agent) on behalf of Mr Matt Hazell of PS Renewables (The Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a newly proposed solar park.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is comprised of two fields located immediately north of the A3122 link road, and 2.5km NE of the village of Blackawton, with Totnes located 9km NNE of the site. The western field has a high point of 189.5m (AOD) with the land falling away gently to the northeast to a height of 180.50m (AOD). The larger eastern field has a high point of approximately 190.80m in the centre and the land falls gently away in all directions. The soils of this area are the shallow, well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). They overlie Mudstones, Siltstones and Sandstones with interbedded conglomerate of the Bovisand Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies in the northeast corner of the parish of Blackawton. This corner of the parish is bordered by Dittisham to the east, by Stoke Fleming to the South and Cornworthy to the north. Blackawton historically formed part of Coleridge Hundred and in the Totnes Deanery. Blackawton is described in modern time as a *large village* (*W.G. Hoskins 1954*), the parish historically extended to the shore of Start Bay, but was considerably reduced in area when Strete, formerly part of Blackawton, became an independent parish in 1881.

The area within which the proposal site is situated is classified by the Devon County Historic Landscape Characterisation as land enclosed in the later Middle Ages from strip-cultivated open fields (Devon Council 2013), and many of the surviving field boundaries have a gentle curve to them. Given the medieval date of the areas field patterns it is also likely that the site was occupied prehistorically, as areas enclosed at this date have often been the agricultural heartland of the county dating back into prehistory.

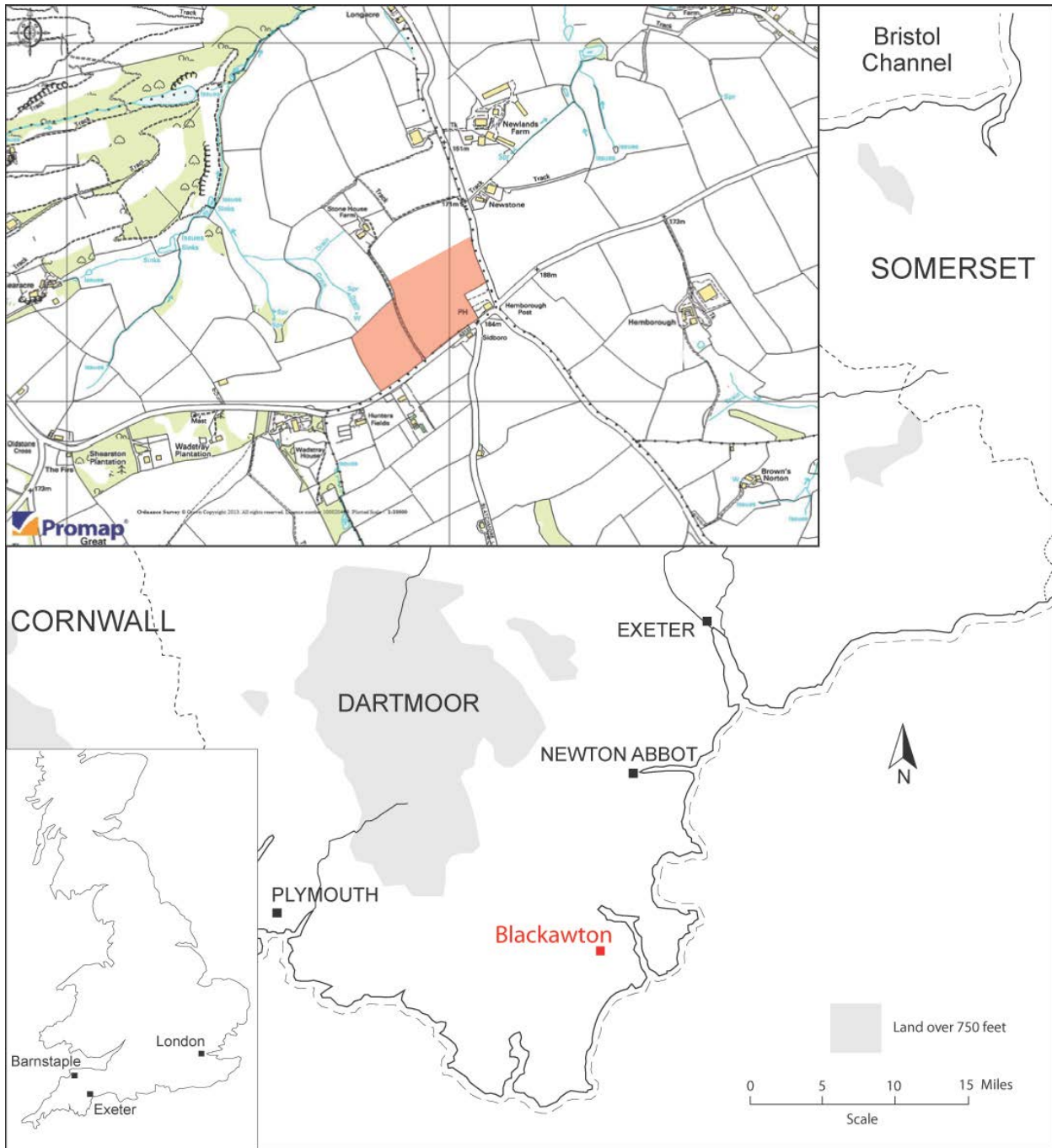


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed solar park is indicated).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The site of this proposed solar park is in a sensitive archaeological area. Less than 1km to the west of this site is a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, as well as evidence of a supposed prehistoric ring ditch, possibly the remains of a ploughed out round barrow, round house, or of a modern feature such as a searchlight emplacement to the south-west of the site. Despite the uncertainty of the latter feature, about 1.5km to the south-east of the site is an Iron Age hillfort (Woodbury Camp) and the place-names 'Hemborough' and 'Hemborough Post' are indicative of a possible defensive earthwork at this location.

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken in August 2013 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up by South West Archaeology (Appendix 1) in consultation with a brief (Appendix 2) supplied by Graham Tait of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

The work was all undertaken with reference to the appropriate IfA and English Heritage guidelines, under the direction of Dr S. Walls.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

Historically part of Coleridge Hundred, Blackawton falls within Totnes Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The parish went way beyond the modern parish it is today, and ran down to the shore of Start Bay, subsequently being split into two parishes in 1881. This large parish was a royal estate at the time of the Domesday Survey, and subsequently passed into the ownership of Torre Abbey, and passing to the Russell family following the dissolution. It was subsequently sold in the 17th century to the Roopes, before passing to the Holdsworth family.

Several of the farms can trace long histories back long into the medieval period. Most pertinent to the proposed development is the *mansion* at Oldstone, rebuilt by the Cholwich family in 1725 and subsequently left to decay, but having origins as an 11th century estate; its name meaning "UIf's farm". The development site is positioned within the former landholding of the *Stone Estate*, which is first referenced in 1779 (DHC 69/M/2/656), and presumably derives its name from the neighbouring 'Old Stone' suggesting more recent origin.

2.2 The 1840 Blackawton Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study (Figure 2). The proposed solar park is to be located within fields numbered on the tithe map as 932, 935 and 936. These fields are listed in the accompanying 1839 apportionment as part of the holdings of Stone, which was owned and occupied by a John Tozer (see Table 1). The field names of the proposed development area *Little Forces* (932), *Great Forces* (935) and *Clover Close* (936) are not overly inspiring, although the use of *Hembury* and *Hemborough* to the east and south of the development area are suggestive of the existence of a defensive enclosure, however this is not apparent within the field pattern at this date. The parish boundary with Dittisham runs along the lane to the east of the site, but the fields on both sides bear identical names (*Great Forces*) suggesting that they were formerly part of the same enclosure, before being separated at a later date. The fields to the south include several with **moor* elements suggestive of late enclosure (see Table 1).

The tithe makes it clear that the cut out southeast corner plot was already in place by 1840, and at this date a building was already in existence, and it was rented from John Tozer by a Elizabeth Punchard, who in the 1841 census and Whites 1850 directory is listed as a publican of the Hemborough Inn. The pub appears to have been renamed as the Sportsman's Arms by the late 19th century (Whites 1878 Directory), and is shown as such on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1887 (see Figure 3).

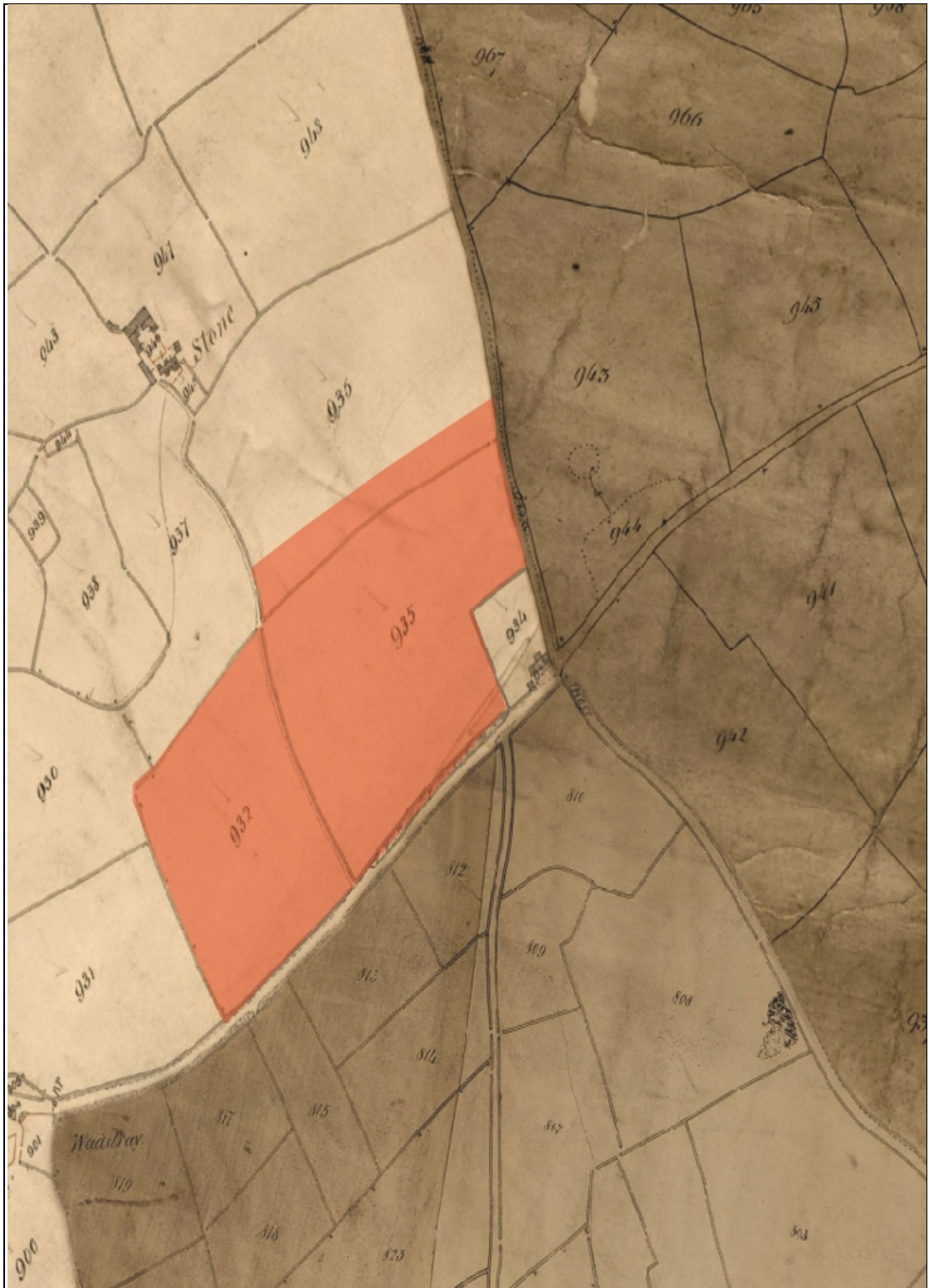


Figure 2: Extract from the tithe maps of Dittisham, Stoke Fleming and Blackawton (DHC) (the location of the site is indicated).

Parish	Holding	Land Owner	Land Occupier	Field Number	Field Name	State of Cultivation
Blackawton	Stone	Tozer, John	Tozer, John	932	Little Forces	Arable
Blackawton	Stone	Tozer, John	Tozer, John	935	Great Forces	Arable
Blackawton	Stone	Tozer, John	Tozer, John	936	Clover Close	Arable
Blackawton	Stone	Tozer, John	Tozer, John	937	Well Park	Arable

Blackawton	-	Tozer, John	Punchard, Elizabeth	933	House	House
Blackawton	-	Tozer, John	Punchard, Elizabeth	934	Hembury <i>For???</i> Plot	Arable
Blackawton	Part of Stone Estate	White, Edward	Hannaford, John	930	Barn Field	Arable
Blackawton	Part of Stone Estate	White, Edward	Hannaford, John	931	Eastern Field	Arable
Dittisham	Hemborough Farm	Soper, John	Frist, Richard	941	Western Broad Close	Arable
Dittisham	Hemborough Farm	Soper, John	Frist, Richard	942	Forces	Arable
Dittisham	Shorts Capton Farm	Lord Kerr, Henry Francis Charles	Wakeham, William	943	Great Forces	Arable
Dittisham	Shorts Capton Farm	Lord Kerr, Henry Francis Charles	Wakeham, William	944 944a	Allotment in Great Forces Waste in Road	Brake Waste
Stoke Fleming	-	Sir John Henry Seale Bartholomew	William Wakeham	807	Bramble Park	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	Sir John Henry Seale Bartholomew	William Wakeham	808	Quarryfield Waste	Arable Waste
Stoke Fleming	-	Sir John Henry Seale Bartholomew	William Wakeham	809	Round Moor	Pasture
Stoke Fleming	-	Sir John Henry Seale Bartholomew	William Wakeham	810	Hemborough Post Field	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	William Hockin	Warwick Woolridge	812	Higher Crofs Field	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	William Hockin	Warwick Woolridge	813	Higher Bleach Moor	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	William Hockin	Warwick Woolridge	814	Lower Bleach Moor	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	William Hockin	Warwick Woolridge	815	Long Bleach Moor	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	William Hockin	Warwick Woolridge	817	Higher Slade	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	William Hockin	Warwick Woolridge	818	Lower Slade	Arable
Stoke Fleming	-	William Hockin	Warwick Woolridge	819	Hunting Field	Pasture

Table 1: Extracts from the 1839 tithe apportionments for Blackawton, Dittisham and 1840 apportionment for Stoke Fleming.

2.3 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition

The Landmark Historical map of 1887 (see figure 3) shows a landscape little changed from the tithe map, although the farm buildings at Stone and the Sportmans Arms appear to have been altered slightly in their layout. The only change close to the proposed development area is division to the field immediately north of the eastern field. The only other changes in the field pattern are those to the south of the pub, which show a degree of amalgamation.

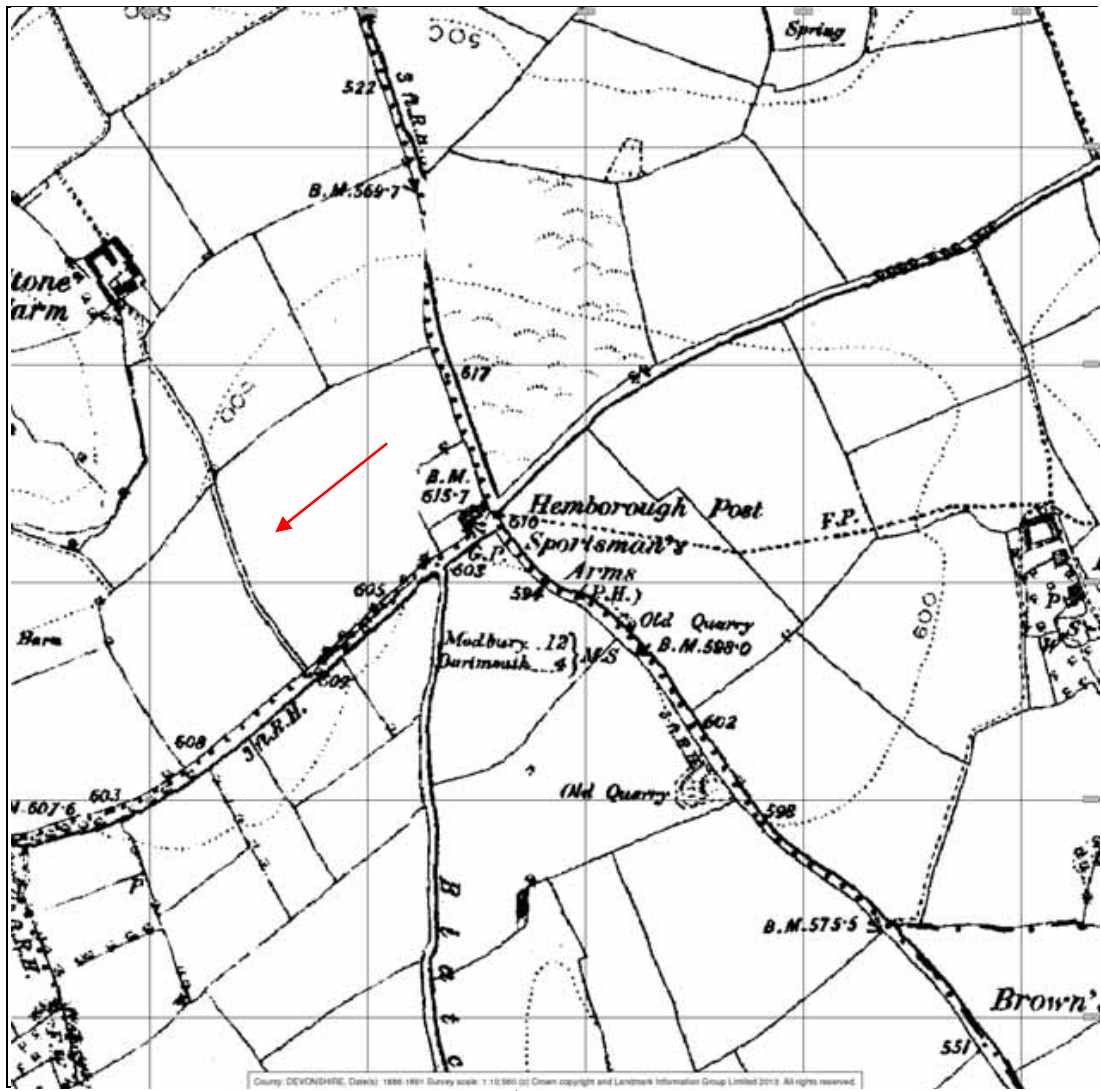


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of Devonshire, c.1887.

2.4 Later Maps

Later maps do not show any significant changes. For example the 1987 Ordnance Survey map still shows the field pattern largely as in 1891, except for further amalgamations of the enclosures to the south of the pub (Figure 4). The only other notable additions are the construction of two houses (The Brake and Sidboro House) to the south of the A3122

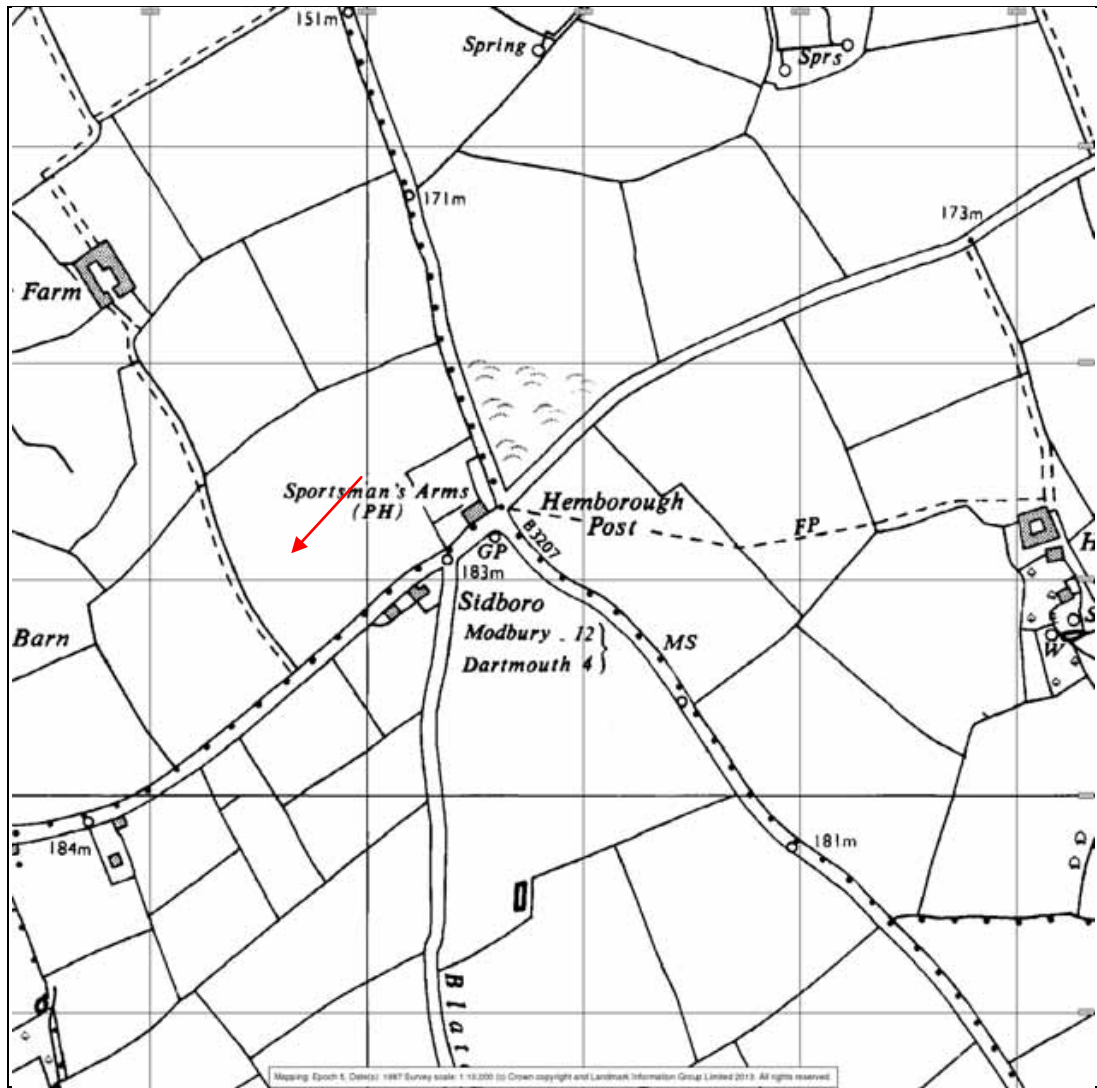


Figure 4: Extract from the 1987 Ordnance Survey Map of Devonshire.

3.0 Geophysical Survey

3.1 Introduction

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted in August 2013 by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH over approximately 8.9ha of pasture around the location of the proposed solar park. What follows is a summary based on the full report (see Substrata Report: J5796 for full details).

The survey identified a group of two anomalies of a probable archaeological origin. A further twenty-three anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been identified, but it is less possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The remaining five anomalies are geological or modern, relating to plough scarring, field drainage and ferrous objects (see Figures 5-6).

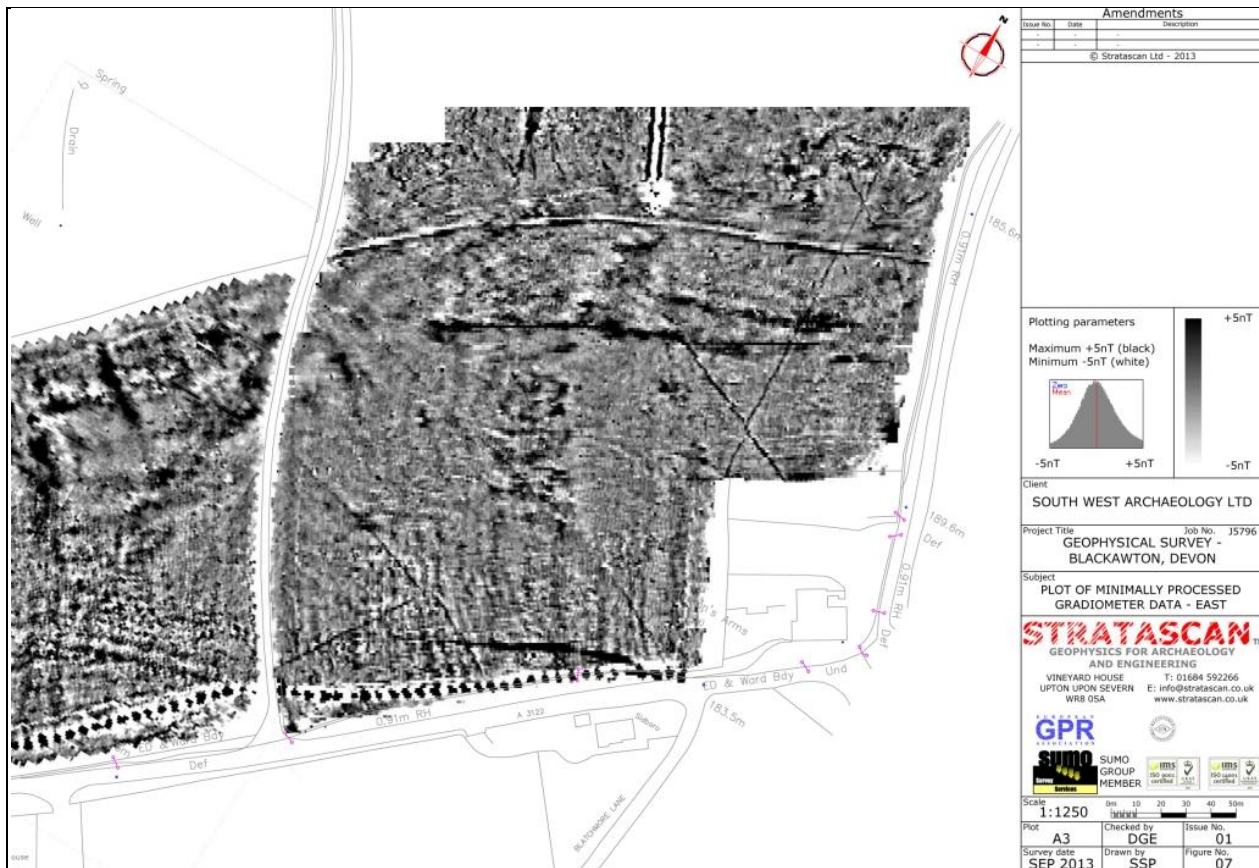


Figure 5: Grey scale plot of the gradiometer data (Stratascan: Figure 7).

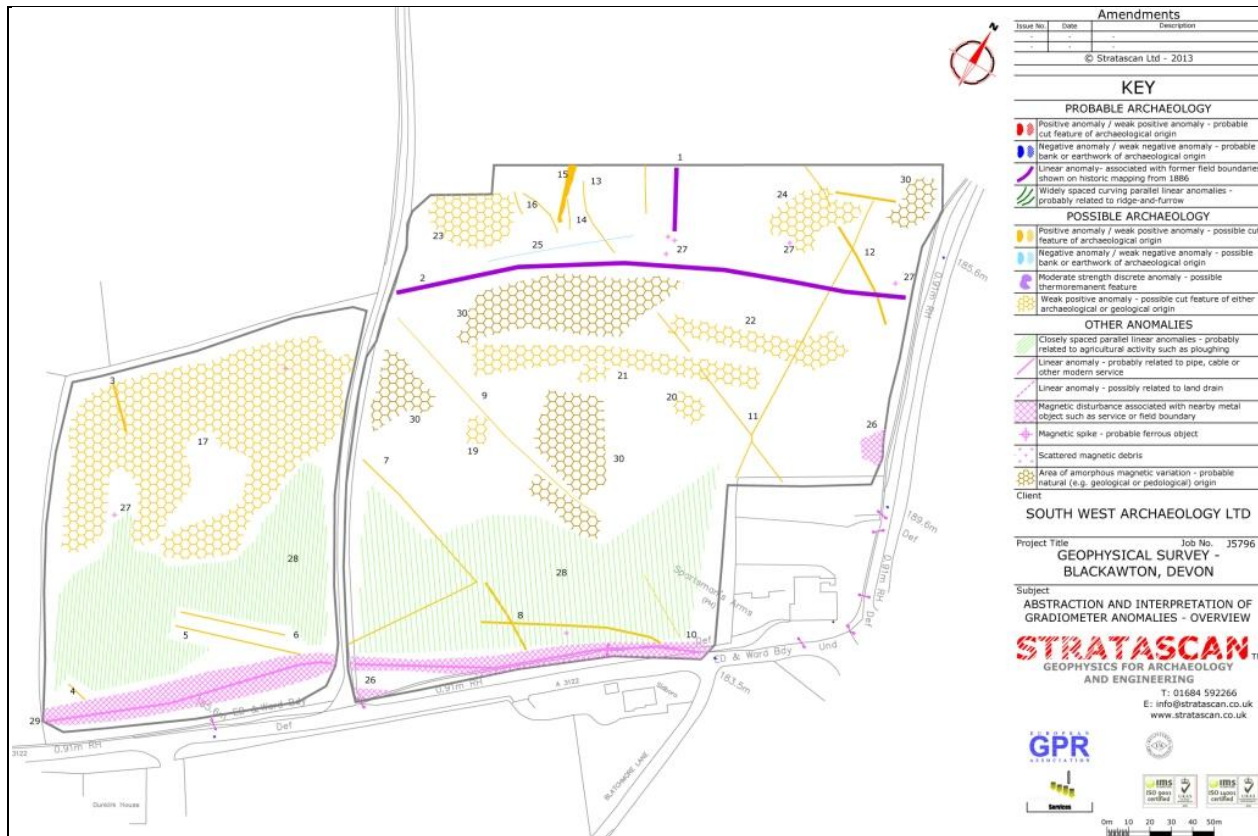


Figure 6: Abstraction and interpretation plot of gradiometer results (Stratascan: Figure 9).

3.2 Results

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots (Figure 6).

3.2.1 Probable Archaeology

- 1-2 To the north of the site are two parallel positive linear responses which are indicative of former field boundaries. These responses appear to correlate with field boundaries identified on historic site mapping dating, with that running east-west shown on the tithe map and the north-south boundary shown from 1887 onwards. Both were removed in the late 20th century.

3.2.2 Possible Archaeology

- 3-16 A further series of positive linear responses are identified crossing the site and are indicative of former cut features such as ditches. These responses may be of archaeological interest.
- 17-24 Several positive area anomalies are noted across the site, which are indicative of cut features and although an archaeological origin cannot be discounted, they are amorphous in nature and therefore a natural origin is probably more likely.
- 25 A single negative linear response is observed in the north of the site and is indicative of a banked feature of possible archaeological origin.

3.2.3 Other Anomalies

- 26 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.
- 27 A number of magnetic ‘spikes’ (strong focussed values with associated antipolar response) are seen and indicate ferrous metal objects. These are likely to be modern debris.
- 28 A band of closely centred parallel linear responses are seen in the south of the site and are indicative of modern agricultural activity such as ploughing.
- 29 A single high amplitude response is identified running parallel to the southern field boundary of both fields and is indicative of a modern pipe or service.
- 30 Regions of amorphous magnetic variations are noted across the site and are likely to be of natural origin, associated with variations within the geology or pedology of the site.

3.3 Discussion

The geophysics results suggest that there are elements of the removed historic boundaries to the north of the eastern field. There are also a series of other cut linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin that may be related to an earlier division of the fields or drainage. There are also several other short lengths of linear (numbers 3, 13, 14, 15 and 16) of unknown purpose or origin. The other amorphous anomalies are difficult to interpret as archaeological features, and are most likely geological, but the scale image suggests there are possible linear trends within these areas (especially within Area 17).

Overall the proposed area has been shown to contain some archaeological potential, but the geophysical results fail to clarify the exact nature of the archaeology.

4.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

4.1 Site Inspection

A walkover survey was carried out by Dr. S. Walls on the 9th October 2013, the two fields were both under pasture, and had been recently cut, exposing the topsoil in places (Figure 7). The topsoil was a grey yellowish-brown silt-clay loam with common fragments of shillet and quartz, particularly in the eastern field. The frequency of stone suggests that the field has been ploughed in the past and that the topsoil is relatively shallow as it is presumably derived from the natural bedrock.

There were no visible earthworks within either field, although in the location of the removed field boundary in the eastern field there was noticeably more large sub-angular stone than elsewhere in the field; although this had become considerably spread suggesting that the field has been regularly ploughed since the boundary was removed.



Figure 7: View north across the proposal area of the western field.

The field boundaries largely consisted of low earth (and stone?) hedgebanks c.0.6-1m high and c.2.3m wide and topped with hedges c.1m high and comprised of a range of species including hazel, blackthorn, holly, ash, dog rose, elder, gorse and ivy (Figure 8). The hedges had all been recently flailed, but included very few mature trees, with the exception of a small group of pines forming the southeast corner of the western field and a small number of ash trees along the boundary to the Sportsmans Arms.

The eastern boundary of the western field, flanking the access track to Stone Farm was the only boundary which was comprised of a wire and post fence.



Figure 8: The western boundary to the western field, viewed from the northeast (2m scale).

4.2 Archaeological Background

There are a medium number of designated assets (scheduled monuments and Listed Buildings) and a relatively high number of undesignated assets within the immediate (3km) surroundings of the proposed solar park. Overall the surrounding assets emphasise the good potential within the proposal area for possible prehistoric features, features relating to the adjacent gallows site and features relating to Second World War defences.

4.2.1 Designated Assets

The designated assets include primarily Grade II Listed buildings and structures, although the Grade I Listed Church of St. Michael of Blackawton is located 2.75km to the southwest. There are also three scheduled monuments within 2km, with a pair of Bronze Age Barrows near Allaleigh Cross and the Iron Age Hillfort at Woodbury.

4.2.2 Undesignated Assets

The undesignated assets include a number of cropmarks of possible prehistoric enclosures and ring ditches, as well as frequent modern quarry sites and Second World War defences, details are shown below in Figure 9 and Table 2.

Land at Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Devon

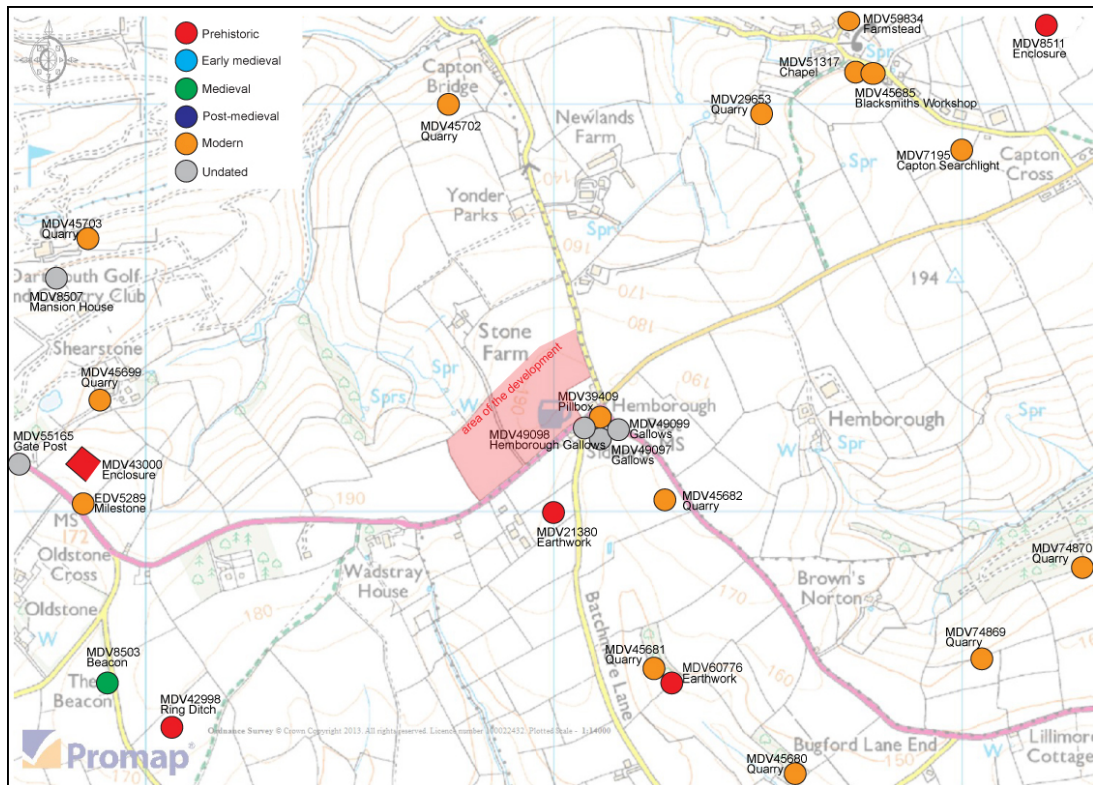


Figure 9: Local HER Records (Source: DCHET).

HER	Site	Notes
MDV8511	Enclosure	Iron Age - 700 BC to 42 AD
MDV59834	Farmstead	Dittisham fruit farm. Not recorded on the OS 1962 map but shown on dcc mapview 1998
MDV51317	Chapel	St. James's chapel on OS 2 nd Edition
MDV29653	Quarry	Modern Quarry
MDV45685	Blacksmith	Smithy shown on OS 1904 2 nd Edition
MDV71955	Capton Searchlight	Site of WWII searchlight at Capton.
MDV74870	Quarry	Site of a quarry shown on 19th century map to the south of West Norton Wood
MDV74869	Quarry	Site of a quarry shown on 19th century map to the southeast of Brown's Norton farmstead
MDV45680	Quarry	Shown on OS 1904 2 nd Edition
MDV21380	Earthwork	Place-names 'hemborough' and 'hemborough post' suggest defensive earthwork
MDV39409	Pillbox	Pillbox of type 29, 'wavy' edge roof, common to other pillboxes in the area. Typical pillbox, clearly built to command the road from Dartmouth
MDV49097	Hemsborough Gallows	Possible site of gallows at "Hemborough Forces", where the parishes of Blackawton, Stoke Fleming + Dittisham meet
MDV49098	Hemsborough Gallows	As above
MDV49099	Hemsborough Gallows	As above
MDV45702	Quarry	Shown on OS 1904 2 nd Edition
MDV42998	Ring Ditch	Small annular dark mark about 7m in diameter. Curvilinear mark adjacent. Recorded as cropmark in 1989 by F. Griffith
MDV8503	Beacon	Oldstone fire beacon, 178m above sea level. The mound or 'beacon' at the junction of the roads to Blackawton and Strete is 4.0m high, very steeply built except on the seaward side where the slope is long and slight.
MDV55165	Gate-Post	4 gate-piers at former drive entrance to Oldstone. C18.

		Red sandstone ashlar piers, square on plan, with moulded limestone bases and caps
MDV45699	Quarry	Shown on OS 1904 2 nd Edition
MDV8507	Mansion House	Site of Barton recorded on 2 nd Edition
MDV45703	Quarry	Shown on OS 1904 2 nd Edition
MDV60776	Earthwork	Earthwork enclosure and removed field boundaries
MDV45681	Quarry	Shown on OS 1904 2 nd Edition
MDV45682	Quarry	Site of Quarry, south of Hemborough Post
MDV43000	Enclosure	Square enclosure, showing double ditch on three sides, about 60m diam. Part of attached field system
EDV5289	Milestone	19 th Century Milestone

Table 2: Local HER Records (Source: DCHET).

4.3 Assessment of Impact

A ZTV and impact assessment on the proposals on the designated assets has been prepared for the client by Mark Gregory Landscape Architect (see Gregory 2013). The ZTV is reproduced below (Figure 10), and highlights that the nature of the topography and local blocking from tree plantation and high hedges ensure that very few of the designated assets will have their settings impacted upon by the proposed solar park.

4.4 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

4.5 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.5.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Two general types of archaeological impact associated with solar park developments have been identified as follows:

- Construction phase – The construction of the solar arrays will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the 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 – Solar parks might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given their height and prominence. Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

4.5.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of a solar park on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, PV arrays are highly reflective and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape. Therefore the impact of a solar park 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 development 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 development would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the development; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development 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 development 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 solar park.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the arrays.

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.

4.5.3 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

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

Table 3: Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets (after tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1, DMRB 2009)

4.6 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 3km from the proposal site by Mark Gregory Landscape Architect (10). The visibility of the proposed solar park will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, and woodlands. Up to 3km all HER records and designated assets were considered.

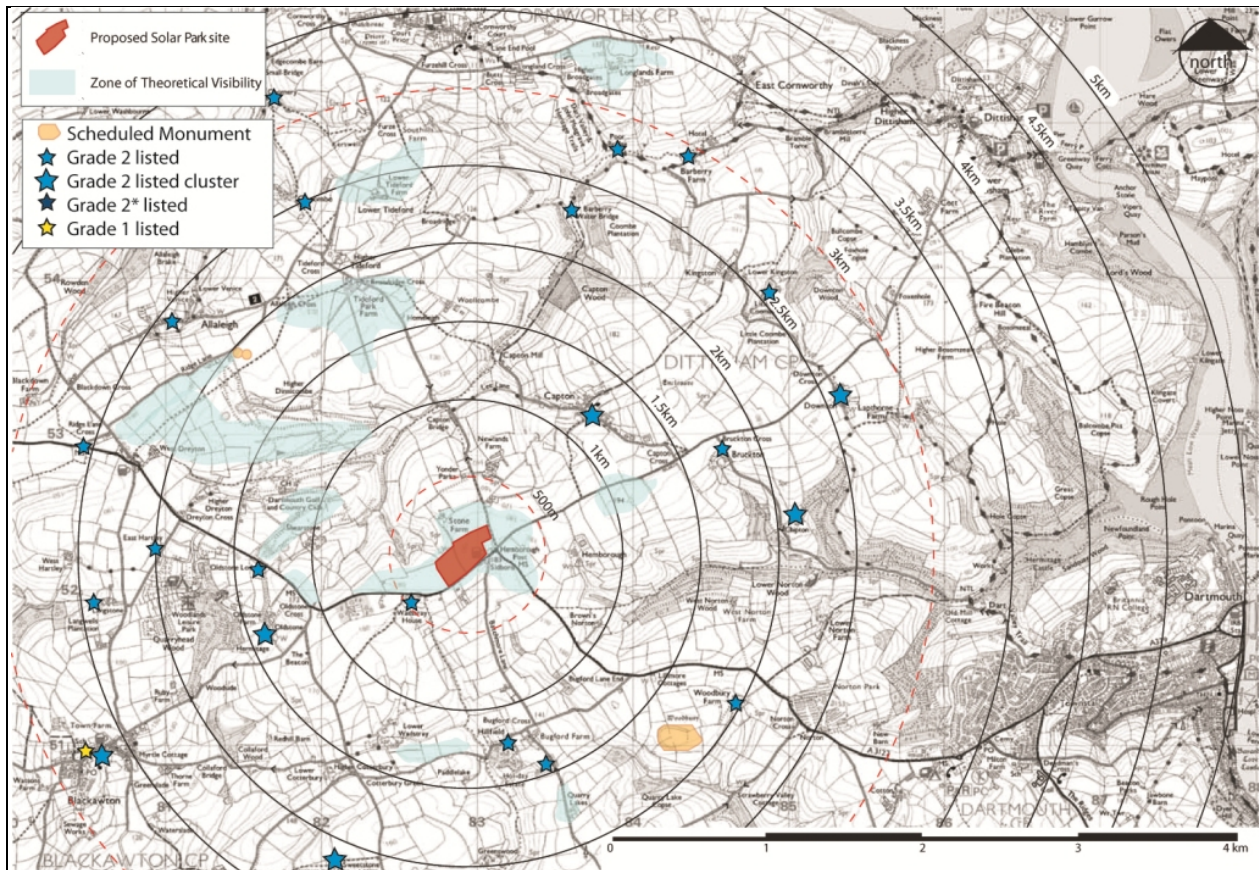


Figure 10: ZTV with designated assets (Based on ZTV by Mark Gregory Landscape Architect).

4.7 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are most widespread in its immediate surroundings, but local topographical blocking soon comes into play. The closest settlements are the small farming hamlets of Capton (*c.*1.2km), and Hillfield/Bugford (*c.*1.3km) and the village of Blackawton (*c.*2.75km) to the southwest. There are forty-eight Listed buildings or structures within 3km; including one Grade I Listed church. There are two Scheduled Monuments or groups of monuments within 3km, no assets are mapped as having intervisibility with the proposal site by the ZTV, although several are just on the fringes of areas which do.

It is worth emphasising that the site has particularly clear views to the north, extending to the southern slopes of Dartmoor, but that a solar park is unlikely to have significant visual effects over this distance (*c.*11.5km).

4.7.1 Listed Buildings

Wadstray House, medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Wadstray House is the closest designated asset to the proposal site but the topography and wooded and walled gardens offer considerable local blocking. Even standing in the driveway the blocking offered by the trees opposite means that only the western hedgebank of the site is partially visible, and from the Grade II Listed building itself even this is unlikely to be visible; impact: **neutral**.

Oldstone, etc., medium significance, group of Grade II Listed buildings and structures, condition: good. The area around the milestone at Oldstone has some visibility of the proposal site, but the listed structures to the west and south of this milestone will have no visibility due to the local blocking offered by the plantation west of Wadstray House; impact: **neutral**.

Hillfield farmhouse, medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Considerable blocking by surrounding buildings and the topography; impact: **neutral**.

Capton, medium significance, all Grade II Listed, condition: good to fair. The topography completely hides the hamlet of Capton and its four Listed buildings from the proposal site; impact: **neutral**.

St. Michael's Church in Blackawton, high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: excellent. The upper portion of the church tower is clearly visible from the proposal site, but the rest of the village and body of the church is not. The church is located at a greater distance than any of the other assets, and has no impact upon the towers visual primacy in the landscape or the setting of the church in its churchyard and village; impact: **negative: minor**.

4.7.2 Scheduled Monuments

Woodbury Hillfort, high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. The site could not be visited as it is located on private land, it is clear that there is no chance of any impact upon the setting of this monument as it will be hidden by the topography, this was verified by visiting all of the public highways nearest to the monument; impact: **neutral**.

Allaleigh Cross, high significance, Scheduled Monument, condition: poor to trace. The two scheduled barrows are positioned close to a public footpath and have been ploughed to slight raised areas. The monuments (or at least the nearby footpath) has some visibility of the proposal site (see Figure 11) which will be located on the horizon line visible from these barrows. The visibility of the solar park will however be lessened by the reinstatement of the removed hedgebank in the eastern field. The two barrows were originally positioned to have visual prominence to the south and southeast over the valleys in which the golf course and Capton now sit. The ridge on which the A3122 now crosses and which the development site is positioned on also once had a clear view of these barrows. However, their surviving condition means that they no longer have any visual prominence; impact: **negative/minor**.



Figure 11: View southeast from the footpath near the two scheduled barrows at Allaleigh Cross.

4.7.3 Landscape Character

The site is located outside the South Devon AONB, and whilst being within an AGLV the Landscape Character Type (LCT 1D - Estate wooded ridges and hilltops) is considered as having *medium sensitivity*. The changes are likely to be **negative/moderate** without the proposed mitigation of the hedge construction but **negative/minor** with these mitigation measures in place.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The desk-based assessment emphasises the high potential for archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed development area, most especially of the high potential for prehistoric and 1940s remains given the known sites surrounding the immediate area.

The geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies, primarily associated with agricultural activity, seemingly over at least two phases. The results also suggested the possibility of other archaeological features of unknown origin or date.

The walkover survey has indicated that there are no visible trace of extant earthworks or structures within the proposal area and that the only historical features are the hedgebanks. The impact assessment suggests that the proposal will have a **negative/minor** impact on the historic landscape and with specific negative/minor impacts upon a very small number of heritage assets.

7.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

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- Hoskins, W.G.** 1941: The Occupation of Land in Devon, 1650-1800. Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries 21, 2-12.
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Websites:

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- Devon Council** 2013: *Interactive Mapping: Historic Landscape Characterisation*.
<http://gis.devon.gov.uk/basedata/viewer.asp?DCCService=hlc>, accessed 30/09/2013
- FreeCEN** 2013: *FreeCEN Search*. <http://freecen.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl>, accessed 30/09/2013

Unpublished Sources:

- Devon Heritage Centre
Dittisham, Stoke Fleming, Cornworthy, Townstal and Blackawton tithe maps
Dittisham, Stoke Fleming and Blackawton tithe apportionments
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT YONDER PARKS, BLACKAWTON, TOTNES, DEVON

Location: Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Totnes, TQ9 7DR

Parish: Blackawton

District: South Hams

County: Devon

NGR: SX 8292 5222

Proposal: Proposed solar park

HET ref: Arch/dm/sh/20465

Date: 04/09/2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Maria Bailey of Maria Bailey Planning (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, visual impact assessment and geophysical survey and for related off site analysis and reporting at Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Devon. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes has been drawn up in accordance with a brief produced by Graham Tait of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The County Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the site of this proposed solar park is in a sensitive archaeological area. Less than 1km to the west of this site is a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure. To the south-west of the site there is evidence of a prehistoric ring ditch; possibly the remains of a ploughed out round barrow, round house, or of a modern feature such as a searchlight emplacement. About 1.5km to the south-east of the site is Woodbury Camp, and Iron Age hillfort. Furthermore, the place-names 'Hemborough' and 'Hemborough Post' suggest a possible defensive earthwork at this location.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;

3.1.2 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of the area to be impacted by the solar park; an area of 8.91 hectares.

3.1.2 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;

3.1.3 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;

3.1.4 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Assessment:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be 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 following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant designated and undesignated heritage assets within 3km 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 and based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets the Cornwall Historic Environment Projects.
- 4.2.5 This work will be accompanied by a walkover survey of the field in question.
- 4.3 Geophysical Survey:
The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a 8.91 hectare area (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;
 - 5.1.7 A copy of the DCHET brief and this PD will be included as an appendix.
 - 5.1.8 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
 - 5.1.9 A plan showing the location of the geophysical survey and any identified anomalies or archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
 - 5.1.20 Photographs showing the general site layout
 - 5.1.21 consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - 5.1.22 A *statement of impact* of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.3 The final 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.
- 5.4 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*) under record number *southwes1-157804*.

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 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

- 7.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with section 9 of the Brief prepared by the Devon County Historic Environment Team and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
 - 7.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
 - 7.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the RAMM, and in a timely fashion.
 - 7.2.3 If the RAMM wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the RAMM decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the Devon

- Heritage Centre. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RAMM, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 7.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 7.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of:
i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 7.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 7.7 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the HET and completed prior to the condition being discharged.
- 7.8 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 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).

Deb Laing-Trengove

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Pollen analysis *Ralph Fyfe* Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric *Henrietta Quinnell*, 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN, Tel: 01392 433214

Roman *Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology

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Post Medieval *Graham Langman*, Exeter, EX1 2UF, Tel: 01392 215900, su1429@eclipse.co.uk
Appendix 2

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Location: Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Totnes, TQ9 7DR
Parish: Blackawton
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX 8292 5222
Proposal: Proposed solar park
Historic Environment Team ref: ARCH/DM/SH/19410

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (HET) with regard to the archaeological works to be undertaken to support a planning application for the development of the above site. This brief has been produced specifically for the above scheme and may require alteration if this scheme is revised or amended in any material way. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.
- 1.2 This Assessment is the first stage of a programme of archaeological works. Depending upon the results of this stage further evaluative and/or recording works will be required.
- 1.3 The principal objectives of the programme shall be to evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development site by desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, possibly followed by further archaeological work if necessary. The results will form all or part of the evidence to allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and an appropriate planning decision made by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.4 The proposed development is centred on NGR SX 8292 5222.
- 1.5 The County Historic Environment Record (HER) records that the site of this proposed solar park is in a sensitive archaeological area. Less than 1km to the west of this site is a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure. To the south-west of the site there is evidence of a prehistoric ring ditch; possibly the remains of a ploughed out round barrow, round house, or of a modern feature such as a searchlight emplacement. About 1.5km to the south-east of the site is Woodbury Camp, and Iron Age hillfort. Furthermore, the place-names 'Hemborough' and 'Hemborough Post' suggest a possible defensive earthwork at this location.

1.5 This Brief covers the area as defined on the plans supplied by the agent.

2. PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to enable the extent, character and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the application area to be understood and will form the basis of the Project Design to be prepared by the archaeological consultant. The Project Design will set out the detail and extent of the archaeological works to be undertaken. This will include pre-fieldwork elements (desk-based research), fieldwork, post-excavation specialist analysis and the production of an appropriately detailed and illustrated report.
- 2.2 The Project Design must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HET *prior* to any archaeological works commencing. Devon County Council Historic Environment Team: Brief for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The archaeological works will include the following elements.

3.1 *Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER, to at least 3km from the site. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Heritage Centre and the County Historic Environment Team. Furthermore, a site inspection of the area (a walk-over of the site to report on any earthworks, structures or other historic features visible) will take place, as well as inspection of any available test pits or geotechnical logs.

The desk-based assessment will also include a visual impact assessment. This will include investigation of

- The potential impact upon the landscape, especially if a site falls within an area of historic landscape.
- Direct impacts upon historic sites and areas, whether statutorily protected or not. All grades of listed buildings should be identified;
- Indirect impacts, particularly the *setting* of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered landscapes (parks, gardens and battlefields) conservation areas etc., including long views.

It is essential that the assessment considers the significance of historic assets and any impact upon that significance. It is for the assessment to demonstrate that there are no unacceptably harmful impacts on setting on heritage assets within view.

This desk-based work will be undertaken in advance of the geophysical survey.

3.2 *Geophysical survey*

A geophysical survey will be undertaken of the area affected by the proposed development. It is anticipated that the most suitable survey technique would be magnetometer. However, the details and justification of the technique(s) to be employed should be set out in the project design. The HES would advise that the geophysical contractor undertakes a site inspection to determine the suitability of the site for the geophysical technique to be used.

4. **MONITORING**

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Team and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HET, of commencement of the geophysical survey. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

4.2 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the HES upon completion of the geophysical survey stage of these works.

5. **REPORTING**

5.1 Upon completion of the geophysical survey an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined in section 3 above.

The report will include:

- (i) a summary of the project's background;
- (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (iv) include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- (v) a description of the project's results;
- (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map; Devon County Council Historic Environment Team: Brief for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
- (ix) a plan showing the location of the geophysical survey and any identified anomalies or archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (x) photographs showing the general site layout
- (xi) a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- (xii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);
- (xiii) a *statement of impact* of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. This will demonstrate the archaeological potential of the site and the impact upon it of the proposed development and may make suggestions as to appropriate evaluative archaeological work required to allow the nature, extent, and date of any surviving archaeological deposits to be understood.

It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 The timetable for the production of the report must be set out in the Project Design. The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of the geophysical survey. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

5.3 Should the survey proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor shall prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of geophysical survey. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of geophysical survey. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HES must be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HES and the archaeological contractor.

5.4 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.5 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.

5.6 *Publication*

Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered and the geophysical survey likely to represent the only level of archaeological work undertaken on this site, then this, because of its importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will

be confirmed with the HES. If further archaeological works are undertaken, then the results of these *pre-application* geophysical investigations will be incorporated into the publication text resulting from further works.

6. FURTHER WORK

In consideration of the results of the desk-based research and geophysical survey it will be possible to determine whether further archaeological work is required.

If further information is required on the significance and quality of archaeological deposits identified then further archaeological investigation will be required prior to submission and in support of any planning application. However, if the information obtained from the desk-based research and the geophysical survey is sufficient to allow the significance of the archaeological deposits to be understood, along with the impact upon it by the development, then further archaeological work may be required post-determination to discharge an archaeological condition applied to any consent granted.

Should no archaeological deposits or sites be identified by the desk-based research and geophysical survey there would be no requirement for any further archaeological works.

8. PERSONNEL

8.1 The work shall be carried out by a recognised archaeological consultant, agreed with the DCHET. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a specified Member of the Institute for Archaeologists (MIFA), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Project Design will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.

8.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.

8.3 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (1994)*, as amended (2008).

9. CONFLICT WITH STATUTORILY PROTECTED SITES

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any statutorily protected sites and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

10. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

10.1 Completion of the project is dependent on the compilation of an ordered and integrated project archive by the archaeological contractor in accordance with this Brief and with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>). The archive must also be transferred for long-term curation to a recognised, accredited or trusted repository. An archive is defined as "*all records and materials recovered during an archaeological project and identified for long term preservation, including artefacts, ecofacts and other environmental remains, waste products, scientific samples and also written and visual documentation in paper, film and digital form*" (ARCHES forthcoming).

10.1.1 The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual¹ and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital data and digital copies made of the primary site records and images.

The 'Material (Finds) Archive'

10.1.2 The Project Design must set out a timetable for the deposition of the site archive. The HET would normally expect this to be completed within six months of completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

10.2.1 As part of the production of the Project Design or Project Design the archaeological consultant shall contact the relevant collecting museum to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Project Design and within the final report or the short entry to the Historic Environment Record.*

10.2.2 The collecting museums in Devon (Royal Albert Memorial Museum Exeter, Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon and Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery) require that the digital archive (consisting of born-digital and digital copies of relevant written and drawn data produced during fieldwork) must be transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository instead of with the museum (see '*Deposition of the digital archive*' – below) and generally not with the museum.

10.2.3 The archaeological contractor will therefore need to make appropriate digital copies of all hardcopy elements of the site record – see section 10.4 below.

10.2.4 There is no requirement for the archaeological contractor to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of the fieldwork will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by the archaeological contractor and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. Written confirmation that the archaeological contractor will not be producing an archive must be obtained from the HET. The condition in these cases will be considered as discharged upon receipt of the report and completion of the OASIS entry.

10.3 *The Material (Finds) Archive*

10.3.1 Items in the material archive must be cleaned (or otherwise treated) ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the relevant museum. It is advised that early consultation with the museum will facilitate transfer of the material archive.

10.3.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a manner to be agreed with the museum - and within a timetable

- to be agreed with the HET. The composition of the archive shall conform to the collecting museum's accession guidelines for depositing archaeological material. The acceptance of an archive by the museum will be in accordance with the museum's accession/collection policies and early consultation with the relevant collecting museum is advised.
- 10.3.3 The archaeological contractor must, on behalf of the museum, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum. It is preferable for this agreement to be made at the earliest possible stage following assessment after data-collection. It is not advisable to wait until the archive has been compiled before obtaining transfer of title.
- 10.3.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 10.4 *Deposition of the digital archive*
The digital archive will consist of:
(i) all born-digital data (images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and
(ii) digital copies made of all other relevant written and drawn data produced and/or collected during fieldwork - i.e. the primary record comprising context records and indices, sample sheets and indices, finds records and indices, site drawings - earthwork surveys, sections and plans, as well as relevant sketches or notes that aid the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording, any relevant information undertaken as part of the post-excavation assessment or analysis, etc.
- 10.4.1 Digital archive must be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository and thus made publicly accessible, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2011). It is understood that the only suitable repository for digital archaeological archive is the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) – contact details are given at the end of this brief. Digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website:
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDeponitors>
Guidance on selection for the archive is also provided:
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance>
- 10.4.2 It is expected that a licence to copyright for documentary material, in both physical and digital forms, will be given to the receiving repository. This must be stated within the Project Design, which should also identify the recipients of each element of the documentary archive.
- 10.5 *Disposal of the primary hardcopy records*
- 10.5.1 The collecting museum may wish to retain the hardcopy archive to accompany the artefactual material. (For example: where the programme of archaeological works involves the investigation and analysis of regionally/nationally significant archaeological and/or artefactual deposits). In all cases the archaeological contractor must first offer the primary paper record archive to the museum prior to its disposal.
- 10.5.2 Once the digital archive has been transferred to the appropriate Trusted Digital Repository (usually the ADS), and the museum has confirmed that this has occurred satisfactorily and that they do not require the hardcopy archive, the archaeological contractor may retain, disperse or dispose of the primary hardcopy items as they see fit. Items may be retained for curation by the contractor, developer or applicant, or offered to a third party organisation for public use or as a teaching resource. The WSI should state how primary hardcopy items will be treated.
- 10.5.3 Where the collecting museum does not require the hardcopy element disposal may mean physical destruction of the primary record. The WSI should state the proposed disposal method to be employed.
- 10.5.4 The archaeological contractor must notify the HET upon the completion of:
i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 10.5.5 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.

11. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

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21st August 2013

Appendix 3

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Name: MANNINGS FARMHOUSE

Grade:II

UID: 101178

Description: Small house, formerly a farmhouse. Probably early C18, extended in late C18 or early C19 and much restored and extended again in late C20. White-painted slate rubble, the left hand end rendered. Thatched roof with gabled ends rendered gable end stacks, the left hand stack is now an axial stack because of the late C20 addition at the left end. Plan: The original circa early C18 house had a 2-room plan with gable-end stacks and a central entrance, the lower left hand room was probably the kitchen, the right hand room may have been unheated. In late C18 or early C19 a 1-room plan extension was added to the higher right hand end with a gable end stack, and in the late C20 another 1-room plan extension was built at the lower left hand end, projecting slightly at the back with small single storey wing behind. Exterior: 2 storeys. A long asymmetrical 4-window range. The 2 window bays at the centre are the original house. The right hand 1-window bay is set back slightly and is the circa late C18 or early C19 addition; the left hand 1-window bay is the late C20 addition. All late C20 1 and 2 light casements, except for the 2 ground floor centre windows which are circa early C20 or possibly late C19 central doorway with late C20 plank door and late C20 porch with conical thatched canopy. The doorway and the flashing ground floor windows have cambered arches, the other openings have timber or possibly concrete lintels. The rear elevation has a small C19 2-light casement on the first floor with glazing bars and another on the ground floor below; the other ground floor windows and garden door are late C20. The late C20 extension to the right projects and has a small late C20 single storey wing. Interior: Much altered and some of the floors have been replaced, the fireplaces altered and part of the wall between the right hand end room and the room to the right of centre has been demolished. The roof structure was not inspected but it is said to have roughly fashioned principals

NGR: SX8368253103

Name: THATCH COTTAGE

Grade:II

UID: 101177

Description: Cottage. Circa early C19, possibly older at the left hand end. White-painted stone rubble, part of the left hand end may be cap. Thatched roof with gable end to the left abutting adjoining house and semi-conical end to the right over the rounded end wall. Rendered gable end stack to the left. Plan: 2-room plan with a central entrance, the larger left hand room is heated from a gable end stack, the smaller right hand room at the lower end has a rounded end wall and appears to be unheated. The right hand end of the cottage which is now divided by partitions may be an early, C19 rebuild and the left hand may be earlier. Exterior: storeys. Almost symmetrical 12-window front. Small late C18 or early C19 2-light casements with glazing bars, 6-panes per light, with slate sills and C20 louvred mock shutters. Doorway to right of centre has old doorframe and circa late C19 divided plank door. The rear elevation has a small C20 window at the centre of the first floor and another in the rear of the end wall on the ground floor. Interior: not inspected but may retain some features of interest

NGR: SX8372953108

Name: STUDDYS FARMHOUSE

Grade:II

UID: 101180

Description: House, formerly a farmhouse. Circa early to mid C17, heavily restored in the late C20. Painted slate rubble. Dry slate roof with gabled ends and asymmetrical gable end to the 2 storey front porch. Black glazed ridge tiles. Rendered stacks projecting gable and stack at lower left hand end, projecting rear lateral hall stack with set offs and tapered shaft. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan the lower end to the left (south west) heated from a gable end stack, the hall has a rear lateral stack and the inner room to the right has a loft above with access from an external stair on the gable end. At the front of the passage there is a large 2-storey porch with an integral stair turret to the right rising from the hall. At the rear of the lower end a shallow 2-storey unheated wing raised in the late C20 with a gable. Probably in the late C19 the through passage was widened by moving the lower side partition to create an entrance all with a C19 staircase at the back. The C20 alterations included the rebuilding of an outshut behind the hall stack and extending the first floor accommodation into the loft at the higher right hand end. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window range. Various small window openings with slate cills and large ground floor windows with new wooden lintels. All C20 and 3-light casement. Very large 2-storey porch to the left of centre with an asymmetrical gable and cambered brick arch doorway with a C20 2-light casement over the slate weathering in the gable above. The inner doorway has a wooden lintel and what is probably a C19 plank door with wrought iron hinges. The corner at the higher right hand end is rounded. External stone steps to the loft doorway in the higher right hand gable end. Rear Elevation: A shallow wing to the right has been raised by the addition of a gable and a late C20 outshut has been built in the angle to the left enclosing the hall's lateral stack. Asymmetrical fenestration of late C20 casements. Interior: The hall has a chamfered cross-beam with hollow step and bar stops. The hall/fireplace has replaced lintel. There is a stone newel stair in the integral turret beside the park. The through passage has been widened by the moving of the lower side partition to create an entrance hall which contains a circa late C19 staircase at the back. The lintel of the lower end fireplace has been replaced. The wall between the lower end room and the shallow rear wing has been removed. The roof structure has been entirely replaced in the late C20 except for the roof over in the loft over the inner room which is probably a late C19 structure

NGR: SX8371453234

Name: BARBERRY WATER BRIDGE

Grade:II

UID: 101159

Description: Bridge carrying a track over stream. Circa early to mid C19. Slate rubble with dressed slate arch ring. Single span hump-back bridge with a segmental arch. Parapets with pitched slate capping curved out over the abutments to follow the course of

the track which bends sharply at the south end. The stream known as River Wash, which flows into Dittisham Mill Creek at Tuckenhay is a tributary of the River Dart. It is situated on the parish boundary of Dittisham and Cornworthy

NGR: SX 83606 54448

Name: POOR BRIDGE

Grade: II

UID: 100975

Description: Bridge carrying track over stream. Circa early to mid C19. Slate rubble with dressed slate arch ring. Single span bridge with a low semented slightly skewed arch. Rough pitched slate capping to the parapets which are splayed out over the abutments. It appears to be a single phase bridge which either replaced an earlier bridge or a ford. The stream, known as River Wash, which flows into Dittisham Mill Creed at Tuckenhay, is a tributary of the River Dart. It is situated on the parish boundary of Cornworthy and Dittisham

NGR: SX 83905 54809

Name: BARBERRY COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 101160

Description: House. Circa mid C17 altered and extended at rear in late C20. Whitewashed slate rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gabled ends and red clay ridge tiles. Projecting and truncated gable end stack and rendered rear lateral stack. Plan and Development: 2-room and through passage plan, the hall to the left heated from a lateral stack at the back and the smaller parlour on the right with a gable end stack. A partition has been inserted into the parlour to form a bathroom at the back and there is now a winder staircase in the rear right hand corner of the hall. In the late C20 a single storey outshut was built behind the hall and passage. No 2 Barberrry Cottages, adjoining to left though not included appears to be a later extension or alternatively a remodelling of the putative lower end of what would have been a 3-room plan house. Exterior: 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 3-window front. C19 3-light casements with glazing bars and timber lintels and C19 4-light casement on ground floor left. Doorway to right of centre with a C20 divided plank door and C20 gabled canopy. No 1 to left has a 2-window front but is not included. At the rear to right a late C20 single storey outshut behind No 2. Interior: The right hand room (parlour) has a gable end fireplace with ovolo-moulded timber lintel with convex stops, now partly blocked, and a chamfered cross-beam with straight cut straps. Hall to left has lateral fireplace at the back with a chamfered timber lintel, its stops possibly buried and a brick-lined oven. The hall has a chamfered cross-beam without stops. The first floor land roof space were not inspected but the roof was described as having straight principal rafters.

NGR: SX8439054791

Name: LITTLE COOMBE FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 101172

Description: Farmhouse. Circa mid C17 remodelling of an earlier house with circa early C18 alterations and C19 additions. Roughcast slate rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends; lower roof to the lower let (east) end, hipped roof to the stairtower on the north front. Left (east) gable end stack with weathering and hand turned clay pot; truncated axial stack behind the ridge; lateral stack to the rear (south) of the let hand end - all stacks are of stone. Plan: The existing plan is 3 rooms and a through passage, originally facing south the lower end to the right (east) has a front lateral stack and has probably been rebuilt; the hall has an axial stack at its lower left end backing onto the putative passage; there is a wide 2-storey hall bay at the front and a stair tower behind the hall, and an inner room/parlour at the higher left (west) end. The hall bay is probably, part of the mid C17 remodelling which may have involved the flooring of an open hall. In circa early C18 a stair tower with a dog-leg staircase was built behind the hall. Probably in the early C19 the lower right (east) end was partly rebuilt probably as a farm building, but the section immediately to the lower side of the passage was retained as a service room by the removal of the passage partition. The outshut at the higher left (west) end is probably a late C19 addition. In the C20 the house was reorientated, the north side becoming the front and a single storey extension built on the south of the lower east end. Exterior: 2 storeys. North elevation is an asymmetrical 3-window range with projecting stair tower to the right of centre, with an early C18 12- pane sash with thick glazing bars. Similar early C18 sash on first floor to the right. The first floor windows to the left are circa early C20 2- light casements ground floor right a late C19 or early C20 2-light casement. The putative through passage doorway to the left; garden door to its right and another doorway to the right of stair tower all have C20 glazed doors. At the right end the outshut also has a C20 glazed door. At the left end the lower roof section has a projecting front wall. The south elevation is probably the original front and has a wide projecting hall bay its gabled first floor was formerly jettied but has beam built out further in the late C20 creating a deep jetty. The first floor window in the jetty is a C20 casement, the ground floor of the hall bay has late C19 or early C20 2 and 3-light casements. To the left on the first floor an early C18 12-pane sash with thick glazing bars and a C20 2- light casement below. To the right on the south elevation the lateral ' stack has been enclosed by the late C20 single storey, lean-to extension. Interior: The hall has chamfered cross-beams which continue into the hall bay, and at the opposite end one beam has a straight cut stop buried in the wall plaster. The hall fireplace has been blocked and has a new granite lintel. The doorway from the former passage into the hall has a chamfered frame, its lintel replaced. The lower east end has rough cross-beams. The inner room/parlour at the west end has no exposed ceiling beams and a blocked fireplace. An early C18 dog-leg staircase in the stair tower has a moulded string, thick balusters square newels and a heavy moulded thick stick balusters square newels and a heavy moulded hand rail. On the first floor there are some C18 2-panel doors and one fielded 6-panel door. Roof: The main roof has straight principals with halved lapped and pegged collars. The truss over the hall bay has mortices for threaded purlins and halvings for a notched lapped collar which are missing

NGR: SX 84887 53871

Name: BRUCKTON FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 101164

Description: House formerly a farmhouse. Circa late C15 or early C16, remodelled partly rebuilt and extended in circa early to mid C17 and with early C18 and early C19 alterations; heavily restored in late C20. Stone rubble, rendered and painted. Rag slate roof with gabled ends, the lower left hand end has a lower level roof. Stone rubble stacks, and axial stack to right of centre and a projecting gable end stack at the left end. Plan: All that survives of the late Medieval house is the lower left hand end which was open to the roof originally. In the first half of the C17 a floor was inserted and the higher right hand end of the house including the

Land at Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Devon

passage was rebuilt and extended on the same north/south axis but forward of the original front wall and a wing was added behind the hall. The existing plan is largely the rebuilt of this early C17 remodelling. it consists of 4 rooms and a cross-passage in the main range, the lower left hand end became a parlour heated from a gable end stack the smaller former hall to the right of the passage was another parlour with a fireplace at its higher right hand end and beyond that to the right a large unheated service room with a small room partitioned off at the extreme right hand end. the kitchen was in the wing behind the former hall and has a gable end fireplace and the staircase was in a rounded turret in the angle with the rear wing behind the cross-passage. There must have been some early to mid C18 internal refurbishment judging by the C18 2-panel doors and again in circa early to mid C19 when a lofted outbuilding was built in the angle with the rear wing behind the higher end. In the late C20 the house was heavily restored and altered internally, and the partitions on either side of the cross-passage were removed. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2:3 window east front, the lower left hand. 2 windows set back. All late C20 plastic casements in old openings with timber lintels and slate sills. Doorway to left of centre in projecting right hand range has a good early C17 timber doorframe with cyma and ovolo moulding and ball-shaped stops; the doorframe has true mitres and a C17 studded plank door with scratch moulding and decorated wrought-iron hinges; chamfered timber lintel. The lower left hand gable end has a projecting stack and a later large raking buttress. The rear elevation has gable-ended wing to the left of centre with a round stair turret in the lower right hand angle. All the windows are C20 plastic casements. On the left hand side of the wing in the angle with the main range an attached circa early to mid C19 outbuilding; stone rubble with a slate hipped roof, external stone steps on the outer left hand side to the loft, and C20 timber casements. Interior: The ceilings in the central room (former hall) and lower left end room have been rebuilt and the 2 rooms have been made into one large room by the removal of the cross passage partitions. There is a C20 newel staircase at the back of the former passage in the circa early C17 stair turret. The fireplace at the lower left end has a rounded back, its lintel replaced. The fireplace at the higher end of the former hall has a timber lintel with cyma and fillet moulding and bar stops, its jambs have been rebuilt. On the ground floor there are some early C19 panelled doors including cupboard doors and an early C18 panelled door in the right hand end room. On the first floor there are some early C18 fielded 2-panel doors and C17 hanging cupboards beside the axial stack with scratch-moulded plank doors and pegs inside. Roof: All that survives of the medieval roof is one smoke-blackened truss over threaded purlins and a C17 replacement collar with notched lap joints. The rest of the roof over the lower left end has been replaced in C19 or C20. The roof over the former hall has remains of principals with notched lap jointed collars replaced by straight principals crossed at the apex and with trenced purlins and lapped collars. The roof over the higher right hand end beyond the stack was not inspected but the feet of the principals are straight. Over the rear wing the roof has 3 trusses with notched lap-jointed collars to straight principals with threaded purlins, some of the collars and purlins have been replaced
NGR: SX 84574 52874

Name: DOWNTON FARMHOUSE INCLUDING BACKYARD WALL ADJOINING WEST

Grade:

UID: 101167

Description: Farmhouse. Circa early C17 with early and late C18 alterations. Rendered stone rubble, the east and south fronts were formerly slate hung on the first floor. Rendered gable end, axial and lateral stacks. Plan: The early C17 house had a 3-room and through passage plan, the lower end to the left (south), the hall has a large lateral stack at the back and there is a great parlour at the higher right hand end heated from a gable end stack; there was also a stair tower at the back behind the parlour and hall. The large kitchen wing, with a gable end stack, behind the lower end may be part of the original house or a circa early C18 addition with an integral dairy outshut on its sinner side. This would have been part of the extensive early C18 remodelling of the house which included building a staircase behind the lower end of the hall. Later in the C18 the space between the 2 rear stair towers was filled in to provide a landing linking the 2 stairs. The house was also refenestrated probably in the late C18 and in spite of recent external alterations the exterior form of the house is largely C18 The wall around the small back yard is probably also C18. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window east front. C20 2-light sashes replace the former 2-light 12-pane sashes, the ground floor right hand window is a late C20 3-light casement. Doorway to left of centre has a circa early C19 door with 4 panels and 3 glazed top panels; late C20 wooden canopy above. Over the ground floor at first floor level a slate pentice with a plastered coved soffit. the pentice has been replaced on the left hand (south) return which has a asymmetrical 3-window front of 2 late C20 3-light casements on the ground floor and 3 circa late C19 or early C20 2-light casements with glazing bars on the first floor. The rear west elevation has a gabled stair tower to the left of centre, a lean-to addition in the angle to the right behind the halls rear lateral stack which rises from a gable; to the right of the back the large gable-ended rear wing with a catslide roof carried down over an outshut on its inner left hand side. This forms the south aisle of the back yard which is enclosed on the west (rear) side by a high rendered wall with doorway from the road; the doorway projects with a gable over and has a dressed slate round arch. Inside the back yard the back doorway into the outshut has a chamfered timber doorframe with mason's mitres and to the right a C20 3-light casement with glazing bars. the back yard is paved with slates and is now covered with a corrugated iron roof. There is a C19 cast-iron pump and granite trough. Interior: The great parlour has a fireplace with shaped slate corbels and a fine early C17 moulded plaster overmantel with an achievement of arms flanked by pilasters. The ceiling beams of the parlour cut through the top of the overmantel therefore the moulded plaster ceiling which has a collapsed, must have been later. Heavy stud partition between hall and parlour. The hall has early C18 fielded panel window shutters and door to passage and a C20 fireplace. The lower end room has no features. Ovolo moulded doorframe with a scratch-moulded plank door into the kitchen. The kitchen has a high ceiling with unchamfered beams and a large kitchen fireplace with a later simple wooden chimneypiece and now blocked by a C20 range; C18 panelled doors to cupboard to side of the fireplace. early C18 dog-leg staircase behind hall stack with moulded string turned balusters, square newels and heavy handrail. The stair tower behind the parlour and hall has rounded internal walls and contains the remains of a later circa lat C18 dog-leg staircase with diagonally crossed balusters and square newels. C18 panelled doors on the ground and first floors, some are early C18 2-panel doors.

NGR: SX 85358 53206

Name: KITCHEN GARDEN WALLS IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF DOWNTON FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 101169

Description: Kitchen garden walls. Probably C18. Slate rubble, about 2 to 3 metres high enclosing an irregular rectangular garden adjoining the higher north lend of Downton Farmhouse (qv). The walls are almost complete but a wide gateway has been made on the north side.

NGR: SX 85362 53242

Name: GARDEN WALL, GATE PIERS AND MOUNTING BLOCK ADJOINING SOUTH WEST OF DOWNTON FARMHOUSE

Grade:

UID: 101168

Description: Garden wall, pair of gate-piers and mounting block. Probably C18. The wall is mainly slate rubble with stone saddle back coping, about 2 metres high. Through it a fairly wide gateway to the garden with a pair of red brick gate-piers in stretcher bond with rendered pyramidal caps. The piers are rebated for gates which have been replaced. To the left against the gable end of the rear wing of the house a stone rubble mounting block with steps on both sides.

NGR: SX 85357 53190

Name: CIDER BARN IMMEDIATELY SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF CHIPTON FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 101166

Description: Cider barn and adjoining outbuilding of uncertain use. Probably C18. Stone rubble. Bitumenized slate half hipped roof, the left hand end with deep eaves at front. Plan: Long rectangular plan. the higher right hand (north) part is the cider barn, the right hand end of which is open to the roof and has a flight of internal stairs at the back from a doorway to the higher ground level outside. the lower left end of the cider barn has a rear doorway to the apple loft over an apple crusher on the floor below. The lower left (south) end of the building is integral but of uncertain function; it has a loft. Exterior: and 2 storeys. Asymmetrical front. the right hand section of the east front is blind except for a row of pigeon holes under the eaves. The left hand end has deep eaves. Large doorway at centre with plank double doors, to left of which is a small window and at left end a plank door. The rear (west) elevation has steps up to loft doorway at centre and left doorway at higher left hand end in small stone gable. Interior: The doorway at rear of the Cider barn gives access to the apple loft which occupies about a third of the barn. The apples were fed through the floor (probably originally through a hopper) to the apple crusher which has stone rollers in a wooden box casing which is cantilevered diagonally from the rear wall. The stone rollers are driven by a man-powered wooden wheel on iron cog-ring. The higher right (north) end of the cider barn is open to the roof and has an internal flight of stone steps from a doorway in the back wall from the higher ground level outside. This end probably originally contained the apple press. The lower south end has a loft but its function is not known. The building is now being used for making wine as there is now a vineyard at Chipton.

NGR: SX 85046 52444

Name: CHIPTON FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 101165

Description: Farmhouse. Probably C17 or earlier, remodelled and extended in C18 and again in early to mid C19 and with C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Lateral stack at rear and at left end with rendered shafts, the right hand end stack has rebuilt brick shaft. Plan and development: The original house is the 2 room plan main range; probably with a central through passage, the lower right hand room served by an end stack, the right hand room was the hall and has a large lateral stack at the back. The house appears to have been remodelled in the C18 possibly when the unheated wing was built behind the lower right hand room. In circa early to mid C19 a tall 3-storey extension was built at the higher left hand end with a staircase and an outbuilding behind which returns to form a small back yard. The outbuilding was converted in c20 to extend the house accommodation. There is a single storey outshut behind the main range, probably added in C19. Exterior: 2 and 3 storeys. the main 2-storey part to the right is an asymmetrical 3-window range with C19 3-light casements (ground floor right hand 4 lights) with glazing bars. Doorway to right of centre with fielded 2-panel door and slated canopy on shaped timber brackets. Doorway to left has circa early C19 6-panel door with slate canopy. Circa early C19 extension of left: 3 storeys, 1 window wide, first and second floors have French window. At rear a large lateral stack with set-offs, single storey outshut and wing to right and left, and right wing returns to form a small courtyard. Interior: Right hand room has fireplace with rough timber lintel on shaped wooden corbels. centre room, the former hall, has C18 fielded 2-panel doors, a small C18 moulded chimneypiece and C18 panelled window shutters. Early C19 staircase in left hand extension with balusters and column newel. first floor and roof structure not inspected.

NGR: SX 85055 52466

Name: WOODBURY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 99926

Description: Farmhouse. C17 or earlier with C18 and C19 remodelling. Cob rendered at front and slate hung at front of higher left hand end; rear wing painted slate rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends, higher left hand end roof raised. Gable end and axial stacks with red brick shafts and slate-on-edge pots. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan facing south, the lower end to the right. The hall has an axial stack at its lower end backing onto the passage and a stair turret at the back. The lower right hand room is heated from a gable end stack. The inner room at the left end is possibly an C18 parlour addition or enlargement of a smaller inner room when the house was remodelled possibly from a medieval hall house. The house was altered again in circa late C19 when a straight staircase was inserted in the stair turret behind the hall and another staircase was built at the back of the lower end room to give access to a garret above. Also in the C19 a single storey kitchen wing was built behind the lower end probably at the same time as the inner room/parlour became the dairy. In the early C20 the roof of the left end was raised to create a larger chamber over the inner room/parlour. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window south front. The first floor has 3 C19 sashes with glazing bars and a small 12-pane casement to the right. To the left of centre on the ground floor the hall has a large C19 4-light casement with glazing bars and to the right a C19 3-light casement with the former passage front doorway between with a late C19 panelled and glazed door. The front of the higher left hand end is slate hung and the eaves are higher. The rear elevation has various C19 and C20 sashes and casements with glazing bars. Single storey kitchen wing to the left has a slate gable-ended roof and a large projecting stack at the gable end with ovens at the base. The inner right hand side of the wing has a C19 2-light casement with glazing bars and a C19 panelled door. Interior: The cross-beams in the hall are plastered over. There is a beam at the lower end of the hall over the fireplace supported on a timber corbel or joist end. Is this the remains of an internal jetty through which the stack has been inserted? The inner room/parlour which has been used as the dairy has a good late C18 chimneypiece and a glazed china cupboard. The lower right hand end room was not inspected but is said to have a Victorian chimneypiece. The Victorian staircase built in the rear stair turret has turned balusters. Some of the C18 joinery survives including C18 fielded panel doors and on the first floor C18 2-panel doors. Only the roof structure over the lower right end was inspected and here the straight principal rafters have lapped and pegged collars.

NGR: SX 84657 51245

Name: ASHBOURNE FARMHOUSE INCLUDING OUTBUILDING ADJOINING EAST

Grade: II

UID: 99912

Description: Farmhouse and adjoining outbuilding. Circa early C17, remodelled and extended in C18 and C19. Painted and rendered slate rubble and probably some cob. Asbestos tile roof, hipped left hand end and gabled right hand end. The outbuilding to the right is slate rubble with a slate half-hipped roof rendered axial stack at the centre; the right hand end stack has been truncated. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan facing south, the lower end to the left (west). The hall is heated from an axial stack at its lower end backing onto the passage. At the front of the hall a projecting 2-storey bay (oriel) and at the back a stair turret. The inner room is heated from a gable end stack. The large lower end room appears to be unheated although there may have been a lateral stack on the back wall. The lower left end of this room was later divided axially into 2 unheated rooms, the front room with a doorway at the front. The outshut behind the hall and the outbuilding with a loft above at the higher right hand end are probably C18 additions. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 6-window front. Small C19 2-light casements with glazing bars and slate sills. 2 storey projecting hall bay (oriel) to right of centre with a hipped roof and C19 3-light hall window with glazing bars in original opening with a stone hoodmould. The passage front doorway to left of centre has a circa late C18 or early C19 6-panel door, the top panels glazed, a very shallow rectangular overlight and an open-fronted pentice roof porch with a stone wall on the left side and the hall bay forms the right side; its corrugated plastic roof is supported on original timber cantilevers. At the lower left end of the front doorway with a divided plank door. To the left of the passage front doorway a mounting block. The outbuilding to the right has a plank door, small ground floor 2-light window and an external flight of stone stairs to the left doorway in the end wall. At the rear a single story outshut with a hipped slate roof behind the higher left hand end and a small ground floor window in the lower right hand end. Interior is largely the result of the C18 and C19 modernizations and most of the features are concealed. The hall has boxed-in cross-beams, one with a pronounced camber. The hall fireplace is blocked by a C20 grate. There is an C18 china cupboard in the inner room with shaped shelves. On the first floor there are some C18 2-panel doors. Roof: The lower left hand room has straight principal rafters with lapped and pegged collars. The higher end roof is inaccessible and the feet of the trusses are not visible in the first floor rooms. **NGR:** SX 83467 50894

Name: HILLFIELD FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 99914

Description: Farmhouse. Circa 1840 with later C19 addition. Local slate rubble, slate hung above first floor level. Single span slate roof with gabled ends, overhanging verges and moulded cast-iron gutters. Rendered gable end stacks with clay pots. Plan: Double depth plan with 2 principal rooms at the front and a central entrance passage between leading to a dog-leg staircase at the back. The back rooms were probably service rooms. The wing set back at an obtuse angle to the left is probably a later C19 addition and has a loft above now incorporated into the house accommodation. There is a single storey and attic outshut on the right hand side behind which there is a C19 farm building converted in the C20 into a pair of cottages. Exterior: 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical 3-window west front, centre first floor windows behind. The window openings with 2-centred arch heads have C19 casements with glazing bars and Gothic glazing bars in the window heads. The first floor windows have slate sills and the ground floor openings have dressed stone arches. Central doorway with similar stonework with blind fanlight and C19 flush panel door, the top panel glazed and a later C19 or early C20 brick porch with a hipped slate roof. Similar but smaller Gothic casement attic windows in the gable ends. Set back at the right hand end a 1-storey and attic outshut with a lean-to slate roof. Set back at the left hand end a low 2-storey wing with a hipped slate roof extends to the rear where there is a loft doorway and external stone stairs. The rear elevation of the main range has Gothic pointed sash windows and a large stair sash with a similar pointed arch head. The back doorway to the left also has a similar pointed arch and a fanlight. Interior: was not inspected but a dog-leg staircase with thick balusters was observed. **NGR:** SX 83205 51026

Name: SWEETSTONE FARM HOUSE INCLUDING GARDEN AREA WALL TO SOUTH

Grade: II

UID: 99806

Description: Farmhouse. Probably early C17, partly demolished and extended in C18 and remodelled and extended in C19. Local slate rubble, rendered at front. Asbestos slate hipped roof with red clay ridge tiles. Projecting lateral stack at back with C19 red brick shaft. Plan and development: A long range, probably originally of 3 room and through passage plan, the lower left (south west) end has been rebuilt as a farmbuilding (qv). The through passage has a porch at the front and the hall a lateral stack at the back. The cross passage between the hall and the inner room might be on C18 or early C19 alteration for access to the wide unheated wing behind the higher end of the house. The outbuilding with a loft at the higher right hand end is a C19 addition and the rebuilding of the lower end as a farm building is of circa late C18 or early C19. The heated outshut on the lower left side of the rear wing is a late C19 addition. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window south front. 3 C20 2-light casements on first floor and 2 late C19 casements on ground floor, the large farmer hall window to left of centre is of 3-lights and has glazing bars. Doorway to right of centre with late C19 glazed and panelled door and doorway to right hand end of front with a C20 plank door and row of pigeon holes under the eaves. The principal feature of the front is the large single storey porch to the left with a catslide roof carried down from the main roof; at the front there is a small window with a slate hoodmould and the unusual feature of a doorway on the right hand side which has a large dressed slate chamfered arch, a slated canopy on timber cantilever and a C20 plank door. At the rear a wide hipped roof 2-storey wing behind the hall, engulfing the projecting hall stack. On the right and lower side a lean-to outshut with a slate roof and a scantle slated open-fronted lean-to porch to the back doorway of the passage. Including front garden area wall, C18 or C19, slate rubble wall with pitched slate capping enclosing small garden area in front of house; a squat gate-pier at either end of the wall. Interior: inaccessible at time of survey 1988 but might contain features of interest. **NGR:** SX8207150258

Name: FARM BUILDING ADJOINING SOUTH WEST OF SWEETSTONE FARMHOUSE

Grade:

UID: 99807

Description: Farm building, probably shippons with loft above. Probably late C18 or early C19. Local slate rubble slate roof with hipped corner and hipped end, the back slope is clad in corrugated iron. Plan: L-shaped on plan. It adjoins the lower end of Sweetstone Farmhouse (qv). and returns to farm an L-shaped plan range around a farmyard in front of the house it appears to have

Land at Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Devon

replaced the original lower end of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical elevations. Doorway openings on the ground and first floor with timber lintels and plank doors. 2 small window openings on the front of the ground floor of the wing with C20 casements. At the end of the wing a small single storey outshut, stone rubble with corrugated asbestos roof. There is a wide loft doorway at the back where the ground level is higher. Interior: not accessible at time of survey 1988.

NGR: SX 82060 50240

Name: WADSTRAY HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 99808

Description: Small country house. Circa 1800, extended in circa early C20. Rendered stone. Slate hipped roof with modillion eaves cornice. Tall rendered stack to left and lateral stacks at rear. Plan: Double depth plan with 2 principal rooms at the front and a central entrance hall room. The third principal room is situated behind the right hand room and the kitchen is behind the stair well. In circa early C20 a 1- room plan extension was built on the left side of the house and a verandah added across the front. Exterior: 2 storeys, 1:3 window south front. The left hand 1 window bay is the circa early C20 addition. The symmetrical 3 windows to the right has 2 2-storey bows of 3-lights with bowed sashes with glazing bars, the first floor sashes have been replaced and the ground floor central sashes of each bow replaced by a French window. The central first floor sash is also a C20 replacement. Central doorway has a good arcades with Tuscan engaged columns and open pediment with semi-circular traceried fanlight and panelled reveals; the glazed door is C20. The later extension to the left has a French window on the ground floor and 12-pane sash above. Across the whole of the front a circa early C20 verandah on wooden posts. Rear elevation and sides were not inspected. Interior: Most of the original joinery appears to be intact including panelled doors etc. and the moulded plaster cornices remain in most of the rooms and hall. In the hall the floor is paved in limestone. The hall has an elliptical arch and screen with semi-circular traceried fanlight. The open well staircase has a moulded mahogany handrail ramped up to column newels and wreathed over the curtail newel, the open string has cut tread ends. The front right hand room has a moulded cornice and carved wooden chimneypiece with console brackets - possibly on C20 replacement. The smaller front left hand room has a C20 chimneypiece and is lined in late C20 bookshelves but the moulded cornice survives behind. The rear right hand room has a chimneypiece with an eared architrave and dentilled cornice.

NGR: SX 82599 51924

Name: CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: I

UID: 99809

Description: Parish church. C14 chancel and possibly tower; nave and aisle rebuilt in circa later C15 or early C16. Restored in 1887, 1893, 1895 and 1898. Local shale rubble with granite and some red sandstone dressings slate roof. Plan and development: The existing plan comprises:- nave, narrower chancel, 6-bay north aisle and 4-bay south aisle with a porch in the angle at the west end, west tower and a vestry at the east end of the north aisle. All that remains of the C14 church is the chancel, the altar of which was dedicated in 1333 by Bishop Grandisson, and possibly the west tower. The rest of the church, ie the nave and aisles was rebuilt in the late C15 or early C16, although the circa C14 south doorway might be in situ. The south porch is of uncertain date. The vestry on the north side of the chancel was added probably in the C19. In 1766 the church was resealed. The church was restored in 1887 when the roofs were repaired and it was refloored and resealed at a cost of £700 (Kelly 1889). The chancel and vestry were restored in 1893 and the chancel roofed in 1893. In 1898 most of the windows were renewed. Exterior: The 4-bay south aisle has 4 large Perpendicular style 4 centred arch windows with original hoodmoulds but renewed tracery; between the windows buttresses has a slate sundial dated 1736. Blocked window in east end of south aisle and gabled porch in the angle of the west end of south aisle and gabled porch in the angle of the west end of south aisle. The porch has a dressed slate 2-centred arch, late C19 or C20 gates and a circa C14 2-centred arch inner doorway with ovolo and cavetto mouldings and an C18 fielded panel door. The roof of the porch has been replaced. To the left, west, of the porch 3-light nave window with replaced Perpendicular style tracery. The long 6-bay north aisle has 6 Perpendicular granite windows with 4- centred arches with hoodmoulds, buttresses between the windows with concrete weathering to the set-offs and between the 2 easternmost windows the rectangular-plan rood stair turret with a slate roof. Both the east and west end windows of the north aisle have been blocked. The chancel has late C19 as early C20 Perpendicular style 3-light east window and 2 smaller 3-light Perpendicular style south windows. The priests doorway on the south side has a cavetto and rounded moulding and 2-centred arch. The early north windows have been blocked by the later C19 vestry which has a doorway and window on its east gable end. The tall west tower is in 2 stages with a string course, an embattled parapet on a corbel table, diagonal buttresses and a polygonal stair turret on the south side also with a corbelled parapet whose battlements are missing. 2-light bell-openings, only the east and north openings have traceried 2-Centre arches, the west opening like the 3-light west window below has its traceried window replaced by a circa C17 granite mullion flat-headed window with a hoodmould. The west doorway, a slate, almost round arch its original moulded frame probably having been removed; the west door in C20. Interior: The interior walls are plastered and limewashed. The floors are paved in slate. The nave and aisles have C15 or early C16 wagon roof with moulded ribs but the plaster panels have been removed. The chancel has a late C19 wagon roof. Similar north and south arcades, north arcade 6 bays, south arcade 4 bays; B-type piers with shafts of the corner and wave moulding between, carved foliage capitals, one capital on the north side has arms of Torre Abbey and one on the south side has arms of the see of Exeter; moulded 2-centred arches. The window rear arches are cavetto moulded. The tower arch is blocked. Doorway to the tower stair has a chamfered round arch. A2-centred arch road stair doorway rebated for a door (missing). The chancel is narrower and has an oddly adapted chancel arch; and a good C14 triple sedilia on the south side with an integral double piscina; the sedilia had cusped arches and hoodmoulds, the double piscina has corbelled basins and quatrefoil tracery with a hoodmould. On the north side of chancel 2 blocked lancets and a moulded 2-centred arch doorway now giving access to the vestry. Furnishings: Rood screen across nave and south aisle only, heavily restored and loft and canopy missing in south aisle but some of the original blue and red colour survives and the wainscot panels are painted with Renaissance designs with grotesque heads animals and shields displaying emblems of the crucifixion; 2 panels have initials "K" and "HVIII" for Katherine of Aragon and Henry VIII. The south aisle has C18 fielded panel dado probably of 1766 the date of the C18 reseating and the north aisle has some C19 dado panelling. C19 softwood benches and choir stalls. There is a low gallery at the west end with an C18 (probably 1766) panelled front with painted graining. Octagonal carved wood pulpit with blank arcaded panels strapwork frieze and guilloche band appears to be Jacobean but Cresswell states that it is C16 and originally it was set on the roof loft. Good Norman font in red sandstone, the round bowl has a frieze of palmettos with cable-moulding above and zigzag below; a circular item and moulded base Royal Arms of Charles II in south aisle dated 1680 with flanking texts. Hatchment in north aisle. Simple late C19 organ by Sims of Ryde (I.O.W.), provided in 1900 and set on platform made from parclose screen. Six bells, 5 of which were cast in 1782. Monuments: Fine brasses to Nicholas Ford died 1583 and Margaret his wife died 1588, 2 figures on ledger stone at centre of nave. Slate on north wall of chancel dated 1669 to Grace Stuer. Late C17 or early C18 wall monument in south aisle in moulded frame with cornice and another to William Roche died

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1754. Also in south aisle a tomb chest to Richard Sparke, died 1700, with wrought iron railings of the Cholwiche family memorials the oldest is a floor stone to Richard Cholwich died 1646.

NGR: SX 80473 50951

Name: LYCHGATE, GATES AND WALL IMMEDIATELY SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99812

Description: Lychgate, gates and wall. Probably C18 or early C19. Dressed slate rubble. Hipped scantle slate roof. The Lychgate is a gateway farmed by 2 walls supporting a hipped roof, the walls are rebated inside for the circa late C19 wrought iron pair of gates with curved bracing and appear-headed shafts. The roof structure is C20. The threshold of the gateway is made of reused moulded stone. Including flanking churchyard retaining walls on the east side of the churchyard, slate rubble, set back on left (south) of the Lychgate

NGR: SX 80499 50947

Name: CHOLWICH CHEST TOMB ABOUT 6 METRES SOUTH, SOUTH WEST OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99814

Description: Chest tomb. Early C19. Dressed slated chest with cornice and slate lid. Inscription on lid to memory of Thomas Cholwich who died in 1820.

NGR: SX 80464 50934

Name: MELROSE COTTAGE

Grade:

UID: 99818

Description: Cottage. Probably late C18 or early C19, extended later in C19 and again in late C20. Painted stone rubble, scantle slate hung first floor. Asbestos slate roof with gabled ends. Rendered gable end stacks with wreathed caps to shafts and yellow clay pots. Plan: Original house was of 2-room plan with an entrance to left of centre into a lobby at the bottom of the stairs which is situated between the 2 rooms. Both rooms are heated from gable end stacks, the right-hand room is the larger. Later in the C19 a 2-storey 1-room plan addition was built at the right-hand end, slightly set back. In the late C20 a 2-storey wing was added to the rear of the left-hand room. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2:1 window range the right-hand window in the later C19 extension set back. All late C19 or early C20 2 and 3-light casements with glazing bars, some repaired in late C20. Doorway to left of centre with a late C20 plank door and circa late C19 or early C20 open-fronted porch with a slate lean-to roof. At the rear the late C20 extension is a gable-ended rear wing. Interior: At the centre a straight staircase with stick balusters. There is also some other C19 joinery intact.

NGR: SX 80458 50813

Name: GATE-PIERS, GATE AND STEPS SOUTH, SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99811

Description: GV II Gate-piers, gate and steps to churchyard. Probably C18. Dressed slate rubble with dressed slate caps. The tall square-on-plan piers for a Pedestrian gateway are rebated for a gate on the insides. The caps have cavetto-moulded cornices. The circa late C19 wrought iron gate has curved braces and spear head shafts. The ground outside the churchyard is much lower and there is a flight of stone steps up to the gateway.

NGR: SX8046150901

Name: BENNETT CHEST TOMB ABOUT 7 METRES SOUTH, SOUTH WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99813

Description: Chest tomb. Early C19. Dressed slate chest with moulded cornice and slate lid. Inscription on lid to memory of Mary (daughter of William and Frances Bennett) who died in 1829.

NGR: SX 80457 50937

Name: CHEST TOMB ABOUT 30 METRES SOUTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99815

Description: Chest tomb. Early C19. Dressed slate chest with a moulded limestone lid. Limestone plaques on south side of the chest inscribed to memory of Richard Ellis who died in 1833

NGR: SX 80460 50910

Name: CHEST TOMB ABOUT 10m SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99817

Description: Chest tomb. Circa early C19. Dressed slate chest with a limestone lid hollow-chamfered on the soffit of the edge. The inscription on the lid is so weathered as to be illegible.

NGR: SX 80476 50933

Name: CHURCHGATE HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 438367

Land at Yonder Parks, Blackawton, Devon

Description: Small house. Probably C18. White painted stone rubble. Slate hung on first floor. Slate hipped roof with black-glazed ridge tiles. Rendered rear lateral stack with old turned clay pot. Plan: L-Shaped on plan of probably 3 rooms. The front doorway appears to lead directly into the small right-hand (south) room which has a lateral stack at the back, in front of the left-hand (north) room there is a 1-room plan wing forming an overall L-shaped plan. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical west front of one window to right and one window on the inner elevation of the left-hand wing. C20 2-light casements with glazing bars and slate cills. There are no windows on the end wall of the wing but 1 similar window on the ground and first floor of the south end of the drain range. The front doorway is in the angle of the front wing and has a late C19 or C20 plank door and an C18 or early C19 canopy with wooden shaped brackets supporting a slate. Interior: not accessible at time of survey 1988

NGR: SX 80509 50959

Name: CHEST TOMB ABOUT 15 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 438309

Description: Chest tomb. Late C18. Dressed slate lid with chamfered cornice and a chamfered limestone lid. Slate plaque on north side with inscription to the memory of Mrs Elizabeth Tucker (wife of Mr Michael Tucker of West Devon, Surgeon) who died in 1774.

NGR: SX 80481 50938

Name: GATE-PIERS,GATE AND STEPS SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99810

Description: Gate-piers, gate and steps to churchyard. Probably C18. Slate rubble with dressed slate caps to the piers. The piers are rectangular on plan and rebated on the inside for the gates, the slate cap has an ovolo moulded cornice. The circa late C19 wrought iron gate has curved braced and spear-head shafts. The ground outside the churchyard is much lower and the gateway is reached by a broad flight of slate steps with flanking walls.

NGR: SX 80419 50907

Name: CHEST TOMB ABOUT 8 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

Grade: II

UID: 99816

Description: Chest tomb. Circa late C18 or early C19. Dressed slate chest with hollow chamfered cornice and limestone lid. The inscription on the lid is weathered and illegible.

NGR: SX 80475 50937

Name: BRIDGE ABOUT 60 METRES NORTH WEST OF OLDSTONE

Grade: II

UID: 99801

Description: Bridge carrying drive over farm track. Circa early C19. Slate rubble with tall dressed slate round arch with keystone. Flanking the arch are slight pilasters and curved abutment retaining walls. Parapet above has wrought iron railings, one section of quilloche type pattern railings survives on the south west side.

NGR: SX 81640 51806

Name: BOATHOUSE OR ICEHOUSE ABOUT 260 METRES WEST NORTH WEST OF OLDSTONE

Grade: II

UID: 99803

Description: Boathouse or icehouse. Probably late C18. Stone rubble. Single cell cruciform - like on plan set into a bank overlooking fish ponds in Quarryhead Wood. The front wall is slate rubble with a large round arch opening, the head of the outer arch has collapsed. Interior: Barrel-vaulted roof, of the back the vaulted recess is narrower forming a cruciform - like plan. The floor is slate bedrock. It might have been an icehouse but the opening at the front is rather large and the 1906 OS map marks it as a boathouse.

NGR: SX 81439 51820

Name: KITCHEN GARDEN WALLS ABOUT 60 METRES SOUTH OF OLDSTONE

Grade: II

UID: 99798

Description: Kitchen garden walls. C18. Slate rubble and red brick in Flemish bond. Almost square on plan enclosure with tall stone rubble walls. The north west side had a gateway with a segmental slate arch, a round archway to the park and on the right hand (west) corner a buttress with set-offs. The north east side facing the park has a lower red brick wall in Flemish bond ramped up at the ends where it meets the north west and south east walls. There are C20 farm buildings built inside against the south west wall which has been heightened in concrete blocks and breached at the centre.

NGR: SX 81717 51708

Name: SHELL HOUSE ABOUT 75 METRES NORTH, NORTH EAST OF OLDSTONE

Grade: II

UID: 99800

Description: Shell house. Circa late C18. Built of rustic quartz and sandstone with slate rubble and with limestone dressings. The shell-house is lined in sea shells, blue-and-white china and glass. Plan: Square chamber with flanking quadrant walls with an arch at either end. Exterior: The central shell-house has a large reused Medieval moulded 2-centred arch of limestone with multiple mouldings and cusped panels to the intrados. The outer arch is rusticated. The flanking quadrant walls are made of massive quartz boulders and return at either end with a chamfered 2-centre arch, the outer voussoirs rusticated. The left hand arch head has collapsed. Interior: The shell-house has a barrel-vaulted roof and the walls are rusticated and the whole is lined in sea-shells, blue-

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and-white china and glass in decorative patterns. The back wall and end wall each have a central alcove, in the end wall there are 2 round riches above. The arch at the front of the shell-house right had come from Torr Abbey.

NGR: SX 81732 51854

Name: OLDSTONE, RUINS OF HOUSE

Grade:

UID: 99797

Description: Ruins of country house in farmer wall landscaped park. C18, possible with earlier remains, remodelled in C19 and later gutted by fire and now a roofless ruin. Dressed slate rubble. Photographs in the National Building Record of drawing and sketch plan of the house show a 7-bay south east front range with 2 principal rooms (drawing rooms on right dining room on left) and a central entrance. The C19 remodelling involved reorientating the house and the formation of a large stairhall at the back with an entrance porch on the left (South West) side in Gothic Style: The services were in ranges at the back. What now remains is roughly L-shaped on plan, the services having been destroyed. The front (south east) range, originally with a hipped roof and modillion eaves cornice, has a symmetrical 3-storey 7-bay facade, the top storey and heads of first floor windows have collapsed. There is a stringcourse at first floor level and a fine limestone Doric portico with engaged columns, triglyphs in the frieze and triangular pediment. The left hand return has a 2-storey gabled projection with a large 3-light Gothic style window lighting the stairhall with Perpendicular tracery and a porch below with a chamfered 4-centred arch. To left a gable with a projecting stack terminating in a square cap and short round pillars. Also in the National Building Record is a photograph of a drawing of the drawing room showing a late C18 interior with a Neo-classical moulded plaster ceiling and chimneypiece. Oldstone was probably an C11 estate (Hoskins). It was the seat of the Cholwiches, who rebuilt the house in the C18. Source W G Hoskins, Devon, National Buildings Record.

NGR: SX 81697 51782

Name: FOLLY ABOUT 100 METRES EAST OF OLDSTONE

Grade: II

UID: 99799

Description: Folly. Probably late C18 or early C19. Local slate rubble with freestone dressings. A folly in the form of a barbican. The front wall acts as a retaining wall to an earth mound behind. It has a canted centre with arrow loops on each of the 3 sides and lower flanking walls ramped up to the central part which return on either side to retain the earth mound. The central canted tower has a chamfered stone plinth.

NGR: SX 81808 51787

Name: HERMITAGE AND PLAQUE ABOUT 200 METRES SOUTH WEST OF OLDSTONE

Grade: II

UID: 99802

Description: Hermitage and detached plaque. Probably later C18. Slate rubble. Small single cell structure built into a field back on the edge of Quarryhead wood. The front is slate rubble with a segmental headed doorway rebated for a door on the right hand jamb. Inside the cell the roof is vaulted and there is a small recess in the rear right hand wall which might have been a fireplace. The plaque which was originally set about the doorway has been moved to a position on the fields boundary wall immediately to the south east. It is inscribed:- "Within a Wood unknown to Public View From Youth to Age reverend Hermit grew The Moss his bed, the cave his humble cell His food the fruits. His drink the Crystal Well Remote from Man with God he passed his days Prayr wall this Business, all Hist Pleasure Praise"

NGR: SX 81503 51689

Name: GATE-PIERS AT OLDSTONE LODGE

Grade: II

UID: 99804

Description: 4 gate-piers at former drive entrance to Oldstone (qv). C18. Red sandstone ashlar piers, square on plan, with moulded limestone bases and caps. The caps have been restored in concrete, 2 have C20 lamps and 2 have concrete hall finials. The gates are C20. The 2 inner piers flank the drive and the outer piers flank pedestrian gates.

NGR: SX 81626 52162

Name: LANGSTONE FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 99793

Description: Farmhouse. Probably late C18 or early C19. Roughcast slate rubble slate roof with gabled ends. Gable end stacks, the large right-hand stack projects and has set-off, and a clay pot and left hand stack has a slate capping. Plan: 2-room plan with central entrance. Each room has gable end fireplaces, the larger right-hand room is probably the kitchen and has a massive projecting stack, the smaller left hand room is probably the parlour. Later single storey outshut at the back and open-fronted outbuilding at the lower left end. The ground drops steeply away at the rear. Exterior: 2 storey; Asymmetrical 2 window south front. C19 casements of 2 lights, the ground floor right-hand window is a C19 3-light casement, all have glazing bars and slate sills. central doorway with a late C19 or C20 plank door and an open-fronted stone porch with a scantle slate lean-to roof. Rear elevation not inspected. Interior: not inspected but judging by its virtually unaltered exterior some of the single interior features are likely to have survived.

NGR: SX 80566 51894

Name: EAST HARTLEY FARMHOUSE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN AREA WALL TO NORTH

Grade: II

UID: 99791

Description: Farmhouse. Circa early C17 or earlier, extended and remodelled probably in C18 and remodelled again in circa mid C19. Local slate rubble, partly slate hung at rear. Corrugated asbestos or steel hipped and gable ended roofs. Large lateral stack at the rear with massive stone shaft and set-off. Brick left hand gable end stack. Plan: The original early C17 or earlier house had a 2

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or 3-room and through passage plan, its lower end to the left (east south east) heated from a gable end stack. The hall has a lateral stack at the back with an integral stair turret. To the right of the hall there might have been an inner room. It was probably in the C18 that the house was remodelled, a kitchen with a gable end stack was added to the right-hand end with a service wing of the front forming an overall L-shaped plan. The through passage was widened to form a stairhall in the C18 or in mid C19. The house was again remodelled in circa mid C19 when outshuts were built on the inner and outer sides of the service wing and a porch was added at the front. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front and projecting wing to right. Circa late C19 or early C20 16-pane sashes Doorway to left of centre with late C19 6-pane door and later C19 gabled brick porch with segmental arch. The wing to the right has 2 16-pane sashes on the first floor the right hand without horns and a C19 single storey lean-to outshut below in the angle with the main range. A stone raking buttress at the left hand end of the front of the main range. The rear probably continuing an integral stair turret. The higher right-hand end has a massive projecting stack, its shaft truncated and a large oven with a carbelled stone roof, on the other side of the stack a small single storey outshut. Including front garden area wall. Probably C19, low slate rubble overall with gate - piers at the centre in front of the front door, C20 wrought iron gate. Interior not inspected but a circa mid C19 staircase was observed. The staircase has stick balusters and a turned newel. The hall fireplace is said to have a replaced lintel and there is apparently a newel staircase beside the stack. The ceilings are apparently, high and there are no- exposed beams.

NGR: SX 80954 52235

Name: MILESTONE AT NGR 805 529

Grade:

UID: 101235

Description: Milestone. Circa 1824. Granite monolith. Rounded heads to splayed front and roughly cut flat back set into bank. The front is inscribed "To Dartmouth 6" on the right hand side and "To Kingsbridge 8" on the left hand side (inscription below is obscured). These directions are inscribed on the wrong sides of the stone, therefore the stone must have been reset on the wrong side of the road. The Dartmouth-Modbury Trust was initiated by the turnpike act of 1824. Source: W Albert. The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840 p221.

NGR: SX 80477 52906

Name: PEEKS FARMHOUSE

Grade:

UID: 100977

Description: House, formerly a farmhouse. Probably C16; remodelled in early to mid C17 when it was demolished at the left hand end and extended at the right hand end; remodelled again in circa 1830 and refurbished in late C20. Rendered stone rubble, pebble dash at front and some scantle slate hanging at the back. Thatched roof with gab led ends; the rear stair tower has a half-hipped scantle slate roof and the rear outshut has an asbestos tile roof. Rendered gable and stacks, the right hand stack projects and has set-offs and a tapered shaft; the left hand stack also has a tapered shaft but does not project, it has a slate cornice at about first floor level. The lateral stack at the back has a tall thin rendered shaft. Plan: The existing house has a 3-room plan with a cross-passage between the centre room and the right hand room. The passage leads to a stair tower at the back. the rooms at either end are heated from gable end stacks and there is a lateral stack at the back of the centre room. the axial corridor in an outshut behind the centre and left-hand rooms links the stair and cross passage to the left end room. There is another outshut behind the right hand room. Development: This 3-room plan is probably the result of an early to mid C17 remodelling of an earlier house whose lower end and passage immediately to the left of the existing house has been demolished. The present left end room would have been the hall and what is now a gable end stack was the former hall's axial stack which backed onto the now demolished passage at the left end. The remodelling involved extending the house at its higher right end by replacing the putative inner room with 2 parlours with a passage between leading to a stair tower at the back; the former hall at the left end becoming the kitchen. In circa 1830 the facade was refenerated and a corridor in a shallow outshut was built at the back to provide access from the kitchen at the left end to the stairs and passage; another small outshut was built behind the right hand room probably later in the C19. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 1:3 window range, the 3 right hand windows are symmetrically disposed around a central doorway; they are C20 replacement of early C19 tripartite sashes with glazing bars, the centre first floor window is an early C19 12-pane sash. Central round-headed doorway with a blind semi-circular fanlight a ledged door and a C20 gable porch which is about to be replaced (1987). The left hand windows cause the asymmetry of the front; a 12-pane sash on each floor, the ground floor window a C20 replacements, the first floor an earlier replacements of the original early C19 sash. Rear elevation: The gable end fireplace in the left end room is blocked but a dressed slate jamb can be seen and the lintel has been replaced. The newel stairs in the rear left hand corner of this room has been removed from its turret. The right hand end room's fireplace has been blocked by a later fireplace. Early C19 dog-leg staircase in the rear stair tower, only the balustrade at the top survives, it has stick balusters, a column newel and moulded handrail. the first floor chamber at the right hand end has a fireplace with a ovolo and fillet moulded timber lintel with bar hollow stops. The chamber at the left end has a fireplace with a chamfered timber lintel with bar stops on a granite corbel which replaces a timber corbel. There are some early to mid C19 panelled doors. Roof: The roof over the right hand end has 3 trusses with chambered collars with notched cap joists to the straight principals which have mortice and tenoned apexes and threaded purlins and ridge-piece. The 3 trusses over the left end have collars lapped to the face of the principals and trenched purlins. There are few reused blacken ed timbers which may be salvaged material from a fire at the left end or from the roof of a former open hall.

NGR: SX 80984 53726

Name: GITCOMBE INCLUDING FRONT GARDEN WALL TO EAST AND GATE PIERS

Grade: II

UID: 100973

Description: House, formerly a farmhouse. Circa 1830-40. Local stone rubble with red brick window dressings; probably originally stuccoed. Grouted scantle slate hipped roof with paired brackets to the deep eaves. At the time of the survey (1987) the slates were about to be replaced with similar scantle slates. Axial red brick stacks. Plan: Double depth almost square plan. The 2 principal rooms are at the front; a deeper dining room to the left with a large kitchen behind at the back, and a shallower drawing room to the right at the front with a small study behind and a butler's pantry behind that at the back. The entrance hall at the centre is the full depth of the house with a stair well at the back between the kitchen and pantries. On the left side of the house there is a circa C18 cottage linked to the main house by a covered passageway. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-bay east front with original 16-pane sashes, centre first floor a 12-pane sash. Central doorway with original panelled door and reveals and a large portico with 2 pairs of stuccoed Doric columns and pilasters supporting an entablature canopy. The right hand north return is a longer, almost symmetrical

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3-bay elevation of original windows, those to the left are 16-pane sashes, those to the right and centre are closer spaced 12-pane sashes except for the ground floor right hand window which is a 2-light sash. Rear elevation has original 12 and 20-pane sashes and the original very tall narrow round-headed stair sash with glazing bars. The circa C18 stone rubble cottage adjoining left has a Welsh slate roof, a right hand gable-end stock, C20 windows at the front and a lean-to outshut at the back. It is linked to the house by a covered passage and is now used as a holiday cottage. Interior: The interior is virtually unaltered, all internal joinery is intact including panelled doors and internal window shutters. The front right hand room has a fine moulded plaster ceiling cornice with acanthus brackets and an imported reeded marble chimneypiece. The left hand room has a moulded plaster cornice and a plain marble chimneypiece. The hall has a modillion cornice. The open well staircase at the back of the entrance hall has an open string, moulded mahogany handrail wreathed over the curtail. The stairs lead to a large landing which has a cornice with egg and dart moulding, anthemion and vitruvian scrolls. Including the front garden walls and gate piers. The front garden has a C19 low slate rubble wall with rough slate copping and a pier of gate-piers at the front and another on the left side, square on plan with slate caps. The ground on the outer right side is much lower and the wall here acts as a retaining wall for the garden.

NGR: SX 81782 54529

Name: COOMBERY COOMERY

Grade: II

UID: 100972

Description: House. Circa early C16, remodelled in circa early to mid C17, extended in C18 or C19 and altered and extended in C20. Painted and rendered stone rubble. Thatched half-hipped roof. End stack to the right, axial stack to left of centre and C20 lateral stack at front of left end, all with rendered brick shafts. Plan: Originally probably a 3-room and through passage plan house, the lower end to the left. At least the hall and probably the whole house was open to the roof and divided by low partitions. In the early to mid C17 floors were inserted and an axial stack was built, to heat the hall, backing onto the passage; the stack has newel stairs against which it projects at the front of the house, and rises from the hall. The stack at the higher right end may also have been a C17 addition. The wing was probably added in the C18 or C19 and if it were a mill the living accommodation was extended into it later. In the late C20 the lower end, which had been demolished at some period before, was rebuilt with a large lateral stack at the front. The partition between the hall and the inner room has been removed, an axial partition inserted and a straight staircase put into the rear wing. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front to the original range to the right has C20 casements and a rounded stair turret to the left of centre. To the left of the stair turret the late C20 extension set back slightly; it has a wide recessed doorway, a segmented arch and an eyebrow window above and a tall lateral stack to the left; the left end corner is rounded. At the back the wing to the left has a large truncated end stack and a C20 porch in the inner angle. The windows at the back are all C20 porch in the inner angle. The windows at the back are all C20 casements and there are eyebrow dormers in the roof of the late C20 extension to the right. Interior: Internal partitions have been removed and the floor replaced. The fireplace at the lower end of the former hall has a timber lintel supported on a stone corbel at one end; the lintel is cut back so the chamfer has been largely destroyed; the jambs are of dressed slate and there is a stone oven. The newel stairs to the left of this fireplace have C20 timber treads. Roof: 3 bays of the roof, over the hall and higher end and over the inserted axial stack at the lower end of the hall are smoke-blackened including the underside of the thatch which is lightly blackened. The principals are straight, their feet set into the wall tops. The truss at the higher end of the hall has a cambered collar with lapped notched joints to the principals which have a mortice and tenon apex and matrices for threaded purlieu. The other truss over the middle of the hall has a collar halved and lapped to the principals which are halved at the apex; the threaded purlins have been replaced by closely spaced purlins lying on the backs of the principals. This suggests that the roof was rebuilt using the original timbers while the hall was still open to the roof. The hall's axial stack has been inserted through this roof. The roof over the rear wing is probably C18.

NGR: SX 81640 55174

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Woodbury Camp

UID: 33769

Description: This monument includes a slight univallate hillfort, located on the south face of a hilltop overlooking a deep valley west of Dartmouth. It commands a high and prominent location with extensive local views. The monument survives as an oval enclosure defined by a rampart. It is aligned from east to west, its interior measuring 160m long by 110m wide, cut into two unequal parts by a hedgebank which passes from north west to south east. Two faint earthwork terraces 3m wide and up to 0.3m high are visible on the west side of the interior. On the eastern side of the interior, a natural hollow 40m wide contains an intermittent spring. The ramparts are best preserved on the north side, where the bank is 11m wide, rising up to 1.8m from the interior and falling 3.5m to an outer ditch 14m wide with a slight counterscarp bank 4m wide by 0.2m high. The other ramparts have been ploughed regularly since at least 1945, that on the west end surviving between 15m and 22m wide, rising up to 0.7m from the interior and falling 1.6m to the ditch. This ditch is 7m wide by 0.8m deep, with a counterscarp bank 13m wide by up to 0.3m high. The southern and eastern ramparts are less well preserved, with the bank visible as a change in the slope from 8m to 13m wide and up to 1.5m high. The position of the outer ditch is marked by a terrace 8m wide. Its outer edge slopes away, for a further 11m, falling 0.6m to the natural slope. Two entrances are visible. On the south side, a reduction in rampart height to 0.4m coincides with a faint hornwork projecting from the rampart to the east. This is 10m wide by up to 0.3m high and projects 30m from the rampart. A reduction in rampart height on the south west side of the hillfort suggests a later entrance, cut through the earthworks. All fence posts and a concrete water cistern which is built into the western end of the north rampart are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

NGR: SX 84265 51052

Name: Two bowl barrows 380m and 410m south west of Allaleigh Cross

UID: 33758

Description: This monument, which falls into two separate areas of protection, includes two Late Neolithic to Bronze Age bowl barrows, on an east to west alignment along a broad ridge. The site is on a gentle slope with wide views to the south. The eastern mound is slightly oval, between 32m and 37.5m wide by up to 0.9m high. An encircling quarry ditch visible on the south and west sides is between 4m and 6m wide by 0.2m deep. The western mound is 44m in diameter by up to 0.4m high. No encircling ditch is visible, but this will survive as a buried feature. A hedge and farm track pass along the west side of the barrow, and the position of the ditch is visible as a change in the slope of the lane. Both barrows are composed of red-brown earth and small stones. The modern road surfaces are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

NGR: SX 81438 53483, SX 81528 53479



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