

# LAND at EAST BALSDON FARM, PYWORTHY PARISH, DEVON

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



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*For*

*Chloe Bines*

*Of*

*Mi-Grid (The Agent)*

*By*



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July 2013

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## *Summary*

*This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at East Balsdon Farm, Pyworthy, Devon, in advance of the construction of a single wind turbine.*

*The proposed turbine would be located in a field enclosed from open common grazing land in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, formerly attached to the medieval settlement of Tinney. Tinney Moor would have been the open grazing land attached to the settlement, and may have been periodically taken into cultivation, especially during the high medieval period. The sinuous field boundaries here are uncharacteristic of 19<sup>th</sup> century enclose, and could easily reflect a longer history of enclosure in this area.*

*In general terms, this part of Devon contains surprisingly few Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments, and most of these are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine. Most of the designated heritage assets identified in this survey will not be affected to any great extent; for only two – the Church of St Bridget and the barrow group on Affaland Moor – will the impact be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**). Most of the buildings and monuments are insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis that the impact of this turbine decreases markedly above 5km.*

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The Staff of the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter

## 1.0 Introduction

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**Location:** East Balsdon Farm  
**Parish:** Pyworthy  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SX 2882099910

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land belonging to East Balsdon Farm, Whitstone, but lying on the eastern side of the Tamar in Pyworthy parish, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chloe Bines of MiGrid (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Andrew Medland (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 500kW wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The land in question lies on the eastern flanks of the valley of the River Tamar, between Bridgerule and North Tamerton, at c.110m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the mudstones and siltstones of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2013).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site now lies within the Devon parish of Pyworthy, but originally formed part of a detached portion of the parish of Bridgerule. Bridgerule lay in the Deanery of Holsworthy and Hundreds of Black Torrington and Stratton. Bridgerule has a complex descent, and was held in severalty for long periods.

A settlement at Tinney is first recorded in 1529, and the area in which the site is situated is classified as *modern enclosure from rough ground* on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation. This is defined as land enclosed from open rough ground in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century (Devon Council 2013).

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed turbine site is situated within an area of *modern enclosure from rough ground*, with areas of *medieval enclosures based on strip fields* located to the south-east around Tinney. Across the border in Cornwall, the land is characterised as *modern enclosed land*, where earlier field systems have been substantially reworked in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There are a number of scheduled barrows within 5km of the turbine site, most notably the group on Affaland Moor. The Grade I Listed churches at Bridgerule, Whitstone and Clawton are all within three kilometres and there are a number of Grade II and Grade II\* Listed buildings nearby.

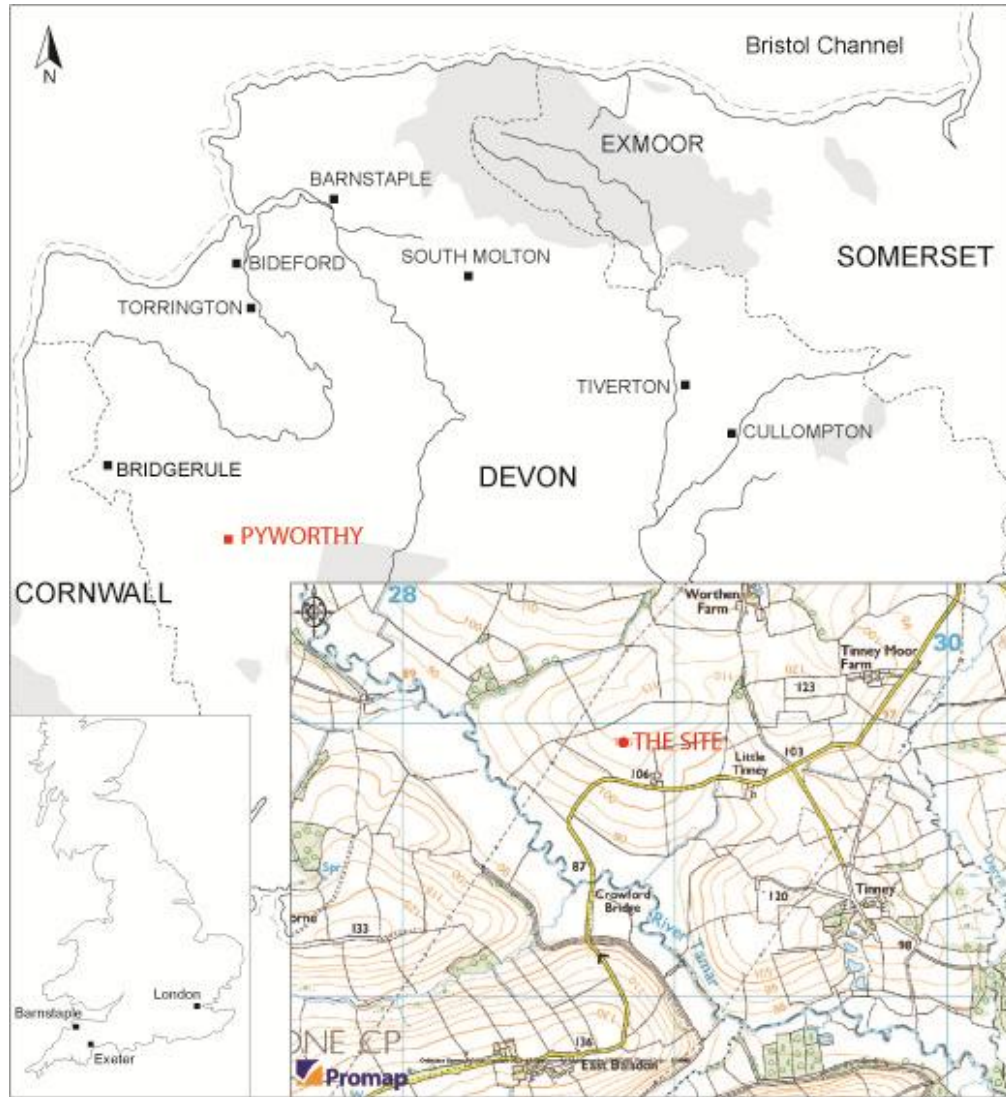


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

## 1.5 Methodology

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



## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

### 2.1 Documentary History

The proposed turbine is located on common land that belonged to the hamlet at Tinney, first recorded in 1529 as *Tuneo*, or *betweenan ea*, meaning ‘between the streams’ (Watts 2011, 618). Primary documentation relating to Tinney is not readily available; most of the material that could be identified lies in Cornwall Record Office. In 1484, one Thomas Tredidion made a grant of various lands in Devon and Cornwall, including *Twyneow Marshe* (CRO AD457/2, but may refer to lands elsewhere in Devon). Deeds belonging to the Eliot family of St Germans contain references to their holdings in Tinney (CRO EL/248), and there are also records relating to a tenement in *Tinniowe* in 1674 (CRO AD631/268).

The hamlet of Tinney (or *Tines*, or *Tineo*, or *Tuneo*) is one of three small settlements within the historic parish of Bridgerule (east). Bridgerule (*Brige* 1086) appears in the Domesday Book, when it was held by Roald Dubbed (Thorn & Thorn 1985). *Brige* paid tax on 1½ virgates but there was land for 8 ploughs, which would imply it covered a relatively large area. On that basis, it is probable the other major settlements in the parish (including Tinney) were in existence at that time, but were counted as part of *Brige*.

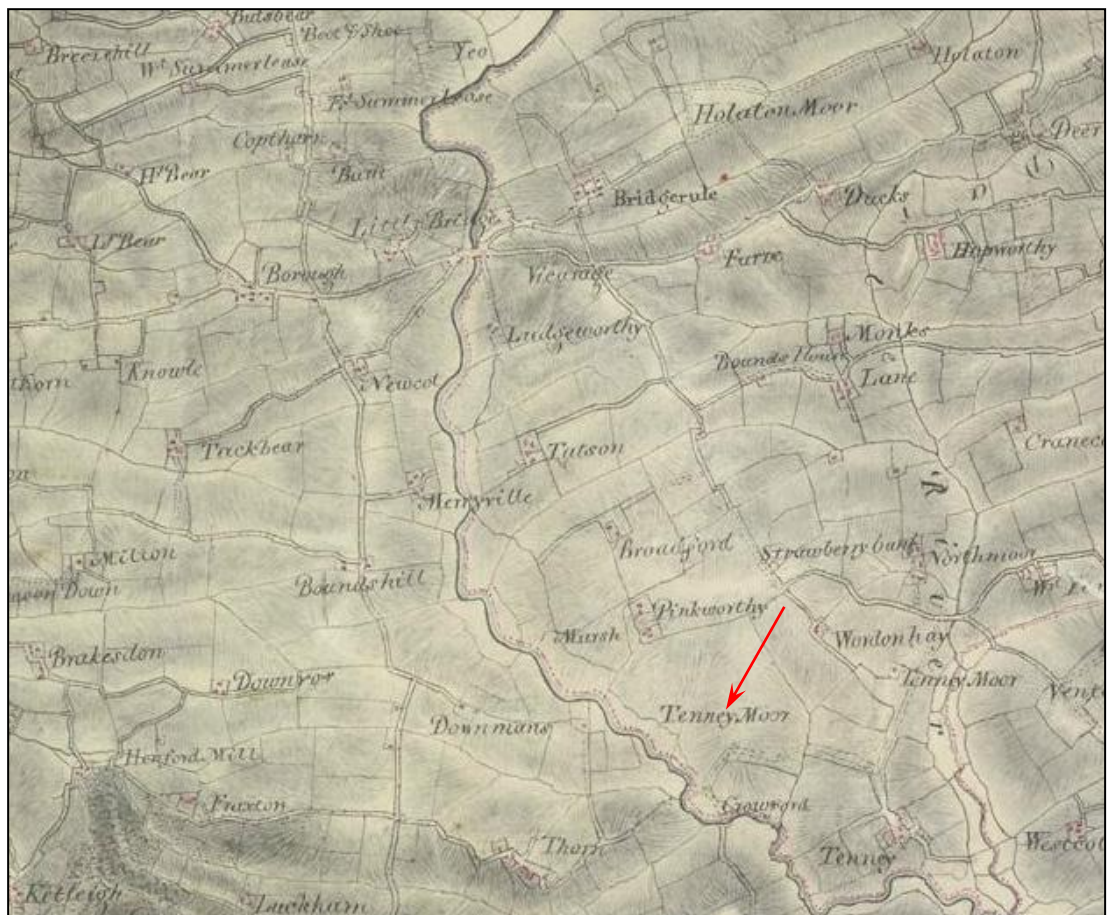


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1803 (DHC) (the location of the site is indicated).

The parish of Bridgerule is rather unusual; prior to 1844 it was split between the counties of Devon and Cornwall along the line of the Tamar. Tinney lay, together with Bridgerule

churchtown and Dux, on the Devon side of the river, whereas two thirds of the parish lay on the Cornish side of the water. This history of division is reflected in the complex descent of the manor. In the later 13<sup>th</sup> century it belonged to the Donne family, whose co-heiresses via several descents brought it to the families of Ledred and Holcombe. In the later 18<sup>th</sup> century it was still held in moieties between Sir John Rolle and Sir John Prideaux, although by the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was held in its entirety by Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Baronet.

## 2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1803

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1803 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area (Figure 3); the Greenwood (1827) and Donn (1765) maps do not give any additional details. The landscape depicted on this map is largely one of enclosed fields, but the proposed turbine site lies within an area labelled as *Tenny Moor*. The 1<sup>ST</sup> series of maps confirms this area was unenclosed and was presumably kept as common grazing for the tenements of Tinney. The Draft is not usually reliable in regard to the field boundaries, but usually does differentiate between enclosed and unenclosed land with some accuracy.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1843 tithe map (DHC) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

## 2.3 The 1843 Bridgerule (east) Tithe Map

The 1843 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. The proposed turbine is to be located within field no. 505; most other field names in the area are largely straightforward and prosaic. The fields around the site belonged to one of the tenements in Tinney. The shape and form of the fields around Tinney indicate it once formed a hamlet that, like many others, shrank to a single farm in the post-medieval period. The layout of the fields and their slightly curving boundaries would indicate these fields were enclosed from a medieval strip-field system. By 1843 Tinney Moor had been divided up and enclosed to create a series of large grazing fields that could be managed more effectively. The sinuous nature of the boundary of the northern side of field no. 505 is, however, unusual; late enclosure was usually accompanied by straight, surveyed boundaries and rectilinear fields. That might suggest it was an earlier boundary that was rehabilitated in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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

The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps demonstrate that little change occurred within this landscape between 1843 and 1906, and indeed the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. On most of the earlier OS maps, the field is shown as rough grazing, with farm buildings appearing by the 1960s.

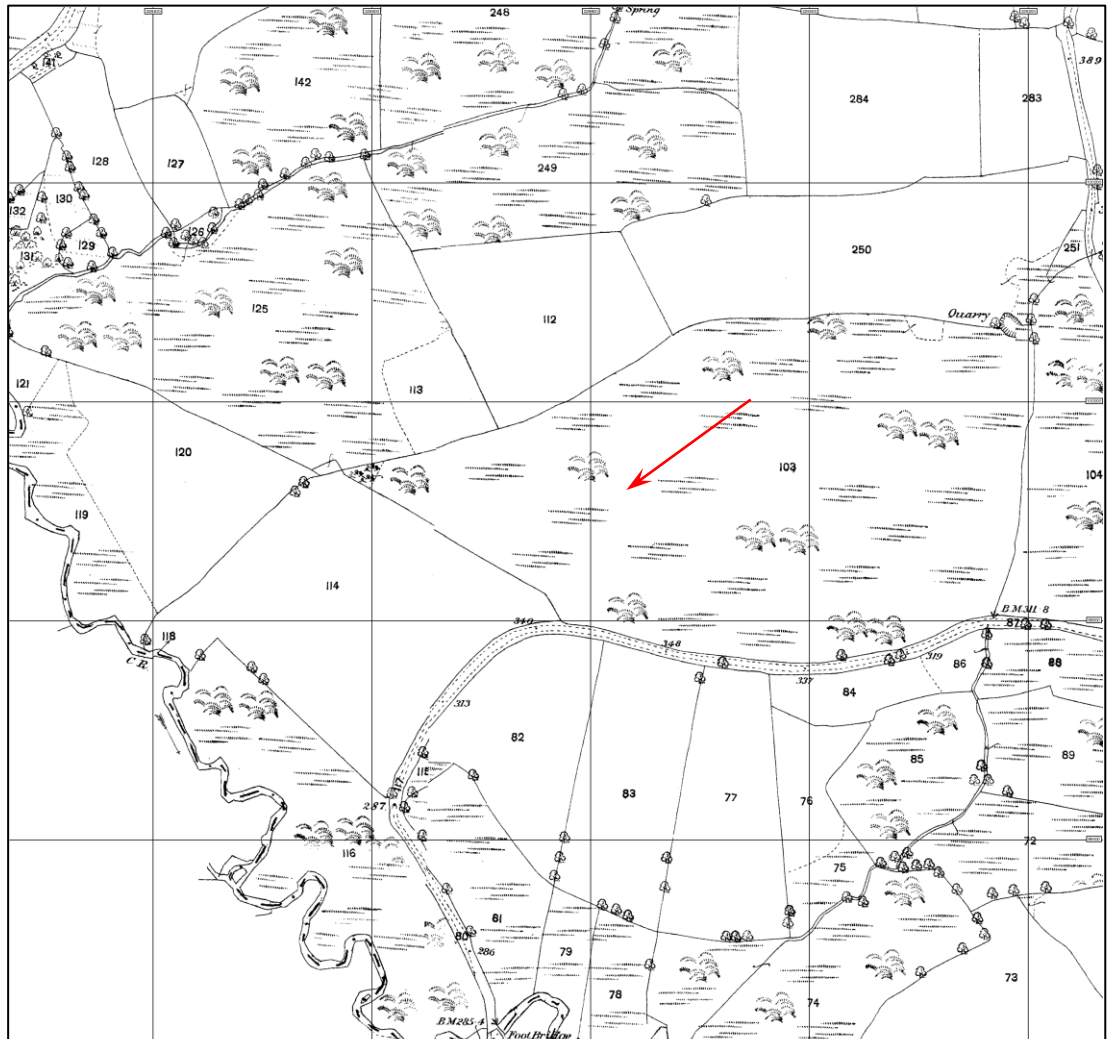


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map of 1885 1:2,500 (Promap) (the site is indicated).



## 4.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

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### 4.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E. Wapshott in June 2013. Photographs were taken, the field walked and the topography and boundaries noted. East Balsdon Farm lies on a parish road leading east out of Whitstone, and the farmyard and buildings straddle this road. The field pattern around the farm to both north and south has the characteristics of medieval settlement, with long narrow fields with curvilinear boundaries suggestive of former open strip fields. The farm sits on a high ridge of land, running east-west, overlooking lower ground to the north and south; the farm is located at the top of the south-facing slope. This ridge of land projects into the river valley to the east, and the ground drops away sharply to the valley floor. A line of pylons runs to the west in the valley and telegraph poles cross the field, in which the turbine is to be situated.



Figure 5: View east along the straight southern boundary towards the small group of barns and enclosed secondary farmyard; from the west.

The field in which the turbine is to be located is large and irregular in shape. It is bisected by a wire fence which enclose a small complex of barns. The field is bounded by tall hedgebanks; the northern boundary is topped with mature trees that show evidence of wind damage. The western and southern boundaries are more closely trimmed grassed banks; to the east the field is framed by native woodland. The ground rises up from the road quite sharply, and the hill peaks close to the northern field boundary. The field is laid to pasture with the small fenced area seeming to be more intensively worked. There were some minor undulations within the pasture section of the field enclosure, but these appeared to be natural as they followed the contours of the south-facing slope of the hill. There were no obvious cropmarks or earthworks visible on the ground. Intervisibility with Whitstone was confirmed (Thorne Farm) and some limited intervisibility was confirmed for the group of barrows on Affaland Moor to the east.

## 4.2 Archaeological Background

The proposed turbines site is situated within an area of *modern enclosure* of *formerly open or rough ground*, with areas of *medieval enclosures based on strip fields* located to the east at Tinney, and to the west across the Devon and Cornwall border at East Balsdon and West Balsdon. There are a number of scheduled barrows within 5km of the turbine site, most notably the group on Affaland Moor. The Grade I Listed churches at Bridgerule, Whitstone and Clawton are all within three kilometres and there are a number of Grade II and Grade II\* Listed buildings nearby.

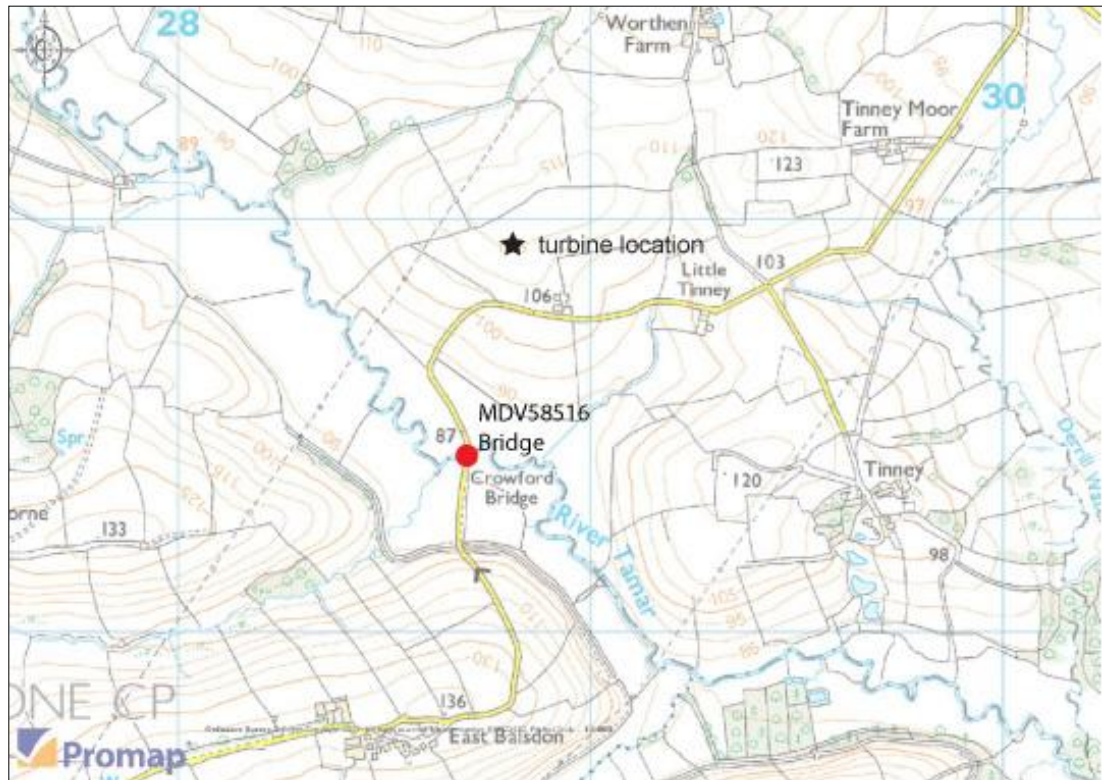


Figure 6: Local HER records (source: DCHET).

HER ID	Site Name	Notes
MDV58516	Crawford Bridge	Granite and shillet, single arched bridge, over Tamar and county boundary. Built circa 1900 by Edward Mucklow

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

## 4.3 Archaeological Impact

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

The impact of the construction phase of the turbine would be **permanent** and **irreversible** on the buried archaeology immediately beneath the turbine site, and along the underground

cable run and the access tracks. The limited 25 year cycle of the turbines operational phase will limit all negative positive impacts to **temporary/reversible**.

## 5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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### 5.1 National Policy

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

**Paragraph 128**

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

**Paragraph 129**

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

### 5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

#### 5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

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

#### 5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

**Impact Assessment**

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

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

**Condition Assessment**

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

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

### 5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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



### *Scheduled Monuments*

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

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

### *Listed Buildings*

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Parks and Gardens*

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

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

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

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

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

### 5.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Mi-Grid (Figure 7). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgerbanks, and woodlands. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). 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 1km all HER records and Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5km Grade II Buildings were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II\* and Grade I Listed and Scheduled Monuments were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

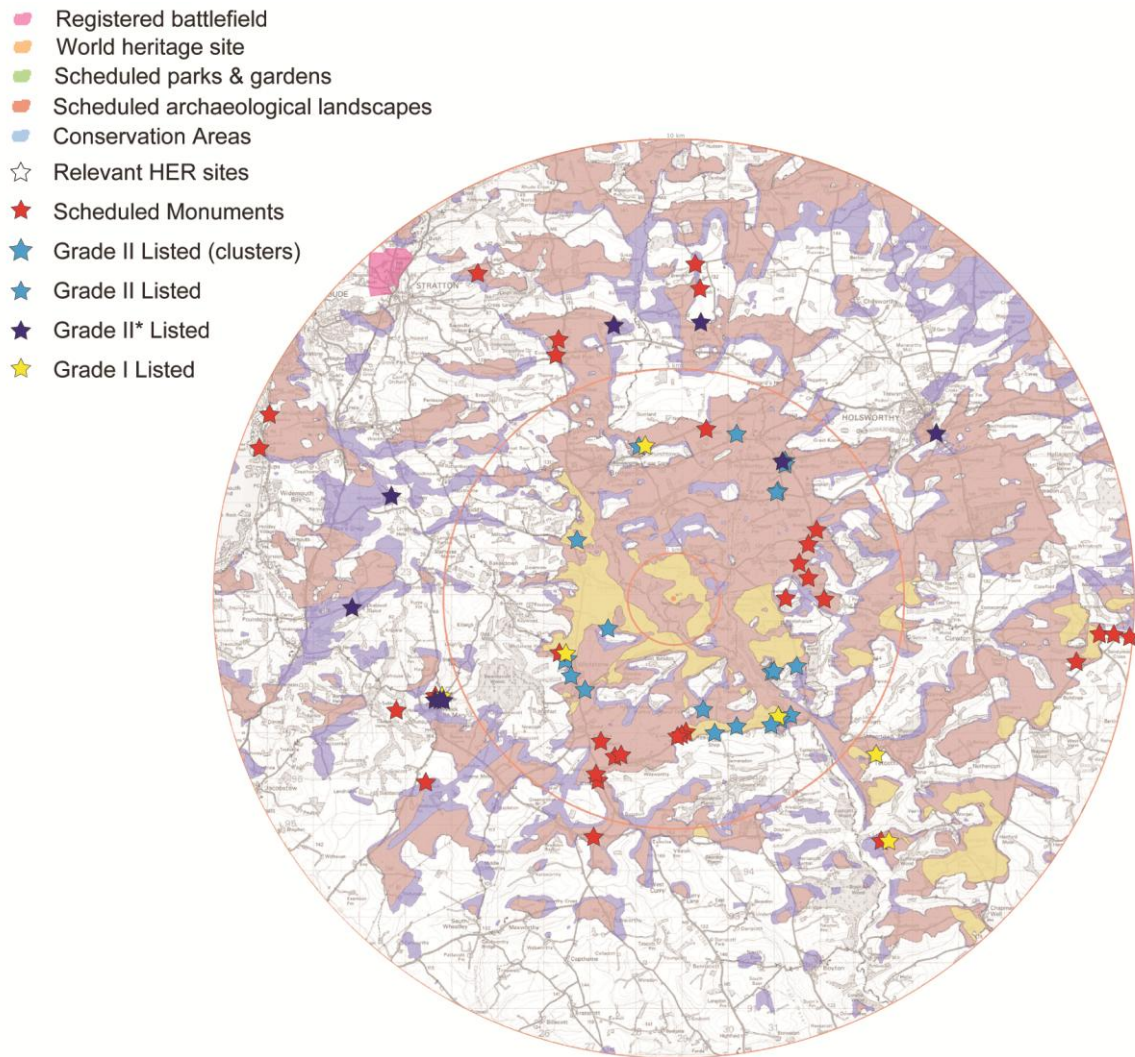


Figure 7: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Mi-Grid).

#### 5.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and then 10km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are extensive close to the turbine, but become quite restricted to the south and west, with deeper valleys becoming common out towards Week St Mary, Boyton and Luffincott. The village of Whitstone is the closest (*c.*3.5km) settlement to the proposed turbine, and that settlement as a whole will certainly have views to the turbine. The village of North Tamerton (*c.*4km) would have more limited views; Pyworthy and Bridgerule (*c.*8km) would also have some intervisibility. There are approximately 16 Scheduled Monuments within 5km of the proposed turbine, but a significant number of these would not have clear views to the turbine, or else are not particularly well preserved. There are also twenty-four Listed buildings within 5km, including three Grade I Listed churches and one Grade II\* Listed church.

## 5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

### 5.5.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

- Two buildings at Thorne Farm; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Located c.1.5km from the turbine. An assessment of **negative/unknown** has been applied as the buildings could not be viewed directly, being down a long private lane. However, **negative/moderate** is anticipated as the buildings will have direct views across a shallow valley.
- Cottage 30m east of Bevill's farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. Located to the east of a small junction on Tackbeare road. To the west is Bevill's Farm, a large stone farmhouse with courtyard of outbuildings. The cottage sits on a small plot of land surrounded by a hedgebank and trees. There are views to the south-east, across the fields to where the proposed turbine will be located, slightly restricted by the trees. An assessment of **negative/minor** has been applied as despite potential views to the turbine, the visitor experience of the heritage asset in its context at the former crossroads, together with other historic buildings, will not be affected and the setting of the cottage within its garden is also unaffected.
- St Bridget and St Catherine's Cottages; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. These buildings are located within a small churchtown settlement, close to the Grade I Listed St Bridget's Church. This setting, and the experience of the cottages within the group of buildings and within their small walled garden plots, will not be affected by the proposed turbine. Local blocking is also provided by topography and the farm buildings opposite. Impact **neutral**.
- Vacye Farm, granary and an outbuilding at Davies Farm; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Both farms have views up the valley towards the location of the proposed turbine, and both are surrounded by mature trees, probably

planted as wind breaks. However, an assessment of **negative/unknown** is recorded as these buildings lie on private land accessed by long private drives.

- Down Farmhouse and The Old Shop; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located near North Tamerton. The land falls away to the north and the east, but a large plantation of trees to the north-east and tall hedgebanks provide local blocking. The setting of the buildings will not be affected by the turbine, and other turbines are already visible within this landscape; impact **neutral**.
- Blagdon Farm; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Located west of North Tamerton on a north-facing slope. It should have restricted views to the turbine, but as the asset is only accessed via a long private farm track, impact is assessed as **negative/unknown**.



Figure 8: View north-west from Down Farmhouse towards the proposed turbine; from the south-east.

- Well Farmhouse and Shippon; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good, though the barns have been converted into holiday cottages. Located on the lower east-facing slope outside North Tamerton. Its setting in the valley, opposite the small bridge leading into the village, will not be affected by the proposed turbine. However, there would be some limited views to the turbine at the head of the valley as it curves around to the north-west. Seasonal local blocking is provided by a number of mature trees. The experience of the house and barn, as typical vernacular buildings on the outskirts of the settlement, will not be affected. Impact **negative/minor**.
- Church cottage at St Denis; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. The cottage is built into the side of the churchyard and is located adjacent to the lych gate. The setting and visitor experience of the asset, between the church and village green, will not be affected by the turbine at a distance of c.4km. A row of 20<sup>th</sup> century houses blocks all views to the west and the church blocks all views to the north; impact **neutral**.
- Anderton and adjoining barn; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: excellent, their value being in the internal details of the house and its architectural merit. The buildings stand on a slight knoll of land; the land falls away to the south and gives



wide views – which includes several extant turbines. There is some minor local blocking from trees and a hedgebank south of the buildings. The settlement of Bridgerule interrupts views to the turbine; impact **negative/minor**.

#### 5.5.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

These structures have much in common with the greater Houses, but are more usually Grade II Listed structures. In Cornwall but particularly Devon there were many minor landed gentry and thus a great number of minor Houses. Not all landed families prospered; for those that did, they built Houses with architectural pretensions with elements of formal planning. The sensitivity of those structures to the visual impact of a turbine would be commensurable to those of the great Houses, albeit on a more restricted scale. For those families that did not prosper, or those who owned multiple gentry residences, their former gentry seat may survive as a 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.



Figure 9: View south-west towards the proposed turbine from the Old Rectory and its grounds; views would be limited by the mature trees within the wider parkland-style landscape surroundings of the house. Viewed from the north-east.

- Trelawne; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. It is located in Whitstone, and stands to the west of the B3254 within heavily wooded grounds. These completely enclose the property and therefore the setting and experience of the house in its landscaped grounds are unaffected; there will be no views towards the turbine. Impact **neutral**.

- The Old Rectory and Coach House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: excellent. This stands south-west of Pyworthy within its own grounds. There are some landscaped views to the south; the western side of the grounds are fairly open, to the east the views are framed by trees; high hedgebanks limit views to the south-west. The Rectory and Coach House provide the setting for the other and are experienced as a historic grouping within the landscaped grounds. Impact **neutral** as the majority of the important vistas are directed to the south, so the setting and outlook remains unaffected.
- Penfound Manor; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: unknown. Located north-west of Week St Mary, and well over 5km from the proposed turbine, it is set within heavily wooded landscaped grounds. These wholly enclose it to north and east; there would be no discernible impact from the turbine as the setting and experience of the house is defined by its immediate setting; impact **neutral**.

### 5.5.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

- Church of St Anne; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Located north of the village of Whitstone and set within a heavily-wooded churchyard enclosed by a large stone wall. The tower of the church does rise above the trees, but the church is set on a south-facing slope and the ground rising sharply behind. This blocks some or all views to the site of the proposed turbine. The visual links with the other Grade I churches of St Denis and St Bridget would also remain unaffected. Impact **neutral**.



Figure 10: View towards the proposed turbine from St Bridget's Churchyard in Bridgerule, north-east of the main village; viewed from the north

- Church of St Bridget; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located north-east of Bridgerule village, within a small churchtown settlement comprised of two historic farmsteads. This setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine. The church sits within its churchyard, which is framed to the south by mature trees and enclosed by a wall; this creates the backdrop for experiencing the church. The adjacent farms comprise a lot of modern farm buildings, over which the church tower has some wide views to the south, east and west. A number of extant turbines are visible at a distance from around the church building. On this basis, the impact is assessed as **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Denis; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good. Located in North Tamerton on an east-facing slope; the ground rises to the west beyond the church and its surrounding churchyard. However, the church has a very tall tower which enjoys wide open views over the surrounding countryside. The body of the church may be partially shielded by the rising ground to the west, but an overall

assessment of **negative/moderate** must be applied, as views to other churches (St Bridget and St Swithin) will be interrupted, severing the visual link between church towers and therefore the experience or understanding of the settlement pattern in this area.

- Church of St Swithin; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: excellent. Located in Pyworthy village, the church lies at the centre of the settlement. To the west and north of the church stands the Molesworth Arms PH, as well as various other historic and modern houses, including the Rectory. The setting would not be affected, and the experience of the church and its immediate surroundings would not be compromised. The turbine would be visible from the church, but those views would be limited; impact **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Church of St Peter and St Paul; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Located at the heart of the market town of Holsworthy. Local blocking from the surrounding buildings is such an extent that the setting of the church is wholly defined by its town location and the experience and outlook are also defined by the historic town buildings which surround it and therefore despite some limited views from its tower the assessment of impact for this heritage asset is **neutral**.



Figure 11: View south towards the proposed turbine from St Pancras Church in Pancrasweek, showing local blocking from the adjacent farm and trees; viewed from the north.

- Church of the Holy Cross; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Located on the Tetcott estate within its walled grounds and adjacent to the other estate houses and outbuildings at Tetcott House. The small group of buildings in the centre of the parkland is framed by tall mature trees, which are also scattered across the grassland. The estate is inward-looking, with the focus and experience of the asset being defined by its enclosed nature. The church does have views to other churches in the area, but the ground rises to the north and west providing local blocking. Impact **neutral**.
- Church of St James (redundant); high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: fair to poor. This building lies on a private farmstead, the church and its surroundings could

not be accessed; however, the farmstead stands on a high ridge of land that projects into a valley to the west. Impact **negative/unknown**, but probably **negative/minor**.

- Church of St Pancras; high significance; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Located in the village of Pancrasweek and surrounded by a walled churchyard. This is framed by trees to the south, and the setting of the church and the experience of the heritage asset would remain unchanged. There is some local blocking from a farm and outbuildings that stand adjacent to the southern boundary of the churchyard. The church sits on a high ridge of land with 180° views to the south. Numerous turbines are already visible within this landscape, and the proposed turbine would be in addition to these, but at a distance of c.6-6.5km. Impact **negative/minor**, despite the distance, as the visual connection to churches further south, such as Luffincott, Whitstone and Tetcott, would be interrupted.

#### 5.5.4 Chapels

##### *Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former*

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

- The Bible Christian Chapel, wall and gate piers; medium significance; Grade II Listed, condition: poor. Located in Whitstone, the building stands on the eastern side of the B3254. To the east, views are effectively blocked by the heavily wooded and overgrown section of the walled plot behind the chapel. The chapel is designed to be experienced within its walled plot and was intentionally set within the heart of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century ribbon development along the main road; neither of these important factors is affected by the proposed turbine, impact **neutral**.

#### 5.5.5 Listed Structures: Crosses, Gravestones, Milestones, Boundary Stones, Wells

##### *Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards*

Most medieval 'wayside' crosses are *ex-situ*. Many examples have been moved and curated in local churchyards, often in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

- Holy well; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: poor, with only rough rubble-stone walls surviving around the head of the well. Located south-west of the Church of St Denis, and largely below ground. Impact **neutral**.
- The Robert Beckly Monument; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located in St Swithin's churchyard, it is defined by its churchyard association and setting and is understood and experienced as a memorial within that churchyard. This is in no way affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Two milestones; Grade II Listed; located on the A3072 between Holsworthy and Stratton, with the site of the proposed turbine lying to the south-east and south-west respectively. Both survive in their intended context, with their understanding and meaning taken from their roadside setting. There is no impact from the turbine on their setting, and they have no direct views due to the high hedgebanks that shield them. Impact **neutral**.
- St Anne's Well; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent, upstanding with a small stone well house built over it in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Located in Whitstone churchyard, with that as its setting. As a religious feature, associated with the church and largely located below ground, **neutral** impact from the turbine.

#### 5.5.6 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

- The Red Post Inn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located within the small settlement of Red Post, set around a crossroads on the main road between Stratton and Holsworthy. The immediate area around the Inn and crossroads has been developed as a modern caravan holiday park, and outbuildings have been built up against the south elevation of the historic building. The modern structures and caravan park provide local blocking, and have substantially altered the original wayside setting. Impact **neutral**.



Figure 12: View towards the proposed turbine from Red Post and Red Post Inn; viewed from the north-west.

- Oak; medium significance; a hamlet of five Grade II Listed buildings (farmhouse, cottage and outbuildings); condition; all excellent. There would be no views to the proposed turbine as the ground rises to the east and north and high hedgebanks provide local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- The Villa; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Located within the settlement of Pyworthy. This heritage asset would not be affected by the turbine as the experience of the building within Pyworthy village would not be altered; impact **neutral**.
- Week St Mary; high significance; Grade II\* Listed Burdenwell Manor and Cottage, Old College and Well House; condition: good to fair. This small group of stone-built structures all date from the earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century. Burdenwell was a farmhouse, and the Old College and Well House were built in c.1508 as a grammar school. None of these structures appear to have been built with long views in mind, and are experienced within the core of the village settlement through their relationships to one another. At a distance of c.6km, the impact of the proposed turbine will be minimal; impact assessed as **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Bridgerule; medium significance; Grade II Listed Glebe House, Coach House and Stables; condition: fair to poor. A group of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings. It is unclear whether the proposed turbine will be visible from this location, but these structures relate to one another and the historic settlement of Bridgerule, and are experienced in that context. Impact assessed as **neutral to negative/minor**.

### 5.5.7 Industrial Buildings

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

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

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

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

- Viaduct near Woolston Farm; significance high; Grade II\* Listed; condition: good. Set into a narrow valley that widens to the south, the slopes are covered with mature woodland. The proposed turbine will probably be visible from the top of the hill, but there would be no intervisibility to the turbine from the actual heritage asset; impact **neutral**.



Figure 13: View towards the Woolston Viaduct, showing steep wooded slopes of the valley and comprehensive blocking; viewed from the south-west.

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

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

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, tors, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent monuments. The importance of intervisibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted phenomena. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption that 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 hedgebanks restrict line-of-sight.

- Bowl barrows west of Leworthy and on Affaland Moor; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies, most fair to good condition, those in ploughed fields fair to poor. This group comprises of a large number of upstanding bowl barrows spread across open ground and within the surrounding enclosed fields. The setting of the barrows in the fields is now defined by the field hedgebanks, which provide comprehensive local blocking; their intended setting on high open ground has been substantially altered. For these barrows the impact assessment is **neutral**. The barrows on Affaland Moor survive in an area of open unenclosed land; the ground does rise to the north, but there would be direct views to the proposed turbine at a distance of c.3km. As a group, the impact is assessed as **negative/moderate**, as views to and from these memorials is a key element of their significance. Therefore, any change within their landscape will be inherently negative, if minimal.
- Barrow east of Bridgerule, near Dux; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Located on a shallow ridge with some views to the south, intervisibility would be somewhat limited by the intervening topography. Seasonal local blocking would be provided by trees to the south and hedgebanks; impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow, west of St James; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown condition. Located at Luffincott on the edge of the large farmstead. At nearly 10km from the turbine, lying within pasture fields enclosed by high hedgebanks, and with existing turbines already constructed nearby, impact **neutral**.
- Two groups of bowl barrows near Wilsworthy, at Cherry Cross and Wilsworthy Cross; high significance; all Scheduled Monuments; condition: varies, some in fair condition, other merely trace. The monuments are located on a high ridge of land, and the ground falls away to the north and to the east. Set within pasture fields, and divided from one another by hedgebanks which impede views both to and from the former monuments, the original context has been lost. Impact **neutral**.
- Round barrow cemetery at Lower Trebarrow; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: poor or trace. There is an overgrown plot between two fields that has been fenced off which may contain these assets; there are also slight earthworks in the adjacent field. Impact **neutral**, as there appears to be very little surface presence and comprehensively local blocking is provided by hedgebanks. The group value of the barrows at Trebarrow and around Wilsworthy probably deserve an overall impact assessment of **negative/minor** as they form a cohesive funerary landscape, which is more sensitive to intrusive new elements.
- Four bowl barrows near Buttern Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: one excellent, the other three barrows, poor or trace. A large stand of trees

to the north of the field provides significant local blocking, and the condition of the group as a whole is such that there is no impact. Assessment **neutral**.

- Round barrow cemetery at Creaddacott farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair, with some poor to trace. These barrows are located within enclosed fields with mature hedgebanks topped with large hedgerow trees and shrubs. Views out to the surrounding countryside are restricted, reducing the setting of the barrows to the farmstead. Therefore the impact from the proposed turbine will be negligible; impact **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows on the cliffs at Lower and Higher Longbreak; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. They survive on open rough ground, as visual memorials with a significant landscape presence. There would be no impact from the proposed turbine to the east, as their coastline setting and our understanding of them as funerary monuments would not change and there being no intervisibility; impact **neutral**.
- Two groups of bowl barrows north of Pancrasweek; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: poor or trace. These appear to be located on enclosed rough ground, within heavy rush pastures, but the barrows could not be located. Impact **neutral**, possibly hidden by the rushes.
- Two groups of bowl barrows and two single bowl barrows around Sandymoor Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good to fair, as shallow mounds within enclosed pasture fields. The group is now bisected by tarmac parish roads, but once stood on open ground and formed part of a cohesive funerary landscape on the high ground around Sandymoor Cross. Significant local blocking is provided by conifer plantations to the west; impact **neutral**.

#### 5.5.9 Scheduled Monuments: Fortifications

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

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

- Motte and bailey castle called East Leigh Berrys; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Parts of this monument survive as earthworks, surrounded by farmland and high hedgebanks. There are some views to the south-east, but the lack of substantial upstanding features leads to an assessment of **neutral**, as the setting and experience of the monument is now localised.
- Motte and bailey castle, Week St Mary; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor. The monument, which survives as a relatively slight series of earthworks, was only recognised as a castle in the 1920s. While located in a prominent location, it survives within a relatively small field to the west of the church, and the tall hedgebanks and mature trees provide local blocking to the east. Impact assessed as **neutral**.
- Ashbury Hillfort; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. A small but well-defined hillfort of 2.27ha. This monument is private property and could not



be accessed; however, it stands in a visually prominent location and the ZTV indicates the turbine could be visible from the interior. Impact assessed as **negative/unknown**, but at worst **negative/minor**.

#### 5.5.10 Registered Battlefields

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

- The Battle of Stratton, English Civil War; very high to high significance; a registered battlefield; condition: varies. The former open parkland has been enclosed for farmland, amenity land and grounds around the manor house, set in and around Broomhill Manor, just north-east of Bude and adjacent to the settlement of Stratton. A large ribbon of development has grown up in the later 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, framing the southern edge of the battlefield. Stratton itself has also become heavily developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, providing comprehensive local blocking to the east and south. There are also significant numbers of extant turbines in the wider area, far closer to the battlefield, such as at, or near Morwenstowe. Assessment of **neutral**.

#### 5.5.11 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

- Werrington Park; high significance; Registered Park & Garden; condition: excellent. Located c.2km north of Launceston. The park is c.157ha in size, bounded on all sides by agricultural land, from which it is separated by a late 18<sup>th</sup> century stone wall. The River Ottery flows from north-west to south-east through the site and the river valleys afford fine views to the south-east, with well-wooded land rising steeply to the south. There are hills to the south-east and south-west, and there are also three small combs leading off the main river valley to the south. At a distance of well over 10km, any turbine would appear very small indeed, and the park is inward looking in nature. Consequently any impact would be minimal; assessment of **neutral**.

#### 5.5.12 Historic Landscape

##### *General Landscape Character*

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided Devon and Cornwall into roughly 15 'character areas' based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic

activity. Both councils, AONBs and National Parks have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

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

As wind turbines proliferate, it may not be long before the cumulative impact on the historic landscape character of certain areas becomes **substantial/irreversible**. Note that two turbines are located across the valley to the west (see coverplate), and cumulative impact is a factor in this instance.

- The West Devon area in and around Bridgerule is a typical farming landscape, characterised by scattered hamlets and villages, with occasional larger market towns, such as Holsworthy and Launceston. The topography of the landscape is one of rolling hills and undulating high plateaus of ground, with hidden steep valleys that increase in number towards the Cornish border. In the North Devon and Torridge joint landscape character assessment (Land Use Consultants 2010) this area is characterised as an *inland elevated undulating plateau*, and this document recommends avoiding developments that infringe on the open ridgelines and long-ranging views of this landscape. The turbine will stand on a low ridge of land projecting into the valley of the upper Tamar, and it will have patchy views to the north and west beyond 5km. Given its size and the open character of this landscape, the impact of the proposed turbine on the historic character of this landscape will be **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**. It will, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus its impact will therefore be **temporary/reversible** on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.

## 5.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
67276	COTTAGE AND OUT BUILDING ADJOINING TO NORTH AT THORNE	SX2739499354	Negative/unknown
67273	COTTAGE ABOUT 30m EAST OF BEVILL'S HILL FARMHOUSE	SS2669801108	Negative/minor
91924	ST BRIDGET AND ST KATHERINES' COTTAGES	SS2816003159	Neutral
67201	OUTBUILDING (FORMER HOUSE) 100m WEST OF DAVIES FARM HOUSE	SX3138098262	Negative/unknown
67209	VACYE	SX3101798253	Negative/unknown
67210	GRANARY 30m NORTH-EAST OF VACYE	SX3103998275	Negative/unknown
67203	DOWN FARMHOUSE	SX3014697036	Neutral
67207	OLD SHOP	SX2954496889	Neutral
67200	BLAGDON FARMHOUSE	SX2914697478	Negative/unknown
67216	WELL FARMHOUSE AND SHIPPON	SX3136897323	Negative/minor
67214	CHURCH COTTAGE AT ST DENIS	SX3118897309	Neutral
64840	ANDERTON AND BARN ADJOINING AT WEST	SS 27731 05746	Negative/minor
67277	TRELAWNE	SX2656498122	Neutral
91964	THE OLD RECTORY AND WALLS ENCLOSING GARDEN TO NORTH EAST	SS3109402159	Neutral
91965	THE COACH HOUSE, ADJOINING THE OLD RECTORY TO THE WEST	SS3108102172	Neutral
64926	PENFOUND MANOR	SX2209899731	Neutral
67280	PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANNE	SX2629598613	Neutral

Land at East Balsdon Farm, Pyworthy Parish, Devon

67282	GATE ABOUT 20m NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST ANNE	SX2632098636	Neutral
67281	MONUMENT ABOUT 3m SOUTH-WEST OF CHURCH OF ST ANNE	SX2628398602	Neutral
91923	CHURCH OF ST BRIDGET	SS2812003168	Negative/moderate
67213	CHURCH OF ST DENIS	SX3119697329	Neutral
91967	CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN	SS3129202881	Neutral to negative/minor
91942	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	SS3437703907	Neutral
435118	CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	SX3321296510	Neutral
90676	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	SX3323894654	Negative/unknown
91956	CHURCH OF ST PANCRAS	SS2968305821	Negative/minor
473915	FORMER BIBLE CHRISTIAN (BOOT) CHAPEL AND ATTACHED FORECOURT WALL AND GATE PIERS	SX2677497807	Neutral
	HOLY WELL NEAR ST DENIS		
91968	ROBERT BECKLEY MONUMENT 3 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH, CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN	SS3128002866	Neutral
91952	MILESTONE AT NGR SS 2851 0546	SS2851005460	Neutral
91953	MILESTONE AT NGR SS 3009 0520	SS3008705205	Neutral
64856	RED POST INN	SS2639405207	Neutral
67278	OAK	SX2642398543	Neutral
67279	OUTBUILDINGS ABOUT 10m SOUTH OF OAK	SX2644298510	Neutral
91969	THE VILLA	SS3131902914	Neutral
67271	THE OLD COLLEGE, OUTBUILDING ADJOINING LEFT GABLE END OF COLLEGE, WALL ADJOINING RIGHT FRONT OF COLLEGE	SX2381097673	Neutral to negative/minor
67272	WELL HOUSE ABOUT 4m EAST OF THE OLD COLLEGE	SX2382697687	Neutral to negative/minor
67266	BURDENWELL MANOR AND COTTAGE ADJOINING NORTH-EAST	SX2392197794	Neutral to negative/minor
91922	THE COACH HOUSE AND OLD STABLES, ABOUT 25 METRES NORTH WEST OF THE GLEBE HOUSE	SS2785302831	Neutral to negative/minor
91921	THE GLEBE HOUSE	SS2787502814	Neutral to negative/minor
64935	VIADUCT ABOUT 180m NORTH EAST OF WOOLSTON FARMHOUSE	SS2283102107	Neutral
30433	ST ANNE'S WELL, IN WHITSTONE CHURCHYARD	SX2631698596	Neutral
30334	TWO BOWL BARROWS 430m NORTH WEST OF LEWORTHY	SS3185801392	Neutral
30335	TWO BOWL BARROWS 450m AND 500m WEST OF LEWORTHY	SS3174101022 SS3176201162	Neutral
30336	TWO BOWL BARROWS 690m AND 760m SOUTH WEST OF LEWORTHY	SS3156700759 SS3161500837	Neutral
30338	BOWL BARROW ON AFFALAND MOOR 780m NORTH WEST OF FORDA MILL	SX3196200184	Negative/moderate
30337	BOWL BARROW ON AFFALAND MOOR 840m SOUTH WEST OF LEWORTHY	SS3171800484	Negative/moderate
34271	BOWL BARROW 470m NORTH EAST OF DUX	SS2935103582	Neutral
34275	BOWL BARROW 60m WEST OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH	SX3317794633	Neutral
CO 942	THREE BOWL BARROWS 560m SOUTH OF CHERRY CROSS	SX2710296797 SX2748896370 SX2753496339	Neutral
CO 983	TWO BOWL BARROWS 240m SSW OF WILSWORTHY CROSS	SX2716196018 SX2718995840	Neutral
CO 966	ROUND BARROW CEMETRY 240m NORTH EAST OF LOWER TREBARROW	SX2876396792 SX2884096839 SX2894096898 SX2897596904	Negative/minor
CO 965	FOUR BOWL BARROWS 445m NORTH OF BUTTERN FARM	SX2702494363 SX2704294672 SX2712894697 SX2727594762	Neutral
CO 582	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY 610m NORTH EAST OF CREADDACOTT FARM	SX2329995875 SX2331595914 SX2349795958 SX2339795937 SX2345895949 SX2353395966 SX2358595973	Neutral
CO 967	TWO BOWL BARROWS, ONE 220m EAST OF LOWER LONGBREAK AND THE OTHER 320M EAST OF HIGHER LONGBREAK	SS1987103235 SS1995403896	Neutral

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34273	THREE BOWL BARROWS 240m SOUTH EAST OF HIGHERMOOR	SS2957606703	Neutral/unknown
	BOWL BARROWS AT SANDYMOOR CROSS		Neutral
CO 950	BOWL BARROW AT RED POST	SS2629205231	Neutral
CO 464	TWO BOWL BARROWS 300m NNW OF RED POST	SS2632705564 SS2633705481	Neutral
CO 583	MOTTE CASTLE 80m NORTH WEST OF THE CHURCH AT WEEK ST MARY	SX2364197752	Neutral
CO 483	MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE CALLED EAST LEIGH BERRYS	SS2444206744	Neutral
15010	ASHBURY CAMP	SX2279597469	Negative/minor
1493	WERRINGTON PARK	SX 33111 86805	Neutral
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/minor to negative/moderate

## 6.0 Conclusions

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### 6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located in a field enclosed from open common grazing land in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, formerly attached to the medieval settlement of Tinney. The place-name – between the rivers – is entirely appropriate for the location of the settlement. While first attested in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, the settlement at Tinney was comprised of several small medieval tenements, and shrank down to a single farmstead in the post-medieval period. The layout and form of the fields, and some of the field-names around the settlement, would indicate it was surrounded by its own small medieval strip-field system. Tinney Moor would have been the open grazing land attached to the settlement, and may have been periodically taken into cultivation, especially during the high medieval period. The sinuous field boundaries here are uncharacteristic of 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure, and could easily reflect a longer history of enclosure in this area.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located close to the summit of a hillside on the eastern flanks of the valley of the upper Tamar. This forms part of the wider Landscape Character Type *inland elevated undulating land*, noted as a generally open and visually sensitive landscape. However, while the proposed turbine will be locally prominent, beyond c.5km the intervening ridgelines will disrupt direct lines-of-sight.

In general terms, this part of Devon contains surprisingly few Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments, and most of these are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine. Most of the designated heritage assets identified in this survey will not be affected to any great extent; for only two – the Church of St Bridget and the barrow group on Affaland Moor – will the impact be more pronounced (**negative/moderate**). Most of the buildings and monuments are insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, largely on the basis that the impact of this turbine decreases markedly above 5km.

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Devon Heritage Centre

Bridgerule (east) tithe map

Bridgerule (east) tithe apportionment

Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft c.1803.

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map

## Appendix 1

# PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT EAST BALSDON FARM, PYWORTHY, DEVON

**Location:** East Balsdon Farm  
**Parish:** Pyworthy  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SX 2882 9991  
**Planning Application ref:** Pre-application  
**Proposal:** Wind turbine  
**Date:** 10<sup>th</sup> June 2013

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Chloe Bines of Mi-Grid (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at East Balsdon Farm, Pyworthy, Devon. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes has been drawn up in consultation with Ann-Marie Dick of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed turbines site is situated within an area of *modern enclosure of formerly open or rough ground*, with areas of *medieval enclosures based on strip fields* located to the east at Tinney, and to the west across the Devon and Cornwall border at East Balsdon and West Balsdon. There are a number of scheduled barrows within 5km of the turbine site, most notably the group on Affaland Moor. The Grade I Listed churches at Bridgerule, Whitstone and Clawton are all within three kilometres and there are a number of Grade II and Grade II\* Listed buildings nearby.

### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

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

### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 3km of the site; all Grade I & II\* scheduled ancient monuments within 5km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in Cornwall Historic Environment Projects visual assessment reports and based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets the Cornwall Historic Environment Projects.

### 5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;
- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;



- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
  - 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
  - 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
  - 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource;
  - 5.1.7 A copy of the DCHET brief and this PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HET on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*).

## 6.0 FURTHER WORK

6.1 Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this would need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 of paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).

## 7.0 PERSONNEL

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

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#### **Pottery**

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## Appendix 2

### Key Heritage Assets

#### Listed Buildings

**Name:** CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 67268

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

Listing NGR: SX2372097714

**Name:** PARISH CHURCH OF ST ANNE

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 67280

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

Listing NGR: SX2629598613

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST BRIDGET

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 91923

Anglican parish church. C13 chancel and north transept, nave enlarged mid C14, south transept enlarged as south aisle with porch 1400-50, tower c1450, church restored 1723 when west gable end of south aisle rebuilt, vestry added 1878 when slate floors laid and minor restoration undertaken, interior refitted out 1889-1913, chancel reroofed 1897, north transept roof 1905, roof reslated 1985-6. Architect for 1878 work J.P. St Aubyn, clerk of works Mr Crutchett. Random rubble local stone, rendered south face of chancel, granite dressings, ashlar tower and facade of porch, hollow chamfer ashlar wallplate to south aisle and porch, coped verges, diamond pattern slates to south aisle, decorative ridge tiles to porch and vestry, decorative slate bargeboards to gable end of vestry. Chancel, vestry, north transept known as the Lady chapel, 5-bay south aisle, south porch, west tower. Crenellated 3-stage unbattered tower, crocketed finials, tiny stairlight openings on all stages in north-west corner, 2-light louvred bell-openings, unidentified column of incised markings about 5 courses high in south-east corner of bell-stage, not thought to be mason's marks, square-headed opening on south front with hoodmould, 3-light west window, string course continued as hoodmould over 4-centred arch-head west door, late C19/early C20 plank door, moulded plinth. South aisle unlit west gable end; slate tablet attached in south-west corner to John Jewel the Younger died 6 Jan. 1778 with an angel's face in relief; four 3-light cinquefoil-headed hollow chamfered granite windows with hoodmoulds, single storey porch between first and second bays west, round headed opening with decorative spandrels to porch, square hoodmould with stops which also incorporates a niche surmounted by the effigy of man with book, probably St Michael, the niche is filled with a sundial of c1800, moulded plinth; chequerboard floor of slates laid on edge, decorative ribbed barrel vault with bosses, pointed arched opening to south door, late C19/early C20 door. The porch contains two C18/C19 slate tablets with the Ten Commandments removed from the high altar late C19; stocks and Romanesque pillar piscina used as holy water stoup; on the west front of porch slate slab with incised angel's face inscribed to Joan Curry died 22 June 1769, aged 99 years and 9 months - the tablet has split. Late C19 3-light east window to south aisle, 3-light East window to chancel, C19 3-light window to vestry, square-headed 3-light window under hoodmould to gable end of north transept, buttressed C20 lean-to in angle. North front of nave blocked pointed arch doorway, C14 trefoil-headed opening to west (the Mary window). There are a number of interesting C18 and C19 slate head stones unattached and leaning against this wall. Interior: rendered, exposed jambs to East window, exposed masonry in tower and granite south arcade. C19 chancel roof open ribbed barrel vault, painted decoration, with bosses and angels to wallplate; nave open barrel vault with unmoulded ribs and wallplate; south aisle open barrel vault with fine decorative ribs and wallplate; scissor-brace roof to vestry. No chancel arch, tower arch very high, almost semicircular, enriched capitals with cable moulding best preserved on interior of tower, long stops, hollow chamfer pointed arch to tower stair; unmoulded semicircular arch to north transept with slate projections. Five bay Perpendicular arcade with depressed pointed arches and octagonal capitals. Semicircular-headed doorway in east wall of north transept formerly to roodstair, now to vestry; doorway to roodloft extant but now partly blocked by cresting of C19 roodscreen. Small pointed arch-head piscina in south wall of chancel originally forming part of jamb to unidentified opening in chancel wall. Square-headed aumbry opening in north wall. Floors of squared slate set chequerboard pattern in nave and aisles, encaustic tiles in chancel by Goodwin and Co. Norman font, bowl and stem of one piece in an egg-cup shape. Two pieces of medieval stained glass in south-east window of aisle, east window of aisle dated 1857 and resited from East window when reredos added. Fittings dating from 1889-1907 including roodscreen, baptistry screen, organ case, reredos, lamps and carved wooden surround to the Mary window in the north wall of the nave. Monuments to members of the Kingdon family, who were the incumbents here during the C18-early C20, including one by Emes and Stephens of Exeter to John Kingdon, died 1808, rector here for 40 years. Damaged slate floor slab behind the organ to Nicholas Sharsell, vicar, died 1698, and fine early- mid C17 slate tablet without the owner's name but inscribed with a poem explaining that she was a young bride of a few months; probably a member of the Gilbert family of Tackbeare Manor, now Tackbeare Farmhouse (q.v.). The church contains an extensive collection of Tractarian fittings, mass produced and though not of a high standard artistically very interesting as a survival of C19 taste. In the vestry there is a list of 'wants' compiled by the rector in 1883 with their cost and date of acquisition. (Cherry and Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, Devon*, forthcoming; Kelly's Directory, 1910; Photograph in NMR)

Listing NGR: SS2812003168

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST DENIS

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 67213

Parish church. Early C15. Restored in 1875 when chancel was rebuilt and north vestry added. Stone rubble with granite freestone dressings. Comprising nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch, west tower and north vestry. Nave and chancel in one and full length south aisle. Chancel appears to be entirely rebuilt (straight joints at east end and north side, and absence of plinth moulding unlike remainder of church). On north side of chancel reused window, probably from west end of north side of nave. C19 chancel east window of 5-lights with Perpendicular style tracery. The nave and south aisle have flush granite bands at sill and arch springing levels and hollow chamfered plinth moulding and eaves. 2 nave north windows and 1 north chancel window with straight heads with carved label stops and cusped heads to lights. Polygonal ashlar rood stair turret on north side of nave. Four south windows and west window of south aisle of 3-lights with rectilinear/Perpendicular tracery and pointed arches. The east window of south aisle has Perpendicular Tracery with intersecting bars. Four-centre arch south doorway with roll-mould between 2 chamfers. South porch with hollow chamfer and roll-moulded pointed arch, sunken spandrels and label. Porch has ceiled wagon roof with carved running foliage ribs and wall plate and carved bosses. Holy water stoup. Slate sundial in gable of porch dated 1828. Fine tall unbattered west tower in 3 stages with slight batter. Weathered string course and moulded cornice below embattled parapet and large octagonal crenellated pinnacles with crockets. Moulded plinth with deep frieze of panels containing roundels with mouchettes, trefoils, quatrefoils, Star of David etc. Bell-openings with blind tracery, 3 cusped lights, colonnettes and slate louvres. Moulded west doorway with quatrefoils in spandrels and label, and with 3-light west window above with Perpendicular rectilinear tracery. Internal tower stairs with loops on north-west corner. Late C19 vestry on west end of north side of nave. Interior: 5-bay south arcade with monolithic granite piers of Cornish standard A-type (Pevsner) with moulded capitals and bases and wide moulded 4-centred arches. Tall moulded tower arch with standard A-type (Pevsner) responds, and chamfered ogee doorway to tower stairs. Plain unmoulded granite rear arches. Restored nave roof of unceiled barrel (plaster removed) with arch braces to collars. Wooden chancel arch with old carved pieces applied. Late C19 unceiled wagon roof to chancel with carved bosses. C15 ceiled wagon roof to south aisle with moulded ribs, carved bosses and carved running vine wall plate. Rood stair door to rood loft blocked and screen removed. Small simple round arch piscina in south wall of chancel and another simple pointed arch piscina on south side of south aisle. Circa early C16 carved bench ends, reused in C19 benches, 2 in choir stalls have carved animals on top. Circa C17 Hexagonal carved wooden pulpit. C12 font with rough round bowl and later stem. Late C19 glazed tile reredos and wrought iron altar rail. Some late C19 and early C20 stained glass. Small brass at east end of south wall of aisle to Leonard Loves, died 1576 of Ogbeare Hall, North

Tamerton, q.v. Interior of bell chamber not inspected. Decoratively carved and inscribed slate to Walter Robins, died 1706, at east end of south side of aisle.  
Listing NGR: SX3119697329

**Name:** CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 435118

Parish church. Fabric of nave and chancel C13, south transept C13 or C14, tower C15, vestry probably C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings, the tower ashlar masonry with granite quoins and lacing, slate roofs. Nave, chancel, west tower, south transept, south east vestry, south west porch. Early English and Perpendicular with considerable C19 replacement. A C13 nave and chancel church may have been extended in the C14 by the south transept. The vestry is probably a late medieval structure but may have preceeded the tower. The chancel has a C19 3-light Decorated east window with bar tracery, a chamfered lancet on the north side has buff brick jambs but the head of the window appears to be medieval. 3 windows to the north side of the nave, the easternmost is a tall 2- light square-headed cusped Perpendicular window, the 2 westernmost windows are chamfered lancets, the masonry C19 externally but probably medieval internally. On the south side the westernmost window is a trefoil-headed C19 lancet with hoodmould and label stops, to the left of the porch a circa late C13 trefoil-headed lancet. The small C19 south west porch has a gabled slate roof and a segmental arched stone doorway and a canted ceiled waggon roof with ribs and bosses. The south transept has a rebuilt gable and a 3-light granite Perpendicular south window with a hoodmould and label stops. The south east vestry is set back from the transept and has a roll- moulded arched granite doorway on the south side and a probably re-sited trefoil- headed lancet on the east side. Slim unbuttressed battlemented 3-stage west tower with polygonal corner pinnacles with tall crocketed finial. Moulded segmental- arched west doorway with a hoodmould, label stops and carved spandrels. 3-light Perpendicular granite west window with a hoodmould and label stops, 1 rectangular chamfered opening at bellringers' stage on the east face, 2-light chamfered arched belfry openings on all 4 faces. Interior Plastered walls; chamfered chancel arch; double-chamfered tower arch, the inner order carried on large granite corbels. C19 canted boarded waggon roof to nave with moulded ribs and bosses, C19 scissor brace roof to chancel. Trabiated C19 timber opening into south transept with pierced cusped spandrels, transept roof similar to nave. The chancel fittings are circa early C20 with a timber reredos, altar and poppy-head choir stalls, the sanctuary lined with a brattished dado of linenfold panels. The timber drum pulpit with blind tracery panels is probably also early C20. C12 font, the bowl with a carved frieze, the base with palmette carving and profile heads to the corners. Some unusual rustic circa early C16 or later benches survive, carved with leaves and architectural detail. The south transept is the Arscott family pew and contains some C17 and C18 woodwork which has been incorporated into the seating. Wall monument in transept to John Arscotte, sheriff of the County, died 1699, Corinthian columns flank an inscription panel below a scrolled pediment with armorial bearings above. Several good C18 wall monuments. Window above the font late 1880s by the Hardman Co. The church forms part of an important group including Tetcott Manor (qv) and associated buildings.

National Grid Reference: SX 33212 96510

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST JAMES

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 90676

Parish church, now redundant. Some C15 features, largely rebuilt in the late C18, C20 renovations. Stone rubble with granite and polyphant dressings, slate roof with C19 crested ridge tiles. A very small church with west tower, nave and chancel with no internal or external division, south west porch. The dimensions of the building may be C13, the extant fabric retains some late C15 Perpendicular features but was thoroughly rebuilt in the late C18 (datestones of 1761 and 1791) in a plain Gothic style reusing old masonry. Modest C19 restoration, and rebuilding of the east wall possibly by J.P. St Aubyn, C20 renovations. The masonry and plinth suggest a long history of rebuilding. Gabled east end with bargeboards covered by decoratively-cut slates, deeply recessed 3-light granite Perpendicular window with cusped lights, heavily-moulded architrave, hoodmould and label stops. The south side of the nave has a datestone of 1761 and 2 late C15 2-light square-headed granite windows with cusped lights, hoodmoulds and label stops. The north side has a foliage carved late C15 wallplate, probably originally sited inside the church, and is remarkable for having its medieval windows replaced with two 24-pane sashes, probably dating from 1761, or earlier in the C18. The sashes have heavy glazing bars which are ovolo-moulded to the interior. Small unbuttressed battlemented 2-stage west tower, not tied in to the nave masonry, with obelisk pinnacles on square bases with obelisk finials. A slate on the south side is inscribed "This Tow'r was Rebuilt by Richard Sillifant Mason in 1791. John Venner. Ch. Warden. Edmund Spetigue. Peek. John Tribble Worden. Pevsner comments that without the inscription the style of the tower would not show its date. The west face of the tower has a cinquefoil-headed 1-light chamfered window below a cambered granite hoodmould with a brick arch above. The north and south faces have 2- light square-headed timber belfry windows with slate louvres and flat stone arches. The gabled south porch has an unmoulded round-headed outer doorway, the arch with stone voussoirs springing from plain imposts. The porch roof has been plastered in the C20, the inner doorway is moulded polyphant with a segmental head. Interior Rendered walls, semi-circular tower arch probably C18, no chancel arch. Circa late C15 boarded waggon roof with carved bosses and chamfered ribs carved with flowers, some ancient colour survives. The moulded wallplates are either late C19 or C20 replacements and probably contemporary with the metal ties. The east end fittings have been removed. Plain octagonal granite font on octagonal stem could be medieval. Set of plain C19 benches with rectangular ends. Several C17 ledger stones pave the nave. The south west door is probably early C18 with 4 fielded panels and massive hinges with gudgeon hooks. Church said to have pre-Reformation bells. Access to the church is through the farmyard of Luffincott Barton (qv), and the church forms an attractive group with the Barton and associated farmbuildings. The C18 rebuilding of the church (and the sash windows) is of considerable historic interest in a county where C18 renovations have usually been obscured by mid to late C19 restoration. Pevsner, North Devon (1952).

National Grid Reference: SX 33238 94654

**Name:** ANDERTON AND BARN ADJOINING AT WEST

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 64840

Farmhouse and barn. C15 origins, C17 alterations. Dressed freestone and granite, some cob to the rear, slate roofs, scantle slate to left; left gable end projecting dressed freestone stack, brick chimneys in ridge. C15 4-bay solar to left of through passage, evidence of C17 remodelling with 3 room and through passage plan, roof of higher end of range raised late C17. Rear right cob outshut under catslide roof forms L plan. North-facing 2-storey front with off centre porch formed from 2 slates over slight recess at junction between higher and lower end. Fine ovolo-moulded doorframe with urn stops, elaborate front door with geometric decoration formed by incised lines between studs. Range to left of door has 1636 datestone. Windows: ground floor left has two 3-light granite

mullioned windows with hoodmoulds and label stops, window to far left retains casements. Ground floor right of higher range has 2-light mullioned window with high transom. Each light below transom has 12 panes, some glazing bars above transom missing, timber lintel. 3 irregularly-spaced first floor windows: each 2-light, with high transom and 3 panes per light below the transom. Timber sash above porch with 6 panes to upper sash, 9 panes to lower sash. To right of porch the roofline is lower, the front rendered above first floor sill level, evidence that roof has been raised. Ground floor window 3-light timber casement, 3 panes per light. Further blocked opening to ground floor right. First floor window 2-light timber casement, 8 panes per light. Slate roof of lower end painted with bitumen. Through passage has slate floor, heavily moulded cross beam to right, and roll-moulded axial beams. Timber doorway with 4-centred arch and foliage carved in the spandrels leads into ground floor room right, which has massive blocked fireplace with 2 cloam ovens. Rooms to left of passage divided up in C20. C20 fireplace to left gable end stack possibly conceals earlier fireplace. Remains of moulded plaster cornice to rear of ground floor rooms left. Roof to right of through passage replaced C20, and raised. Roof to left retains 4 arched brace trusses with mouldings. No evidence of smoke-blackening. 1 truss, complete with collar mortised into principals, moulded braces, and 2 tiers of hollow chamfered purlins, is at original lower level. Truss to left has lost 1 brace; next truss to left intact with hollow chamfered wind brace, fourth truss has collar and braces missing. Roofspace at higher end beyond stack inaccessible at time of resurvey. Ground floor room left had elaborate plaster ceiling with wreath of fruit and flowers, ceiling removed 1940s. Anderton was owned by the Anderton family and sold to Edmund Speccott. Speccot's daughter, Elizabeth, married into the Spoure family and the house is illustrated in the Spoure Book, compiled 1698. The illustration shows that the present range and barn projecting forward from the right gable end were part of an enclosed courtyard. Barn retains opening in east wall shown in Spoure Book, the illustration also shows cylindrical chimneys to house and formal walled garden to east. A front lateral stack, now missing, is shown with inserted mullioned windows indicating an altered plan. The present front wall of the left hand end may have been moved forward since 1698. The Spoure Book, copy in the Cornwall County Record Office, F.S.3/93

National Grid Reference: SS 27731 05746

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST PANCRAS

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 91956

Anglican parish church. Chancel C13 in part, church rebuilt and enlarged C15, restored 1894-8 and largely reroofed, some restoration c1927. Squared and coursed local stone, granite dressings, slate roofs, coped verges. Undivided chancel and nave, north transept now vestry, 5-bay south aisle and porch, west tower. Crenellated 3-stage tower with crocketed pinnacles, 2-light trefoil-headed louvred bell-openings, square-headed opening on second stage south face, stairlight openings in north-east corner, uncusped 3-light west window, round-headed west door with continuous haadmould and moulded plinth. South aisle unlit west gable end, four uncusped 3-light windows, gabled porch with depressed Tudor-arch head between first and second bays left, slate floor laid chequerboard pattern, enriched ribs to ceiled barrel vault roof, depressed Tudor arch head doorway, C19 door; priest's door with segmental head between first and second bays right; east end of aisle 4-light cinquefoil-headed window, similar 3-light East window, rood stair projection at junction with north transept, 3-light square-headed mullioned window on east face of transept, similar hollow-chamfered window under hoodmould west gable end; North front of nave small square-headed north door probably rebuilt. Interior rendered, C19 stencilled fleur-de-lys and oak leaf decoration on chancel walls, renewed C20; exposed squared and coursed masonry in tower. To chancel arch, tower arch tall and narrow, chamfered in 2 orders and dying into imposts with unmoulded jambs; 5-bay arcade with 4-centred arches and clustered capitals, similar arch with different capitals to north transept. Depressed segmental head to hagioscope between north transept and chancel, door to roodloft opens into exterior wall but the stairs have gone, square-headed roodloft door remains above. Jambs of blocked opening visible in north wall of chancel, opening filled to make way for hagioscope and roodscreen. Square-headed aumbry recess in north chancel wall. Hoodmould with faces as stops to rere arch of East window. Chancel roof ceiled barrel vault with enriched ribs and angels projecting from wallplate, similar without angels to south aisle, moulded ribs to nave roof. Octagonal Norman font. Pulpit incorporating early C17 panels with sunflowers and guilloche bands. Other fittings c1900 including choir stalls with handsomely carved finials, lectern, altar rails, panelling to chancel, altar table and Perpendicular-style screens between chancel and south aisle, and between nave and vestry. Remains of early C16 bench ends preserved. C15 stained glass incorporated into East window: inscription states that "the C15 glass incorporated in this window erected in 1927 formed part of a window at Muchelney Abbey, Somerset, whence it was removed in about the year 1860". Silver processional cross, possibly C16 Spanish, presented in 1927 by the Wickett family. C18 slate tomb slabs with good lettering in nave, C17 slabs in vestry. The living was a chapelry of Bradworthy and by the end of the C19 was in a very poor state of repair. (Photograph in NMR; Holsworthy Deanery Magazine 22.10.1900; Stabb, Some Old Devon Churches, Vol 3, 1913)

Listing NGR: SS2968305821

**Name:** PENFOUND MANOR

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 64926

Manor house, now house. C15 or earlier, C17 remodelling, 1950 alterations and additions. Dressed stone to porch, quoins to left hand wing, the C15 hall masonry of very small dimensions, granite dressings and bitumen painted rag and scantle slate roofs with gabled ends. Stone chimneys with drip courses and tapering top at left. 6-bay medieval hall with C17 added lateral stack at rear, the hall now ceiled. 3-room and through passage plan consisting of hall, cross passage with single storey porch, heated room to right known as 'little hall' and further unheated room to right. C16 heated parlour added in projecting left front gabled wing with solar above. In C17 parlour remodelled, 'little hall' heated and kitchen added behind 'little hall'. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 1 + 5 window front with front left wing with gabled ends. Break in masonry on front marks the end of the medieval hall. Off-centre gabled stone porch with rag slate roof to right of hall. Porch has 4-centred, arched granite moulded doorway with double broach stops with central ball motif. Square headed hoodmould with label stops, granite inscription carved in relief in spandrels reads "IN THE YEARE 1642". C17 sundial in porch gable. Ground floor window in front left wing tall 4-light hollow chamfered granite mullioned window below timber lintel, leaded panes. Massive projecting lateral stack with tall stone shaft on right return of wing. 4-light hall window to left of porch late C18/early C19 casement with leaded panes. 2 ground floor windows to right of porch 2-light casements with leaded panes, both Under timber lintels. Ground floor window right 3-light hollow-chamfered granite mullioned window. First floor window in front wing 2-light casement with C20 leaded panes. Small window above porch is a raking dormer rising slightly above the eavesline with a 2-light casement with C20 leaded panes. 3 first floor windows to right of porch are ?-light casements with C20 leaded panes. Lateral projecting stack to rear, heating hall, is buttressed. Rear wall of hall also buttressed. Porch has 4-plankstudded inner front door of circa mid C17 with moulded doorframe. Porch roof pegged collar rafter, the timbers re-used. Interior : Floor of through passage has cobbles laid in decorative pattern. Hall has raised floor, early C20 fireplace partly conceals chamfered granite jambs. C17 frieze of

ornamental plasterwork of leaves and grapes, probably restored, runs along top of hall walls. Hall floor below floorboards said to cover earlier floor of sheep's knuckles. Parlour has large fireplace with C17 ovolo-moulded fireplace beam with double step stops, the inner stops decorated. Fireplace recently uncovered at time of survey 1984 and thought to conceal earlier fireplace. Narrow plaster frieze of grapes on parlour walls. Late C17/early C18 6-panel door leads from parlour to stair to solar. Staircase probably early C17 with turned balusters. Little hall has brick floor, partially blocked fireplace and open frame of timber studs to early depression imperial stair with fine, unusually heavy turned balusters. Large depression in floor between little hall and passage formerly contained running water conducted under the house by drains. Depression now filled with concrete rubble to allow easier access to passage. Ground floor room to right of little hall has slate floor and roof supported by 2 boxed-in RSJ's replacing former cross beams which were said to have been supported by 2 granite monolith shafts now used to support rear porch canopy. Vine carving above window to front. Former kitchen in rear wing has early C20 fireplace with probably C17 granite lintel visible above. Wide 2-panel C17 door between kitchen and little hall. First floor rooms above lower end have ovolo-moulded doorframes. 2 late C17 Pine 9-panel doors. Former hall gallery above through passage has fireplace with an ovolo-moulded stopped fireplace beam, plaster frieze of grapes on walls. 1950 bathroom above 1950 kitchen at lower end entirely painted and signed 1950 by David Gentleman, the graphic designer of postage stamps. 2 bay roof above solar probably C16 or earlier has collars mortised into principals and 2 tiers of threaded purlins. Roof above hall consists of 4 probably C15 smoke-blackened arched brace trusses with chamfered braces, queen struts, square set purlins and yoke. Principals have curved feet, resting on wall plate and are jointed at collar level (q.v. Froxton, Whitstone parish). 1 truss has failed, others are repaired with iron straps. Smoke-blackened rafters largely concealed by foam insulation. Roof beyond through passage raised, but survival of similar truncated smoke blackened truss beyond stack to little hall suggests original length of 6 bays, 1 truss removed when stack was inserted. Truncated truss retains smoke-blackened studs for partition below collar. The raised roof consists of 1 probably C17 truss with chamfered, cambered collar, formerly with trefoiled purlins, and 3 further pegged trusses, probably also C17 with straight collars (1 missing) halved and pegged into principals. Penfound is a Domesday manor and was held by the wife of Edward the Confessor before it passed to the Count of Mortain. William Penfound was MP for Bodmin in 1431 and 1432 and in 1588 Carew records the Penfound family as "among the chief gentry of the County". The house was altered in the early C20 when fireplaces were concealed and internal doorways were replaced with heavy stone arches.  
National Grid Reference: SX220989731

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 91967

Anglican parish church. Pre-Conquest foundation, early C14 alterations to chancel, north and south aisles built with clerestorey, south aisle refenestrated C15 and tower added c1400, north aisle refenestrated early C16, extensive restoration of 1885 including reroofing, reseating, reflooring and many windows renewed by R. Medley Fulford of Exeter. Random rubble local stone, Hatherleigh stone dressings, slate roofs, coped verges, decorative ridge tiles. Three bay chancel, 4-bay nave with north and south aisles and clerestorey, west tower, south porch. 4-stage tower with angle buttresses to second stage, no parapet, small, plain pyramid finials, 2-light louvred bell openings, clock, stairlight on south front, 2-light window above C19 trefoil-headed doorway approached by external flight of stairs in south-east corner, no west door or west window. Buttressed south aisle: C19 3-light windows west gable end and to west of single storey porch, bevelled arched opening, barrel vault roof with enriched ribs restored and dated 1885, pointed arch opening, also bevelled to south aisle with C19 door with decorative ironwork; uncusped 3-light windows to left of porch, C19 3-light window east gable end, south wall of chancel C19 priest's door beside remains of blocked window opening, two C19 2-light windows, C19 4-light East window, slate tablet to Samuel Parsons died 1791 with good lettering, north wall three 2-light windows, east gable end of north aisle 3-light window, north wall three 3-light mullioned windows under square hoodmoulds, pointed arch doorway between first and second bays west, C19 rose window west gable end. Interior: rendered. Chancel arch chamfered in 2 orders and dying into imposts, double chamfered pointed arch openings to arcades with octagonal piers, clerestorey with depressed pointed arch openings, tower arch depressed pointed arch openings. Rood stair depressed segmental opening with square-headed roof loft opening above. Early C14 piscina and sedilia in chancel extensively restored in C19. Roofs: chancel and nave C19 ceiled wagon roof with enriched beams and bosses, chancel roof with angels on wallplate; open wagon roofs in aisles with remains of original enriched beams and bosses. C19 fittings including internal porch. Norman octagonal granite font on C19 base. The church was dedicated by Bishop Grandisson of Exeter in 1334. (White's Devonshire, 1878; Kelly's Directory, 1910; J.M.Slader, The Churches of Devon, 1968)  
Listing NGR: SS3129202881

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 91942

Anglican parish church. Mid C15 tower, clock dated 1867, carillon added 1875, restored 1890 when one pinnacle replaced, chancel rebuilt 1880-2, nave, south aisle capitals raised and porch rebuilt 1883 when north aisle added. Architect Otho B. Peter of Launceston, roof carvings by John Northcott of Ashwater. Early English style. Tower local stone with granite buttresses squared and coursed, church local stone squared and coursed, Hatherleigh stone dressings, 2 tone slate roof, decorative ridge tiles, coped verges to south aisle and porch. Plan: chancel, nave, north aisle, south aisle with organ loft, west tower, 3-stage crenellated tower with 4 crocketed pinnacles, setback buttresses terminating in crockets, 3-light louvred bell-openings, lancet on south front below clock face, 4-light west window with cill and lower section cut off, rere arch moulded, 4-centred arch west door with hoodmould and labels. Buttressed south aisle windows all 3-light, lit gable ends, 3 on south front with gabled porch end bay left, pointed arch opening with rosettes to reveals, decorative ogee surround with blind niches, wrought iron double gate, ribbed barrel vaulted roof, Norman style round headed opening with zig-zag decoration incorporating Norman colonnette on west side from earlier church, C19 door, east wall has blocked arched recess for holy water stoup, west wall has Norman capital of colonnette with carved panel above depicting the Agnus Dei - thought to be the centre of a tympanum; buttressed chancel with lancet on south side, 5- light east window, two 2-light windows on north front, 3-light windows to north aisle, lit gable ends, 3 on north front. Interior rendered. C19 painted and ceiled wagon roof to with angels on corbels, archbraced roofs to nave and aisles. Perpendicular tower arch with decorative capitals, opening glazed in C20. Chamfered depressed arch-head to tower stair. C19 chancel arch carried on marble colonnettes with foliage capitals, corbelled out. C19 arcades with octagonal piers and double chamfered pointed arches. C19 fittings, encaustic tiles in chancel by Maw & Co., font purchased 1888. Pulpit in memory of John Aspinall died 1904. Reredos 1926. Organ said to be by Renatus Harris and to have come from Chelsea Old Church, removed to Bideford 1723 and bought to Holsworthy in 1865 when it was restored and enlarged with decorative panels; in 1926 it was overhauled and reduced in size. Fine tomb slab to Theophilus Dennis, died 1696, with an unusual Celtic knot design. Convex slate roundel to Humphrey Saunders, rector, died 1670 in square



moulded surround with putti. Tablet to Richard Kingdom died 1816, signed J.Kendall, Exeter. Stained glass: west window of north aisle by Bell 1876, the East window and north chancel window by Lavers and Westlake c1882. The Norman church was rebuilt in the C13 reflecting Holsworthy's affluence as a market centre; the medieval church was restored from a ruinous condition in 1808 when round headed wooden sash windows were inserted. Further restorations of 1858 and 1865 were swept away in the 1880s. (The Western Morning News 20.12.1883; Cherry and Pevsner, The Buildings of England, Devon, forthcoming; photographs in NMR.)

Listing NGR: SS3437703907

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

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 67271

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

Listing NGR: SX2381097673

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

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 67272

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

Listing NGR: SX2382697687

**Name:** BURDENWELL MANOR AND COTTAGE ADJOINING NORTH-EAST

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 67266

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

Listing NGR: SX2392197794

**Name:** MILESTONE AT NGR SS 3009 0520

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 91953

Milestone. C19. Monolithic slab of painted slate, slightly canted and inscribed with incised lettering on lefthand face 'Holsy. 3', righthand 'Bude 6½ Stratton 5'.

Listing NGR: SS3008705205

**Name:** ROSE COTTAGE AND OUT BUILDING ADJOINING AT NORTH

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67276

Cottage. C17 with C20 rear addition and right front lean-to. Plastered cob with rag slate roof. Brick chimney on stone base. Right gable end of outbuilding (now used as part of accommodation) clad in corrugated iron. Single cell cottage with single-storey addition to rear and present entrance through lean-to with asbestos roof. 2-storey outbuilding adjoining at north end. Cottage has 2 storey, 2

window front: ground floor window 3 light casement with glazing bars; first floor window right similar; first floor window left, 2 light casement with glazing bars. Ground floor room has slate floor, sawn ceiling beams and massive fireplace with cloam oven, granite jambs and fireplace beam with ovolo moulding and scroll stops. Principals have trenched purlins and pegged collars, 1 collar largely unheven, apparently with both trunk and branch fixed to the principal. Lower end of cottage retains continuous timber lintel at first floor level; 3 ground floor openings, 1 unglazed; 1 larger unglazed opening to first floor.  
Listing NGR: SX2739499354

**Name:** COTTAGE ABOUT 30 METRES EAST OF BEVILL'S HILL FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67273

Cottage. Circa late C17. Whitewashed rendered cob with thatched roof. 2 cell cottage with projecting left gable end stack with brick chimney. Left gable end lean-to, right gable end C20 with renewed window. Ground floor windows renewed casements. Off-centre entrance with corrugated iron porch. Ground floor room left has widely-spaced sawn ceiling beams with later supporting beams between.

Listing NGR: SS2669801108

**Name:** Lych gate ABOUT 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST ANNE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67282

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

Listing NGR: SX2632098636

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

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67281

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

Listing NGR: SX2628398602

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

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67283

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

Listing NGR: SX2631598594

**Name:** OUTBUILDINGS ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH OF OAK

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67279

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

Listing NGR: SX2644298510

**Name:** OAK

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67278

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

replaced by metal girder. Stout, roughly-hewn ceiling beams, some with runout stops, some with straight cut stops. Oak benches on brackets fixed to 2 walls. 3 plank oak door with strap hinges and gudgeon-hook, similar door into ground floor room left which retains unhewn axial ceiling beam reset in C20.  
Listing NGR: SX2642398543

**Name:** TRELAWNE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67277

House, formerly rectory. Early C19. Whitewashed, plastered cob on stone plinth, first floor of front slate-hung, scantle slate roof, stone quoins, brick chimneys at hipped gable ends. Double depth plan, entrance into central corridor. Symmetrical, 2-storey, 3-window range with lean-to verandah on cast iron columns, slate verandah roof partly replaced with glass. Ground floor windows 16-pane sashes, 6-panel door. First-floor windows left and right 16-pane sashes, first-floor window centre, 12-pane sash. Round-headed rear stair window with marginal glazing.  
Listing NGR: SX2656498122

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

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 473915

Small Non-conformist (Bible Christian) chapel. 1835. Cob walls with state hanging to road frontage; rag state hipped roof plus outshut at rear. Rectangular plan with presumed gallery at the ritual west end plus slightly later outshut to rear (side). Single storey. 2-window road front. 12-pane 2-light casement windows within round arches with boarded tympana. left-hand return is the entrance front with central doorway with planked door and there is a gallery window with glazing bars to 1st-floor left. Doorway to outshut on left. INTERIOR not inspected but unlikely to retain any fittings since its use as an outbuilding. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: slate stone rubble wall with square-on-plan gate-piers with rendered coping. One of the first Bible Christian chapels and of particular interest with its restrained simplicity and vernacular use of materials.  
Listing NGR: SX2677497807

**Name:** ST BRIDGET AND ST KATHERINES' COTTAGES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 91924

Church house used as schoolroom and almshouse, now 2 dwellings. Grant dated 1536, divided into cottages early C19 if not before, western half (St Bridget's) modernised early C20, eastern (St Katherine's) late C20. Random rubble masonry, quoins, corrugated sheeting to roof, C20 rebuilt brick stacks right gable end and centre left. Plan: originally 2-cell and cross passage with unheated room at west end, (schoolroom) with loft over probably accessible by external stairway to churchyard, now with single storey C20 addition east gable end and at rear to north. Two storeys, 4 bays, facade slightly recessed end two bays left, first floor one 3-light casement left, others 2-light all set just below eaves, ground floor all 3-light casements, under wooden lintel to left of entrance to St Bridget's Cottage, C20 part-glazed door abutting break in facade, to right of break casement below concrete lintel, early C20 part glazed door with 2 segmental-headed lights, stone relieving arch right to window opening. Interior: moulded beam to former plank and muntin partition to left of entrance to St Katherine's Cottage, the western profile visible in St Bridget's cottage has carved oak-leaves, large chimney blocked with modern grate in this room, similar to east in St Katherine's where jambs of original opening still partly visible in cupboard. First floor blocked doorway in west gable end and blocked window in south-east corner, 1830s register grate in bedroom in St Bridget's; roof space not accessible, the bases of 3 pairs of trusses visible. Grant by R.Calle, Sir Thomas and Hugh Stukelygh dated January 10th 1536 of land to build a church house. It may have later served as the rectory. (Devon County Sites and Monuments Register)  
Listing NGR: SS2816003159

**Name:** THE OLD RECTORY AND WALLS ENCLOSING GARDEN TO NORTH EAST

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 91964

13/57 The Old Rectory and walls enclosing garden to North-East GV Rectory, now dwelling, with walls enclosing former kitchen garden. 1836, minor alterations c1900. Random rubble with brick dressings, hipped slate roof with boarded eaves, large brick stack at junction with service wing, the latter lower, independently roofed with hipped slate roof of steeper pitch. Plan: main block facing road, one room on either side of wide hall with top lit stair well, double pile service wing. Main elevation: 2 storeys, 3 bays, pilaster quoins, projecting central bay and full height segmental headed recesses to outer bays, all 16-pane sash windows, central Doric porch, wooden columns resting on granite and brick blocks, pilaster doorcase, handsome double doors of 6 panels each. Left return first floor oriel window inserted c1900 in main block, service wing: 2 storeys, 3 bays, all 3-light wooden casements with pointed arch head lights, slate roofed gabled porch with ribbed door and 3 pointed arch heads to rectangular light. Similar fenestration on rear elevation of service wing. Interior: reeded surrounds to doorways, panelled doors with c1900 finger plates, 1930s chimneypiece in room to right, c 1900 room to left, original shutters in both rooms and depressed segmental headed recesses against both exterior walls; stick stair swept back, open string with ornamented ends continued as decorative frieze along landing originally lit by oval, panelled skylight which has been cut down and boarded over. Some of the original marble chimneypieces and cast iron grates survive on upper floor including an opulent cast iron hob grate in a bedroom in the south-east corner of the service wing. Garden walls: c1836, random rubble local stone, slate and cement humpback coping, returned on 3 sides from north-east corner of the Old Rectory enclosing about half an acre, pilaster buttresses and pointed arch openings in north and south walls. The elevation of the Rectory is very similar to that of Parnacott (qv), though the connection between the two houses is unclear. White's Directory of Devonshire states the rectory was built in 1836; the early C20 renovations are probably the work of the Rev Donaldson who was the incumbent from 1903. The rectory was sold by the Church Commissioners in 1977. (White's Devonshire, 1878)  
Listing NGR: SS3109402159

**Name:** THE COACH HOUSE, ADJOINING THE OLD RECTORY TO THE WEST

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 91965

Coach house and stables, now dwelling. Circa 1836, restored and converted c1980. Random rubble local stone, brick dressings, slate roofs, C20 brick stack centre left on main elevation. L-plan linked at east corner to the Old Rectory (q.v) by doorway in short section of wall. Two storeys, 3 bays, first floor 2-light casements with pointed arch lights, similar ground floor left and 3-light left

inserted into former doorway opening, inserted 5-light into former double doorway, both with segmental heads, C20 plank door end bay right. Left return: 2 storeys, 3 bays, pointed arch window in gable end right large C20 fixed light windows in wing set below eaves, square headed opening end bay left, two pointed arch french windows, central segmental headed opening.  
Listing NGR: SS3108102172

**Name:** THE VILLA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 91969

House. Early C19. Rendered over rubble and brick, pyramid slate roof, stacks rising from eaves on returns, roughcast left, rebuilt brick right. Plan: double pile house abutting cottage to north. 2 storeys, 3 bays, 16-pane sash windows, central flat roofed porch with console brackets and monolithic granite piers with residual capitals. Right return fronting road similar window first floor right and below on ground floor in shallow slate roofed projection. The sturdy granite columns look as if designed to carry something much heavier than the flimsy porch canopy, which is probably not coeval.  
Listing NGR: SS3131902914

**Name:** ROBERT BECKLEY MONUMENT 3 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH, CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 91968

Chest tomb. Dated 1701. Red sandstone squared and coursed, slate slab. Chamfered plinth, cyma recta moulded cornice. Slate slab inscribed around the perimeter in latin to Robert Beckley, rector, died 19 October 1701. Poem in english in centre extolling his virtues.  
Listing NGR: SS3128002866

**Name:** OUTBUILDING (FORMER HOUSE) 100 METRES WEST OF DAVIES FARM HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67201

Farmhouse; used as store. Circa C17 or earlier, extended and remodelled in C18. Slate rubble, original lower end rendered cob. Corrugated iron roof with gabled ends. Probably originally a 3-room and cross or through passage plan, the higher end largely rebuilt to 2-storey, 4 window house with end stacks, the stack at lower end may have been originally the axial stack which would have backed onto the cross passage. C19 and C20 3-light casements central doorway with panelled door. 2 reset stones on front wall 1 inscribed "W.S.", the other has date "1516". Lower end has steeply pitched roof and 3-light chamfered wooden mullion window in gable end, on ground floor. Cob wing at rear with gable end stack and later outshut in the angle, at lower end. Interior not inspected but is said to have plaster overmantle dated 1662. Source: Cornish Buildings Group, G Daw  
Listing NGR: SX3138098262

**Name:** VACYE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67209

House. Circa early C19 with C20 alterations. Stuccoed cob and possible some stone rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends slate hung and modillion eaves cornice. Brick chimnet stacks at gable ends. Single depth plan with flanking wings and central rear stair wing. 2-storeys. Symmetrical 3 bay front. Ground floor: 3 French windows with glazing bars and later slate roof verandah on wooden posts. First floor: 3 sashes with glazing bars and thin moulded architraves. Flanking left and right lower symmetrical wings with hipped slate roofs and modillion cornices, the left-hand wing has blind window in semi-circular recess. Right-hand wing has C20 brick stack over front wall. Glazed wooden octagonal lantern with ball finial over rear stair wing which is partly slate hung. Rear (north-east) wing is C20 or C20 remodelling and has C20 fenestration. Interior not inspected, but possibly has good staircase.  
Listing NGR: SX3101798253

**Name:** GRANARY APPROX 30 METRES NORTH-EAST OF VACYE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67210

Granary. Circa early C19. Red brick in English bond, with pyramidal slate roof. Small building square on plan. Standing on 9 square brick piers with slate caps. Small window opening on sides.  
Listing NGR: SX3103998275

**Name:** WELL FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING SHIPPON TO EAST

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67216

Farmhouse. Circa C16 altered late C17 (concealed, rendered over, datestone 1669) and restored 1982. Roughcast cob and stone rubble. Corrugated iron roof with gabled lower end (right) and hipped higher end (left). Long single depth plan, probably originally 3 rooms and cross or through passage plan, and possibly having open hall, now floored. 2-storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window range. C19 2-light casements with glazing bars. Right-hand ground floor room at lower end has sash. Doorway to right of centre (possibly to former through/cross passage) with C19/20 glazed porch with shaped bargeboards. Rendered axial stack backing onto passage and later stack at lower gable end. Lateral stack over rear wall of upper end. Projecting wing at front of higher end. Shippon projecting at right angles to rear of lower end with hipped roof. Interior: 2 cruck trusses, probably raised crucks, with trenched purlins and diagonal ridge piece. Some evidence of smoke -blackening in roof. Roughly hewn, closely spaced beams (some replaced) in ground floor room at east end.  
Listing NGR: SX3136897323

**Name:** CHURCH COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67214

Cottage, possibly originally church house. Circa C17. Rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends. 2 rooms and cross-passage plan. 1 1/2 storeys. 3 window range. Ground floor C19 and C20 casements, right-hand has lintel with mason's mitres to take mullions (now missing). Similar window at rear. C20 door to left of centre. 3 small first floor sashes through eaves with raking slate roofs and slate checks. Large rendered chimney stacks at gable ends. C20 flat roofed single storey extension at left-hand, higher, end. Interior: 2 rooms and central cross passage. Chamfered floor beams, 1 at upper end with step stops, and fireplace in

upper end with chamfered granite jambs and square-section wooden lintel. Roof has 3 pairs of principals, chamfered in attic room and with curved feet.

Listing NGR: SX3118897309

**Name:** HOLY WELL APPROX 180 METRES SOUTH-WEST OF CHURCH OF ST DENIS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67215

Ruins of well head housing, to Holy well. Possibly of medieval origin and now only stone rubble retaining walls to well head survive. Partly backfilled and capped with large piece of slate following a drowning. Source: Merrick Holy Wells

Listing NGR: SX3110097176

**Name:** DOWN FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67203

Small farmhouse. Circa late C17. Rendered stone rubble, possibly with cob. Slate roof with gabled ends. 2 cell plan with third room added at right-hand/north-east end. 2-storeys. 2 plus 1 window range. C19/C20 1- and 2-light casements and plank doors to left of centre with C19 slate raking roof porch. 2 large stone rubble chimney stacks, 1 at centre ridge, the other kitchen stack with set-offs at left-hand (south-west) end. Circa C19 2-storey, 1 room extension to right (north-east) with lower roof level and brick end stack. Gable wall of demolished outbuilding remains on north-east gable end. Later rear outshut. Interior: roof principals boxed in at first floor room level, roof otherwise not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX3014697036

**Name:** OLD SHOP

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67207

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

Listing NGR: SX2954496889

**Name:** BLAGDON FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 67200

Farmhouse. Dated 1720. Rendered stone rubble. Slate hipped roof. 3 room plan. 2-storeys. Symmetrical fenestration of 4 windows. Ground floor C20 2-light casements and doorway to left of centre with C20 door and glazed porch. First floor C19 - C20 2-light casements with glazing bars. Axial brick ridge stacks to right of centre and rendered stacks at left-hand (west) end. Slate plaque on rear wall with incised foliage border and inscribed "Stanbury Fowler Gent and Elizabeth His Wife who were Possessors of this place and built this house in ye year of our Lord God 1720". Small C20 single storey additions at rear. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX2914697478

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

**Name:** St Anne's Well, in Whitstone churchyard

**UID:** 30433

St Anne's Well has survived well despite having been restored in the late 19th century. The well house is considered to be of 15th century date. It is a good example of a holy well built into the side of a hill, having a basin inside a well chamber and an elaborate entrance facade. It is also a good example of a well which is close to the church and from which water was taken to be used in baptisms. The well continues to be venerated. The monument includes a medieval holy well, known as St Anne's Well, situated in the churchyard at Whitstone. St Anne's Well survives as a small building over a well basin, extending into the hillside, with a granite faced facade. The structure measures 1.56m high, the apex at the front surmounted by an ornate gable cross, 0.79m in height, giving an overall height of 2.32m, and is 1.62m wide. The well chamber measures 1.26m high by 1.12m long and is 0.77m wide. It is constructed largely of unmortared stone walls, though the north east wall is mortared, as is the arched ceiling. In the centre of the north east wall is an arched niche of greenstone, 0.42m high by 0.22m wide, probably designed to hold a statue or figure. Above this niche is a crudely carved face of greenstone. The well basin within the chamber is 0.66m deep and contains a 0.45m depth of water. The basin has a stone base, and there are mosses, ferns and ivy growing around the water line, suggesting that the water level remains fairly constant. The well chamber is constructed within the hillside, so the exterior of the well chamber is covered with turf where it extends out from the hillside. The entrance facade is constructed of courses of granite blocks alternating with courses of greenstone. There is a granite arched doorway giving access to the well chamber; around the top of the entrance has been carved in relief 'Saint Anna'. The inner edge of the doorway is chamfered, stopping at the base of the entrance on either side with a moulded foot. Immediately above the entrance is another niche: this one has an ogee arch and is of greenstone with a granite ledge at its base, again probably meant for a small statue. Above this niche is the granite 'roof'; the edge facing south west is decorated with relief flowers. At the apex of this 'roof' is a block of granite shaped like the top of four gables, one facing in each direction. This forms the top of the facade roof. On top of this is the gable cross probably of greenstone. Immediately in front of the well is a large rectangular slate slab. This holy well, which is Listed Grade II, is believed to date from 1309, though the building probably dates from the 15th century, and was substantially restored around 1883. The granite and greenstone facade probably dates from this restoration, as 'Saint Anna' was carved around the arched doorway at this time. The gable cross and several other parts of the structure are said to have come from elsewhere, the cross from a neighbouring church. The water in the well is reputed never to have failed, and was used for baptisms in the church.

National Grid Reference: SX 26316 98596

**Name:** VIADUCT ABOUT 180 METRES NORTH EAST OF WOOLSTON FARMHOUSE

**UID:** 64935

Railway viaduct, formerly carrying the Holsworthy to Bude railway. 1898. Chamfered rusticated concrete block laid in Flemish bond. 5-span viaduct with parapets. Round arches spring from chamfered imposts on piers of rectangular section. Parapet has moulded cornice, string course below parapet has plain coping. Datestone in parapet carved on plaque on corbelled out refuge. The line from Holsworthy to Bude was built by the LSWR and opened 1898 and closed in 1966. Concrete blocks were used in housing in the 1860s, but this structure may be the earliest example of their use in bridge construction. Similar viaduct on the same line at Holsworthy. C.C.Stanley, Cement and Concrete Association.  
National Grid Reference: SS2283102107

**Name:** Motte and bailey castle called East Leigh Berrys

**UID:** CO 483

The monument includes a motte and bailey castle situated on a south west facing spur, overlooking a tributary to the River Neet. The castle survives as a low circular mound or motte with two roughly oval baileys to the north east surrounded by largely buried ditches and defined by earthen rampart banks. The motte is approximately 50m in diameter with a flattened dome-like profile and stands up to 1.7m high. The perimeter is visible as a scarp with a gap to the south west where the earthworks have been slightly flattened. The outer ditch is up to 8m wide and 0.5m deep. The central bailey is roughly circular in plan and defined by a bank of up to 5m wide and 0.4m high. The accompanying ditch is up to 6m wide and 0.5m deep and continues around the second bailey. Between the two baileys is a 0.5m high scarp. The second north eastern bailey is larger and of irregular plan. It is defined by a flattened bank of 7m wide and 0.7m high. Beyond the outer ditch to the north west is a counterscarp bank. As a defensive position this location is rather poor, but it does seem to control a medieval route into North Cornwall. It is thought to be an adulterine castle built during the Civil War between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda and the relatively low earthworks might suggest it was either unfinished or slighted. There is no known contemporary documentation relating to the castle which was first recorded by MacLaughlan and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885. However, it is thought to have had a strategic relationship with the important pre-conquest and Domesday recorded manor of Stratton, the centre of the Hundred of Stratton and a market town.  
National Grid Reference: SS 24442 06744

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

**UID:** CO 583

The monument includes a motte castle situated on the northern side of the settlement of Week St Mary. The castle survives as a circular mound measuring 32m in diameter and standing up to 1.5m high. It is surrounded by a largely buried outer ditch up to 5m wide and 0.4m deep which is broken by a causeway to the north east. The top of the mound has an encircling bank up to 0.7m high which is thought to represent the base of a palisade, and in the centre is a platform measuring 11m long, 8m wide and up to 0.3m high representing the possible base of a tower. Although no medieval documentation relating to the castle is known to survive, it is thought to have been built in the late 11th or early 12th century by Richard Fitz Turold, owner of the manor of Week at Domesday, or by an immediate descendant. Shortly afterwards it would have been tenanted by the de Wykes. Full occupation of the castle probably ceased after the marriage of Isabella (the last of the de Wykes) to Ranulph De Blanchminster, whose principal residence was at Stratton. Week St Mary was known in the past as St Mary Wyke and taxed as a borough in 1306 - 7 at which time it had a mayor and burgages. Although recognised by antiquarians, Henderson in the 1920's was the first to positively identify the castle. The entire complex of earthworks was surveyed in the 1980's by the Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology.  
National Grid Reference: SX 23641 97752

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

**UID:** 15413

The monument includes a late 12th-mid-14th century moated manor house in a steep-sided valley floor near Week St Mary in north east Cornwall. This moated manor house is a monument in the care of the Secretary of State. Our knowledge of this monument and its visible appearance derives both from surviving features and from evidence recorded during excavations undertaken between 1968 and 1973; some excavated features have been reconstructed in situ and consequently now form part of the visible monument. The monument occupies much of a broad level basin in the floor of a deep valley, south of the confluence of two minor tributaries of the River Neet; the larger tributary flows SSE-NNW to the east of the monument, the smaller tributary flows close south west-north east to the north west of the monument. The monument is visible as a sub-circular moat cut into valley-floor deposits, defining a central island which supports the walls and foundation trenches of the manor house complex. The surviving walls are generally 0.75m-0.8m wide and 0.5m high but they rise to 1.4m high in the north west sector. The foundation trenches recorded by excavation are now visible as modern, low, wire-framed and turf-covered earth banks which are built over their courses. The moat is flat-bottomed, from 5.5m wide and 1.5m deep on the south to 12m wide and 1m deep on the north. It contains water on the north, east and south but surviving silt deposits raise the west side above the water level. Water enters the south east side of the moat from a feeder channel which now drains marshy ground occupying the valley floor to the SSE. The valley floor situation of this moated site required relatively major water management works to ensure a controlled supply to the moat and avoid periodic flooding. This was achieved by diverting the course of the larger tributary to an artificial channel to the east of its valley floor and at a slightly higher level. The diversion was created 250m south east of the moat, where the meandering upstream course of the tributary is abruptly turned 10m north east from its valley floor by a rock-cut channel. Then it returns to flow north west and later NNW, following the markedly smoother course of the artificial channel and maintained to the east of its former valley floor by an earth and rubble bank. As it passes east of the moat, the bank enlarges to form a distinct ridge, up to 15m wide and 1.5m high. South of the moat, the former valley floor survives as silted and marshy land but the original means of controlling the water supply to the moat will have required a sluice-gate at the point of diversion into the rock-cut channel; that gate would be opened to admit water as necessary to the moat's feeder channel along the former valley floor and would be closed in times of flood. Silting largely masks the line of the moat's feeder channel except over its final 55m SSE from the moat itself. After passing around the moat, water leaves by a narrow channel to the NNW, joining the smaller tributary north west of the moat. The island defined by the moat measures up to 55m NNW-SSE by 48m ENE-WSW. Excavation revealed its entrance on the south, initially by drawbridge operated from a gatehouse on the edge of the island. This early 13th century gatehouse was rubble-built, enclosing frame-slots for a counter-balanced drawbridge which pivoted into a pit under the gatehouse. Roofing slates from the gatehouse and an oak sill beam from the pivot frame were recovered during the excavation. The drawbridge lowered onto a post-built bridge extending from a stone bridge abutment on the south side. In the later 13th century, the gatehouse and drawbridge arrangement was replaced by a fixed bridge with stone abutments built against the truncated earlier structures on each side, rubble from which is still visible, including the footings of the gatehouse. The southern approach to the bridge was flanked by walls, up to 8.75m long. On the island, walling survives of a passage from the gatehouse, and later bridge, to the south range of the manor house, where there was an inner gateway. The



structural complex forming the manor house is visible as four ranges of buildings around a subrectangular courtyard that measures up to 19m north-south by 17m east-west. The excavations indicated that the surviving plan resulted from four main building phases between the late 12th century and the early 14th century. The east range contains the earliest structure: the foundation trenches of a large rectangular building measuring 12.5m long, north-south, by 6.1m wide internally, with a midline row of three stone slabs for posts to carry a beam for an upper floor. A fireplace was provided in the east wall. This building is dated to c.1180-1200 and identified as a 'camera', which housed, over an undercroft, the first floor domestic apartments of the owner. A stone wall, still surviving, partitioned the northern third of the undercroft in the later 13th century. About AD 1200, a wardrobe and garderobe (toilet) were built onto the northern end of the camera. The wardrobe measures 7m long by 3.8m wide, with the garderobe chamber extending a further 1m from the northern end. Their walling survives in part, as does a drainage channel curving north east from the garderobe to the moat. Also in this phase, a flight of greenstone steps, whose foundation survives, was built up to the north west corner of the camera. The third and most extensive visible phase of building took place between c.1224 and 1236, resulting in most structures of the north, west and south ranges. The north range is dominated by the hall, extending west from the wardrobe to which it was linked by a passage and a small screened room. The hall measures 12.35m long, east-west, by 7.15m wide internally. At the east end was a stone-revetted and partly paved raised area, called a dais, 0.22m high, 2.13m wide and still visible extending 5.8m along the east wall. The dais was the site of the high table, for which a stone-faced clay and rubble bench extends along the east wall. Other benches line the north and south sides of the hall. A millstone forms the base of a hearth in front of the dais; on excavation, remains of a wattle-and-daub chimney hood were recovered around the hearth. Fragments of greenstone window frames were found from two-light windows with a quatrefoil opening above. The hall was entered from the courtyard by a door near the south west corner. Two doors in the west wall led to the service rooms that occupy much of the west range. At the north end of the west range, the doorways from the hall open to the buttery on the north and the servery on the south. The buttery, used for serving wines and beers, measures 6.55m east-west by 4.5m wide internally and was lit by a single inwardly-splayed, unglazed, slit window in the north wall. The servery measures 6.7m east-west by 4.5m wide internally; in its south west corner is a well, 1m in diameter and excavated to 1.68m deep. The large foundations of the buttery and servery walls imply a former first floor, access to which was provided by a stone stair with greenstone steps, whose base is visible in the north west corner of the servery. The first floor rooms had a garderobe; the surviving base of its shaft, 1.3m square internally, projects beyond the north west corner of the buttery. West of the buttery and servery, a single storey lean-to room, called a pentice, accommodated the bakehouse. This measures 9.45m north-south by 4.25m wide internally. At its north end, a malting kiln survives with a rubble platform, 2.75m wide and to 0.9m high, spanning the width of the room. Near its centre, a chamber, 1m in diameter with vertical sides, was heated by a narrow flue, 1.1m long and 0.5m wide, extending to the southern edge of the platform. In the north west corner, south of the platform, is a circular bread oven, 1.35m in internal diameter, with a rubble and clay wall faced with small rubble, cracked and discoloured by heat on the inner face. Excavation revealed evidence for a second bread oven, raised above the floor in the south of the room. South of the servery and bakehouse the west range accommodated the kitchen and pantry. The kitchen and the rooms fronting onto the south west corner of the courtyard were rebuilt in the fourth building phase, c.AD 1300, on the early 13th century foundations, possibly due to a fire. The kitchen measures 8.1m north-south by 5.35m wide. Excavation revealed its original central hearth was replaced by a fireplace whose hearth remains visible beside the south wall. The fireplace hearth has a millstone at its centre with a cobbled surround, raised slightly above the kitchen floor level and edged by narrow slabs. West of the kitchen, the pantry was a pentice, like the bakehouse. It measures 7.92m north-south by 4.27m wide internally; the northern 2.75m of its interior is occupied by the rubble base of a high level oven. A drain, partly covered by slabs, runs west from the kitchen, across the pantry floor and under its west wall, to empty into the moat. The southern end of the west range was occupied by the lodgings for the chief retainers. This was a two storey building extending the alignment of the kitchen to its north and now surviving largely as foundation trenches. These delineate an undercroft measuring up to 9m north-south by 5.35m wide; the northern 2.25m of the undercroft was partitioned to form a passage to a rubble-built garderobe which projects west from the lodgings and served both floors. The ground floor of the garderobe survives to 1.3m high, with a dividing wall separating the eastern half, serving the undercroft, from the base of the shaft serving the first floor; the garderobe drained to the moat beneath rubble arches in its dividing wall and west wall. Access to the first floor of the lodgings was by a stone stair whose rubble base is visible in the courtyard beyond the lodgings' north east corner. The western half of the southern range, between the lodgings and the entrance passage from the gatehouse, is occupied by the larder. This measures 5.64m east-west by 4.5m wide internally, with lower courses largely still surviving. This room was provided with a stone-lined cool storage pit in its north east corner, measuring 1.6m long, 1m wide and surviving 0.25m deep, but 0.9m deep when excavated. Beyond the entrance passage, the eastern half of the southern range is occupied by the chapel, which formed part of the c.1224-1236 building phase. The chapel also has largely intact lower courses and measures 10.36m east-west by 4.42m wide internally. At the east, the sanctuary, 2.5m wide, is slightly raised and demarcated by a slab-edged step. The sanctuary supports the rubble base of the altar, which on excavation measured 1.68m wide and extended 0.76m from the east wall. Rubble benches extend along the south and west walls, and part of the north wall. A doorway opens to the courtyard slightly west of centre in the north wall. The excavation recovered fragments of tracery from the east window, along with parts of inwardly-splayed narrow windows with pointed-arched heads, all in greenstone. Painted wall plaster from the east wall was also found. The chapel's east wall originally extended north to meet the south wall of the camera; later this was replaced by a wall 2.1m to the east, whose lower courses survive. This latter wall included a gateway at its southern end giving access from the courtyard to the periphery of the island. The excavation indicated that this manor house was falling into decay shortly after the mid-14th century, followed by demolition and extensive robbing for building stone. Historical records show that the manor of Penhallam formed part of the honour of Cardinham, held by Richard fitz Turol in 1087, and by his descendants, eventually the de Cardinham family, until the male line became extinct with the death of Andrew de Cardinham in c.1256. It is Andrew de Cardinham who is considered responsible for the major third building phase at this monument. By 1270, Andrew's heiress, Isolda de Cardinham, had given Penhallam to the Champernowne family, who held the manor for the remainder of the site's occupation. During much of the early 14th century, Penhallam manor was tenanted from the Champernownes by the Beaupre family. In 1319, Isabella de Beaupre obtained a licence from the Bishop of Exeter to say mass in her oratory at Penhallam. Partitioning of the manor's lands began in the 1330s and had been completed by 1428. All English Heritage notices, fixtures and fittings are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included. National Grid Reference: SX 22509 97271

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

**UID:** CO 966

Despite reduction in the heights of the mounds through cultivation, the round barrow cemetery 240m north east of Lower Trebarrow survives comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the construction of each barrow, the relative chronologies, territorial significance, social organisation, ritual and funerary practices and overall landscape context.

The monument, which falls into four areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on the summit of a ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Tamar. The cemetery survives as a linear arrangement of circular

mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The barrows vary in size from 18m up to 24m in diameter and from 0.3m to 0.9m high. One is situated within a garden.  
National Grid Reference: SX2876396792, SX2884096839, SX2894096898, SX2897596904

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

**UID:** CO 582

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

National Grid Reference: SX 23299 95875, SX 23315 95914, SX 23497 95958, SX2339795937, SX2345895949, SX2353395966, SX2358595973

**Name:** Four bowl barrows 445m north of Buttern Farm

**UID:** CO 965

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

National Grid Reference: SX2702494363, SX2704294672, SX2712894697, SX2727594762

**Name:** Three bowl barrows 240m south east of Highermoor

**UID:** 34273

This monument includes three bowl barrows in an approximately east to west alignment situated on an upland ridge forming the watershed between the valleys of the River Tamar and the Small Brook. Each barrow includes a mound surrounded by a quarry ditch from which material was derived during its construction. For all except the westernmost barrow, these features are no longer visible but survive as buried features approximately 3m wide. Part of the ditch of the westernmost barrow is visible to the south west where it survives as a 3.1m wide and up to 0.2m deep feature; elsewhere it is buried like the others in the group. The eastern mound measures up to 30.9m in diameter and 1.3m high, and the central mound measures 23.6m in diameter and 1.2m high. The western mound is oval in shape and measures 33.8m long south west to north east by 28.6m wide north west to south east and is 1.3m high. The monument also includes the archaeologically sensitive areas between the barrows, where contemporary flat burials and settlement evidence are likely to occur. The western barrow is partially overlain by a field boundary across its ditch on the north western side. This field boundary is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

National Grid Reference: SS 29576 06703

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

**UID:** CO 942

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

National Grid Reference: SX2710296797, SX2748896370, SX2753496339

**Name:** Three bowl barrows 350m south east of Sandymoor Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery

**UID:** 34265

The monument, which includes three bowl barrows in three separate areas of protection, is located on a high upland ridge overlooking the valleys of tributaries to Henford Water. The three barrow mounds vary in diameter between 31.2m and 9.6m, and in height between 0.8m and 0.6m. They are arranged in a linear grouping which lies on a north east to south west alignment. Each barrow mound is surrounded by a quarry ditch from which material was derived during its construction. These ditches are no longer visible but survive as approximately 3m wide buried features. Five other barrows which make up the cemetery lie to the north east and south east and are the subject of separate schedulings. The central barrow of the group has been partially cut by a ditched hedge bank and the road. The southernmost barrow has also been partly cut by field boundaries to the south and west. The field boundaries which cross these barrows, together with stock proof fences, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 37716 98478, SX 37848 98575, SX 37942 98704

**Name:** Two bowl barrows 430m north west of Leworthy

**UID:** 30334

The two bowl barrows 430m north west of Leworthy survive well and form part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows and together they provide evidence concerning territorial control and land use in this part of Devon.

This monument includes two bowl barrows aligned north east - south west situated 430m north west of Leworthy on a prominent ridge location overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Deer. They form the northernmost pair of a dispersed group of eight barrows. The north eastern barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 18.2m in diameter and is 0.4m high. The second barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 20.7m in diameter and is 0.6m high. In each case the surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature. The remaining six barrows within this group are the subject of separate schedulings.

National Grid Reference: SS 31858 01392

**Name:** Two bowl barrows 450m and 500m west of Leworthy

**UID:** 30335

The two bowl barrows 450m and 500m west of Leworthy survive well and form part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows and together they provide evidence for territorial control and land use in this part of Devon.

This monument, which falls into two areas, includes two bowl barrows aligned north-south and situated on a high ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Deer. These two barrows form part of a dispersed group of eight barrows spread across the length of this ridge. The northern barrow survives as a 0.7m high circular mound which measures 25.9m in diameter. The southern barrow survives as a circular mound which measures 28.8m in diameter and 1.2m high. Surrounding both barrows is the ditch from which material to build the mounds was obtained and these survive as buried features 3m wide. The boundary banks north east of the northern mound and south of the southern mound are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SS 31741 01022, SS 31762 01162

**Name:** Two bowl barrows 690m and 760m south west of Leworthy

**UID:** 30336

The two bowl barrows 690m and 760m south west of Leworthy survive comparatively well and form part of a cluster of large mounds. Archaeological and environmental information survives within these barrows and together they provide evidence for territorial control and land use in this part of Devon.

This monument, which falls into two areas, includes two bowl barrows aligned north-south and situated on a high upland ridge known as Affaland Moor. These two barrows form part of a group of eight barrows spread along the ridge. The northernmost barrow of the two survives as a 0.2m high circular mound with a diameter of 25m. This mound was slightly damaged by the construction of a military building, which has subsequently been removed. The second barrow lies to the south west, measures 25m in diameter and is 1.2m high. Both mounds are surrounded by separate ditches from which material to construct the barrows was derived. These are preserved as buried features 2.5m wide. A boundary bank crossing the north side of the northern barrow is excluded from the scheduling, but the ground below is included.

National Grid Reference: SS 31567 00759, SS 31615 00837

**Name:** Two bowl barrows 450m and 520m north east of Sandymoor Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery

**UID:** 34267

The monument, which includes two bowl barrows in two separate areas of protection and forming part of a round barrow cemetery, is located on a high upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Claw. The western barrow mound measures 30.5m in diameter and up to 1m in height. There is a roughly circular hollow, just east of the centre, which measures 3.4m in diameter and up to 0.2m deep; otherwise it appears as a gently sloping rounded mound. The eastern barrow mound measures 28.6m in diameter and 1.1m in height. It is a rounded mound of slightly steeper profile than the western barrow. Each barrow mound is surrounded by a quarry ditch from which material was derived during its construction. These ditches are no longer visible but survive as approximately 3m wide buried features. Six other barrows which make up the cemetery lie to the west, east, south west and south and are the subject of separate schedulings.

National Grid Reference: SX 38391 99144, SX 38494 99147

**Name:** Two bowl barrows, one 220m east of Lower Longbeak and the other 320m east of Higher Longbeak

**UID:** CO 967

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated on a coastal cliff to the landward side of two distinct projecting promontories known as Lower and Higher Longbeak. The barrows survive as circular stone and earth-built mounds. The quarry ditches, from which the construction material was derived, are preserved as buried features. The southern mound measures 14m in diameter and is 1.1m high. It is steep-sided with a central hollow, possibly the result of antiquarian excavation although no details are known. The barrow has spectacular views across Widemouth Sand. The northern barrow mound is 16m in diameter and 0.7m high. It has hollows to the south and east, also probably caused by earlier excavation.

National Grid Reference: SS1987103235, SS19954 03896

**Name:** Two bowl barrows 240m SSW of Wilsworthy Cross

**UID:** CO 983

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

National Grid Reference: SX2716196018, SX2718995840

**Name:** Two bowl barrows 300m NNW of Red Post

**UID:** CO 464

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated on a prominent ridge which forms the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Neet and Tamar. The bowl barrows survive as circular mounds with their surrounding quarry ditches, from which the mound construction material was derived, being preserved as buried features. The northern mound measures approximately 24m in diameter and up to 1m high. The southern mound measures 28m in diameter and 1.3m high. Following ploughing in the 1980's circular clay soil marks became briefly visible on the barrows.

National Grid Reference: SS2632705564, SS2633705481

**Name:** Bowl barrow 470m north east of Dux

**UID:** 34271

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the watershed between the valleys of a tributary to the River Tamar and a tributary to Derwent Water. The monument includes a circular mound which measures 33.2m in diameter and 1.3m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as an approximately 3m wide buried feature.

National Grid Reference: SS 29351 03582

**Name:** Bowl barrow 220m east of Spry's Shop Cross, forming part of a round barrow cemetery

**UID:** 34266

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on an upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Claw, forming part of a round barrow cemetery. Seven other barrows which make up the cemetery lie to the south west, east and south east and are the subject of separate schedulings. The barrow includes a circular mound 19.9m in diameter and 1m high, surrounded by a quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived. This ditch measures approximately 3m in width and partially underlies the field boundaries to the east and north of the barrow; elsewhere it survives as a buried feature, being barely discernible to the south as a flat area. The field boundaries which cross the edges of the monument to the north and east, together with the stock proof fences and a small trough on the eastern boundary only, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 38011 99178

**Name:** Bowl barrow 60m west of St James's Church

**UID:** 34275

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on an upland ridge overlooking the valley of the River Tamar. The monument includes a circular mound which measures 15.4m in diameter and up to 0.4m high, and a surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived. This is preserved as a buried feature measuring approximately 3m wide. To the east this ditch underlies a field boundary. The field boundary is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 33177 94633

**Name:** Bowl barrow 100m north of Lishaperhill

**UID:** 34272

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on an upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Tamar; it also lies just to the east of the canal connecting to the Tamar Lakes via the Bude Aqueduct. The monument includes an oval mound which measures 14.6m long north to south by 12.6m wide east to west and is up to 0.7m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is visible to the south where it measures up to 2.6m wide and 0.1m deep; elsewhere it is preserved as a buried feature. The barrow has been cut on the eastern side by a ditched field boundary and partially cut by a field boundary which crosses the monument on the northern side. The field boundaries which cross the monument on the northern and eastern sides are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SS 29485 07172

**Name:** Bowl barrow at Red Post

**UID:** CO 950

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Tamar. The barrow survives as an oval mound measuring approximately 40m by 30m and up to 1m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which the construction material was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

National Grid Reference: SS 26292 05231

**Name:** Bowl barrow 70m east of Beechwood Bungalow

**UID:** CO 603

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated at the summit of a ridge which forms the watershed between the River Deer and the Derril Water, on the south western side of Affaland Moor. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 30m in diameter and 1.2m high. A surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The ditch and mound have been cut slightly on the north western periphery by a field boundary. This boundary is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. Further archaeological remains in the vicinity are the subject of separate schedulings.

National Grid Reference: SX3122099915

**Name:** Bowl barrow on Affaland Moor 840m south west of Leworthy

**UID:** 30337

This monument includes a bowl barrow on Affaland Moor, a high upland ridge overlooking the valley of the River Deer. This barrow is one of a group of eight barrows which straddle this ridge; the remaining seven barrows are the subject of separate schedulings. The monument survives as a circular mound 23.8m in diameter and stands up to 0.6m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature 2.3m wide.

National Grid Reference: SS 31718 00484

**Name:** Bowl barrow on Affaland Moor 780m north west of Forda Mill

**UID:** 30338

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge called Affaland Moor, which overlooks the valley of the River Deer. It is one of a group of eight barrows which straddle this ridge; the remaining seven are the subject of separate schedulings. The monument survives as a circular mound which measures 27.5m in diameter and stands up to 0.9m high. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature 2.5m wide.

National Grid Reference: SS 31962 00184

#### *Registered Parks and Gardens*

**Name:** WERRINGTON PARK

**UID:** 1493

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Werrington Park is situated c 2km north of Launceston, to the east of the B3254 which runs north-west from St Stephens to Yeolmbridge. The c 157ha site is bounded on all sides by agricultural land, from which the park is separated by a late C18 stone wall. The River Ottery flows from north-west to south-east through the site towards its confluence with the River Tamar c 1km east of the house. The river valley affords fine views to the south-east, while to the south of the river well-wooded land rises steeply. The park encompasses hills to the south-east and south-west of the house, and three combs which branch off the main valley. Smallacombe Wood, a plantation to the south-south-east of the house (outside

the site here registered), forms part of the setting of the site and contains a folly, the Sugar Loaves (listed grade II) which was described in an C18 poem, *The Doom of Morice*, concerning Sir William Morice, third Baronet. This structure may correspond to the 'model of the Tomb of the Horatii' noted by Pococke in 1750 (Pococke 1888-9); Pevsner however suggests that the design may be derived from Thomas Daniell's (1749-1840) Indian drawings (published 1795-1808), which would indicate a date of c 1800 (Cherry and Pevsner 1989). The reciprocal vista to the Sugar Loaves from the park and house is today (2000) obscured.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** The mansion is today (2000) approached through mid C19 gates (listed grade II) adjacent to the late C19 North Lodge (listed grade II) which is situated in Werrington village to the north. The north drive extends through agricultural land to the north of the house before passing along the north-east boundary of the pleasure grounds to reach the east side of the house, immediately to the west of the kitchen garden. A further drive enters the site from a minor road to the east, adjacent to East Lodge (listed grade II). This drive passes west through agricultural land and to the south of the estate farm, before turning north-west to join the north drive to the east of the house. The principal drive enters the site from the B3254 St Stephens to Yeolmbridge road to the south-west. The drive passes between mid C19 gate piers (listed grade II) adjacent to the early C19 South Lodge (listed grade II), before winding down the wooded hillside south-west of the house. The drive crosses the River Ottery on the late C18 White Bridge (listed grade II) and sweeps north and east through the park to pass beneath the south front of the house. The White Bridge and south drive formed part of the first Duke of Northumberland's improvements to the park undertaken c 1775.

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

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

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

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

On the north-facing wooded hillside to the south of the Pond and the River Ottery is an early or mid C18 folly, the Terrace House (listed grade II); this structure may correspond to the hermitage described by Pococke in 1750 (Pococke 1888-9). The terraces of two cockpits also survive within the park. A terraced track which extends through the woodland east from the South Lodge to the Terrace House corresponds to the mid C18 terrace; beyond the Terrace House it continues as a track leading east and north-east to a ford on the River Ottery south-east of the house. A late C18 or early C19 footbridge, the Duchess's Bridge, which lies to the west of the ford, also links the park on each side of the river. To the east of South Lodge is the Arboretum which was laid out by John Charles Williams in 1908. It contains many original plant introductions, particularly rhododendrons, from expeditions to the Far East sponsored by Williams, together with hybrid rhododendrons and camellias bred by Williams himself. Many of the landscape structures recorded by Pococke in 1750 (Pococke 1888-9) do not survive above ground today (2000). These include the temple of the sun, the triumphal arch, and the large trellis alcove near the river. The ruined castle stood on Castlehill to the south-west of the site here registered and no trace of this structure survives above ground.

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

National Grid Reference: SX 33111 86805

#### *Registered Battlefields*

**Name:** BATTLE OF STRATTON

**UID:** 39

**BATTLE OF STRATTON 1643**

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

On 15 May 1643 a Parliamentary army of 5,600 men, commanded by the Earl of Stamford, advanced into Cornwall and camped upon the flat summit of Stamford Hill close to the town of Stratton. The following day Sir Ralph Hopton, with a Royalist force barely 3,000 strong, moved to attack the formidable Parliamentary position. The battle raged inconclusively for several hours until Parliamentary resistance finally collapsed as a determined attack by converging Royalist columns drew near the summit of the hill. With casualties of 300 killed and 1,700 taken prisoner, almost half of Stamford's army had been destroyed and the gateway to Devon was open to the Royalists. Hopton's victory, gained by a force that was desperately short of food and ammunition, was a remarkable achievement. Although private houses have been constructed on the summit of Stamford Hill the remains of the defensive earthwork used by the Parliamentarians can still be seen. Plantations have obscured the eastern slope of the hill, but otherwise landscape changes have been minimal.

**AMENITY FEATURES** A number of features survive which were present at the time of the battle. The Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure on Stamford Hill was used as a defensive position by the Parliamentarians. St Olaf's Church at Poughill, with its fifteenth-

century frescoes restored in the late nineteenth century, and also Charles I's Letter of Thanks (1643), is a closely related to the battle. Stratton village is also relevant, particularly the Tree Inn which was Grenville's base. Public access across the battlefield by footpath is possible, but there is scope for improvement into a coherent battlefield trail.

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

National Grid Reference: SS 22666 06585



## Appendix 3

### Supporting Jpegs



View west from the location of the proposed turbine, showing open views across the valley to two extant turbines; from the north-east.



View up the field to the northern boundary with mature hedgebanks and trees; from the south.



The irregular western boundary, with fenced banks; from the south-east.



View east to the straight southern boundary, and the small group of barns and secondary farmyard; from the west.



View up and across the pasture field; from the south-west.



Open views to the south from the location of the proposed turbine, showing the pylons which cross the landscape; from the north.





View showing the woodland which frames the field to the east; viewed from the west.



View of the historic buildings in Holsworthy town centre that provide both setting and blocking to St Peter and St Paul, the Grade II\* Listed church; viewed from the north-east.



View south towards the site of the proposed turbine from St Pancras Church in Pancrasweek, showing some local blocking from the adjacent farm and trees; viewed from the north.



View south from a large barrow east of Bridgerule; viewed from the north.





Views south from St Bridget's churchyard in Bridgerule, north-east of the main village; viewed from the north.



View south-south-west from St Swithin's Church in Pyworthy, showing the trees that surround the churchyard, with cottages and houses beyond; from the north-east.





View south-west towards the proposed turbine from the Old Rectory and its grounds; views are limited by the mature trees within the wider parkland-style landscape surrounding the house. Viewed from the north-east.



View north-west from Affaland Moor and the various groups of barrows that it contains; from the south-east.



Davies Farm and Vacye House. Looking up the valley towards the site of the proposed turbine, showing the open views but also the wooded grounds; viewed from the south-east.



View up past North Tamerton, with its various Grade II Listed buildings and Grade I Listed church, to the site of the proposed turbine; viewed from the south-east.





View north-west from Down Farmhouse to the site of the proposed turbine; viewed from the south-east.



View across the barrows near Wilsworthy Cross, showing the view towards the site of the proposed turbine; viewed from the south-west.



Whitstone village, and the views towards the site of the proposed turbine which would lie to the north-east; the chapel and other houses do provide local blocking views. Viewed from the south-west.



St Anne's churchyard in Whitstone, which lies within heavily wooded grounds, showing local blocking; viewed from the west-south-west.





View of cottage east of Bevil's Farm, showing mature gardens around the Listed building, with views to the south-east towards the site of the proposed turbine.



View towards the proposed turbine from Red Post and the Red Post Inn; from the north-west.



View towards the Woolston Viaduct, showing steep wooded slopes of the valley and comprehensive blocking; viewed from the south-west.



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