

LAND at COLLAMOOR HEAD OTTERHAM CORNWALL

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



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For

Chloes Bines

of

Mi-Grid Ltd (The Agent)

By



SWARCH project reference: OCH13
OS Map copying Licence No: 100044808
National Grid Reference: SX16951 93458
CC Planning Application Ref: PA12/07703
Project Director: Colin Humphreys
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Desk Based Assessment: Dr. Bryn Morris; Dr Samuel Walls
Fieldwork: Emily Wapshott
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Report Editing: Dr. Samuel Walls
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Graphics: Dr. Bryn Morris

March 2013

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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Collamoor Head, Otterham, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single small wind turbine.

The site lies to the west of Collamoor Farm within an area of land probably enclosed in the post-medieval period. The geophysical survey identified a mass of irregular anomalies and a single linear feature, which may simply correspond with recent ground disturbance and a land drain.

*Three Scheduled Bronze Age barrows are located close to the proposed turbine site, and form one part of a wider Prehistoric funerary landscape. Many of the other monuments have been ploughed out and lost, but in terms of group value retain some importance. In addition, the wide and open vistas of this landscape are more sensitive to intrusive visual actors; on this basis the impact of the proposed development is assessed as **negative/moderate**, despite the relatively small size (50kw) of the proposed turbine.*

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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Mr N. Franklin (the Client) for access
 Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid Limited (The Agent)
 The Staff of the Cornwall & Scilly Historic Environment Service
 The Staff of the Cornish Studies Library, Redruth
 The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location: Collamoor Head, Otterham

Parish: Otterham

County: Cornwall

NGR: SX16951 93458

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Collamoor Head, Otterham, a small parish north-east of Camelford, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloes Bines of Mi-Grid Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Mr N. Franklin (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 50kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field immediately south of the B3263 and approximately 350m the west of the A39 (see Figure 1). It sits on a gentle north-east facing slope, situated just below the top of the hill at about 197m AOD.

The soils of this area are the slowly permeable clayey soils of the Halstow Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the interbedded mudstones and siltstones of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the northern edge of the parish of Otterham, c.300m to the east of the 19th and 20th century settlement of Collamoor. Collamoor is located approximately 2.6km north of the village of Otterham and 17km west of Launceston. Otterham is situated in the Deanery of Lesnewth and Hundred of Trigg Major and is bounded on the north by St Gennys, the east by Warbstow, the south by Davidstow, and on the west by St Juliot.

A settlement at *Collamoor* is first recorded in 1613 (HER 762), and the area in which the site is situated is classified as *Post-Medieval Enclosed Land* on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, often from upland waste and commons (Cornwall Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the parish, although a geophysical survey has been carried out over parts of three fields approximately c.350m south of the proposed turbine (Linford 1997). This work took place in advance of the expansion of Cansford Quarry, and included the survey of an extant Bronze Age barrow (HER 741.20). This barrow is one of a group of 3-4 barrows (HER 741), with further barrows c.1km to the north-east (HER 738), c.2km to the north-north-east (HER 499), 3km to the south (HER 744) and running along the ridge to the west c.2-4km (HER 606-9).

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment were carried out in accordance with a Project Design (PD) drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice (see Appendix 1).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the proposed turbine development in its historical and archaeological context. The assessment was based on the cartographic material held at the Cornish Local Studies Library. This work was carried out in February 2013 by Dr S. Walls. The walkover survey and visual impact assessment was carried out by E. Wapshott in February 2013. The ZTV data was provided courtesy of Mi-Grid Ltd.

A geophysical magnetometry (gradiometer) survey was carried out on behalf of SWARCH in February 2013 by Stratascan (see Report no. J3283).



Figure 1: Site location (the field containing the proposed turbine is indicated).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

Otterham parish lies in the historical Hundred of Lesnewth, in the Deanery of Trigg. *Otrham* first appears in the Domesday Book as a holding worth one hide, but paying tax for ½ hide. It was held by Edwy in 1066 and by Richard from the Count of Mortain in 1086. It was not the only Domesday estate within the later ecclesiastical parish, as Tresparrett was also rated at ½ hide. Both estates had land for 6 ploughs, and contained a significant amount of pasture (Thorn & Thorn 1979).

The descent of the manor of Otterham is complicated by the fact it was sub-infeudated. It was held of the Count of Mortain, and descended to the Champernownes and thence to the Coplestons. In the mid 19th century it was held by G.W. Owen Esq. (Maclean 1895).

Collamoor Head first appears in the documentary record in 1613, in a perambulation of the parish boundaries undertaken in that year (CRO: RD/TER/93), but given its location it probably formed part of the unenclosed rough grazing of an earlier estate. On the grounds of geographical proximity (and known 19th century ownership), a good candidate for this earlier estate is Cansford Farm, which lies 1km to the west. The documentary record indicates Cansford was divided into multiple tenements, variously called Wester and Easter Cansford (e.g. lease of 1698, CRO: AD682/22), and one of these tenements might have included the land at Collamoor Head.

However, a rather more explicit reference appears in a reversionary lease of 1740, which includes ¼ of the tenement ‘formerly called Newham but then called *Colleamoor*’. This would indicate that the farm and its lands may have formed part of the adjacent holding of Newham at this time (located 0.6km to the south-east). Unlike the rest of Otterham, Newham with Small Hill Barton belonged to the Manor of Fentrigan. These estates had been granted to the Priory at Tywardreath in the 12th century by Alured de Oterham and his brother Jordan (CRO: ART/1/3), and had remained with the Priory until the Dissolution, whereupon they became part of the Duchy of Cornwall. A rental of 1521 states *Smalehülle* and *Newham* were held at that time by John Mayon and Robert Dabernon (CRO: ART/3/2).

The farmstead at Collamoor probably arose as a subdivision of Newham in the post-medieval period, following the enclosure of an area of upland rough grazing (the *Colleamoor*), which had probably been held in common with the adjacent tenements of Cansford and Cansworthy. The settlement itself probably originated as an intake from the roadside waste, which only later acquired its own land. In the 1841 Census, *Collymoorhead* is home to three households: three spinster paupers, the family of Thomas Broad, and the family of Thomas Gregory. Both Thomas Broad and Thomas Gregory were listed as agricultural labourers with no land of their own. It is probable the farm at Collamoor Head only arose in the later 19th or early 20th century, when financial hardships led to the breakup and subdivision of earlier, larger farmstead units.

2.2 Joel Gascoyne Map of 1699

The earliest available cartographic source to this study is Gascoyne's 1699 map of Cornwall (Figure 2), which depicts the main (A39) road to the east, the River Ottery to the south and the Barton and barrow at Smaling to the north. Neither Cansford nor Newham are included on this map, nor are any of the minor roads.

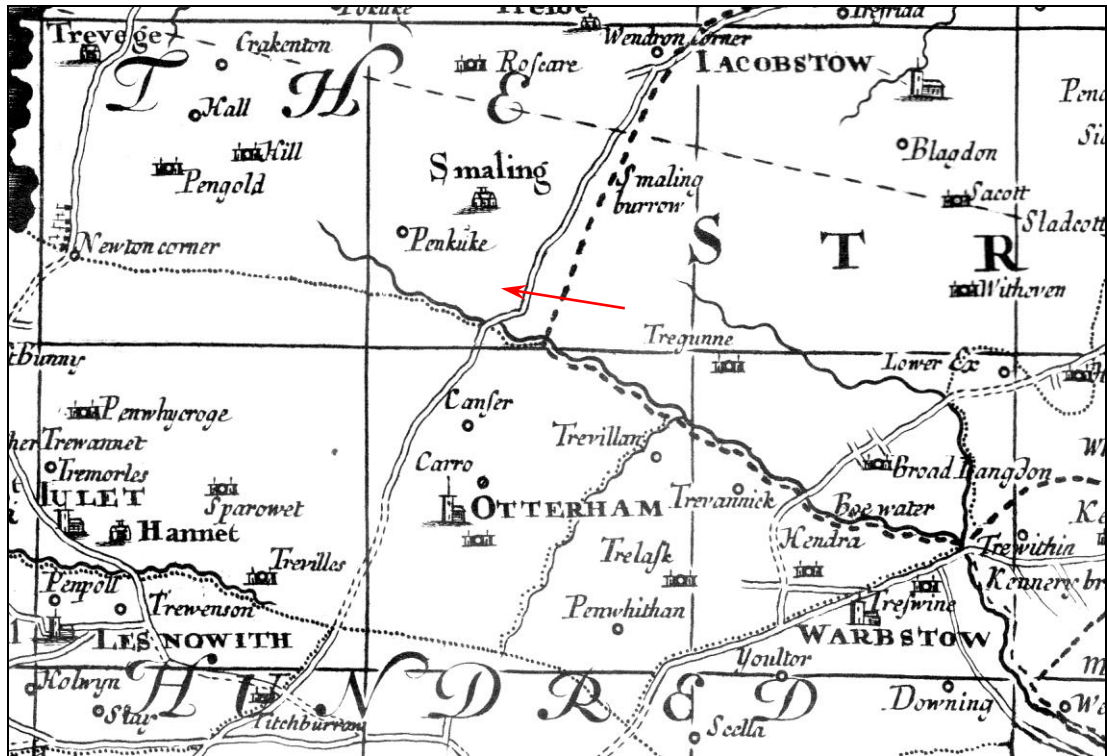


Figure 2: Extract from the Gascoyne map of 1699 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.3 Ordnance Survey 'Old Series'

The early 19th century 'Old Series' Ordnance Survey map of the area (Figure 3) shows that this landscape is largely enclosed, but with the wide roadside wastes favoured for squatter settlement. It is difficult to be conclusive, but a building does appear to be shown at Collamoor Head, though it is unnamed. A number of buildings are also shown at *Canser* (Cansford Farm) to the west and at *Canser Water* (Cockport?) to the south. It is also worth noting that the road immediately east of Cansford Farm at this time continued to meet the A39, most likely at an early fording point across the River Ottery.



Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1" scale map, sheet 30, 1856 (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

2.4 The 1840 Otterham Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map of Otterham is the first detailed cartographic source of the site available to this study. Unfortunately the quality of the microfiche copy consulted for both the tithe map and the accompanying 1841 apportionment are of poor quality (see Figure 4). The map does however suggest that the field pattern which largely survives today was established by this date, and that the field in which the proposed turbine is to be located (No. 570) was enclosed before this date. Field 570 was listed as *Higher Otter Down* in the apportionment and like many of the surrounding fields was described as arable/coarse pasture. The fields within this area (and largely defined by the road network) were all part of the holdings of a John French, owner and occupier of Cansford at this time. John French also owned the land and buildings at Collymoor Head. The 1841 census shows that John French (aged 50) was a farmer living at Cansford with his wife, five children and parents (Freecen 2013). As discussed above the 1841 census lists the buildings shown on the tithe map at Collymoor Head as occupied by agricultural labourers, paupers and their families at this time.

The field pattern associated with the Cansford holding are suggestive of post-medieval enclosure, most likely in two blocks with the smaller fields and paddocks immediately around the farm enclosed prior to the larger regular fields (in which the turbine is to be located) on the higher ground to the east. The names of the fields listed in the tithe apportionment support a post-medieval date for the enclosure of former moor or common as they almost all include the elements *Plot* or *Down*. In addition the tithe map hints that the road to the east (now part of the A39) may have in part originated as a drove way from the south which accessed open moor/common (fields numbered 619 and 620). This is supported by the funnel shaped appearance of the road at Collamoor Head. The buildings at Collamoor Head, which are located within this drove way, are therefore suggestive of a squatter settlement located on the edge of roadside waste.



Figure 4: Transcription from the 1840 tithe map (CSL) (the site is indicated).

2.5 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1884 (published 1885) shows that very few changes had occurred since 1840, although it does provide some added details (Figure 5). For example the barrows to the south-southwest of the proposed turbine location shown for the first time, and many of the fields around the site (especially to the north and south) are depicted as rough ground.

The landscape around the proposed site remained relatively stable between 1884 (see Figure 5) and 1906 (see Figure 6); in fact, it changes relatively little between 1884 and 1980. Some boundary loss has occurred between 1960 and 1980 around Cansford Farm, but new field boundaries were laid out around Newham Farm as the land was improved. The most marked recent changes concern the expansion of the adjacent quarry (to the southeast), and the creation of a 'new' Newham farmstead close to Collamoor Head, and road improvements to the A39.

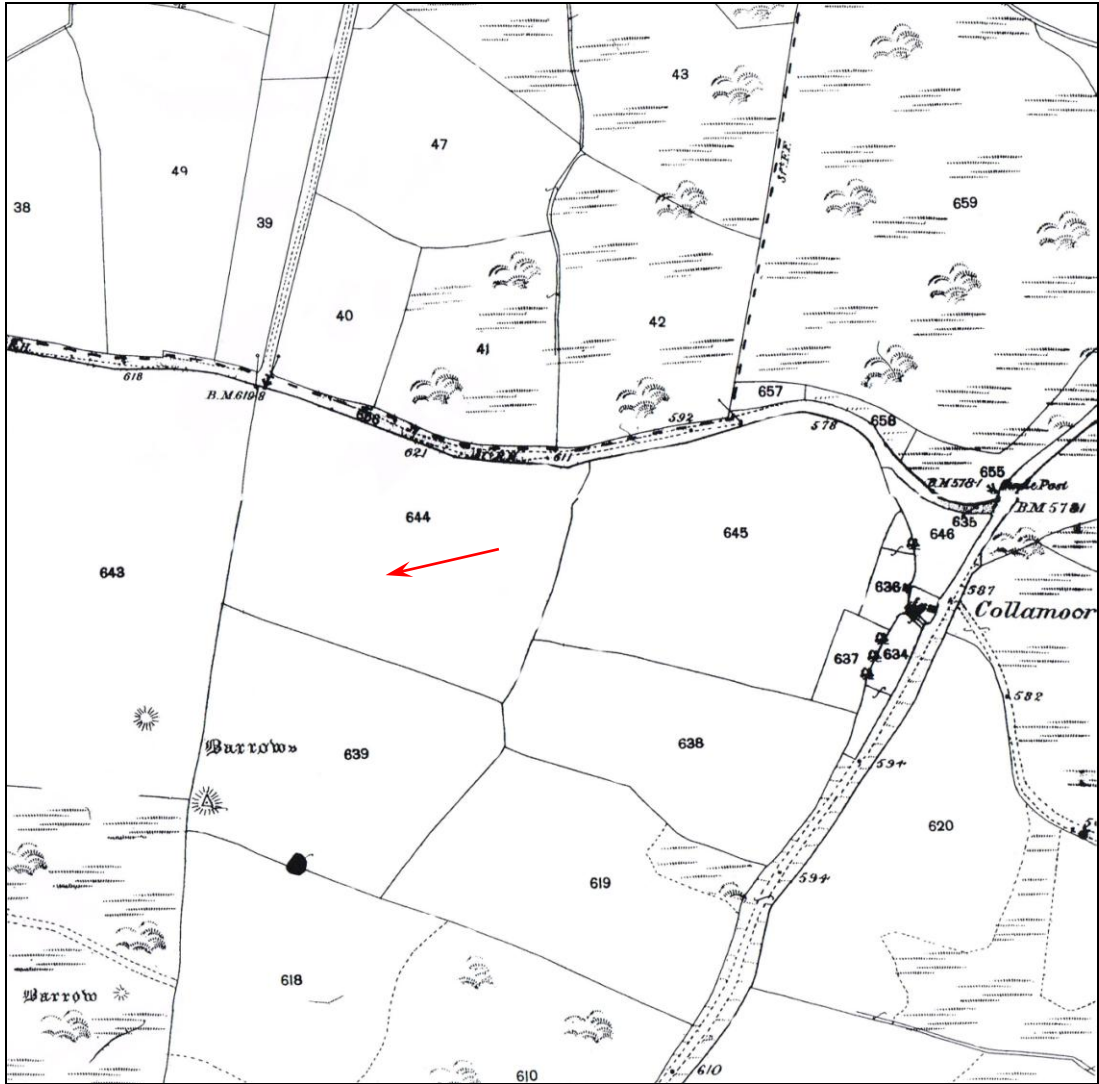


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1884 Cornwall Sheets 11:2 and 8:14 1:10,560 (CSL) (the site is indicated).

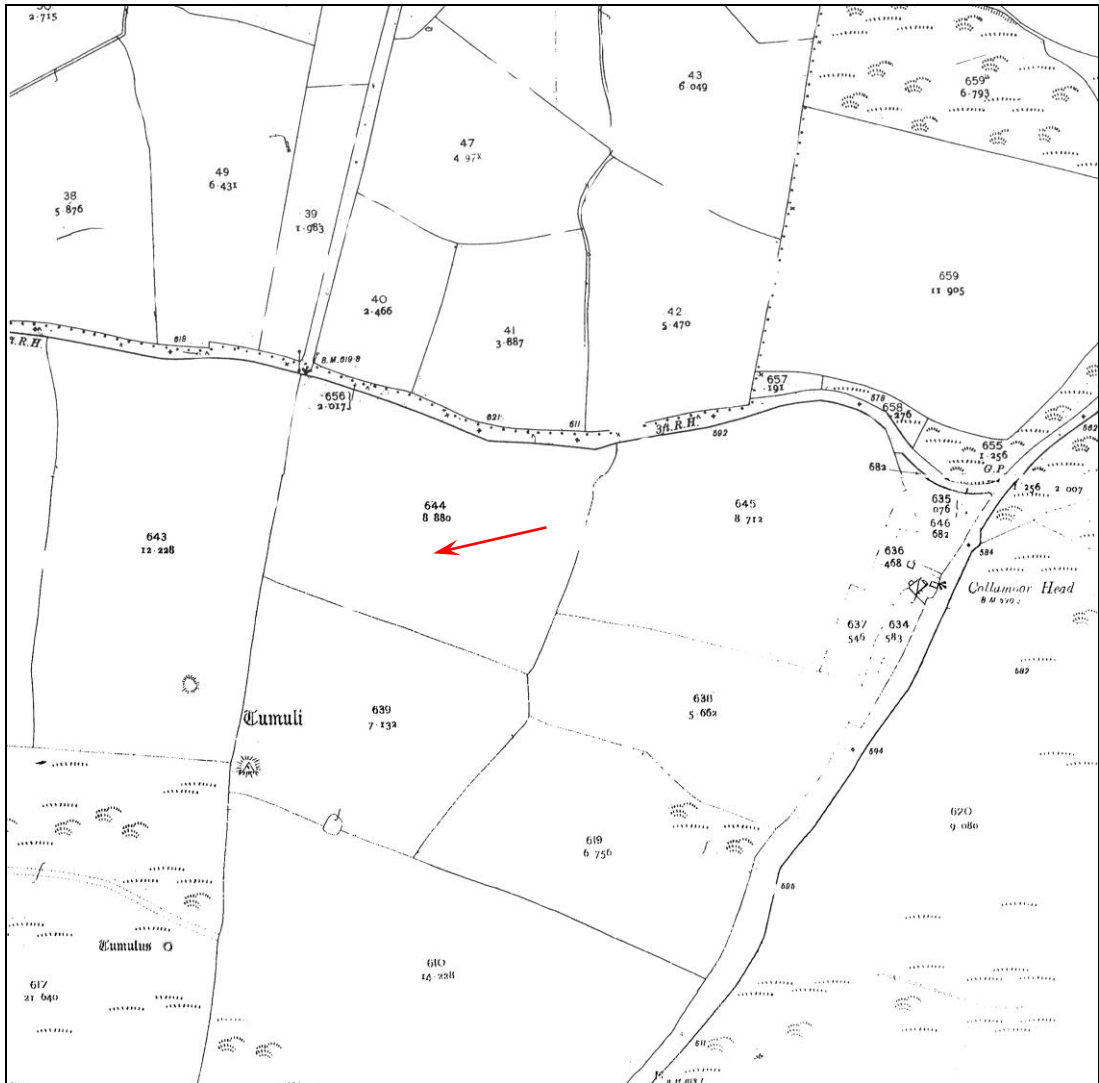


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1906 Cornwall Sheets 11:2 and 8:14 1:10,560 (CSL) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1.25ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the access road. This work was undertaken by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH on Friday 15th February 2013. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan J3282).

In summary, the survey revealed strong magnetic variation across the site: some areas were relatively quiet, while the central area was very noisy and confused (Figures 7-8). The obvious linear feature probably relates to a land drain the landowner states runs across the site, and the other possible features may simply relate to tractor wheel ruts across a boggy stretch of ground (Franklin *pers. comm.*). The broader south-east to north-west trends are probably geological in origin, and are similar to those encountered in the geophysical survey carried out in advance of the expansion of the adjacent quarry (see Figure 9).

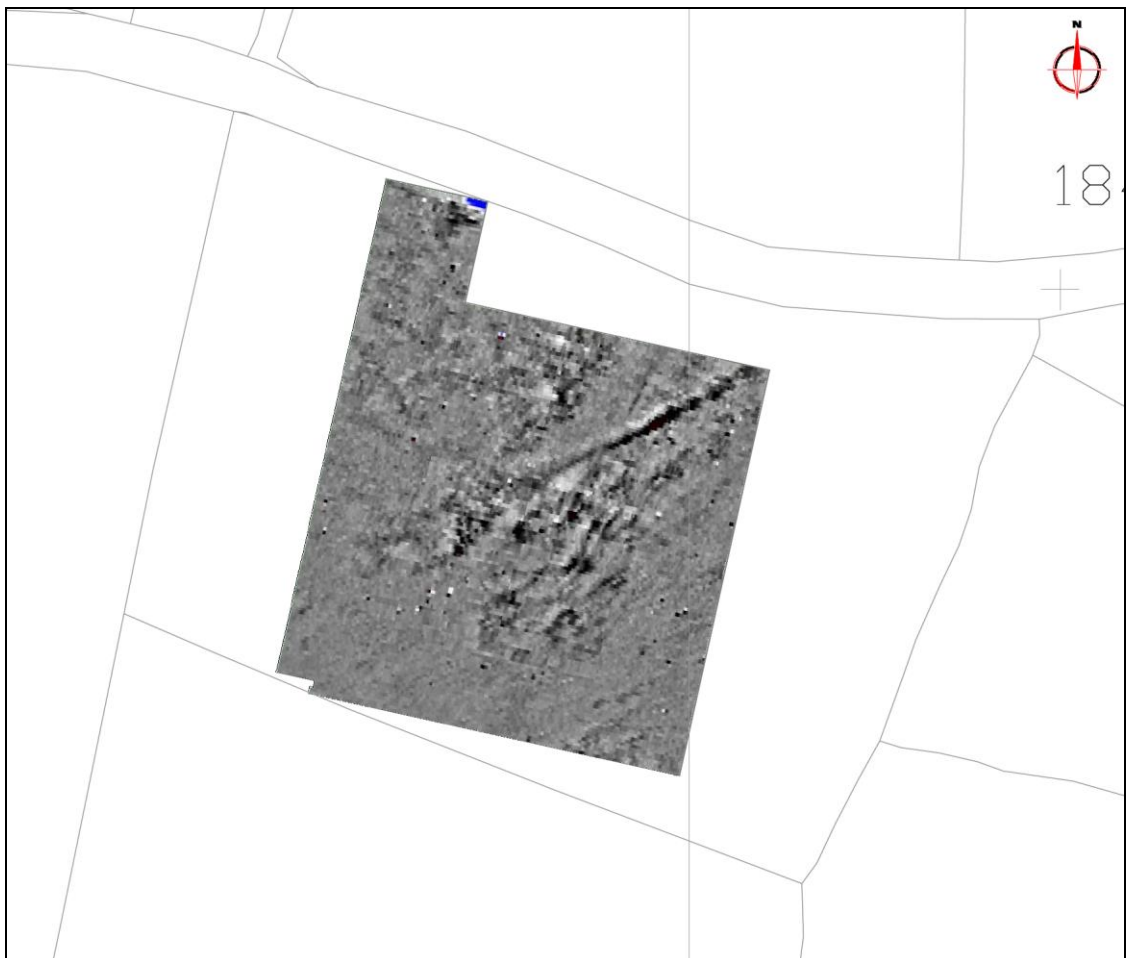


Figure 7: Shade plot of gradiometer data (Stratascan J3283 Figure 4).

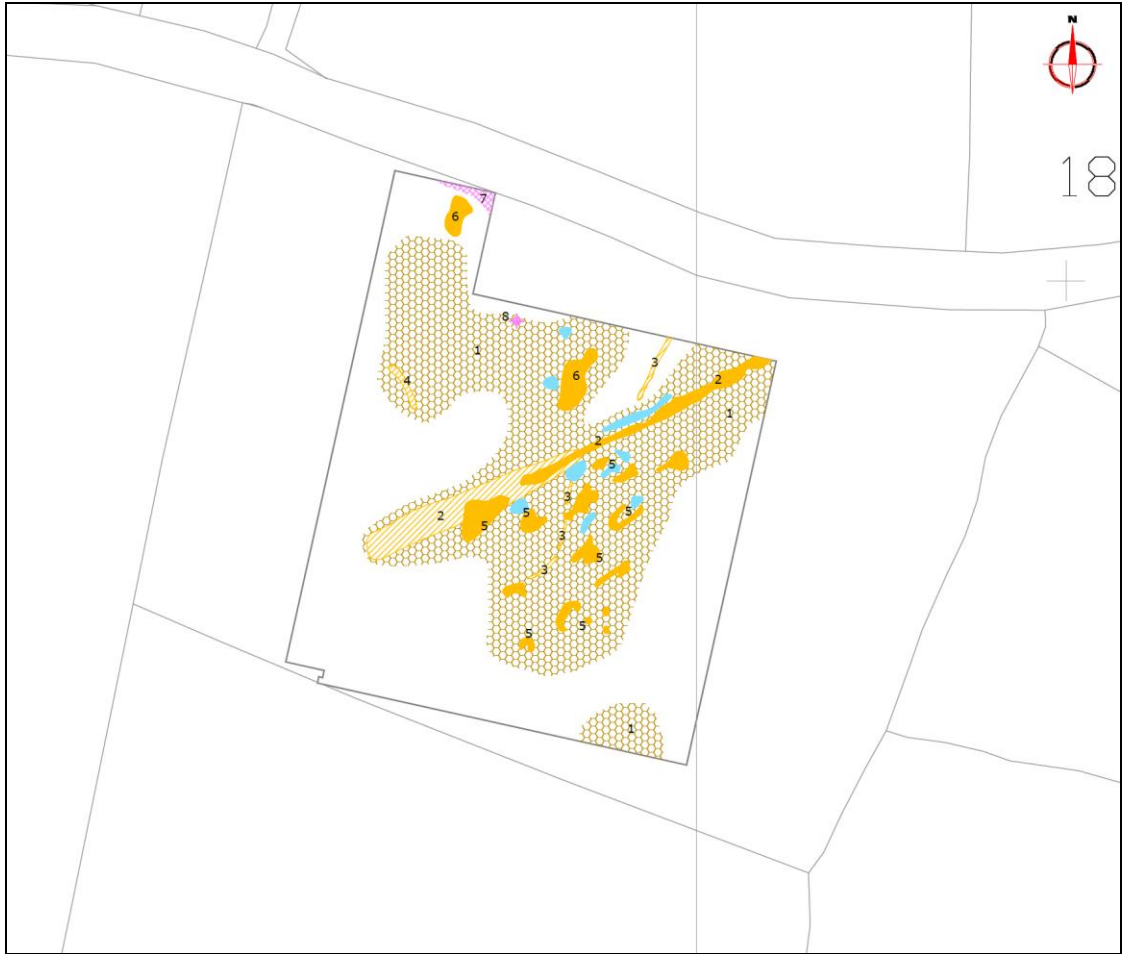


Figure 8: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (from Stratascan J3283, Figure 5).

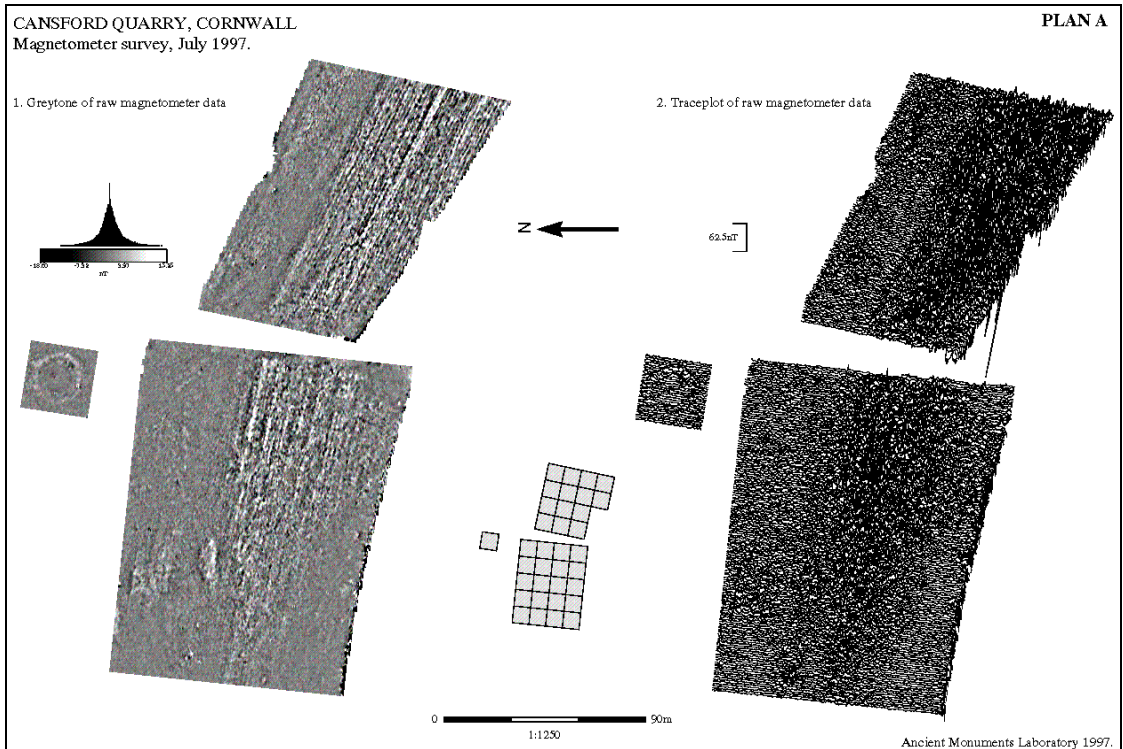


Figure 9: Results of a magnetometer survey adjacent to Cansford Quarry carried out by English Heritage in 1997 (Linford 1997, Figure 3).

4.0 Site Inspection and Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited on February 14th 2013 by E. Wapshott; the day was clear and sunny, with good visibility.

The turbine is to be located in a field on Collamoor Head, a smallholding just south of Wainhouse Corner, in North Cornwall. The proposed site lies on the upper shallow slopes of a north-east facing hillside, with the land falling away to the east and dropping in a shallow valley to the north (see Figure 10). To the south, the high ridge of land on which the farm sits has been affected by historic and modern quarrying (see Figure 14).

The views to the west are somewhat restricted, as the ground rises up before falling away to the Atlantic coast beyond, and high mounds of quarrying debris block views to the south. However, there are clear and open views to the north, east and south-east.

In an adjacent field to the south of the proposed turbine location is a large and well-preserved barrow (Figure 11), with two others in fields to the south and west. All of these are Scheduled Monuments. These fields are enclosed by tall stone-faced hedgebanks with tall dense hedgerow shrubs above; these provide considerable local blocking when one stands within the fieldsystem.

The field in which the turbine is to be located is flat to the top (south), with an increasing gradient of slope to the north, as it runs over the brow of the hill top. There is quite marked ridging or rutting in the top area of the field, which is apparently due to rolling and flattening of tractor ruts (Franklin *pers. comm.*). There are some other minor undulations in the surface of the field, which are probably due to beds of differential resistance within the bedrock (Figure 9). No other earthworks or any features of obvious historic interest or archaeological value were observed. The ground is quite wet, and a spring rises at the top of the hill in the adjacent field. The wetter areas contain soft rushes, but the field is otherwise under pasture and is sometimes used for the grazing for horses.

4.2 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

Despite the elevated location of the site, the viewshed analysis indicated that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) would not be particularly extensive. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the turbine site by MiGrid (Figure 12). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography to the south-west and west. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (34.6m). Concentric rings with radii of 3km and 5km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to 3km all HER records and Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 3-5km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 5-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.



Figure 10: View from above the proposed turbine site, showing the extensive views to the north-west, north and east; viewed from the south-west.



Figure 11: View of the adjacent Bronze Age barrow, incorporated into a hedgebank; viewed from the east. Note the concrete water tank just visible within the hedge shrubs.

4.3 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 3km and then 5km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. However, some elements of local blocking were found within the inner 3km and especially within 1km of the proposed location of the wind turbine. Buildings that occur in groups – such as the settlements of Rosecare and Otterham, or the farmsteads of Small Hill Barton – are all affected by local blocking, reducing the impact of the proposed wind turbine. Intervisibility was confirmed for a number of the Scheduled Monuments within the inner 3km and also for those out to 5km; most most significant of these were the barrow groups south of Newton farm, those in-and-around Tresparrett's Post, and the group south and east of Small Hill Barton, as well as Warbstow Bury.

4.4 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.4.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (34.4m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the areas landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

4.4.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.

<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.
<i>Permanent/irreversible</i>	Where the impact of the turbine is direct and irreversible e.g. on potential buried archaeology beneath the turbine base.
<i>Temporary/reversible</i>	Where the impact is indirect, and for the working life of the turbine i.e. c.25 years.

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

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

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

further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

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

4.5 Assessment of Impact

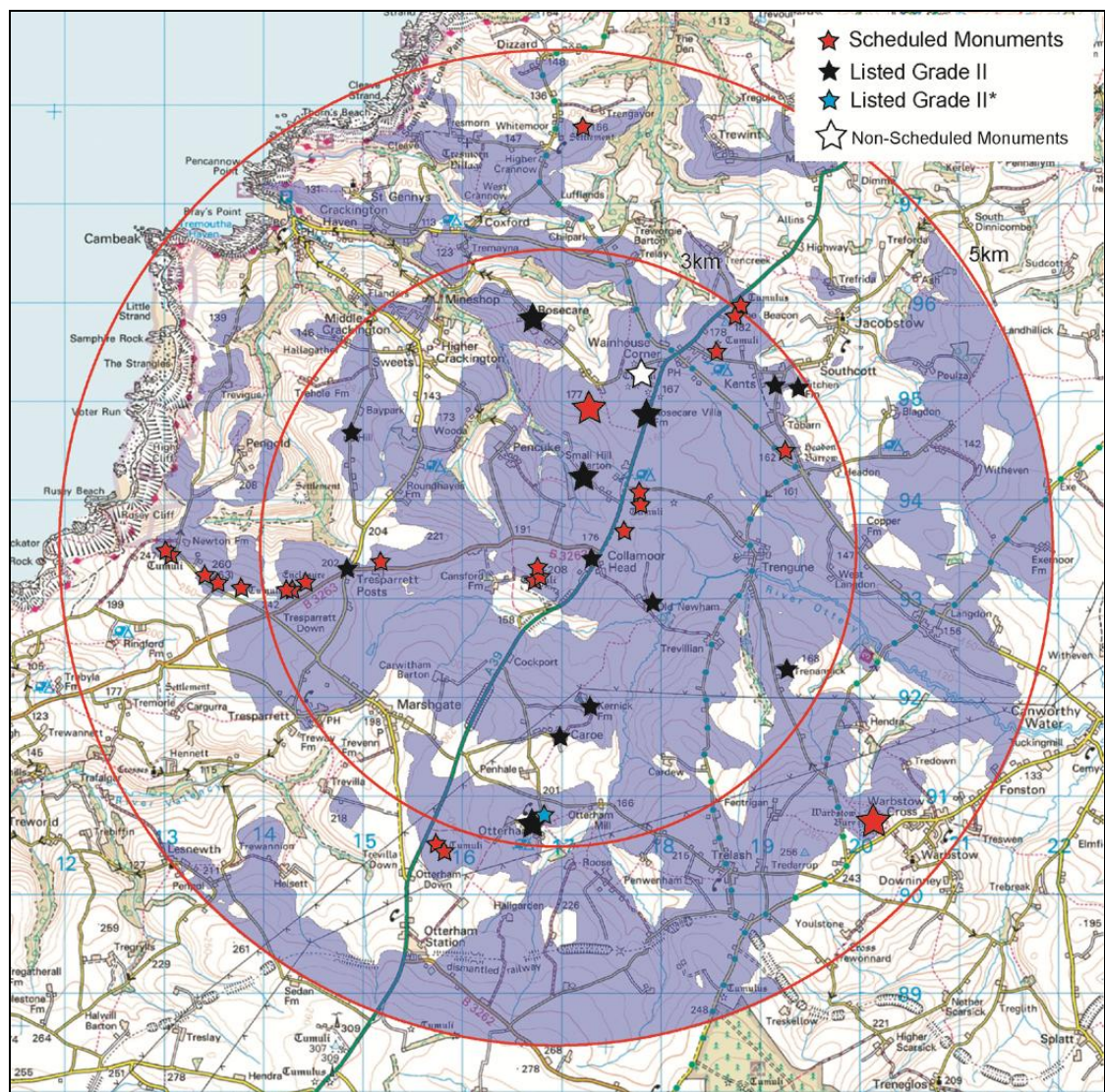


Figure 12: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid).

4.5.1 Impacts on Potential Archaeological Sites within the Development Area

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

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

4.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

4.6.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

- Collamoor Head (farmhouse); Grade II listed (Figure 13). A Listed stone-built house, with some attached stores and small service buildings, as well as rubble stone outbuildings. The house has been renovated and the building group is in good condition; it still accommodates horses and remains in agricultural usage. Agricultural buildings, barns and stables surround the house to the north, north-west and western sides, in a mixture of stone, concrete block and timber-framed buildings; to the south the house is shielded by a mature group of conifer trees. Despite its proximity to the turbine – which will be constructed upon its landholding – intervisibility between the house and turbine appears to be limited to the first floor western windows of the farmhouse, views largely blocked by outbuildings. Set some distance away in

the fields, the turbine does not directly impact on the immediate setting of the Listed farm building within the group. The wider context of the farmhouse as set amongst its fields has already been irrevocably altered by the addition of the A39 road which runs directly to the east of the building and the large quarry to the south of the farm that was re-opened in the late 20th century. The impact is therefore assessed as **negative/minor** when considering these mitigating factors.



Figure 13: Collamoor Head farmhouse, showing the obstructed views to the site of the turbine; viewed from the north-east.

- Old Newnham Farmhouse; Grade II listed. Large Listed stone-built house, in good upstanding condition, and with agricultural buildings, both stone-built and of modern construction. The house appears to be built in a U-shape, with wings running off to the north from a main range orientated east-west. This arrangement means the building has an inward-looking focus, open to the north, with limited views to the south. The house is set down into the east-facing slope of the hillside, which has been terraced. The stone-built outbuildings are located immediately adjacent to the house to the north and west, and set higher up on another terrace to the west is a large range of modern, corrugated iron and timber-framed pole barn and concrete block buildings. The farmhouse is set within a large enclosure with tall stone hedgebanks with shrubs and mature trees. The immediate setting of the farmhouse as a working farm and historic building will not be affected by the turbine as there will be limited direct views. The impact assessment is therefore given as **negative/minor**.
- Trenannick Farmhouse; Grade II Listed. Set down a short track within an enclosure bounded by stone banks with hedge shrubs and trees, the farmhouse is shielded to the west and north by its associated outbuildings, and the local road that runs to the west is bounded by high stone hedgebanks. The farmhouse lies on east-facing upper slope of a north-south ridge. Fields immediately to the north of the farm would have views to the turbine, but there is no intervisibility or relationship between the farm and turbine location; the impact is assessed as **neutral**. The farmhouse itself was not viewed.

- Rosecare Villa Farmhouse, cottage, outbuildings and stables; Grade II Listed. Stone-built house, cottage and outbuildings, constructed along the edge of a main roadway, a former 18th/19th century turnpike road, which is now the A39 main trunk route into North Cornwall. There is local blocking between the buildings, as Rosecare Villa lies to the south of the other buildings, and the buildings are enclosed by stone-faced hedgebanks topped with mature trees; a copse of conifer trees lines the plot to the south. The turbine will not have any great impact on these buildings as they are defined by their relationships and historic uses/functions within the group. Within their wider setting – built along a roadway within agricultural fields – the turbine again will not have any great impact; The impact is assessed as **negative/minor** for the group of buildings as a whole; for the stables, cottage and outbuilding the impact is assessed as **neutral**, for the house, **negative/minor**.
- Titching Farmhouse, Kents Cottage; Grade II Listed. Titching Farmhouse lies down a long private track, lined with stone-faced hedgebanks and trees, surrounded by its fields and land. The farm and farmyard lies opposite Kents Cottage, which is a small stone-built rendered building, with outbuildings on one side. Titching Farmhouse will have no views to the turbine, blocked by hedgebanks, trees, and Kents Cottage, impact assessed as **neutral**. Intervisibility between the turbine site and Kents Cottage is blocked by the tall mature trees and stone-faced hedgebanks that surround its small ‘enclosure from waste’, impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Higher Hill (farmhouse); Grade II Listed. Stone-built house and mixture of stone and modern outbuildings. Set down a long lane, the small farmhouse and associated outbuildings are built to the south of a steep-sided valley dropping down to the cliffs and the sea. The house is set on a high ridge of land but on a west-facing slope; the land rises again to the south and east, where there is a large group of Scheduled Monuments. The topography will block views to the turbine, although the hub and blades may just be visible. There are a number of other smaller wind turbines set in farmyards or on farm holdings to both the south, north and north-east of are highly visible; any impact from the turbine at a distance of 2.5km will be very slight, given as **negative/minor**.
- Penhale Farmhouse; Grade II listed. This farmstead has clear views across the fields to the general location of the proposed turbine; however, the farmhouse is set within an enclosure bounded by stone-faced hedgebanks and tall mature trees, a row of trees within intervening mature hedgebanks adds to this local blocking. In addition, the turbine will be partially concealed by the topography, with only hub and blades visible. The farmhouse and associated buildings lie down a long drive away from the local road and surrounded by its own land; the setting of this farmstead within its lands will not be altered by the erection of a turbine approximately 2.5km away. However, in the wider landscape this would be the fifth turbine visible from the farm. Impact assessed as **negative/minor**, given that the turbine will only be partially visible.
- Bank barn, with waterwheel, cartshed, granary at Kernick Farm; Grade II Listed (Figure 14). The farmyard at Kernick is set over the edge of a ridge of land which drops to the east and north, from the local road. The farm is accessed via a long private track, lined by tall hedges and banks. The landscape falls away immediately to the south, to a wide shallow valley; the proposed turbine would be located on the other side of this valley. As the farm and associated buildings could not be accessed or viewed from the local road or surrounding fields an assessment of **negative/unknown** must be applied.



Figure 14: The view from the edge of Kernick farmyard, looking NNW towards the site of the turbine (indicated). Viewed from the SSE.

4.6.2 Listed Structures: Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

- Otterham: Otterham House and Stables; Grade II Listed. This local gentry house is set down into a steep south-facing valley to the south-east of the settlement, with associated barns and buildings. The whole is accessed via a long drive with a gate by the churchyard. The house and stables will have no views to the turbine due to the topography; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Small Hill Barton Farmhouse, outbuilding and gate posts; Grade II Listed. This large productive active farmstead lies less than 1km to the north of the proposed turbine. This stone-built house and associated stone outbuildings and other modern agricultural buildings are set down a long private drive, with a more modern early 20th century property built between it and the turbine location, set to the east. Stone-faced hedgebanks or hedgerows line the fields in and around the house and buildings, with some small paddocks to the south and south-east of the house; some of these hedgebanks include mature trees and bushy shrubs which provide some local blocking. There are also elements of local blocking between the individual buildings, as the farmhouse lies to the south of the Listed outbuilding and other buildings; this means the outbuilding will not enjoy direct intervisibility with the turbine, impact assessed as **neutral**. The gateposts will be shielded by the stone-faced banks and trees/shrubs and will also have an impact assessment of **neutral**. The house will, however, have views across the shallow sloping

valley to the north-facing to the turbine; although partly shielded by trees and banks, the impact will be **negative/moderate**, as it is likely the turbine will be visible from most of the southern side of the house, both in the building and from around it. An overall group assessment is given as **negative/moderate**.

4.6.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Otterham: St Dennis Church; Grade II* Listed building. The church lies on the eastern side of the central grassy area, around which the historic core of the village is arranged. The church and associated settlement are located on the eastern flanks of a north-south ridge, near the head of the River Ottery. This church is not located in a topographically prominent location. The turbine at Collamoor Head will be at a distance of almost 3km and will not affect the

relationship between the church and the other historic buildings in the settlement or the setting of the church within its walled churchyard. Furthermore, it is now dwarfed by a substantial turbine which lies less than 1km to the west on Otterham Down. This structure carries the eye both within the village – where it is visible from almost every building – and in the surrounding countryside. Impact is assessed as **negative/minor**.

4.6.4 Listed Structures: Crosses, Gravestones, Milestones, Boundary Stones

Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards

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

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

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

- Two chest-tombs and churchyard wall; Grade II Listed structures. The two chest-tombs are contained within Otterham churchyard; these Listed structures are in no way affected by the turbine at a distance of 3km; the churchyard wall is covered with mature trees and shrubs which further enclose the area and restrict views outwards, even in winter. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Downs View Boundary Stone: Grade II Listed structure. A small arched stone, engraved with the parish boundary initials by the side of the road at Tresparrett's Post. The stone appears to be *in-situ* in its original location on an important crossroads. Modern and historic houses and mature trees provide complete local blocking between the stone and the proposed turbine site, impact assessed as **neutral**.

4.6.5 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older ‘core’

Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of wind turbines, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

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

- Otterham: St Tinneys Farmhouse, Barn, Churchtown Farmhouse, Outbuilding; Grade II Listed. Both historic stone-built farmhouses and their associated buildings lie within the village, which is arranged around an open grassy area with silted-up pond, with the church to the east and Otterham House to the south (see above). The village is built on a south-facing slope with higher ground rising to the north and west, dropping quite dramatically to a steep little valley/dell to the south-east of the settlement. The village is surrounded by fields with high stone-faced hedgebanks, and there is a row of mid to late 20th century social houses built on higher ground to the north. These modern buildings block any intervisibility between the turbine and the majority of the village group, both historic and modern buildings. To the west there are clear views of the large turbine on Otterham Down, which can be seen from almost everywhere in the village. Churchtown Farmhouse lies directly opposite the church on the western edge of this grassy area and any views to the turbine are blocked by its Listed outbuilding, of stone construction, which lies upslope to the north. St Tinneys Farmhouse lies to the west of the village, with its associated Listed barn. The assessment for both St Tinneys Farmhouse, Barn and Churchtown Farmhouse is **neutral**. The assessment for the outbuilding to Churchtown Farmhouse is **negative/minor**, as it will have views to the turbine, but modern agricultural buildings to the north and hedgebanks with trees will limit these.
- Rosecare: Farmhouse south, Farmhouse north, Bert's Cottage, Wakely's and outbuilding; Grade II Listed. Small hamlet of farmhouses, cottages and associated stone buildings, all of which appear to have received some 19th century aggrandisement, with stone walls enclosing yards with pillared gateways, coping and finials to walls. There are decorative windows and moulded boxed eaves to the houses, with cornices and plasterwork evident on two of the larger buildings, the farmhouses. The settlement lies on the top of a narrow ridge, and the ground falls away steeply on three sides. Rising ground to the east provides some topographical shielding from the proposed turbine; impact on the the north farmhouse and associated cottage assessed as **neutral**. To the west, some limited views will be possible: impact assessed as **negative/minor**. Other turbines are visible within the landscape immediately around the settlement and at a distance.



Figure 15: The view from the edge of Otterham hamlet, viewed from the south (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

4.6.6 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

It should be noted that there is a marked concentration of these monuments around Collamoor Head, implying that in the Bronze Age it was seen as an important funerary landscape. That said, a high proportion of those monuments do not survive, which diminishes the overall significance of setting in this landscape.

- Three barrows 550m ENE of Cansford; three Scheduled Monuments. One of the barrows now lies on the same landholding as the proposed turbine. It is a large and well-preserved mound, though a mid 20th century concrete water tank has been dug into its top. The mound is covered in overgrowth and the field boundary wraps around it to the south and west. This monument will face the turbine directly across the field at a distance of c.100m. Immediately to the south of the barrow is a large quarry with established and new dumps of stone waste. The ridge of ground on which the barrow is set gives wide views of the surrounding landscape, which contains numerous small turbines and one large turbine to the south on Otterham Down. To the south and west lie two further barrows. One lies within land attached to the quarry and could

not be viewed or accessed; information from the owner of the land-holding was that this had been damaged by the quarrying. The barrow to the west was viewed over the large hedgebank and through a gate, which gives an indication of the local blocking created within this landscape, as only the top of the large mound was visible. The impact on both these barrows could be negative/substantial due to proximity; however, they cannot be experienced by the public and their context as visible features on a high open ridge of land has been lost. The 20th century interventions/damage to these barrows should also be considered. With this in mind it is reasonable to reduce the impact from the turbine to **negative/moderate**, though the issue of cumulative impact must then come into consideration.

- Three bowl barrows 600m south-east of Small Hill Barton; three Scheduled Monuments. Slight earthworks within several regular enclosed fields across the A39 from the farm. The ground rises to the south, and the proposed turbine will overlook these monuments directly. There is some local blocking from the tall hedgerows which line the fields, and the open nature of the landscape – and therefore the relationship between these monuments and those nearer to Wainhouse Corner – has been eroded by the division of the landscape into agricultural fields. These relatively slight monuments can now only be experienced or understood physically individually within each field. However, given the proximity of the proposed turbine impact is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- Rectangular Enclosures 520m west of Rosecare Villa Farm; Scheduled Monument. These enclosures are visible as crop-marks and appear to be very regular in shape. The monuments lie in the centre of a private farm holding, with tall hedgebanks between the fields precluding any views from a public road or right-of-way. Impact is assessed as **negative/unknown**; however the monument is on open ground and would be overlooked by the proposed turbine, which lies almost directly to the south at about 1.5km. If the monument has any surface presence the impact could be considered as substantial; if they survive only as cropmarks, any possible impact would be neutral.
- Part of a bowl barrow called *Headon Barrow*; Scheduled Monument. This barrow shows clearly on aerial photographs, but very little survives above ground. The various fields within the immediate area were examined and a slight undulation, believed to be the barrow, was viewed and photographed. The height of the hedges and banks around the field were such that views to and from the monument were significantly impeded; impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows 380m north of Beckaveans (one called *the Beacon*); two Scheduled Monuments. These are located on private land behind a farmstead and accessed via a locked gated and private track. The surrounding fields were examined from accessible locations and a parallel view taken towards the proposed turbine location to attempt to judge the impact. The impact was given as **neutral to negative/minor** as the high hedgebanks and mature hedges limit views to the south and the monuments lies north of a large farm complex which may also provide local blocking.
- Bowl barrow 410m east of Wainhouse Corner; Scheduled Monument. This monument could not be located, and may not survive; impact assessed as **Neutral**.
- Bowl barrow 110m north of Whitehill Farm (part of a round barrow cemetery); Scheduled Monument. This barrow lies in an enclosed field above large modern farm buildings and the B road to Boscastle. The barrow is present but in poor condition and there is significant local blocking from the buildings of the farm, other houses along the road on the outskirts of Tresparrett's Post, and hedgebanks. The barrow does lie on a high ridge of land that runs east-west towards the proposed turbine site. Dependant on the season and the blocking provided by hedgebanks, proximity and topography suggest the turbine will be visible. Impact assessed as

negative/minor for the monument itself, but **negative/moderate** for the monument in the context of a barrow cemetery.

- Earthwork on Hill Down 450m west-south-west of Tresparrett's Post; Scheduled Monument. This monument lies on a high ridge of land with open views to the ridge on which the proposed turbine is to be situated. There are also open views to the north, south and west and there are a number of other small turbines visible from this monument already. The monument now lies within enclosed farmland, but the character of its open hilltop location has survived largely unaffected, and the monument it has been fenced off. The impact of the turbine is assessed as **negative/moderate** as the other turbines in the landscape already set a precedent.
- Two bowl barrows 660m south-west of Whitehall Cottage (part of round barrow cemetery), two scheduled monuments. The monuments now lie within enclosed farmland, but their open hilltop location has remained largely unaffected by this and a wide area has been fenced off. They are close to the other five Scheduled Monuments at Newton Farm, the barrow at Whitehill Farm and the earthwork on Hill Down. The impact of the turbine is given as **negative/moderate**, as the other turbines in the landscape have already set a precedent. When considering the wider group value, as a relict funerary landscape surviving in a more complete form west of Tresparrett's Post, then an impact as high as **negative/substantial** may be given.



Figure 16: View of the Scheduled barrows south of Newton Farm, viewed from the north-west.

4.6.7 Prehistoric Fortifications

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts

Hillforts are large embanked enclosures, most often interpreted as fortifications, and usually occupy defensible and/or visually prominent positions in the landscape. They are typically visible from all or most of the surrounding lower and higher ground, with the corollary that they enjoyed extensive views of the surrounding countryside. As such, they are as much a

visible statement of power as they are designed to dissuade or repel assault. The location of these sites in the landscape must reflect earlier patterns of social organisation, but these are essentially visual monuments. They are designed to see and be seen, and thus the impact of wind turbines is often disproportionately high compared to their height or proximity.

Tor enclosures are less common, and usually only enclose the summit of a single hill; the enclosure walls is usually comprised of stone in those instances. Cross dykes and promontory forts are rather similar in nature, being hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. Both classes of monument represent similar expressions of power in the landscape, but the coastal location of promontory forts makes them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea.

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

- Warbstow Bury (and pillow mound “*Giants Cave*”); Scheduled Monument. This is a large multivallate hillfort that survives in excellent condition: its ditches are still 1.5-2m deep with banks surviving above 2m high in places. The fortification lies just west of the historic settlement of Warbstow on high ground with clear open views to the north, east and west. The hillfort is a key man-made feature in this landscape and is visible for miles around. Two large turbines have already been built close to the site, to the south-west and south-east; these are visible from much of the monument, including the inner ring of banks and ditches. There are open views to the proposed turbine site to the north-west, although some minor blocking is provided by stone-faced hedgebanks lining the fields around the monument. The turbine will only be visible from the north-west side of the monument, as the height of the banks shielding much of the interior of the monument from any views. Lying at a distance of almost 5km from the turbine at Collamoor, impact is assessed as **negative/minor**; the impact of the two adjacent turbines is of far greater concern.



Figure 17: View from Warbstow Bury; viewed from the south-east.

4.6.8 Registered Battlefields

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

- There is a registered battlefield outside Bude, at Stratton; however it is within a valley system with little or no open views to the south and lies just outside the 10km radius considered under this survey.

4.6.9 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

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

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

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

- The North Cornish landscape to the north and west of Collamoor Head already contains a number of functioning wind turbines. However, its deep seaward-facing valleys and undulating landscape mean that many of these, which are often fairly small and associated with a farm or farmyard, are not particularly visually intrusive. On Otterham Down and the higher ground towards Canworthy Water and Warbstow, a number of larger turbines have been erected, which have had a pronounced impact on their immediate surroundings and the wider area. This higher ground overlooks everything to the north, south and west, and these turbines can be seen from most historic buildings, settlements and many of the Scheduled Monuments. The turbine at Collamoor head is one of the smaller examples (34.6m to tip), but is located on the same ridge of higher ground, and will thus be visible across a wide area. In general, this part of North Cornwall – on the edge of the Delabole Plateau and the Western Culm Plateau – is noted for its broad flat vistas and uninterrupted views. As such, its capacity to accommodate wind turbines without visually altering the character of this landscape is more limited. The turbine at Collamoor Head will naturally have an impact on this landscape, assessed here, largely on the basis of its relatively small size, as **negative/moderate**; note that this impact is technically **temporary/reversible**.

4.7 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
68777	Collamoor Head Farmhouse, Grade II	SX1731993407	Negative/Minor
68779	Old Newnham Farmhouse, Grade II	SX1788492928	Negative/Minor
68122	Trenannick Farmhouse, Grade II	SX1925292278	Neutral
67244	Rosecare Villa Farmhouse, Outbuildings, Grade II	SX1786194889	Negative/Minor
67192	Titching Farmhouse, Kents Cottage, Grade II	SX1938295134	Neutral
67224	Higher Hill Farmhouse, Grade II	SX1486794610	Negative/Minor
68780	Penhale Farmhouse, Grade II	SX1665591234	Negative/Minor
68778	Kernick Farm Buildings, Grade II	SX1728391864	Negative/Unknown
68791	Otterham House, Outbuildings, Grade II	SX1673090670	Neutral
68781	Small Hill Barton Farmhouse, Outbuildings, Grade II	SX1723194184	Negative/Moderate
68785	Otterham Parish Church, Grade II*	SX1683490761	Negative/Minor
Various	Chest Tombs, Wall, Otterham Churchyard, Grade II	SX1683490761	Neutral
68809	Boundary Stone, Grade II	SX1485193279	Neutral
Various	Otterham Hamlet, all Grade II	SX1674590763	Negative/Minor
Various	Rosecare Hamlet, all Grade II	SX1667795791	Negative/Minor
1005463	Three barrows ENE Cansford, Scheduled	SX16789335	Negative/Moderate
1004623	Three barrows SE Small Hill Barton, Scheduled	SX17619368	Negative/Moderate
1007281	Enclosure W of Rosecare Villa, Scheduled	SX17389489	Negative/Unknown
1005434	Headon Barrow, Scheduled	SX19249443	Neutral
1004371	Two barrows N of Beckaveans, Scheduled	SX18719585	Negative/Minor
1004385	Barrow E of Wainhouse Corner, Scheduled	SX18569546	Neutral
1005462	Barrow N of Whitehall Farm, Scheduled	SX15159338	Negative/Moderate
1005461	Earthwork on Hill Down, Scheduled	SX14429315	Negative/Moderate
1005460	Two barrows SW Whitehall Cottage, Scheduled	SX14269308	Negative/Moderate
1006710	Warbstow Bury	SX20129077	Negative/Minor
	Historic Landscape Character		Negative/Moderate

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The settlement at Collamoor Head was probably established in the early post-medieval period as a squatter settlement on a piece of roadside waste. It seems likely it only became the centre of a landholding in the later 19th or early 20th century, as larger and at that time uneconomic estates were being broken up. Before this, the fields at Collamoor formed part of Cansford Farm, and were enclosed in the post-medieval period from an area of upland rough grazing shared with neighbouring farms.

The historical maps demonstrate that much of this landscape has changed very little since at least 1840, and the fields of Collamoor may indeed be much as they were in 1613. The geophysical survey demonstrates that the central part of the field contains a mass of possible archaeological features, though these might easily correspond to recent ground disturbance or land drainage.

In terms of the wider landscape, this relatively level and open plateau contains a large number of Bronze Age burial monuments, a proportion of which survive in relatively good condition. Most of these funerary monuments now stand within fields enclosed by tall stone-faced hedgebanks, and many have disappeared or been otherwise compromised. This diminishes the contribution of setting to the significance of individual monuments, but in terms of group value this remains an important landscape, and one that is vulnerable to highly intrusive visual actors like wind turbines. A number of Listed buildings, almost all Grade II, will have views to the proposed turbine, but the nature of those structures makes them far less sensitive.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis it is a relatively small turbine.

5.2 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

- It is not readily apparent how the visual impact of the turbine could be diminished, but it could be offset against some remedial recording and/or clearance work on the nearby Bronze Age barrows.

6.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

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Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

Thorn, C. & Thorn, F. 1979: *Domesday Book: Cornwall*. Phillimore.

Websites:

British Geological Survey 2012: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html, accessed 04/02/2013

Cornwall Council 2013: *Interactive Mapping: Historic Landscape Characterisation*.
<http://mapping.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/>, accessed 04/02/2013

FreeCEN 2013: *FreeCEN Search*. <http://freecen.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl>, accessed 04/02/2013

Unpublished Sources:

Linford 1997: *Cansford Quarry, Cornwall: Report on the Geophysical Survey*. Cornwall Archaeological Unit Report.

Cornish Studies Library

Otterham Tithe Map 1840

Otterham Tithe Apportionment 1841

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED RESEARCH, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT COLLAMOOR HEAD, OTTERHAM CORNWALL

Location: Collamoor Head, Otterham
Parish: Otterham
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX16951 93458
Planning Application ref: PA12/07703
Proposal: Wind turbine
PD Ref: SWARCH:OCH13/1
Date: 08.02.13

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Chloe Bines OF Mi-Grid Limited (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, a visual impact assessment and archaeological magnetometer survey, and for related off-site analysis and reporting at land at Collamoor Head, Otterham, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes has been drawn up in consultation with the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) (Phil Copleston).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed turbine site is situated within an area of post-medieval enclosure, but with a number of designated heritage assets within under 3km of the site area including prehistoric barrows..

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;
- 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages, including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, the geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.6 Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is recommended or mitigation proposals.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 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 include 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. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Cornwall Record Office, Cornwall Studies Library, the Courtney Library and the County Historic Environment Service.

4.2 Geophysical Survey:

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey will be undertaken, consisting of an area of approximately 1.25 hectares, comprised of approximately 1ha around the base of the turbine and an additional area of c.0.25ha along the line of the cable run, where the cable will be run underground.

4.2.1 The work will be undertaken according to the following standards and codes of practice:

Institute for Archaeologists (undated) *Ifa house style*, [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_house_style.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists (2011) *Standard and guidance archaeological geophysical survey*. Reading: Author [Online], Available: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Geophysics2010.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists (2009) *Code of conduct*. Reading: Author [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists (2008) *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in archaeology*. Reading: Author [Online], Available:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf

Schmidt, A. (2002) *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice, ADS series of Guides to Good Practice*. Oxford: Oxbow Books [Online], Available: <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

4.3 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

4.3.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been undertaken by the client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.

4.3.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development. This will include: all designated and all relevant undesignated heritage assets within 3km of the site including all Grade I and II* Listed structures and scheduled ancient monuments. within 10km of the site; and all registered parks/gardens and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes up to 10km of the site and other heritage assets as deemed appropriate. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

4.3.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (non verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will

be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.

- 4.3.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports.

5.0 REPORT

- 5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:
- 5.1.1 A report 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 in red 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 A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research;
 - 5.1.6 Any specialist reports and assessments commissioned;
 - 5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report shall be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

6.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum.
- 6.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- 6.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 6.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 6.5 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

7.0 MONITORING

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

8.0 PERSONNEL

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

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Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

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

Pottery

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

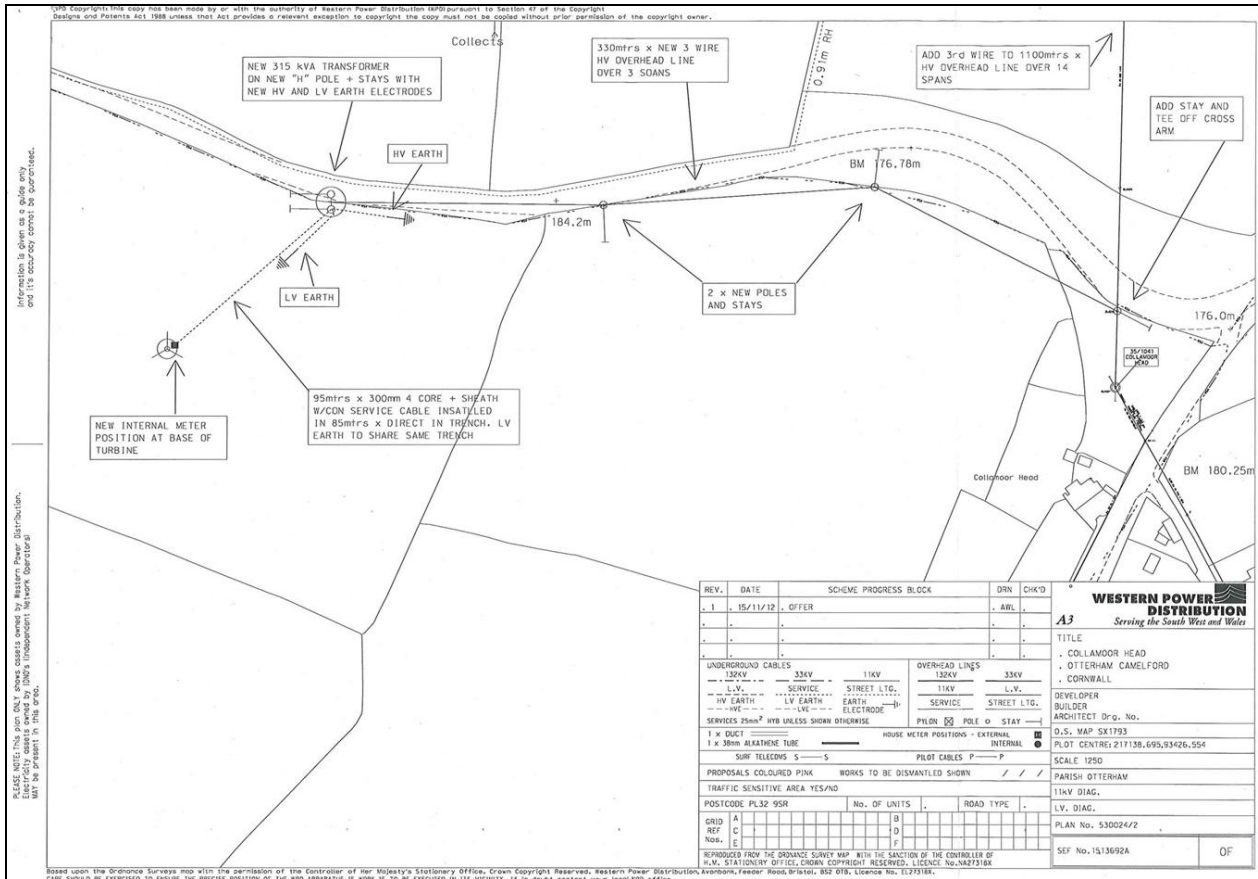


Figure 1: Showing location of proposed turbine and cable trench area.

Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Church of St Denis

Grade: II*

Date Listed: 17 December 1962

English Heritage Building ID: 68785

OS Grid Reference: SX1683490761

OS Grid Coordinates: 216834, 90761

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6876, -4.5944

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Parish church. Possibly with Norman origins; Norman impost mouldings at springing point of tower arch and remains of two Norman fonts. Circa C13 font, circa C15 4-bay arcade, some circa C16 tracery and tower possibly rebuilt in 1702 (Maclean, cited by Sedding) reusing earlier material. Church heavily restored between 1889 and 1904. Tower of roughly coursed local stone with granite plinth and large granite quoins. Nave, chancel and south aisle of snecked slate stone rubble with dressed quoins. Slate roof; nave and chancel in one. The extensive C19 restoration hinders accurate chronological analysis of plan. The church, which appears to have Norman origins may have possibly comprised nave, chancel, north aisle and west tower. The north transept was removed in the mid C19 and the north wall of the nave was probably largely rebuilt. The tower appears to contain Norman impost mouldings at the springing point of the tower arch; the west door is circa C16 and the belfry lights are also probably contemporary indicating probably C16 rebuilding. Maclean suggests that the tower was rebuilt in 1702 (Sedding). In circa C15 a 4-bay south aisle was added and the tracery in the east window of the south aisle and towards the west end of the nave is probably C16, possibly contemporary with the rebuilding of the tower. The C19 restoration included part rebuilding of at least the outer skin of masonry to the south aisle, nave, chancel and south porch; extensive refenestration, the re-roofing of the nave, chancel, south aisle and south porch and the refurnishing of the church. Prior to 1850 part of an old coloured rood-screen was recorded (Sedding). West tower of two stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials. Circa C16 granite arch to west door with cavetto and roll moulded jambs, incised spandrels and hood mould. C19 plank door. C19 west window in partly blocked opening with pointed relieving arch and 2-light belfry openings with slate louvers. North wall of nave has a C16 Perpendicular 3-light window towards the west end; 4-centred arch and the two outer lights with cusped heads. C19 3-light chancel window and C19 2-light window in south side of chancel. South aisle; east window similar to C16 window in nave. Three 3-light C19 windows in south wall of nave. Gabled south porch with 4-centred granite arch, roll and hood mould. C19 roof with piece of carved wall plate reset on east wall. Inside porch stone bench. South door has 4-centred granite arch with tall pyramid stops and C19 plank door. Interior : Plastered internal walls. Nave, chancel and south aisle with renewed C19 waggon roof and renewed carved bosses in chancel. Two pieces of carved ribs from the earlier roof have been reset on the north wall. 4-bay arcade of circa C15; 4-centred granite arches with triple cavetto mould and type A (Pevsner) piers with moulded capitals and bases. Tower arch of dressed stone; segmental arch with granite moulded imposts. Circa C16 granite basket arch at entrance to stair of tower. C19 furnishings of pitch pine, C19 pulpit and altar table. Piscina in south wall of chancel with cusped head, chamfer and run-out stops. Possibly circa C13 font, heavily restored with octagonal shaft, unlined bowl and square base. Remains of two probably Norman fonts at west end of nave, one with round bowl and the other with an hexagonal bowl. Slate flag floors to nave and south aisle and glazed C19 ceramic tiles in chancel. Memorials : Last wall of south aisle, slate ledger stone to Mary, wife of Abel French who died in 1652; wall engraved in italic and cursive script with coat of arms and verse beginning : Faith, vertue, patience, love, and all in all This godly matron had even at her call . . . North wall of nave, slate ledger stone of Johan, wife of William Moyers and daughter of John Avery of Kernick, died 1721. Slate ledger stone in tower to Alice, wife of William Grigg, died 1684. Verse : Here Alice doth intoumbed lye Whose spirit mounteth to the starrye skie Unto the poore shee had A Good regard Which dailye cry Heaven be thy reward. Several ledger stones remounted on outer wall of chancel including slate stone to member of French family who died in 1660. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E *The Buildings of England, Cornwall* 2nd ed. 1970. Polsue, J *Lakes Parochial History of the County of Cornwall Vol IV, 1872* reprinted 1974. Sedding, E H *Norman Architecture in Cornwall, a handbook of old Cornish Ecclesiastical Architecture* 1909. Sites and Monuments Register, Truro. Information from Rev. D. Nash.

Collamoor Head

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68777

OS Grid Reference: SX1731993407

OS Grid Coordinates: 217319, 93407

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7115, -4.5889

Location: A39, Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9SR

Small house. Early C19 with C20 alterations. Rendered and painted stone rubble ground storey and with cob above. Painted slate hung front and slate hung left gable end. Slate roof with gable ends. Internal gable end chimney stacks with short brick shafts, the right hand shaft rebuilt. Double depth plan : central lobby entrance with straight stairs rising from the lobby between the 2 principal front rooms which are heated from gable end stacks. Behind the front rooms are 2 shallow service rooms. An outshot behind the left hand room may be a later addition. On the right hand side a possibly integral outbuilding in a lean-to with a loft above reached by external stairs at the side. In the C20 this outbuilding was converted into extra dwelling accommodation, the partition between the main front room on the right and the room behind has been removed, and the rear outshot has been extended to the right. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window range. Small early C19 12-pane sashes; ground floor right window replaced by C20 casement but in original opening. Central early C19 6-panel door, the top and bottom panels are glazed. Late C19 to early C20 glazed porch with shaped bargeboards to the gable. 2-storey lean-to on the right hand end with small C20 casements on the end facing the front and internal stone stairs to the left on the left side. Rear : 3 early C19 2-light casements with glazing bars on the first floor, and single storey lean-to outshot extended to left in the C20. Interior : straight stairs rising from the central front lobby, with stick balustrade at top and turned newels. The partition between the front right hand room and the room behind has been removed.

Old Newham Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68779

OS Grid Reference: SX1788492928

OS Grid Coordinates: 217884, 92928

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7074, -4.5806

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9SR

Farmhouse and adjoining stables which have been converted into a cottage. Early to mid C17 with C18 and C19 additions and alterations and C20 alterations. Stone rubble and cob, the rear and lower left end faced in stone rubble and the higher right end extension and lean-to at lower end of front built of stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gabled ends and rag slate lean-to roof. Lower left hand projecting gable end stack with set-offs and axial stack to left of centre both with rebuilt red brick shafts. Plan : 2-room and through passage plan, lower end to the left; the kitchen to the left with a gable end stack with an oven; the larger hall to the right has an axial stack backing onto the passage also with an oven, and the hall has a bay projecting to the right of the front. An outshot was added probably in the C18 to the front of the hall and passage overlapping the hall bay slightly; the outshot was extended towards the lower end in front of the kitchen probably at the same time as the stable with a loft above was added to the higher right hand end. Probably at this time the eaves were raised and most of the house encased in stone. A porch was added to the back doorway of the passage also in the C19. In the C20 the plastered stud partition on the lower left side of the passage was removed and the stable at the higher right end was converted into a separate dwelling. 2 storey. Long asymmetrical approximately 7 window range. The lower end, the house, to the left has 3 C19 gabled half dormers above a lean-to outshot across the front, to right of which is the projecting 2 storey hall bay with a slate lean-to roof carried down from the main roof and C19 2-light casement on both floors. To right the former stables have gabled loft doorway which is now a window, and a gabled stone dormer to far right; ground floor doorway to left and 2 windows to right all with C20 casements and doors. Rear : probably C19 stone rubble porch to passage doorway and C19 single-light hall window and smaller one above to right. No other openings in the rear wall except for 2 gabled dormers to loft over the former stables. Interior : the lower room is the kitchen and has 2 chamfered cross-beams with run-out stops and square section joists; the fireplace in the lower gable end has a chamfered wooden lintel with run-out stops and a cloam oven in the left hand side. All but a short section at the front remains of the stud partition to the left of the former passage. The hall is larger than the kitchen and has 2 chamfered cross-beams, one with step stops, the other has a form of crude pyramid stop; and there is a third half beam at the higher end of the hall; the joists have scratch mouldings. The beam over the hall bay has a bowtell moulding. The hall bay has its probably C17 bench on all 3 sides supported on shaped bracket-like legs. The fireplace at the lower end of the hall backs onto the former passage and has granite monolithic jambs and a large wooden lintel with run-out stops to the chamfer; the left side of the fireplace is open behind the jamb and has a square section wooden lintel above; the hall/passage doorway is also on the left side of the fireplace; in the right side of the fireplace there is an oven with an iron door. To the right of the fireplace a C20 staircase probably replaces an earlier one in this position at the back of the hall. Roof : the bolted trusses are formed from some old roof timbers.

Bank Barn with Waterwheel and Cartshed and Granary About 16 Metres West of Kernick Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68778

OS Grid Reference: SX1728391864

OS Grid Coordinates: 217283, 91864

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6977, -4.5886

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9SZ

Bank barn with waterwheel and adjoining cartshed with granary. Circa mid C19; adjacent farmhouse has datestone 1871. Local stone rubble with granite lintels, rendered rear wall of barn and slate-hung front to granary. Slate roofs, hipped over bank-barn; lower gable-ended roof over cartshed and granary to left and lean-to slate roof over waterwheel at right end. Plan : Continuous long rectangular range; at the centre a bank barn consisting of a shippon with a threshing barn above powered from a waterwheel at the right (west) end; at the left (east) end a 4-bay open-fronted cartshed with a granary above which has external stairs to a door in the gable end. 2 storeys. The barn has 3 shippon doorway openings on the ground floor with large granite lintels; the centre opening is wider and slightly to left with a loading door above which has a slated canopy on timber cantilevers and double doors. To the left the 4-bay open-fronted cartshed has granite monolith posts supporting a continuous timber bressumer above which is the slate-hung front to the granary which has 2 small rectangular ventilation holes in the slate-hanging. In left hand gable end are slate steps to the first floor granary doorway with a plank door. There are no openings in the back wall of the cartshed and granary. At the back of the bank barn the shippon on the ground floor has ventilation slits and the barn above has a wide doorway with double doors opposite the front loading doorway, also with a slated canopy on timber cantilevers; the doorway is reached by a slate bridge over the ditch which separates the barn from the higher ground level behind. To the left a small square hatch on the first floor of the barn. On the right (west) end of the barn an overshot waterwheel in a pit covered by a lean-to roof which is supported on a stone rubble side wall; the cast-iron waterwheel survives and has wooden buckets, but the rest of the machinery has been dismantled and removed; the wooden launder has collapsed. Interior : The 6-bay barn roof and the 5-bay granary roof have bolted soft-wood trusses with tie-beams and collars. The adjacent Kernick Farmhouse has a datestone of 1871, but it incorporates a reused 3-light granite mullion window with a hood mould. The earlier house is said to have been destroyed by a fire.

Penhale Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68780

OS Grid Reference: SX1665591234

OS Grid Coordinates: 216655, 91234

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6918, -4.5972

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9SZ

Farmhouse. Circa early C19. Local stone rubble. Cement-washed rag slate roof with half-hipped end to right and hipped to left continuing down over the former outbuilding. End chimney stacks with rebuilt red brick shafts. Double depth rectangular plan. 2 principal front rooms, the parlour to the right heated from an end stack, and the larger kitchen-hall to the left with direct entry from the central doorway. Shallow rooms in the integral rear outshot; to the right behind the parlour is the dairy; at the centre opposite the front doorway a small stair hall; and to the left behind the kitchen a lobby with a back doorway and another doorway into the integral

outbuilding on the left end the full depth of the house and with a loft above. The kitchen fireplace has ovens and backs onto the outbuilding. The outbuilding has been converted into a kitchen and the dairy converted into a bathroom. Added to the back of the rear lobby is a small C20 outshot. 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 2 window range. Early C19 2-light casements, 6 panes per light, the glazing bars missing from the first floor left hand window; ground floor left window to the former kitchen/hall is an early C19 3-light casement, 3 panes per light. Central doorway with early C19 4-panel door and stone rubble open-fronted gabled porch with a slate roof. All the windows have wooden lintels. The integral outbuilding lean-to (now a kitchen) to the left has a large C20 window on the ground floor and a very small window above. At the back a C19 2-light 6-pane stair casement window at the centre; C20 window in the original opening to the dairy to left; and to the right a doorway to the rear lobby with a shallow rectangular fanlight and a wider doorway into the back of the outbuilding to the right; both doorways now within a C20 concrete block outshot. Interior : the interior plan is intact and most of the simple C19 joinery survives including plank doors, the door from the kitchen to stair hall is double hinged plank door, and the simple framed staircase which has chamfered square newels and stick balusters. The fireplaces on the ground floor have C20 grates, that on the left is the former kitchen fireplace with ovens which are now blocked. On the first floor there is a landing at the top of the stairs with doorways to the 4 rooms. The right hand room has a C19 iron fire grate with a simple wooden mantelshelf. This is a good and unspoilt example of a small farmhouse with a most interesting plan.

Tombchest of Peter Prest Et Alia 7 Metres to East of South Aisle of Church of St Denis

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68786

OS Grid Reference: SX1665591234

OS Grid Coordinates: 216847, 90751

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6875, -4.5942

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Tombchest. 1710. In memory of Peter Prest who died in 1710, Alice his wife (1710) and children including William, their son, who died in 1721. Slate stone rubble rectangular chest with slate lid. Marginal inscription in upper case lettering with verse and dedication in central panel in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Tombchest of Mary Nowell 20 Metres to South of South Aisle of Church of St Denis

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68787

OS Grid Reference: SX1683690731

OS Grid Coordinates: 216836, 90731

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6873, -4.5944

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Tombchest. 1846. In memory of Mary, widow of the late Reverend Cradock Nowell who died in 1846 and their eldest son, Thomas, who died in 1851. Slate rectangular chest and lid. The chest has incised pilaster strips and the lid is inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Outbuilding Immediately West of Churchtown Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68790

OS Grid Reference: SX1673190764

OS Grid Coordinates: 216731, 90764

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6876, -4.5959

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Outbuilding of unknown purpose. Probably early to mid C19. Local stone rubble, the north and east sides are colourwashed. Hipped rag slate roof with short ridge with red clay ridge tiles. Approximately square on plan with a doorway in the centre of the east side facing the house and a wide opening on the south side facing a field. The west side has a blocked window under the eaves. The roof has bolted soft-wood trusses.

Churchtown Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68788

OS Grid Reference: SX1674590763

OS Grid Coordinates: 216745, 90763

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6876, -4.5957

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Farmhouse. Probably C16 with C17, C18, C19 and C20 alterations including the parlour wing dated 1682. Colourwashed stone rubble, partly roughcast. Rag slate roof with gabled ends; bitumen-coated front slope of main range. The adjoining lower end outbuilding has exposed stone rubble walls with corrugated iron roof at lower level with gable end. Rendered front lateral stack; gable end stack of parlour wing to right has rebuilt brick shaft. Plan : 3 room and through passage plan, the lower end to the left is an outbuilding, the hall has a front lateral stack and the inner room to the right is unheated. In 1682 a parlour wing with a gable end stack was added to the front of the higher right end, and in the C18 to C19 outshots were added to the front of the hall and passage, behind the inner room and part of the hall, and outshots were also added at the back and front of the lower end. The development is uncertain but it seems that the original house consisted of the hall, possibly open to the roof, the through passage and the lower end which has been rebuilt but may have been a shippon. The inner room was also possibly part of the original plan and the relative thinness of its walls would be due to the possible rebuilding of the higher end wall. There are solid partition walls at the higher and lower ends of the hall and on the lower side of the passage, all of which only rise to the first floor level; the partition wall on the lower side of the passage is noticeably irregular and over it the only surviving original truss (an open truss) is quite blackened which may not be smoke-blackening from an open hearth fire. The ceiling beams and joists in the hall are C17, the date of the flooring of the hall if it were originally open to the roof. The parlour wing was added to the front of the higher end in 1682 (dated window label) and may be coeval with the hall ceiling, the insertion of the front lateral hall stack and the raising of the roof of the main range. The lower end seems to have been rebuilt in C18

but retains its original ridge level. In C18 and C19 some remodelling was carried out for there are C18 doors on the first floor and an early to mid C19 framed staircase was inserted into the inner room. The site of the original staircase is not known. The dairy outshot at the back of the hall and inner room, the outshot in front of the hall and passage and the outshots at the front and back of the lower end are all additions probably of C18 and C19. The outshot at the front of the hall and passage blocked the passage doorway and a new doorway was inserted into the front of the higher end of the hall through the outshot which forms a porch here. Alterations in C20 include the replacing of the roof over the main range and the conversion of the lower end into a garage. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front plus 1 window in gable end of projecting parlour wing to right. 2 C19 gabled half-dormers in main range either side of front lateral chimney stack; across the front a lean-to outshot with small C20 windows and lateral panelled door to right. Projecting parlour wings to right with a ground floor 3-light chamfered granite mullion window with a hood mould and square label stops dated 1682. Similar but smaller first floor window above without a hood mould, and above that in the gable a small single-light chamfered granite frame window blocked with a piece of slate; all these windows are on the left side of the gable end. The inner face of the wing has a C20 ground floor casement and a circa late C19 2-light first floor casement with glazing bars. The outer side of the wing leans outwards and is supported by 2 large raking masonry buttresses; the end wall of the inner room is straight and set back slightly; this side of the house has irregular fenestration of C19 and C20 small casements and the dairy outshot. The lower gable end of the outbuilding is open and C20 garage doors have been inserted. Interior : the hall has a chamfered cross beam and joists all with scroll stops; the lateral fireplace has a chamfered slightly cambered timber lintel and granite jambs, its oven has been partly removed and a C20 range inserted. At the opposite side and at the lower end of the hall a circa early C19 bench, partly flush-panelled and partly boarded. The parlour fireplace is said to have a granite surround but it is now concealed. Early to mid C19 framed staircase in the inner room with stick balusters and square newels. On the first floor are 2 C18 2-panel doors. Roofs : Over the parlour wing hardwood trusses with straight principals crossed lapped and pegged at the apex and the collars are lapped to the faces of the principals. The roof over the main range has bolted soft-wood trusses. The roof over the lower end (outbuilding) has trusses with lapped and pegged apexes and collars, but 1 truss over the partition on the lower side of the passage has square section principals, 1 of the blades has curved foot and the apex has a mortice and tenon joint. This truss is very dark but it is not clear whether smoke-blackened.

Garden Area Wall Immediately East of Churchtown Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68789

OS Grid Reference: SX1675290756

OS Grid Coordinates: 216752, 90756

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6875, -4.5956

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Front garden area wall to farmhouse. Probably C19. Fine coursed local stone rubble with rustic white quartz capping stones. The gate-piers have brick quoins with large rustic quartz caps. The approximately 1 metre high walls form a small rectangular garden enclosure in front of Churchtown Farmhouse (qv).

Otterham House

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68791

OS Grid Reference: SX1673090670

OS Grid Coordinates: 216730, 90670

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6868, -4.5958

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Rectory, now a private house. Circa 1830-40. Local shale rubble with granite quoins, lintels and plinth; slate window cills; part of left hand (south) side is slate hung and the back wall is slate hung. Rag slate hipped roof with widely spaced shaped brackets to the soffit of the deep eaves; black-glazed ridge tiles, but no hip tiles. Rendered symmetrically placed axial chimney stacks with granite caps. Plan : Deep rectangular, almost square, double depth plan. 2 principal front rooms with a central entrance passage between leading to the stairhall situated behind the right hand room, and the servants stair in a side entrance lobby behind the left hand room. 3 service rooms at the back; the kitchen to the left, the servant's hall at the centre and the pantry to the right. 2 storeys and cellars. Symmetrical 3-bay east front. 3 original C19 8-pane sashes on the first floor; 2 original C19 2-light French doors on the ground floor with moulded wooden mullions and transoms, each casement has 3 large panes with overlights above; their granite cills are continued as a plinth. Plain central doorway with the original C19 4-panel door and rectangular fanlight of 2 panes. Left hand (south) return partly slate hung has one 16-pane sash and another C20 pane sash, and a single stone rubble porch with a hipped slate roof and its right side wall continued forward as a screen wall to the front garden with an integral mounting block on the end of the wall. Right hand (north) return; large round-headed stair sash with glazing bars, 2 small 12-pane sashes and a cross mullion-transom window lighting the pantry. Rear (west) has 2 windows disposed towards the left; 20-pane sashes and on the ground floor left a 3-light wooden mullion window to the pantry. All the windows have the original C19 frames. Interior : the interior joinery is largely intact including panelled doors, moulded door frames and the staircases etc, but there are no moulded plaster cornices. The hall passage has an elliptical arch. The narrow stairhall has an open-well staircase with stick balusters and a moulded handrail wreathed over the curtail and an open string with shaped tread ends. The back servants' stair rises from the cellars has turned newels with bun-shaped finials and stick balusters. The left hand front room has the original black slate chimney-piece with moulded pilasters and frieze and moulded brackets supporting the mantelshelf. The right hand front room has similar chimney-piece with large consoles instead of pilasters. The kitchen fireplace has large single slate chimney-piece with chamfered edges.

Stables and Coach House Immediately South West of Otterham House

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68792

OS Grid Reference: SX1671890662

OS Grid Coordinates: 216718, 90662

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6867, -4.5960

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Stables with loft and adjoining coach house, to former rectory. Early to mid C19 with C20 alterations. Local stone rubble with granite lintels. Rag slate hipped roof with red clay ridge tiles but without hip tiles. Overall L-shaped plan. Rectangular on the plan stables with

entrance to left of front and external stairs at rear to loft above. Attached to the right of the front is a single storey coach house with the entrance on the left hand side now with C20 garage doors and window. 2 storey stable; to the left of the front a plank door with a granite lintel. At the back of the stables external stone stairs with slate treads to the loft door which is now a window. The left side of the stables has 1 window on each floor with C20 casements. The coach house on the front has C20 garage doors on the left side and a C20 window in the original wide doorway. This was the stables and coach house to the rectory, now Otterham House (qv).

St Tinney Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68793

OS Grid Reference: SX1676490614

OS Grid Coordinates: 216764, 90614

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6863, -4.5953

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Farmhouse. Probably C16 with C17 rear wing and alterations; extended and altered again in the late C19, and with minor C20 alterations. Colourwashed stone rubble; gable end of rear wing is slate hung. Bitumenised scantle slate roof with gabled ends; and some old crested clay ridge tiles over the main range. Gable end chimney stacks with C19 red brick shafts and projecting rear lateral stack with rendered and slate hung shaft. Corrugated iron roof over lean-to at left end. Probably originally a 3 room and through passage plan, the lower end to the left demolished; the hall is heated from a rear lateral stack with an oven. In the C17 a relatively large unheated single room plan wing was added at right angles behind the passage. There was probably originally an inner room at the higher right end but this was demolished and rebuilt and extended in the late C19 to create a stairhall and a parlour which is heated from a gable end stack. At about the same time the passage front doorway was blocked and the passage partition moved to the right further into the hall to allow room for a small pantry at the front and a second staircase at the back. This staircase and pantry may have been put in before the late C19 main staircase and parlour because the house is rather small to have 2 staircases. The C19 stack at the lower gable end only heated the chamber above. The single storey lean-to at the lower end is probably also C19. In the C20 the first floor in the rear wing was removed and the room is now open to the the roof. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window range. Ground floor 3 late C19 sashes with vertical glazing bars and horns, in brick arch openings, the left hand window has a wooden lintel. First floor 4 C19 slate hung gabled half-dormers, 2 to right with late C19 sashes with vertical glazing bars, 2 to left have C20 casements. Original granite door frame to left with chamfered segmented head and jambs with stops, now blocked and with small late C19 4-pane sash. Late C19 doorway to right has late C19 5-panel door, top panel glazed, in segmented brick arch opening. Back elevation has 2 C19 2-light casements with 6 panes per light, and projecting rear lateral stack with semi-circular oven with slate roof in the angle with the rear wing to left which has a large C20 window in the gable end wall and a small chamfered granite 2-light ground floor window on the right (lower) side with an iron stanchion bar to the left hand light. The single storey lean-to at the lower end has a straight masonry joint between it and the main range. Interior : the large rear lateral hall fireplace has monolithic granite jambs and lintel with a continuous hollow chamfer, the jambs have straight cut stops; the fireplace has a pitched slate hearth and a cloam oven to the left at the back, stamped with the name FISHLEY. The pantry has joists with bead moulding; these joists would have been over the original passage. The second staircase is straight and partitioned off at the back of the former passage. The late C19 main staircase at the higher end is also straight and has turned balusters and turned newels. The hall and the lower end (former passage) have slate floors. Roof : roughly hewn straight principals lapped and crossed at the apex and with collars lapped and pegged to the faces of the principals; diagonal ridge-piece, and the purlins set on the backs of the principals. C19 or C20 bolted soft-wood trusses over the higher right hand end. There is no access to the roof over the rear wing but the feet of the probably original principals are straight.

Barn About 8 Metres North West of St Tinney Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68794

OS Grid Reference: SX1678090618

OS Grid Coordinates: 216780, 90618

Latitude/Longitude: 50.6863, -4.5951

Location: Otterham, Cornwall PL32 9TA

Barn over shippon and stables. Circa early to mid C19. Local shale rubble with some granite and quartz, and with granite quoins and lintels. Rag slate roof with gabled ends. Rectangular plan; 2 cell ground floor of stables and shippon with barn above with access from a flight of stone steps at the back and a loading door at the front. 2 storeys. Ground floor has 2 doorways with granite lintels and boarded doors; the stable doorway to left of centre is wider and the shippon doorway is to the right. Stable window to left has chamfered granite jamb reused as a lintel. Above to left a wide loading doorway with boarded double doors, slate threshold and slated canopy on wooden cantilevers; small first floor window to right with a slate cill. At rear to right is a wide flight of stone steps with slate treads to the first floor doorway which has boarded double doors and a slated canopy on wooden cantilevers. Roof : later soft-wood bolted trusses.

Trenannick Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 11 January 1989

English Heritage Building ID: 68122

OS Grid Reference: SX1925292278

OS Grid Coordinates: 219252, 92278

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7020, -4.5610

Location: Warbstow, Cornwall PL15 8RP

Farmhouse. Circa mid C17. Rendered and painted stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Two possibly early ridge tiles. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: 2 room and probably through passage plan, the 2 rooms heated by end stacks. The entrance is slightly to right of centre with the larger room on left and straight joints near the right hand gable end suggest that the right hand end wall may have been rebuilt. Straight joints in the rear wall (now incorporated in later extensions) suggest that there may have been a stair projection to the rear of the left hand room, close to the rear door. C18 or C19 outshut extension across rear. Exterior: 2 storeys almost symmetrical 2-window front with the windows and door disposed to the right. Late C19 part glazed door in C20 part glazed gabled porch with C19 2-light casement to left and C19 4 over 8 pane sash to right. Continuous slate string above ground floor openings, Two C19 2-light casements on first floor. Interior: Roughly cut ceiling beams. C17 chamfered granite surround to left hand

fireplace with cloam oven and creamer. Circa C18 bench attached to front wall of left hand room. Granite chamfered lintel to right hand fireplace. 2-light timber mullion windows with scratch moulded frame and mullion to rear of front left hand room. Reset C17 granite surround to fireplace in chamber above right hand room.

Pair of Gate Posts Immediately North of Small Hill Barton Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68783

OS Grid Reference: SX1724894196

OS Grid Coordinates: 217248, 94196

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7186, -4.5903

Location: Otterham, Cornwall EX23 0BQ

Pair of gate-posts. Circa late C17 or C18. Small granite monoliths, square section with ball finials cut from the same piece of granite. C19 wrought iron gate with the shafts looped over the spear heads of the intermediate shafts; the stiles are bent over like scrolls.

Outbuilding Adjoining North West of Small Hill Barton Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68782

OS Grid Reference: SX1722894198

OS Grid Coordinates: 217228, 94198

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7186, -4.5905

Location: Otterham, Cornwall EX23 0BQ

Outbuilding, possibly originally a domestic building. Probably C16. Local stone rubble; the north end extension has cob upper walls. Dry rag slate roof with gabled ends. There are no chimney stacks. The original building is rectangular, of 1-room plan with an entrance at the right hand (north) end of the east front and with an opposing entrance in the back (west) wall now blocked. The doorway at the left end of the front is probably later. There are signs of an internal lateral fireplace at the centre of the front wall; this would have been a later insertion if the building were originally open to the roof which is suggested by the 2 possibly smoke-blackened roof trusses. However the blackening of the roof may have been caused by something else. Because there is no evidence for it having been part of a larger building it might have been a detached service building. It is now attached at the front left hand corner to the lower end of the circa late C17 house, Smallhill Barton Farmhouse (qv). At the right (north) end a probably C18 farm building has been added. 2 storeys. The ground floor has a doorway to the right of centre with a C19 plank door. The doorway to the left is probably a later insertion and also has a C19 plank door, and both doorways have wooden lintels. Very small first floor window under the eaves above the right hand doorway; it has brick jambs and a slate sill. Adjoining to the right a later outbuilding extension with a single storey lean-to on the front with its walls made of large vertically set slates and with a rag slate roof; the right gable end of the main extension is rendered and has C20 garage doors. At the back of the extension a lean-to outshot which may have been pig-stys. There is a small lower single storey lean-to behind the original building. Interior : only 2 of the original trusses survive, they are at the left (south) end, the principals have short curved feet embedded in the walls, their apices are morticed and only 2 of the threaded purlins survive; as the apices are partly concealed it is difficult to see whether there was a ridge-piece. The principals also have mortices for butt purlins and large mortices for the collars which are missing; one of the truss blades is also missing. The trusses and purlins appear to be smoke blackened, but not all over. 3 chamfered cross-beams, one with 1 step stop; these are also blackened suggesting that the roof blackening was caused by something other than an open hearth fire. The ceiling joists are missing. Polsue, J. Lakes Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, vol IV 1872, reprinted 1974. Sites and Monuments Register, County Hall, Truro

Small Hill Barton Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 20 July 1987

English Heritage Building ID: 68781

OS Grid Reference: SX1723194184

OS Grid Coordinates: 217231, 94184

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7185, -4.5905

Location: Otterham, Cornwall EX23 0BQ

Farmhouse. Circa late C17, possibly incorporating some of the fabric from an earlier house on the site and with C19 alterations and late C20 fenestration. Local stone rubble, rendered and painted front range, its front wall being roughcast. Dry rag slate roof with gable ends and overhanging bracketed eaves at front. The front range has internal gable end chimney stacks with short rebuilt brick shafts and a rendered rear lateral stack between the rear wing and the main range. The rear wing has a large projecting gable end stack with stepped set-offs to the right side and a rebuilt brick shaft. The original plan is not quite clear, but the house as it stands may be as it was built. Alternatively the rear wing could part of remains of an earlier house but it is difficult to see how this would relate to the C16 range which is now an outbuilding adjoining at right angles at the lower end of the house (outbuilding adjoining north west of Smallhill Barton qv). The existing house has a 3 room front range; the higher left room which is heated from a gable end stack and the centre room with a rear lateral stack were probably 2 parlours with an entrance into a stair hall between. The third room at the lower right end was probably an unheated service room (now the dairy) with a through passage between it and the central room. The stair hall has a back doorway to the kitchen in a wing, with a gable end stack, behind the higher end of the main range. There is a late C17 door frame (moulded on the inside) from the kitchen into an outshot behind the lower end of the house which provides access from the kitchen to the lower end service room via the through passage. The outshot was heightened to 2 storeys to take a staircase in the late C19. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical range with 3 first floor windows disposed towards the right and 4 ground floor windows; all replaced with C20 aluminium pivot windows except for the 2 ground floor right to the dairy which have probably C19 wooden frames of 2 lights. The main doorway to left of centre has a fine wooden round arched hood with a moulded archivolt and supported on scrolled console brackets with vine decoration in the volutes; in the tympanum under the hood the arms of the French family in plaster, finely modelled in deep relief. Plain doorway to passage to right; both doorways have C20 aluminium glazed doors. At the back all the windows have been replaced with C20 aluminium pivot windows. The 2 storey rear outshot is clad in metal sheeting above the ground floor. Interior : The kitchen fireplace on the ground floor of the rear wing has 2 large granite jambs with ovolo and cavetto moulding and large diablo and ball stops, the lintel has been replaced with a brick arch, however the jambs are rather closely spaced and it is possible that they have been reused. The doorway from the kitchen to the rear outshot has a similarly moulded late C17 wooden doorframe with faceted lozenge shape stops with bars. The rest of the internal joinery seems to be late C19 including the main stair which has turned newels

and stick balusters and the back staircase in the outshot which has stick balusters and a chamfered square newel. The dairy has slate slabs and a brick central meat safe with a slate slab top. Smallhill Barton was the seat of the French family until 1814 when it was owned by Charles Chichester. Polsue, J Lakes Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, vol IV 1872, reprinted 1974. Sites and Monuments Register, County Hall, Truro.

Rosecare Villa Farm Cottage and Attached Outbuilding

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67245

OS Grid Reference: SX1785894909

OS Grid Coordinates: 217858, 94909

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7252, -4.5820

Location: A39, Jacobstow, Cornwall EX23 0BE

Cottage and attached shippen with hayloft over. Late C17/early C18, C19 pantry, hayloft refloored C20. Whitewashed and rendered on south side, slatestone rubble elsewhere. Hipped slate roof, C19 brick chimney. Hipped slate roof, C19 brick chimney. Cottage 1 room deep, 1 room wide with east entrance front and stack on rear wall against barn. 2-storey, 2-window entrance front with door at right and tall narrow 2-light casements (enlarged embrasures). Slatestone fireplace with fireplace beam. First floor divided by simple panelled wooden partition. Blocked opening with slate sill on north side across line of present first-floor ceiling. 2 first floor windows only to south side, 1 9-light glazed opening, 1 blocked. Shippen has pretty notched wooden door on south front right. Hayloft opening on north side with canopy carried on wooden brackets.

Rosecare Farm Stables Immediately to the North-West of Rosecare Villa Farm Cottage

Grade: II

Date Listed: 10 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67247

OS Grid Reference: SX1787094921

OS Grid Coordinates: 217870, 94921

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7253, -4.5818

Location: A39, Jacobstow, Cornwall EX23 0BE

Stables. 1720, designed for himself by Mr Stacey (q.v. Rosecare Villa Farmhouse). Slatestone rubble with slate roof with gable ends. Front walls of large bolted slates with weatherboarding above. Range of 3 stables with 3 doors and small windows in weatherboarding above slate. Range forms north side of Rosecare Villa Farmyard included for group value with Rosecare Villa Farmhouse.

Rosecare Villa Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67244

OS Grid Reference: SX1786194889

OS Grid Coordinates: 217861, 94889

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7250, -4.5819

Location: A39, Jacobstow, Cornwall EX23 0BE

Farmhouse and outbuilding. 1720 with earlier wings and early C20 addition to left of main range. Main range designed for himself by Mr Stacey, a slate captain. Whitewashed rendered cob with slate roofs and rendered brick chimneys to main range which is 3 rooms wide with rear corridor. Ground floor rooms right and centre heated from one cob stack, later stack inserted to heat ground floor room left. Projecting single-storey rear wings (described in 1741 as large and small kitchens) form rear courtyard plan. Fourth side of courtyard completed by range of 1720 outbuilding with slate roof carried over on courtyard side as canopy supported by slim slate uprights. South front of main range, now garden front, symmetrical, 2-storey, 3-windows, hipped roof, rendering scored to imitate stone. Glazed verandah largely C20 but retaining 2 cast iron columns from early C19 design. 2nd, probably C19, entrance to ground floor room left. Windows 12-pane sashes with shutters. Interior has good fireplaces and retains most of its slate floors. Saddlery to rear of ground floor left. C20 entrance porch into east end of corridor. Rear wing right has circa C17 slatestone fireplace with broad fireplace beam. Rear wing left has partially blocked fireplace with fireplace beam. Rear outbuilding has small room at east end previously used for apothecary's shop and as rent window. Intact pantry at west end of rear outbuilding has slate-topped benches and table. North side of rear outbuilding ingeniously constructed of bolted slates below overlapping boards. Bolted slate garden wall. Rear courtyard partially cobbled. Stacey's designs for ambitious ornamental gardens apparently not completed, plans at Rosecare Villa Farm.

Keats Cottage

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67191

OS Grid Reference: SX1918495154

OS Grid Coordinates: 219184, 95154

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7278, -4.5633

Location: Edgar Road, Jacobstow, Cornwall EX23 0BU

House, formerly farmhouse. Circa C18 with probably earlier wing. Whitewashed, rendered cob with renewed slate roof and brick chimneys. Partially slate-hung to rear. 1 room deep, 1 room wide range with probably earlier front right projecting wing which has outshut under catslide roof forming L-plan. Outbuilding attached at left end of main range with hipped left end, now part of house accommodation. Gable end stack to projecting wing projects towards outshut suggesting space for original stair. 2nd stack at junction between outbuilding and main range. Present entrance into wing through porch with sloping slate roof in corner between wing and main range. 2-storey 2-window main range with blocked door ground floor left into former outbuilding. Ground floor window left recently replaced without glazing bars, ground floor window right 3-light casement with glazing bars. First-floor window left 4-pane opening, first-floor right 2-light casement with glazing bars. Interior not inspected, said to have early roof timbers.

Titching Farmhouse

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67192

OS Grid Reference: SX1938295134

OS Grid Coordinates: 219382, 95134

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7277, -4.5605

Location: Jacobstow, Cornwall EX23 0BN

Farmhouse, C18 with later addition at left end. Rendered cob with steeply-pitched slate roof, gabled at right end, hipped at left, rendered stack with set-offs at right gable end and brick top to freestone stack at hand hipped end. Range 1 room deep, 2 rooms wide. Change in axis and break in roof line suggests left end rebuild. Lean-to attached to right gable end, rear outshut under corrugated asbestos roof. 2-storey, 4-window range with enclosed, gabled, off-centre entrance porch. Ground floor windows 2-light casements with glazing bars, first floor windows small 2-light casements with glazing bars. Ground floor room right has partly renewed fireplace with fireplace beam. Ground floor room left has widely-spaced floor beams.

Rosecare Farmhouse South

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67246

OS Grid Reference: SX1671995723

OS Grid Coordinates: 216719, 95723

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7321, -4.5985

Location: St Gennys, Cornwall EX23 0BE

Farmhouse. C17, partly remodelled in C18 with C17/C18 outbuilding incorporated into house in the 1960's, C20 additions. Cob and slatestone rubble, rear wing roughcast rendered, range remodelled C18 slate-hung. Slate roofs throughout. Rear courtyard plan. Range 1 room deep with gable end stacks and wing at rear right form L-plan. Incorporation of rear left outbuilding forms third side of present rear courtyard plan. 2-storey, 2-window range, now garden. Front rendered to ground-floor sill level, slate hung above. C20 off-centre door with renewed casements to either side. 3 2-light first-floor casements with glazing bars, renewed and probably enlarged. Rear wing has blocked door opposed to entrance from courtyard and higher floor level to heated rear room. Courtyard entrance to rear wing C20 French window. Rear of main range has glazed ground-floor opening to left and tall early C19 round headed sash stair window each with 9 lights. Outbuilding to rear left, said to be a malthouse, substantially restored 1960's with altered floor level. Malthouse has hipped roof at junction with main range, 2-storey, 4- windows wide with projecting bay in centre of courtyard side. Present entrance now into malthouse through recent door below slate and timber lintel. Ground floor round-headed C20 Georgian-style window to right of door. Blocked entrance at rear gable end of malthouse. Closely spaced ceiling beams to rear right room. Massive fireplace beams to gable end fireplaces. C18 ceiling beams with bead moulding in ground floor room right, main range. 2 circa C18 ground floor partition walls of unjointed uprights and horizontals, plastered between. Late C18/early C19 6-panel stair hall doors with low, wide middle rails, 1 repaired and rehung. Trusses in main range roof-space have rough chamfers to the principals and pronounced cambered collars. Principals to rear wing have rough chamfers and straight collars. C17 exposed principals in upper storey of malthouse. Late C17/early C18 cupboard doors with diamond motif in first-floor room at right gable end of main range. Slated courtyard.

Rosecare Farmhouse North Including Outbuilding Adjoining West

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67243

OS Grid Reference: SX1667795791

OS Grid Coordinates: 216677, 95791

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7327, -4.5991

Location: St Gennys, Cornwall EX23 0BE

Farmhouse. C17/C18 range and outbuilding with late C19 additions and C20 porch. Slatestone rubble and cob, the earlier range and outbuilding rendered and whitewashed, the C19 additions slatestone rubble with brick dressings, slate roofs. F-plan with narrow rear courtyard formed by south-facing range, 1 room deep with stacks at gable ends, attached barn at rear west forms L-plan, main range extended east and rear east late C19 forming F. C18 range symmetrical windows 20-pane sashes, upper storey windows, 6-pane sashes. 2-light casements with brick arches to C19 extension. C19 single-storey rear projection has massive brick moulded chimney. Rear of main range facing courtyard has pigeon holes and 1 first floor 3- light wooden mullioned window. Outbuilding included for group value. Interior not inspected.

Berts Cottage

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67242

OS Grid Reference: SX1666495818

OS Grid Coordinates: 216664, 95818

Latitude/Longitude: 50.7330, -4.5993

Location: St Gennys, Cornwall EX23 0BE

Cottage. C17/C18 with later additions and C20 renovation. Rendered slatestone and cob with slate roof. South-facing 1 or 2 cell cottage with projecting stack at east gable end, probably with old stair turret behind stack, extended at west under lower roof. Circa C19 single-storey projecting wing at front forming T-plan. Enclosed rendered porch under sloping slate roof with entrance to front in corner between later single-storey extension and main range. 2-storey, 2-window range. Ground floor window renewed casement with glazing bars and slate sills. First floor windows. 1 small square light and one 4-pane casement under raking roof slightly projecting above eaves line. Rear windows irregularly spaced, renewed, 2- light casements. Curved wall forms small yard in angle.

Wakely's, Including Outbuilding Adjoining North

Grade: II

Date Listed: 12 October 1984

English Heritage Building ID: 67248

OS Grid Reference: SX1665695850
OS Grid Coordinates: 216656, 95850
Latitude/Longitude: 50.7333, -4.5995
Location: St Gennys, Cornwall EX23 0BE

Cottage. C17 cottage with C18 remodelling. C19 addition to front, C20 renovations. Rendered with slatestone rubble stack at higher gable end and slate roof. C17 range, 1 room deep with projecting gable end stack behind projecting gable end stair turret. Later addition to front right lean-to under roof of shallower pitch. Front entrance through side of later addition. Windows renewed casements with glazing bars, first-floor window front under raking roof projecting slightly above eaves line. Small square stair light in gable end stone slates peaked over flue instead of chimney pot. Interior: wooden door surround to stair turret entrance. Chamfered jamb and lintel to fireplace, 1 slate floor. Outbuilding at north end, stable with loft above, included for group value.

Higher Hill

Grade: II
Date Listed: 12 October 1984
English Heritage Building ID: 67224
OS Grid Reference: SX1486794610
OS Grid Coordinates: 214867, 94610
Latitude/Longitude: 50.7216, -4.6242
Location: St Gennys, Cornwall EX23 0LA

House, formerly farmhouse. C17, remodelled C18 with C20 additions at rear. Rendered slatestone and cob, slate roof laid in diminishing courses, some renewal of slates. Roof now entirely painted with black fibreglass. Range 1 room deep with wide cross passage, now stair hall. 2 rooms to right of passage, 1 to left, gable end stacks, that to left gable end projecting. Wing to rear left forming L plan. Infill at rear of main range: buttery and study with lower floor level and dining room at rear right, possibly converted from attached farm building. 2 storey, 3 window range with 2 porches. C20 porch into own passage, second porch into right ground floor room enclosed with slate gabled roof. Ground floor windows left and centre 20-pane sashes with drip ledges, ground floor right C20 casement. Upper storey windows left and right C20 casements, centre window 20-pane sash. Slate sills throughout. Renewed windows to rear wing. Plain C18 painted panelling to stair hall. Right gable end fireplace with truncated fireplace beam in room with C19 century ceiling beams. Buttery with original slate floor. Encased principals of 9-bay roof visible upstairs; collar and rafter roof halved and face pegged to wing.

Boundary Stone

Grade: II
Date Listed: 20 July 1987
English Heritage Building ID: 68809
OS Grid Reference: SX1485193279
OS Grid Coordinates: 214851, 93279
Latitude/Longitude: 50.7096, -4.6237
Location: B3263, St Juliot, Cornwall PL32 9SY

Parish boundary stone. Circa C18. Granite. Rectangular post with round head marking boundary between parishes of St Juliot and St Gennys. Inscribed in upper case lettering.

Downs View

Grade: II
Date Listed: 12 October 1984
English Heritage Building ID: 67254
OS Grid Reference: SX1485993313
OS Grid Coordinates: 214859, 93313
Latitude/Longitude: 50.7099, -4.6236
Location: B3263, St Gennys, Cornwall PL32 9SY

House, formerly Red Lion public house. Circa late C17, remodelled late C18/early C19. Early C20 porch. Colour-washed rendered stone and cob, slate roof. Range 1 room deep with wide outshut at rear under catslide roof. Projecting stacks at gable ends. Massive off-centre axial stack. Probably originally late C17 range 2 or 3 rooms wide; change in front plane and smaller stack to right gable end suggests late C18/early C19 rebuilt or extension. Lean-to addition at right gable end with gable coping stones. 2 storey, 3 window range with 2 entrances to front. Off-centre early C20 enclosed porch with gabled slate roof and vertical boards in gable, double doors with diagonal boarding and stained glass panels of sailing ship. Additional entrance door front left. 2 ground floor windows, one on either side of porch. Window to left of porch 2-light casement with slate sill. Taller circa late C18 2-light casement with drip ledge to right of porch. 3 upper storey windows: 2-light sliding casements with glazing bars. Oven at left gable end. Right gable end slate hung and colour-washed.

Scheduled Monuments

Warbstow Bury Long Barrow

HER Number: 2156.02
Name: WARBSTOW BURY - Neolithic long barrow, Medieval pillow mound, Undated folklore site
Grid Reference: SX 2013 9074
Parish: Warbstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO86: Warbstow Bury camp

Full description

It is said that the Warbstow Giant was killed by the Giant of Beacon, and his grave can still be seen in the interior of Warbstow Bury hillfort (b4). In the centre of Warbstow Bury is a low mound, known locally and shown on OS maps as the 'Giants Grave'. It is 22m long, up to 10m wide and 0.6m high with very slight traces of side ditches. It is slightly narrower at the east end. Despite the name, which suggests a burial mound, it is probable that it is in fact a pillow mound (b1, b2). It is clearly visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Warbstow Bury Hillfort

HER Number: 2156
 Name: WARBSTOW BURY - Iron Age hillfort
 Grid Reference: SX 2012 9077
 Parish: Warbstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO86: Warbstow Bury camp
 Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Warbstow Bury is a well preserved, multivallate hillfort of approximately 7.5 hectares. It is located on a high, commanding spur overlooking the valley of the Ottery. The two concentric ramparts are wide spaced. The outer has two simple entrances on the north-west and south-east; the gap on the south-west is modern (b2). The inner rampart has two mutilated, inturned entrances. Between the two ramparts on the south side is a third, slighter, rampart. The OS suggest that this is later and unfinished, but it could be an earlier, slighted rampart or have been intended to provide additional defence on the most vulnerable side. The only sign of this rampart on the north is an 80m long 0.5m high setting out bank. Details of the site are clearly visible on aerial photographs (p1). The site was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.



WARBSTOW BURY © Cornwall Council



WARBSTOW BURY © Cornwall Council



WARBSTOW BURY © Cornwall Council



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WARBSTOW BURY © Cornwall Council

Collamoor Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 741.10
 Name: COLLAMOOR - Bronze Age barrow
 Grid Reference: SX 1678 9335
 Parish: Otterham, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO922: Three barrows 550m ENE of Cansford
 Full description

A bowl barrow, 24.5m diameter and 1.1m high, with a small indentation in the top and no visible ditch. In 1973, the barrow was described as under deep plough and damaged (h1), and in 1978 it was denuded (h2). It is now grass-covered, in pasture, and

apparently in reasonable condition (h3). The site of the barrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Collamoor Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 741.20
Name: COLLAMOOR - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1682 9328
Parish: Otterham, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Protected Status
Scheduled Monument CO922: Three barrows 550m ENE of Cansford
Full description:
A bowl barrow, 21.5m in diameter and 1.8m high, with no visible ditch. A small concrete reservoir has been sunk in the summit. The site of this barrow is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs (1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Collamoor Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 741.30
Name: COLLAMOOR - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1675 9315
Parish: Otterham, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Protected Status
Scheduled Monument CO922: Three barrows 550m ENE of Cansford
Full description:
A barrow is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map. In 1976, an OS field surveyor described it as a scrub covered bowl barrow, 10.5m in diameter and 0.6m high, with no visible ditch. It has been partially destroyed by quarrying on its south side and has suffered minor depredations elsewhere. A small mound is visible at this location on aerial photographs taken in 1946 (1). It was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Small Hill Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 738.50
Name: SMALLHILL - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1761 9368
Parish: Otterham, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Protected Status
Scheduled Monument CO580: Group of round barrows E of Smallhill
Full description
A bowl barrow, 21.5m in diameter, and 0.4m high. The ditch is just discernible as a cropmark (h1). This barrow is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Small Hill Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 738.20
Name: SMALLHILL - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1776 9408
Parish: Otterham, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Protected Status
Scheduled Monument CO580: Group of round barrows E of Smallhill
Full description
A bowl barrow, 34.5m in diameter and 1.3m high with no visible ditch, spread by ploughing (h1). The barrow mound with encircling ditch are clearly visible on aerial photographs (p1). It appears to be 34m across and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Headon Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 740
Name: HEADON - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1924 9443
Parish: Jacobstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Protected Status
Scheduled Monument CO944: 'Headon Barrow' near Headon Cross
Full description
The remains of a barrow which may have been up to 36m diameter originally. Now, however, only the south-east quadrant survives and this is 2.0m high. A berm of 0.2m is the result of ploughing. There is no sign of a ditch (h1). The remains of this barrow are visible as a tree covered mound on aerial photographs (1), it was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Wainhouse Corner Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 497.10
Name: WAINHOUSE CORNER - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1856 9546
Parish: Jacobstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall
Protected Status
Scheduled Monument CO581: Round barrow SW of Bickbeans
Full description
A bowl barrow, up to 33m diameter and 1.2m high. When visited by the OS it was under plough (h1). Together with 497 this forms a small group which is one of several discrete clusters of barrows in the more extensive group around Wainhouse Corner (500). It is visible on vertical aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Wainhouse Corner Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 496.10
Name: WAINHOUSE CORNER - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1876 9600
Parish: Jacobstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO631: The Beacon round barrows

Full description

A bowl barrow 40m in diameter and 1.1m high (h1). When visited by the OS in 1976, the barrow was under cultivation. When visited in 1982 by Sheppard (FMW) it was covered in grass, within a field of pasture but was obviously frequently ploughed. This barrow is one of a group of two within the large cemetery around Wainhouse Corner (see 500). In 1978 the barrow was effected by works for a water pipe line, and CCRA and CAS were involved in a rescue excavation (b1, b2). The site is visible on aerial photographs (p2) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Wainhouse Corner Bronze Age Barrow, Beacon

HER Number: 496
Name: WAINHOUSE CORNER - Bronze Age barrow, Early Medieval beacon
Grid Reference: SX 1871 9585
Parish: Jacobstow, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO631: The Beacon round barrows

Full description

'The Beacon' is a bowl barrow 34.7m in diameter and 3.3m high (h1) lying in a field called 'Burrow Moor' and may have been used as a parish beacon. It is one of a group of two within the large cemetery around Wainhouse Corner (see 500). In 1976, the OS reported it to be scrub covered and generally well preserved, although the periphery was under plough. Peter Sheppard reported it to be damaged and eroding on the east in 1980, but in 1982 it had a complete vegetation cover and was in a pasture field (h2, h3). Richard Heard relates local folklore associated with the barrow (b2). The site is visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Wainhouse Corner Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 499
Name: WAINHOUSE CORNER - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1777 9508
Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status: None recorded

Other Statuses/Codes: none recorded

Full description

A faint cropmark is visible at this location on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1946 (p1). It appears to be a low mound approximately 12m across. Its close proximity to the extensive barrow group around Wainhouse Corner (500) suggests that it may be a Bronze Age round barrow. It was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Treveak Iron Age Enclosure

HER Number: 747
Name: TREVREAK - Prehistoric field boundary, Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure
Grid Reference: SX 1738 9489
Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO1051: Rectangular enclosure W of Rosecare Villa

Full description

Aerial photographs show a small rectilinear ditched enclosure, 25m by 30m, with what appears to be a smaller enclosure in the NW corner, 10m by 12m. A ditch runs SSW for 100m from the SE corner (p1). Rose notes the proximity of this feature to a second rectangular enclosure of different character (b1, 102). The site was plotted from aerial photographs during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Treveak Iron Age Enclosure

HER Number: 746
Name: TREVREAK - Iron Age enclosure, Romano British enclosure
Grid Reference: SX 1737 9495
Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO1051: Rectangular enclosure W of Rosecare Villa

Full description

Aerial photographs show a rectangular enclosure approx 60m by 45m, with an entrance in the middle of the eastern side. Although spread by ploughing, the bank survives to a height of approx 0.3m (h1, h2). Rose notes the proximity of this earthwork to another enclosure of different character (b1, 102) (see 747). The site was plotted from aerial photographs during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Tregayor Iron Age Round

HER Number: 502
Name: TREGAYOR - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Grid Reference: SX 1719 9777
Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO960: Camp 240yds (220m) SW of Tregayor

Full description

The name of Tregayor Farm contains the element ker. This refers to the earthwork just south-west of the farm. It is a univallate enclosure, of almost circular plan, and 35m in diameter. An area of 0.2ha is enclosed. The bank, much reduced by ploughing, has a maximum height of 0.6m above the ditch. No clear entrance. The ditch is now traceable only as a crop mark (h1). The round is visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1942 (p1) and was plotted at 1:10,000 scale during the Cornwall NMP.

Tresparrett Posts Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 742
 Name: TRESPARRETT POSTS - Bronze Age barrow
 Grid Reference: SX 1518 9337
 Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall
 Protected Status:
 Scheduled Monument
 Full description

A grass covered bowl barrow approx 14m in diameter and 3.0m high survives, but there is no visible ditch (h1). CCRA reported it to be very low and denuded in 1978 (h2). The modern OS maps position the barrow 25m to the north-west of the OS 1st Edition 6-inch map c1882. A small mound is visible on 1995 aerial photographs (p1) at the location given by the 1st Edition surveyors. It is possibly the site of the barrow and was therefore plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The barrow was included in the Schedule in 1977.

Hill Down Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 650
 Name: HILL DOWN - Bronze Age barrow
 Grid Reference: SX 1440 9312
 Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall
 Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO920: Earthwork on Hill Down 500yds (450m) WSW of Tresparrett Posts
 Full description

The south-west corner of enclosure 611 is raised to a height of 2.0m and appears to be the surviving quadrant of a circular mound which might have been 16m overall in diameter. The west face is cleanly cut, exposing stone construction and a clay capping within the mound, suggesting the possibility that it is the remains of a barrow (h1). The monument is included in the Scheduled area.

Hill Down Camp

HER Number: 611
 Name: HILL DOWN CAMP - Iron Age round, Romano British fort, Medieval pound
 Grid Reference: SX 1442 9315
 Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall
 Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO920: Earthwork on Hill Down 500yds (450m) WSW of Tresparrett Posts
 Full description

This earthwork is of square plan, measures 50m internally and encloses an area of 0.5 hectares. The enclosure rampart is a weak bank of stone 1.0m high externally and 0.3m high internally (thus the interior is higher than the surrounding area) (h2). "Where damage has occurred tip lines can be seen in the section" of the bank (h1). Though Mercer noted a "very evanescent ditch", none could be traced by the OS (h1, h2). There is no obvious entrance. There are numerous erosion gaps in the rampart and the east side has been entirely destroyed by quarrying (h1,h2). "The impression gained is not that of an enclosure but of a non-defensive work of medieval or later date, such as a pound for cattle" (h2). A three year management agreement concluded to run 3/3/1995 to 8/3/1998. A banked enclosure with external ditch, is visible on aerial photographs (p1,p2) at this location. It is subsquare, 48m across and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The site could be interpreted as a Roman fortlet, perhaps associated with the alleged Roman signal station to the east on High Cliff (658) (JRS, 2007).

Tresparrett Posts Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 609.30
 Name: TRESPARRETT POSTS - Bronze Age barrow
 Grid Reference: SX 1427 9308
 Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall
 Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO919: Two barrows on Hill Down near Tresparrett Posts
 Full description

One of a group of three barrows at Tresparrett Posts, partially stone built, height 3.4m and 30m diameter. The barrow has been severely robbed in the centre where there is some bare stonework. The rest of the barrow is under pasture, there is no visible ditch. It is a Scheduled Monument with a three year management agreement for care and maintenance in force 11/2/1995 to 10/2/1998. This barrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (p2) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Tresparrett Posts Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 609.10
 Name: TRESPARRETT POSTS - Bronze Age barrow
 Grid Reference: SX 1419 9308
 Parish: St Gennys, North Cornwall, Cornwall
 Protected Status
 Scheduled Monument CO919: Two barrows on Hill Down near Tresparrett Posts
 Full description

One of a group of three barrows at Tresparrett Posts. Effaced by ploughing (NDJ), the area is now under pasture. The barrow is 0.3m high by 23m diameter with no apparent ditch and no evidence of robbing in the centre; it shows as a low bump. Scheduled monument with 3 year management agreement for care and maintenance in force 11/2/1995 to 10/2/1998. A small mound, 11m across, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (p2) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The feature lies 20m to the south-west of the barrow marked on the OS 1st edition map, but is considered likely to be the same site.

Newton Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 608
Name: NEWTON - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1379 9308
Parish: St Juliot, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO948: Five barrows near Newton

Full description

A bowl barrow, with no visible ditch (h2), 29m in diameter and 1.0m high according to the OS (h2) or 35m diameter and 2.7m high according to DOE (Scheduling notice). In 1973, the barrow was apparently undisturbed (h1), although bisected by a field bank (h2). The west half is under pasture and the east half scrub covered. According to NDJ, the barrow is badly damaged by agriculture (h6). The barrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Newton Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 607.20
Name: NEWTON - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1352 9314
Parish: St Juliot, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO948: Five barrows near Newton

Full description

A bowl barrow with no visible ditch 15m in diameter and 2.0m high according to the DOE (Scheduling notice); 15.5m in diameter and 1.4m high according to OS (h2). The barrow has been badly damaged, especially on the east, and bare slaty material exposed by cattle trample (h2-h5). The barrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Lousey Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 607
Name: LOUSEY - Bronze Age barrow, Modern observation post
Grid Reference: SX 1340 9320
Parish: St Juliot, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO948: Five barrows near Newton

Full description

Lousey Barrow is a grass and scrub-covered barrow, 30m in diameter and over 3.0m high, standing on the highest point of the Tresparrett Downs. In the centre is a 1.2m deep depression caused by C17 treasure hunting and by excavation for an OS trig point (h2). No ditch is visible (h3). In September 1940, Lousey Barrow was partially excavated by C K Croft Andrew, "in an unorthodox manner", to provide a home guard observation post. The results of the excavation were described briefly by Croft Andrew in 1945, and have recently been published as fully as surviving information allows. The mound may have been built in two stages. It consisted of an inner stone cairn sealed by a clay capping, possibly the remains of a substantial turf stack. Over this, in the central area, was a second stone cairn. Both the clay capping and this may have had a stone revetment. A 1.5m to 2.1m wide berm separated the mound from the ditch. A cupped pebble, possibly a nutcracker, was found in the ditch. On the ground beneath the centre of the cairn were an extended inhumation and a cremation. In a circle around these had been scattered the sherds of two beakers and beyond this ring were five small slate-lined cists. These contained "a few tiny white pebbles and the dark stain left by the decay of carbonaceous substances" (h1). The barrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Newton Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 606.20
Name: NEWTON - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1305 9345
Parish: St Juliot, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO948: Five barrows near Newton

Full description

A grass covered bowl barrow; with no visible ditch, much reduced and distorted by ploughing. The OS say that it is 27m in diameter and 1.3m high (h2), but the DOE, in their Scheduling notice, 1973, record it as 40m diameter and 2.0m high (h1). NDJ reports that the barrow is very low and ploughed around the edges (h6). The site is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs (p1, p2) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Newton Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 606.10
Name: NEWTON - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1301 9346
Parish: St Juliot, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO948: Five barrows near Newton

Full description

The OS described this as a grass covered, ditchless bowl barrow, 1.3m high and 15m in diameter (Scheduling notice, 1973). The barrow is much reduced by ploughing (h2) and though not now ploughed itself, ploughing is carried out very close to the edge (h6). The site of this barrow is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (p1, p2) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

Otterham Down Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 744.30
Name: OTTERHAM DOWN - Bronze Age barrow
Grid Reference: SX 1581 9045
Parish: Otterham, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO923: Two barrows on Otterham Down

Full description

A bowl barrow, 19.5m in diameter and 0.4m high, with no visible ditch. Spread by ploughing (h1). This bowl barrow is clearly visible on aerial photographs (p1) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Otterham Down Bronze Age Barrow

HER Number: 744.10

Name: OTTERHAM DOWN - Bronze Age barrow

Grid Reference: SX 1575 9052

Parish: Otterham, North Cornwall, Cornwall

Protected Status

Scheduled Monument CO923: Two barrows on Otterham Down

Full description

A grass-covered bowl barrow, 19.5m in diameter and 0.5m high, with a small central depression. No visible ditch. Spread by ploughing (h1). The site of this barrow is clearly visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946 (p1), it was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. The monument is included in the Schedule.

Appendix 3

List of Jpegs on CD Rom to the rear of the report

No.	Description	From
1.	View of fields containing two of five barrows south of Newton Farm	NW
2.	Detail of one of three larger barrows in the group south of Newton Farm	S
3.	View towards the turbine site, from the above barrows	W
4.	Detail of one of the barrows, showing the hedgebank running over it	SW
5.	View of barrows and 'enclosure' on Hill Down, west of Tresparrett's Post	SW
6.	As above, with views to the turbine site	WSW
7.	View of Tresparrett's Post from the gateway ad. to the barrow north of Whitehall Farm	NE
8.	View of boundary stone at Tresparrett's Post	NE
9.	As above	NW
10.	View of the gateway into the turbine field	S
11.	View of the large barrow south of the proposed turbine, with concrete water tank	E
12.	As above, view down to the proposed turbine site	SE
13.	View across the hedgebank to large barrow in the neighbouring field	E
14-22.	Panorama on the site of the turbine	
23-25.	Views of the turbine site	
26.	View past Collamoor Farm to the turbine site, showing local blocking	NE
27.	View from Higher Hill, showing topographic blocking	SW
28.	View from edge of Otterham village to the turbine site	S
29.	View of outbuildings that block intervisibility between the village and the turbine site	S
30.	View towards Churchtown Farmhouse	E
31.	The Church of St. Denis in Otterham	W
32.	View from the edge of the churchyard in Otterham to the turbine site	SE
33.	View from the driveway to Penhale Farm to the turbine site	ESE
34.	View from the top of the lane to Kernick Farm to the turbine site	SE
35.	View from Warbstow Bury	NW
36.	Shot of extant turbine close to Warbstow Bury	NE
37.	View of Kents Cottage from Titching Farmhouse to the turbine site	NE
38.	View from Old Newnham Farmhouse to the turbine site	ESE
39.	View from gateway opposite Small Hill Barton to the turbine site	NNW
40.	View across the A39 from near three bowl barrows south of Small Hill Barton	NNE
41.	View of buildings at Rosecare Villa, showing local blocking	N
42.	View across the fields from Rosecare, showing ground rising to Wainhouse Corner	NW



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