

# LAND at SALTERS FARMHOUSE St ANN'S CHAPEL, CALSTOCK CORNWALL

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



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# **Land at Salters Farmhouse, St. Ann's Chapel, Calstock, Cornwall**

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

*For*

Andrew Ranson

*of*

Stags (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, geophysical survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Salters Farmhouse, St Ann's Chapel, Calstock, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single wind turbine.*

*The proposed turbine would be located within land enclosed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from a line of probable mineral prospection pits, the walkover and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of particular interest within the field in question, despite the proximity of a large Bronze Age barrow.*

*This part of Cornwall contains a large number of Listed Buildings, most of which relate to its mining heritage. Most of these designated heritage assets were not conceived and constructed with setting as a primary consideration, and only for a small number of sites – the prospect tower at Cotehele, Morwell Barton, and the barrows on Hingston Down – will the impact be more pronounced.*

*In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located near the summit of Hingston Down, which forms part of the Kit Hill Character Area, assessed as having a moderate-high sensitivity to wind turbine developments. In addition, the area falls within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS. The proposed turbine would be located in a prominent position, but is relatively small (50kw) and lies within a relatively well-wooded landscape; with this in mind the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor**.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Land at Salters Farmhouse, St Anns Chapel, PL18 9HN
<b>Parish:</b>	Calstock
<b>County:</b>	Cornwall
<b>NGR:</b>	SX4137571290

### 1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Salters Farmhouse, St Ann's Chapel, Calstock, Cornwall; Calstock is a large parish on the western side of the lower reaches of the River Tamar (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Andrew Ranson of Stags (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Chris Facey (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a single 50kw wind turbine and associated access and cable run.

### 1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field *c.*300m north of St Ann's Chapel (see Figure 1). It sits just off the flat summit of a narrow ridge (Hingston Down) east of Kit Hill, at *c.*240m AOD.

The soils of this area are the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils of the Sportsmans Association (SSEW 1983) overlying the hornfelsed slates of the Tavy Formation (BGS 2013).

### 1.3 Historical Background

The site lies within the parish of Calstock, *c.*300m to the north of the settlement of St Ann's Chapel. This landscape was largely unenclosed until the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, and forms part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS. Hingston Down Mine lies just to the west of the proposed site; this copper mine was active 1850-80, and intermittently thereafter until the 1920s.

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

### 1.4 Archaeological Background

The proposed turbine lies within one of the UNESCO Cornish Mining World Heritage districts (WHS). It also lies close to a linear group of Prehistoric Bronze Age barrows, and three Grade II Listed buildings. The wider landscape contains a number of Scheduled landscapes at Chilsworthy, Harrowbarrow and Cleave, and Calstock is a protected Conservation Area.

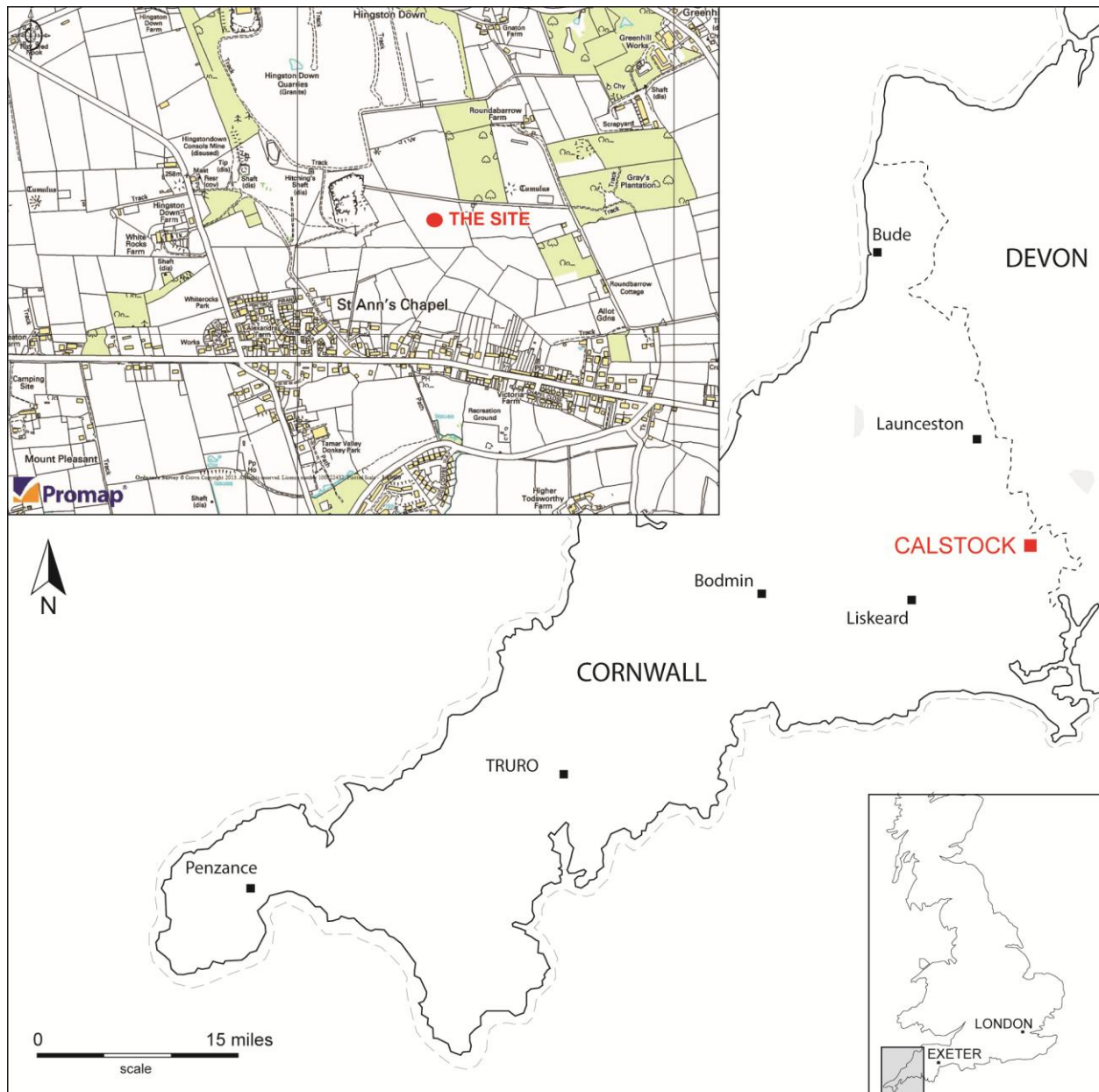


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

## 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

As is clear from the cartographic records (see below), the site of the proposed turbine was enclosed from open moorland in the late 1850s, and prior to that formed part of the extensive upland area known as Hingston Down. This lay in Calstock, a large parish in the deanery and middle division of the Hundred of East. The manor of Calstock came to the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall in the high medieval period, and remained in their hands until 1798. It was purchased under the Land-Tax Redemption Act by John Pierson Foote Esq, and conveyed in 1806 to the industrialist John Williams Esq. of Scorrier House.

Hingston Down is reputed to be the site of a battle between the Cornish, allied with Danish Vikings, and Egbert of Wessex, which took place in AD 838. It was also where Cornish and Devon tanners met to resolve disputes in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the last Cornish Stannary Parliament was held there in 1753. Its mining heritage is extensive, and the veins of ore so rich as to give rise to the proverb *Hengsten Down well ywrought is London town dear ybought*. Hingston Down Mine, located immediately to the west, was a copper mine worked intermittently between 1850 and 1920, but openworks on the Down were being worked from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings and shafts at Hingston were consolidated and capped in the early 2000s.

Adjacent settlements would have grazed their livestock on the moor, and the right of common was enshrined in the leases of individual tenements in, for instance, Callington (e.g. CY/1846, CY.1849 etc. CRO).

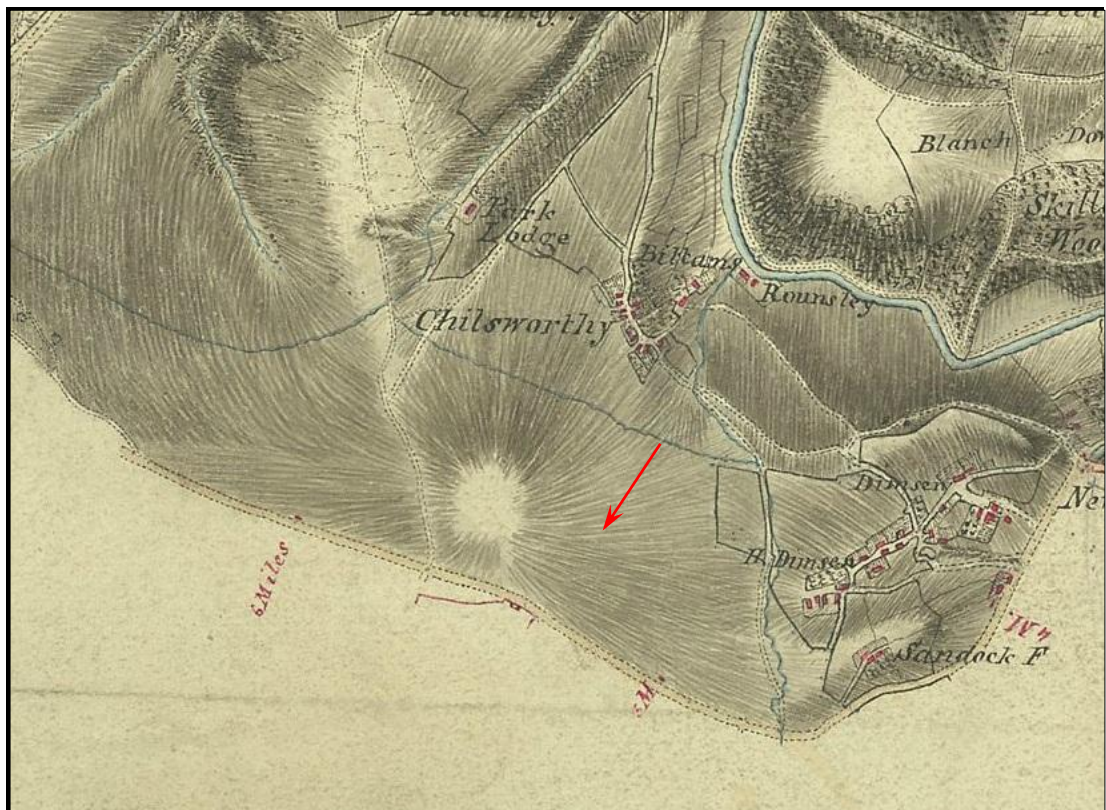


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1802 (CSL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

## 2.2 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1802

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1802 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area (Figure 3); earlier maps do not show any relevant detail. The surveyor's draft shows Hingston Down as entirely unenclosed.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1840 tithe map (CSL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

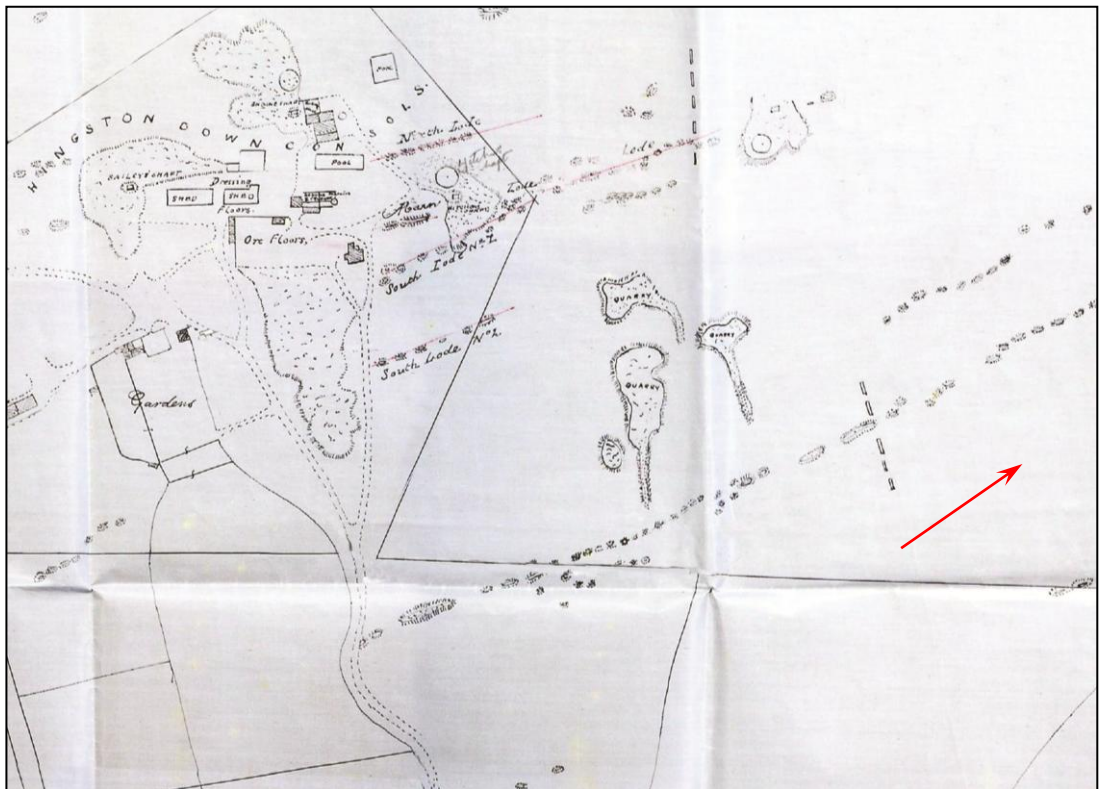


Figure 4: Surface plan layout of Hingston Mine (c.1864-1880) (CRO MRO LCXII/7) (the approximate location of the turbine is indicated).



### 2.3 The 1840 Calstock Tithe Map

The 1840 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. It is clear that at this date, the open moorland along the crest of Hingston Down had yet to be enclosed, and the settlement at St Ann's Chapel was still in its infancy. This land would have been used as common grazing, and various leases in the Cornwall Record Office refer to tenements in Callington having right of common on Hingston Down. Some of the field names in the general vicinity – for example, Lower Newtake and New Prospect Plantation – indicate the depicted fields were relatively recent intakes as well.

### 2.4 Mine Survey, Hingston Down c.1864

This plan of Hingston mineworks shows two lines of parallel mineral prospecting pits running close to the location of the proposed turbine.

### 2.5 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 show a dramatically remodelled landscape. The whole of the moor was been divided up and enclosed in the late 1850s, but the fieldscape in this part of the down is not as formal as one might have expected. There are hints that enclosure took place in stages, with large block of land allocated to individual tenants, who were then responsible for subdividing their own properties with no regard for any overarching plan. The earlier enclosures shown on the tithe map are still there, and probably prevented a more formal layout from being imposed.

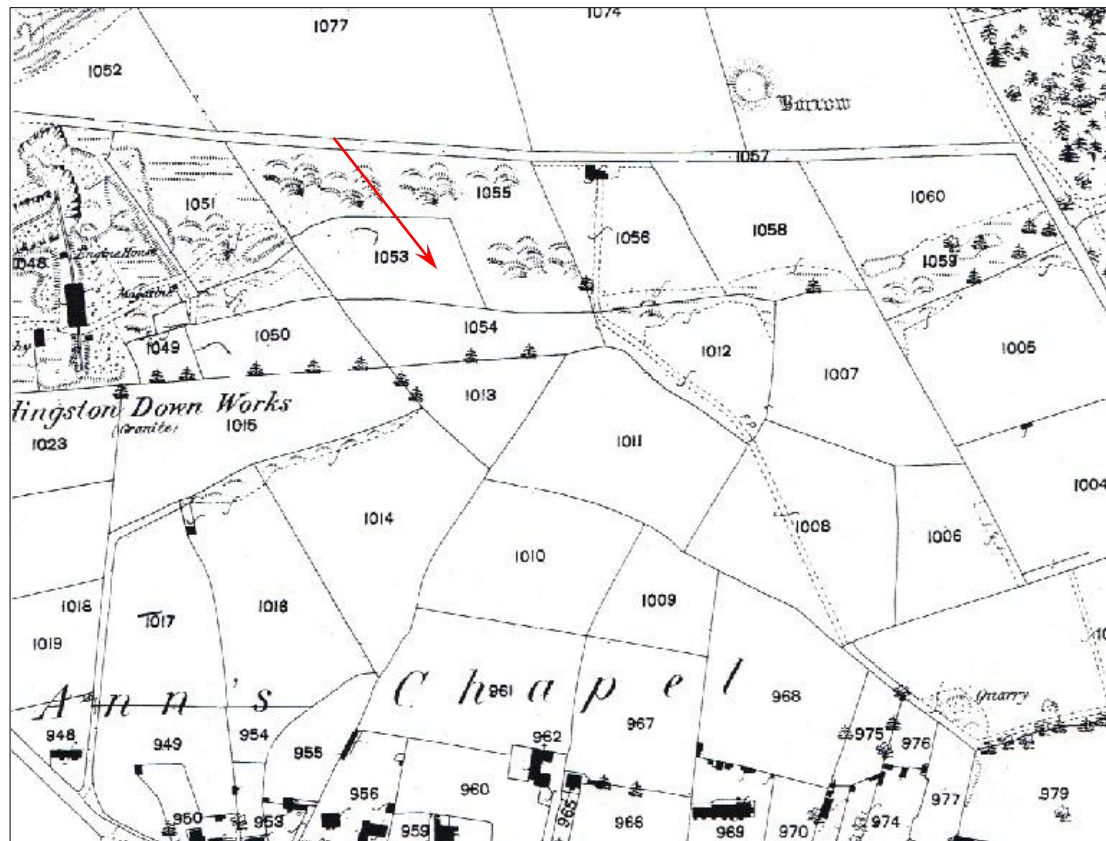


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. map of 1883 1:2,500 (CSL) (the site is indicated).

Also shown on these maps are the Hingston Down quarry – which expands its operations over time – and a large barrow. The field in which the proposed turbine is to be located is shown on the earlier map as being subdivided into three parcels, and these internal subdivisions had been swept away by 1906.

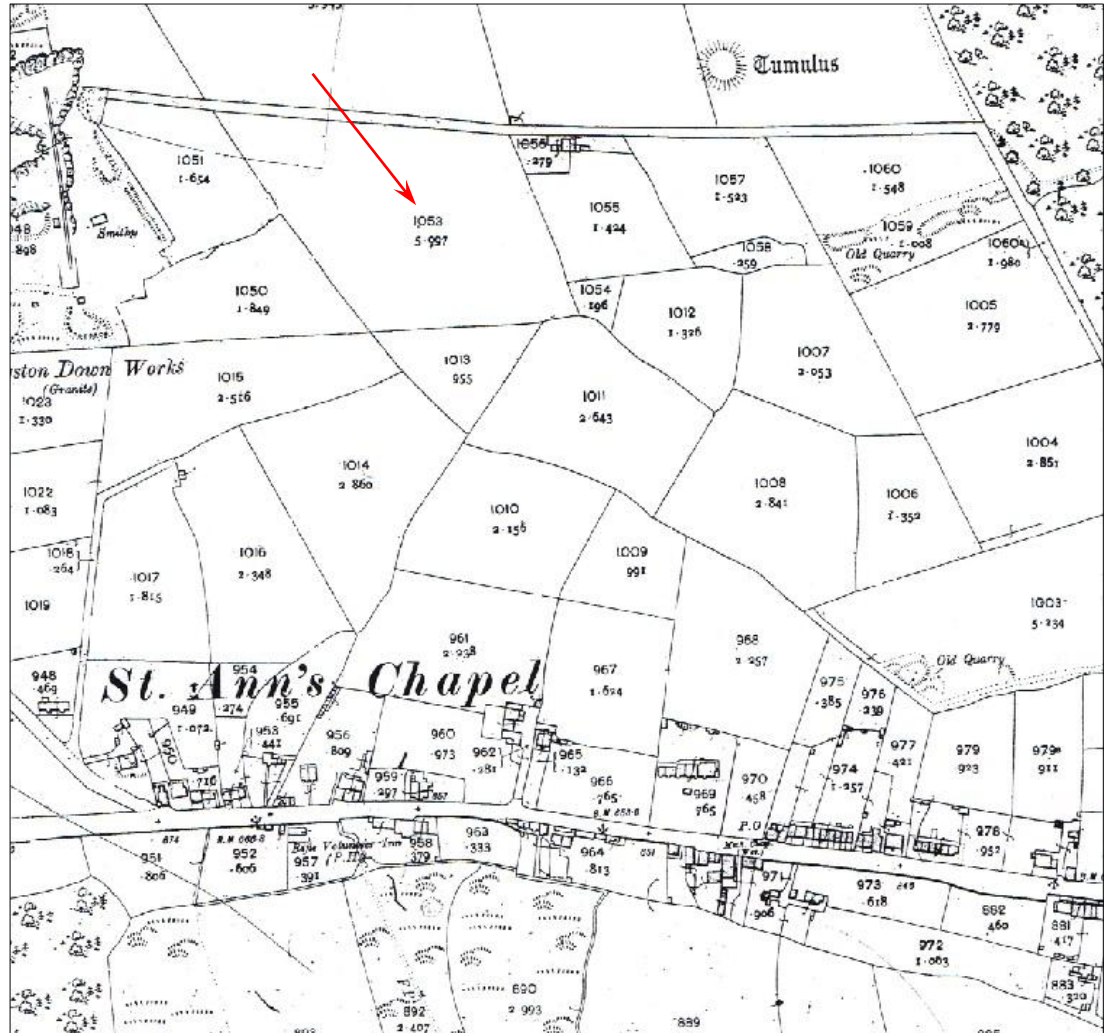


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map of 1906 1:2,500 (CSL) (the site is indicated).

### 3.0 Geophysical Survey

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1.6ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the access track and cable run. This work was undertaken by Substrata on behalf of SWARCH in June 2013. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Substrata 2013).

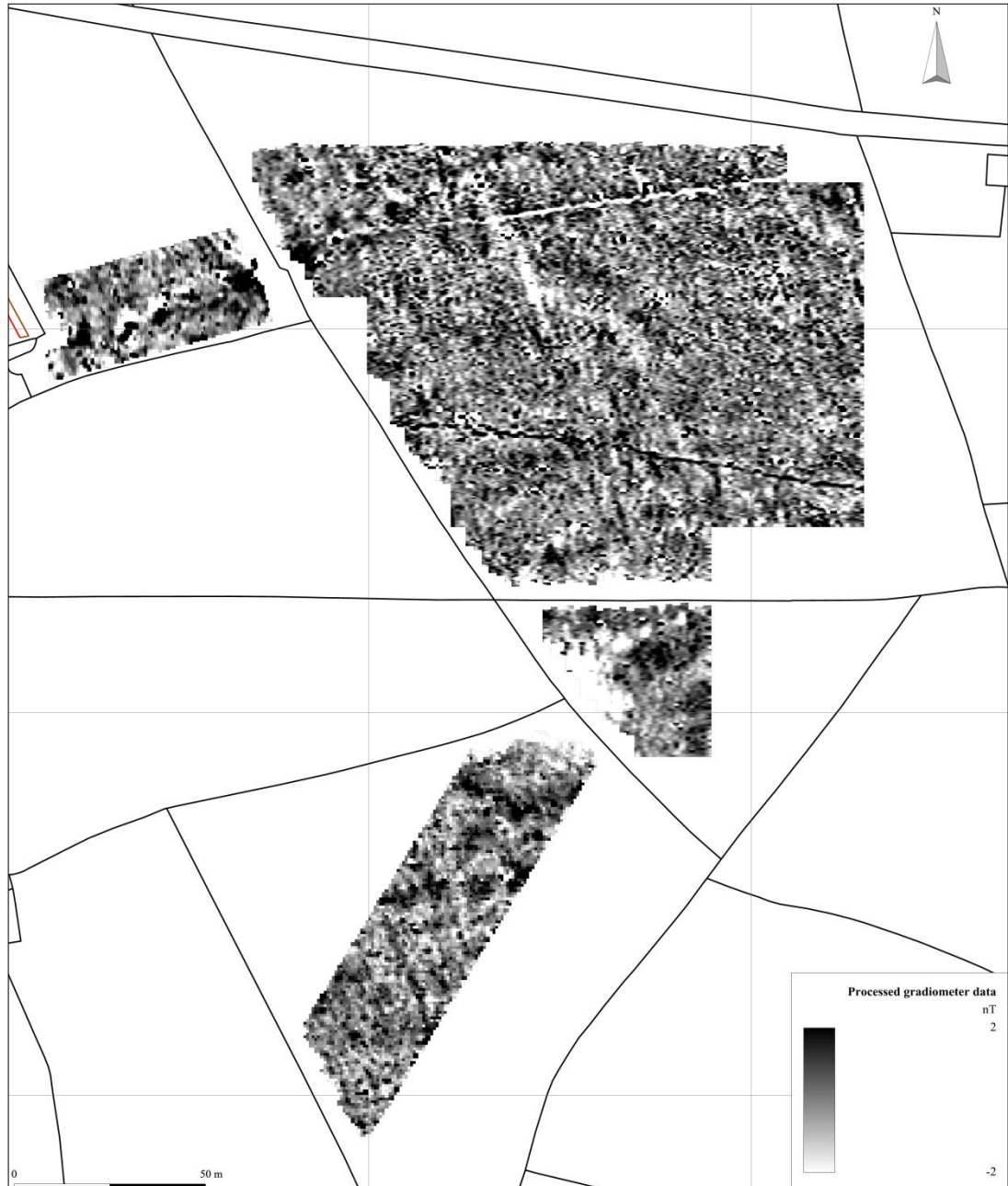


Figure 7: Shade plot of gradiometer data (Substrata 2013 Figure 2).

The survey identified a small number of anomalies, most of which appear to belong to relict field boundaries. One of these corresponds with a boundary removed in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the others do not appear on the historic maps, and may belong to an earlier – but presumably still post-medieval – phase of enclosure. They may relate to the trace fieldbanks



identified elsewhere on Hingston Down (HER MCO39227, MCO39232). The linear arrangement of pits to the north-west probably represent test pits following the line of a mineral lode (see Figure 4). The only feature of intrinsic interest is the small ring ditch in the north-east corner of the survey area. Given the proximity of the large barrow in the adjoining field, it is not impossible this represents a Prehistoric burial monument of some kind.

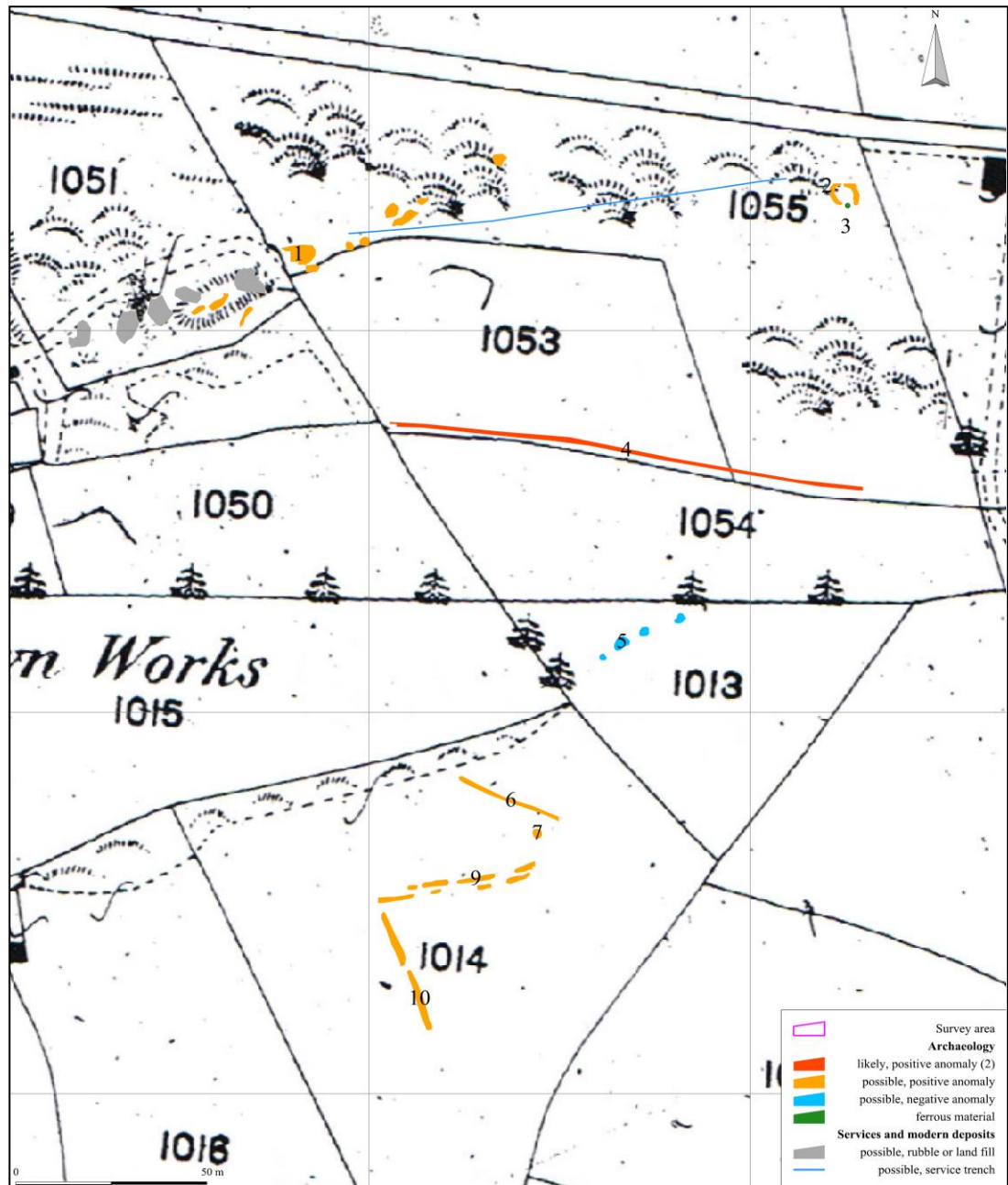


Figure 8: Interpretation of the shade plot, shown with OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition map (Substrata 2013 Figure 3).

## 5.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

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### 5.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E. Wapshott in July 2013. Photographs were taken, the field walked and the topography and boundaries noted. Salters Farm stands on a road leading north from St Ann's Chapel; the farmyard and buildings lie to the east of the small parish road, and overlook the fields in which the turbine is to be located.

The slightly sinuous curving boundaries of the fields to the south of St Ann's Chapel – around Harrowbarrow, Metherell and Albaston – are indicative of enclosures based on medieval strip-field systems. Some of the fields north-west of St Ann's Chapel and close to Salters Farmhouse appear to have slightly curving boundaries, as do two fields at the eastern end of the village. However, most of the fields in the immediate area are straight-sided enclosures of mixed size and shape; further to the east and west, the field pattern is rigidly rectilinear. This is a characteristically regular landscape of late enclosure, within which 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century mining and quarrying has taken place.

The field in which the turbine is to be located is large and has with straight sides. The field boundaries are comprised of tall mature hedgebanks, and the southern boundary contains a number of trees. The enclosure is currently laid to pasture. Some very minor undulations were noted within the field, but most of these appear to be natural and follow the contours of the south-facing slope of the hill. No obvious cropmarks or earthworks were noted.

Access to the field is via a gated entrance onto an access track in the north-east corner. There are four other gateways: one in the south-east corner, one to the south-west, and two in the western boundary. West of the site and south of the Hingston Quarry is an area of rough ground, of moorland character, with a long woodland plantation to the north-east. The site sits almost at the crest of the hill, with wide open views to the south, east and west; to the north there are several stands of trees that provide some local blocking to the north. A line of telegraph poles cross the southern part of the field.

Intervisibility with St Ann's Chapel was confirmed, and also with the heritage assets on Kit Hill and the settlement of Calstock. Direct intervisibility was confirmed for Salters Farmhouse, although this would be partly mitigated by local blocking from trees and hedgebanks around the gardens of the farmhouse.

### 5.2 Archaeological Background

A series of archaeological investigations have taken place in this area relating to its mining heritage and the original World Heritage Site bid (Figure 9). These include landscape characterisation, extensive survey, building surveys, geotechnical interventions and limited excavation. Most of the visible heritage assets relate to post-medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century mining and mining-related activities (and in particular, Hingston Down Mine) or Bronze Age burial monuments. There is some limited evidence for earlier phases of landuse and enclosure, which are probably medieval in date. The current fieldscape is relatively modern, and most of the fields were laid out in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.



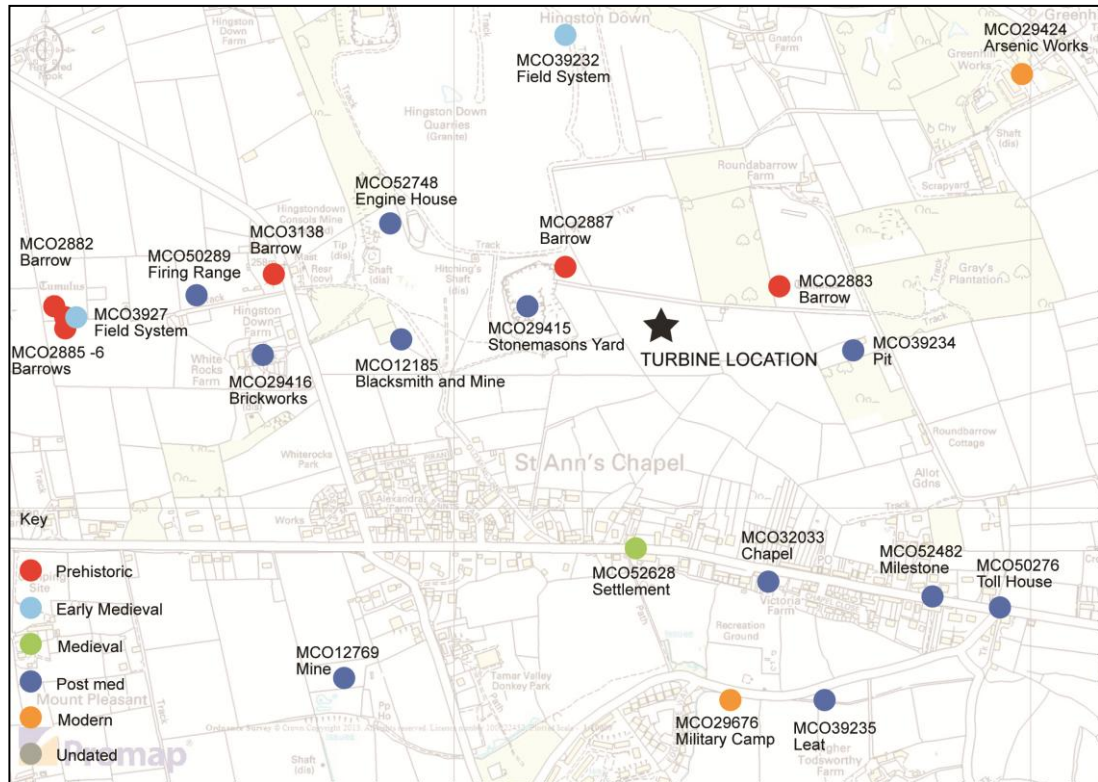


Figure 9: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO2882	Hingston Down – Barrow	Monument	Bronze age Barrow
MCO2886	Hingston Down – Barrow	Monument	Bronze age Barrow
MCO2885	Hingston Down – Barrow	Monument	Bronze age Barrow
MCO3927	Hingston Down – Fieldsystem	monument	Early Medieval field system, Medieval fieldsystem
MCO50289	Hingston Down – firing range	Monument	Post Medieval firing range
MCO3138	Mount Villa – Barrow	Monument	Bronze age Barrow
MCO29416	Calstock - Brickworks	Monument	Post Medieval Brickworks
MCO12185	Hingston Down Consols – blacksmiths and Mine	Monument	Post Medieval blacksmiths workshop, post-Medieval mine
MCO52748	Hingston Down Consols – engine house	Building	Post Medieval engine house
MCO39232	Hingston Down Consols – Field System	Monument	Early Medieval field system,
MCO29424	Greenhill – Arsenic Works	Monument	Modern Arsenic Works
MCO2883	Hingston Down – Barrow	Monument	Bronze age Barrow
MCO39234	Grays Plantation – Pit	Monument	Post Medieval extractive Pit
MCO2887	Hingston Down – Barrow	Monument	Bronze age Barrow
MCO29415	Hingston Down – Stonemasons yard	Monument	Post Medieval Stonemasons yard
MCO50276	St Ann's Chapel – Toll House	Monument	Post Medieval Toll House
MCO52482	St Ann's Chapel – milestone	Monument	Post Medieval milestone
MCO32033	St Ann's Chapel – Chapel	Monument	Post Medieval nonconformist chapel
MCO52628	St Ann's Chapel – Settlement	Monument	Medieval Settlement
MCO12769	West Drakewalls – Mine	Monument	Post Medieval mine
MCO29676	St Ann's Chapel – Military Camp	Monument	Modern military camp
MCO39235	St Ann's Chapel – Leat	Monument	Post Medieval leat

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

### 5.3 Assessment of Impact

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

## 6.0 Visual Impact Assessment

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### 6.1 National Policy

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

**Paragraph 128**

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

**Paragraph 129**

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

### 6.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

#### 6.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

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

#### 6.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

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

#### **Impact Assessment**

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

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

#### **Condition Assessment**

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

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

### **6.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets**

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

### *Scheduled Monuments*

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

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 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 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)

### 6.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 5km from the turbine site by Amalgam Landscapes (Figure 10). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, and woodlands. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (34.6m). A concentric ring with radii of 5km was overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to the 5km, all grades of designated heritage were considered.



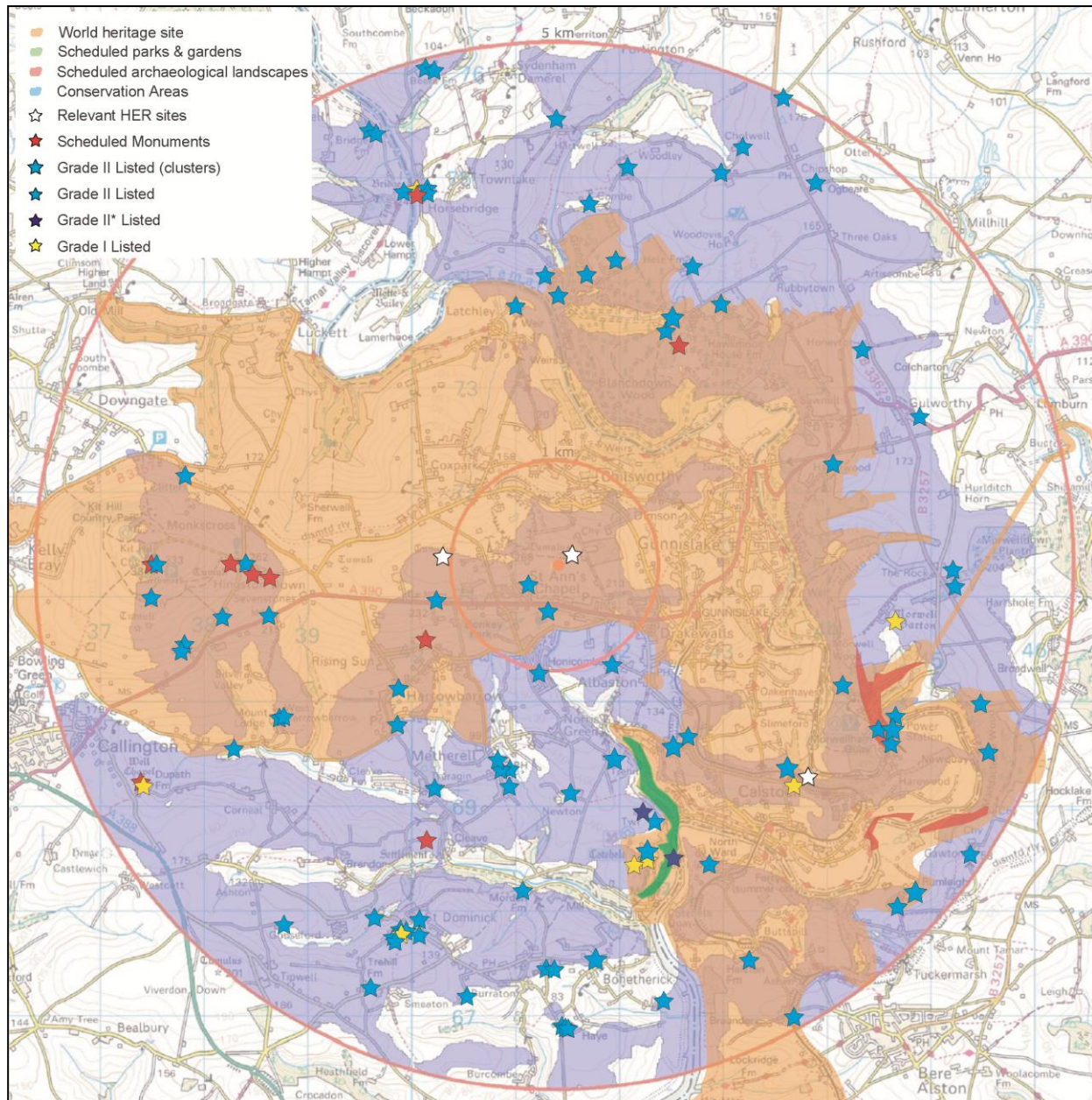


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Stags, from Amalgam Landscape). The ZTV is shown in purple, the WHS in orange.

#### 6.4 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, together with the heritage assets that the landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are widespread close to the turbine, becoming quite restricted to the south and west, where deep valleys are more characteristic. The village of St Ann's Chapel is the closest settlement (<500m), and this settlement will undoubtedly have direct views to the turbine. The larger settlements of Gunnislake (c.1.7km) and Drakewalls (c.1.1km) are both arranged along the main A390 road which serves this area; both settlements will have views to the turbine, although individual heritage assets may not, due to local blocking. The town of Callington (c.5km) would have more limited views; with



Calstock, Bohetherick and Horsebridge (c.4km), also having clear views, but at a greater distance.

There are nine Scheduled Monuments within a 5km radius of the proposed turbine, but a significant proportion do not have direct intervisibility, or else the turbine would have no impact on the understanding and setting of these monuments. The Scheduled Monuments on Kit Hill will enjoy fairly unrestricted views, and for these monuments outlook and landscape presence is more relevant to their value and understanding. There are approximately 125 Listed structures within the 5km radius, seven of which are Grade I, including Cotehele and Retainers court, a medieval Horse-bridge, medieval Holywell and chapel, and several churches. There are also two Grade II\* Listed buildings, both on the Cotehele estate, a chapel and the Prospect tower.

## 6.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

### 6.5.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

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

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

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

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

- Beara Farmhouse and outbuildings in the farmyard, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown, accessed via a private farm track. The farm sits on a high ridge of land west of Sydenham Damerel and has open views across the valleys to the south and south-east toward the turbine. At a distance of c.5km it is unlikely views of the turbine will have any great impact on the asset. Views are also limited by the outbuildings that surround the farmhouse. Its setting on the hillside, its views to the adjacent village, and the surrounding farmland would not be affected. The various outbuilding and farmhouse create a unified group for any visitor experiencing the assets; impact **negative/minor**.
- Bridge Farmhouse and outbuildings, of medium significance, Grade II Listed. Set on the western side of the valley, with some views to the south and east; a large

plantation of native trees lies to the west and wraps around to the south, and the slopes of the valley are also heavily wooded, blocking most views. The River Tamar is immediately to the east and is fringed in mature trees, and the hedgebanks among the surrounding fields are mature and provide an element of local blocking within the valley. At c.4.5km views of the turbine will be limited, but would be possible from some areas in and around the buildings and farmhouse; however, the buildings would also provide local blocking to one another, further limiting the impact from the turbine. Impact **negative/minor**.

- Lowerton Farmhouse and adjacent piggeries, of medium significance, Grade II Listed. Located on a slope above a bend of the River Tamar, with the village of Latchley to the south-west. The ground rises south of the village and although there may be some very limited views to the proposed turbine down the valley, the impact will be minimal to negligible. The piggeries and other larger more modern farm buildings and metal-framed barns providing the current setting for the farmhouse and limit the experience of the assets to their immediate surroundings due to the comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Capeltor, of medium significance, Grade II Listed. Located in a heavily wooded area in the centre of Blanchdown Wood, north-east of the Devon Consuls mine; impact **neutral**, as comprehensive local blocking is provided by the surrounding trees.
- Clitters House and granary, of medium significance, Grade II Listed. Located on high ground with some views to the south; however, the ground rises to a peak to the south-east around Monkscross, reducing and limiting any views to the south-west. The asset lies down a long dark overgrown track, set on a hill to the east of the parish road, in heavily wooded grounds framed by trees; impact **neutral**.
- House at the crossroads between Metherell and Harrowbarrow, of medium importance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Local blocking is provided to the north-east and east by a large woodland plantation of native trees and conifers, and by a nursery and greenhouses to the north; impact **neutral**.
- Honeytor Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set in a large farmyard with numerous outbuildings. Despite some local blocking from the outbuildings, the farmhouse will have some views across the fields to the turbine at a distance of c.4km. The impact of the outlook on the asset is, however, minimal; impact **neutral**.
- Harobeara Farmhouse and barn, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown, accessed via a long private road. The farmhouse and barn are set around a farmyard and with farm buildings, both historic and modern, within its fields; this setting and our understanding of the asset will not be affected by a turbine at c.4km away. However, there would be some clear views to the turbine, across the fields to the north-east; impact **negative/minor**.
- Barn at Gooseford Farm, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown, set down a private track and within a private farmyard. The barn is set to the north of the farmyard, and is surrounded by other farm buildings, both historic and modern, within its fields; this setting and our understanding of the asset will not be affected by a turbine at c.3km away. However there will be some clear views to the turbine, across the fields to the north-east; impact **negative/minor**.
- Grenoven Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. A former mine captain's house, now a farmhouse. It is set in the heavily wooded grounds of the former mine, and the setting of the building is defined by the mine worker's cottages, its historic barns and attached outbuildings, and its former function within the mine complex; none of this will be changed or devalued by the proposed turbine, which will have no intervisibility; impact **neutral**.
- Salter's Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair to good. It will have direct views to the proposed turbine, which will be located only a few fields away. Some local blocking is provided by a large mature hedgebank whose trees

have been allowed to grow. This would not be sufficient to block all views, as the turbine would be close enough to intrude on the wider local landscape of the building. However, the setting of the farm with its outbuildings and in its gardens and farmland would remain unchanged; impact **negative/minor**.

- Candycroft Vendor, of medium significance, Grade II Listed. Located on the southern side of the A390, with the rest of Ann's Chapel providing comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Lower Woodley Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown, the farm accessed via a long private track. The farm sits within the curtilage of its land, together with its barns and outbuildings. There would be views towards the proposed turbine, but also seasonal local blocking from mature hedgebanks that line the roads and fields. Impact **neutral** in summer, **negative/minor** in winter, although the setting of the farm would remain unchanged.
- Combe Vale Cottage, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Set in heavily wooded grounds, with mature landscaped gardens, shrubs and specimen trees such as copper beeches; there would be no intervisibility or interaction with the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Cholwell Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown, set down a long private track, with no views to the farmstead. The farm will, however, be blocked by the cottage at the crossroads, the large farm south of the crossroads and the trees in the grounds of both. Some views may be possible over the trimmed hedgebanks of the adjacent fields; impact **neutral** to **negative/minor**.
- Hele Farmhouse and railings, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. The farm faces south-east across a shallow river valley, with wide open views across its own fields towards the turbine to the south-west. The farmhouse is, however, framed to the south by a courtyard of stone barns. These barns enclose the farmyard and all the buildings, and provide the setting for the Listed farmhouse, wall and railings. Despite some views from the surrounding farmland, the turbine will have no quantifiable effect on the value of the asset or effect the experience of the asset; impact **neutral**.
- Catsbridge Cottages, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Set in farmland north of a crossroads, these cottages could not clearly be viewed as the tall mature hedgebanks provide comprehensive local blocking between the various field enclosures. It is unlikely there is any impact as this local blocking affects the views out of the immediate area as well; impact **neutral**.
- Farm buildings at Morwellham Farm, including laundry to the north-west of the buildings, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. A large courtyard of barns and farm buildings set in the wooded slopes above Morwellham Quay, accessed via a long track. Set in fields bounded with mature hedgebanks, with the wooded Tamar village to the west, the barns provide the setting for each other and the experience of these buildings in this landscape would not be affected by the proposed turbine at a distance of c.3km. The barns are not defined by their outlook but by their historic usage and their connection to the agricultural landscape; impact **neutral**.
- Rock Cottage, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Set on a crossroads, this is a former toll house. There would be clear views to the turbine over the fields to the east at a distance of c.4km, but understood in its correct context as a roadside feature and defined by its setting, the impact of the turbine would be minimal; impact **negative/minor**.
- Gawton Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set in a shallow valley leading down to the river, with wide views to the north-east, over Gunnislake to the proposed turbine. The farmhouse is surrounded by other stone buildings and outbuildings and converted barns, which are not Listed. The setting of

the farmhouse within its farmyard would not be altered by the turbine, as the outlook of a farmhouse is not key to the asset; impact **negative/minor**.

- Helstone Farm, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Set on high ground overlooking the valley of the River Tamar, with distant views north to the proposed turbine on the high ground at St Ann's Chapel. The farmhouse and its outbuildings are set down a private track, surrounded by farmland and the farmhouse is set within its yard; this setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine. The outlook from a farmhouse is not key to the understanding or experience of the asset, as it is Listed for its vernacular architectural style; impact **negative/minor**.
- Collin's Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located on a south-facing slope with the house aligned to face east, it is surrounded by specimen trees and the parish road to the south is lined with tall mature hedgebanks. There is a small L-shaped range of barns that flank the road and form a courtyard in front of the farmhouse; we understand and experience this building among its historic and modern farm buildings, and this would not be affected by the turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Woodlands, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. South-east of Bohetherick, and on a south-east facing slope dropping down to the wooded valley of the River Tamar. The building is located down a long private track; the surrounding farmland is laid down to vegetables, salads and possibly fruit, with polytunnels and glasshouses. Views towards the farmhouse suggest it is set in heavily-wooded grounds, with large modern farm buildings to the south and west. There may be slight views up the valley towards the proposed turbine, but these are likely to be minimal; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Pittmeadow Cottages and House, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located on a south-south-east facing slope, dropping down to the river Tamar valley. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the numerous polytunnels and glasshouses that stretch across the landscape north of the assets. These are, however, temporary structures; impact **neutral** at the moment, **negative/unknown** otherwise.
- Fursdon Farmhouse, Barn and Pump, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. The barn and farmhouse form two sides of a courtyard, west of the parish road which is lined with tall hedgebanks. The ground rises to the north and west. The farmhouse and barn are experienced together, and their relationship would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Stockwell Farmhouse, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown, set down a long private track. The ground rises to the north towards the parish road, which is lined with tall hedgebanks, and by the various houses in the small settlement of Burraton. Some views from the surrounding area are possible, but it is unlikely there would be any view from the farmhouse, which is framed to the north by barns and outbuildings; impact **negative/unknown** but predicted neutral.
- Morden Farm, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Set in a shallow hollow in a heavily-wooded area within a small stream valley on the edge of the Cothele estate. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the surrounding trees; impact **neutral**.
- Farmhouse near Newton Farm, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set within a small hamlet or grouping of farms and houses, it is bounded to the north and east by tall hedges and trees, which block all views towards the proposed turbine; **neutral** impact.
- East Trehill and West Trehill, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. The farms are located among their fields adjacent to a parish road, with some trees and hedgebanks surrounding but with the ground falling away to the north, giving wide views towards the proposed turbine at a distance of c.2km; impact **negative/minor**.

### 6.5.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

- Kithill Castle and surrounding terraces, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Now a farmhouse, used as a boarding kennels. Set on the lower slopes of Kit Hill, with wide open views to the east towards the proposed turbine. The setting of the building within its grounds, among both historic and modern farm buildings and other outbuildings, would not be affected by the turbine. However, its views may once have been important and held more value to the building as a gentry residence; impact **negative/minor**. Other turbines are visible in this landscape, so cumulative impact may be a factor.
- Hatchwood House, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Set in heavily-wooded (conifer) grounds, south of a junction on the A390 south-west of Gulworthy. Accessed via a long private track, impact **negative/unknown** but predicted to be **neutral** due to the woodland.
- Morwell Barton, of high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: good. The house is only accessible down a long tree-lined private drive. There are open views to the south and west over the surrounding fields; the wooded Tamar valley and the settlement of Gunnislake interrupt direct views to the site of the proposed turbine. The house sits within its own grounds and farmland, with the important Scheduled historic landscape of Morwellham Quay to the south, and this setting would not be affected by a turbine at St Ann's Chapel c.3.5km away. The house is also a courtyard mansion, and the northern side of the house shields the rest of the building from any views. An impact assessment of **negative/moderate** has been applied due to the significance of the building and its outlook; however, the impact would be moderated by the distance, and its setting and experience would not be affected by the turbine.
- Todsworthy House, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set within a small settlement at a junction, with views to the north towards the proposed turbine. There may be some element of local blocking from the other houses in the settlement, and walls and bushes of their gardens, as well as hedgebanks; impact **negative/minor**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- St Dominica, of high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: excellent. Located within a wooded churchyard and surrounded by the buildings of the village, with some views to the north-east at a distance of c.4km. The setting of the church within its settlement would not change, and a visitor's experience of the church would not be affected by views to a turbine at that distance; impact **negative/minor**. The walled churchyard of St Dominica's, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Impact **neutral**, as comprehensive local blocking is provided by the other buildings in the village, and the structure is understood and defined by its association with the church.
- St Andrew's Church, Calstock, of high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: excellent. Located on a high hill north-east of the main settlement, the church is surrounded by a heavily-wooded churchyard which blocks any intervisibility with the turbine for the body of the church and churchyard; the tower may have some views over the tops of the trees, and blocking would be less comprehensive in the winter. The setting of the church overlooking the valley to the south would not change, nor would its role as the religious centre of its parish. The settlement of Drakewalls and Gunnislake lie between the church and the proposed turbine, and there are other

operational turbines in this area. The importance of the asset necessitates an assessment of **negative/minor**. Wall and lych gate at St Andrew's church, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent; Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the church, trees and church house; impact **neutral**. Church House at St Andrew's Church, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Also shielded by the wooded churchyard and church, and the setting of the building is defined by its relationship with the church adjacent; impact **neutral**.

- Church of St Paul, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set in the hamlet of Gulworthy, on the roadside and framed by tall mature trees and hedgebanks that provide comprehensive local blocking; the graveyard is also framed by tall mature trees shielding the asset, which does not have a tower. The settlement of Gulworthy is framed to the west by a long thin plantation of trees which runs along western side of the road and blocks any intervisibility; impact **neutral**.
- Chapel of St George and St Thomas a Beckett, of high significance, Grade II\* Listed, condition: excellent. Set among the heavily-wooded fringes of the River Tamar east of Cotehele house. Understood as a place of private worship for the family, and its relationship to the rest of the estate, and our understanding of the building, would not be affected by the proposed turbine at some distance; impact **neutral**.

#### 6.5.4 Grand Houses

*Large and/or surviving gentry houses, in public or private hands, often incorporating multi-period elements of landscape planning*

The larger stately homes and lesser and surviving gentry seats were the homes of the manorial and lordly elite. Some may still be occupied by the descendants of medieval owners; others are in public ownership or held by the National Trust. Wealth derived from agriculture holdings, mineral exploitation and political office was invested on these structures as fashionable expressions of power and prestige. In addition, some homes will have been adapted in the post-Dissolution era from monastic centres (e.g. Buckland Abbey), and thus incorporate earlier buildings and hold further historical associations.

They are often Grade II\* or Grade I Listed buildings on account of their condition and age, architecture features, internal fixtures and furniture, and historical and cultural associations. In addition, they are often associated with ancillary structures – chapels, stables, kitchen gardens etc. – that may be included within the curtilage of the House or be Listed in their own right. In addition, there is often a high degree of public amenity.

As such, these dwellings and associated structures were visual expressions of the wealth and aspirations of the owners, and were designed to be impressive. They were frequently located within a landscape manipulated to display them to best effect, and views to and from the structures were very important. In earlier periods this might be restricted to the immediate vicinity of the House – i.e. geometric formal gardens – but even these would have incorporated long prospects and might be associated with deer parks. From the 18<sup>th</sup> century, designed landscapes associated with the House laid out in a naturalistic style and incorporating multiple geographically disparate associated secondary structures became fashionable. The surviving examples usually contain many mature trees and thus local blocking is common. However, such is the sensitivity of these Houses, and in particular their associated designed landscapes, that the visual impact of a wind turbine is likely to be severe.

- Cotehele House, retainers court and screen wall, all of high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: excellent. Surrounded by the wooded grounds of its estate, the

setting for each structure is provided by the immediate grounds, gardens and adjacent buildings. The Listed structures are framed to the north and west by two or three rows of mature trees, distinguishing the gardens from the former deer park or parkland, which are now agricultural fields. The other Grade II Listed outbuildings, service buildings and other structures associated with a grand house also frame the main house and provide the overall setting for all of the buildings. The estate is focused inward on the house, and the courtyard house is itself focused inwards and to the south; impact **neutral**, as there would be no impact on the setting or understanding of the assets; in addition, local blocking would minimise any views of the turbine.

- Coach House and outhouses in Retainers Court, Wall and Gateway attached to Barn, Dairy cottage, attached house and cart shed, Wall and dairy cottage, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent; increased value as a group. Surrounded by the wooded grounds of the estate, the setting for each building being the grounds and gardens immediately around the house, framed to the north and west by two to three rows of mature trees. The other Grade II Listed outbuildings, service buildings and other structures associated with a grand house also frame the main house and provide the overall setting for all of the buildings. The estate is inwardly focussed on the house, the service buildings are defined by their historic function and relationships between each other and the main house; impact **neutral**, as there is no influence on the setting or the understanding/experience of the assets.
- Prospect Tower, of high significance, Grade II\* Listed, condition: excellent. Set in the heavily-wooded grounds of the estate, understood and defined by its former historic function and restored and maintained as part of the estate by the National Trust. The key function of this building is its outlook and views to and from the asset, making this asset more sensitive to the impact of an intrusive modern visual feature within its prospect; its height gives it wide views north towards the proposed turbine. Impact **negative/moderate**, as while there is no effect on its setting or the understanding of this asset, its views and outlook are impacted upon and this is key to the experience of the building.
- Ice House, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Set within the heavily-wooded grounds of the estate, understood and defined by its former historic function and restored and maintained as part of the estate by the National Trust; impact **neutral**, as there is no effect on the setting or the understanding/experience of the asset.

#### 6.5.5 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.

- Haskins Monument, St Dominica's churchyard, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair. Located within the walled churchyard, the setting and experience of monument will not change as the focus of the churchyard is inwards towards the church; impact **neutral**.
- Guidestone, at a small crossroads south of St Dominick, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair. Understood as a road marker, our experience of the asset and its roadside setting would in no way be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**.
- Milestone on Hingston Down A390, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. It survives in its intended roadside setting, so our understanding and experience of the asset as a mile marker would not be affected by the construction of a turbine, despite the proximity (c.1km); **neutral** impact.
- Two milestones on the B3362, north of Gulworthy, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. In their original position/setting by the roadside and shielded from any interaction with wider countryside views by tall hedgebanks; impact **neutral**.
- Milestone near Morwell Barton, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. It survives in its intended roadside setting, so our experience and understanding of the asset would not change. It is not defined by its outlook, and as it is set into a tall mature hedgebank there would not be any views to the turbine; **neutral** impact.
- Milestone at the junction near Woodley, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. It survives in its intended roadside setting, so our experience and understanding of the asset would not change. It is not defined by its outlook, and as it is set into a tall mature hedgebank there would not be any views to the turbine; **neutral** impact.
- Rickard Monument, Rowe Monument, Oll Monument, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed structures, condition: fair to good. Located in St Andrew's churchyard. **Neutral** impact for all monuments, as they are contained within a walled enclosure focused on the church. Also, as memorials they were deliberately placed to be seen within the context of the other surrounding monuments and gravestones; impact **neutral**.
- Holywell at Dupath, of high significance, a Grade I Listed structure and a Scheduled Monument, upstanding structure, condition: unknown. Set in an enclosed field on a farmstead, with tall mature hedgebanks that restrict views to the buildings. The large modern farmyard which lies to the east, with all of the associated earthworks and buildings, now provides the setting for the asset. There would be open views to the north-east towards the proposed turbine from the farm and wider area. Asset not viewed; impact **negative/unknown**.
- Milestone on the A390, east of Callington, second milestone at Hingston, north-east of Callington, both of medium significance, both Grade II Listed, condition: fair to good. Located in their original position/setting beside the road and shielded from any interaction with wider countryside by the tall hedgebanks; impact **neutral**.
- Boundary Stone east of Callington, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. This stone marks a parish boundary and survives *in situ*, and the value of this asset would in no way be affected by views or outlook; impact **neutral**.

#### 6.5.6 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 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 unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

- HorseBridge: Milestone, The Royal Inn, Telephone Kiosk, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. The milestone sits west of the horse-bridge alongside the road, in its intended and original setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact **neutral**. HorseBridge, of high significance, both a Scheduled Monument and a Grade I Listed building, condition: excellent. The bridge is built over the river in a wide valley, with wooded slopes and mature trees lining the river banks; these block any views from the asset. The setting of the bridge and the understanding of the monument as an ancient route-way across the river would also remain unaffected by the proposed turbine; **neutral** impact.
- St Dominick: Radland, Beech Haven, Willina Cottage, Lower Baber Cottages, Sunday School, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. The village does have views to the north and east, and it is likely the tips of the turbine blades may be visible. However, the significance of the buildings within the village community is not defined by their outlook, but by their historic function, which would not be affected; some elements of local blocking are also present; impact **neutral**.
- Metherell: Rose Cottage, Carpenter's Arms Inn, Metherell Baptist Church and attached Sunday school and Westmead, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good apart from the Baptist's church and Sunday school, which are fair to poor. West mead is a semi-detached stone house in the heart of the village, facing onto the public house, The Carpenter's Arms Inn, both of which enjoy comprehensive local blocking from the other buildings in the village. The setting and the experience of both buildings would not be affected; impact **neutral**. The Baptist's Church and attached Sunday school lie in an overgrown plot that is now surrounded by modern housing. Its

setting within the village would not change, and the two buildings provide each other with their setting, creating a unified experience for the visitor. There would be no intervisibility with the turbine as all views would be blocked by the rest of the village; impact **neutral**.

- Harrowbarrow: Methodists Chapel, attached Sunday school and walls and House adjoining Hazeldene, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good, the Methodist Chapel being converted into a dwelling. The land rises to the north-east of the Chapel, with high hedgebanks, trees and further buildings within the scattered settlement providing blocking. The proximity of the turbine, at only c.2km, is such that it may be visible. The setting of the buildings – at a road junction within the wider scattered settlement – and the chapel's association with its Sunday school would remain unchanged; impact **negative/minor** to **neutral**. The house adjoining Hazeldene is set at another road junction within the settlement, and is surrounded by other stone buildings that provide comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Morwhellam and Morwellham Quay, Quay cottage and assayers laboratory, Quay, Methodists Church and attached railings, Shop and Offices, Kiln and retaining wall to charging ramp, Limekiln, Canal Farmhouse and Ship Inn and garden walls; all medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. The various historic buildings set around the quay provide each other with context and setting and create a unified historic settlement, defined by its function. The outlook down the river and across the quay is important, however the outlook or views out of the river valley are not key to the assets and these views are restricted by the heavily-wooded slopes of the valley; impact **neutral**.
- Rumleigh: Rumleigh House, Rumleigh Farmhouse, Farmbuildings and Barn, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set in a shallow valley leading down to the river, with wide views to the north-east over Gunnislake to the proposed turbine. The various historic buildings provide each other with their context and setting, their relationships defined by their historic function and the experience of each of the assets within the hamlet; this would not be affected by the proposed turbine at a distance of c.4.75km. The confirmed views, however, necessitate a negative assessment due to the group value; impact **negative/minor**.
- Bohetherick: 1-4 Tamar View, Tremletts Cottages, Tremlett, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: all good to excellent. The heritage assets are set in the northern part of the small settlement, which provides their setting and their close proximity to each other creates a unified grouping. A large wooded area curves around to the north of the buildings and stretches west, providing local blocking to Tremletts and the other assets; impact **neutral**.
- Honicombe: gatepiers, wall and railing at the entrance to the village, all of medium significance, Grade II Listed: good condition surrounded and enclosed by a static caravan park; impact **neutral**.

#### 6.5.7 Industrial Buildings

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

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

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

- Calstock Mine, engine house, water tower, engine shed and house, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good to fair. The buildings are upstanding and appear to have been converted into business premises or used for storage. There are views north-west towards the proposed turbine, especially from the water tower which has significant height advantage; however, this does not affect the understanding or experience of the buildings as a small industrial grouping; impact **negative/minor** to **neutral**.
- Kithill Great Consoles Mine, two chimneys on Kithill Mine, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair. As tall upstanding structures on the high open rough ground of Kit Hill, they enjoy wide open views to the east and the turbine, at a distance of c.4km. The setting and experience of the assets on rough ground and in association with the former mine workings would not be affected by their views, as outlook is irrelevant to the value of these assets. However, the chimneys of the various mines are important man-made features in the landscape and currently enjoy landscape primacy. A turbine, even at such a distance, would detract from that primacy; impact **negative/minor**.
- Wheal Langford, east of Callington, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent, although converted into a dwelling. Located in a valley, on the south-facing slope, in wooded grounds, adjacent to a small parish road to the north and a stream to the south. The wider area has views to the proposed turbine to the north-east, but there would be highly restricted views from the buildings themselves; impact **neutral**.
- Wheal Maria, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good, but converted to a dwelling. Set in the heavily-wooded grounds of the former mine complex; impact **neutral**.
- Wheal Josiah Cottages, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located along the road, facing north-west, with open views to the north. The surrounding area has clear views towards the turbine to the south-west; however, the cottages are set on a typical narrow 19<sup>th</sup> century plot between two fields and the grounds are heavily wooded, with the rear of the plot backing onto the trees. This provides comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Prince of Wales Mine, Harrowbarrow, of high significance, a Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. The mine is now heavily overgrown with shrubs and trees such as elder; this precludes any clear views of the condition of the structures and their potential views. The ground certainly rises, appearing to peak around the monument, suggesting potential for clear views to the proposed turbine at 1.5km distance. The setting of the monument and its understanding experience as an industrial site is not affected by its outlook, and views to a turbine will not affect the value of the monument. Impact **negative/unknown**, but suggested **negative/minor**.
- Wheal Anna Maria Houses, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. The metalled public road stops just past the drive/track to Hele Farmhouse and the rest of the track into the former mine complex is private. The area is heavily wooded with tall, densely planted conifer trees, impact **negative/unknown** but predicted to be **neutral**.
- Woodland View, medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. The metalled public road stops just past the drive/track to Hele Farmhouse and the rest of the track into the former mine complex is private. The area is heavily wooded with

tall, densely planted conifer trees, impact **negative/unknown** but predicted to be neutral.

- Arsenic works, flues and chimneys, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, see entry under 'Scheduled Monuments'.
- George and Charlotte Mine, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Set in the north part of Maddacleve Wood on the banks of the Tamar, the mine is comprehensively blocked by the surrounding trees and was inaccessible; impact **neutral**.
- Lime kilns, inclined plane and storage yards at George and Charlotte mine, of medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Set in the northern part of Maddacleve Wood on the banks of the Tamar, the mine is comprehensively blocked by the surrounding trees and was inaccessible; impact **neutral**.

#### 6.5.8 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 inter-visibility between barrows, for instance, is a noted phenomena. As such, these classes of monument are unusually sensitive to intrusive and/or disruptive modern elements within the landscape. This is based on the presumption these monuments were built in a largely open landscape with clear lines of sight; in many cases these monuments are now to be found within enclosed farmland, and in varying condition. Sensitivity to turbines is lessened where tall hedge-banks restrict line-of-sight.

- Dupath Holywell, of high significance, a Scheduled Monument. See entry in 'crosses and gravestones'.
- Horsebridge, of high significance, a Scheduled Monument, see entry in 'Listed buildings in settlements'.
- Early 20<sup>th</sup> century arsenic works, part of Great Consols Mine, of high significance, a Scheduled Monument, condition: unknown. The metalled public road stops just past the drive/track to Hele Farmhouse and the rest of the track into the former mine complex is private. The area is heavily wooded with tall, densely-planted conifer trees, impact **negative/unknown** but predicted to be **neutral**.
- Round at Berry Farm, of high significance, a Scheduled Monument, Condition: extant and surviving in part as earthworks within a pasture field and partially as hedgebanks for an oval field enclosure incorporated in the grounds of a large farmhouse and outbuildings. A woodland wraps around the edge of the farm to the south and east providing an element of local blocking, and the other surrounding mature hedgebanks, some with trees, will also provide local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- Enclosure on Kit Hill, of high significance, a Scheduled Monument. It would enjoy clear and open views towards the turbine to the east. The outlook from an enclosure is key to our understanding and experience of the monument, with views both to and from the asset. At a distance of 4km the proposed turbine would not intrude significantly; impact **negative/moderate**.
- Group of round barrows on Hingston Down, of high significance, Scheduled Monuments, condition: fair to good. They survive as shallow mounds within fields on the edge of the open ground that rises to Kit Hill. Some stone-faced banks with gorse and some hedgerow plants enclose these fields, but these are in poor condition and do not provide local blocking. With open views towards the turbine at 4km, and as the

outlook to and from the monuments is key to the understanding of them as memorials; impact **negative/moderate**.

- Barrow on Hingston Down (HER 6582.20), undesigned, condition: good. A large round barrow located immediately to the north of the proposed turbine site. Well-preserved, but located adjacent to a hedgebank and within enclosed fields, so the original setting is lost. The impact of the turbine, less than 100m away, is likely to be significant; impact **negative/moderate**.



Figure 11: Verified photomontage: the proposed turbine from the summit of Kit Hill (NGR: SX3802071446); viewed from the west (provided by Amalgam Landscape and Plumedia, Figure 12c-Photomontage-Viewpoint 6).

#### 6.5.9 Registered Parks and Gardens

##### *Registered Parks and Gardens*

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

- Endsleigh, of very high significance, a registered park and garden, condition: excellent. Set in a deep wooded valley alongside the Tamar north-west of the proposed turbine. Impact **neutral**, due to local blocking by the trees and the inward-focused nature of the asset.
- Cotehele, of very high significance, a registered park and garden, condition: excellent. The heavily-wooded grounds of Cotehele provide local blocking to the gardens and parkland, with some views to the turbine from the higher ground to the north away from the river Tamar valley within the former deer park, now agricultural fields. The focus of the estate is inwards to the central feature the medieval courtyard mansion. Some other turbines in the wider landscape can be viewed from the edges of the estate; impact **negative/minor**.
- Gawton Arsenic Mine and flue and Okeltor, 19<sup>th</sup> century, arsenic, copper and tin mine, of high significance, a Scheduled Landscape. Both lie to the east of Calstock and flank River Tamar. The industrial mine landscapes have wide views, especially from some of their component heritage assets, such as chimneys, engine houses and flues, which

were often tall man-made landscape features, visible for miles around. However the value and understanding of the assets is due to the former industrial function and their collective survival in the landscape. The outlook from these sites is not key to their value, the views between the chimneys and engine houses could be important for understanding the pattern of mines spread across the landscape but a turbine would not interrupt this at almost 5km distance to the north. **Neutral** impact.

#### 6.5.10 Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS

The proposed turbine would lie within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. There is an inherent conflict between the protection and preservation of this landscape, and the duty to 'protect, conserve and enhance historical authenticity, integrity and historic character' and the need to appreciate this is a living landscape that continues to evolve and where sustainable development must be encouraged (see the *WHS Management Plan 2005-10*). The upland parts of this landscape form a highly distinctive landform, in which the relicts of its mining heritage form prominent components. Anything that detracts from that comes into conflict with the need to conserve and enhance historic character. In addition, this landscape does not contain very many operational wind turbines and, given the proliferation of turbines across Cornwall, their appearance here would erode the regional distinctiveness of this landscape. Balanced against this are the environmental benefits of the proposed development, the fact that the proposed turbine is relatively small, and that this is a reasonably heavily-wooded landscaped (see Figure 12). The impact of this development on the WHS is therefore considered to be **negative/minor**.



Figure 12: Verified photomontage: the proposed turbine from near Gulworthy Cross (NGR: SX4436172951); viewed from the east (provided by Amalgam Landscape and Plumedia, Figure 10c-Photomontage-Viewpoint 5).

#### 6.5.11 Historic Landscape

##### *General Landscape Character*

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



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

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

- The East Cornwall area in and around St Ann's Chapel is a complex landscape comprised of medieval settlements with their associated fieldsystems (Harrowbarrow, Metherell, Chilsworthy), open and recently enclosed upland areas (Kit Hill, Hingston Down), and a landscape of mineral exploitation and associated settlement (Drakewalls, St Ann's Chapel). The topography of this landscape is defined by the prominence of Kit Hill and Hingston Down, and the land falls away on all sides, with some hidden steep valleys. The proposed turbine would fall within the Kit Hill Landscape Character Area (CA30), deemed to have a *moderate-high* sensitivity to wind turbine development, particularly where they might compete for landscape primacy with engine houses or chimneys, or breach the skyline (Cornwall Council 2012). The turbine would stand close to the summit of Hingston down and would be visible over a wide area. Given this exposed location, but taking into consideration is size and the wooded nature of much of this landscape, the impact on the historic character of this landscape will be **negative/minor**. It will, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus its impact will therefore be **temporary/reversible** on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**. There is only one small operational turbine in this area (at Drakewalls), with one other proposed (at Roundbarrow Farm), so the cumulative impact of this development is not an issue.

## 6.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
92436	BEARA FARMHOUSE	SX4014076008	Negative/minor
92437	FARMYARD BUILDINGS NW OF BEARA FARMHOUSE	SX4009376015	Negative/minor
393916	BRIDGE FARMHOUSE	SX3967775424	Negative/minor
393917	FARMBUILDINGS SW BRIDGE FARMHOUSE	SX3964575455	Negative/minor
60865	LOWERTON FARMHOUSE AND ADJACENT PIGHOUSES	SX4092873770	Neutral
93910	CAPELTOR	SX4137573964	Neutral
394120	CLITTERS HOUSE AND GRANARY	SX3769272338	Neutral
94031	HONEYTOR FARMHOUSE	SX4431073362	Neutral
60795	HAROBEARA FARMHOUSE	SX4168670956	Negative/minor
60796	BARN ABOUT 25 METRES EAST OF HAROBEARA FARMHOUSE	SX4168670956	Negative/minor
60952	BARN ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH OF GOOSEFORD FARMHOUSE	SX3874367869	Negative/minor
94027	GRENOVEN FARMHOUSE	SX4182274020	Neutral
60885	SALTER'S FARMHOUSE	SX4108071077	Negative/minor
60886	CANDYCROFT VENDOR	SX4143570904	Neutral
93927	LOWER WOODLEY FARMHOUSE	SX4207675044	Neutral to negative/minor
93917	COMBE VALE COTTAGE	SX4172874819	Neutral
93911	CHOLWELL FARMHOUSE	SX4313075237	Neutral to negative/minor
94029	HELE FARMHOUSE AND RAILINGS	SX4264474122	Neutral
92552	CATSBRIDGE COTTAGES	SX4189675498	Neutral
94048	ROCK COTTAGE	SX4509671188	Negative/minor



Land at Salter's Farmhouse, St Ann's Chapel, Calstock, Cornwall

94025	GAWTON FARMHOUSE	SX4539368604	Negative/minor
92595	HELSTONE FARMHOUSE	SX4316867603	Negative/minor
92590	COLLIN'S FARMHOUSE	SX4357466919	Neutral
60966	WOODLANDS	SX4236467160	Negative/unknown
60981	PITTMEADOW COTTAGES	SX4129167403	Neutral
60982	HOUSE	SX4131667340	Neutral
60949	FURSDON FARMHOUSE	SX4139066908	Neutral
60951	BARN ABOUT 12 METRES EAST OF FURSDON FARMHOUSE	SX4141466906	Neutral
60950	PUMP ABOUT 5 METRES EAST OF FURSDON FARMHOUSE	SX4140166905	Neutral
60963	STOCKWELL FARMHOUSE	SX4048667159	Negative/unknown
60960	MORDEN FARMHOUSE	SX4114168218	Neutral
60794	FARMHOUSE NE OF NEWTON FARM	SX4150869114	Neutral
60793	EAST TREHILL	SX4168670956	Negative/minor
60807	WEST TREHILL	SX4168670956	Negative/minor
61207	KITHILL CASTLE	SX3777970479	Negative/minor
61208	TERRACES DIRECTLY TO SOUTH WEST OF KITHILL CASTLE	SX3776470459	Negative/minor
94028	HATCHWOOD HOUSE	SX4388072122	Negative/unknown
94044	MORWELL BARTON	SX4456770783	negative/moderate
60806	TODSWORTHY HOUSE	SX4191670370	Negative/minor
60984	CHURCH OF ST DOMINICA	SX3989267827	Negative/minor
60985	BOUNDARY WALL, 2 GATEWAYS, ST DOMINICA'S CHURCH	SX3991367841	Neutral
60772	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	SX4168670956	Negative/minor
60776	LYCHGATE AND WALL, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH	SX4361869241	Neutral
60777	CHURCH HOUSE	SX4360669246	Neutral
94058	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	SX4478472734	Neutral
60791	CHAPEL OF ST GEORGE AND ST THOMAS A BECKET	SX4168670956	Neutral
60778	COTEHELE HOUSE	SX4223868618	Neutral
60779	RETAINERS COURT, SCREEN WALL	SX4220668591	Neutral
60781	COACH HOUSE, OUTHouses S OF RETAINERS' COURT	SX4223468529	Neutral
60782	DAIRY COTTAGE, ATTACHED HOUSE AND ATTACHED CART SHED	SX4221168475	Neutral
60786	WALL AND GATEWAY ATTACHED TO SOUTH OF THE BARN	SX4227568504	Neutral
60790	THE PROSPECT TOWER	SX4219868926	Negative/moderate
60788	ICE HOUSE N OF COTEHELE HOUSE	SX4225968704	Neutral
60783	WALL, W END DAIRY COTTAGE	SX4213768534	Neutral
60986	HASKIN MONUMENTS, ST DOMINICA'S CHURCH	SX3990167839	Neutral
60953	GUIDESTONE	SX3953867214	Neutral
60801	MILESTONE	SX3865070815	Neutral
394128	MILESTONE	SX3837571322	Neutral
394156	MILESTONE	SX3989174859	Neutral
93929	MILESTONE AT SX 430 750	SX4300975024	Neutral
93928	MILESTONE AT SX 435 757	SX4353075670	Neutral
94037	MILESTONE AT SX 438 748	SX4383774864	Neutral
94038	MILESTONE AT SX 450 712	SX4509871218	Neutral
503497	MILESTONE ON HINGSTON DOWN	SX4021870943	Neutral
60774	RICKARD MONUMENT, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH	SX4168670956	Neutral
60775	ROWE MONUMENT, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH	SX4360569254	Neutral
60773	OLL MONUMENT, ST ANDREW'S CHURCH	SX4362269238	Neutral
15407	DUPATH HOLY WELL	SX3749969220	negative/unknown
394124	BOUNDARY STONE	SX3813670800	Neutral
92553	HORSE BRIDGE	SX4001274876	Neutral
15579	HORSE BRIDGE	SX4000674874	Neutral
92554	THE ROYAL INN	SX4007274950	Neutral
92586	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	SX4005274896	Neutral
60961	RADLAND	SX3972267989	Neutral
60983	BEECH HAVEN	SX3984767783	Neutral
60987	SUNDAY SCHOOL NW ST DOMINICA'S CHURCH	SX3986767844	Neutral
60989	WILLINA COTTAGE	SX4001167812	Neutral
60988	LOWER BABER COTTAGES	SX4001667916	Neutral
60990	ROSE COTTAGE	SX4091069106	Neutral
60799	HOUSE	SX4014569250	Neutral
60878	CARPENTER'S ARMS INN	SX4088269427	Neutral
60877	METHERELL BAPTIST CHURCH WITH ATTACHED SUNDAY SCHOOL	SX4086369368	Neutral
60879	WESTMEAD	SX4085269430	Neutral
60855	HARROWBARRROW METHODIST CHURCH AND ATTACHED SUNDAY SCHOOL AND WALLS	SX3987170119	Neutral to negative/minor
60854	HOUSE ADJOINING HAZELDEN	SX3982969756	Neutral
30973	MORWELLHAM QUAY	SX4457469640	Neutral
94059	QUAY COTTAGE AND ASSAYER'S LABORATORY	SX4453869608	Neutral
94060	QUAY	SX4461269682	Neutral
94068	FARM BLDGS AT MORWELLHAM FARM INC. LAUNDER	SX4433869910	Neutral

94061	METHODIST CHURCH AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	SX4457969809	Neutral
94065	SHOP AND OFFICES	SX4459169717	Neutral
94066	KILN AND RETAINING WALL TO CHARGING RAMP	SX4459369767	Neutral
94063	LIME KILN	SX4474069821	Neutral
94067	CANAL FARMHOUSE	SX4448269748	Neutral
507910	SHIP INN AND GARDEN WALLS	SX4460969743	Neutral
92602	RUMLEIGH HOUSE	SX4466068096	Negative/minor
92599	RUMLEIGH FARMHOUSE	SX4482768233	Negative/minor
92600	FARM BUILDING ATTACHED TO NW END OF RUMLEIGH FARMHOUSE	SX4480568234	Negative/minor
92601	BARN DIRECTLY TO SW OF RUMLEIGH FARMHOUSE	SX4481168208	Negative/minor
60967	1-4, TAMAR VIEW	SX4168867545	Neutral
60969	TREMLETTS COTTAGES	SX4175267545	Neutral
60968	TREMLETT	SX4171367546	Neutral
60797	GATE PIERS, WALLS, RAILINGS SW ENTRANCE TO HONICOMBE VILLAGE	SX4117870186	Neutral
60843	ENGINE HOUSE, BOILER HOUSE AND TWO CHIMNEYS E OF CALSTOCK MINE	SX4262769658	Neutral to negative/minor
60811	HOUSE	SX4369968622	Neutral to negative/minor
60812	ENGINE SHED	SX4369968622	Neutral to negative/minor
60813	WATER TOWER	SX4254869553	Neutral to negative/minor
394157	CHIMNEY AT KITHILL GREAT CONSOLS MINE	SX3748471341	Negative/minor
394159	CHIMNEY AT SOUTH KITHILL MINE	SX3743970976	Negative/minor
61217	WHEAL LANGFORD	SX3828169570	Neutral
94050	WHEAL MARIA	SX4176673984	Neutral
94055	WHEAL JOSIAH COTTAGES	SX4296073842	Neutral
36035	PRINCE OF WALES MINE, HARROWSBARROW	SX4008370572	Negative/unknown
94054	WHEAL ANNA MARIA HOUSES	SX4268873534	Negative/unknown
94056	WOODLAND VIEW	SX4247373628	Neutral
94057	RAILINGS, WALLS AND GATES AND PIERS NW OF WOODLAND VIEW	SX4246473646	Neutral
94052	ARSENIC WORKS, FLUES, CHIMNEY	SX4258173557	Neutral
15559	EARLY C20th ARSENIC WORKS, GREAT CONSOLS MINE	SX42583 3301	Neutral
94026	GEORGE AND CHARLOTTE MINE	SX4537769940	Neutral
511848	LIME KILNS, INCLINE PLANE AND STORAGE YARD	SX4543869619	Neutral
CO522	ROUND AT BERRY FARM	SX4015468658	Neutral
CO 461	ENCLOSURE ON KIT HILL	SX3751571304	Negative/minor
CO460	ROUND BAROWS ON HINGSTON DOWN	SX3829571333 SX3843371292 SX3849171264	Negative/moderate
6582.20	BARROW ON HINGSTON DOWN	SX415671138	Negative/moderate
1396	ENDSLEIGH	SX3883177161	Neutral
1639	COTEHELE	SX4192268123	Negative/minor
DV1024	GAWTON ARSENIC MINE AND FLUE	SX4525268851	Neutral
15549	OKELTOR C19th ARSENIC, COPPER, TIN MINE	SX4454368927	Neutral
-	CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON MINING LANDSCAPE	-	Negative/minor
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/minor

## 7.0 Conclusions

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### 7.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located close to the settlement of St Ann's Chapel, within land enclosed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century from open downland. Traces of an earlier field system survive to the north-east and west, and the remains of Hingston Down Mine lie immediately to the west. The walkover and geophysical surveys failed to identify any features of particular interest within the field in question, despite the proximity of a large Bronze Age barrow, although a line of probable mining prospecting pits appear to run across the field.

In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains a large number of Listed Buildings – many of which relate to its mining heritage – but relatively few Scheduled Monuments. Most of these designated heritage assets were not conceived and constructed with setting as a primary consideration, and thus the impact of the proposed turbine will be relatively slight. Only for a small number of assets – the prospect tower at Cotehele, Morwell Barton, and the barrows on Hingston Down – will the impact be more pronounced.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located near the summit of Hingston Down, which forms part of the Kit Hill Character Area, assessed as having a *moderate-high* sensitivity to wind turbine development. In addition, the area falls within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS. Sustainable development within these zones is encouraged, but conflicts with the need to conserve and enhance the historical authenticity, integrity and historic character of this landscape. The proposed turbine is relatively small (50kw), but would be located in a prominent position.

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

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

## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY & VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Date: 03 April 2013  
Site: Land at Salters Farmhouse, Whiterocks Park, St Anns Chapel, Gunnislake, Cornwall, PL18 9HN  
Agent: Andrew Ranson, Stags, Kensey House, 18 Western Road, Launceston, Cornwall, PL45 7AS

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council, Room 82, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ Tel. 01579 341406, Email: [pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk](mailto:pcopleston@cornwall.gov.uk)  
Planning Authority Officer: Jonathan Luker, Planning & Regeneration, Cornwall Council, Luxstowe House, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3DZ

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

#### 1 Introduction

This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey and a landscape and visual impact assessment at the above site to inform the developer and the Planning Authority of the archaeological potential of the development site and the visual impacts upon the settings of other nearby heritage assets, and suggest mitigation where appropriate.

#### 2 Site Location and Description

The site of the proposed wind turbine is located within farmland to the north of the A390 Callington to Gunnislake road, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SX 41375 71290, with an proposed access track to the west and a cable grid connection to the southwest.

#### 3 Planning Background

Planning Application PA12/02414 was submitted on the 8 August 2012 and was for the erection of an Endurance 3120 50kw wind turbine. On the 28 September we recommended that: a) an archaeological assessment and geophysical survey be undertaken; and b) a landscape and visual impact assessment be carried out with regard to the heritage receptors. The geophysical survey is to extend 1 hectare around the turbine base and along a 30m wide corridor to follow the route of the new access track to where it meets the existing track, and also a separate 30m wide corridor to follow the route of the cable grid connection. This brief is in response to our recommendation and will enable a potential archaeological contractor to prepare a quote for the work and prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for our approval. The results of these surveys will therefore inform any future planning decision or the requirements for further archaeological recording.

#### 4 Archaeological Background

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as located within the inscribed area of the UNESCO Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (WHS). The site is also near to the linear alignment of a group of prehistoric Bronze Age barrows, two within 200m of the proposed wind turbine, and three Grade II Listed buildings, all within 400m of the turbine site. The presence of the nearby barrows suggests a potential for the survival of further buried archaeological remains at the location of the development. Further wider views of historic landscapes, Scheduled landscapes at Chilsworthy, Harrowbarrow and Cleave, the Conservation Area at Calstock, and the Tamar Valley Mining District (A10i) of the WHS, may also be affected by this development.

As far as is known, no previous archaeological investigation has specifically investigated this site.

#### 5 Requirement for Work

Ground works associated with the development may disturb buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains an archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey is recommended. The development may also affect the setting of nearby Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings and other significant non-designated historic assets, and therefore a landscape and visual impact assessment (L&VIA) of the proposed turbine from these sites is also required in order to assess its impact upon those assets. The L&VIA should include a ZTV analysis and photomontages showing views from heritage receptors affected and scaled images of the turbine in relation to the surrounding landscape. The results of both these surveys may provide evidence on which to base recommendations for further archaeological recording or mitigation, as required.

##### A) Archaeological Assessment and Geophysical Survey

The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site
- Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey
- Produce a report containing the geophysical data and the data in interpreted form
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required
- The geophysical survey area shall consist of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.

##### B) Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

The site specific aims are to:

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



- 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
- Assess the cumulative impact of the proposed wind turbine together with others in the locality, existing and proposed. Inform whether any mitigation is required to minimise or eliminate any negative impacts

It is suggested that a 3km radius catchment area from the location of the proposed turbine base should be a minimum, and extended as appropriate should this prove necessary to take in prominent landscape and historic features or the requirements of English Heritage.

The archaeological contractor may submit either a single or two separate WSIs for the above elements of the work, should this prove necessary, although a single project report and archive is required (see Results below).

## **6 General Guidance**

6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

## **7 Results**

7.1 The full report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

7.4 The report must contain:

A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.

A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.

A discussion of the visual impact findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.

A location map and drawings showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological and visual impact recording.

## **8 Archive Deposition**

8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website <http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/> and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.

8.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

8.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.

8.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

## **9 Monitoring**

9.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

9.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

9.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

## Appendix 2

# WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT SALTERS FARM, GUNNISLAKE, CORNWALL

**Location:** Land at Salters Farmhouse, Whiterocks Park, St Anns Chapel, PL18 9HN  
**Parish:** Gunnislake  
**County:** Cornwall  
**NGR:** SX 41375 71290  
**Planning Application ref:** PA12/02414  
**Proposal:** Wind turbine  
**Date:** 06.06.2013

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Andrew Ranson of Stags (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Salters Farm, Gunnislake, Cornwall. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in accordance to a brief issued by Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The development area has been recorded on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as located within the inscribed area of the UNESCO Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (WHS). The site is also near to the linear alignment of a group of prehistoric Bronze Age barrows, two within 200m of the proposed wind turbine, and three Grade II Listed buildings, all within 400m of the turbine site. The presence of the nearby barrows suggests a potential for the survival of further buried archaeological remains at the location of the development. Further wider views of historic landscapes, Scheduled landscapes at Chilsworthy, Harrowbarrow and Cleave, the Conservation Area at Calstock, and the Tamar Valley Mining District (A10i) of the WHS, may also be affected by this development.

### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.
- 3.1.3 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.6 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 Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Record and examination of available cartographic sources.

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been 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 5km of the site; all Grade I & II\* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 15km 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 (non-verified) produced in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 2nd Edition 2002. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.2.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods based on English Heritage 2012 Guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 1.4ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

### 5.0 REPORT

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

- 5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;

- 5.1.2 A location map, copies of the view shed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;
- 5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- 5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- 5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;
- 5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;
- 5.1.7 A copy of this WSI 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 HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under record number to be obtained.
- 6.0 FURTHER WORK**

Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may 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 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**
- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum under an accession number.
- 7.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. A copy of the report will also be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 7.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL**

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

Dr. Samuel Walls

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## Appendix 3

### Key Heritage Assets

#### *Listed Buildings*

#### Listed Buildings, Parks & gardens and Scheduled Monuments list

**Name:** MORWELL BARTON

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 94044

Morwell Barton 14.6.52 (formerly listed as Morewell Farmhouse) I House, built around courtyard and including gatehouse, secondary living accommodation and barn. Late C15 origin, house and gatehouse, early C16 alterations including formation of wings right and left to enclose courtyard. Early C17 alterations, probably when open hall floored and stacks built. Late C18 barn range rebuilt, probably early C19 re-roofing over original structure and through C19 considerable alterations to interior, late C20 alterations. Granite and slatestone rubble with granite and Hurdwick dressings, slate roofs with raised coped verges to house, with 3 ridge and gable end stacks in granite ashlar with cornices and shaped tops with roll- mouldings. Gable end stack to right rebuilt, originally constructed as dummy for symmetry. Courtyard plan, with gatehouse front to north west, front of house at outer side to south east. Wing to south west (right) and barn range to north east (left). Originally open-hall house of 3 room and through passage plan, little internal evidence remaining; gatehouse originally separate, connected to main house by wing possibly originally of 3 cells of accommodation, each with granite stair (now removed); barn wing completely rebuilt in late C18, may originally have been stabling or have contained separate chapel. 2-storey entrance porch set in angle to rear right in courtyard, probably of late C17. Remodelling created 2 rooms to each side of former passage, with lower end to right unheated, formerly dairy. House of 2 storeys, 5-window front, all windows in granite surrounds, hollow- chamfered, with C20 leaded lights, some windows entirely C19 and C20 replacements. Bay to left has 2-light windows with 4-centred arched heads with hood-moulds at ground and first floor, of C17 at first floor. Central bay has gable over, with large 3-light replacement window with 4-centred arched heads at ground floor, first floor has 3-light window with tall 4-centred arched lights, with trefoils in spandrels and hood-mould, above a blocked single 2-centred arched light with hood- mould. Bay to right has granite 4-centred arched doorway and 2-light 4-centred arched granite window above. Single storey outhouse projects to right, with internal access from lower end, has door with ventilation slits under eaves, gable end with reset late C15/early C16 single cusped granite light with hood-mould, blocked with ventilation slit inserted. Rear of outhouse has 4 open bays with square granite piers. End bay to right has at first floor a 2-light granite window with pointed arches, not chamfered, with hood-mould, blocked. At the upper end, remains of 2 relieving arches at ground floor, possibly original window openings to hall and inner room, arches in Hurdwick stone, also Hurdwick stone eaves cornice, granite quoins left and right, indicating originally separate building. The cornice may indicate alterations to the front of the building in the second phase, also carried round wings on inner courtyard side. Granite quoins at gable end to left indicate house range was originally separate building. Gable end to right has C19 door and window with granite lintels, loading door at first floor, probably put in when barn range was rebuilt at that side; above, at attic level, a single light with 4-centred arched lights. To rear, 2 bays to left, with 2-light windows at ground floor with pointed arched heads and hood-mould, not chamfered, probably of first phase of building; at first floor 2-light windows with 4-centred arched heads, hood-mould and relieving arch in Hurdwick stone, both with recessed spandrels; Hurdwick stone eaves cornices. 2-storey porch block set in angle to right, with granite quoins and raised coped verges, gable end to left; front has tall 4-centred arched granite doorway, roll- moulded with trefoils in spandrels and hood-mould, C19 lancet to right and 2-light 2-centred arched granite window; left gable end has 2-light C20 granite window with pointed arched lights at ground floor, single C20 hollow-chamfered light at first floor. South west wing of 2 storeys (now separate accommodation), appears to have been rebuilt at various stages on inner courtyard side of 6 bays; there are 3 blocked door openings, 2 with 4-centred arched heads and one to right with pointed arch, all hollow-chamfered; second from right a 2-light granite window with 2-centred arched heads at ground and first floor, with hood-moulds, a replacement at first floor, central bay has 2-light window with cusped heads and hood-mould at ground and first floor, hollow-chamfered mullions replaced, end bay to left has C20 replacement 2- light 4-centred arched window at ground and first floor with ventilation door below. Wall curved round inner corner to end right and corbelled out, at the site of former stair with trefoil-headed stair light at upper level, blocked, and blocked lancet. Wing is continued at right angles to form junction with gatehouse, with hollow- chamfered 4-centred arched granite doorway with C20 window inserted and Tudor-arched light with recessed spandrels and hood-mould; stone work alters at junction with gatehouse. The wing has 3 ashlar ridge stacks heating each cell, and Hurdwick stone eaves cornice along whole side. Outer side of south west wing has all replacement granite windows, four 2-light windows at first floor, alternating 2-centred and 4- centred heads, ground floor has 4 doors, hollow-chamfered, with 4-centred arched heads, windows as at first floor in same bays. Gable end (to north west) has former opening at ground floor, 3-light granite window at first floor with 4-centred arched heads and hood mould; bay to left of gable end (forming junction with gatehouse) has 2- light 4-centred arched window at ground and first floor, C20 at ground floor and original at first floor, Hurdwick stone eaves cornice. North east barn range at inner courtyard side shows rebuilding to right, 2 stepped joints and uneven junction with house, possibly former chapel. To right, a pointed arched doorway, roll and hollow-moulded, with hood-mould, and blocked 2-light cusped window above with rebuilt jambs. To left, barn inserted, with 2 sets of 3 ventilation slits and small rectangular openings under eaves, quoins to left. 2 bays connecting barn to gatehouse have single 2-centred arched light at first floor. Interior of these 2 bays, separate from barn, with remains of a cambered granite door head at upper level, stair removed, 2-bay C20 roof. Outer side of barn range has single storey C19 shed attached to right with 3 doors at eaves height and ventilation slits, shed range terminating in 2-storey later C19 stabling with central segmental- headed door, door and ventilation slit to right and 4 windows under eaves; attached to rear of this building, a hexagonal round-house with granite piers infilled with concrete, plate roof, gable end of building has rebuilt cart entry with ventilation slit right and left. The single storey shed partially conceals remains of wide 4- centred arched Hurdwick stone gateway, of first phase of building of this wing; to left a C20 cart entry to barn and 3 C19 doors with cambered heads, one blocked, ventilation slits, loading door and single light under eaves to end left. Gable end of barn has 3-light granite 4-centred arched window, blocked with ventilation slits set behind; bay connecting barn to gatehouse also rebuilt, with 2-light window with 4-centred arched lights, also blocked with ventilation slits inserted. Gatehouse of 2 storeys, with polygonal stair turret right and left, each with first floor string course and embattled crocketed pinnacles, small lancet to left of central wide 2-centred arched gateway, roll and hollow-moulded, with quatrefoils in spandrels and hood-mould with square carved stops, repaired studded doors with strap hinges; 3-light window above with 4-centred arched lights, blocked with ventilation slits, gable over with raised coped verges and finial. Courtyard side of gatehouse has similar opening, with plain outer and chamfered inner order to arch, single chamfered trefoil-

headed light above, blocked, with 6-pane light inserted, gable over, and 2 ashlar stacks heating rooms at first floor. Interior of gatehouse has 2 quadripartite vaults in Hurdwick stone, springing from ribbed granite shaft on moulded base at each corner, hollow-chamfered ribs with central corbels, shields at intersections along principal rib and at outer sides. Hollow-chamfered 4-centred arched door to front right and left, blocked to right, leading to granite winder stair. Chamber at first floor has chamfered granite fireplace with oven to rear, garderobe shaft with 4-centred arched wooden doorframe, blocked doorway to south west wing and pointed arched doorway at top of stair. C20 roof, shape of partition wall indicated former arched-brace roof. Interior of house. This is much altered, fireplace at gable end, possibly former inner room, is in granite, roll-moulded with cambered head and recessed spandrels. Fireplace beneath ridge stack also roll-moulded and hollow-chamfered with flat head, probably heating original lower end room. Room at far lower end, formerly dairy, has 4-centred arched hollow-chamfered granite doorway. In roof, 3 bays only remain of early date over former hall, trusses with chamfered arched-braces, chamfered and cambered collars, remains of brattished wall-plate, 3 rows of purlins, some chamfered, halved principals. Preserved in house, further remains of wall-plate with fine carved foliage. Morwell Barton was the country residence of the Abbots of Tavistock. The Abbot received a license for a chapel in 1391, and the core of the building may date from this time. (Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: South Devon 1952). Listing NGR: SX4456770783

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 60772

Parish church. Probably late C14, with additions of early C15 and late C15 and alterations of circa mid C17. Restored 1866, (Incorporated Society for Building and Churches). Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Tower, south porch and rood stair in granite ashlar. Slate roofs with raised coped verges to gables. Plan: Nave and chancel in one. North aisle of early C15, south aisle of late C15, with later C15 south porch and west tower. Probably in circa mid C17, one bay was added to the east end of the north and south aisles, the south aisle bay with an axial stack. The east end of the north aisle forms the Edgcumbe Chapel. Exterior: Nave enclosed by aisles. Chancel east end has 3-light C19 window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Attached slate tablet to John Procter, 1840. North aisle of 4 bays, hollow-chamfered plinth, with one bay to east with a straight joint between, this bay on a chamfered plinth. The main aisle has 2-light early C19 windows, with 4-centred arch and hood mould, paired lancets with Y tracery. Between the 2 east windows, the rood stair, on chamfered plinth, with single light, cornice and blocking course. The east bay has a 4-centred arched doorway, chamfered with step stops, hood mould with label stops and C19 door. Blocked window to left with moulded cill and lintel. East end has 3-light mullion and transom window with hood mould with label stops, hollow-chamfered. The west end has 3-light window with 4-centred arched lights and hood mould. The south aisle is of 4 bays, with porch in west bay and one bay added to east with a straight joint between; the aisle is on a chamfered plinth, no plinth to the east bay. The aisle has 3 windows to south, 2 as at the north side of the north aisle and one C19 3-light window with cusped lights and hood mould. Doorway to east, chamfered with step stops and basket arch, C19 door. Quoins and straight joint to the end bay which has a blocked window, of paired lancets with Y tracery and hood mould. East end has 3-light mullion and transom window as on north aisle. To south, an attached slate tablet with shouldered nowy head and chруб, hourglass and cross bones, to Mary Martyn, 1743. West end has 3-light window with ogee lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Axial stack to east in granite ashlar with cornice and shaped top. Gabled south porch on hollow-chamfered plinth with diagonal buttresses. 4-centred arched outer doorway with clustered piers to sides and concave mouldings. The interior has concrete floor with inset granite ledger to the Griffin family, dated 1625. C19 wagon roof. Holy water stoup to east. Recess set low in wall to west. Inner doorway has narrow 4-centred arch with moulded surround, C19 studded door with strap hinges and wooden case lock to the inside. West tower in 3 stages on hollow-chamfered plinth; set-back buttresses rising to the second stage and embattled parapet with pinnacles; the pinnacles are corbelled out from the second stage, octagonal. West doorway has 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered, with square hood mould, C19 studded door. West window above, C19 3-light with cusped lights. Clock at second stage to west. Third stage has 2-light bell-openings of paired 4-centred arched lights with wooden louvres and relieving arch. Interior: Plastered walls and C19 tiled floor. Nave and chancel have separate roofs, the nave with a C15 ceiled wagon roof, with carved bosses and wall-plate. Chancel has unceiled C19 wagon roof. North aisle has ceiled C15 wagon roof with carved bosses and wall-plate. South aisle has ceiled wagon roof, possibly of C16 or C17, with moulded ribs and wall-plate, no bosses. The tower has tall 4-centred tower arch with paired piers to sides, plain capitals and imposts. Pointed arched chamfered north door to tower stair with C19 doors. Nave and chancel in one, with north arcade of 4 bays, piers with 4 shafts, chamfered 4-centred arches. 4-bay south arcade of Pevsner A-type piers with capitals with ring-mouldings, 4-centred moulded arches. Chancel has north door to Edgcumbe Chapel and south piscina. East window has rere-arch and upper relieving arch with splayed reveal above for single light. North aisle has doorway to rood stair with rebate for door and basket arch; stone newel stair and upper doorway. South aisle has C19 east door and south doorway at the east end. Fittings: C19 stone font in south aisle. C19 pews and stone pulpit in nave. In the tower, a fine ringers' board with painting of ringers and verses, oil on board, dated 1773. In south aisle, Royal Arms, oil on board in moulded frame, dated 1816. Letter of thanks from Charles I at Sudeley, dated 1643 and signed by the churchwardens, 1736, oil on board in moulded frame, in south aisle. Monuments in chancel: marble tablet on slate ground, to John Trengrove, 1780. In north aisle: marble sarcophagus on slate ground, to Jane Wrayford, 1838; stone tablet to John Terrell, 1796; oval marble tablet on slate ground, to Nicholas Gribbell, 1827; stone tablet with entablature and pediment, by Lobb of Calstock, to John Strick, 1844; in south aisle: marble tablet on slate ground, to Lucretia Roberts, 1813; marble tablet on slate ground, to Mary Williams, 1813; marble tablet with pediment, by Lobb of Calstock, to Thomas Merchant, 1845. Edgcumbe Chapel not accessible at time of survey (January 1987), contains monument to Piers Edgcumbe, 1666, and monument to Jemima, Countess of Sandwich, 1674. Sources: Listing NGR: SX4168670956

**Name:** RETAINERS COURT AND SCREEN WALL ATTACHED TO NORTH

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 60779

Retainers' Court and screen wall 21.7.51 attached to north (formerly listed as Cotehele House) GV I Dairy and stillroom ranges in the Retainers' Court, with screen wall attached to north; now partly in separate residential accommodation. Probably circa 1485, with the screen wall probably added slightly later, at the time of the remodelling of the chapel. Later additions, probably of C17, and C19 and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, gable end stacks and axial stack with ashlar shafts, cornice and shaped top. The screen wall is faced in granite ashlar on the outer side, in slatestone rubble on the inner side, with granite dressings. Plan: There are 2 ranges of buildings, the earlier building forming the west side of the Retainers' Court, and the second range forming the south side of the courtyard. To the north, the screen wall with gateway forms the north side of the courtyard and joins the west range to the chapel. The first range is of 2-room plan, the room to left heated by a gable end stack and room to right heated by an axial stack. The second range is of one-room plan, with gable end stack to right and

left. Exterior: The west range is of 2 storeys, with paired 4-centred arched doorways to left with roll-mouldings with C19 windows inserted ; similar door to right, 2-light and 3-light window and C19 door to end right. First floor has 3-light window to right with segmental arched lights and 3 C19 gabled dormers with 2-light casements to left. Gable end to right has 2-light C19 granite casement at ground floor and single light at first floor. Rear has 3 single lights, hollow-chamfered with segmental arches at first floor and 2 casements at ground floor. The south range is 2-storey, with doorway to left with 4-centred arch, roll-moulded, 3-light window and 2 single lights to right. First floor has two 3-light granite windows, all hollow-chamfered with segmental arched lights. Well to front right. Left gable end has single light a first floor to left ; 4-centred arched hollow- chamfered doorway to left and 2-light window above as on front. Attached to rear an outshot of one storey and loft, forming a catslide roof at the rear ; this encloses a rear cobbled corridor, with a 4-centred arched doorway and single light above at the left side. The right gable end has a mounting block attached and 2-light casement at first floor. At the rear there are C19 dormers and central door with casement to right and left. The screen wall on the outer side is in granite ashlar ; buttresses and embattled parapet ; tall 4-centred arched moulded gateway with C20 wooden gates. The wall is about 3 metres high. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4220668591

**Name:** COTEHELE HOUSE

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 60778

Country house. Probably originating circa 1300, with alterations of early C15. The main phases of building appear to have been by Sir Richard Edgcumbe from 1485 -89 and his son, Sir Piers Edgcumbe, from 1489 - 1520. Some intermediate alterations and the addition of the north west tower in 1627. Internal alterations of early and late C18. The east range was remodelled in 1862 as accommodation for a widowed Countess of Mount Edgcumbe. Few later alterations. Slatestone rubble ; granite ashlar ; granite dressings. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. Most stacks have ashlar shafts, with cornice and shaped top, located under plan description. Plan: The original plan of the building is uncertain. It has been suggested that the west range of the hall courtyard is on the lines of the original building, with the west passage entrance the original front. It seems more likely that the main hall is the core of the original building. This was an open hall, heated from an open hearth, with a passage at the lower right end and an inner room at the upper left end. At the south front of the hall, the masonry is continuous at ground floor level from the hall to the Old Dining Room to left (the site of an inner room). There are 2 doorways at the right end of the hall, which may have led to the passage, now a lobby; this was formerly an open doorway at the east end, possibly originally a doorway to a lower end room. A license was issued for a chapel at Cotehele in 1411 ; this may have been on the site of the present chapel, attached at the higher end of the inner room and aligned east/west. The major alterations begin circa 1485. The hall was raised in height, in courses of granite ashlar, with 3 upper windows and a large doorway set off-centre to right ; a rear lateral stack was inserted. Probably at the same time, the east range and the south range of the hall courtyard were built, with a gateway in the south range directly facing the new entrance to the hall. The east range of the courtyard would block the entrance of the passage, and a rear kitchen range was built to right. The kitchen range has a main fireplace in the inner side (west), with a stack similar to the hall's rear lateral stack, in granite ashlar. Possibly later in the C16, a second stack was added at the north end of the kitchen, for fireplace and ovens. If there were a lower end room, it would probably have been demolished by circa 1550, by which time the courtyard would have been completed. The second major phase of rebuilding was probably under Sir Piers Edgcumbe, who held Cotehele from 1489-1520. The inner room was rebuilt as a rear wing, extending to north ; this has a continuous roof with arched-braces and wind braces, as in the hall, but the upper chamber, probably built as one room, was heated from a stack at the inner side. The 2 rooms at ground floor, known as the Punch Room to north and the Old Dining Room to south, each have a fireplace on the east side. The front gable end of this wing was given a large window at ground and first floor, and a window of the same design was inserted at the dais end of the main hall. Internally, the jambs of this window do not fit the opening ; the earlier window was probably smaller. At the same time, the chapel was probably remodelled, with a Perpendicular window at the east end and bellcote added to west ; the west range of the courtyard was also probably rebuilt. This appears to be a building which is self-contained, possibly for a priest's accommodation. At ground floor there are 2 rooms, each heated from a gable end stack, with an open through passage between them with an archway which retains the earlier form of imposts. At first floor, there are 3 rooms, the outer rooms headed from the gable end stacks and the central room from a lateral stack rising above the passage doorway on the courtyard side. At the south end of this range there is a small linking block which joins to the south range of the courtyard. This is of one-room plan, heated from a stack on the outer (west) side; it may represent the remains of an early courtyard building, or have been constructed to close the courtyard in the late C15 - early C16. Probably at the same time, the gatehouse was remodelled. This appears to have been built in 3 phases. At first, the gateway would have been within the south courtyard range, the slatestone rubble masonry being continuous on both the inner and the outer sides. The second phase involved the rebuilding of the gatehouse for its first stage in granite ashlar, up to the height of the 2-storey range to each side. Later, it was raised in height, to its present 2 stages, with embattled parapet. At each stage, there is a string course, but the mouldings are different at each stage. Probably later in the C16, a further range of preparation rooms was added to the north of the kitchen wing ; this encloses the kitchen courtyard. This stage appears to be in 2 phases, with one range of 2-room plan to west, heated from an axial stack and a gable end stack to west, both with cornices and shaped tops. There is a lower range to east with a rear lateral stack. In 1627, the north west tower was constructed. This incorporates part of the rear of the rear wing; the masonry of the rear wing is continuous through to the base of the tower, and the quoins remain, marking the original rear wall of the wing; the plinth of the tower is built up to the quoins. This tower was built as a status building, not defensible. There was originally one room on each floor, ground, first and second, all heated from the stack at the east side of the tower, concealed within the embattled parapet. The ground floor room of the tower is known as the White Room. The first floor room is known as the Old Drawing Room. At second floor, the room has been partitioned, probably an original division ; this has Queen Anne's Room, a small unheated room, and King Charles' Room, a larger heated room with a fireplace to east. The fireplaces in the tower have basket arches and roll-mouldings. The house was partially remodelled circa late C17 - early C18, with moulded plaster cornices in the Punch Room and Old Dining Room (ground floor of the rear wing) and above, where the rooms are known as the Red Room and the South Room. The wing may originally have had a garderobe, at the north west corner ; this has been altered as a cellar in the Punch Room. In 1862, the east range of the hall courtyard was remodelled as accommodation for the widowed Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, with service accommodation to north east, dated 1862 on the porch. The east front was given a 2-storey porch, and there is a projection to right of the porch which may originally have been a lateral stack heating the courtyard room, or a garderobe. The east end of the hall range was also rebuilt, with the service accommodation to north east, on the outer side of the kitchen wing. The courtyard ranges to east, south and west are now in separate accommodation, as is the C19 service block to north east. Retainers' Court, to south west of Cotehele House, is listed as a separate item. Exterior: The hall range is in slatestone rubble, with courses of granite ashlar below the eaves. Off-centre to right a doorway with 4-centred arch and shield in tympanum, with roll-mouldings, segmental arch and hood mould ; three 2-light windows above with ogee lights and roll-mouldings. Large mullion and transom window at the dais end to left in same style as the windows to the upper end wing to left. The



east gable end of the hall range was remodelled in 1862; 2 windows at each floor, all with rounded arched lights. The window at ground floor to right was formerly a doorway, perhaps the doorway from the passage to the former lower end. The rear of the hall has 2 upper 2-light windows with ogee heads ; rear lateral stack in granite ashlar. The east range of the courtyard 2 storeys, with two 4-centred arched doorways, on the inner side both with 4-centred arched heads and hood moulds ; all windows have 4-centred arched lights. The range is heated from an axial stack to north and gable end stack to south, both with cornices and shaped tops ; the outer side has a lateral stack to left of C19, and a projection to right which may be the remains of a lateral stack, or garderobe. C19 2-storey porch tower, gabled with gable end stacks ; 2 dormers to right. The south range of the courtyard and gate tower On the outer side, the gate tower is in 2 stages, with slatestone rubble at the base, upper level and second stage in granite ashlar ; string courses with different mouldings at each stage and embattled parapet. Ground floor has 4-centred arched doorway with studded door, shield in tympanum and hood mould; lancets at each stage. To right of the tower, there are 2 stepped lancets, at the site of the stair. To the left, a 2-storey 2-room plan range with similar lancets, each room heated from a lateral stack with rubble shaft, shaped top and cornice. The inner side of the tower has 3-light window with 4-centred arched lights at each stage ; tall 4-centred arched gateway with imposts ; 4 bays of granite vault inside. The west range of the courtyard This is in 2 builds; to the south is a small one- room plan infill, heated from an external lateral stack, with gable end to south. The main range appears to be self-contained accommodation ; of 2-room plan at ground floor, each room heated from a gable end stack and with an open through passage. Central room of first floor heated from a lateral stack above the passage on the inner side. Doorway on the inner side with 4-centred arch and impost mouldings, on the outer side a different 4-centred arched doorway with recessed spandrels and hood mould. On the inner side the first floor has two 3-light windows with ogee heads, ground floor has doorway to right and left and 3-light window to left with 4-centred arched lights ; stepped lancets to right. The outer side has single lights. The chapel The east gable end faces into the courtyard. This has raised coped verges and finial; 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped lights, 4-centred arch and hood mould. Straight joint to the courtyard range. The west gable end has single light at ground floor ; raised coped verges and a bellcote in granite with pinnacles. The south side of the chapel has 4-centred arched doorway with roll-mouldings and upper 2-light window with 4-centred arched lights and roll-mouldings and hood moulds. north side has no windows, buttress to right. The upper end wing This has a gable end with raised coped verges facing south into the courtyard. 2 storeys, with slatestone rubble at ground floor and the upper storey in granite ashlar. Two 3-light windows at ground and first floor with ogee lights, king mullion and hood moulds. At the west side there are 2 buttresses and a stair tower adjoining the chapel. Varied windows at ground and first floor. Bay to left incorporated in the north west tower, with the quoins remaining. The north west tower 3-stage tower in slatestone rubble with granite dressings and quoins; embattled parapet in ashlar with cable-moulded string course; string courses and plinth. All windows have segmental-head lights. Main window at each floor to west and north, with mullion and transom. Heated from external stack to east. The north ranges These are service rooms enclosing the kitchen courtyard; much remodelled in C19. There is one range adjoining the tower and a lower 2-storey range to east. Varied windows and C19 gabled dormers. Interior: The main hall has roof with 4 tiers of wind braces, with arched-braces and collars; the roof over the upper end wing is continuous, of the same construction as the main hall, and not smoke-blackened. The wing would have been floored originally and probably open to roof at first floor; this range was remodelled and ceiled probably in the late C17, with moulded plaster cornices, the granite fireplace remaining from the first build. The chapel has a wagon roof with moulded ribs, carved wall-plate and bosses. For further details see sources. The tower rooms retain original internal features, such as the ceiling in the White Room, the lowest room in the tower, with thin wooden ribs dividing the ceiling into polygonal panels. In the Old Drawing Room is an internal porch with linenfold panels, and fine door with carved rosettes on the panels. The fireplaces in the tower are all granite, with roll-mouldings and basket arches ; the two rooms on the top floor both have studded doors in moulded frames also with a basket arch. For further details of internal features and glass, see sources. Sources: Trinick, M.: Cotehele House 1984. Hussey, C.: Country Life, June 10th 1905; August 30th 1924 and September 6th, 1924.

Listing NGR: SX4223868618

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST DOMINICA

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 60984

Parish church. C14, with additions of early C15 and late C15; C19 restoration. Tower in slatestone rubble with granite dressings. South aisle and south porch in granite ashlar with granite dressings; north aisle in slatestone rubble with granite dressings and granite ashlar roof stair, the west end rendered and the east end in ashlar. Chancel in slatestone rubble. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Nave and chancel in one; west tower of late C14. South aisle and south porch added in early C15, with north aisle and rood stair of late C15. Exterior: The nave is concealed by the aisles. The chancel east end has no plinth; C15 4-light window with C19 mullions, cusped lights with upper tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould with label stops. West tower in 3 stages, with diagonal weathered buttresses, and string courses. The third stage is corbelled out with a double upper string course and recessed panels between the string courses to east, south and west, with 3 panels, each with a carved figure. Embattled parapet and pinnacles. West doorway has 4-centred arch, rounded convex-moulded surround with bar and heart stops, concave outer moulding with same stops and hood mould, C19 double doors; this doorway is similar to that on the tower at the Church of St Leonard and St Dilp, Landulph (q.v.). 2-light west window, with cusped lights and upper tracery, 4-centred arch and hood mould. 2nd stage west and south 2 lancets. South stair tower with pitched roof at first stage. 2nd stage north has lancet and clock. 3rd stage has 2-light bell-openings with 3-centred arched lights, and pierced lead louvres. South aisle of 5 bays with the porch in the west bay; on chamfered plinth continuous with the porch plinth. To south there are three windows, 3-light, with cusped lights, square head and hood mould. To east, a 3-centred arched doorway with plain door and similar 2-light window. East end has 3-light window with cusped lights and upper tracery, & 4-centred arch and hood mould. Slate tablet attached, to Benjamin Fowell, 1803. The west end has 3-light window as to east. Gabled south porch has weathered diagonal buttresses. 4-centred arched outer doorway with clustered piers with plain abaci, C20 lamp set above. Stepped chamfered 4-centred arch. The interior of the porch has C15 wagon roof, ceiled, with moulded ribs and carved bosses and wall-plate. C19 tiled floor. Inner doorway has 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered with pyramid stops, C19 door with strap hinges. North aisle of 5 bays, with four 3-light C15 windows, with cusped lights, square heads and hood moulds recessed surround. In the centre, the ashlar rood stair, on hollow-chamfered plinth, stepped up from the hollow-chamfered plinth of the aisle; small single light on a pitched roof. The west bay has a blocked 4-centred arched doorway, with recessed spandrels with leaves, square head and hood mould, roll-moulded surround. East end in ashlar, with 3-light window as on south aisle. West end rendered, with similar 3-light window. Interior: Plastered walls and C19 tiled floor. Nave, chancel and aisles have late C15 wagon roofs, ceiled, with moulded ribs and fine carved bosses, carved wall-plate with pomegranates, leaves and flowers; the aisle wall-plates are brattished. Chancel roof painted in C19 with stencilled decoration. Tall narrow 4-centred tower arch; pointed chamfered doorway to south tower stair, door with strap hinges. The south arcade is earlier than the north arcade, with stepped and chamfered rounded arches, with a 4-centred arch at the east end. Piers of four shafts with moulding between, plain moulded capitals and bases. Piers at the junction between the nave and the chancel to north and to south have an opening for the

rood loft. 5-bay north arcade, with taller 4-centred arches, with 2 concave mouldings and Pevsner A-type piers with geometric carved abaci. The north arcade was probably built at the same time as the rood screen, as the capitals of the pier on that side is not carved, whereas the pier on the south arcade is carved on all sides. North aisle has a round-arched doorway to the rood stari and an upper chamfered doorway; stone newel stair. Chancel has cusped piscina and aumbry to south, C19 aumbry to north. North aisle has C19 south aumbry. South aisle has chamfered piscina to south. Fittings: C19 pews and pulpit, and fine organ, with panels with painted figures of the saints. Part of the C15 rood screen preserved in the north aisle. Octagonal stone front in nave, possibly C19. Monuments in north aisle: oval slate convex tablet with stone carved wreath surround with putti and grotesque mask, to William Brendon, 1700 4/5. In south aisle: marble tablet on slate ground with arpon, cornice and urn, to Thomas Horndon, Rector, 1800; marble tablet on corbels with slate pilasters, cornice and inclined shield of arms, to John Clarke, 1749; fine chest tomb in slate with stone dressings, shields and crests on stone pilasters to side, moulded edge with geometric decoration; recumbent stone effigies, to Sir Anthony Rous of Halton and his son Ambrose, both died 1620, both in Jacobean armour, with 2 shields of arms with helms and inscription tablet on the wall at the east end. Sources: Radcliffe, E.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970. Listing NGR: SX3989267827

**Name:** DUPATH WELL

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 61203

Holy Well House and chapel dedicated to St. Ethelred. Probably built in 1510 by the Canons of St. Germans. Restored by Rev H.M. Rice, former rector of South Hill. Built entirely of granite ashlar. Rectangular in plan. Small, single storey, single cell building with gabled ends to liturgical east and west. Entrance in west gable end. Rectangular surround to door with roll mould to outer arch and hollow chamfer to segmental inner arch. Plain spandrels. C20 timber plank door with strap hinges. East gable end with 2-light granite mullion window. Cavetto moulds to jambs and arch. Holes for stanchion bars. Granite rectangular slits in north west and south east walls. Roof comprising of long blocks of granite stone supported in centre by diaphragm arch. Crocketed pinnacles at 4 corners possibly later addition. Further crocketed pinnacle in north east end on gable. Turret on south west end in gable. Moulded granite base with battered slab side supporting a moulded cap decorated with a rope band, battlemented cornice and surmounted by 4 crocketed finials and a central crocketed pinnacle. Simple interior with stone arch on rectangular stone responds and plain cube capitals supporting span and junction of granite roof members. Heavily restored. Water runs through building, entering from under threshold on west, flowing along stone runnel into shallow rectangular trough. Then leaves through hole in east wall and falls into stone basin positioned outside. Wellhouse probably once contained altar. Building probably associated with chapel licensed by Bishop Stafford in 1405, dedicated to St. Ethelred. In 1432, the Canons of St. Germans acquired property at Callington including 'Theu Path'. Reputed to be on site of duel fought between poor knight Colan and the rich man Gottlieb for the hand of a maiden. A Lane-Davies Holy Wells of Cornwall rp 1970 J Meyrick A pilgrims guide to the Holy Wells of Cornwall 1982 National Gazetteer (1868) I, 454.

Listing NGR: SX3750669203

**Name:** ENDSLEIGH

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 1396

Endsleigh is situated c 2km south-west of the village of Milton Abbot and c 8km west of Tavistock, to the south of the A384 road which runs north-west from Tavistock to Launceston. The c 120ha site comprises some 26ha of gardens and pleasure grounds, c 5ha of ornamental meadows or parkland, and c 89ha of ornamental woodland, walks and carriage drives. The site adjoins the A384 road to the east, agricultural land to the north and south, and woodland to the west. Lying in the valley of the River Tamar on the boundary between Devon and Cornwall, the site includes land which slopes steeply down to the water to both east and west of the river. To the north-west of the house a steep-sided valley, the Dairy Dell and Edgcumbe valley, follows a stream north from the Tamar to high ground c 800m north of the river. The site has dramatic views south-east and south along the Tamar valley, while from Swiss Cottage c 720m south-east of the house there are wide views south-west along the river, west to Bodmin Moor, and north-west to Endsleigh and the pleasure grounds. From the house there are extensive views down the Tamar and c 8km south to Kit Hill (scheduled ancient monument), where a C19 mine chimney appears as a classical column and acts as an eyecatcher. An extensive network of C19 carriage drives includes the Duke's Drive on the Cornish (west) bank of the Tamar, extending north from Tutwell to Carthamartha; and the Endsleigh Drive on the Devon (east) bank extending north from Horsebridge to Greystone Bridge north-west of the house. The carriage drives formed part of Repton's proposals in 1814, and afford views of a series of picturesque features including waterfalls and dramatic rocky outcrops such as the Carthamartha Rocks c 2km south-west of the house.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** The site is today (1999) approached from a minor road leading south from the A384 to Horsebridge at a point c 1km south-east of Milton Abbot. The entrance is marked by mature trees set on an informal circle of grass. Splayed stone walls flank the drive which extends c 10m west to simple railed timber gates which are flanked to the south by a pedestrian gate. An early C19 single-storey picturesque lodge cottage (listed grade II, restored 1998-9) stands to the south of the entrance. The tarmac drive slopes gently west, and passes through lawns planted with specimen trees and shrubs. After c 240m it passes to the south of Harragrove (listed grade II), a substantial two-storey brick and stone picturesque cottage, formerly the head gardener's house, which was probably designed by Wyattville c 1810. The cottage garden, described by Loudon in 1842 (Gardener's Mag), lies below the drive and is separated from it by a wire fence. It is today (1999) heavily planted with specimen trees and shrubs. The drive continues c 130m west of Harragrove before turning north-west for c 210m to a point where it is joined by a drive from the south-west which leads c 300m to the Swiss Cottage, and a drive from the north-east which leads c 130m east to the kitchen garden and a service entrance on the minor road north of the principal entrance. A late C20 visitors' car park has been constructed to the south-east of this junction. The drive continues c 80m north-west to reveal a dramatic view west-north-west up the Tamar valley which was planned by Repton in 1814. Continuing north-west parallel to the site boundary, the drive passes c 530m through ornamental planting, with glimpsed views of the Tamar below to the south. Separated from the gardens by a stone wall to the south-west, the drive continues for a further 130m north-west before turning sharply west to enter the carriage court north of the house. The carriage court is enclosed to the north by rubble-stone walls (built 1998-9), beyond which stand the stables (listed grade I) built by Wyattville c 1810. The stables are arranged around a courtyard with a carriage entrance to the south, opposite which, on the north range, is a stone niche containing a trough and wall fountain, with an inscription commemorating the commencement of Endsleigh in 1810. The carriage court is enclosed to the south-east, south and south-west by wings of Endsleigh House, while to the west a drive leads c 350m south-west to give access to the Dairy Dell and to join the Endsleigh Drive on the Devon bank of the Tamar.

In the early C20 the tenth Duke extended the present drive east to join the Tavistock road c 1km south-east of Milton Abbot. Opposite the early C19 entrance, splayed stone walls flank a further timber railed gate and pedestrian gates, to the north of which

stands an early C20 two-storey stone and half-timber lodge. The drive passes for c 270m east-north-east through an avenue of beech, before turning north-east for c 670m. Running on a contoured course on the south-east-facing slope of the wooded Hardicott valley, fields to the north-west and south-east of the drive are connected by a series of three early C20 ornamental stone underpasses. Turning east-north-east the drive passes to the south of a pond and area of ornamental planting, before continuing c 290m to reach the Tavistock road. To the north of the road entrance stands a further early C20 half-timbered lodge cottage. A further early C20 carriage drive extends west from the arboretum c 480m north of the house, and passes west along the south-facing slope of the Edgcumbe valley, to join an earlier carriage drive c 1.1km west-north-west of the house. This leads north-west to the Launceston road at the hamlet of Dunterton c 2km north-west of the house.

**PRINCIPAL BUILDING** Endsleigh (listed grade I) was built for the sixth Duke of Bedford to the designs of Sir Jeffry Wyattville in 1810-15. The picturesque cottage orné has a complex plan which takes advantage of its position on the south- and south-east-facing slope above the River Tamar. To the north-west a two-storey wing was designed as a cottage for the Duke's children and their staff, and is connected to the main house by a single-storey rustic verandah which overlooks the children's garden to the south. The main wing faces south, with a rustic verandah paved with sheep's knuckle-bones to the south-east, beyond which the dining room faces south-east. The service wing lies to the north-east of the main wing, and has a service court to the south-east which is enclosed from the gardens by high curved stone walls with mock fortifications. The house is principally of two storeys with attic dormers, and has ornamental bargeboards, sweeping roofs and gables, high chimney stacks, leaded windows and other picturesque details. It survives essentially intact both externally and internally.

**GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** The gardens to the south-west and south-east of the house comprise formal terraces and lawns, with areas of informal pleasure grounds and pinetum on the south-west-facing slope of the Tamar valley, and further pleasure grounds and an arboretum in the Edgcumbe valley west of the house.

To the south-east of the house three terraces connected by stone steps ascend the south-west-facing slope and are separated from the drive above by a stone wall. The upper terrace comprises a gravel walk extending c 100m south-east planted with an avenue of Irish yews. To the north-east the walk is bounded by specimen shrubs, exposed rocks and heaths, and to the south-east it is terminated by a stone bench seat. An informal walk extends beyond the terrace to connect with the pleasure grounds to the south-east and steps leading to the lower terraces. The middle terrace comprises a formal gravel walk shaded by mature wisteria trained on early C19 iron arches. Extending c 80m south-east of the house, the terrace leads to a short flight of stone steps which descend to an arbour constructed from similar iron arches, which has views south-east down the Tamar. Further steps descend from the arbour through a small quarry to an alcove seat which also faces south-east to the Tamar. Wyattville's design for the wisteria walk and arbour survives (private collection), while Repton's proposal to use the quarry as 'a grotto-like receptacle for specimens of fossils and ores' (Red Book) was not implemented. The lower terrace forms an extension of the lawns south of the house, and comprises a simple grass walk retained by a stone wall, originally surmounted by a low trellis fence to the south-west, with a 'pierced wall' ornamented with a series of blind arches designed by Repton (listed grade II\*) retaining a bank and late C20 shrubbery to the north-east. Repton's proposals for the lower terrace were largely implemented, and involved the remodelling of an existing feature by Wyattville (Colson Stone 1991); Repton's proposals for a conservatory and fruit garden on the upper slope north-east of the terrace were not implemented. The grass terrace has wide views south-west across parkland and the Tamar.

Curving gently south-south-east c 120m south-east of the house, the terrace leads to the Shell House and grotto (listed grade I) which stands on a cobbled bastion overlooking the river. This early C19 structure was probably designed by Wyattville (ibid), and comprises a single-storey circular, rubble-stone summerhouse with a pyramidal roof which is wired to support climbing plants. The interior is hexagonal with a groin-vaulted roof and is encrusted with shells and minerals, with a small circular pool set in the centre of the cobbled floor. Small lunette windows have stained glass and spider's-web leading, while two large windows in the south side have stained glass and overlook the valley. Adjoining the Shell House to the north a rockwork tunnel and passage form a grotto leading to an arch closed by a timber deer gate giving access to the informal pleasure grounds. South of the house lawns slope down c 50m to groups of shrubs and a wire fence which separates the gardens from parkland. Some 10m south of the house an early C19 sundial (listed grade II\*), probably designed by Wyattville, comprises an octagonal stone pedestal with gothic arched mouldings. The lawns continue round the south-west side of the house to reach the drive leading to the Dairy Dell, from which they are separated by ornamental planting above a low stone retaining wall and timber rail fence (restored 1999). The lawns formed part of Repton's scheme of 1814 which remodelled Wyattville's ha-ha and bastion. A late C19 tennis lawn is cut into the south-west-facing slope c 30m south-west of the house, and was used in the early C20 as a site for the twelfth Duke's aviaries.

Above the lawns south-west of the house the early C19 children's garden is retained by a stone terrace wall (listed grade I), the coping of which forms a rill running in a stone channel (dry 1999). The rill is fed by a lion's mask fountain to the west, and in turn feeds a classical mask fountain set in a centrally placed niche adjacent to a gravel walk which follows the foot of the terrace wall. The terrace is enclosed to the north-west by the children's cottage which has a trellis arbour at its south-west corner, to the north by a rustic verandah, and to the east by the main wing of the house, where bay windows of the former Duke and Duchess' sitting rooms overlook the garden. Repton proposed a parterre with segmental box-edged beds centred on a simple jet fountain (Red Book), and this was illustrated in a mid C19 watercolour by Bourne and mid C20 photographs (CL 1961). Today (1999) the parterre is greatly simplified with extended areas of gravel, but the early C19 circular granite fountain basin and circular stone bowl with a single jet survive.

Informal pleasure grounds south-east of the gardens were constructed in the early C19 under the direction of the Duchess Georgiana, and comprise two grass terrace walks, known as the Upper and Lower Georgys, on the south-west-facing slope above the River Tamar. The Georgys were planted from the early C19 with a collection of American conifers and ornamental shrubs which survives today (1999). A network of walks and drives extends south-east and south into Leigh Wood c 800m south-east of the house. A west-facing valley separating Leigh Wood from the Georgys has been used in the C20 as a fish hatchery with an early C20 cottage, Fishery Cottage, at the head of the valley c 670m south-east of the house. The valley retains early and mid C19 ornamental planting, and was the intended site of a 'viaduct' proposed by Repton (Red Book) to overlook the river. Some 720m south-east of the house the Swiss Cottage (listed grade I) stands on high ground with significant reciprocal views to the house, and across the Tamar valley. The Swiss Cottage, an early C19, picturesque, rustic, timber and thatch structure with a first-floor balcony, was designed by Wyattville, and was originally set in an alpine garden (Colson Stone 1991). Following late C20 restoration the cottage now (1999) stands on a simple grass terrace overlooking lawns, with early C19 stone steps leading down the steep valley-side west of the cottage to reach the lower walks. Below the Swiss Cottage a rocky crag is exposed adjacent to the Abbot's Seat, an early C19 rustic seat designed by Wyattville, originally enclosed by a rustic timber verandah. The seat was illustrated in mid C19 watercolours by J C Bourne, and afforded views north-west up the Tamar valley to the house. The pleasure grounds north-west of the house lie in a steep-sided, south-facing valley through which a stream runs to join the Tamar south-west of the house adjacent to an elliptical late C19 or early C20 swimming bath c 190m south-west of the house. Stone steps ascend from the south-west drive c 30m west of the house to reach the remains of a C19 south-facing conservatory, a late C19 glasshouse and a stone two-storey cottage or bothy c 60m north-west of the house. To the west, and at a lower level approached by stone steps, is an early C19

rockery (listed grade I) composed of picturesquely arranged boulders and quartz stones forming a series of informal cobbled terraces connected by stone steps. An upper terrace contains an informal pool, and the rockwork is planted with alpiners, small shrubs and specimen trees. To the west steps descend to a serpentine, rustic, stone-lined arched tunnel or grotto (listed grade I), which passes north and west to emerge at the head of rustic stone steps descending to the Dairy Dell c 100m west of the house. The Dairy Dell forms the southern end of the Edgcumbe valley west of the house, and comprises a group of early C19 picturesque structures arranged around an early C19 pond retained by a high earth dam and cascade to the south. To the east of the Dairy Pond c 100m west of the house a C19 square stone structure of uncertain function stands east of a carriage drive which connects the Dell to the south-west drive. Immediately adjoining the east bank of the pond is an early C19 rustic stone well-house (listed grade II) which incorporates fragments of medieval masonry removed by the sixth Duke from Leigh Barton south-east of the house (inscription). North-west of the pond, Dairy Dell Cottage or Pond Cottage (listed grade II) stands on a grass terrace overlooking the water. The long, single-storey structure comprises a boarded section to the south linked to a cottage with attic dormers and a rustic porch to the north by an open rustic verandah, and was designed by Wyattville c 1814. Some 30m north of Pond Cottage and c 140m west-north-west of the house the Dairy (listed grade I) stands on a grassy mound north-west of the pond. Sometimes known as the Salmon Larder, this stone structure comprises a five-sided block to the east containing an ornamental dairy with a pyramid thatched roof, and a rectangular thatched block to the north-west, with rustic gothic details. The Dairy is surrounded by a flagged walk enclosed by a stone parapet which stands on a battered stone basement. The basement contains an icehouse or cellar. North of the Dairy Pond the valley is laid out with a series of terraced walks on the east- and west-facing slopes overlooking the stream and pools in the valley. Water is carried in leats along each side of the valley to feed cascades c 120m and 160m north-west of the house, and a rocky outcrop is exposed on the east-facing slope c 180m north-west of the house. An early C19 seat is sheltered by a sloping rock c 180m north-west of the house, and there are further remains of similar seats throughout the valley. Some 300m north-north-east of the Dairy Pond and c 280m north of the house a rustic timber bridge (reconstructed 1997) crosses the stream above a cascade immediately south of an early C19 pool, which until the late C19 lay on the northern edge of the pleasure grounds. The landscape and cascades in the lower valley and Dairy Dell formed part of Repton's scheme of 1814 (Red Book), while many of the specimen trees and shrubs were introduced in the mid and late C19, early C20 and during late C20 restoration. The upper Edgcumbe valley was developed as an arboretum and pinetum by the eleventh Duke from the late C19 with specimen conifers and ornamental shrubs, with walks leading to a lake c 500m north-north-east of the house, which is retained by a high earth dam and an ornamental cascade to the south-west. The north-west and south-east banks of the lake are planted with early C20 specimen conifers, and the arboretum is separated from agricultural land to the north by an overgrown coniferous hedge and bank. Some 100m north-north-west of the lake a small area of C19 woodland ascends to a rocky outcrop where the early C19 Duke's Seat allowed wide views north and north-east to Milton Abbot. The site of the seat survives today (1999).

**PARK** The early C19 parkland lies on sloping ground to the south-west, south and south-east of the house, and was conceived by Repton in 1814 (Red Book). A wrought-iron and wire fence separated the park from the lawns around the house, and was intended to allow views to the river below. The fence partly survives and was restored in 1999. The park was grazed by cattle, with scattered mature trees on the slope below the gardens. Today (1999) the park remains grazed pasture, but C20 scrub growth along the garden boundary has partly obscured the early C19 views. The meadow west of the Dairy Dell is also included in the park, although it is now separated from the remainder of the park by shrubs and trees around the swimming bath. The south-west park was important in framing views of the Cornish bank of the Tamar, and the Boatman's Cottage.

**KITCHEN GARDEN** The kitchen garden is situated on a south-west-facing slope c 800m south-east of the house and c 50m north of the principal drive north-east of Harragrove, the former gardener's house. The kitchen garden is enclosed by early C19 red-brick walls (listed grade II) c 3m high, and comprises two rectangular gardens divided by a transverse brick wall which runs from north-east to south-west. Some doorways in the walls survive, and the garden is today (1999) used as a garden centre and nursery. The former slip gardens to north and south are also used by the nursery. To the east of the garden is a further C19 stone gardener's cottage, and to the south and south-east several stone barns, sheds and associated buildings which adjoin a service drive.

**OTHER LAND** Areas of woodland on the Cornish bank of the Tamar formed part of Repton's landscape scheme for the sixth Duke (Red Book). Some 400m south-west of the house the early C19 Boatman's Cottage was constructed on the far side of the river to act as a picturesque eyecatcher from the house, gardens and park. Repton had proposed the construction of a weir, carriage ford and cottage on a site to the south-east of the Boatman's Cottage, but only the weir was constructed in the intended position (R Stone, in Pugsley 1994). The Cottage is today (1999) ruined, but substantial remains survive, including the chimney stack from which smoke was intended to drift across the landscape in accordance with Repton's suggestion (Red Book). This practice continued until c 1940 (Colson Stone 1991). Repton's proposed cascade and rustic seat in Wareham or 'Warm' Wood opposite the house do not appear to have been implemented. The site includes sections of the Duke's Drive, an early C19 carriage drive on the Cornish bank of the Tamar, and the Endsleigh Drive on the Devon bank, together with further early C19 walks and drives in Wareham Wood, Carthamatha Wood and Dunterue Wood which provided a picturesque circuit around the wider estate.

National Grid Reference: SX 38831 77161

**Name:** HORSE BRIDGE

**Grade:** I

**UID:** 92553

Road bridge over the River Tamar. Early C15. Stone rubble brought to course, parapet masonry not all brought to course and almost certainly rebuilt. 5 spans with 2 flood spans and 5 tall cutwaters that rise to form refuges to the parapets. Slightly pointed recessed cut stone arches, each below a chamfered moulding with relieving arches above. Chamfered strings at the springing of the arches. A chamfered string below the parapet carried round the cutwaters produces a slightly corbelled effect. On the north side of the bridge the cutwaters have curious stone corbels which may have been used for hanging salmon nets. Some putlock holes on the north side may have been used for timber structures to get access to the nets. Horse Bridge was financed by an indulgence to penitents who contributed towards its building. It may have marked the lower limits of the Abbot of Tavistock's fishery. Country Life, 7: 9: 61.

Listing NGR: SX4001274876

**Name:** COTEHELE

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 1639

C19 formal and informal gardens, of C16 origin, together with a C20 woodland garden and a park which is the remnant of two C16 deer parks

**HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT**

Cotehele belonged to a family of the same name until 1353, when it was acquired through marriage by William Edgcumbe (d 1379). In the late C15 and early C16 an existing house was remodelled by Sir Richard Edgcumbe (d 1489) and his son, Sir Piers (d 1539). Sir Richard Edgcumbe supported Henry VII against Richard III and was handsomely rewarded after the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 (guidebook). A mid C16 plan of Cotehele (CRO) shows two parks, together with orchards and enclosures around the house. In the mid C16 Sir Piers Edgcumbe built a new house and enclosed a park at Mount Edgcumbe, Cornwall (qv), which was subsequently adopted as the family's principal seat. Cotehele was occupied on an occasional basis, except for a period during the Civil War in the mid C17 when Colonel Piers Edgcumbe (c 1610-67), a supporter of the Crown, returned to the house, which he then occupied until his death. Col Edgcumbe's son, Richard, was knighted in 1662, while his grandson, also Sir Richard (1680-1758), was created Baron Edgcumbe in 1742 for his political support for Sir Robert Walpole. It has been suggested that the first Lord Edgcumbe, a keen antiquarian, began to furnish Cotehele in a consciously antique style in the 1730s (CL 1990). An estate plan of 1731 by William Doidge (CRO) shows walled orchards to the west of the house, a bowling green to the south, and further enclosures to the east and north. In 1781 the second Baron's younger brother and heir, George (1720-91), was created Viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, and in 1789, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The first Earl was a close friend of Horace Walpole, and, like his son, the second Earl (1764-1839), a member of the Society of Antiquaries; Cotehele was visited in 1781 and 1789 by King George III and Queen Charlotte. On the death of the third Earl in 1861, his widow, Caroline Augusta (1808-81) moved to Cotehele; the house was renovated and partially remodelled, and improvements were made in the gardens, including the re-routing of a road to the east of the house (plan, CRO). Following the death of the Countess Dowager in 1881 the house was occupied by the fourth Earl's sister, Lady Ernestine (d 1925). Piers, fifth Earl (1865-1944) also lived at Cotehele from 1941 following the destruction of Mount Edgcumbe during the Second World War. In 1947 his second cousin and heir, Kenelm (1873-1965), sixth Earl, passed Cotehele to the government in lieu of death duties. The estate was subsequently passed to the National Trust, in whose ownership it remains today (2000).

National Grid Reference: SX 41922 68123

**Name:** CHAPEL OF ST GEORGE AND ST THOMAS A BECKET

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 60791

Chapel of St George and St Thomas a Becket (formerly listed as 23.1.68 Sir Richard Edgcumbe's Chapel) GV II\* Chapel. Circa 1490, built by Sir Richard Edgcumbe in memory of his escape from Sir Henry Trenowth of Bodrugan in 1483. C20 restoration. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. C20 slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, incorporating some re-used hand-made crested ridge tiles. Plan: Small rectangular single cell chapel, with entrance at the front gable end and ritual east at the rear gable end. Built on the edge of a cliff overlooking the River Tamar. Exterior: The front gable end has a 3-centred arched granite doorway with roll-mouldings and recessed spandrels, C19 door with cover strips. The left and right sides each have a 2-light granite window, with chamfered 3-centred arches to lights, lattice glazing pinnles remaining from shutters. The rear gable end has a 3-light granite window, hollow-chamfered, with 4-centred arched lights with leaves carved in the spandrels, semi-circular tracery above and 4-centred arch over with mutilated hood mould and pinnles from shutters. Interior: Not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX4168670956

**Name:** THE PROSPECT TOWER

**Grade:** II\*

**UID:** 60790

Folly tower. Probably late C18. Slatestone rubble with granite pinnacles. Plan: Triangular on plan, dished on all sides, giving an optical illusion of greater size; roofless, with internal stair replaced in late C20. Exterior: 3-stage tower, with plinth and string courses, plain parapet with plain granite pinnacles. The first stage has a blind 2-centred arched opening at all sides, one side with a door. Second stage has blind 2-centred arched window to each side. Third stage has single 2-centred arched light with stone louveres to each side.

Listing NGR: SX4219868926

**Name:** WHEAL ANNA MARIA HOUSES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94054

Row of 3 attached mine captain's houses, now 3 houses. Circa 1870, with later alterations and additions. Rubble, slate-hung front, central house rendered to rear. Slate roof with ridge and gable end stack to house to right, rebuilt in brick, other stacks removed. Row of 3 houses, larger to right, 2 small houses to left; double depth plan, original internal plan of smaller houses uncertain after alterations; large house has porch off-centre to right, rooms to right heated by gable end stack, rooms to left by ridge stack. House to right of 2 storeys and 4 windows, all 16-pane sashes at first floor, ground floor has 16-pane sash and 12-pane sash to left, porch with half-glazed door, sidelights with margin glazing, plain pilasters and frieze with rosettes and triglyphs, guttae and cornice, 16-pane sash to right; right gable end slate-hung. 2 houses to left of 2 storeys with lower roof level. House to left has 2 windows, 16-pane sashes to first floor, ground floor C20 plate glass window to left and 16-pane sash to right, with central porch, which has 9-pane light to front and door to side, plain frieze and cornice. Central house has porch removed, with C20 French window and 4-panelled door with overlight, plate glass window at first floor. Left side has 2-span roof over 2 smaller houses, all slate-hung; rear range has 20-pane light at first floor (to stair) and 6-pane light at ground floor left; single storey rear wing has small gabled porch with 10-pane sidelight and inner door, wall of wing continued to form small yard behind end house to right. Rear of large house to left has outshut with 16-pane sash, two 6-pane lights and small porch to right with door. 2-storey rear wing with hipped roof and stack to side, with 16-pane sash and C20 light at ground floor, 12-pane sash at first floor, rendered; this formed extension to end house. Central house has two 4-pane sash at first floor, single storey lean-to and C20 window at ground floor. End house to right has two 16-pane sashes at first floor. Interior not inspected. The porches are typical of mine captains' houses at Devon Great Consols Mine.

Listing NGR: SX4268873534

**Name:** CATSBRIDGE COTTAGES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92552

House, formerly 3 cottages. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with slate roof gabled at ends, brick stack at left end. Large stone stack at right end. Single depth plan. 2 storeys. Long 5-window range with 3 front doors. The left-hand cottage is under a slightly lower slate roof and has a central front door under a sloping slate canopy carried on timber brackets. The middle cottage has a central stone

porch and the left-hand cottage has a front door on the front at the left under a sloping slate canopy carried on timber brackets. 2 and 3-light casement windows throughout, all with glazing bars, the ground floor windows under stone arches. Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SX4189675498

**Name:** WHEAL MARIA

Grade: II

UID: 94050

Mine captain's house, now 2 houses. Circa mid C19 with some later alterations. Rubble, rendered and lined out to front, slate roof with gable end stacks. L-plan formed by rear wing to left, now no 23; front range of double depth plan with central entry and principal room to right and left, heated rear wing originally for service. Longitudinal passage from side porch leading to straight stair in central passage. 2 storeys, symmetrical with 3 windows, on plinth, all 16-pane sashes, central porch with pitched roof and double half-glazed doors, inner half-glazed door has overlight with Gothic glazing, porch has sidelights with margin glazing. Left gable end has 12-pane sash at ground floor left. Right gable end rendered, with porch set off-centre to right, with half-glazed door with glazing bars, plain pilasters to sides, inner 6-panelled door with overlight with margin glazing, 6-pane sidelights also with margin glazing. Second entrance may have been for mining business, main entrance to front. Rear of main range has 16-pane sash with cambered brick head at ground and first floor left. 2-storey rear wing has 4-panelled door and 3-light casement of 8 panes each light to inner side, 2 hipped dormers each with 12-pane sash, wing in painted random rubble. Rear of wing inner side, 2 hipped dormers each with 12-pane sash, wing in painted random rubble. Rear of wing has single-storey lean-to and gable end stack; roof of wing hipped at junction with main range. Interior not inspected. Said to have date inscribed on pane of glass at first floor front, August 16th 1877. Listing NGR: SX4176673984

**Name:** COMBE VALE COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 93917

Combe Vale Cottage - (formerly listed as Combe Sydenham) 14.6.52 II House, formerly part of row of houses, lean-to to left part of former house. Early C18 with later C20 alterations. Mixed slatestone and granite rubble, whitewashed, some brick, slate roof with gable stack to left. 2-room plan, with central entrance leading into room to left; formerly was further cottage to left, only surviving as lean-to; gable end stack to left would also have served further cottage. 2 storeys and 3 windows, all C20 2-light casements, central rubble porch with shallow-pitched slate roof has plain door C20 2-light casements, central rubble porch with shallow-pitched slate roof has plain door with strap hinges in moulded frame, lean-to to left rising to eaves level has 2-light casement at ground floor, quoins to right in brick. Right return has blank gable end; left return to left, at angle to rear left lean-to continued at lower level with C20 door and 2-light casement. Rear has single-storey lean-to with corrugated iron roof, rear of main house has 3-pane light at ground and first floor left. Interior room to left has fireplace with timber lintel, oven to right, cloam oven. Room to right has wall plate on irregular slatestone corbels, door with strap hinges. Fireplace in lean-to has flat timber lintel with oven with cast iron door to left, granite jamb with further recess to left. Listing NGR: SX4172874819

**Name:** GRENOVEN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 94027

Grenoven Farmhouse - GV II Mine captain's house for Wheal Maria, now farmhouse. Circa mid C19. Rubble rendered, 3 bays of house to right with slate-hung front. Asbestos slate roof with brick stacks left and right to front and rear slopes of house. Double depth plan with central entry, principal rooms right and left of passage with service rooms to rear and straight stair to rear left of passage, all rooms heated; 2-storey integral stable attached to left at same roof height, with rear entrance. 2 storeys and 3 windows, ground floor has two 16-pane sashes and central C20 door with overlight, 3 hipped half-dormers above, each with 2-light casement of 8 panes each light. Right gable end rendered. Left gable end has buttresses. Rear has 16-pane sash at ground floor left and right, central plain door and 2 hipped dormers with casements as on front; 20-pane stair light off-centre to right. Stable end to rear has door and 2-light casement of 8 panes each light. Interior not inspected. Listing NGR: SX4182274020

**Name:** CAPELTOR

Grade: II

UID: 93910

House. Incorporates structure of an earlier probably C18 cottage enlarged and altered in mid-C19 as house for the mine captain, Devon Great United Mine; later a farmhouse. Early C20 alterations and late C20 internal alterations. Rubble with slates hung over rubble on entrance front, whitewashed gable end and rear walls. Double span slate roof. Rendered gable end stacks to front range and to the S.W. gable of the rear range. Two storeys and single storey lean-to at S.W. end. The front range contains walls of original cottage: two rooms separated by cross wall. In the N.E. gable and wall of rear range evidence of the C18 rear wing with chimney stack heightened in mid C19 in padded gable. Central stairwell in rear range with room to either side. Entrance front: central mid C19 single storey timber entrance porch carried on rendered dwarf walls to either side of doorway. Octagonal columns at outer corners of porch support a deep entablature with heavily moulded cornice decorated with plain paterae applied to the frieze. Fixed glazed lights to either side of porch doorway and to sides of porch with central vertical and horizontal glazing bars. Panelled door to porch with glazed upper panels, C20 inner door. A C19 sash to either side of porch and two similar sashes above on first floor, all with central vertical glazing bars. To left, a 2-light casement with glazing bars in end wall of lean-to. A hipped return to roof of lean-to. Return wall with C20 four-light casement with glazing bars (6 panes in each light) and a small 4-pane casement to first floor above. Rear wall has a central doorway with boarded door flanked by a 2-light casement to either side and three 2-light casements on first floor all with glazing bars and six or eight panes in each light. Lean-to to right has a 2-light casement with central horizontal bars in end wall under a segmental arched head. Interior: front room to right has mid C19 castiron fireplace with jamb shafts and foliage in spandrels and a polished black stone chamfered mantel above brought into house in 1982. Front room to left has panelled cupboards to left and right of fireplace and window jamb shutters. A staircase at rear in straight flight: stick balustrade with moulded newel to landing. In a bedroom on first floor a fireplace with Mid C19 decorative castiron grate.

Mine captain's house at Devon Great United Mine, subsequently used as farmhouse, now house. Mid C19 with later alterations and C20 additions. Rubble, slate-hung front, whitewashed sides, 2-span slate roof with gabled ends, rendered stacks at gable end of front range. Originally single depth plan, central hall and 2 heated rooms, rear range added with straight stair to rear; kitchen in rear left room, heated rear right room. 2 storeys and 2 windows, all 4-pane sashes, central porch has glazed upper part with octagonal



wooden piers at angles, panelled and half-glazed outer door, wooden frieze with raised roundels and cornice; attached to left a single-storey lean-to with hipped roof, with 2-light casement of 3 panes each light to front. Left return has rubble lean-to with C20 4-light casement and door; right return has off-centre ground floor 2-light casement of 6 panes each light and small 4-pane casement-above. Rear has at ground floor two 2-light casements of 8 panes each light and door, first floor has 3 similar 2-light casements, lean-to has 2-light casement of 2 panes each light. Interior room to front right has cast iron fireplace with 2-centred arch with jamb shafts and foliage in spandrels, polished black stone chamfered mantel; room to front left has panelled cupboards left and right of fireplace, straight stair to rear.

Listing NGR: SX4137573964

**Name:** SALTER'S FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 60885

Salter's Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Circa mid C19, with later C19 additions and few later alterations. Stone rubble, slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends ; gable end stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with central entrance, each room heated from a gable end stack. At the rear is a narrower parallel range added circa late C19, of 2-room plan with stack to rear right. There is a single storey outshut at the left side, with a small single storey dairy attached to the rear, and a small single storey range of outhouses attached to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front, all windows are C19 12-pane sashes; central gabled porch with margin-glazed sidelights, inner and outer half-glazed door with margin glazing. At the left side is the single storey lean-to ; the upper level of the house is slate-hung. At the rear of the outshut is the single storey dairy with C20 window. At the rear, the parallel range has a hipped roof, stair light with margin glazing to centre, ground floor 4-pane light to left, first floor 2-light 8-pane casement. Attached to left, the single storey outhouses, extended in C20. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4108071077

**Name:** CANDYCROFT VENDOR

Grade: II

UID: 60886

Candycroft and Vendor II Pair of attached houses. Early - mid C19, with few later alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to right with rubble shaft, other stacks removed. Plan: Candycroft is to left, of 2-room plan, with central entrance ; probably originally had a gable end stack to left. Vendor is to right, with one room, heated by a gable end stack to right ; there is a one-room plan addition to right, heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front ; the first floor has C19 16-pane sashes. Ground floor has 6-panelled door to Candycroft, with similar 16-pane sash to right and left. Vendor has a 6-panelled door, with C19 16-pane sash to right. Lower 2-storey addition to right, slightly set back, with C19 12-pane sash at ground and first floor. Right end wall blind, with external stack. Rear and interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX4143570904

**Name:** MILESTONE AT SX 430 750

Grade: II

UID: 93929

Milestone. C18. Granite. 2 vertical faces, left face with lettering CAPLETOR 1 MILES LAMERHOE 3 MILES; right face CATSBRIDGE 1 MILE HORSEBRIDGE 2½ MILES. Pyramid stop to base of each face.

Listing NGR: SX4300975024

**Name:** LOWER WOODLEY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 93927

Farmhouse, now house. Early C19 rebuilding of late C17/early C18 original with C20 alterations and addition to left. Rendered and lined out, asbestos slate roof and asbestos slate-hung gable end to left and brick gable stack; rubble to sides and part of rear. Probably originally 2 room and through passage plan, now has principal room on either side of central entrance hall in the form of a wide cross passage which contains stair to rear. Behind the main rooms are rear service rooms, kitchen to left and possible former dairy (unheated) to right. C20 addition to left side. 2 storey and 3 windows, all 20-pane sashes in exposed boxes, central gabled porch with half-glazed inner door in moulded frame; attached to left a lower 2-storey C20 addition with 2 casements and lean-to to left, gabled dormer. Right return has blank gable end, 2-span roof over narrow rear addition, no joint visible, C20 2-light casement at ground floor right with timber lintel. Left return has open area under lean-to with half-glazed door, 2 C20 casements at first floor. Rear rendered to right with straight joint to left; to left of joint a ground floor C20 casement with timber lintel similar larger casement at first floor; to right of joint upper opening with half-glazed floor rear and side, lower wing has C20 ground floor casement, half-hipped roof and C20 light in lean-to. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4207675044

**Name:** HELE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS

Grade: II

UID: 94029

Hele Farmhouse and attached - railings GV II Farmhouse. Circa mid C19. Rubble, slate-hung front. Hipped slate roof with stacks to sides. Additions to left rear also with hipped slate roof, rubble ground floor and slate-hung first floor. Double depth plan with central entry to passage with 2 principal front rooms and rear service rooms. 2-storey addition set back to left side. 2 storeys, symmetrical, with 3 windows, first floor has three 2-light casements of 8 panes each, ground floor has similar 3-light casements left and right of central gabled slate-hung porch with shouldered head to opening, inner panelled and glazed door. Addition to left has similar 2-light casement at first floor. Left side has 2-light casement at ground floor left and C20 window to right, both with segmental heads, central door with overlight, first floor has 2-light casement to right, blocked to left, also with segmental heads, first floor level rendered. Right side has small single-storey addition with hipped roof and stack to right side, forming additional service room. Interior not inspected. Attached to front left and enclosing front garden area, railings with baluster rails at intervals with scrolled struts behind and urn finials, plain rails and central gate with semi- circular brace. Formerly part of the Bedford Estate.

Listing NGR: SX4264474122

**Name:** WHEAL JOSIAH COTTAGES

Grade: II

UID: 94055

Wheal Josiah Cottages - GV II Row of 6 houses, now 5, said to have been originally used as stabling for Devon Great Consols Mine. Circa 1870. Nos 1-3 rubble, rest painted, right gable end of row rendered, slate roofs with gable ends and 2 ridge stacks to each group of 3, group to right at lower roof level. Single depth cottages, each of 2-room plan, with central entrance. Each of 2 storeys and 2 windows with central door, at ground floor all have 2-light casement to right and left of door, two 2-light gabled dormers above, all 8-pane casements. Doors to nos. 1, 5 and 6 blocked, ground floor openings have timber lintels. Ridge stacks arranged to heat inner rooms of each group of 3 houses. Right gable end has C20 window at ground and first floor, left gable end has C20 multi-pane window at ground floor. Rear has single-storey additions behind nos. 1 and 3, casements under eaves and at ground floor as on front. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4296073842

**Name:** WOODLAND VIEW

Grade: II

UID: 94056

Woodland View 13.1.86 GV II Mine captain's house, now house. c 1850-60, with some later alterations. Rubble slate-hung and painted, 2-span slate roof with brick gable stacks to front range, further rear range with hipped roof, 3 parallel ranges, front range has central passage with room right and left, middle range with central staircase. 2 storeys and 3 windows, 12-pane sashes with voussoirs at first floor, 16-pane sashes with voussoirs at ground floor, fine central porch with double doors, half-glazed with diamond glazing and margin glazing, panelled lower part, fluted pilasters with plain capitals to each side, 6-pane light with margin glazing to right and left side, frieze with roundels, triglyphs and guttae, dentil cornice. Left return has first range rendered, large stepped external stack; second range colourwashed with single storey C20 glazed porch, inner door with 9 panes to upper part, 2-panelled lower part, 16-pane sash with cambered brick head at ground and first floor left; third range all slate-hung, middle range has ground floor 2-light 8-pane casement, possibly formerly door, 20-pane sash at ground and first floor; rear range has glazed door with sidelight and overlight, 16-pane sash at first floor, the rear range being lower than the front 2 ranges. Interior front right room has C20 fireplace, formerly with slate pilasters, to each side panelled cupboards with fluted pilasters, panelled doors to front rooms, central passage has inner door with 3 panels, Greek key decoration on upper and lower panel; front left room has C20 fireplace with cupboards to sides, cupboards have doors with 6-pane light and margin glazing, tiered shelves. Middle range has central staircase, dog-leg, with wreathed handrail and stick balusters, dado panelling. Devon Great Consols Mine was opened in 1844. (Sources: Booker, F.: Industrial Archaeology of the Tamar Valley).

Listing NGR: SX4247373628

**Name:** RAILINGS, WALLS AND GATES AND PIERS ABOUT 14M NORTH WEST OF WOODLAND VIEW

Grade: II

UID: 94057

Railings, walls and gates and piers - about 14m north west of Woodland 13.1.86 View GV II Railings, walls, gates and piers. c 1850-60. Cast iron railings with wrought iron gate on low slatestone rubble wall coped with dressed slates, granite pier. Range of spear-topped railings extending about 30 metres has larger principal rails, baluster shaped with larger spear tops, railings ramped up to off-centre gateway, with twisted struts to side rails, fine cast and wrought iron gate with pair of horizontal rails with circles between, semi-circular lower strut and scrolled decorative upper part. At end to right, 2 plain granite piers about ½ metre high with small gate of similar rails, semi-circular lower strut, central taller vertical rail with diamond finial.

Listing NGR: SX4246473646

**Name:** ARSENIC WORKS, FLUES AND CHIMNEY

Grade: II

UID: 94052

Arsenic works, flues and chimney - GV II Arsenic works comprising 3 calciners, grinding mill and engine house, flues and baffle chamber, further flue leading to inspection chamber and chimney to north. Devon Great Consols opened in 1844; all existing buildings were built in 1922. Slatestone and granite rubble with brick quoins to calciners and brick dressings. Calciners, grinding mill and engine house at lower level, zig-zag flues lead up to baffle chamber, further flue to north to inspection chamber and chimney. Engine house to east has large granite block platform, probably formerly had tramway leading to it from south; adjacent grinding mill has one grindstone (base) remaining on timber platform, hole at front of grindstone for crushed ore; remains of further building to east end, possibly originally calciner. Row of 3 calciners, each with pair of stoke holes to each side with brick segmental heads, lower stoke hole larger; splayed-back brick opening to former front opening at chamber height, to rear flues branched in zig-zag patterns about 10 metres uphill to baffle chamber. Flues diverted through as many channels as possible for maximum crystallisation of arsenic fumes. Baffle chamber has 8 round-arched openings to front and rear, 3 flue entries to west, each bay divided in 2 forming 16 vaulted internal chambers served by 2 flues; flues emerge to east, carried through long narrow passage about 100 metres, and merging into one flue, leading to inspection chamber below chimney, in rubble, cylindrical and tapered. Chambers and flue connected with the calcinus conform to specification dated 24th September 1866 in the lease for arsenic working. The flue to the stack should be at least 600 feet long. "The section of the main chamber and first length of the flue being of the length of 90 feet shall be of 12 feet in height and 6 feet wide. A reduction shall be allowed after the first length of flue but no part shall be less than 4½ feet by 3 feet wide. The walls of the chamber and flue shall be solidly built and the thickness of at least 2½ feet of masonry where the flue is of the greatest dimension and nowhere less than 2 feet. The precipitation of the arsenic sulphur gases and volatile substances which pass beyond the main flues and chambers shall be effected by means of water falls and showers. By 1870, half the world's supply of arsenic was produced here. Then the early 1920's boll weevil epidemic in America led to the Duke of Bedford re-establishing the arsenic works as a philanthropic exercise in providing work locally. (Sources: Booker, F. Industrial Archaeology of the Tamar Valley. 1971 p 143-177, 257-8 and 249 note 11).

Listing NGR: SX4258173557

**Name:** MILESTONE AT SX 435 757

Grade: II

UID: 93928

Milestone. Late C19/early C20. Granite. Irregular block, faceted with triangular top; right face has lettering LAMERTON 3 MILES; set on square plinth, about one metre high, no lettering decipherable on left face.

Listing NGR: SX4353075670

**Name:** CHOLWELL FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 93911

Farmhouse. Early C19, incorporating early C17 features to rear, with later alterations. Rubble, stucco, lined out, hipped slate roof and stacks with caps right and left. Double depth plan with principal front rooms on either side of central entrance hall and further rooms behind. Full internal inspection might prove rebuilding of earlier house to rear. 2 storeys and 3 windows, all elliptical-headed 16-pane sashes with splayed glazing bars in plain reveals with cills. Central porch with half-glazed door and elliptical fanlight, cornice and blocking course. Eaves cornice to house. Left return 2- windows wide as on front, rubble curtain wall attached to left, rendered, about 4 metres high and 6 metres long; right return continues stucco for about 4 metres, remainder random rubble, ground floor right has 4-light multi-pane window with flat splayed stone head, first floor has 16-pane sash with similar head and small blocked opening to left, granite quoins. Rear has covered area to right behind curtain wall on 2 square rubble piers, 1½ storey attached block with tall round-headed stair light, a 24-pane sash with splayed glazing bars, bowed; 2-storey rear wing has at inner side slate-hanging at upper level and 3-light casement at ground floor right, lower roof level to left and 4-centred arched stone chamfered doorway with panelled door, possibly reset and small 2-light casement above; hipped roof to end and similar doorway to right, 4-pane light with timber lintel at first floor, 4-pane light at ground floor left; rear wing left side has 2-light casement ground floor left and blocked opening to right, 2 raking dormers each with 3-light casement, bitumen on roof, straight joint to rear of main building, large stone stack with granite quoins at junction. Interior inner 6-panelled front door, entrance hall with open-well stair to rear with moulded handrail. Rest of building not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX4313075237

**Name:** MILESTONE AT SX 430 750

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 93929

Milestone. C18. Granite. 2 vertical faces, left face with lettering CAPLETOR 1 MILES LAMERHOE 3 MILES; right face CATSBRIDGE 1 MILE HORSEBRIDGE 2½ MILES. Pyramid stop to base of each face.

Listing NGR: SX4300975024

**Name:** MILESTONE AT SX 438 748

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94037

Milestone. Early C19. Granite. Square block with lettering on 3 faces: TAVISTOCK 3, MILTON ABBOT 4½ MILES and TO THE QUAYS 3 MILES. Above the lettering for Milton Abbot, a carved fist with pointed index finger.

Listing NGR: SX4383774864

**Name:** HATCHWOOD HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94028

Mine captain's house, now house. Built c. 1850 by "Captain" James Phillips while working at Devon Great Consols. Painted rubble, front rendered and lined out. Hipped slate roof with stacks on each side wall. Double depth plan with 2 principal front rooms, central entrance passage with stairs at rear. The front rooms and rear service rooms are all heated from side stacks. Set back on the left-hand, a connecting 1-room plan addition, open at ground floor with curtain wall to rear at ground floor. This links the house to a long single- storey stable range extending to the left. 2 storeys and 3 windows, all 12-pane sashes with cambered heads, central half-glazed door with overlight, plinth and deep eaves. To left, cantilevered wing attaches house to stable; this has slate-hung front with 12-pane sash in exposed box at first floor. Stable to left, of 2 storeys to front and single storey at rear, has loading door and 2 windows at first floor, one 9 pane and one plate glass, all with cambered brick heads, ground floor has 3-door and 3-window openings, windows boarded, 2 with top lights, all with brick cambered heads. Greenhouse attached to right gable end. Rear also has 3 windows, all 12-pane sashes with cambered heads, central door; curtain wall to right enclosing cantilevered wing, with door, similar sash at first floor. Stable, set back to left, has 2 stable doors and central carriage doors, all with cambered heads. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4388072122

**Name:** HONEYTOR FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94031

Honeytor Farmhouse - GV II Mine captain's house for Wheal Emma, now farmhouse. Circa 1870 with later alterations. Rubble, slate-hung hipped slate roof with rendered stacks to sides. Double depth plan formed by 2 parallel ranges, with further addition to rear left; central entry with 2 principal front rooms. 2 storeys, symmetrical with 3 windows, all 16-pane sashes in plain reveals, central slate-hung gabled porch with half-glazed door in moulded, round-headed surround with plain fanlight and imposts, 4-pane sidelights. Attached to left a 1½-storey addition in angle with C20 ground floor window and raking dormer, rendered, with door to side. Rear 2-storey block all slate-hung at left side with hipped roof and stack to outer side. Right return has 6-pane light at ground floor left, ground and first floor in rear range has C20 window, all rendered. Rear of 2 storeys and basement, not rendered, with later C19 brick dressings to windows. Ground and first floor right have 16-pane sash, ground floor has 2-storey addition with pitched roof, 2 C20 lights under eaves and door to side; rear of main house has 2-light casement with cambered head to right at ground floor, first floor to left of addition has blocked window, 6- pane light and two 2-light casements. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4431073362

**Name:** CHURCH OF ST PAUL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94058

of St Paul II Parish church. License for performance of divine service granted 1856. Granite rubble with granite dressings, Hurdwick dressings to windows and doors, slate roofs with raised coped verges to gable ends and ridge tiles, cross finial to chancel and bellcote at west end of nave. Cruciform on plan, with nave and chancel in one, north transept and north vestry, south transept with south porch at gable end. Early English style. Nave and chancel have weathered diagonal buttresses and plinth, 3-bay nave has lancets to north and south, chamfered, with relieving arches, all windows lattice glazed, 2 west lancets, gabled bellcote with bell.

Chancel of one bay, has lancet to south, triple lancet to east, central one taller. Vestry set in angle to north transept, has pitched roof and lancet to east, cellar door and single-pane light below plinth level. North transept has north door with pointed arch, surround of 2 chamfered orders with moulded imposts, relieving arch, door with decorative strap hinges, lancet above and lancet to west. South transept has lancet east and west, smaller blind lancet in gable above single-storey gabled porch, with pointed arched doorway of similar design to north door, buttresses to sides; interior of porch has stone benches to sides, inner double doors under pointed arch of 2 chamfered orders with run-out stopped impost blocks, roof has principals and collars with wall plate. Interior nave has 3-bay roof of arched-braces rising from struts of corbels, crossed at apexes to meet principals, forming an arched scissors truss, with 2 rows of purlins and wall plate; same structure continued for one bay over chancel. Each transept has 2-bay roof of straight scissors trusses with 2 rows of purlins and wall plate. Crossing has an arched-brace carried at a diagonal from each corner to a central horizontal member, with principals treated in the same manner above forming a 2-tier roof structure. Nave has moulded rere-arches on corbels to west windows, chancel has moulded arch on corbels with continuous hood-mould over the triple lancet, rere-arch to south window. Moulded 4-centred arches between transepts and crossing also springing from large corbels. Fittings: Pine pews in nave and transepts. Octagonal stone font in nave with quatrefoil panels and pyramidal steps to stem on roll-moulded base. Panelled wooden pulpit on stone base in crossing, octagonal, with panels of cusped triangles with shafts and angles. Pair of carved sanctuary chairs in chancel. Organ in north transept, with pinnacles to sides and cusped open gable front, Casson's Patent, the "positive" organ co. Ltd, LONDON W. The church was built as part of the Duke of Bedford's estate land to serve the mining community at Gulworthy and surrounding areas.  
Listing NGR: SX4478472734

**Name:** ROCK COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94048

Rock Cottage - II Toll house, now house. Circa 1840 with C20 addition to rear. Rubble, rendered, slate-hung at first floor level, brick porch, low-pitched tiled hipped roof with head roots to hips. Rubble stack to rear; slate roof to rear wing and asbestos slate roof to C20 addition. Square 1-room plan with entrance on splayed corner and stack on side wall. The stairs are in an original service wing at the rear. C20 addition to rear. 2 storeys, 3 sides to front, central narrow splayed corner has gabled porch with slate-hung gable and C20 door, small 2-light casement above. Side to left has 2-light casement with glazing bars at ground and first floor. Side to right has similar casement at ground floor and 16-pane sash at first floor, single-storey lean-to set in angle. Large 2-storey C20 addition with 2 windows attached to end right, with casements, slate-hung at first floor level and rendered below. Left side has single light with glazing bars at ground floor left; wing to rear has lean-to. Interior not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4509671188

**Name:** MILESTONE AT SX 450 712

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94038

Milestones. Early-mid C19. Granite. Irregular shaped monolith, lettering very worn: GAWTON QUAYS.  
Listing NGR: SX4509871218

**Name:** GEORGE AND CHARLOTTE, GEORGE AND CHARLOTTE MINE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94026

George and Charlotte, George and - Charlotte Mine II Mine captain's house, used as game keeper's house, now house. Probably C18, enlarged early-mid C19, with later C20 alterations. Granite and slatestone rubble with slate roofs with gabled ends. Plan formed by accretion, one long range built into side of hill; early building may have been originally 2-room and central passage plan with rear lateral stack, taller building attached to left of single depth plan. Range to right of 2 storeys and 3 windows, 12-pane sashes under eaves, ground floor right and left 16-pane sash with brick segmental heads, central door with segmental head in C20 porch. Straight joint to left to taller 2-storey block with 2 windows, has at ground floor 16-pane sash and 2-light casement with brick segmental heads, slate apron to casement to right, first floor has 16-pane sash and 4-pane casement. Left gable end has single-storey lean-to, right gable end blank, set into slope of ground with timber lintel in wall at lower ground floor left. Interior not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4537769940

**Name:** LIME KILNS, INCLINE PLANE AND STORAGE YARD

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 511848

II Lime kilns on the east bank of the River Tamar. First constructed in 1774; extended and repaired in the C19.  
**MATERIALS:** The structures are built of roughly-dressed coursed stone rubble with brick dressings.  
**PLAN:** The three draw kilns are housed in a substantial rectangular west-facing kiln block or superstructure which is built against a steep face cut into the natural slope. They are of two phases of construction, with the one to the left being the original. On the north side of the kiln block is an incline plane that is orientated west-east, and at the upper level (east) of the kilns is a former storage yard. Vehicular access to the top of the kilns is via a trackway from the south-east which is fronted by a stone revetment wall.  
**EXTERIOR:** The main (west) elevation is slightly battered with two buttresses and a vertical joint to the left of centre indicating the probable extent of the original kiln. There are two round-headed, arched openings of brick above ground level in the front wall, and a stone-headed arch in the north return which give access to the brick-lined kilns or pots. To the front of the kiln block is a stone-faced working platform. The south elevation has a brick-arched opening for a small oven; its keystone is stamped 'MCCCL', providing a probable date for the repairs and reconstruction of the southern part of the kilns. Also on the south side, built against the wall of the kiln block, is a flight of stone steps with a round-headed archway over which provides access to the upper level (east) of the kiln.  
**INTERIOR:** Internally the draw arches of the kilns have single, square draw eyes that are set into the base of the kiln bowls and retain parts of their cast-iron frames. The kiln pots themselves have a tapering cylindrical form and appear largely complete.  
**SUBSIDIARY FEATURES:** Above the kiln block is a former yard consisting of three large storage bays where raw materials and finished lime could be stored. The walls are built of random stone rubble and are heavily-buttressed, standing up to 4m high. Running west-east from the waterfront and leading to the upper level of the kilns is an incline plane that is constructed of random stone rubble. It has lateral buttresses and two arched openings that allow access to either side of the structure. Towards the upper (eastern) end of the incline is a stone-lined wheel-pit which originally contained a waterwheel that was fed by a leat and it provided

the power for the incline tramway using a winch system. The remains of two turntables have also been discovered through excavation at the eastern end of the incline.

**HISTORY:** A port (New Quay) was established alongside the River Tamar, to the south-east of Morwellham, in the mid-C18 and was part of the Duke of Bedford's Tavistock estates. Documentary sources indicate that New Quay was first leased in 1755 for the import and export primarily of agricultural products and coal. A lime kiln was built at Newquay in 1774 and it was extended with two additional kilns sometime between 1812 and 1817. An incline plane was constructed in 1825 to provide a transport link between the kilns and the waterfront. It carried a tramway with iron rails, and trucks loaded with limestone and coal were hauled up the incline to the kilns by means of a water-powered winch system. The kilns were repaired in the mid-C19 and were also, together with the incline plane, raised in height. Further repairs to the kilns were undertaken in 1867. Historic sources indicate that the kilns were reputed to be amongst the busiest on the river, supplying lime for most of the farmland west of Tavistock.

By 1860 New Quay had been enlarged so that copper ore from Devon Great Consols Mine to the north-east could be exported from here when nearby Morwellham Quay was full. By this date a small hamlet had become established at the port and it included an inn, smithy, blacksmith and a number of cottages. New Quay fell into decline by 1900, although the kilns continued to operate on a sporadic basis until 1914; the hamlet of Newquay was abandoned by the mid-C20.

National Grid Reference: SX 45438 69619

**Name:** GAWTON FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94025

Gawton Farmhouse GV - II Farmhouse. Probably early-mid C17 origin, refronted with a parallel range c. 1850, with barn attached to rear right, originally part of house; later C19 stabling attached to right gable end, and later alterations. Slatestone and granite rubble, C19 front painted at ground floor and slate-hung at first floor, slate roof with gable end stacks to front range and gable end stack to left of rear range. Probably originally 3-room and through passage plan, truncated at right end, but original lay-out uncertain, barn to rear formerly part of house, truncated at angle of L-plan, and probably formed a rear wing. C19 range added parallel, to front, of single depth, of 2-room plan with gable end stacks with central passage containing dog leg stair to rear right, principal rooms right and left, both heated. Lower 2-storey stable attached to right. Overall irregular T-plan. Mid C19 front of 2 storeys, symmetrical, with 3 windows, all 12-pane sashes in plain reveals, slightly larger at ground floor, central gabled porch has 2-centred arched head to opening, inner panelled and glazed door with 3-pane overlight. Attached to right, stable, now used as living accommodation, has C20 2-light casement at ground floor right and lean-to to right. Left gable end of C19 range blank; gable end of C17 range to left, slightly set back, has curved oven at base of stack, C20 3-light casement at ground and first floor left. Right gable end of attached stable truncated, rear of stable has 2-door openings and 2 windows, all with brick segmental heads except door to right with timber lintel, loading door above under eaves. Right gable end of C17 range probably extended further and was rebuilt, with small 12-pane sash at ground and first floor, partially slate-hung to left; connected to barn to right by corridor which has door with brick segmental head. Foundations said to remain between gable end of house and barn. Gable end of barn, original an internal wall, has timber lintel remaining from former fireplace and former door opening to left, with half a pointed arch in timber remaining visible internally. Outer side of barn considerably rebuilt, with corrugated iron roof, door with 6-pane light above to left and C20 cart entry to right, with lean-to at end right. Rear of C17 range has 2 single lights with timber lintels at first floor, 2-light casement with deep slate cill and timber lintel at ground floor left, to right a former door opening with timber lintel remaining. Corridor to left has C20 door and 2 casements, with further single-storey addition with door and single light; barn built into bank, has straight joint, appears to have been extended to rear, gable end blank. Interior rear C17 range now one room, with 2 cross beams remaining, one resting on wooden corbel. 2-panelled door leading to front range and similar door to rear. C20 fireplace to gable end stack.

Listing NGR: SX4539368604

**Name:** QUAY COTTAGE AND ASSAYER'S LABORATORY

**Grade:** II

Quay Cottage and Assayer's Laboratory GV II House with attached assayer's laboratory, storage sheds attached to right with cottage to rear; interiors reconstructed for museum display. Mid C19 with C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings, slate roofs with brick gable end stacks to house and rear external rubble stack heating room to rear left. House of single depth plan, with entry directly into room to left, with straight stair to rear of room; 2-room plan. 2 storeys, first floor has three 2-light casements of 8 panes each; ground floor has horizontal sliding sash with 4-pane toplights to right and left of gabled trellis porch with half-glazed door with 4-pane light to left. Second door and similar sash to end right to laboratory. Wall splayed back to right to storage shed of same roof height, with 2 double and one single door, pitched roof in corrugated iron on wooden piers over front area. Rear of shed is reconstructed as miners cottage at upper level, built into the slope of the ground. Rear of house has door with cambered granite lintel, single storey lean-to to left and wooden porch to right. Interior Not inspected. (Sources: Booker, F.: Morwellham. 1970)

Listing NGR: SX4453869608

**Name:** QUAY

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94060

Quay. Late C18/early C19. Pitched rubble with granite copings. Quay forms basin about 15 metres long and about 5 metres wide in U-plan, walls about 3 metres high. At the base of the rear wall there is a central round-arched opening, the tailrace of the water mill to north west. (Sources: Booker, F.: Morwellham. 1970)

Listing NGR: SX4461269682

**Name:** BARN, CARTSHED AND STABLES AT MORWELLHAM FARM INCLUDING LAUNDER TO THE NORTH WEST

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94068

Barn, Cartshed and Stables at Morwellham Farm including Launder to the north west II Barn, cartshed and stable range. Circa Mid C19. Local shale rubble, slate with gabled ends. L-shaped on plan with a barn at the left end, a 3-bay cart-shed of the centre, and stables in a projecting wing to the right. 1 storey barn to left with steps up to wide doorway with double doors and lean-to shed on left of front. At the centre a 3-bay open-fronted cartshed with 2 monolithic granite square posts with large square granite lintels, and with 3 loft openings above with slatted louvres. Projecting gable of stables to right with ground floor window, loft opening and ventilation slat above in the gable, and a doorway in the left hand return. At rear opposing barn doorway on right and loft doorways over cartshed and stables to left. At the far right end 5 rectangular slate rubble piers carry the launder which supplies the water

wheel inside the barn. Interior at the left (wet) end inside the barn is an overhot coater wheel with rim drive and a wooden chaff conveyor. The roof retains its C19 pegged and bolted trusses.  
Listing NGR: SX4433869910

**Name:** METHODIST CHURCH AND ATTACHED RAILINGS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94061

Methodist Church and attached railings II Methodist church. Dated 1861. Rubble, rendered and lined out, slate roof with bargeboards to front gable end. Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the liturgical west end under the gallery. Single storey and basement, gable end front to road has triple lancet, central one taller, with pointed arched breather above, central pointed arched doorway with double doors and plain rails to each side, front area enclosed by trefoil-headed railings with double railing gates in cast iron, set on granite rubble wall with granite coping. Left and right sides each have 3 lancets. Right side has basement, (set in slope of ground to left) below plinth level, with 4-centred arched door and 3 triangular-headed 2-light casements of 5 panes each. Interior blind pointed arch to rear end wall with hood-mould, corbels to inner springing of arch; 3-bay roof of arched-braces and collars, chamfered, and ceiled above. Fittings: full set of box pews; reading desk on chamfered piers with cusped panels to front with candelabra and communion rail. Upper gallery around front and sides, on chamfered piers with stair at front right, moulded handrail to front of gallery. Boxed panelled entrance to front with 4-panelled door left and right, panelling swept down two sides.

Listing NGR: SX4457969809

**Name:** SHOP AND OFFICES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94065

House, now shop and offices, part of the reconstruction for museum. Early C19 with later C19 additions to rear and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble, slate-hung, hipped slate roof with brick stacks to front and rear slopes, rubble stack to rear left with brick chimney. Shop to left and house to right (in office use) with front entrance to shop and entrance to house at right side; irregular L-plan formed by additions to rear right and in rear angle. Double depth plan. 2 storeys and 3 windows, first floor has two 12-pane sashes in exposed boxes, bow-fronted 16-pane sash to right. Ground floor has paired 8-pane sash to left as shop window and panelled door with overlight, fascia board over, 12-pane sash to right. 3-bay right side has 12-pane sashes at ground and first floors, 2nd from left a panelled door with overlight and flat hood. Attached to left, single storey slate and granite rubble storage shed, front has C20 8-pane light, paired 8-pane sash and door. 2-storey rear wing under separate hipped roof, partly slate-hung, with 1½ storey lean-to addition in angle to right. Interior Not inspected. (Sources: Booker, F.: Morwellham. 1970)

Listing NGR: SX4459169717

**Name:** KILN AND RETAINING WALL TO CHARGING RAMP

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94066

Kiln and retaining wall to charging ramp GV II Kiln and retaining wall to charging ramp. Early C19. Rubble. Round-fronted kiln, with charging ramp to right side, round-arched drawing-hole to front and side opening for draught. Walls to ramp about 4 metres high and about 6 metres long. (Sources: Booker, F.: Morwellham. 1970)

Listing NGR: SX445936976

**Name:** LIME KILN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94063

Lime Kiln GV II Lime Kiln. Probably mid C18. Slatestone rubble. Rectangular on plan. 4 kilns built into the bank, with 2 round arch drawing holes with keystones to front. Loading platform along front. Passage for access and drainage separates kilns from hillside along the rear of the interior. (Sources: Booker, F.: Morwellham. 1970)

Listing NGR: SX4474069821

**Name:** CANAL FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 94067

Canal Farmhouse - II Incline keeper's cottage, now farmhouse. Circa 1850 with some later alterations. Rubble, whitewashed, slate-hung above ground floor to front and left side. Slate roof with large gable end stack with shaped cap to left, gable end stack to right. Double depth plan with central entrance; secondary entrance of C20 into room to front left. 2 storeys and 3 windows, at first floor all 16-pane sashes with horns, ground floor has C20 door to left and C20 2-light casement to right of central door with cover strips and glazed panel. Right side has C20 2-light casement at ground floor right, 3-pane and 4-pane attic lights. Left side has similar casement to ground floor right and similar attic lights. Interior Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4448269748

**Name:** SHIP INN AND GARDEN WALLS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 507910

**GULWORTHY**

GV II Public house, originally a house or lodgings. First half of C16, extended in the C17 and C18 with further mid-C19 additions and alterations; considerably remodelled as an inn in the C19 and also in the C20.

**MATERIALS:** It is constructed of painted and part-rendered killas stone rubble, with granite dressings to the dining room building. The roofs are clad in local and Welsh slate roofs. Some slate hanging to gable ends of east and west elevations. There is a chimneystack to the west gable end of the front range, also an axial stack at its east end, and end gable stacks to the north end of both rear wings. The former dining-room has a pair of stacks, one rebuilt in red brick, in its south wall.

**PLAN:** It occupies a sloping site and is a multi-phase building with an accretional plan. Originally a C16 open-hall house aligned west-east, of which the eastern four or five bays have largely been demolished. Subsequently ceiled in. There is a C17 cross wing to rear, possibly incorporating a former stair, and second rear wing of C18 date. A catslide extension alongside the cross wing continues north to link with a mid-C19 single-storey block (former dining-room) with semi-basement that is built into the slope.

**EXTERIOR:** Asymmetrical principal (south) elevation has a projecting early C20 entrance porch with half-glazed door to the left-hand half and irregular windows, including two bay windows to the ground floor, multi-pane sash windows and some late C20 replacements. There is a further blocked opening towards the right-hand end of the building. Beyond, the ruined walls of the demolished eastern end of the front range survive as boundary walls and provide evidence for the original extent of the building. The east return has a doorway at first floor, accessed by timber staircase and mostly late C20 windows and a plank and batten door to the single-storey lean-to which runs northwards to the rear of the front range. The north (rear) elevation lacks window openings except for a single casement at first-floor and there is a projecting, stepped stone chimneystack and two smaller stacks. The west return has two sash windows and an entrance door to the ground floor and three windows above; one a horizontal sliding sash. The former DINING-ROOM to the north is separated from the main body of the building by a small courtyard. Its north (front) elevation has three, tall sash windows with glazing bars, set under granite lintels and a mid-C19 entrance door to the far left bay. There is a further sash window in the east wall and the west elevation has a blind window reveal at first-floor and a two-light window below, both with granite cills and lintels.

**INTERIOR:** Modified, largely the result of the late C20 refurbishment. There are three rooms to the ground floor of the FRONT RANGE, divided by stone rubble walls that only rise to first-floor level. The fireplaces in each have been largely reconstructed. The right-hand (east) room retains a cupboard with H-shaped hinges to the doors. An enclosed stair rises to a half landing and divides to give access to the first floor of the front range. It dates from the late C17 or early C18 and has turned balusters and newel posts. The upper floor is presently sub-divided into three main rooms plus a kitchen and a bathroom, with a narrow corridor to the north. The left-hand (west) room has a late-C16 or early-C17 moulded plaster cornice to the west and south walls and exposed chamfered roof trusses; the fireplace has a mid-C20 surround. The room at the east end of the range has a fireplace with slate surround and cast iron grate. The roof structure to the front range is virtually complete, dated to the first half of the C16, with smoke-stained timbers from end to end. It comprises eight arched collar-braced trusses. The trusses are faired into a curve with the collar and both the principals and the collar are chamfered. There are three rows of purlins, also chamfered. The common rafters appear to be very largely original, and there is evidence for two closed trusses.

Openings in the north wall of the front range lead through to the ground-floor of the former REAR WINGS; those at first-floor are blocked. Partition walls have been removed here to create a large bar area. A winder staircase off this room leads to the first floor. Upstairs, the rooms retain some early C19 fittings such as joinery and a fireplace, the others are blocked. The roof carpentry over the western part which runs parallel to the front range has trusses that are C18 or C19 in character; those to the eastern part are set at right angles and consist of three A frame trusses with pegged collars. The purlins are trenced into the backs of the truss blades. The former DINING-ROOM (not inspected internally) has had late C20 toilet facilities installed in part of its basement does retain some blocked fireplaces and tiled floors. The ground-floor room is a high ceilinged room with two blocked fireplaces in the south wall. It has a king post roof with a single row of purlins.

**HISTORY:** Tavistock Abbey had established a port on the River Tamar at Morwellham by the C12. It is one of the earliest documented quays on the river and it soon became an important port that served the local area as well as the Abbey. Not only were goods such as food, wines and building materials imported through the port but by the C12 tin ore was exported, followed by lead and silver ores a century later. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Morwellham was granted to Lord John Russell, later the Duke of Bedford. The completion of the Tavistock Canal in 1817 and the construction of an incline to Morwellham ensured that the port flourished as a mineral export centre for the Tamar Valley during the C19. There is a C13 documentary reference to a 'house of the quay' at Morwellham and the front range of the Ship Inn is considered to have been built as its replacement. In a 1765-69 survey of the village only one 'large dwelling house' is mentioned, probably referring to what is now the Ship Inn. This is located in the centre of the village, occupying a prominent position, and is a complex building of various periods. It originated as a late medieval open hall house which possibly provided lodging accommodation for itinerant workers at the port. The building originally extended some 9m further eastwards, and was truncated in the late 1920s; the ruined walls of its former eastern end survive as garden boundary walls. The open hall appears to have been ceiled over in stages during the C17, and the building was subsequently adapted into a lobby entry house probably in the early C18. During this period it was also extended to the rear with the addition of two-storey wings. By the early C19, the building had been converted to a public house. In 1857 a rectangular building was added to the north to accommodate a dining-room and possibly kitchen facilities (converted to a museum and toilets respectively in the late C20) for the pub; the two connected by a single-storey lean-to range. It remained a public house until at least the 1930s; other parts of the building: the front range; the former dining-room; and the two rear wings appear to have been converted into three dwellings, the latter known as Higman's Cottage. Following a period when it was unoccupied, the Ship Inn was refurbished and reopened as a public house in 1972. The building has thus experienced some C20 alterations, including the replacement of some its windows and the restoration of historic features such as the opening up of some fireplaces.

National Grid Reference: SX 44609 69743

**Name:** RUMLEIGH HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92602

Large house. Circa mid C18 with early and mid C19 and early C20 additions. Walls of original house are brick, slate hung at the side and part of the front. The rear sections are rubble, one part is slate hung, and the C20 extension at the left-hand side is rendered. Asbestos slate roof, hipped to main original and C20 blocks, gabled to rear wings. 7 rendered brick stacks, all axial apart from lateral stack at side of rear block and at side of mid C19 wing at right angles. Complex development of plan and unusual layout to original house which is L-shaped on plan with a 2-room plan front range; a larger room to the left and a central entrance directly into the hall to the right which is now partitioned forming a smaller room to the right and a central passage which leads to the staircase and pantry behind the former hall which is consequently shallower than the left-hand room. The kitchen is situated behind the stairs in a wing to the rear right. The 3 principal rooms were on the first floor; at the front was a large room to the left and a small room to the right behind which was the staircase and another large room beyond that in the wing. In circa early C19 further service rooms were added behind the kitchen probably as the household was enlarged. These were further extended in the mid C19, incorporating a wing at right angles, possibly a dairy. In the early C20 the front block was extended to the left with a 1-room plan addition in a similar style externally and the early C19 section of rear wing was heightened. A lean-to/conservatory was added along the rear wall of the original front block connecting the new extension which projected at the rear, to the service range. Mainly 3 storeys with attic, rear mid C19 range is 2 storeys. Original front to right is symmetrical with 2 windows further 1 window C20 extension to its left. In the original section the outer 2 windows on each storey are canted bays, the right-hand bay narrower with heavier, glazing bars to possibly original 12-pane sashes but only top sash on each storey retains glazing bars. The left-hand windows are similar but probably C19. At the centre probably early C19 enclosed Doric porch with moulded cornice. Early C20 extension at left-hand end has large canted bay window on ground and first floor. At the right-hand side of the house balc are 2 light probably C20 casements to left on each floor and at the centre is original very tall roundheaded stair window with small panes; it has



has a window inserted below it. To its right is another original 3-storey bay window similar to those at the front. To the right of this the wall projects slightly marking the early C19 extension and the fenestration becomes irregular. The original house has a modillion cornice below the eaves which is reproduced over this section (heightened in early C20) but with the modillions upside-down. Mid C19 extension to the right of rear wing incorporating a wing projecting at right angles. On the opposite (left-hand) side at the rear of the house is an original arched sash window with rusticated architrave on the 2nd floor of the original rear wing. This has been copied in 2 windows on the early C19 extension to its left. Below the C18 window is an original bay window on the first floor similar to those at the front. Interior: contains several good quality original features. The original cornices survive in the principal rooms, more elaborately moulded on the first floor. The front room to the right in the original block (formerly part of the entrance hall, now partitioned off) has a mid C18 chimney piece with scrolled pediment and shouldered architrave. The passage leading to the stairs has 2 arches with pilasters, probably introduced in the early C19. The original staircase survives with closed string up to first floor and cut string from then onwards. Large column newels with column on vase balusters, carved spandrels and heavy moulded handrail. Adjoining it on the ground floor is fielded panelling. On the first floor the right-hand room has a later C18 Adam style chimney piece with reeded pilasters and frieze incorporating 3 plaques depicting classical figures and a wheat sheaf above each pilaster; moulded cornice breaks forward at either end and has egg and dart moulding below. The adjoining first floor room has an original shouldered chimney piece with decorative plaques to frieze depicting cherubs at the centre and wheat sheaf at either end; heavy moulded cornice. This house is interesting for its unusual plan with the higher quality features on the first floor in the principal rooms, perhaps imitating the grander houses of the period, but more likely reflecting the special requirements of the owner. The relatively early use of brick in Devon is also notable.

Listing NGR: SX4466068096

**Name:** RUMLEIGH FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92599

Farmhouse. C16 with C17, C18 and C19 additions and alterations. Rendered rubble walls. Asbestos slate roof gabled to left end and rear wings, hipped to right end. Rendered brick stack at left gable end and axial stack to right of centre. Projecting rendered rubble gable stacks to 2 rear wings. Originally 3-room-and-through-passage plan lower room probably to the right. 2 storey porch at front of passage may have been added in C17 and has small integral room to right. Room to its left also has external access. Extended by 2 rear heated wings in C17 and C18 behind lower room and hall respectively. C19 rear outshuts. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with 2 storey porch at right of centre. To left and right of it on 1st floor are circa early C20 casements with glazing bars, 2 light to the right, 3 light to the left. Porch 1st floor window is circa late C19 4 pane sash. Ground floor windows to left of porch are circa mid C19 tripartite sashes without glazing bars. On ground floor to right of porch is early-mid C19 20- pane sash. Porch has wide round-headed C16 volcanic stone doorway with hollow and roll moulding and double ball stops probably moved from front of passage. In the recessed spandrels are carved quatrefoils. Inner porch door is C20 plank and glazed. The porch has a slate seat on the left-hand side and a small room on the right-hand side. Immediately to the left of the porch is a depressed 4-centred arched chamfered granite doorway with some of its right-hand jamb covered by the porch. At rear is wing to left and at centre; the latter has a small chamfered granite framed window on the first floor at the gable end. Interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4482768233

**Name:** FARM BUILDING ATTACHED TO NORTH-WEST END OF RUMLEIGH FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92600

Farm building may originally have been shippon. Circa early-mid C19. Rubble walls. Partly scantle partly asbestos slate gabled roof. Rendered brick chimney shaft at front. Originally probably shippon on ground floor but evidence for this has now disappeared, at present one large room and one smaller room on ground floor. Possibly granary on first floor reached by external stone steps. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical front with stone steps at centre and wide opening on ground floor to the right. 1st floor doorway at top of steps and window opening to its right.

Listing NGR: SX4480568234

**Name:** BARN DIRECTLY TO SOUTH-WEST OF RUMLEIGH FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92601

Barn. Circa early-mid C19. Rubble walls with same brick dressings. Gable ended slate roof. Shippon on ground floor with barn or loft above, now only partially floored. 2 storeys. Ground floor doorways reached at front by steps up at rear from ground level. Asymmetrical front with stone steps leading to door left of centre with narrow door towards right hand end which has small single light opening to either side and above. At first floor level are 4 rows of pigeon holes some with brick framed openings, extending across most of the front wall. Outshut at right-hand gable end and C20 lower outbuilding attached at front of left-hand side.

Listing NGR: SX4481168208

**Name:** RICKARD MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 12 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60774

Rickard monument in the churchyard about 12 metres north of north aisle of Church of St Andrew GV II Headstone. C18. Slate. Segmental head with fine carved naturalistic flowers and leaves. Oval inscription panel with scrolled decoration. To Martin Rickard, 1792.

Listing NGR: SX4168670956

**Name:** ROWE MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 24 METRES WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60775

Rowe monument in the churchyard about 24 metres west of tower of Church of St Andrew GV II Obelisk. C19. Stone. Square plan plinth, tapered, with moulded base and top ; slender chamfered obelisk. By J.S. Rogers of Tavistock. There is a rectangular enclosure with chamfered granite coping, railings removed. To George Rowe, 1886 and other members of the family

listing NGR: SX4360569254

**Name:** LYCHGATE AND WALL TO SOUTH AND EAST OF THE CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST ANDRE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60776

Lychgate and wall to south and east of the churchyard of Church of St Andrew GV II Lychgate and wall, enclosing the churchyard to south and east. Late C19. Lychgate in granite ashlar, slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, with raised coped verges. The walls are in slatestone and granite rubble with granite coping stones. Plan: The lychgate stands at the south west corner of the churchyard ; the walls extend along the south side of the churchyard, with a return wall along the east side of the churchyard. Exterior: The lychgate has gable end walls, and roof, and is open at the sides ; C20 wooden gates and C20 granite coffin rest. The walls are about 2 metres high, with roughly hewn granite coping stones.

Listing NGR: SX4361869241

**Name:** JOLL MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 15 METRES SOUTH WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60773

Joll monument in the churchyard about 15 metres south west of tower of Church of St Andrew GV II Headstone. C18. Slate. Wide segmental head over 2 inscribed panels, each with nowy head and central carved angel, with cherub at the head of each panel and eternal flame to each side. To William Joll, 1796 and Mary his wife, 1810.

Listing NGR: SX4362269238

**Name:** CHURCH HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60777

Church House GV II House. Probably late C18 or early C19 with some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly rendered, the front slate-hung. Asbestos slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; stepped rear lateral stack with brick shaft. Plan: 2-room plan, with entrance directly into the large room to left, which is heated from the rear lateral stack. Smaller unheated room to right, with inserted door. Exterior: 2 storeys and 3 windows, symmetrical front. First floor has three 16-pane sashes. Ground floor has C20 door to left, central 16-pane sash and plain door to right. Left side blind. Right side rendered. The rear has small single light at ground floor to right and left. Central external stack with oven at base. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4360669246

**Name:** RAVENCOURT

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60804

Ravencourt II Rectory, now house. 1853-4, by Decimus Burton, with later alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles and stacks rising from the rear slope with rendered shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with principal rooms to front right, with off-centre to right entrance hall and principal rooms facing the garden at the right side. Service rooms to rear left and to front left, with a single storey service wing to front and rear left, enclosing a service courtyard at the left side. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front with gable end to right and lower 2-storey service wing to left; all windows are C19 4-pane sashes. Shallow porch with 4-panelled door and sidelights with recessed segmental arch. Two 4-pane sashes above and round light to left of the porch. The service wing is of 2 storeys and 3 bays to left, with sashes ; attached to end left is the single storey service range with stack to front and axial stack, sashes to front. Blind gable end to right of the porch. At the right side a canted bay through 2 storeys to right, with sashes ; C20 French window to left and 2 sashes at first floor. The rear, which also faces the garden, has gable end to left, with sash at ground and first floor ; Two bays to right with sashes and lower 2-storey service wing to right, also with sashes. At the left side is the service courtyard, with sash at ground and first floor in the main house, single storey outhouses at each side. Interior: Not inspected. Sources: Pevsner, N.: Buildings of England: Cornwall 1970.

Listing NGR: SX4361569499

**Name:** HELSTONE FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92595

Farmhouse. C17 with possibly earlier wing, considerably modernised in circa mid C19. Rubble walls, rendered at rear and slate hung to first floor at the front. Gable ended slate roof. Projecting rubble stack at each gable end, those to left- hand end and rear wing are rendered. Projecting rendered rubble lateral stack at rear. Rear wing with gable end stack and adjoining stair projection may represent the oldest part of the house to which a 3-room-and-through-passage plan building was added at right angles to the higher left end in the C17. This had lower room to left; inner and lower rooms heated by gable end stack and hall heated by rear lateral stack, possibly with stairs in a projection adjoining. The house was considerably modernised internally probably in the mid C19 when original features such as beams and open fireplaces are likely to have been concealed and the rear of the passage blocked. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front of mainly 3 light, small paned casements. 1st floor window left of centre is 2 lights, this window and the one to its right are C18 with H-hinges and the old glass surviving. The other windows are probably C19. To left of centre is small C20 slate roofed porch with double glazed doors and C19 part glazed door behind. At the rear to the right of the lateral stack is a small rectangular projection probably for a staircase though it is unclear whether it is original or not. There is a similar projection on the outer face of the rear wing adjoining the stack. Interior not inspected, believed to have the visible early features. No access to roof space. This house preserves an attractive traditional exterior and is likely to conceal some early internal features.

Listing NGR: SX4316867603

**Name:** COLLIN'S FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92590

Farmhouse. Probably C17 with C18 addition, altered in C19. Rubble walls, partly rendered. Hipped roof to front block, half-hipped to rear wing. 2 rendered stacks at rear of front block, axial to rear wings. Cut off gable end rubble stack to each rear wing. Original plan of house unclear - the 2 rear wings at right angles to each other are probably C17 with a stair projection in the angle although the original stairs have been removed and the internal room arrangement considerably altered. In the circa late C18 a new rectangular plan front block was added consisting of 2 principal rooms, one either side of a stairhall with a larger room to the left. The house was

altered internally in the C19. 3 storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front, openings disposed to the right. One window to ground floor. Circa early C19 12 pane hornless sashes, 9 panes to 2nd floor windows. Ground floor right hand and 2nd floor left hand windows are later facsimiles. Probably C19 6 panel door to right of centre under C18 heavy doorhood with simply moulded cornice. 2 rear wings, are parallel behind left hand side and at right angles behind the right hand side; the latter has a rectangular stair projection on its inner face. Interior: Few original features visible in rear wing, some may be concealed. Features in front block appear to date mainly from mid C19: panelled shutters, staircase has open string with stick balusters.  
Listing NGR: SX4357466919

**Name:** WOODLANDS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60966

Woodlands II Farmhouse. Probably late C18 - early C19, with later C19 alterations and additions. Few later alterations. Painted stone rubble. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles and stacks to sides with brick shafts. Rear wings with gable ends and gable end stack to wing to rear right. Plan: 2-room plan, with central entrance through porch and principal room to front right and left, each heated by stack to side. At the rear, there is a one-room plan wing to right and left, to left unheated and to right heated by a gable end stack; these form a rear yard, and may be an addition of the later C19; porch of late C19. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground and first floor to right and left a paired 6-pane sash, of late C18, with pointed arched lights and Gothic glazing bars; the windows smaller at first floor. First floor central single similar sash. Central gabled and glazed porch, probably an addition of later C19, with margin glazing; each side has a half-glazed margin door, and there is an inner similar door. Attached to right is a small single storey lean-to with similar Gothic sash. The right side has a 2-light casement to the lean-to. At the rear, the wing is 2-storey, with half-glazed door and 12-pane sash at ground and first floor to right; gable end stack. At the left side, the end wall is blind; the rear wing has 12-pane sash at ground and first floor. Single storey lean-to to rear of the wing. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4236467160

**Name:** WARD HOUSE (CHELFHAM SENIOR SCHOOL)

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92604

Small country house now used as a school. Circa 2nd quarter of C18, altered in C19 and C20. Rendered walls. Hipped asbestos slate roof, gabled over front pediment. 2 symmetrical central axial rendered brick stacks. Piano-nobile with the principal rooms over the service rooms in the basement. Double depth plan with central entrance hall leading to stairhall at rear and 2 rooms either side. Left-hand front room was originally divided from hall by an open screen, which has been replaced by a solid partition. In C19 the bay windows were added to the principal rooms. Circa early C20 rear addition. 2 storeys, attic and basement. Symmetrical 3 window front with central door approached by steps from either side which have original decorative iron balustrades. Modillion cornice below eaves extends into central pediment. 1st floor central window is circa early C19 12 pane hornless sash. Outer 2 windows are tall C20 2 light casements with glazing bars set behind low iron railing. On principal floor to left and right is circa mid C19 inserted bay window with C20 replacement sashes. Original doorcase at centre has fluted pilasters with entablature with triglyphs to frieze and medallions to pediment; panelled reveals; possibly original part glazed door, panelled at the bottom. Left and right-hand returns have 2 similar bay windows on the principal floor, that to the right on the right-hand side has mid C19 12-pane sashes. C20 extension at rear. Interior: Principal rooms retain many of their original features. Entrance hall has modillion cornice. 6 panelled doors in architraves with projecting cornices. The left-hand partition of the entrance hall has been inserted below the cornice re-using 2 doors; left-hand front room has 2 Doric columns adjoining this partition to hall which originally formed open screen which retains a fluted pilaster at either end. Original chimneypiece has shouldered architrave and ornate moulded cornice-and overmantle with rectangular panel which has shouldered corners and scrolled pediment above. Each of the bay windows has fluted pilaster at either side and Tudor arch above, with C19 panelled shutters. Right-hand front room was probably the principal room with fielded panelling and elaborate chimney piece. This has ornate shouldered architrave which has frieze in high relief of running vine with central basket of flowers. Moulded projecting cornice above. Ornamental overmantle has square panel flanked by pilasters with applied trailing flowers. Elaborate frieze of alternate triglyphs and flowers with modillion cornice above. Rear left-hand room has simpler chimneypiece with shouldered architrave. Fielded panel shutters, probably original. Contemporary open well staircase with cut string and curtain step. Column newels with alternate column on vase, fluted, and barley-twist balusters, a few have been replace. Despite alterations this house exhibits some high quality internal features and the plan of the principal rooms remain relatively unaltered.  
Listing NGR: SX4280468410

**Name:** COACH HOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTHOUSES ABOUT 15 METRES SOUTH OF RETAINERS' COURT

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60781

Coach house and attached outhouses about 15 metres south of Retainers' Court GV II Coach house and attached outhouses. Late C19. Slatestone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends ; stack with brick shaft to rear right. Attached outhouses in rubble with corrugated asbestos roofs with gable ends. Plan: 4-bay coach house with loft over ; probably contained a groom's room to rear heated by the rear right stack. The range of outhouses is attached to the left side. Exterior: Symmetrical 4-bay coach house, single storey, with double doors in each bay, with elliptical arches and gables over. Right gable end has granite trough and single storey lean-to. Attached to left, a long range of single storey outhouses with plain doors. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4223468529

**Name:** WALL AND GATEWAY ATTACHED TO SOUTH OF THE BARN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60786

Wall and gateway attached to south of the Barn GV II Wall and gateway. Probably C19. Slatestone rubble with granite ashlar piers to gateway. Slatestone rubble wall with rubble coping, about 1½ metres high and about 50 metres long, extending west from the Barn. Gateway to east has pair of granite ashlar piers, of square plan, with plinth and pyramidal cap, about 1½ metres high ; C20 wooden gate.  
Listing NGR: SX4227568504

**Name:** DAIRY COTTAGE, HOUSE ATTACHED TO LEFT AND ATTACHED CART SHED

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60782

Dairy Cottage, house attached to left and attached cart shed GV II Pair of attached houses, with cart shed attached to left. Mid-late C19 with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Axial and lateral stacks with rubble shafts. Plan: Probably originally a pair of attached houses, now one ; house to left of 2- room plan, with each room heated from the axial stack. The building is stepped down to right to the end house, of one-room plan, heated from a front lateral stack. Cross wing at the left end heated from a stack at the outer side. Attached at the left end is a cart shed. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical front; the main range has C20 casements at ground floor and plain door leading to the room to right of the 2- room plan house. Screen wall attached to end right with 2 doors. 4 gabled dormers. To left, taller gable end of the attached wing with 4-centred arched granite door, 2-light granite casement above with relieving arch. Cart shed at the left end with 4 open bays divided by tree trunk piers, one closed bay to left with double doors. Between the cart shed and the wing is an external stone stair leading to an upper porch with door. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4221168475

**Name:** ICE HOUSE ABOUT 100 METRES NORTH OF COTEHELE HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60788

CALSTOCK SX 4268-4368 9/37 Ice house about 100 metres north of Cotehele House GV II Ice house. Probably C18. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. The ice house is built into the bank, with rubble retaining walls to each side of the doorway. The doorway has granite jambs and plain granite lintel. C20 plank door with strap hinges. Interior: not accessible, has granite roof.

Listing NGR: SX4225968704

**Name:** WALL ATTACHED AT WEST END OF THE DAIRY COTTAGE RANGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60783

CALSTOCK SX 4268-4368 9/32 Wall attached at the west end of the Dairy Cottage range GV II Garden wall. C19. Slatestone rubble with brick coping. Plan: Wall enclosing an orchard to north west of the Dairy Cottage range ; the wall is attached at the west end of the range and extends about 20 metres to west ; returned to north about 100 metres. The wall is in slatestone rubble with rounded brick coping ; about 3 metres high.

Listing NGR: SX4213768534

**Name:** HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60811

Calstock 4/61 House (formerly listed as house 16.5.86 and site of weighbridge) GV II House. Circa 1872, with C20 alterations. Granite rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with gable ends and gable end stacks, stack to left with rubble shaft. Plan: 2-room plan, with each room heated from a gable end stack. On the road front, a one-room plan addition is under construction at the time of the survey (January 1987) which appears to be on the site of the former weighbridge pit. Exterior: 2 storeys. To right splayed angle, 20-pane sash at ground floor and 12- pane sash at first floor. To left, 12-pane sash at ground and first floor. To addition in construction is 2-storey. Not fully accessible at time of survey. Interior: Not accessible. Sources: Tamar Valley Project. Barton, D.B.: Mines and Mineral Railways of East Cornwall and West Devon 1964.

Listing NGR: SX4369968622

**Name:** ENGINE SHED

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60812

Engine shed (formerly listed as Butts Incline Station - engine 16.5.86 shed) GV II Engine shed at the depot of the incline railway. Circa 1872; restored late C20. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan engine shed. Exterior: Single storey engine shed, with two 16-pane sashes to the side and double doors at the gable end. King post strut roof. No internal machinery. The incline railway was built by the Tamar Coal, Manure and General Mercantile Company in 1860 ; it was taken over by the East Cornwall Mineral Railway in 1872. Beyond the incline station, the wagons were locomotive hauled as far as Kelly Bray, to obtain loads from mines, quarries and brickworks in the Gunnislake, Higher Dimenson, Kit Hill and Callington areas. Various sidings and depots were located along the line. The line operated in this form until about 1908, when the branch line to Bere Alston was completed by construction of the Viaduct at Calstock (q.v.). Sources: Tamar Valley Project. Barton, D.B.: Mines and Mineral Railways of East Cornwall and West Devon 1964.

Listing NGR: SX4369968622

**Name:** WATER TOWER

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60813

Water tower. Circa 1872. Slatestone rubble with brick dressings. Plan: Rectangular plan water tower. The tank was open-top, set at the top of the tower. The water tower has a tall round arch, up to the height of the stonework ; above the arch the tower is in brick. There is an iron ladder set on the side of the tower for inspection of the tank. The water tower was used for the engines running on the Mineral Railway and a portable steam engine on the incline. The tower was maintained after the incline was disused as a water system was installed using gravity only, and water pressure, to supply water to the station at Calstock town. Sources: Tamar Valley Project. Barton, D.B.: Mines and Mineral Railway of East Cornwall and West Devon 1964.

Listing NGR: SX4254869553

**Name:** ENGINE HOUSE, BOILER HOUSE AND TWO CHIMNEYS EAST CALSTOCK MINE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60843

Engine house, boiler house and two chimneys II Mine buildings at East Calstock Mine, including engine house, boiler house and two chimneys. Late C19. Slatestone rubble. Plan: The engine house is of rectangular plan, with one chimney about 15 metres to north and the second chimney about 20 metres to south east, with single storey building attached. The engine house has the bob wall to south in the gable end, with round arch and lower round-arched opening ; window openings to sides. Cylinder bedstone in the engine house. The northern chimney is circular and tapered, with brick cornice ; the southern chimney is circular and tapered, in rubble only, with a single storey building attached with doorway and window openings. In 1865 there was a 42 inch pumping engine with a 24 inch whim engine. East Calstock Mine produced copper, and is located to the west of the line of the East Cornwall Mineral Railway. Sources: Tamar Valley Project. Barton, D.B.: Mines and Mineral Railways of East Cornwall and West Devon 1964. Listing NGR: SX4262769658

**Name:** TODSWORTHY HOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60806

Todsworthy House II Farmhouse. Early C18, possibly incorporating an earlier building. Additions and alterations of C19 and C20. Rendered stone rubble. Half-hipped slate roof, partly in asbestos slate. Slurried slate roof over shippon. Stacks to sides with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with equal size room to left and right, each heated from an end stack. Central entrance passage. To rear left, a one-room plan addition for service, 2-storey , possibly of late C18 - early C19; in late C20 this was extended along the whole of the rear of the house. C18 single storey shippon addition at the left side. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 5-window front. Central C19 panelled and glazed door with timber lintel and shallow hood on wooden piers ; C19 buttress to right and left. Ground floor to left has C20 glazed door set inside an attached greenhouse, and C19 12-pane sash. Ground floor to right has C19 12-pane sash and 16-pane sash. At first floor, the 3 windows to left and one to end right are early C18 12-pane sashes with thick glazing bars. Second window from right is C19 16-pane sash. Left side has single storey shippon lean-to with door to side and ventilation slit to front. Door and 2-light casement to left. Rear addition to left has C20 porch and door and C20 window at first floor. The right side has two C19 buttresses. At the rear, the addition to right has 3 C20 windows at ground floor and 2 at first floor ; the service room addition has been extended in late C20 to left along the whole of the rear. Interior: Not accessible. Listing NGR: SX4191670370

**Name:** GATE PIERS, WALLS AND RAILINGS AT SOUTH WEST ENTRANCE TO HONICOMBE HOLIDAY VILLAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60797

Gate piers, walls and railings at south west entrance to Honicombe Holiday Village II Gate piers, walls and railings. Mid C19. Granite ashlar piers, slatestone rubble walls and cast iron railings. Central pair of square plan piers on plinths with convex shaped necking and acorn finials. Low flanking walls swept forward with chamfered granite coping; surmounted by cast iron railings with trefoil finials. Similar terminal piers about 3 metres high. Listing NGR: SX4117870186

**Name:** EAST TREHILL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60793

East Trehill GV II Farmhouse, now house. Circa mid C17 ; addition of C19, and some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end and axial stacks. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room to right is heated from a gable end stack to right and has external steps at the front leading to a loft at first floor. The hall is to left of the passage, heated from an axial stack backing on to the passage. Room to end left heated from a gable end stack. Behind the hall there is a one-room plan unheated wing, probably of circa mid C19, and a single storey outshut to the rear of the end room to left. Exterior: 2 storeys, with the passage and the lower end at lower roof level ; asymmetrical 3-window front. The upper end to left forms a symmetrical 2-window front, with two C20 2-light casements with segmental arches at ground floor, 2 similar casements at first floor in gabled dormers. Buttress to left. The passage has C20 door with pitched slate hood ; C20 2-light casement with segmental arch to right at ground floor and buttress ; external stone stair leading to loft door. The right gable end has two C19 16-pane sashes at first floor. Left side has external stack. At the rear, the lower end has C20 2-light casement at ground floor to left and C19 2-light casement at first floor. The passage has a C20 rear door and open- fronted porch with pitched roof. The rear wing behind the hall has a hipped roof and single light at ground floor, C20 2-light casement at first floor. To right is the single storey lean-to, with a roof forming a catslide with the main range ; two 12- pane lights at the left side and loft door. Interior: Not inspected. Sources describe a wooden ovolo-moulded doorframe, and other features of C17 may survive. Sources: Tamar Valley Project. National Trust Vernacular Buildings Survey. Listing NGR: SX4168670956

**Name:** WEST TREHILL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60807

West Trehill GV II Farmhouse, now house. Mid C19, with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly rendered and partly slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with large room to left, central door to entrance hall and small room to right with stair at the rear of the room. To rear right an integral service wing of 2-room plan, the room at the end heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front, slate-hung. All windows are mid C19 plate-glass sashes with margin glazing. Central panelled double doors with pitched slate hood and inner half-glazed margin glazed door. The right side is rendered. The right gable end blind. The rear wing to right is 2-storey, with C20 door, 2 C20 casements at ground and first floor ; gable end stack has brick shaft with curved oven at the base ; door to right of the stack and C20 window at first floor to right. The left side of the main range has blind gable end and lean-to of 2 storeys to rear with C20 casement at ground and first floor. Interior: Not inspected. Listing NGR: SX4168670956

**Name:** FARMHOUSE NORTH EAST OF NEWTON FARM

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60794

Farmhouse north east of Newton Farm II Farmhouse. Probably late C18 with addition to rear probably of mid C19, with C19 and C20 alterations. Stone rubble. Hipped scantle slate roof with crested ridge tiles, stacks to sides with brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan

with central entrance, each room heated from a stack to the side. In circa mid C19, a 2-storey service wing was added to rear left, heated from a stack at the junction with the main range ; a stable was added to the rear of the service wing. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. First floor has 12-pane sash to right and left, central C20 window. Ground floor has central C20 glazed door, 16- pane sash with chambered head to right and left. The left side has blind end wall ; the rear service wing has two 4-pane sashes at ground and first floor. Attached to rear, a 2-storey stable with corrugated iron roof; the side has 2 doorways and first floor window opening to left, built into the bank at the rear gable end. The right side is blind. Attached to rear right is a lean-to of one storey and loft, unheated, with 4-panelled door to side, 4-pane light at ground and first floor to rear. Interior: Not fully accessible at time of survey (December 1986). The front right room has slate floor and marble chimneypiece. Boxed stair to rear with stick balusters and columnar newel. The front left room has a wooden chimneypiece. At the rear of the entrance passage is a door leading to the kitchen in the rear wing.

Listing NGR: SX4150869114

**Name:** MORDEN FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60960

Morden Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Late C18 - early C19, with some C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble with stone dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends, gable end stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and principal room to front right and left; shallow service rooms to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has central plain door with gabled hood; 3-light 8-pane casement to right and left, with cambered stone heads and dripstones. First floor has 2-light 8-pane casement to right and left, central blind window painted in as a 2-light casement. The left side has wide external stack, 2-light 8-pane casement at ground and first floor to left with flat stone arches and dripstones. Single storey lean-to with stack to rear left. Right side has external stack. Rear and interior not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4114168218

**Name:** 1-4, TAMAR VIEW

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60967

Nos. 1-4 Tamar View GV II Row of 4 attached estate houses, for Cotehele estate. Mid C19 with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble; slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; 2 axial stacks with brick shafts. Plan: Row of 4 attached houses, the outer pair in cross wings to left and right. Each house is double depth in plan, with one room to front and one to rear; the houses share the axials stacks with back-to-back fireplaces. No.1, to end left, has a 2- storey one-room plan rear wing. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 5-window front with C19 windows; slate-hung. Gabled bay broken forward to right and left. The central 3 bays have a paired gabled open-fronted porch with bargeboards and finial, 2 plain doors, 2-light 8-pane casement with segmental head to right and left. First floor has 3 gabled dormers with finials, each with similar 2-light casement. Bay to right and left with 2-light casement with segmental head at ground floor and gabled porch, each with plain door. The left side has a rear wing, with door and single storey corrugated iron addition; ground floor 3-light casement and first floor similar gabled dormer with 2-light casement. The right side has gabled dormer with 2-light casement. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4168867545

**Name:** TREMLETT'S COTTAGES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60969

No. 1-4 Tremletts Cottages GV II Row of 4 attached estate houses for Cotehele estate. Mid - late C19 with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble with brick dressings. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Axial stacks with rubble shafts and cornices. Plan: Originally a row of 3 houses, with one house of one-room plan added to the left end. Of the 3 houses to right, the one on the left is of 2-room plan with a central entrance. The 2 to end right are each of one-room plan, with paired central entrances. Exterior: 2 storeys, at first floor there are seven 12-pane sashes with brick jambs and segmental heads, the second from the right and the third from the left blind. At ground floor there is a continuous slate pitched hood; at the left end there is a straight joint to the end bay, which has a 12-pane sash at ground floor. To right, the two smaller houses have central pair of half-glazed doors, with 12-pane sash to right and left. At the right end there is a single storey lean-to with 9-pane light. Left end has single storey lean-to with 2-light casement. The side of this lean-to has a plain door with cover strips and 2-light casement. At the rear, there are first floor casements with brick segmental heads. Single storey lean-to attached to rear of the second house from the right. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4175267545

**Name:** TREMLETT

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60968

Tremlett GV II House. Mid C19 with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble; slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stack to left and right. Plan: Overall L-shaped 2-room plan with central entrance; room to left heated by gable end stack. Room to right has front gabled bay broken forward, and is heated by the gable end stack at the left end. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, with C19 windows. 2 bays to left have 4-pane sash at ground and first floor to left; single light at first floor to right with margin glazing. Porch set in the angle to the front bay, with hipped roof and margin-glazed light to side, inner panelled and glazed door. The front gabled wing has 4-pane sash at ground and first floor and louvred ventilator above. The right side has the stack to the main range and an attached single storey outhouse, with 2 doors to the front. Left side has blind gable end in rubble. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX4171367546

**Name:** PITTMeadow COTTAGES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60981

Nos. 1-4 Pittmeadow Cottages II Row of 4 attached houses. Mid C19, with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung. Slate roof with tiles and gable ends; gable end stacks and axial stack to right, rear lateral stack to left, with rubble shafts. Plan: Row of 4 attached houses, each of one room plan; of the centre houses, one to left heated by rear lateral stack and one to right heated by axial stack; the outer houses heated by gable end stacks. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 8-window range, all windows C19 2-light casements; first floor level slate-hung. Ground floor has 4 porches, each a shallow porch with pitched roof, glazed inner doors.

The porches alternate with 2-light casements. The right side has external stack with oven at the base and a single storey lean-to. At the rear. The 2 central houses have single storey lean-to porches. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4129167403

**Name:** HOUSE AT SX 413 673

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60982

House at SX 413 673 II House. Mid C19 with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly painted and partly slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rubble shafts. Plan: 2-room plan, with a larger kitchen to left and smaller parlour to right, each room heated from a gable end stack. Unheated single storey lean-to for additional service rooms along the whole of the rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 2-window front, with the first floor slate-hung. First floor has two 2-light C20 casements. Ground floor has off-centre to right doorway, with shallow porch with pitched roof, inner 4-panelled door. 2-light casement to left and 3-light casement to right. Left side has single storey corrugated iron lean-to; the gable end is asbestos slate-hung above the lean-to. The right side has external stack; the lean-to to rear has a 2-light casement to the right side. At the rear the lean-to has 2 C20 windows. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4131667340

**Name:** FURSDON FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60949

Fursdon Farmhouse GV II Farmhouse, now 2 houses. Probably early to mid C17, with additions of later C17 and addition to rear of circa C19; alterations and division as 2 houses in C20. Painted slatestone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; rear lateral hall stack, axial stack to the upper end room and front lateral stack to the lower end. Partly rendered. Plan: Originally a 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room is to left of the passage; this appears to have been rebuilt circa C19, with a front lateral stack. The hall is heated by a rear lateral stack, and circa later C17 had a hall bay built to the front. The inner room, to right, is heated by an axial stack backing on to the hall, and has a stair tower to rear; probably also in later C17, a small unheated addition was made to the front of the inner room, possibly originally as a front bay, but later used as a dairy. Circa C19, a 2-storey rear wing was added behind the passage. This is heated by a stack to the right side, and partly enclosed the rear lateral hall stack. The house has been divided so that the inner room to right forms one house, the rest of the house is the main house. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window range, with projecting hall bay to left of centre and bay to the front of the inner room to right. The lower end to left has door with glazed panel, 2-light casement above; front lateral stack. Wide gabled hall bay with 2-light casement at ground and first floor. To right, the inner room has a half-glazed door inserted, with single light and pitched hood on wooden pier; 2-light casement above. Gabled bay projecting to end right with 3-light casement at ground floor and 2-light casement at first floor. The left end is rendered, with 2-light casement at ground and first floor. Right end blind. At the rear, the 2-storey wing behind the passage is rendered, with 2-light casement at ground and first floor. Single storey corrugated iron lean-to set in the angle between the wing and the lower end. The rear of the upper end room has ground floor 3-light casement; projecting stair tower with single light and 4-pane light, pitched roof. Interior: Upper end room only inspected. Axial fireplace with granite jambs, chamfered and stopped. Lintel covered. The rear stair tower has a stone newel stair boxed in wood. The doorway to the stair tower has wooden frame, chamfered with run- out stops. Both the inner room and the hall are ceiled.  
Listing NGR: SX4139066908

**Name:** BARN ABOUT 12 METRES EAST OF FURSDON FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60951

Barn about 12 metres east of Fursdon Farmhouse GV II Bank barn. Late C18 - early C19 with some later alterations. Slatestone rubble. Scantle slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Plan: Bank barn, built into the bank at the rear, with shippon at ground floor and loft over. Exterior: 2 storeys; front has central entrance approached by steps to double doors with pentice hood. Doorway to right with cambered head and lower double doorway to left with timber lintel. The left end has an addition to the left, with 9-pane light to front. Right end has single storey lean-to and screen wall; ventilation slit at the apex of the gable. The rear has wide central door with 4-pane light to left, with cambered heads. At first floor there is a half-glazed loading door with pitched hood. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4141466906

**Name:** PUMP ABOUT 5 METRES EAST OF FURSDON FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60950

NW Pump about 5 metres east of Fursdon 4/200 Farmhouse GV II Pump. C19. Pump, cast iron boxed in except for handle and lead spout; Brendon Callington in raised lettering on metal plate to front. Long granite trough.  
Listing NGR: SX4140166905

**Name:** STOCKWELL FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60963

Stockwell Farmhouse 6.3.87 II Farmhouse, now house, Mid - late C17, with C19 alterations, and C20 alterations in progress at time of survey (December 1986). Rubble, rendered, with some cob. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends; with gable end stack to right, with weathering and shaped top. Similar axial stack to hall and rear lateral stack to left. Plan: 3-room plan with cross passage. The lower end room is to left; this appears to have been substantially rebuilt circa C19, with a rear lateral stack. A straight stair was inserted in the passage, probably also in C19. The hall is to right of the passage, heated from an axial stack backing on to the passage; there is a 2-storey gabled bay at the front of the hall. The upper end room to right is heated by a gable end stack; there is a stair to the rear of the inner room, which may be in the site of the original stair. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-window front; all windows are C20 casements. Plain door to the passage, with 3-light casement to left, two 2-light casements at first floor. To right is the 2-storey gabled hall bay, projecting, with 3-light window at ground floor, and 2-light window at first floor. The right end has 3-light window at ground floor and 2-light window at first floor. The left end has 3-light casement at ground floor and 4-pane light at first floor. Right end has a single storey lean-to. At the rear there is a straight joint between the lower end room and the passage; the lower end has 2-light casement at ground floor, formerly a door, and a 3-light casement at first floor. To left, there are three 2-light



casements at ground floor and two at first floor. Interior: The hall has narrow chamfered beams, which are continuous through the hall bay to the front of the room. The fireplace has a flat chamfered granite lintel and jambs. The upper end room to right has a rebuilt fireplace at the gable end, with a cloam oven inserted. There is some cob visible in the front wall of the hall bay. At first floor, the feet of the principals are visible. boxed. The roof appears to have been rebuilt in circa C19.  
Listing NGR: SX4048667159

**Name:** WILLINA COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60989

Willina Cottage II House. Mid C19 with some later alterations. Slatestone rubble, the front rendered. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rendered shafts. Plan: 2 room plan, each room heated from a gable end stack. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 2-window front. Ground floor has central porch, open-fronted with pitched roof and plain inner door. 16-pane sash at ground and first floor to left, 2-light 8-pane casement at ground and first floor to right. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4001167812

**Name:** LOWER BABER COTTAGES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60988

Lower Baber Cottages II Three attached houses, now two. Mid C19 with few later alterations and additions. Slatestone rubble, partly rendered and partly slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stacks and rear lateral stack. Plan: Three houses arranged in an L-plan, with 2 houses in range to left and one house in the front right wing. The two to right are now one house. House to left of 2-room plan, with central entrance and room to left and right; room to left heated by gable end stack and room to right heated by rear lateral stack. Central house of one- room plan, with entrance directly into the room, which is heated by a gable end stack to right, the house in the wing to front right is heated by a gable end stack at the front of the wing, and is also of one-room plan. Small C20 addition to rear. Exterior: Main range of 2 storeys, slate-hung at the front, a nearly symmetrical 3- window front. First floor has three C19 2-light 8-pane casements. Ground floor has house to left with central door with hipped hood and 3- light casement to right and left. House to right has similar door and 3-light casement to right. The left end is slate-hung at the upper level and has a small single storey lean-to. The wing to front right is also 2-storey, and rendered. The front gable end has 2-light casement at ground floor and external stack, with oven at the base. The inner side of the wing has a 2-light casement at first floor. The right side of the wing has 2-light casement at ground floor. The gable end of the main range has C20 door and single light. First floor has 2-light casement and single casement. The rear has a single storey addition behind the central house. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4001667916

**Name:** HOUSE AT SX 401692

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60799

House at SX 401692 II House. Mid C19, with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rubble shafts. Plan: Double depth plan, with central entrance, kitchen to right and parlour to left, with shallow service rooms to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Upper level slate-hung. All windows are 16-pane sashes; central early C20 porch with glazed sides and flat roof, double half-glazed doors. Left side upper level slate-hung, with small single storey lean-to. To right side is blind, with oven projecting at the base of the flue. The rear has central first floor stair light, a tall light with magin glazing; 16-pane sash to right and left. At ground floor, central door, 2-light casement with L hinges and C20 window, all with cambered brick heads. Interior: Not inspected.  
Listing NGR: SX4014569250

**Name:** CARPENTER'S ARMS INN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60878

Carpenter's Arms Inn GV II House, now inn. Probably circa early C16, remodelled in early C17, with later alterations and C20 addition to the lower end. Slatestone rubble, partly granite ashlar and granite dressings. Asbestos slate roof, with gable end to left and hipped to right; the front bay has a hipped roof. Axial stack to the hall in granite ashlar with cornice and shaped top; other stacks removed. Plan: Originally a 3-room and through passage plan; the hall is to left, probably originally open to the roof, and now heated from an inserted axial stack backing onto the passage. The lower end is to right, and inner room to end left. Probably in mid - left C17, the hall bay was extended to the front when the floor was inserted in the hall; probably at about the same time a stair tower was added to the rear of the hall. The upper end room is now all one with the hall, the lower part of the dividing wall only remaining. Probably circa late C17, an outshut was added to rear of the hall, in the angle with the stair tower. In the late C20, a large 2-storey addition was made to the lower end. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front, with the hall bay to left, passage and lower end to right. The passage has a granite doorway with basket arch, hollow-chamfered with stops; C19 16-pane sash to right with brick segmental head; at first floor a 2-light C20 casement and C20 verandah on piers. Large 2-storey C20 addition, rendered, at the right end. The hall bay has hipped roof to front, 3-light casement at ground floor with L hinges and re-used timber lintel. First floor has C19 6-pane sash. The right side of the bay is in granite ashlar with a single granite hollow- chamfered light at first floor. To left, single storey C19 addition with 2-light casement with brick segmental head. Well and pump with lead spout attached to the front of the hall bay. The rear of the lower end has single storey lean-to with plate-glass sash; there is a rear lateral stack to the lower end room in rubble with brick shaft. The rear of the hall has a wide stair tower with hipped roof, door at ground floor and blocked single stair light at lower level, C20 stair light at upper level. At first floor to right is a 2-light casement. Single storey lean-to at the rear of the hall to right with C20 2-light casement and stack with brick shaft. Interior: The hall has 4 heavy beams, chamfered, with bar and run-out stops; slate paved floor. The front window in the hall bay has wooden lintel, chamfered with run-out stop. The fireplace has flat granite lintel and jambs, chamfered. The door to the stair tower and the hall/passage door both have 3-centred arched heads, in wood, chamfered. The outshut to rear left of the hall has 2 chamfered arched doorways, inserted and probably moved from the lower end of the passage; similar doorway at the upper end of the hall, into the inner room, with a beam across the end wall of the hall. The stair tower has a newel stair, and includes a small chamber at ground and first floor, with Tudor arched doorway at first floor. Lower end room much remodelled, one beam with bar and run-out stops remaining, and the rear lateral fireplace rebuilt. The end wall to right has been partly demolished to give access to the C20 addition. At first floor, the chamber over the hall also has a granite fireplace, hollow-chamfered, with flat lintel and pyramid stops; one chamfered beam remaining. The room has been

partitioned, with heavy chamfered feet of principal rafters visible. The chamber over the lower end room has rebuilt rear lateral fireplace and narrow unchamfered beams. Roof: The roof has been rebuilt over the original trusses. Principal rafters with curved feet. There are 2 trusses over the hall, the principal rafters chamfered below ceiling level, but not chamfered above ; formerly had trenced purlins. The collars are cambered and chamfered, halved to the principals ; principals halved and pegged at the apex with diagonal ridge purlin. In the hall bay, one truss, formerly with threaded purlins, without a collar, otherwise as the main trusses. Over the stair tower is one truss, halved and pegged at the apex, not chamfered, with chamfered and cambered collar halved and pegged, with trenced purlins and diagonal ridge purlin. The roof over the lower end has 2 similar trusses, with cambered dovetailed collars and trenced purlins. There may also be dovetailed joints in the upper end roof, not fully accessible.

Listing NGR: SX4088269427

**Name:** METHERELL BAPTIST CHURCH WITH ATTACHED SUNDAY SCHOOL

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60877

Metherell Baptist Church with attached Sunday School II Baptist church with attached Sunday school. Dated 1818, the Sunday school probably added in circa mid C19. Painted slatestone rubble. Hipped slate roof. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with entrance at the front and ritual east to rear. The Sunday school is attached to the rear. Exterior: The front has double doors with Gothic panels and cambered arch to right ; upper level has central round-arched 15-pane sash with splayed glazing bars. Left side has 2 large 12-pane sashes with segmental heads, of late C19 at upper level. The right side has one similar sash and small C20 porch to rear with double doors. The schoolroom is to the rear, lower 2-storey, rendered ; at the left side are 3 round-arched early C20 windows. Interior: Not accessible ; has a gallery around the front and sides.

Listing NGR: SX4086369368

**Name:** WESTMEAD

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60879

Westmead GV II House. Mid C17, with additions probably of circa C18 and C20 alterations. Painted stone rubble. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack with brick shaft to left, axial stack with rubble shaft and gable end stack with weathering and shaped top to right. Plan: 2-room plan, each room heated from a gable end stack, and with a lobby entrance against the stack to right. No passage, and originally a stair to rear right. In circa C18, an addition of one-room plan was added to the left end, heated from a gable end stack, and probably at the same time, a straight stair was inserted at the right side of this room. Lean-to to rear of the room to left, originally heated from a stack to rear left. To the rear of the centre room, there was formerly a dairy, now replaced by a C20 addition. Probably in the C19, the house was used as 2 houses, with a doorway in the front of the room to end right ; this is now the main entrance and the doorway to end right has been blocked. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front, all windows C20 20-pane sashes to the two rooms to right, 3 at ground floor and 2 at first floor. The bay to left has 16-pane sash at ground and first floor and C20 porch to right. The original house to right is at lower roof level. The left end has oven at the base of the stack and C20 window at ground floor to right. At the rear, C20 windows at first floor, and single storey rubble lean-to to right with C20 windows. C20 single storey addition to left. Interior: The two original rooms have had the central partition wall removed, and are now one room. There are chamfered beams with scroll stops. Fireplace at the right gable end has a roughly hewn cambered timber lintel, which is a replacement ; the jambs are in granite, chamfered with pyramid stops. Cloam oven to rear left, with granite cill and clay door with handle, clay-lined oven. The other fireplaces are rebuilt in C20. On the rear wall, in the original left-hand room, there is a chamfered and stopped granite lintel, probably originally from a window. Roof not accessible, the feet of the principal rafters are visible at first floor and are chamfered.

Listing NGR: SX4085269430

**Name:** MILESTONE ON HINGSTON DOWN (NGR SX4021870943)

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 503497

Mid C19 milestone of granite; rectangular in plan with rounded top. The dressed south face has been carved at an angle to slope backwards. Incised lettering to south face: C. 3 / T. 6½.

HISTORY: It is one of a series of milestones erected by the Callington Turnpike Trust on its route between Callington and Tavistock. REASON FOR DESIGNATION DECISION: This milestone is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons: \* A legible example of a mid C19 milestone, showing the expansion of the road network and the impact of the 1773 general Turnpike Act, which made recording the mileage compulsory. \* Group value with other milestones erected along this route by the Callington Turnpike Trust.

National Grid Reference: SX4021870943

**Name:** HARROWBARRROW METHODIST CHURCH AND ATTACHED SUNDAY SCHOOL AND WALLS

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60855

Harrowbarrow Methodist Church and attached Sunday School and walls II Methodist church and attached Sunday school and walls. Dated 1842. Stone rubble; lined out in stucco. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. Plan: Single auditorium plan, with ritual east to the rear and entrance to the front. The Sunday school is attached at the right side. Wall attached to front, enclosing area. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical front ; central round-arched doorway with moulded surround, panelled double doors with fanlight; above, a circular date plaque in moulded surround, with date 1842 and initials MC. Tall round-arched widow to right and left. Left side has 2 tall round-arched sashes, 24-pane with splayed glazing bars. Wall attached to the front of the chapel in 3 stepped ranges with chamfered coping ; in painted stone. Attached at the right side, single storey Sunday school with gable end to right ; front has three 2-light casements. Gable end to right has gabled porch with plain door. Similar wall about 10 metres long and about 1½ metres high, attached to the porch and swept round to right. Rear and interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX3987170119

**Name:** HOUSE ADJOINING HAZELDENE TO SOUTH EAST

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60854

House adjoining Hazeldene to south east II House. Probably early C18, with some later alterations. Painted stone. rubble. Slurried slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends ; gable end stack to left with brick shaft. Plan: one-room plan, with entrance directly into the

room ; heated by gable end stack to left. Greenhouse attached to right side. Exterior: 2 storeys and one window ; ground floor has 2-light 8-pane casement and plain door, both with cambered arches. First floor has 2-light 2-pane casement. The left end has large external stack. The right end has attached greenhouse; at first floor a 2-light 6-pane casement with L hinges. At the rear, attached single storey shed. Interior: Not fully inspected at time of survey (December 1986). Ground floor room has C19 ceiling beams. Fireplace with C19 mantel and oven to right.  
Listing NGR: SX3982969756

**Name:** RADLAND

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60961

Farmhouse, now house. Probably mid C17, with addition to front of circa C18, alterations of C19 and C20. Slatestone rubble, roughcast. Thatched roof with gable ends. Gable end stack to right, axial stack backing on to the passage and stack to outer side of the wing to front left. Plan: 3-room and through passage plan. The lower end room is to right, heated by a gable end stack. The hall is to left of the passage, heated by an axial stack backing on to the passage. The upper end room to left appears never to have been heated, and contains a large stair hall and 2 small unheated store rooms to the rear. To the front left is the parlour wing, heated by a stack to the outer side. This appears to be of the original build. Probably in the C18, the house was made nearly symmetrical by the addition of a 2-storey stable to the front right; the partition wall between the lower end room and the stable seems to have been rebuilt. There is a small single storey C20 addition to the rear of the passage and the hall. Exterior: The front is 2-storey, 2 windows, all C20 replacements. Ground floor has studded door with fleur de lys strap hinges and thatched hood. 2-light casement to right and 3-light casement to left. First floor has two 2-light casements with eyebrow formers. The 2-storey wing to front right has a studded door with fleur de lys strap hinges, probably re-used from elsewhere in the house; single light. 3-light casement at first floor. The wing to left is also 2-storey, with C20 door to the inner side. The front of the wing has 2-light casement at ground floor and 3-light casement at first floor. At the right side, there is a C20 glazed double door; gable end external stack with curved oven at the base. At the left side, the front wing has an external stack; the gable end of the main range has 2-light casement at ground floor and single light to the stair at first floor. At the rear, to left there is 3- light casement at ground and first floor. C20 addition to rear of passage and hall. To rear right, two single lights at ground floor and 2-light casement at first floor. There is a straight joint by the passage, possibly the site of some rebuilding. Interior: The lower end room has irregular-shaped chamfered and run-out stopped beams. The gable end fireplace has a moulded timber lintel; there are 2 slits in the back of the fireplace, which appear to continue into the flue, possibly for draught control. Pot jack and cloam oven to left. Former smoking chamber to left of the fireplace. There is a doorway from the room into the stable, which has concave moulded and step-stopped frame; the wall appears to have been rebuilt, with an internal window between the lower end room and the stable. The hall has a granite fireplace, jambs and lintel chamfered with step stops; timber lintel set over the granite lintel. The front left wing is the parlour, ceiled, with granite fireplace with roll moulding and double step stop. The end room has a dog-leg stair, with re- used C18 turned balusters; this may be the site of the original stair. At first floor, there is a moulded lintel remaining over the blocked fireplace at the right gable end. Roof: Much rebuilt, re-using some earlier timbers, including some principals formerly with trenched purlins. Principal rafters crossed and pegged at the apex, with halved collars.

Listing NGR: SX3972267989

**Name:** BEECH HAVEN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60983

Beech Haven II Rectory, now residential home. Circa 1860, with few later alterations. Rendered stone rubble with stone dressings. Slate roof with gable ends; stacks in centre valley with polygonal terracotta pots. Plan: Double depth plan; porch entrance to front with principal room to right and larger principal room to left including a bay projecting to front left. There is another principal room to rear right, on the garden front, and service rooms to rear left. Tudor Gothic style. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 4-bay front with the gable end of the projecting bay to left; 2-storey porch and 2 bays to right. The gable end of the bay to left has canted bay at ground floor with plate-glass sashes, paired plate-glass sash above with hood mould and recessed cross over. The porch has ground floor double doors with pointed arched fanlight, upper storey on corbels with plate-glass sash with hood mould; embattled parapet. 2 bays to right each have paired plate-glass sashes with hood moulds at ground and first floor. The right side has a gable end to left and 2 bays to right; the gable end has canted bay through 2 storeys with plate-glass sashes at ground and first floor, and panels of quatrefoils between. Ground floor to right has 2 triple sashes with hood moulds, first floor has paired sashes to left and C20 window to right, with hood moulds. Left side has gable end to left and 3 bays to right; gable end has C20 window at ground floor, paired sash and quatrefoil above. The 3 bays to right have sashes and central gabled dormer with sash. Rear has had single storey additions removed, and has 2 C20 windows at ground floor and central 12-pane sash. First floor paired 8-pane sashes. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX3984767783

**Name:** SUNDAY SCHOOL AT NORTH WEST CORNER OF CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST DOMINICA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60987

Sunday School at north west corner of churchyard of Church of St Dominica GV II Sunday School; formerly also used as the parish reading room. Early - mid C19 with few later alterations. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends; gable end stack to right. plan: Small rectangular building set in the corner of the churchyard; on the churchyard side the building is single storey, built into the bank raised churchyard so that the lower room is approached at the rear from outside the churchyard. Each room is heated from the gable end stack, and there is a small lean-to at the right end, also heated from a separate brick stack. Exterior: Symmetrical 2-window front; C19 central 4-centred arched door with cover strips and square hood mould with label stops. 2-light window to right and left with pointed arched lights and diamond glazing bars, similar hood moulds. The right side has single storey lean-to with 4-pane light; single light in the gable end. The rear of the lean-to has a door. At the left side there is a blocked doorway at ground floor, and external stone stair to a door at the upper level, with 4-centred arch. Bellcote over the doorway; 6-pane light in the gable end. The rear has a door at the lower level with overlight, 2-light 6-pane casement to right and left with brick segmental heads. Single storey porch to left with C20 door. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX3986767844

**Name:** GUIDESTONE AT SX 395 672

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60953

Guidestone at SX 395 672 II Guidestone. C19. Granite monolith of irregular triangular plan, about 50 centimetres high. Carved lettering in sans-serif upper case, set in a semicircle: COTEHELE, with carved arrow showing the direction.  
Listing NGR: SX3953867214

**Name:** BOUNDARY WALL AND 2 GATEWAYS AT THE EAST SIDE OF THE CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST DOMINICA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60985

Boundary wall and 2 gateways at the east side of the churchyard of Church of St Dominica GV II Boundary wall along the east side of the churchyard, with 2 gateways, one to north east and one to south. C19. Slatestone rubble wall with granite dressing. Cast iron gates with wrought iron overthrows. The wall is about 50 metres long and about 2 metres high, diminishing with the slope of the ground. The gateway to north east has single cast iron gate with spear finials to the top rail. Moulded granite coping to each side as a base for the wrought iron overthrow, which has leaf finials, lamp missing. The gateway to south has one roughly hewn granite pier to left and elaborate wrought iron overthrow with central lamp; single cast iron gate with spear finials to the top rail.  
Listing NGR: SX3991367841

**Name:** PAIR OF MONUMENTS TO THE HASKIN FAMILY IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 2 METRES NORTH EAST OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST DOMINICA

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60986

Pair of monuments to the Haskin family in the churchyard about 2 metres north east of north aisle of Church of St Dominica GV II Chest tomb and headstone. C18. The chest tomb is in slatestone rubble, with plain slate lid with incised border, with good script and verses, to Richard Haskin, 1782. the headstone is slate, with shouldered nowy head, with trumpeting angel carved in relief to top centre, cherub's head with wings to right and left, with crossed bones below the inscription and verses; to Richard Haskin, 1737.  
Listing NGR: SX3990167839

**Name:** BARN ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH OF GOOSEFORD FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60952

Barn about 10 metres north of Gooseford Farmhouse II Bank barn. Late C18 - early C19. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Large bank barn, with shippon at ground floor and barn over. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical front. The ground floor has 6 round-arched shippon doorways with slatestone heads, with granite springers and keystones. 2 centrally placed loading doors with hipped hoods and granite cills. To end right there is a round-arched window at first floor; the opening at ground floor to right is a window, not a doorway. Left end has single storey lean-to with hipped roof and door to front. Ventilation slit to the loft. At the rear, one doorway to left, round-arched window with similar dressed head set off-centre to left and double doors with a pitched hood set off-centre to right. C20 addition to rear with corrugated iron roof. Interior: Roof has scissors trusses.  
Listing NGR: SX3874367869

**Name:** HAROBEARA FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60795

Harobeara Farmhouse (formerly listed as West Harrowbarrow 23.1.68 House) GV II Farmhouse, now house. Probably C16 origin, with additions and alterations of mid C17 (probably of 1662-3); alterations of C19 and C20. Probably circa late C19 the lower end was abandoned; the passage and lower end are now derelict. Slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. The hall stack is now at the gable end, with cornice and shaped top, formerly in an axial position backing on to the passage; the parlour is heated from a stack at the outer side. Plan: Probably originally a 2-room plan with through passage. The hall is to left, heated by an axial stack backing on to the passage. The lower end is to right, with a room heated from a gable end stack. There was a second kitchen added at the right end, with gable end stack and oven, and a cobbled kitchen yard to the rear; attached to the right end of this, an unheated 2-storey addition, with external stair at the gable end giving access to the loft. Probably in the mid C17, a parlour wing of one-room plan and 2-storeys was added to the front left of the hall, heated from a stack at the outer side. Probably also at this time, a wall was built from the front of the lower end, so that the parlour wing formed one side of a front courtyard, with gateway in the front wall immediately opposite the front door to the passage. Probably also in mid C17, a stair tower was added to the upper left end. Probably at the time the original lower end was abandoned, a lean-to was added to the inner side of the parlour wing, as a kitchen. The passage has no roof, so the end wall of the hall has become the end wall of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front with the parlour wing projecting to left and the remains of the lower end to right. The passage doorway is in granite, with 4-centred arch, chamfered, with pyramid stops and pintles remaining from the door and draw bar sockets. The wall to the lower end is to right, with 3-light window at ground and first floor, and the surround remaining from a single light at first floor. The main house has 2-light granite window at first floor, chamfered, with hood mould. The parlour wing has gable end to front, with 4-light chamfered granite window at ground floor, with king mullion and hood mould. First floor has 2-light chamfered granite casement without hood mould. There is a straight joint to right, to the lean-to at the inner side of the wing. The lean-to is single storey, with 3 C20 windows and 4-panelled door, with a small single granite light, chamfered, re-used from elsewhere in the house. The lower end There is a cobbled through passage, with no rear doorway remaining. The inside of the ground floor window to front has iron stanchions. The wall is continued with 2 keeping holes, and possibly a rear window recess on the rear wall. There is a fireplace at the lower end of the room. The second room in the lower end has a rear doorway leading to the rear kitchen courtyard; the doorway is granite, with segmental arch, chamfered, with bar and run-out stops; there is a rebuilt 2-light window beside the door and a blocked window to the front. The stack to this room is at the lower end, in granite, with cornice and shaped top; the fireplace has a wide timber lintel, cambered and chamfered, with one granite jamb. The fireplace is partly bricked in, with a C19 cloam oven inserted to right, and a deep oven recess to left, with stone segmental arch over, partly blocked. At the end of this room is an unheated 2-storey addition; this conceals the external stack; at the gable end there are stone steps leading to the loft door. The front courtyard This is cobbled, and enclosed by rubble walls. The front gateway is in granite, with 4-centred arch, as at the front of the passage. The right side of the hall is in rubble, with a blocked doorway leading from the passage to the hall; the doorway has ovolo-moulded and stopped frame. The left side of the parlour wing has external stack, 2-light C19 window at ground and first floor to right, with brick segmental heads. The left side of the hall has the 2-storey stair tower attached, with gable end; the gable end has 2-light chamfered granite window at ground and first floor, with hood moulds; C20 porch with inner

segmental- arched granite doorway, chamfered, with pyramid stops and C19 door. The rear of the stair tower has small single light at ground floor, chamfered in granite, and a 2- light chamfered granite window at first floor. The left gable end of the hall has 4- light chamfered granite window with hood mould at ground floor, only the king mullion remaining ; first floor has 3-light chamfered granite window with hood mould and attic level has 2-light chamfered granite window with hood mould. The rear of the hall has 3-light chamfered granite window with hood mould at ground floor and 2-light chamfered granite window at first floor. Interior: The hall has slate floor and C19 ceiling beams; the fireplace has granite jambs and chamfered lintel, formerly with a dated plaster overmantel, now removed. Granite hearth. Recess to the side of the fireplace at the position of the former doorway to the passage. The granite windows are chamfered internally. The parlour wing also has C19 ceiling beams. The wall on the inner side, originally an external wall, has a single light with wooden frame and ogee head, originally unglazed. The fireplace has a 4-centred arch inserted below at flat hollow-chamfered granite arch with pyramid stops. The stair tower has a closet below the stair, with keeping hole and studded door. C19 winder stair, formerly extending to attic level. At first floor, the doorway to the chamber over the hall and the doorway to the chamber over the parlour wing both have wooden frames, ovolo-moulded, with run-out stops. The chamber over the parlour has a blocked fireplace, 4-bay roof with boxed feet of the principals; the chamber over the hall has a fireplace rebuilt in C20, also with boxed beams, and 3-bay roof. Roof not accessible.  
Listing NGR: SX4168670956

**Name:** BARN ABOUT 25 METRES EAST OF HAROBEARA FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60796

Barn about 25 metres east of Harobeara Farmhouse GV 23.1.68 II The list entry shall be amended to read: Barn. Probably C17, with addition of C18 and C19 and C20 alterations. Slate- stone rubble, partly slate-hung, with granite dressings. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Large barn, with gabled front wing to left added circa C17; there is a later addition to the left end of shippon with loft, probably of circa C18 or C19. Later additions to the right end and to front right. Built into the bank at the rear. Exterior: The front is 2 storeys, rebuilt to left in concrete with 2 doorways. The front gabled wing has slurried slate roof, and in the front gable end are double doors, with a 2-light hollow-chamfered granite window above, and another window opening to left. The left side of the wing has an external granite stair to the loft. The right side of the wing is partly rebuilt in C20, with door- way. In the main range to right, there is a granite doorway, with 4-centred arch, hollow-chamfered, with heart-shaped stops. To front right is a single-storey rubble lean-to with door. The right end has a C19 rubble lean-to with hipped roof and door. The left end has external stone stair leading to the loft door, and a ventilation slit at the lower level to the shippon. At the rear, the barn is built into the bank, with ventilation slits and a door with timber lintel opposing the door in the main range. There is a straight joint between the main barn and the attached shippon. Interior: The main range has 8 bay roof, reusing earlier timbers; the principal rafters rest on the wall-tops, with upper and lower collars pegged to the prin- cipals and 2 rows of purlins, some trenched and some resting on the backs of the principals. The front wing is a stable with loft over. The shippon attached to left has heavy chamfered beam at ground floor.  
Listing NGR: SX4168670956

**Name:** WHEAL LANGFORD

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 61217

Engine house for Wheal Langford silver and copper mine with chimney to south west. Circa early to mid C19. Rubblestone with brick round arches. Gable ends to west. Roof removed. West front of 3 storeys with wide entrance on ground floor with double timber doors and corrugated iron tympanum below round brick arch. Brick arches to first and second floor openings. South facade with corrugated lean-to garage added. Round arched opening above. Stone tapering stack continued in brick with moulded brick cornice. Earlier engine house to south much overgrown with foliage at time of inspection. Under name Wheal Langford (alias Wheal David earlier Wheal St. Vincent) working was renewed for the third time in 1848. Operations continued until 1856 when machinery consisting of a 64" pumping engine, a 12½" rotary and 2 horse-whims were offered for sale in the Mining Journal. As New Langford, further trials took place in 1884-6.  
Listing NGR: SX3828169570

**Name:** BOUNDARY STONE AT NGR SX 3814 7080

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 394124

Boundary stone. Early to mid-C19. Granite. Triangular section. Vertical inscription "CALSTOCK" to left face, "STOKE LIMSLAND" to right. Stands on parish boundary between Stoke Climsland and Calstock.  
Listing NGR: SX3813670800

**Name:** MILESTONE AT SX 386708

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60801

Milestone. C18. Granite monolith about 70 centimetres high, with round head. Carved lettering in sanserif upper case : C2 T7½; for Callington and Tavistock, benchmark at the base. Turnpike Acts for roads leading into Callington and Tavistock, 1762. Sources: Albert, W.: The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840. 1972.  
Listing NGR: SX3865070815

**Name:** MILESTONE AT NGR SX 3838 7132

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 394128

Milestone. Probably late C18. Painted granite. Rectangular section with rounded top. Inscription "C (for Callington)/2".  
Listing NGR: SX3837571322

**Name:** Round barrows on Hingston Down (3 barrows)

**UID:** CO 460

National Grid Reference: SX 38295 71333, SX 38433 71292, SX 38491 71264

**Name:** CLITTERS HOUSE AND ATTACHED GRANARY

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 394120

House. Early C19 with minor later additions and alterations. Painted slate- stone, slate-hung to first-floor front; slate roof. 2 storeys. 3 windows; 16-paned glazing bar sashes, those to ground floor with cambered heads. Central gabled porch over flush 4-panel door (top panels glazed). Integral end stacks with dripstones and painted brick shafts. Single-storey rubblestone lean-to attached to right gable end links with attached, roughly contemporary hip-roofed granary set back to right. Listing NGR: SX3769272338

**Name:** Enclosure on Kit Hill

**UID:** CO 461

National Grid Reference: SX 37515 71304

**Name:** CHIMNEY AT KITHILL GREAT CONSOLS MINE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 394157

Chimney, probably arsenic flue. 1858. Roughly coursed granite with a little slate stone; granite ashlar to capping of shaft and base. Circular shaft on stepped square base with blind rectangular panel to each face and stepped capping. Shaft has moulded plinth and capping with projecting square slab to top. Associated earthworks and shafts. Formed part of the Kithill Consols mining complex, which continued in operation until late C19 and was primarily concerned with tin extraction. Late C20 steel bands wrapped around shaft which has aerials attached. Situated on the top of Kithill, the chimney makes a prominent land-mark. (BOE p 48; A K Hamilton Jenkin, Mines and Miners of Cornwall, Vol XV, Calstock, Callington and Launceston (1976), pp 31-2). Listing NGR: SX3748471341

**Name:** KITHILL CASTLE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 61207

Engine house for Princess of Wales Mine converted to a spa and health resort and now a private house. Circa early C19, converted circa 1880 for William Dingle. Rubblestone, rendered, with large granite quoins. Moulded granite string above ground floor on front. Flat plat-band on front above first floor. Slate roof with hipped ends extended to rear in cat-slide. Brick stacks to rear. Comprising one large room per storey. Originally 4 storeys with flat roof, later reduced to 3 in circa mid C20. Ground floor with projecting porch covered in locally made Phoenix terracotta ornamental tiles. Moulded granite cornice with slightly coved roof. Entrance door and rectangular side windows with margin glazing bars. First floor with 2 round headed sashes with thin glazing bars. 2 round headed sashes above with radiating glazing bars and stone keys in round arches. Right-hand side wall with 12- pane sashes with segmented arched heads to ground and first floor. Second floor sash altered in bottom light. Extending to rear, kitchen wing with 2 storey further extension on east. Rubblestone with slate roof with gable ends. 12-pane sashes on ground floor and 16-pane sash above. Late C19 cast iron grates retained in interior. For illustrations of Kit Hill Castle prior to alterations, see Lightbody p105 and Venning p73. Patron, William Dingle was an eminent leader of the Wesleyan Church in Callington. A. K. Hamilton Jenkin Mines and Miners of Cornwall volume 15, 1976 Sheila Lightbody The Book of Callington 1982 James Venning Vennings New Central Postal Directory 1901, p73 Listing NGR: SX3777970479

**Name:** CHIMNEY AT SOUTH KITHILL MINE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 394159

Chimney. Mid-C19. Roughly coursed granite with purple brick top. Circular section tapering to top. Associated earthworks, shafts and remains of other buildings (not included in this list). Formed part of the Kithill Consols mining complex, which continued in operation until late C19 and was primarily concerned with tin extraction. (A K Hamilton Jenkin, Mines and Miners of Cornwall, Vol XV, Calstock, Callington and Launceston (1976), pp 31-2) Listing NGR: SX3743970976

**Name:** TERRACES DIRECTLY TO SOUTH WEST OF KITHILL CASTLE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 61208

Mine waste heap terraced circa 1880 as part of the amenities of the spa and health resort of William Dingle (qv. Kithill Castle). Terraced mound with granite rubble retaining walls extending in a spiral. Remains of circular building at summit with granite rubble walls of approximately 1 metre in height, used as viewing house or tea room for Dingle's spa and health resort. For late C19 and early C20 illustrations see Lightbody (p.105) and Venning (p.73). Owner also in possession of photograph taken in the 1920s. Sheila Lightbody: The Book of Callington 1982 James Venning: Vennings New Central Postal Directory 1901. Listing NGR: SX3776470459

**Name:** BEARA FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92436

Farmhouse. 1856 (datestone) for the Bedford Estate. Stone rubble whitewashed and rendered to the front. Hipped slate roof with deep eaves, 2 rendered stacks. Rectangular double depth plan with a rear service wing. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3- bay front with a central flat-roofed stone porch with a platband cornice. 6-panel front door with a rectangular fanlight. Windows are 12-pane sashes. Interior not inspected. An unusually well preserved Bedford Estate farmhouse with a contemporary small planned farmyard (qv) Listing NGR: SX4014076008

**Name:** FARMBUILDINGS FORMING THE FARMYARD AND TO THE NORTH WEST OF BEARA FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92437

Farmbuildings forming a small planned farmyard. Probably 1856 and contemporary with Beara Farmhouse (qv) but incorporating a circa C19 threshing barn. Designed for the Bedford Estate. Stone rubble with slate roofs, the masonry of the barn incorporating large pieces of local quartz. The north range is 2-storey and consists of a threshing barn with an open-fronted shelter shed with loft over adjoining at the right, engine house adjoining at the rear. A loft entrance in the barn under a canopy carried on brackets is

linked at first floor level to what was probably a fattening house which projects into the centre of the yard. Stone walls form a foldyard to the right of the fattening house which has splayed corners and a cart entrance to gain access to the rear of the stalls. The south range consists of a calf-house or shippon with 3 entrances and an adjoining carhouse. The west range consists of 1 single-storey building and 1 small building with loft over. The north side of the farmyard is formed by a largely rebuilt stone rubble wall to the foldyard. A modestly-scaled but relatively unspoilt planned farmyard with an attractive barn in conjunction with its farmhouse. The 7th Duke of Bedford was a "devoted improver" (Spring) of the farms on the Tavistock Estate and his policies and practices are described in David Spring, The English Landed Estate in the Nineteenth Century (1963).  
Listing NGR: SX4009376015

**Name:** BRIDGE FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 393916

Farmhouse. Dated 1855 with minor later additions and alterations. Roughly coursed slate-stone with granite quoins, slate-hung to front and rendered to left gable end; slate roof. Basic L-plan comprising main range with gabled range at right-angles to rear on left with single-storey ranges attached. 2 storeys. First floor has 2 sets of paired glazing bar sashes to left and one pair to right; similar arrangement to ground floor except there is a mullioned and transomed wooden multi-paned casement to right. Roughly central rendered gabled porch with ledged door. Prominent gable to left has recessed slate datestone superscribed 18 55 less prominent gable to right. External end stacks with tall shafts. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SX3967775424

**Name:** RANGE OF FARMBUILDINGS ON SOUTH WEST SIDE OF FARMYARD APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH WEST OF BRIDGE FARMHOUSE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 393917

Range of farmbuildings comprising barn with cowhouse below and to either side plus gabled range to rear housing water-wheel. Circa 1855 with minor later additions and alterations. Roughly coursed slate-stone with granite dressings; slate roofs. Encloses south-west side of farmyard. Bank barn has 3 round-headed doorways with granite voussoirs to ground floor, outer with plank doors, centre partly infilled. Wide double doors under lean-to hood to centre on first floor with opposing doorway at ground level to rear. Cowhouse/hayloft to right has segmental-headed doorway to left, window to centre and another doorway to right; rectangular ventilation slits directly below eaves. Lower range at right-angles to right. Cowhouse to left of bank barn has segmental headed doorway to right and 2 doorways flanking window to left under continuous lintel. Two C19 casements directly below eaves. Higher range projecting at right angles to left has plank door directly below eaves to left; plank door in angle to right and casement to left on ground floor. Gabled projection to rear of left cowhouse houses water wheel. Interior: Collar and tie beam roof to barn. Left cowhouse has gearing from water wheel. This is of iron with wooden paddles and spokes, of overshot type with water coming down over wheel through wooden basin. The water supply for the wheel is said to come from a stream in the wood above the farm, via a stone-walled water tank and lastly a slate-covered channel. Bridge Farm is dated "1855" and the farmbuildings are probably contemporary with it.

Listing NGR: SX3964575455

**Name:** MILESTONE AT NGR SX 3989 7486

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 394156

Milestone. Probably late C18. Painted granite. Rectangular section with rounded top. Largely sunk into ground at time of resurvey (November 1987) but inscribed "C" (for Callington) visible.

Listing NGR: SX3989174859

**Name:** THE ROYAL INN

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92554

Public House. Early C19 with C20 addition. Whitewashed stone rubble with slate roof gabled at ends and gable end stone stacks with moulded caps. 2-room plan with central entrance. 2 storeys. Gothick style with a symmetrical 3-bay front with a central gabled stone porch. Arched 3-light windows have intersecting glazing bars, 2 first floor windows have replaced glazing bars. Interior modernized.

Listing NGR: SX4007274950

**Name:** K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (MILTON ABBOT 291)

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 92586

Telephone kiosks. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosks with domed roofs. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.

Listing NGR: SX4005274896

**Name:** LOWERTON FARMHOUSE AND ADJACENT PIGHOUSES

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60865

Lowerton Farmhouse and adjacent pighouses II Farmhouse. Late C19, with C17 features re-used in a C19 outbuilding, which is adjacent to right and now used as pighouses. Slatestone rubble; front slate-hung. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles and stacks with rendered shafts to sides. Plan: Double depth plan, with principal room to front right and left, dairy to rear left and kitchen to rear right. Adjacent to front right is the small range of pighouses containing C17 features and possibly incorporating part of the wall of the early building, in slate rubble with granite dressings. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front, all C19 windows with 20-pane sashes. Central open-fronted gabled porch with outer round arch and inner 4-panelled door with overlight. Left side slate-hung, with single light to the dairy at ground floor to left. Right side a blind rubble wall. Rear was three 16-pane sashes at first floor, 16-pane sash with cambered head at ground floor to right and left. Off-centre to left a C20 rubble gabled porch. Adjacent to front right, the front wall of the pighouses has 2 re-used chamfered granite windows, blocked, 3 doors at ground floor; single storey lean-to attached to rear. The front has an inset granite stone, carved with a primitive face, with a hood mould over. Interior: Not inspected.



Listing NGR: SX4092873770

**Name:** CAPELTOR

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 93910

House. Incorporates structure of an earlier probably C18 cottage enlarged and altered in mid-C19 as house for the mine captain, Devon Great United Mine; later a farmhouse. Early C20 alterations and late C20 internal alterations. Rubble with slates hung over rubble on entrance front, whitewashed gable end and rear walls. Double span slate roof. Rendered gable end stacks to front range and to the S.W. gable of the rear range. Two storeys and single storey lean-to at S.W. end. The front range contains walls of original cottage: two rooms separated by cross wall. In the N.E. gable and wall of rear range evidence of the C18 rear wing with chimney stack heightened in mid C19 in padded gable. Central stairwell in rear range with room to either side. Entrance front: central mid C19 single storey timber entrance porch carried on rendered dwarf walls to either side of doorway. Octagonal columns at outer corners of porch support a deep entablature with heavily moulded cornice decorated with plain paterae applied to the frieze. Fixed glazed lights to either side of porch doorway and to sides of porch with central vertical and horizontal glazing bars. Panelled door to porch with glazed upper panels, C20 inner door. A C19 sash to either side of porch and two similar sashes above on first floor, all with central vertical glazing bars. To left, a 2-light casement with glazing bars in end wall of lean-to. A hipped return to roof of lean-to. Return wall with C20 four-light casement with glazing bars (6 panes in each light) and a small 4.-pane casement to first floor above. Rear wall has a central doorway with boarded door flanked by a 2-light casement to either side and three 2-light casements on first floor all with glazing bars and six or eight panes in each light. Lean-to to right has a 2-light casement with central horizontal bars in end wall under a segmental arched head. Interior: front room to right has mid C19 castiron fireplace with jamb shafts and foliage in spandrels and a polished black stone chamfered mantel above brought into house in 1982. Front room to left has panelled cupboards to left and right of fireplace and window jamb shutters. A staircase at rear in straight flight: stick balustrade with moulded newel to landing. In a bedroom on first floor a fireplace with Mid C19 decorative castiron grate.

#### *Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape*

This is a cultural World Heritage Site in England. Its coordinates are N50 8 10 W5 23 1 and it measures 19,719 hectares. There is a World Heritage Site Management Plan for the World Heritage Site (2005) and implementation of the objectives and action plan is undertaken by a World Heritage Site team in Cornwall Council. A Steering Group made up of key stakeholders oversees World Heritage activities

**Name:** Gunnislake Clitters copper, tin, arsenic and wolfram mine

**UID:** 15545

The monument includes the remains of the Gunnislake Clitters Mine, a 19th-early 20th century copper, tin, arsenic and wolfram mine on a steep slope down to the River Tamar 1km WNW of Gunnislake village in south east Cornwall. The riverside pumping engine house and chimney in this scheduling are listed Grade II. The scheduling is divided into four separate areas of protection. The earliest visible remains on this steep slope south of the River Tamar are scattered early post-medieval workings within and beyond the scheduling, including deep openworks, pits and small shafts dug into the mostly east-west mineralised lodes. More intensive mining activity began about 1820: a long tunnel called an adit was driven south into the foot of the slope near the river, reaching over 900m in length. Cutting across successive lodes, it gave access to and drained water from workings and shafts extending from it. This early stage of the mine, called 'Were Fox', had dressing floors and spoil dumps beside the adit entrance in an area now masked by later dumps. A water wheel in the adit outflow powered dressing floor machinery and drove a fan to clear air in the mine. An underground waterwheel was later installed to pump water up to the adit from working levels extending below river level. By the time operations ceased in 1827 it had produced 40 tons of copper ore. Reopening as the 'Clitters Adit' mine in 1858 and renamed the 'Gunnislake Clitters' mine in 1877, it continued production of copper, tin and arsenic until closure in 1889 at a time of widespread economic failure of Cornish mining. In this highly productive phase, the mine sold 32,686 tons of copper ore from 1860 to 1890 and 123 tons of tin ore from 1867 to 1873. Extraction, crushing and primary dressing were focussed around Skinner's Shaft, sunk deep into the main lode from the hillside 450m south of the original adit. Final ore dressing and concentration, and arsenic production, were sited over the lower slope behind the early phase adit. Extensive remains from this phase survive in both areas. Skinner's Shaft itself, eventually sunk to over 500m deep, is enclosed by a rectangular rubble wall with dressed quoins. In 1862-1864, steam engines were installed for pumping, winding and ore crushing, in engine houses which survive extensively at the Skinner's Shaft complex. The pumping engine house, north west of the shaft, is adjoined to the north by the largely intact walls and one extant gable of the boiler house which served all three engine houses in this complex. A building by the boiler house is identified as a miners' dry, where clothing was dried between shifts. A tall detached chimney serving the boiler house rises 20m to the west, largely of mortared rubble but with a brick-built upper quarter. The winding engine house is 13m north east of the shaft, with a partly demolished ore crusher house close to the south east. A building complex south west of the shaft includes the Account House, with a bay window facing east, and buildings and a yard identified as the carpenters' workshops and store. Extending 75m east from Skinner's Shaft is a large dressing floor, terraced along the slope and revetted by tall rubble walls; a map of 1883 shows the floor occupied by a long shed which has not survived. East of the dressing floor, a row of six small rectangular settling tanks survives, silted but with sluice gaps evident in their downslope walls; incomplete remains also survive from one of two larger tanks shown nearby on the 1883 map. South of the dressing floor's east end, an ore crusher building survives substantially intact and was powered from an engine house surviving adjacent to the south west beside the Dimson to Chilsworthy road. South of that road, walls survive of the 1860s miners' dry and smithy, alongside the levelled platform of a former forge. East of these buildings, the 1883 map shows reservoir ponds serving the boiler house; no remains of these are now visible. Extensive spoil dumps cover much of the hillslope below the Skinner's Shaft complex, down to the Dimson to Bitthams road. Early photographs and the 1883 map show them as much larger than they now survive and forming long 'finger dumps' supporting tipping tramways emanating from the north of the dressing floor and the ore crusher by the Skinner's winding house. Their present extent results from 20th century reprocessing but the various dumps retain their differing particle sizes and colours corresponding to the stage of ore processing from which they derive. The west of the Skinner's Shaft dressing floor was linked to the lower slope dressing floors and arsenic works by a tramway between two finger dumps and extending north of the Dimson to Bitthams road. It does not survive south of that road but about 90m of its course remains visible north of the road as a rubble-faced embankment running to a cutting before the truncation of its northern end by the western tramway of the 1900-1909 works. The lower slope operations were sited on terraces retained by high revetment walls. The 1883 map shows two rows of rotating waste/ore separators called buddles: six on an upper level and three below, associated with settling tanks. At the east of this complex, arsenic extraction structures were linked by a tortuous flue called a labyrinth to one of two detached chimneys. The 20th century reprocessing works and its dumps masked and

partly removed a number of these lower slope features of the 1860s-1880s phase. The terraces survive well, as do the two chimneys and a reservoir, still water-filled, which supplied water to the dressing floor. Masonry survives from several buildings near the western chimney and others associated with the arsenic works further east, but the buddles, settling tanks and arsenic labyrinth were variously dumped over or removed by the later activity. Below the lower dressing floor is the 1860s smithy and office, with walls and chimney extensively intact. Close to the north, by the river, are extensive remains of another complex comprising a pumping engine house, adjacent boiler house, detached chimney and two settling tanks. These were built in 1882 to supply clean river water to the Skinner's Shaft boiler house and to augment water supply to the lower slope dressing floor. By then, the Clitters Adit outflow had been diverted 25m to the east, passing over a waterwheel before joining the river. The 1882 engine house was built over the wheel pit, which was left open and through which the adit outflow still passes. Water was fed to the engine house by a leat cut along the riverside and taken off the river at a weir 175m upstream of the engine house. The main export route for the mine's ore in the 1860s-1880s was a track from the lower dressing floors to the riverside and on, beyond this scheduling, to the head of the Tamar Navigation at Gunnislake. From at least 1872 and possibly earlier, the East Cornwall Mineral Railway ran from above the important quay at Calstock, passing south of the Skinner's Shaft complex, where sidings in this scheduling were built to unload materials required in the mine's operation. In 1900, a new company, Clitters United, amalgamated this mine with three others nearby. Minor underground work required a small powder magazine which survives upslope from the Clitters adit but the main investment lay in a large ore reprocessing mill built on the lower slope in this scheduling, east of the earlier lower dressing floor. It housed the latest electric powered equipment for extracting tin, wolfram and arsenic from spoil dumps around this and other nearby mines, especially from the Greenhill arsenic works on the upper slope beyond Skinner's Shaft. The mill's surviving remains extend across five revetted terraces, to 50m long, supporting concrete floors and an array of rendered machine bases. Contemporary photographs give external and internal views showing the mill's now demolished structure of timber and girder framed sheds with corrugated sheet walls pierced by rows of windows. Coarse waste was carried west by a short tramway and dumped over the buddles and tanks of the earlier lower slope dressing floor. A new dressing floor was built near the mill, its terraces surviving with two pairs of buddles and the wheel pit from which they were driven. Fine waste tailings were taken west of the 1882 riverside engine house and settling tanks to form a massive dump, 100m long, towering above the riverside. East of the dressing floor, surviving terraces of an ore drying plant support its kiln, white brick chimney and tank. South west of the mill's dressing floor was the focus of arsenic extraction; surviving remains include a Brunton calciner retaining its brick arched lower vault, hearth bed, central spindle, drive gear and lower bearing plinth. From there, the arsenic flue reuses elements of the earlier flue and passes beneath the floor levels of several buildings in its circuitous route to the western of the earlier chimneys. Steep inclined tramways brought ore and other materials to the mill and carried dressed ore from it. A western tramway rose from above the mill, passing 75m west of Skinner's Shaft, to enlarged sidings by the railway line above; its crossing over the nearby road is marked by a tall masonry abutment on the south. Its course down the slope remains clearly visible, with embankments and cuttings to smooth its gradient. An eastern tramway, also still visible, rose from above the mill to a blocked adit by the Dimson to Bitthams road; several lengths of tram rail survive as fence posts along a nearby field wall to the west. A third tramway descends to the riverside from the lower end of the eastern tramway, on almost the same alignment, and met a tramway along the former riverside track to Gunnislake. The reprocessing works produced 547 tons of tin ore and 443 tons of wolfram between 1902 and 1908 but it ceased operation in 1909. Following the outbreak of war in 1914, the mine was reopened for reprocessing ore for wolfram and tin. Some underground work was carried out but most ore derived from existing spoil dumps as before, supplemented by ore brought by aerial ropeway from reopened mines on Hingston Down and Kit Hill, beyond this scheduling to the WSW. The ropeway was supported on shuttered concrete stanchions; the two nearest the mine, in the south west of this scheduling, carried the ropeway over the railway line. By 1919 the mine had produced 37 tons of tin ore but slumping prices after the war led to final closure of the mine in the late 1920s. The modern fences, gates, signs, signposts, goat sheds, and goat and poultry keeping equipment are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 41981 71951, SX 42109 71912, SX 42167 72271, SX 42205 71995

**Name:** Early 20th century arsenic works at the Devon Great Consols Mine

UID: 15559

The monument includes a 1920s arsenic works at Wheal Anna Maria in the Devon Great Consols mine near Tavistock in west Devon. The works occupies part of the site of a larger later 19th century arsenic works, mostly demolished in 1903 but with limited survivals reused in the 1920s works. The arsenic works in this scheduling is a Listed Building Grade II. The main processing area of the arsenic works occupies two terraces on a south easterly slope: the crushing, calcining and refining structures are arranged along the lower terrace, from which flues rise to a condenser on the upper terrace. From the condenser a main flue extends over 250m to a chimney. North west of the condenser, a reservoir, reused from the 19th century works, fed water to dressing-floor equipment and a water wheel south east of the works' terraces. The physical remains are complemented by the mine foremen's workbooks documenting the works' construction, mostly from late in 1921 to 1923, and the activity around the site until its closure in 1925.

On the lower terrace, the north eastern structure is a largely intact bottle furnace, mostly rubble-built with brick-lined openings for its two shaft furnaces. Flues link the furnace directly with the main flue to the west. To the south west, two timber beams span the lower terrace with a third beam supported on a wall to their south west. The beams supported an ore-crusher, no longer present, powered by a steam engine whose granite-capped rubble base survives to the south west, with a similar, more slender base for its boiler. Beyond the boiler base is the arsenic mill, where arsenic crystals were ground to a fine powder ready to pack in barrels. The mill reuses an earlier two-floor rubble building, extensively refurbished in brick to house the mill but now partly collapsed. Its pair of millstones remain in place on the first floor, with a metal band binding the upper half-stones and a collecting channel around the lower stone. To support the millstones, the west of the first floor was reinforced on a substantial timber frame which survives intact, along with most floor joists and some floorboarding above it.

South west of the mill, the superstructure of the arsenic refinery has largely collapsed to give a dome of reddened brick and firebrick rubble around whose edges are exposures of the intact circular furnace wall with its double entrance on the south east side. Remains of a slate-built wall enclosing the refinery may derive from an earlier building: other walls rebuilt in brick accommodate the refinery flues in the terrace retaining wall.

Beyond the refinery are two Brunton calciners, in which crushed ore was roasted on a rotating hearth in a brick-lined chamber on the first floor. The hearth was heated by fire-boxes and turned by a vertical iron shaft housed in a power vault beneath. Both calciners are rubble-built, near square in plan and survive extensively to full height, with brick quoins and brick-arched openings to the power vaults and stoke-holes. Their power vaults retain their drive shafts, pivoted on low brick plinths. Their structural relationships suggest the north eastern calciner was the earlier built of the two. Beyond the calciners, at the south west of the lower terrace, is a flat-bed reverberatory furnace, now partly collapsed with rubble masking most features, but part of its firebrick floor is

still visible with its original flue rising to the condensor, later blocked and replaced by a secondary flue. The upper terrace is dominated by the works' original condenser, 28m long, NNE-SSW, by 6m wide overall. Of slate-rubble with brick quoins, brick-arched doorways and brick internal walling, the condenser is divided into two rows of vaulted chambers by a lengthwise internal wall. From that wall, baffle walls extend to each side, alternating with baffles built from the outer walls. Arched doorways between each pair of outer-wall baffles, eight along each side of the condenser, gave access to clean out the deposited arsenic. Flues from the Brunton calciners and flat-bed furnace rise to two arched flue entries with iron shutter-frames at the SSW of the condenser; further entries were later added for the re-aligned flue of the flat-bed furnace and for the refinery flue. Late in 1922 a second condenser serving the refinery was built on the upper terrace immediately north of original one. This condenser was later demolished though traces of its floor do survive. The main flue runs 250m upslope from the original condenser. Rubble-walled with a brick vault, the flue interior was 1m wide by about 1.5m high though much of its vault has collapsed apart from some lengths on the north. At intervals along the flue's southern and northern thirds, where it runs partly or wholly above ground, its wall is pierced by doorways for inspection and cleaning; its central third runs underground allowing no such access. The flue generally survives well but a portion near the centre has been destroyed by a modern track. On leaving the condenser the flue extends 45m to the NNE, then realigns to head almost due north to the chimney stack. At a point 95m south of the stack the flue passes through a rectangular chamber, a legally required washing-tower where residual arsenic was removed before the fumes passed to the chimney. The chimney survives to almost full height, about 35m, and is rubble-built with a brick-arched flue entry, an iron shutter-guide and a second opening called a fingle hole which regulated the draught.

North west of the condenser is a sub-rectangular reservoir in an earth bank, overall about 60m long, NNE-SSW, by 30m wide. The reservoir fed water to a large water wheel, no longer present, which powered the works' arsenic mill and was sited south east of it. The water also served ore-separating equipment on a dressing floor north of the wheel. Although this area is now masked by later deposits, the infilled wheel pit will survive beneath.

This 1920s arsenic works was a late revival of the most productive copper and arsenic mine in south west England. Discovery of the copper lode in 1844 and its confirmation over 2.5km led to the establishment of five mines along the lode by 1848, together forming the Devon Great Consols mine and achieving record outputs of copper ore in the 1850s. Returns from copper fell rapidly in the 1860s; to offset this and meet growing demand for arsenic, the company built a large arsenic works south of the central mine, Wheal Anna Maria, which, by 1869, introduced half the world's arsenic. However, arsenic prices declined in the 1890s and slumped in 1901: in 1902 the mine closed and most of its buildings were levelled in 1903. In 1915, arsenic mining recommenced to meet shortages in World War I but dressed ore was taken to Cornwall for calcining and refining. After a slump in 1921, work began on the arsenic works in this scheduling. The works took ore mined in the west of Devon Great Consols, supplemented by ore reworked from 19th century dumps. After further price slumps, arsenic mining had ceased by 1925 but the works continued using dump ore until final closure in about May 1925.

All modern signs and signposts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 42583 73301

**Name:** Gawton arsenic mine and flue

**UID:** DV 1024

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

National Grid Reference: SX 45252 68851

**Name:** Morwellham Quay: transport infrastructure, part of the water control system and a manganese mill

**UID:** 30973

The monument is situated at Morwellham on the east bank of the River Tamar, strategically sited at the river's highest navigable point for large sea-going ships. It includes the earthworks, standing and buried remains of the former port, including quays and docks; its associated transport infrastructure and water management systems; and the ruins of an early-C19 manganese mill. Morwellham Quay lies within the Cornwall and West Devon mining landscape; designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2006. Four listed buildings fall within the scheduled area, all listed at Grade II: the probably mid-C18 century lime kilns, Quay Cottage and Assayer's Laboratory, The Old Dock quay and the circa 1850 Canal Cottage. With the exception of Old Dock quay, all these listed buildings are excluded from the scheduling, though the ground beneath them is included. The quay forms an intrinsic part of the monument. Morwellham was established as the port for Tavistock Abbey by the C13 and a quay is first recorded here as early as circa 1235-40. It soon became an important port serving the local area as well as the Abbey; goods such as food, wines and building materials were imported through the port and tin was exported. Following the Dissolution in 1539, Morwellham was granted to Lord John Russell, later the Duke of Bedford. The completion of the Tavistock Canal in 1817 and construction of an inclined plane down to Morwellham improved the port's transport connections, ensuring that it flourished as a mineral export centre for the Tamar Valley, initially for manganese and then copper ore. In 1857-58 a standard-gauge railway was constructed between Devon Great Consols Mine, described as the largest copper and arsenic producer in the world at that time, and Morwellham; the former described as the largest copper and arsenic producer in the world at that time. The lower (southern) section of the route took the form of an incline that lowered ore and raised materials from the end of the railway down to a newly-built quay. This purpose-built railway and incline thus greatly reduced the mine's transport costs since ore had previously been carried by horse. This period in Morwellham's history was one of great prosperity, with the port focussing on the storage and export of massive quantities of copper ore. However, the slump in copper prices from the 1860s and the subsequent decline of the Tamar Valley mines, along with the arrival of the railway at Tavistock in 1859, combined to seriously affect river trade, resulting in the swift decline of Morwellham as a commercial port by the early C20. Although there is a mid-C13 reference to a quay at Morwellham, one of the earliest documented on the Tamar, the first record of a dock was in 1765. The Old Dock (the Canal Company's River Dock), which is also listed at Grade II, was in existence by 1768 and is the earliest known extant dock at the site. It appears to have been enlarged and re-lined in the early C19 after the construction of the Tavistock Canal. It is surrounded by buttressed walls that define the Canal Company's boundary. Partial excavation at Morwellham in 2002 uncovered evidence for a late-C18 dock on limekiln quay to the north-east which appears to have been infilled in the mid-C19. A third dock was added in circa 1820 to serve the manganese mill that was also constructed at this time. It is faced with vertically-set rubble walling and its south side has granite coping. Limekiln quay is believed to have been used from the medieval period through to the late C18 and excavation has located stone sleepers and some rails on the quay. The early-C19 lower copper quay is situated at the north-eastern extent of the site. Along its north side is a slightly battered retaining wall of random stone rubble that stands approximately 6m high. Set within the wall are a number of ore chutes: arch-headed openings that are arranged in five vertically-set pairs, some retaining evidence for timber chutes. A track, running along the top of the wall and terraced into the hillslope, was used initially by packhorses and later, once the canal incline had been

built, by wagons on a railway to transfer ore onto the quay below. In 1933 a hydro-electric power station was built on the eastern end of the quay and the retaining wall broken through for a supply pipeline for the power station. Higher copper quay to the south-east of the manganese dock was constructed in the mid C19. There are the remains of wooden hurdles along part of the waterfront. The Devon Great Consols Great Dock and its adjoining quay were constructed in 1856-58 on former water meadows at the south-western end of the site. The sides of the dock were supported by large timbers, held in place by iron collars, and the dock was restored in the late C20. Granite bollards and the remains of a fixed crane survive on the quay. Morwellham was served by a network of railways that ran from the base of the two inclines to the various quays. Excavation has demonstrated that well-preserved sections survive close to and on the quays themselves, including cast-iron plateways of 1816-17; cast-iron edge rails; granite sleeper blocks; and the remains of two turntables. The Tavistock Canal was built between 1803 and 1817 by the engineer John Taylor, originally to carry metalliferous ores from western Devon and the mining district around Tavistock, and for importing products such as coal, limestone and timber in the opposite direction. The canal ran for a distance of 4.5 miles, two of which are through a tunnel under Morwell Down, and its western end terminates at the summit of the canal incline. This western section of the canal (some 560m) follows the contour of the valley side and is included in the scheduling. The west end of the canal is built of stone rubble and granite blocks; on its north side is a possible slipway. The incline which linked the canal with the quays dates from circa 1816 and has a gradient of approximately one in seven. It is built of earth and stone and originally had a cast-iron plateway, though this was re-laid with wrought-iron rails set in killas and granite sleeper-blocks in the mid-C19. A number of the sleeper-blocks survive in situ. The incline was dismantled by 1889 after the canal fell into disuse. Approximately 190m south of the incline head, the incline splits into two. One branch heads south-east towards lower copper quay and the other continues into the centre of Morwellham. Wagons were raised and lowered along the double-tracked plateway by means of a water-powered winding drum at the incline head. The stone rubble walls of the wheelpit survive to the west of Canal Cottage (listed at Grade II) and, although there is no surface evidence for the former winding house, excavation has shown that it survives as a buried feature adjacent to the wheelpit. Also visible in the vicinity is a network of leats and overflow channels in the form of stone-lined, earthwork and rock-cut channels that were originally fed from the canal. In 1857-58 a mineral railway was built to connect the Devon Great Consols Mine with the port. The last half mile of the line was by a steam-hauled incline with a gradient of one in three. From the base of the incline the trucks passed through a tunnel which runs beneath the eastern half of Bedford Cottages and onto raised wooden viaducts (reconstructed) on the purpose-built quay. The mine closed in 1903 and the track was taken up and the tunnel was infilled. The south tunnel portal and the adjacent railway cutting to the north of the quay were excavated and partly restored in 2007. This incline, which is included in the scheduling, survives as a steep embankment running north-westwards from Morwellham for approximately 570m. Wagons were drawn and lowered along the incline by means of a wire rope powered by a stationary 22' steam engine situated at the head of the incline. The winder engine house and other ancillary structures survive as earthworks and buried remains and were partly excavated in 2009. Manganese was mined in West Devon from the late C18 and much of the ore, largely destined for use in the glass, cotton and steel industries, was sent to Morwellham to be milled, packed and then transported by river. A water-powered manganese mill was constructed at the port in circa 1820. Water was supplied from a reservoir some 230m to the north, via a leat that can be traced for most of its length to a launder-fed waterwheel. The reservoir, which was dredged in 2010, has a semi-circular dam wall of stone and earth on its west side. A sluice towards the south-western end of the dam controlled the water supply to the leat which is visible running parallel with the canal incline for a short section, then as a slight earthwork within the garden of Harewood View, before turning south-east alongside the track. The leat was carried across the track in the centre of the village by means of a wooden launder to the top of the waterwheel. The existing launder which dates to the 1970s, and the waterwheel, which was installed in 1973, are both excluded from the scheduling. However, the stone launder support, which partly re-uses the west wall of an earlier granary of 1790 and the wheelpit itself are included. The manganese mill went out of use by 1868 but the walls of the building survive. It has a three-room plan and retains some areas of stone paving, a granite millstone, and the remains of a domestic hearth. Towards the southern end of the canal incline is a roofless building of slate stone with granite dressings. It contains an overshot waterwheel that was installed in the mid-C19 and which has been restored. It raised water from a well beside the incline, providing a piped domestic water supply to Bedford Cottages to the west. These cottages were built in 1856 as part of the expansion of Morwellham necessitated by the increased trade at the quay. All telegraph and electricity poles, inspection chambers, fence posts and modern surfaces are excluded from the scheduling. Of the standing buildings and structures at the site, Bedford Cottages; the hydro-electric station and its pipeline; the warehouses in the timber yard to the north-east of the Old Dock; the reconstructed timber railway staging on Devon Great Consols Quay; the Garlandstone (a restored boat of 1909); the former cooperage (now a blacksmith's shop) adjacent to the manganese mill; the restored waterwheel erected on the site in 1974; the restored manganese shed (now the audio-visual building); the boathouse; and Sampler's Cottage and culm yard to the west of lower copper quay are all excluded from the scheduling. In addition, the Grade II listed Canal Cottage (and its outbuildings); the Grade II listed Quay Cottage and Assayer's Laboratory (including the pigsties and privies); the Grade II listed lime kilns; and the south portal to the Tavistock Canal are also excluded. The ground beneath all of these is, however, included. National Grid Reference: SX 44574 69640

**Name:** Okeltor 19th century arsenic, copper and tin mine

**UID:** 15549

The monument includes a 19th century mine producing arsenic and copper with significant quantities of tin and some lead, located across the north bank of a loop in the River Tamar east of Calstock in south east Cornwall. The earliest recorded working at the mine involved an adit dug from near the riverbank in about 1845, producing arsenic and copper ore; probable blocking of this adit occurs by a small quay below the mine's later western area. Renewed activity in 1850 extended the adit and a vertical engine shaft was begun on a midslope terrace about 40m north west of the adit's present blocking. This shaft, the main pumping, winding and access route for most of the mine's productive life, eventually reached a depth of at least 166m. The structures on the shaft's terrace, in the west of the mine's later overall extent, formed the mine's chief focus of activity prior to 1870. In 1853, a pumping engine house was built by the north of the shaft to house a 50ft steam engine; it survives fairly intact except for extensive collapse of its west wall. Its pump rod balance-bob mounting slot survives on the west of the shaft. The boiler house, north of the engine house, and an adjoining coal store east of the engine house, occupy an area deeply levelled into the slope, partly into bedrock, their surviving walling revetting the cut on the north and east sides. The boiler house's west gable is intact, from which its chimney rises to full height. It is constructed of rubble with a brick-built upper quarter. A reservoir to the east of this western building complex provided water for the boilers and ore-dressing equipment around the shaft. The pumping engine house and its boiler house chimney are Listed Buildings Grade II. For much of the 1850s the chief products were arsenic ore with some lead, however cross-cuts from the shaft reached lodes giving large and increasing quantities of copper ore from 1859, stimulating further investment in machinery and buildings which more than doubled the mine's copper production between 1864 and 1870. By about 1864, a cluster of buildings operating east of the engine shaft included a winding engine house, an ore crusher house and a boiler house or roofed dressing floor: partly collapsed rubble walls survive from each of these structures. Between this cluster and the reservoir is the partly

walled levelled stance of a jigger house, with a choked wheel pit to its south, where ore from the crusher house was concentrated; the jigger house was rebuilt at least once in the mine's later life. By the mid-1860s the small quay had been quarried out by the original riverside adit to serve some of the mine's supply and export needs. Further structures of this phase appear on contemporary mine drawings. South west from the pumping engine boiler house chimney are the miner's dry and smithy, both surviving in modified forms and both situated immediately beyond this scheduling. South west of the smithy is the count house, a slate-roofed building little altered from its 1860s depiction, which is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. The smithy and count house, which are Listed Buildings Grade II, lie beside the main track to the mine's early structural complex. Between the count house and the track's entrance to the Calstock-Harewood lane, a rectangular wheel pit or saw pit occupies the east of a carpenter's shop built between 1867 and 1875 but which leaves no evident walling: the west of its site is now occupied by a horticultural packing shed which is excluded from the scheduling. The early 1870s saw major growth in the mine's productive capacity, notably in arsenic refining and tin processing. Already by about 1870 the structural complex had expanded eastward, terraced onto lower levels, with the construction of a Brunton calciner in which arsenic ore was roasted on a rotating hearth, the arsenic-laden fumes carried off by exhaust flues for condensing. A second such calciner was built close by in about 1872. Both calciners present extensive remains, including their brick-arched power vaults. East of the calciners and on their alignment, two adjoining two-storied buildings with door and window openings were ancillary to the arsenic refinery, possibly a cooperage and barrel store. South east of these at a lower level are walls of an arsenic grinding mill; drive from that mill's engine may have been transferred west to power an ore-dressing house whose walling is located below the eastern calciner. East of the grinding mill is a shaft kiln where coarse arsenic ore and fuel were burnt in cylindrical brick faced and lined shafts, 1m across internally. Remains of six shafts survive, three to each side of a partly collapsed central brick-arched vault which may have served for ore-drying; exhaust flues converge north from the shaft kiln. Terraced on the slope east of the shaft kiln are walls of three further buildings, the western two are of uncertain function while the eastern shows evidence for housing a reverberatory furnace for refining arsenic soot. Across the south of these buildings a levelled track leads east to a tin stamps complex. By 1872, the ore-heating sites were served by about 450m of arsenic flues which survive mostly intact, but largely roofless, with doorways giving access for removing arsenic soot. Flues linked the ore-heating sites with rectangular labyrinths and condensing chambers upslope of the mine's central building complex; from there, a single flue extends west, passing beneath the Calstock-Harewood lane close to an earlier well, and gradually ascends the slope to end at a chimney, now lacking its upper section, at the west of the scheduling. To its south, the chimney overlooks a small quarry: a possible source for the mine's building stone, the quarry also provided a safe site for the mine's powder magazine whose walls define a small squarish building against the quarry's north face. Contemporary with the expanded arsenic refining facilities, the discovery and extraction of tin ore at the mine required the provision of a stamps and dressing floor complex in 1872-3 at the east of the mine's overall spread of buildings. Central to this complex is the platform, originally smaller than that which survives, on which the stamps were installed. To its west, the stamps engine house has walls surviving almost complete to roof height and retains much fine detail including timber lintels, window frames and glazing bars. Its flywheel loadings and crank pit, and condensor housing also survive almost intact. East of the stamps platform, a large building, 19m by 10m internally, accommodated the engine house boilers with sufficient space also for an ore-dressing plant; its walls and gables survive extensively, with limited collapse over a blocked entrance in its south east corner. Steam reached the engine house via a channel north of the stamps platform; a flue also led north from the boiler house to its surviving rubble-built chimney with a brick upper quarter. Beyond the chimney, a large reservoir, now dry, provided water for the boilers and an ore-dressing in the stamps complex. Across the south of the stamps complex, the surviving tin dressing floor includes brick settling channels and round buddles. Falling ore prices coupled with the cost of installing the stamps complex led to the mine's closure and sale of its machinery in September 1873. Work soon restarted but records indicate the only significant production was of arsenic and its ore between 1876 and 1881. Formation of a new company gave renewed investment from 1881, focussing on two newly discovered lodes: an arsenic/copper lode 43m north of the engine shaft and a tin lode 365m east of the engine shaft. To avoid the ore transport problems that had beset the 1872-3 production, two new shafts were sunk in 1882. The western shaft, directed at the arsenic/copper lode, was sited by the south of the western jigger house, which was replaced by a timber building leaving no known trace. The eastern shaft, easing exploitation of the tin lode, was sunk from low-lying mudflats in the south east of the mine's sett. Within a raised platform about 25m across, the shaft's flooded mouth still contains remnants of timberwork; it eventually reached over 224m deep by 1887, probably using a portable steam engine for pumping and winding this shaft. Ore from the shaft was taken to the stamps complex by tram, crossing the mudflats on a causeway built of mine waste which survives with only minor breaks. The 1882 refurbishment of the stamps complex led to enlargement of the stamps platform to its present visible extent, occupying most of the area between the engine and boiler houses, revetted and retained against the slope by rubble walls. The dressing floor south of the stamps was extended by further buddles and settling channels built on the earlier spoil heaps. To minimise pollution from the dressing floor waste, its tailings were diverted through channels and ponds created in the eastern corner of the site, from which a channel led downslope almost to the river before being directed west behind a levee to allow further settling before final discharge into the river. This increased activity from 1882 saw a peak in arsenic production, enhanced by its processing of arsenical pyrites brought up river by barge from the Danescombe Valley Mine, west of Calstock. The increased production was facilitated by altering the earlier flue system. The condensing chambers were removed and a new flue was cut roughly parallel with, and north of, the earlier single flue, passing beneath the Calstock-Harewood lane and uniting with the earlier flue about 110m before reaching the western chimney. A new arsenic labyrinth was built between the flues west of the lane. This pattern allowed continuous ore-refining, with one flue route always available while another was closed to remove condensed arsenic from its walls. Although the post-1882 activity brought successful returns in arsenic production, tin and copper production remained poor. Against uncertain market prices for those metals, the mine was wound up in 1885 but work restarted under a new company in 1886, producing 40 tons of tin in 1886-7. However tin prices were falling and the mine's arsenic output was well below that of previous years and also falling. With prospects in decline the mine's final recorded production is in 1887, though its company remained in operation until 1889. Excluded from the scheduling are the count house, the smithy verandah and log store, the modern garage/store, the septic tank and its foul-sewer pipework, inspection chambers and trenches, all existing utilities fittings, cables, pipes and their trenches in current use, the modern shoring and shaft-mouth safety installations, all modern sheds and garden furniture, all modern fences, gates and their fittings, the modern surfaces and metalling of all tracks and footpaths, all modern steps, seats, waymarkers, signposts and notices, the ground beneath all these features is, however, included.

National Grid Reference: SX 44543 68927

**Name:** Round at Berry Farm

**Grade:** n/a

**UID:** CO 522

The monument includes a round, situated on the east-facing summit of a spur, overlooking the steep valley of a tributary to the River Tamar. The round survives as a roughly-circular enclosure defined by a rampart and largely buried outer ditch with a similarly

defined annexe to the north west. The main enclosure measures approximately 65m in diameter internally. The rampart survives differentially, but reaches a width of up to 10m and an external height of 0.8m up to 2m to the north and west. To the south it has been incorporated into an existing field boundary. The annexe rampart has been partially fossilised within existing field banks, although to the north the rampart stands to a height of 1.7m above the accompanying ditch which is some 7m wide and 0.3m deep. Elsewhere it has been cut by farm buildings or is preserved as buried features. The farm buildings and yard are excluded from the scheduling.

National Grid Reference: SX4015468658

**Name:** ROSE COTTAGE

**Grade:** II

**UID:** 60990

ST DOMINICK METHERELL SX 46 NW 4/493 Rose Cottage II

Cottage. Circa late C18 modernised 1987. Rendered local stone rubble, first storey may be cob. Low-pitched scantle slate roof with gabled ends and at least one early crested ridge tile. Large projecting stone rubble chimney stack at left gable end with set offs, drip-courses and cemented cap. Originally 2-room and central cross passage plan. The left hand room is heated from a gable end stack and the right hand room is unheated. The passage leads to a straight stairs which is partitioned off at the back of the right hand room which is therefore smaller. 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 2-window range. First floor 2 very small 6-pane sashes. Ground floor two 2-light horizontally sliding sashes with 6 panes per light. Central doorway with plank door with cover-moulds. All the features and the roof are 1987 replacements when the interior was also altered. The appearance of the cottage remains the same. Interior is very intact. Wooden plank partitions either side of passage. The stairs are also partitioned off from right hand room by a plank partition and there are original plank doors. Small scantling and closely spaced wany cross- beams. Fireplace in left hand room has original wooden chimney-piece with moulded pilasters and shaped brackets to mantel shelf; it contains an iron range. First floor not inspected. Rose Cottage is a remarkable survival of a virtually unaltered late C18 2-room plan house. Un-altered 2-room plan houses without extensions are rare.

Listing NGR: SX4091069106

**Name:** Prince of Wales Mine at Harrowbarrow

**Date first scheduled:** 30-Nov-2006

**UID:** 36035

The monument includes the northern part of the Prince of Wales Mine which is situated on a gentle south facing slope on the northern edge of Harrowbarrow village. The mine represents an amalgamation of several other mines amongst which are Wheal Fortune, Wheal Pleasant, Wheal George, Wheal Barnard and West Edward which together were known as Calstock United Tin and Copper Mines in the early part of the 19th century. In 1861 the mine was re-constituted as the Prince of Wales Mine and operated intermittently from then until 1914. In 1940, during World War II, a processing floor was established at the mine to rework the earlier dumps and material from nearby small mines and Devon Great Consols. In about 1971 a Canadian company carried out exploratory work including drilling and finally in 1977 an exploratory adit was cut into the hillside. Between 1861 and 1914 output from the mine was 10,845 tons of copper ore, over 1000 tons of black tin and 7,720 tons of arsenic yielding iron pyrites. The mine's relatively long and productive life has resulted in a complex series of structures and earthworks surviving. Amongst these are three engine houses, shafts, a dry, at least two processing floors of different dates, a magazine, two boiler ponds, tramways, concrete buildings and extensive waste dumps. All three engine houses were constructed with pinkish shillety killas, with wooden lintels and without granite quoining. The western engine house was built in 1888 and powered stamping machinery. It was modified during the 1940's reprocessing event and at this time the stamping floor, loading and boiler house were demolished. The middle engine house, built in 1879, once held a 50 inch pumping engine extracting water from the adjacent Watson's Shaft and its boiler house is attached to its eastern wall. Its detached chimney, which is capped with brick and incorporates a decorative drip-ring and cap, stands a short distance to the north west and they are connected to each other by an underground flue. The third engine house, installed in 1888, held an all-indoor beamed rotative engine for winding from Watson's Shaft. The bedstone remains in its original position and to the south is the crankshaft loading and a rectangular pit which would have held the winch drum. Traces of the boiler house survive to the north. The dry building stands to the north of the pumping engine house and was enlarged to incorporate its chimney sometime between 1881 and 1906. In this building miners' wet clothing was dried, presumably using heat generated by a flue from the nearby boiler house. Much of the earlier tin dressing floor now underlies later waste material, although three conical buddles protruding through this material indicates that much of this floor, which was housed in a large building, survives as a buried feature. By contrast much of the 1940's dressing floor survives as a series of concrete footings and bases together with a large ore bin. A small stone-built standing structure set away from the mine at NGR SX 39957059 may represent the site of a powder magazine. Two boiler ponds are known from early maps. The first at NGR SX 40027058 has been truncated by the 1977 adit, whilst the other larger example at NGR SX 40107063 survives as a rectangular water filled hollow denoted on its lower side by a substantial bank. A small number of concrete buildings surviving within the monument relate to the 1940's reworking, whilst a large adit together with tramways belong to the 1977 exploration. Dominating the southern part of the monument are substantial dumps of fine yellow-grey sand. These represent waste from the 1940's activity, but they do overlie and protect earlier dumps. Modern fences built around open shafts and other structures are excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 40083 70572

**Name:** Dupath holy well, 45m NNE of Dupath Farm

**UID:** 15407

The monument includes a large and elaborate late medieval holy well house over a flowing spring, situated 1.5km ESE of Callington in north east Cornwall. Adjacent to the well house is a medieval circular trough that collects the outflowing water. The holy well is located on the upper slope of a small valley containing a minor tributary of the River Tamar. The well house is a monument in the care of the Secretary of State and is Listed Grade I. The holy well survives with a rectangular well house measuring 3.9m north east - south west by 3.59m north west - south east externally, with the entrance in the south west end. The walls are built from large neatly squared and finely jointed granite blocks, a masonry type called ashlar. The blocks are often massive, up to 3.5m long, and laid in regular courses up to 0.49m thick. The walls rise 2.35m high at eaves level, passing through six courses, though adjoining higher ground masks the lower course of the south east wall. The south west and north east gables are similarly constructed but with generally smaller blocks and rise to c.4m high at roof ridge level. The south west doorway has a depressed arch, hollow-moulded on its outer side. It is set within a sunken surround with raised moulding along its outer edges. This doorway and surround are framed by massive jamb and lintel slabs flush with the south west wall face. The doorway's threshold is a reused window sill,

chamfered along its inner edge and with infilled sockets for glazing bars along its upper face. A modern wooden door with iron fittings closes against the doorway's inner face. The well house is lit by a small vertical slit window in each side wall and a larger decorated window of two lights in the north east wall. The slit windows are unglazed, up to 0.48m high by 0.1m wide, with inwardly-splayed sides. The main window, in the north east wall, is 1m high and 0.94m wide overall, divided into two courses up to 0.38m wide by a single mullion. Both lights have depressed arched heads, carved from a single slab, with hollow-moulded edges except for the inner edges of the mullion: its north west inner edge is chamfered while its south east inner edge has a roughly battered chamfer. The mullion is also slightly shorter than the thickness of the window opening, a group of discrepancies taken to indicate that the mullion is reused in its present position. The window's lights also have square sockets for glazing bars: three horizontal and one vertical, though again the mullion differs in having two additional lozenge-shaped sockets in its north west face. The well house is roofed by courses of granite slabs spanning the length of the building, seven courses on each side and two slabs to each course, supported by the gable and a single internal arch. The outer faces of the slabs are bevelled to match the 45-50 degree pitch of the roof, with only fine jointing visible between slabs and courses. The lowermost course along each side overhangs the wall face by up to 0.17m. A course of shorter slabs forms the ridge of the roof. From the lower edge of the roof at each corner of the well house, a slab known as a kneeler, projects a little to each side to support a small square-section pinnacle. The pinnacles have small raised enrichments called crockets along their edges and the most intact pinnacle, above the eastern corner, is 0.9m high. A similar pinnacle rises from the top of the north east gable. The south west gable terminates as a small rectangular platform surmounted by a large bellcote. The sides of the bellcote are formed by two upright tapered slabs whose parallel inner faces bear sockets for the bell pivot. These sides support a highly decorative canopy carved from a square slab, with cable moulding along the lower edge and mock battlements carved around the sides. A small crocketed pinnacle rises from each corner of the slab, with a similar larger pinnacle rising from the centre. The well house walls are generally 0.27m-0.3m thick, but rise to 0.44m thick in the south west wall to accommodate the large entrance opening and the bell cote above. This gives the building internal dimensions of 3.15m long, north east - south west, by 3m wide, north west - south east. The interior faces rise 2.4m to the lowest row of roof slabs, with the gables rising to 4.05m. The interior is divided into two sectors by the roof support arch and by two granite sill slabs crossing the floor beneath the arch. These mark off a south western area, 1.53m long, beside the entrance, in which the spring is channelled across the floor, and a north eastern area, 1.35m long, dominated by the well pool and lit by the main window. The south west area is lit from each side by the two slit windows, their splays partly masked by the arch pillars. Much of the present floor in this area comprises mortared slate paving from a relatively recent restoration, but granite slabs along the north west and south east sides are considered earlier features. Also the result of recent restoration is a granite gutter which carries water from the spring, under the south east end of the threshold slab, and then crosses the floor to a gap between the two sill slabs beneath the roof arch. A 19th century account describes the water flowing unchannelled from the spring. After passing between the two sill slabs, the gutter discharges the water into the well pool, occupying most of the north east sector of the interior. The pool measures 2.45m north west - south east, across the width of the well house, by up to 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It is defined to the south west by the granite sill slabs beneath the roof arch and to the north west and south east by granite floor slabs beside the walls. The north east side of the pool is defined by slender granite edging slabs, separated from the north east wall by a narrow strip of recent mortared slate paving. Water flows out of the pool across that recent paving, leaving the well house through a hole near the base of the north east wall. From there the water pours over the lip of a medieval circular stone trough, 0.59m in external diameter, 0.41m high and with walls 0.07m thick. The trough resembles a small mortar and is decorated on its outer surface by four opposed flat vertical ribs, each 0.13m wide and 0.05m high. Water leaves the trough through a hole near the base of its NNW side, flowing into the head of an adjoining modern drain. The roof support arch within the well house is supported on plain pillars, up to 1.75m high, against the north west and south east walls and each largely carved from a single slab, up to 0.33m wide and 0.22m thick. Each pillar supports a plain capital, bevelled on its innermost face only. From this springs the single granite rib forming each side of the arch, meeting at a large but simple bevelled keystone. The ribs forming the arch are finished differently on each face: their north west faces have a rough surface with shallow hollows along their lower edges; their south east faces are smooth with pecked pitting and a chamfered lower edge. A narrow gap between the ribs of the arch and the inner faces of the roof slabs is filled by mortared rubble. The holy well house has been dated to c.1510 and incorporates architectural features typical of the 15th century to the early-16th century. It was built on land that was then named 'Theu Path', acquired by the Augustinian canons of St Germans in 1432 and remaining in their possession until their priory was dissolved in 1539. A tradition persists that this holy well is located close to a chapel dedicated to St Ethelred, licensed in 1405, though the identification of that chapel with this site remains insecure. In the mid-19th century the antiquary Thomas Quiller-Couch recorded the well house as considerably overgrown and other late 19th century writers also note that the monument had relatively recently attracted an apocryphal legend to account for its construction. The well was partly restored during the 19th century by the Revd H M Rice, the rector of South Hill and Callington. Further consolidation and drainage at the monument was undertaken by the Ministry of Works and their successors after the monument passed into Guardianship in 1936. All English Heritage notices, fittings, fences, modern drain pipes and their trenches are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 37499 69220

**Name:** Horse Bridge

**UID:** 15579

The monument includes Horse Bridge which crosses the River Tamar, where it forms the Cornwall and Devon boundary, at a point 6.5km north east of Callington in east Cornwall. The bridge, built in 1437, retains much original fabric and includes stone brackets which have been associated with a medieval fishery on the river. Horse Bridge is also a Listed Building Grade I. The bridge crosses the River Tamar in dissected terrain where the fairly steep valley sides drop down to a broad floodplain 200m wide. Here the river keeps to the east of that floodplain and is spanned east-west by the bridge's six main arches linked by five piers. From the bridge abutments, masonry-faced causeways with parapets carry the road over the adjacent riverbanks. The eastern causeway is short but the western is much longer and incorporates a floodwater arch. From the end of its western causeway, a low embankment with modern facing and railed fences takes the road beyond the scheduling. Each of the six main arches is approximately 6m in span; the western main arch is very slightly pointed but the others are rounded. The floodwater arch in the western causeway is pointed with a span of 4.7m. All of the arches have double rings of slate voussoirs, the innermost recessed from the outer along a chamfered moulding. A projecting moulding also marks the line, called the impost, along the sides of the piers from which the arches spring. The five piers have pointed cutwaters at each end, slightly longer upstream than downstream. Where sufficiently exposed, the piers are seen to rise from a low bedding plinth resting on bedrock. The bridge's western abutment also has a low upstream cutwater which returns to a substantial plinth along the western causeway's lower northern face, crossing and raising the floor level of the floodwater arch on that side. Towards the upper end of each pier's upstream cutwater apex is a stone bracket: a lozenge-shaped slab projecting roughly level with the top of the arch vaults. Each with a rounded tip and slightly hollowed underside, these slabs are believed to have held poles to support nets in the late medieval Tavistock Abbey's fishery along the River Tamar. The



masonry facing the bridge below parapet level is largely of local slate rubble laid to course, with mouldings of a slaty freestone, but granite slabs face the lower portions of the upstream cutwater apex on the central three piers. The masonry also includes occasional small square holes called putlog holes where medieval and later timber scaffolding was inserted; most are infilled but those still open appear to have had secondary functions after the bridge was built: a group of four occurs on each upper face of the upstream cutwater on the second pier from the east while others form drain outlets near the parapet base. The sides of the bridge and its causeways rise above the carriageway as parapets into which the pier cutwaters are carried up as refuges. A moulded string course marks the base of the parapets along both sides of the bridge from behind its eastern abutment to just beyond the floodwater arch on the west. The parapets, about 1m high, are also in slate masonry, some non-local: variations in their masonry's source and fabric details reveal various phases in the present parapets, including some recent repairs. The parapets are finished with chamfered coping slabs, mostly of granite and many with their iron securing cramps. However the bridge also retains some very eroded coping slabs of slaty freestone similar to that used for the bridge's medieval mouldings: also chamfered, these copings derive from an earlier phase with sockets for differing arrangements of cramps and groups of deliberate cuts on some chamfer facets. The carriageway between the parapets reduces to 3.6m wide over the main arches, the same '12 feet' width as recorded in 1809. It widens gradually along each causeway, then more markedly so at the end of the eastern causeway as the road turns north and divides on leaving the bridge. The construction of Horse Bridge resulted from an Indulgence granted to that effect by Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, in AD 1437. When built it carried the main route from Tavistock to Liskeard and was the lowest bridging point on the River Tamar, remaining so until the early 16th century. In 1439, Bishop Lacy granted another Indulgence for the construction of the slightly smaller Greystone Bridge, surviving 11.5km upstream along the River Tamar; from numerous detailed points of similarity, Horse Bridge and Greystone Bridge are considered the work of the same medieval architect. In 1478, the bridge was named as 'Hautes Brygge' by William of Worcester, this later becoming 'Hawte Bridg' in its mention by John Leland, the King's Antiquary, in about 1535. In that late medieval period before the Dissolution of the monasteries, Tavistock Abbey owned the Endsleigh Estate, upstream from Horse Bridge on the Devon side, and rented the fishing in the River Tamar from the Duchy of Cornwall; the operation of that fishery is considered to account for the stone brackets on the bridge's upstream cutwaters. The importance of Horse Bridge in the route network declined from the early 16th century, losing its status both as the lowest bridging point along the river and as the carrier of the main route from Tavistock to Liskeard with the building of New Bridge 9km downstream at Gunnislake. Consequently throughout the post-medieval period Horse Bridge, the oldest surviving bridge across the River Tamar, has served a network of minor roads between major regional routes linking Tavistock, Liskeard and Launceston which cross the River Tamar downstream at New Bridge and upstream at Greystone Bridge. That pattern still persists, with Horse Bridge carrying only an unclassified road used mainly by local traffic. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These are: the modern metalled road surface, the direction post, all modern roadsigns and their posts, all modern fences, the modern gate and its fittings, the modern blocking materials against the floodwater arch and all modern garden furniture. However the ground beneath all these features is included.

National Grid Reference: SX 40006 74874

#### *Undesignated Assets*

**Name:** Hingston Down – Bronze Age Barrow

**HER:** 6582.20

One of a number of round mounds on Hingston Down, this is a large flat topped bowl barrow covered in grass, in excellent condition. The barrow is 36m in diameter at the base, 15m in diameter at the top and 2.0m high. There is a possible ditch around the barrow. The western edge of the barrow impinges on a stone hedge forming a field boundary. There is a slight hollow in the top of the barrow which may indicate antiquarian excavation (h1). The barrow is visible on 1947 RAF and 1988 CCC air photographs (p1, p2), which show the ditch as a visible feature round the south-east and east sides of the mound.

## Appendix 4

### Supporting Jpegs



Rock Cottage, a former toll house, set at a road junction with views west to the turbine; from the north-east.



Morwhellam Quay and the various heritage assets it encompasses, showing little to no views out of the location; from the south-east.





Gulworthy church, St Paul's, set in its wooded grounds and churchyard, with no tower, merely a bell-housing; from the north-east.



Church House, adjacent to the churchyard and church of St Andrew, wrapped around by the churchyard and its extensions. Also visible, the edge of the stone lychgate, a Listed structure; from the south.





Views to the north-west, from the west tower of St Andrew's church in Calstock; from the south-east.





Mine chimney, outside of Calstock, showing upstanding remains and views north; from the south-east.



Westmead and The Carpenter's Arms, in Methereil, showing how the various heritage assets create local blocking elements to each other; from the west.





Metherell Baptists Church with attached Sunday school, showing local blocking; from the south-west.



East Trehill Farm, showing the setting of the farm in its farmyard with historic farm buildings, and of local blocking; the setting of this site would be unaffected by a proposed turbine at 2km distance; from the north.





The wooded grounds of Cotehele, showing the local blocking provided by adjacent service buildings and highlighting the introverted nature of the estate, focused on the house; from the south-west.



The group of heritage assets in Bohetherick; from the west.





Views towards the proposed turbine site on the high ridge of land at St Ann's Chapel, from St Dominica's graveyard; from the south-west.



Harrowbarrow Methodists church, showing local blocking from trees, topography and hedgebanks; from the south-west.





Salter's Farmhouse, set in its wooded and overgrown grounds, showing local blocking; from the north.



View of one of the tall upstanding chimneys of the Kit Hill mine, on Kit Hill; from the south-east.



View towards the proposed turbine location from the collection of barrows on the eastern slopes of Kit Hill; from the west.



Views down to St Anns Chapel from the enclosure on Kit Hill; from the west.





Views down the valley from the Grade I Listed bridge in Horse-bridge; from the north-west.



The Royal Inn, at Horsebridge, showing some limited views down the valley towards the proposed turbine, but with extensive local blocking from trees; from the north-west.





Views south, over the mature hedgebank of the field in which the turbine is to be situated; from the north.



View up the field, towards the northern hedgebank boundary; from the south.





View up to the north-west corner of the field, showing the diagonal western boundary; from the south-east.



Open views south-west from the field in which the turbine is to be situated, showing an element of local blocking towards Salters Farm, which is shielded by the trees and hedgebanks; from the north-east.





View across the pasture field, from the north-west.



View across the pasture, showing slight undulations, which may be natural or possibly a former hedgebank; from the south-east.





View up the western boundary hedge-bank; from the south.





View from the turbine field in, through the western gateway into the next field, showing the route of the proposed access track; from the east,





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