

LAND at TREGRAY VILLA DAVIDSTOW CORNWALL

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



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For

Daniel Statton

By



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Summary

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

The proposed turbine would be located within the fields of the historic farmstead of Tregreen, first recorded in c.AD1220. The field names recorded in the 19th century suggest this area lay outside the medieval agricultural heartland and was enclosed from open downland during the post-medieval period.

The walkover survey identified a series of slight mounds, but these mounds did not show up on the geophysical survey and may be related to the rationalisation of field boundaries in the later 19th century.

The proposed turbine would be located on a wide east-west ridge north-east of Davidstow Church, part of the wider Delabole Plateau Landscape Character Area. A relatively small number of Listed buildings fall within its viewshed, and most are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or are less sensitive to visual intrusion. However, the cumulative impact of wind turbines in this area is steadily growing. Most of the Scheduled Monuments in this area are Bronze Age barrows, which are particularly sensitive to visual intrusion.

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, given the proximity and importance of the heritage assets concerned, and the growing importance of cumulative impact.*

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The Staff of the Cornwall Historic Environment Service (CCHES)
The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office, Truro

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land south-west of Tregray Villa, Davidstow
Parish:	Davidstow
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX 1658.8821

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Tregray Villa, Davidstow, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Daniel Statton of Lundy View Estates Ltd. (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a single wind turbine, with a height of 47.1m to tip, and its associated access and cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed turbine is to be located in a field approximately 480m south-west of Tregray Villa and 1.4km west of Hallworthy, with the access track and cable trench crossing the field immediately to the north (see Figure 1). This lies close to the summit of a wide flat spur of land oriented north-west by south-east at a height of *c.*275m AOD. The River Inny is located in a shallow valley 420m to the south-west, and the River Ottery is located *c.*600m to the north-east. The B3262 runs 250m to the north-east, and the A395 lies *c.*700m to the south of the site.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 association (SSEW 1983), overlying the slate and sedimentary rocks of the Tredorn and Yeolmbridge formations, laid down in the Carboniferous and Devonian Periods (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the northern edge of the parish of Davidstow, just south of the parish boundary with Otterham. Davidstow is within the Deanery of Trigg Major and the Hundred of Lesnewth. The present farmhouse and buildings at Tregray are of early 20th century and later date, with no visible traces of an earlier settlement. The field was likely to have formerly been held by (Lower) Tregeen, which is first recorded in the early 13th century and includes the Cornish element **tre* meaning estate or farmstead (which implies a settlement of early medieval origin), plus an unknown second element, most likely **goon* meaning downland (Gover 1948). The site and much of the surrounding landscape is classified by the Historic Landscape Characterisation for Cornwall and Scilly as being part of the medieval agricultural heartland of the county i.e. *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL).

1.4 Archaeological Background

There is a Scheduled barrow (MCO2769) *c.*600m to the south-east, and another Scheduled barrow (MCO3539) a similar distance to the north-west. The topographical prominence of the site with respect to these burial monuments, and the fact that the proposed turbine would be located within AEL, would suggest the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains

dating to the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods is relatively high. Archaeological interventions in this part of Cornwall are relatively rare, but SWARCH carried out a similar programme of works at Lundy View Farm, c.700m to the south-east (SWARCH report 120427). The geophysical survey identified a small and ephemeral polygonal enclosure, but this was not identified during the monitoring works.

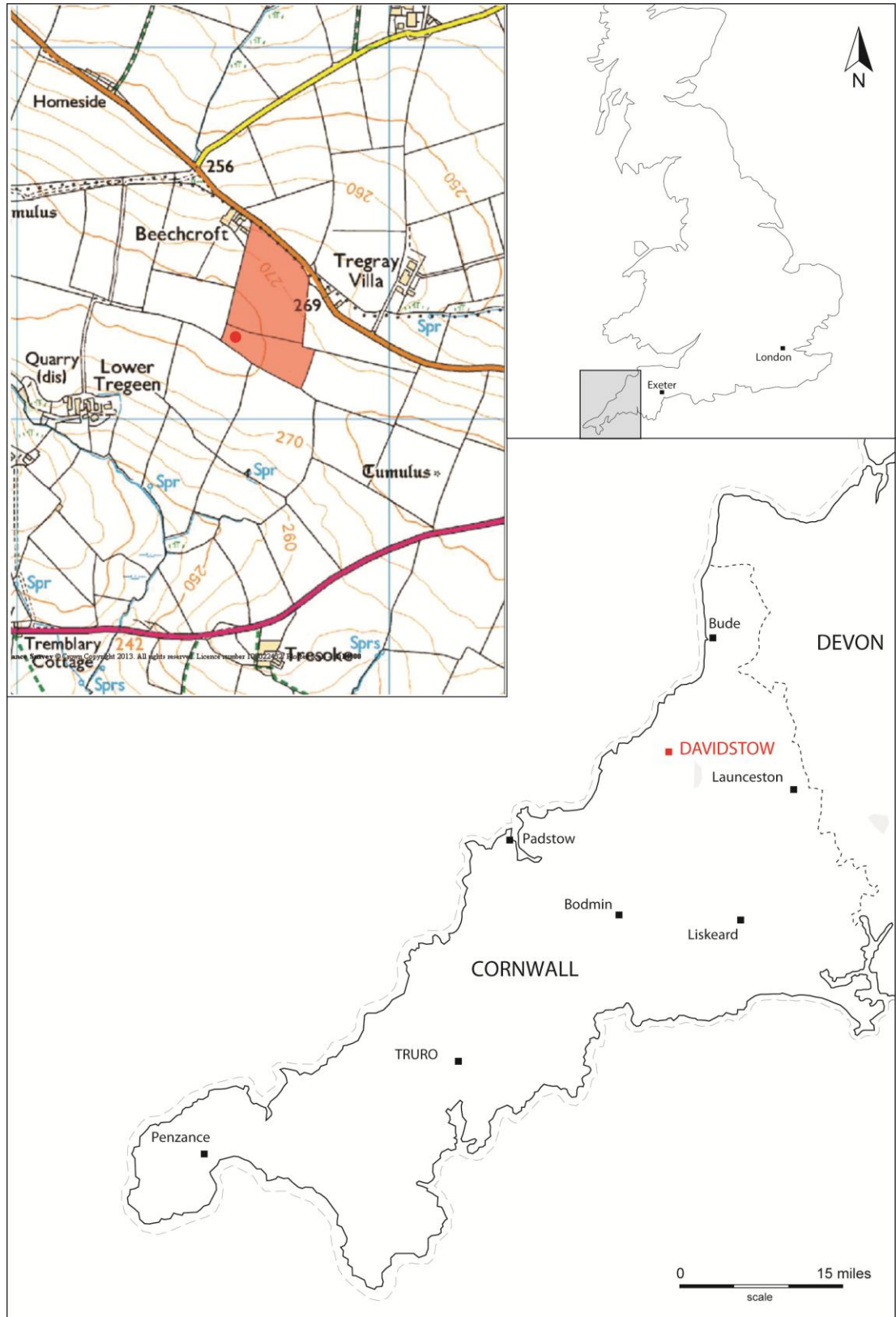


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

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

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

The proposed turbine is located on land that belonged to the farm of Tregreen, first recorded in *c.*AD1220. The place-name element *Tre does however, indicate an early medieval origin. In 1839 Tregreen was occupied by John Lang and owned by the Rev Charles Barter-Sweete, the rector of Kittesford, Somerset. The Cornwall Record Office holds a number of leases for the property, dating to the 18th century, but the early history of the property is otherwise obscure. It is likely the two fields in question were separated from Tregreen in the early part of the 20th century, when many of the larger estates were broken up.

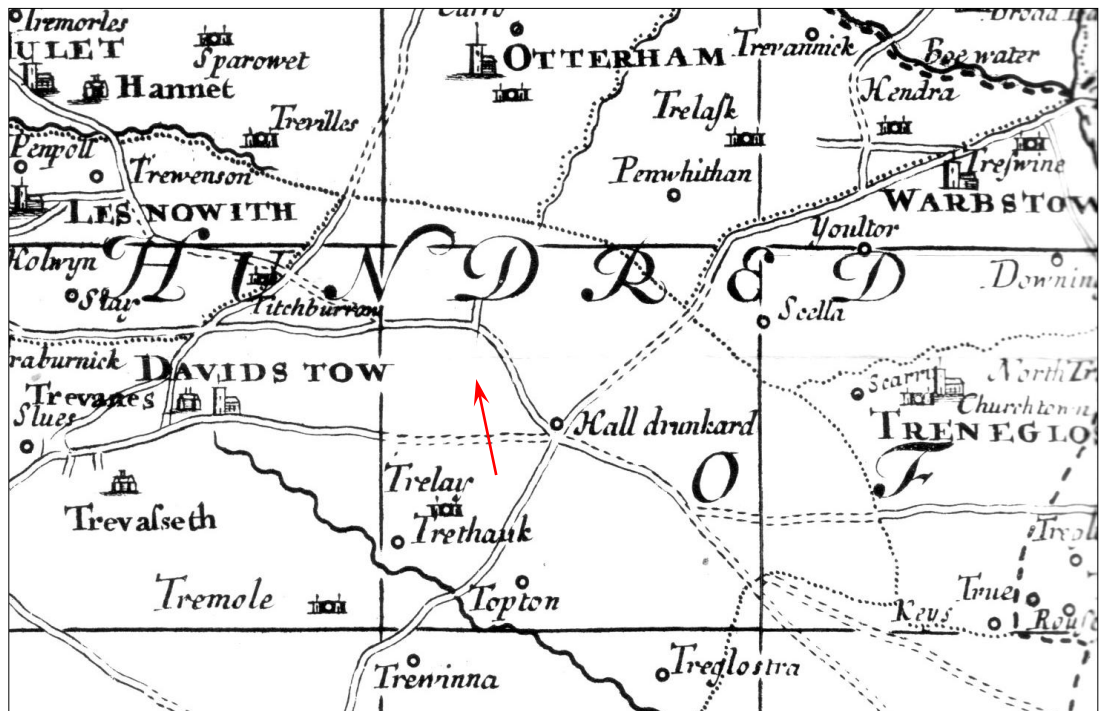


Figure 2: Extract from the 1699 Gascoyne Map (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.2 The 1699 Gascoyne Map

The 1699 map produced by Joel Gascoyne is at such a scale as to be of limited value. It does not show Tregreen Farm or Tregay, but it does hint that the road from Hallworthy (*Hall Drunkard*) to Davidstow passed through unenclosed land. It also indicates the current B3262 only ran as far as Tregay Villa, and they headed along what is now a green lane to Tichbarrow.

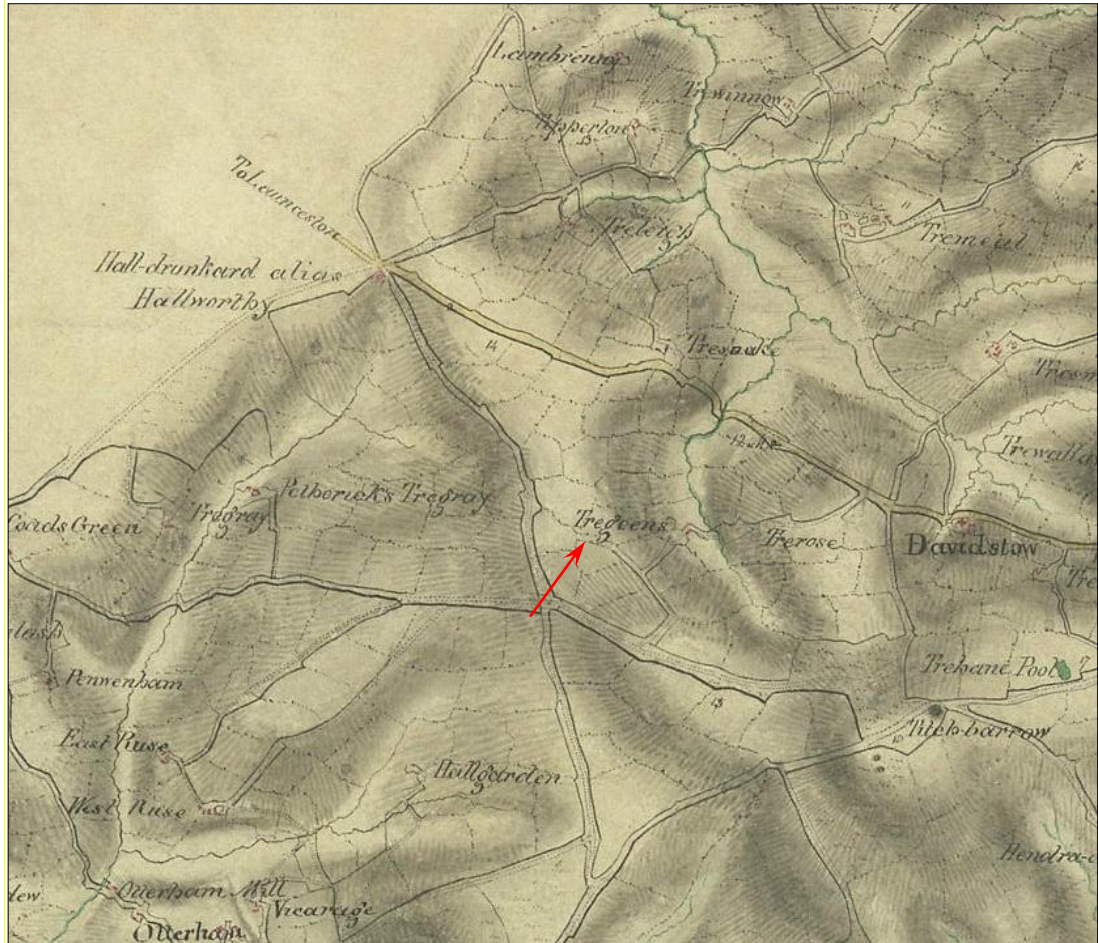


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft 1805 (CRO) (the approximate location of the site is indicated; note that north is to the bottom left).

2.3 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft 1805

The earliest large-scale mapping of any value is the 1805 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of the area (Figure 2). The landscape depicted on this map is largely one of enclosed fields. There are some areas of open ground to the east around Hallworthy, and to the south-west, around Tichbarrow. The Draft is not usually reliable in regard to the field boundaries, but the immediate landscape does not seem to be drastically different to that of 1839.

2.4 The 1839 Davistow Tithe Map

The 1839 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. The fields directly affected by the proposed development formed part of Tregeen Farm, in an area where the lands of four adjacent farmsteads met: Tregray, West Roose, Tresoke and Tregeen.

Most of the field names are fairly prosaic, and indicate the area around the proposed turbine site was a relatively late intake from open downland. Brandise Plot and Jennetts Fields could be Cornish in origin, but given the dominance of English field names, they are probably derived from a personal name.

The repetition of 'down' field names strongly suggests these were 'crofts', i.e. intakes from the open common grazing made by individual landowners and held in severalty, in contrast to the established and intensively cultivated 'townlands' in and around the farmstead that

might be held within a common field system. On the tithe map, the long continuous boundary defined by the *old road* and extending to and around *Higher Yearling Ground* has the appearance of a ring-fence boundary around the townlands of Tregeen, with all the land to the north and west taken in from the open downland. This would indicate the historic landscape characterisation for this area is incorrect, and those fields should be listed as *recently enclosed land*.

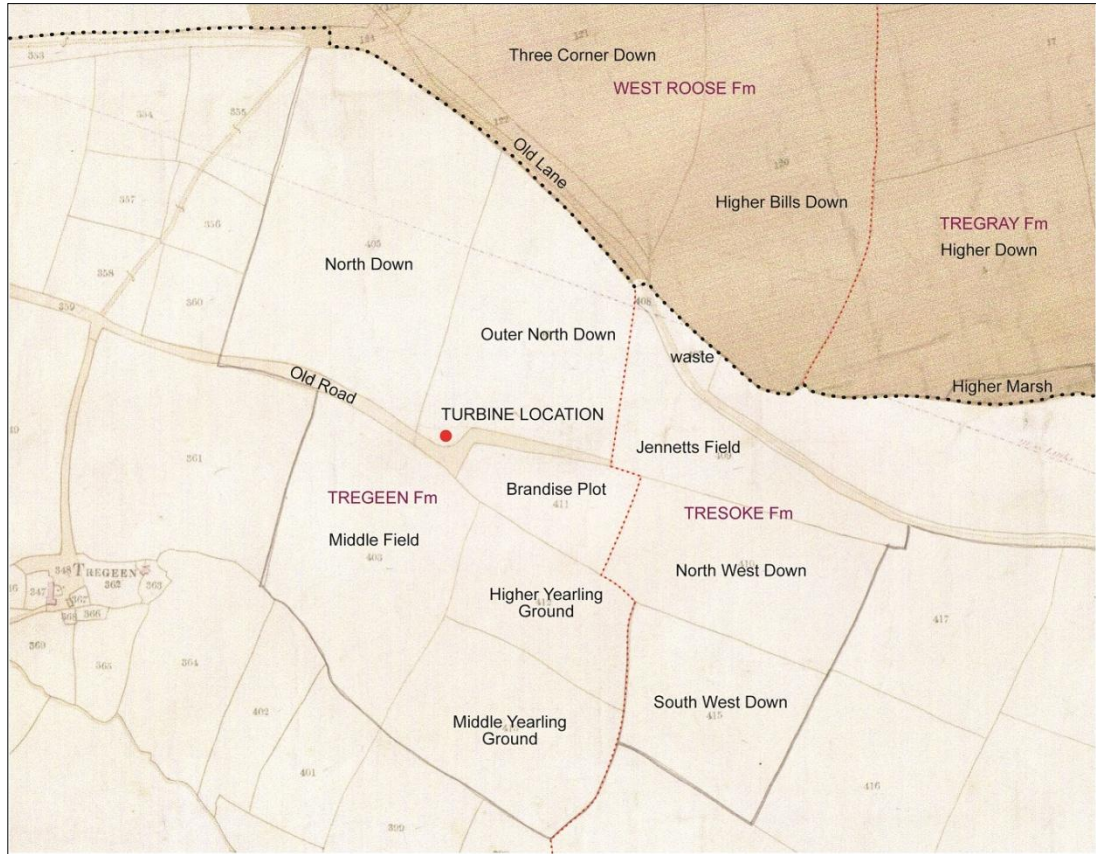


Figure 4: Extract from the 1839 tithe map (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

No.	Owner	Lessee	Field Name	State of Cultivation
<i>Otterham – Tregray</i>				
4	Mary Norrell	John Bone	Higher Marsh	Coarse pasture
5	Mary Norrell	John Bone	Higher Down	Arable and furze
<i>Otterham – West Roose</i>				
120	Thomas Harris	Edward Moyse	Higher Bills Down	Arable and coarse pasture
121	Thomas Harris	Edward Moyse	Three Corner Down	Arable and coarse pasture
122	Thomas Harris	Edward Moyse	Old Lane	Arable
<i>Davidstow – Tregreen</i>				
403	Rev Barter-Sweete	John Lang	Middle Field	Arable
404	Rev Barter-Sweete	John Lang	Old Road	
405	Rev Barter-Sweete	John Lang	North Down	Arable occasionally
406	Rev Barter-Sweete	John Lang	Outer North Down	Arable
411	Rev Barter-Sweete	John Lang	Brandise Plot	Arable occasionally
412	Rev Barter-Sweete	John Lang	Higher Yearling Grd	Arable occasionally
413	Rev Barter-Sweete	John Lang	Middle Yearling Grd	Arable occasionally
<i>Davidstow – Tresoke</i>				
409	Richard Bridge	Edward Sallow	Jennetts Field	Arable

410	Richard Bridge	Edward Sallow North West Down	Arable
415	Richard Bridge	Edward Sallow South West Down	Arable

2.5 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

This landscape hardly changes in the later part of the 19th century. Part of the *old road* shown on the tithe map to the north of *Brandise Plot* has been incorporated into the adjacent field, and the fields belonging to West Roose have been subdivided. A small field barn is shown adjacent to the southern boundary of *Brandise Plot*. By 1907 a small new farmstead appeared – Tregray Villa – the *old road* has been fully incorporated into *Brandise Plot*, and the field barn has disappeared.

By 1962, a small house (later labelled *Tregray*) had appeared beside the road next to the benchmark, and the farmstead of Beechcroft had been established. Some additional boundary loss is evident by the later 20th century, but none within the area in question.

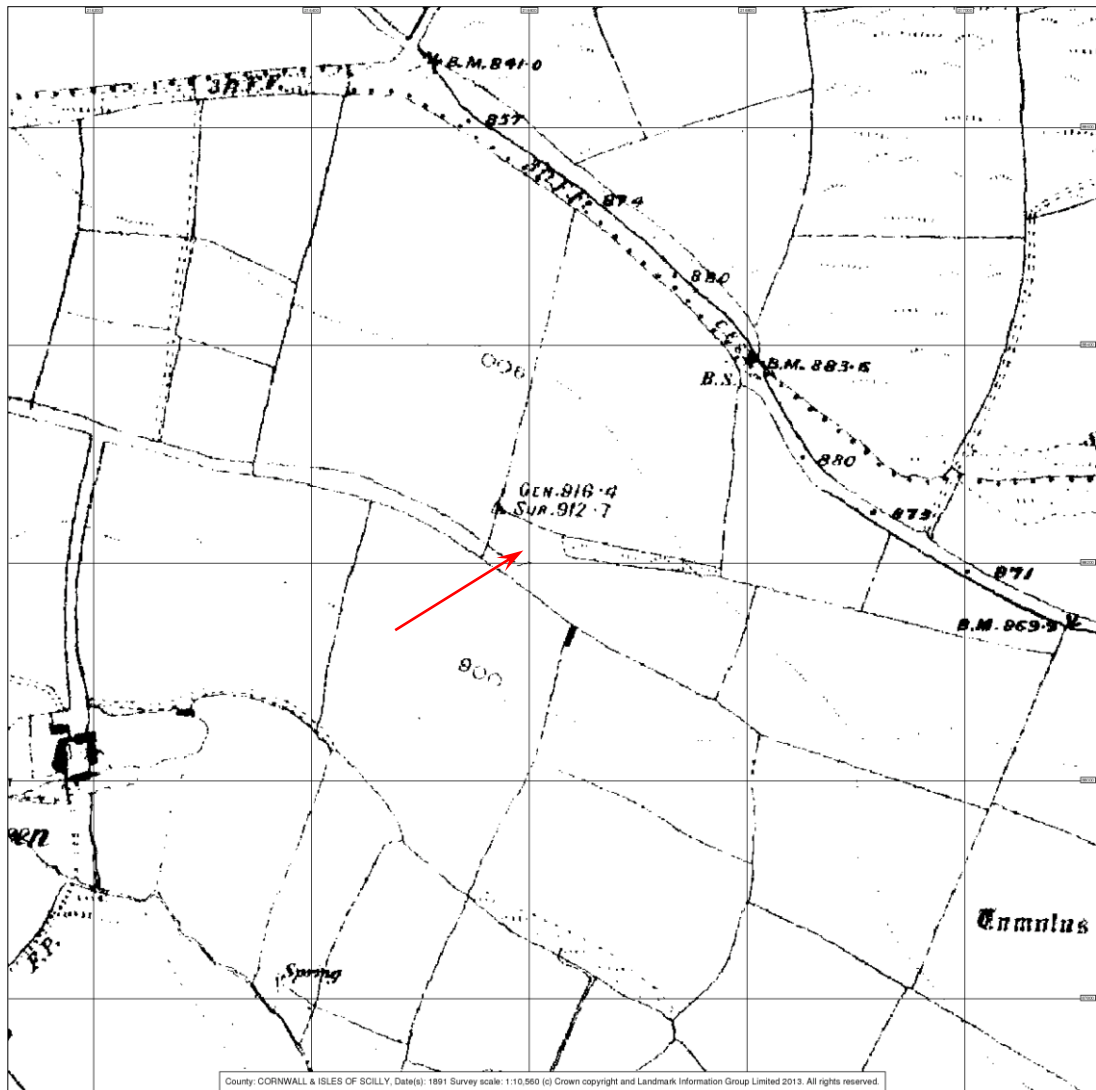


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1891 1:10,560 (Promap) (the site is indicated).

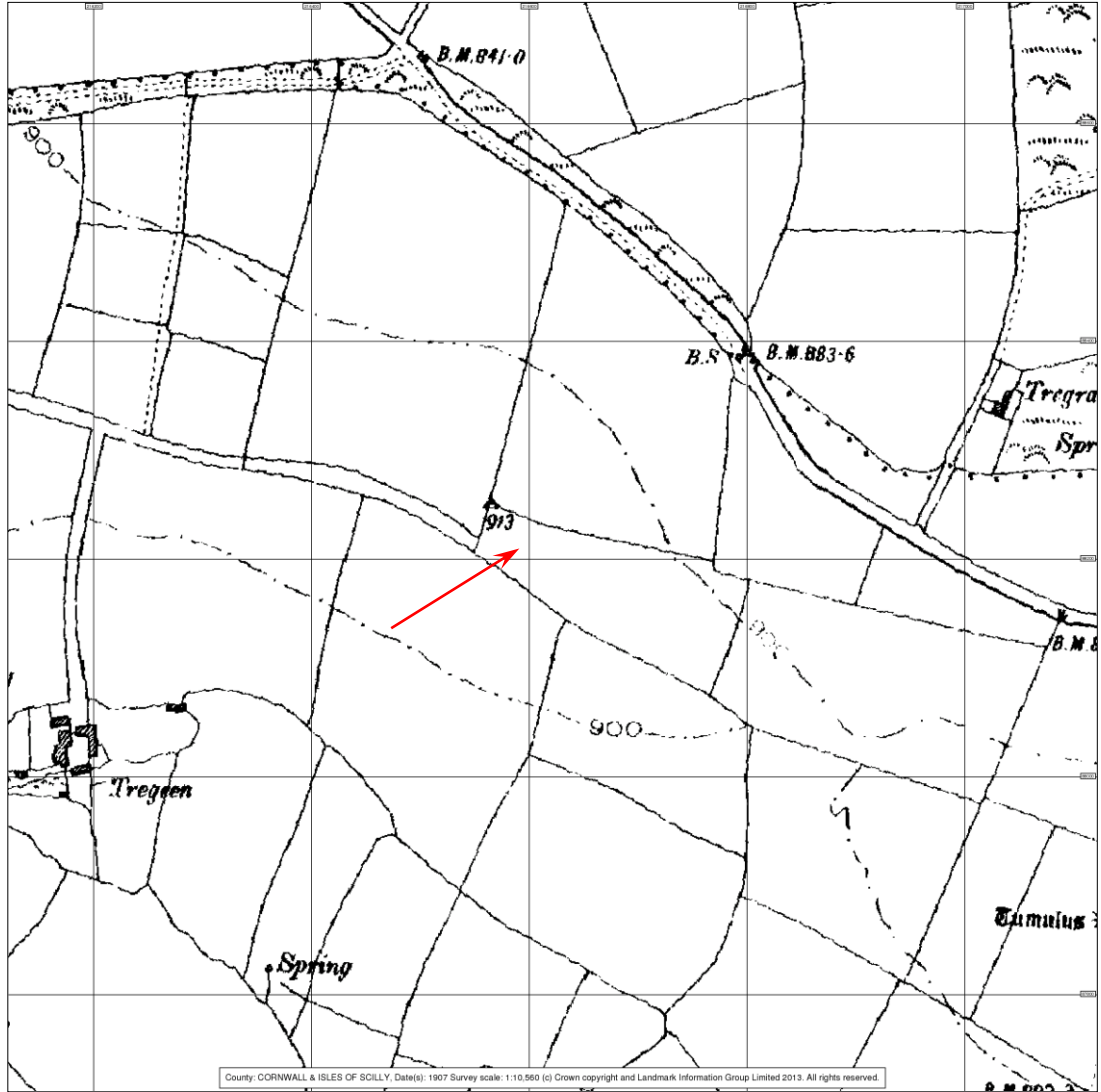


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1907 1:10,560 (Promap) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E Wapshott in early October 2013. The field in which the turbine is to be located lies to the west of the roadside settlement of Hallworthy and north-east of the village of Davidstow. To the north, the B3262 runs east-west one field away, and the A395 runs along high ground to the south. The local fieldscape contains a mix of narrow fields, following the contours of the hills and valleys and with a mixture of irregular field boundaries, and large rectangular straight-sided fields. The larger, more regular fields are more evident on the higher ground, whereas on the lower ground to the south there is some evidence of narrow strip-fields around Tremain (*c.*2km) and Davidstow (*c.*1.5km) to the south-west.

The field to the north of the turbine site is accessed from the B-road; a rough track runs along the eastern boundary of this field, providing access to the proposed turbine location. The ground rises to the south-west, and in the south-western corner two shallow mounds are visible in the pasture. The precise size of these mounds is difficult to quantify as they are very slight, but they may be up to *c.*20m in diameter. There is a very ephemeral possible third mound, which is either immediately adjacent to or partially truncated by the western hedgebank. This feature is less well defined and probably less than 0.2m in height, and could easily be natural. It stands further to the north than the other two, just on the hillslope as it drops away gently to the north. The position of these mounds on the hilltop would suggest they may be previously unidentified funerary monuments, and there are other, more prominent, examples along the same ridgeline.

The field where the proposed turbine is to be located is long and narrow, with mostly straight hedgebanks, although there is a slight dog-leg in the northern and southern boundaries. It is currently laid to pasture. The northern boundary has, to its eastern end, a row of mature trees, which might be expected to provide an element of seasonal local blocking when the turbine is constructed. The new access track will run along the southern side of this boundary. The field narrows at its western end, and the ground rises to this point. Access to the field is via the north-eastern corner, where there is a gateway to the field to the north.

There is a single mound, just south-west of the gateway into the field, which survives to a height of *c.*0.5m. It would have enjoyed extensive views to the north, but these views are blocked by the tall adjacent hedgebank. At the western end of the field there is another similar mound, potentially plough-damaged but still discernible. This stands at the highest point in the field, just slightly east of the proposed turbine base location. A slight depression lies to the north-west of this mound, and there are also several other possible features: slight undulation to the north between the mound and the north-western corner of the field, and the other side of the hedgebank from the mounds in the adjacent field. These are simply noted, but are not considered to be archaeological. The actual area of the turbine base appears flat and without any visible features.

These mounds are very slight, and could easily be natural in origin or related to the rationalisation of field boundaries in the 19th century; however, the size of some of them (up to *c.*20m diameter) is comparable to designated examples in the immediate area.

3.2 Archaeological Background

With the exception of the work carried by SWARCH at Lundy View Farm (SWARCH report 120427), very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the immediate area. The HER contains a number of entries, including Bronze Age barrows, an early medieval settlement and post-medieval settlements (Figure 7). The topographical location of the proposed turbine – at the end of a hill spur between two shallow valleys – would have been considered favourable for burial during the Prehistoric period.

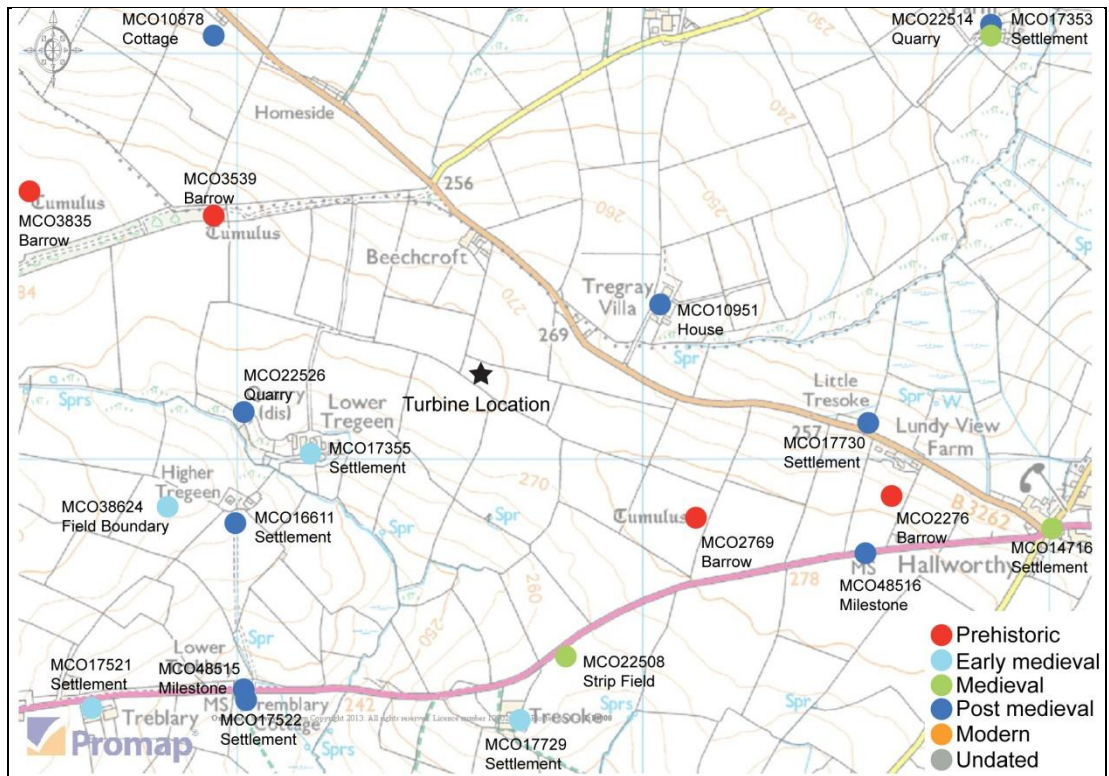


Figure 7: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO10878	OTTERHAM COTTAGE Post-Medieval house	Cartographic	Otterham Cottage is first named on 1888 map
MCO22514	TREGRAY Post-Medieval Quarry	Cartographic	'Old Quarry' on OS maps
MCO17353	TREGRAY Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tregray is first recorded in 1296 when it is spelt "Risgre".
MCO17730	TRESOKE MARSH COTTAGE	Listed Structure	Tresoke Marsh Cottage is first recorded on the OS map of 1888.
MCO10951	TREGRAY VILLA Post- Medieval house	Cartographic	Tregray Villa is first recorded on the 2 nd Edition 1:2500 OS map c.1907 when it is named 'Tregray'.
MCO17355	TREGREEN Early Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tregreen is first recorded c.1220. An area of earthworks to the west and east suggest the possible site of an earlier settlement.
MCO22526	TREGREEN Post- Medieval quarry	Cartographic	Os map of 1963 marks a quarry to the north west of Tregreen.
MCO3539	SWINESBARROW Bronze Age barrow	Scheduled Monument	A tree-covered barrow with a flat top.
MCO3835	TREWANNION GATE Bronze Age barrow	Scheduled Monument	A plough-flattened barrow 19.5m in diameter and 0.6m high.
MCO38624	TREGREEN Early Medieval field boundary	Cropmarks	Field boundaries of medieval or later date visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
MCO16611	ROSE Medieval settlement, Po st-Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Rose is first recorded in 1327 and is located within an area of rough ground which may contain earthworks
MCO48515	TREBLARY Post- Medieval milestone	Listed Structure	A milestone, early to mid C19, survives on the north side of the A395 east of Treblary.
MCO17522	TREMBLARY COTTAGE – Post-Medieval settlement	Cartographic	The settlement of Tremblary Cottage is first recorded, but not named, on the tithe map of c.1840.
MCO17521	TREMBLARY Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement, Medieval manor	Documentary	The settlement of Tremblary is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086.
MCO22508	TRESOKE Medieval strip field	Cartographic	To the south and east of Tresoke are a series of long, narrow, curving fields that may be the remains of an open field system
MCO17729	TRESOKE Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tresoke is first recorded c.1220.
MCO2769	HALLWORTHY Bronze Age barrow	Scheduled Monument	A plough-spread barrow, 22m in diameter and 0.8m high.
MCO48516	HALLWORTHY Post- Medieval milestone	Listed Structure	A milestone, possibly early to mid C19, survives on the north side of the A395 west of Hallworthy.
MCO2276	BURROW DOWN Bronze Age barrow	Place-name	The fieldnames 'Burrow Down' and 'Lower Burrow Down' suggest the site of a barrow but there are no remains.
MCO14716	HALLWORTHY Medieval settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Hallworthy is first recorded in 1439.

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

3.3 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**.

4.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1.2ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine, and a 30m corridor along the line of the proposed access route. This work was undertaken by SWARCH personnel Thursday 10th October 2013. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere: *Stratascan forthcoming*).

This survey was undertaken in order to record magnetic anomalies. The anomalies themselves cannot be regarded as actual archaeological features and the dimensions of the anomalies shown do not represent the dimensions of any associated archaeological features. The analysis presented below attempts to identify and characterise anomalies and anomaly groups that may pertain to archaeological deposits and structures.



Figure 8: Preliminary greyscale plot of the geophysical results (*Stratascan forthcoming*).

The magnetic contrast across the survey areas was sufficient to be able to differentiate between anomalies representing possible archaeological features and background magnetic responses (Figure 6). Two clear linear features are shown in the lower field, with a third linear feature dog-legging between them (see Figure 7). These would appear to represent relict field boundaries flanking a trackway, the remnants of which are shown on the 1st

Edition Ordnance Survey map, but had disappeared by 1906. The other areas of noisy data represent subsoil disturbance caused by ploughing or metallic debris.



Figure 9: Preliminary interpretation of the greyscale results.

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (47.1m 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.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

The impacts of a wind turbine on the historic environment may include positive as well as adverse effects. However, turbines of any scale are large, usually white, and inescapably modern intrusive visual 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.

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parks and Gardens

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Capture Energy Ltd. (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 (47.1m). Up to 1km all HER records and Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; up to 5km all designated heritage assets were considered; at 5-10km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

5.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and 10km, together with the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as possessing intervisibility are widespread close to the location of the proposed turbine, and remain widespread – especially to the north and south – up to 4km from the turbine, e.g. around Tresparrett’s Post. To the south, where the ground rises to the foothills of Bodmin and Rough Tor (7-10km), there is also wide visibility towards the general location of the proposed turbine site. The land drops away immediately to the south and west of the proposed turbine location. There is a long shallow slope leading to Davidstow, the nearest village to the turbine location, to the south-west (1.5km), with the small hamlet of Tremail, (2km) to the south and the small roadside settlement of Hallworthy (1.5km) to the east. Otterham village (3km) to the north stands on a south-facing slope, and would have views to the proposed turbine.

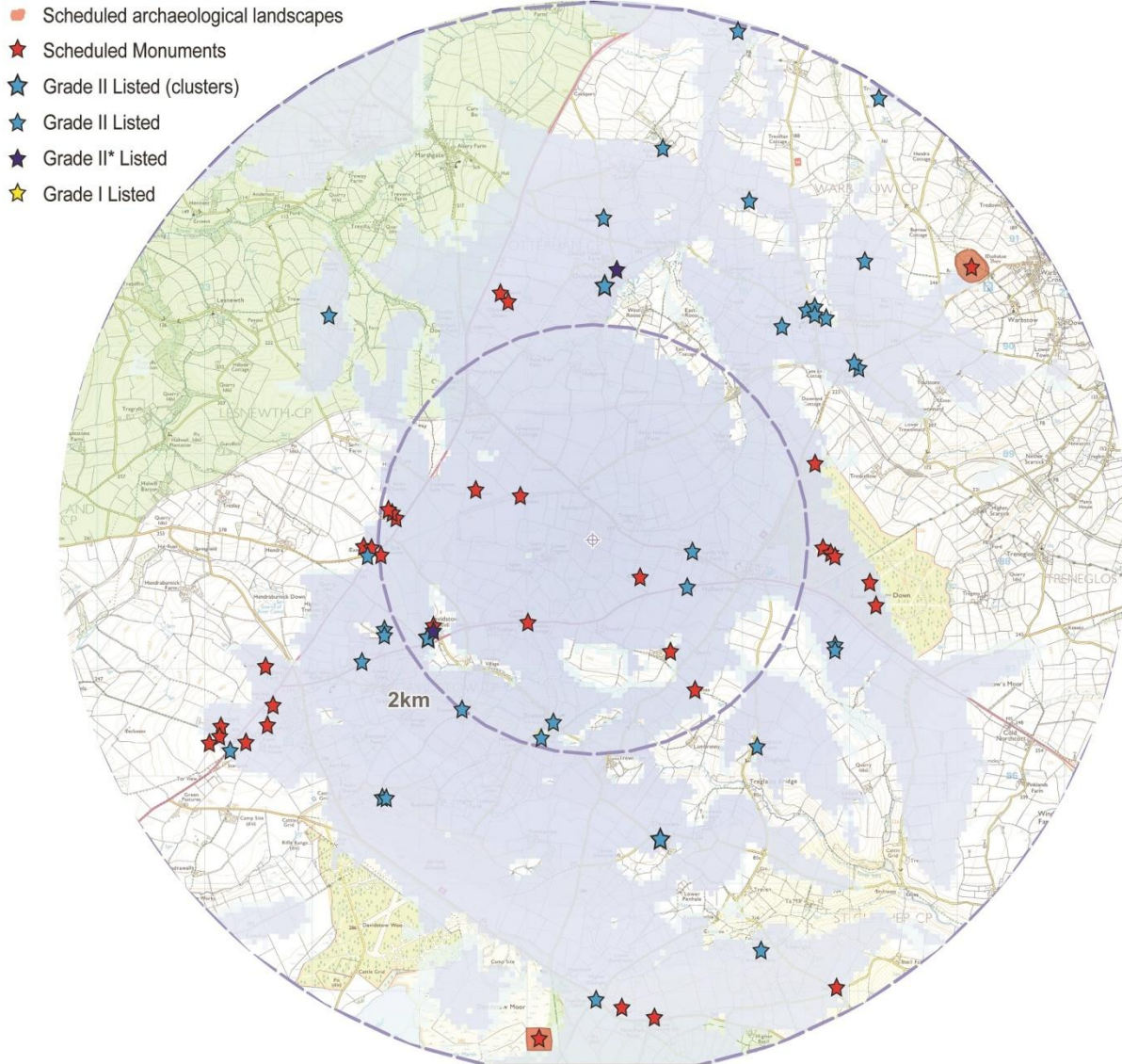


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine 0-5km (based on ZTV supplied by Capture Energy Ltd.).

There are 13 individual or groups of Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the turbine, mostly funerary monuments on the high downs to the west, but there are also two medieval wayside crosses and a holy well close to Davidstow church. There are more than 19 Scheduled Monuments or groups of monuments at 2-5km, including a large multi-vallate hillfort (Warbstow Bury) and a group of long houses and enclosures near Crowdy Marsh. At 5-10km there are well over 20 groups or individual monuments including all those on Rough Tor and Bodmin Moor. Within 5km there are over 50 Listed buildings and structures; two of those are Grade II* churches (St. Denis in Otterham and St. David's at Davidstow); the rest are all Listed Grade II.

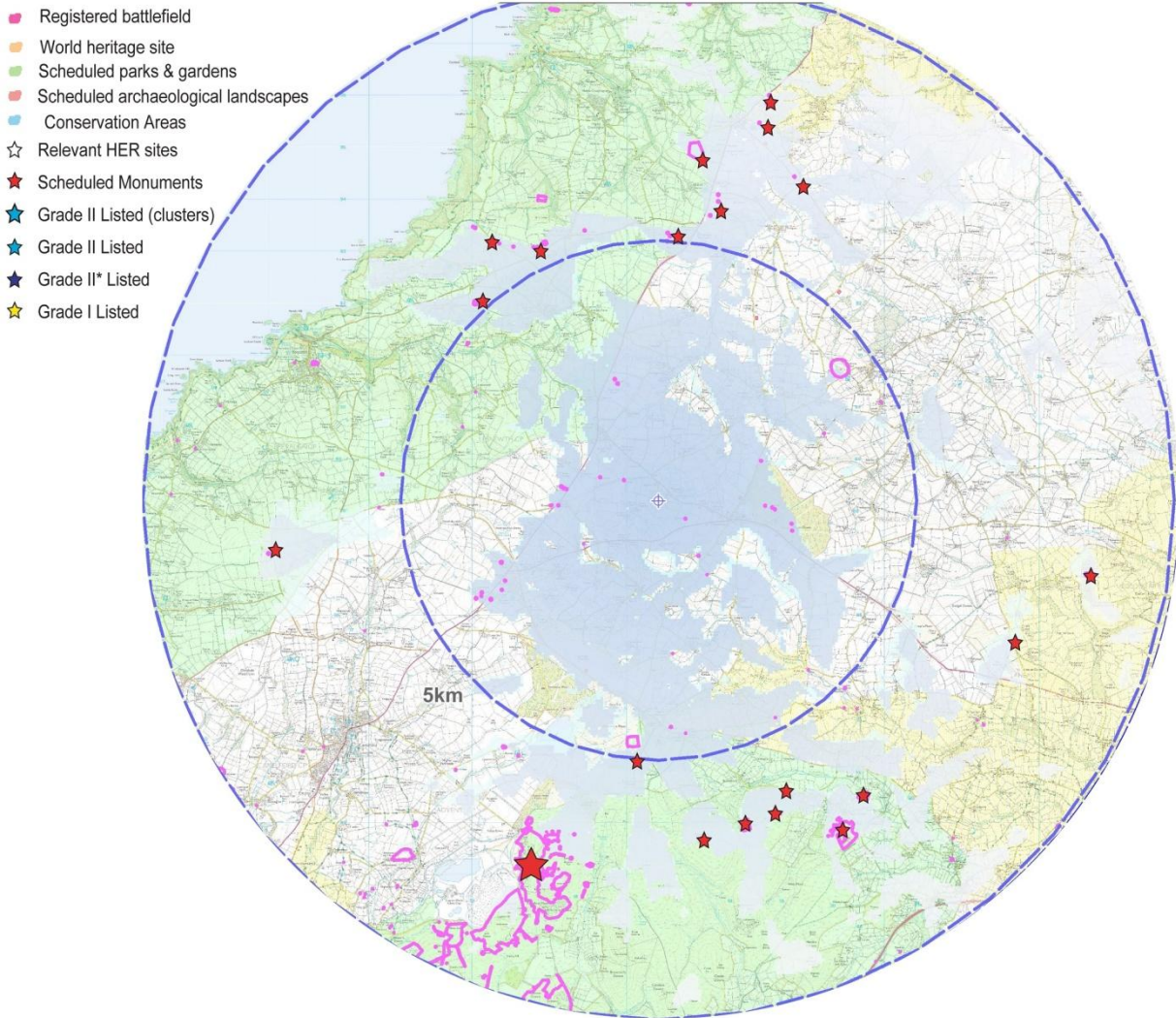


Figure 11: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, 5-10km (based on ZTV supplied by Capture Energy Ltd.).

5.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.5.1 Farm Buildings

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

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

associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

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

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

- Old Newham Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. A large stone-built house with agricultural buildings. The house appears to be built in a U-shape, with wings running off to the north from the main range; this lends the building an introverted focus, open to the north with more limited views to the south. The house is set down into the east-facing slope of the hillside. The immediate and wider setting of the farmhouse in its land will also not be directly impacted. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- Trenannick Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Set down a short track within an enclosure bounded by stone hedgebanks and trees, the farmhouse is shielded to the west and north by its associated buildings. There are some general views from the surrounding area, and notably from the high ridge on which the farm is built, but no direct intervisibility. Impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected to be neutral.
- Cardew Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set down a long private track but visible across the fields. The farm is set on a high ridge of land, with the land to the south dropping away giving wide views across the countryside to the south and south-west. The farmhouse is surrounded by modern buildings, which may provide some local blocking; if not, views will be clear and direct to the proposed turbine; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Kernick Farmhouse, Bank Barn, waterwheel, cart shed and granary; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. The farmyard at Kernick is set over the edge of a ridge of land which drops away to the east and north, away from the public road. The farm is accessed via a long private track, lined by tall hedgebanks. Impact: **negative/unknown** but expected to be neutral.
- Penhale Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good; the farmhouse stands within an enclosure bounded by stone hedgebanks topped with mature trees. The land rises to the north and west, and drops into a valley to the south; there are wide views from the area towards the location of the proposed turbine. The farmhouse and associated buildings lie down a long drive away from the parish road. Four other turbines are visible in the immediate landscape but appear to have limited impact on the building group or the farmhouse itself; any views would be limited by local blocking. Impact: **negative/minor**.
- St Tinney Farmhouse and barn; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Set to the west of the village of Otterham, on a south-facing slope with wide views to the south. The large turbine on Otterham Down stands just to the west and completely dominates the landscape and buildings here; by comparison, the proposed turbine near Davidstow would be over 3km away and its impact would be diminished as a result. There is another turbine to the east which is also visible, so cumulative impact may be an issue; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Churchtown Farmhouse, stone garden wall and outbuilding; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: excellent. Located in Otterham village on a south-facing slope with ground rising to the north and west. To the west are clear views to the large turbine on Otterham Down, which can be seen from almost everywhere in the village. Churchtown

Farmhouse lies directly opposite the church on the western edge of the village green; the outbuildings of the farm lie to the north. The setting of the house and farm with regard to the village green and church would not be affected; the trees to the south of the village also provide some local blocking. Impact: **neutral**.

- Churchtown Barton Farmhouse and Churchtown Barton Cottage; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: excellent. Located immediately to the west of the church in Davidstow. The farm is divided from the churchyard by a high stone wall and gate; the house and cottage lie to the south of a large courtyard complex of historic stone farm buildings. The focus of the house lies to the north, into its courtyard of buildings, which also limit views, and to the south, and away from the turbine over the fields. The tall boundary wall and the church itself provide local blocking, and the relationship with the church would be unchanged; impact: **neutral**.
- Penwenham Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown. Lying to the west of Trelash, this farmhouse is accessed via a long private track with high hedgebanks. From the adjacent fields the farm can be seen to incorporate a substantial number of large modern buildings, which appear to comprehensively block and shield any views out from the farmhouse. Impact: **negative/unknown**, but expected to be neutral.
- Cartmell; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. A small historic house to the west of Trelash settlement, set alongside the public road. Tall hedgebanks line the garden and boundary of the house and it faces across to low stone outbuildings which have been converted to residential use. There may be some very limited views across to the proposed turbine to the south-west, but the context of the house within its garden and its setting on the edge of the village would not be affected; impact: **neutral**.
- Outbuilding at SX18639033; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located to the north of a small cottage and other buildings in Trelash settlement. Comprehensive local blocking is provided by the adjacent buildings, trees and hedgebanks to the west. Impact: **neutral**.
- Treseat Farmhouse, barns and shippens; medium significance, Grade II Listed; conditions: good. Accessed via a long private track, but visible across the fields. Located on a south-facing slope with clear views to the high ridge on which the settlement of Hallworthy is built; views to the turbine site itself would be interrupted by Hallworthy. An operational turbine that stands to the west of Hallworthy would also interrupt line-of-sight and there are several groups of turbines and a large wind farm to the south and east. Impact: **negative/minor**, but cumulative impact may become an issue.
- Treworra Barton, barn, horse engine and cart shed; medium significance, Grade II Listed; conditions: unknown. Set down a long private lane, over a knoll of ground. The house, farmyard and buildings were not visible; impact: **negative/unknown** but expected negative/minor.
- Fentrigan Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good (converted). This site lies down a long private lane and could not be accessed. However, the Listed structure lies within a complex of stone-built farm buildings, and adjacent to a modern building and tennis court. The converted farm buildings have lost their original functions and relationships, and the 'gentrification' of the farm has eroded its inherent character. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably neutral.
- Trehane Barton and Barn; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. The site lies down a private lane and could not be accessed. The Listed structures stand on a working farm, with local blocking provided by modern farm buildings and trees. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably negative/minor.
- Helsett Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. The site lies down a long private lane and could not be accessed. The Listed structure stands west of the main complex of farm buildings and within an enclosure with mature trees. Both elements would provide local blocking. Impact: **negative/unknown**, probably negative/minor.

5.5.2 Lesser Gentry seats

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

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

- Otterham House, Stables and Coach House; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown; set down a long private track, in its own heavily wooded grounds and in a combe. A large turbine stands to the west on high ground and dominates the area in and around the village and house, being clearly visible from most points and considerably closer than the proposed turbine at Davidstow. Impact: **negative/unknown**, most probably negative/minor.
- Trelash House; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good; set to the south-west of the settlement of Trelash. Directly opposite the house is a barn and other stone outbuildings; these enclose the house. To the west are trees and a stone-faced hedgebank, which provided local blocking. The settlement wraps around the house and there are modern houses and bungalows built to the south restricting views; impact: **neutral**.
- Manor Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent. Set in a slight dip, a long, low house, with barns to the north and the west. The house is surrounded by the historic and modern mix of buildings which make up the Tremail hamlet and it is comprehensively blocked from any views by these other buildings; impact: **neutral**.

5.5.3 Listed structures within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 20th century, with rows of cottages and modern houses and bungalows being built around and between the older 'core' Listed structures. The character of the settlement and setting of the heritage assets within it are continually changing and developing, as houses have been built or farm buildings have been converted to residential properties. The setting of these heritage assets within the village are rarely influenced the erection of wind turbines, unless they are located in close proximity to the settlement. The relationships between the houses, church and other Listed structures

will not be altered, and it is these relationships that define their context and setting in which they are primarily to be experienced.

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

- Trelash cottage and two adjoining cottages; medium significance, Grade II Listed; conditions: good. Low buildings on a north-south alignment and flanked to the south, west and east by the other houses. Comprehensively local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Tresoke Marsh Cottage; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Located alongside the B3262 and facing south-east and away from the turbine. Views to the proposed turbine would be partly blocked by the tall hedgebanks that line the road. The proposed turbine would be just under 1km away, and despite local blocking could be expected to have a significant impact on its immediate environment. However, this is a classic 19th century ‘squatter’ cottage built on roadside waste, and the impact of a turbine on its setting is debatable; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Cottage east of Treglasta Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. The cottage stands within a modern farmstead, surrounded by modern farm buildings, and with another group of modern farm buildings between it and the site of the proposed turbine. The impact of the proposed turbine would be minimal as the setting and context for the structure is provided by the hamlet in which it is located. Impact: **neutral to negative/minor**.

5.5.4 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.

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.

- Church of St Denis; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: excellent. Located in the village of Otterham, on a south-facing slope overlooking a small combe. The church is not located in a prominent location and does not, therefore, command landscape primacy. Views to the church from the south are by far the most important, and these would not include the proposed turbine. However, the ground falls away to the south and thus there would be views from the church back to the location of the proposed turbine. The church sits within its churchyard, which is bounded by tall stone-faced hedgebanks and mature trees, which shield the body of the church. The tower of the church would undoubtedly have some views to the turbine, however a medium (50m to hub) operational turbine stands only 1.1km to the south-west, and this towers over the village and dominates views both within and from the church. There are other turbines in this area, including one visible through the tree directly to the east. The proposed turbine at Tregray would not be as prominent, and its impact would be partly mitigated by local blocking, although cumulative impact is clearly an issue; impact: **negative/moderate** on that basis.
- Church of St David; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: good. Set within a small rectangular churchyard adjacent to the busy A395. The churchyard is framed by stone-faced hedgebanks and walls, and to the north the boundary of the churchyard is lined with tall mature trees. These shield the church from any significant views to the north. The southern side of the churchyard is more open, with wide views over the shallow undulating landscape. The church is located towards the base of the valley and does not exercise landscape primacy over the higher ground to the north. The wider context of the church within the settlement of Davidstow would not be affected, as its immediate surroundings would not be altered by the construction and operation of the proposed turbine. The views from the churchyard and body of the church, when visiting, will also remain unaffected, as the trees which bound the site to the north would shield the

church, although this blocking would be less effective in winter. The church tower would certainly have clear and open views to the turbine. Other turbines are already visible in the landscape so cumulative impact is an issue, and the proposed turbine would be relatively close (c.1.75km); impact: **negative/moderate**.

- Sundial, south of Church of St David; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Blocked by the body of the church building; impact: **neutral**.
- Lych Gate to Church of St David; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. The formal entryway onto consecrated ground; the proposed turbine would have no impact on the meaning and significance of this structure. Impact: **neutral**.
- Davidstow Sunday School; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located to the east of the church in a wooded enclosure, facing the road. Associated with the church, it was not designed with views and outlook in mind but for the windows to light the classroom. The trees would limit any views to the turbine, despite its proximity; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Holy well, near the Church of St David; high significance, Scheduled Monument, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located in rushy pasture north-east of the churchyard and directly to the north of the Sunday School. The holy well sits in a slight combe, adjacent to a stream/spring and is now enclosed by a stone rectangular structure with a pointed arched opening over the well itself. The majority of the structure is below ground, what is above is largely concealed by the tall rush pastures, hedgebanks and trees which surround the field and surrounding enclosures. The low nature of the stone well building limits its landscape presence to its immediate surroundings; impact: **neutral**.

5.5.5 Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

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

- Treneglos Methodist Church and Sunday School; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located in a small rectangular compound, with stone walls and railings and tall hedgebanks to the south and east, against the agricultural fields. Neither building is particularly tall, and both have steep pitched roofs. The Sunday School would not have any views out over the hedgebanks, though the Methodists Church would enjoy some limited views. There are other operational turbines in this landscape: at Warbstow and Otterham, and several wind farms to the south, towards Bodmin Moor. The immediate setting of these two related buildings within their compound at the crossroads south of Warbstow would not be directly affected, despite some very limited impact on their views; impact: **neutral**.
- Tremail Methodists Chapel; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Located adjacent to a row of terraced cottages at a road junction. There are views north

over the largely level but undulating landscape towards the proposed turbine, at a distance of c.2km. Views would be interrupted by the intervening trees, hedgebanks, and the A395; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.5.6 Listed Structures: Crosses, Gravestones *Often ex-situ, sometimes in churchyards*

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

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

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

- Wayside cross 620m south-west of Basil Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. Set at a crossroads, with views north and west over the hedgebanks and across the open junction. The road to the west is lined with mature trees, and a small copse directly to the north-west would block any direct views to the proposed turbine. The immediate context of the cross, on the roadside at the junction, would not be affected; impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside crosshead 75m east of Newpark; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Set low into a grassy bank at a junction, its setting and context would not be affected by the turbine. The outlook from the monument would be affected, as it enjoys wide views north over the low hedgebanks that line the road. However, the cross is not defined by its outlook but by the views to the cross and its symbolism and meaning as an early Christian artefact. Impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside cross on Laneast Downs, 270m south south west of High Hall Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. The cross is to be found out in the countryside alongside a routeway and therefore its wider landscape context is of enhanced value. Hedgebanks flanking the road and other field boundaries would block direct views to the proposed turbine, despite its elevation and wide general views to the west. Views from the cross are largely irrelevant to its value as a Christian symbol and roadside feature; impact: **neutral** impact.
- Cross, 470m north of Lambrenny; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown, probably located down the long private track to Lambrenny Farm. Impact: **negative\unknown**, but clear views to the high ground to the north-west from the general area.
- Church of St Denis churchyard: Tombchests of Peter Prest and Mary Nowell; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good. Both of these tombs lie on the south/south-east side of the churchyard and comprehensive local blocking is provided by the trees or the tall stone-faced banks which surround the churchyard. Their outlook does

not contribute to their significance, being listed for the architectural merit of the stone memorials which mark the graves, and defined by their association with the church and its consecrated ground; impact: **neutral**.

- Church of St David churchyard: Two unnamed tombchests, Headstone of Mary Cobbledick, Tombchests of Hayne, Ruby and Bennett families and of Sarah Flood; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: mixed fair to good. Set in and around the churchyard, some of these monuments are comprehensively blocked by the church building itself, others by the stone-faced banks and walls of the churchyard and the trees. Even those to the north side of the church, which may have glimpses to the proposed turbine, would not be affected; impact: **neutral**.

5.5.7 Boundary Stones, Milestones, Bridges, Kiosks, Military Structures

Miscellaneous structures

Boundary stones and bridges are generally functional structures with limited wider aesthetic consideration, although there can be notable exceptions. Standing stones can be Prehistoric or early medieval in date, and are presumed to be memorials, waymarkers or nodes in a socialised landscape. As such, the setting of these monuments, particularly in relation to other contemporary routeways or monuments can be of critical importance.

The old telephone kiosks are a vanishing part of the urban and rural landscape, harking back to the era before mobile phones and representing notable examples of ‘modern heritage’. These structures were erected without regard to the wider setting, rather with settlement and transport communications in mind. As such, the impact of a wind turbine is unlikely to be particularly pronounced.

In most instances military structures 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 taller structures (control towers or water towers). 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.

- RAF Davidstow; medium significance, Grade II listed, condition: poor; abandoned military structures are upstanding but not maintained. Set on the wide open area of the former airfield, these buildings stand proud of the closely cropped pasture adjacent, with wide panoramic views. Views to and from the main buildings were key to its function as an airfield, it was especially for the tower, which is a key visual feature. Any change to outlook or setting would have a disproportionate impact on this structure; impact: **negative/moderate**.
- Four milestones (68667, 67387-8, 505706) fall within the area of this survey, but were not assessed. This was on the grounds that significance of milestones is related to their position along routeways, and that significance is rarely diminished by wind turbines.

5.5.8 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable

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

- Two bowl barrows 380m north of Beckaveans (one called *the Beacon*); high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown. Located on private land behind a farmstead accessed via a gated private track. Impact **negative/unknown**, but expected to be neutral as the high hedgebanks and the farm complex limit views to the south.
- Two bowl barrows, 595m north-west of Belah Park; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to poor. Set in fields adjacent to the A39, with some views towards the proposed turbine to the south-east. Hedgebanks do provide some local blocking and there is large operation wind turbine immediately adjacent to these monuments and this dominates their immediate and wider setting. Their outlook also contains a number of other operational wind turbines, which now form part of the landscape character of this area. The proposed turbine, at a distance of c.3km, would be clearly visible, but could not affect these monuments to any great extent due to the mitigating factors discussed; impact: **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows 625m south of Greystone Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Located on the same high ridge of land as the proposed turbine, these barrows would have clear and direct views across to the turbine. There are two operational turbines directly to the north and another visible to the east, with a large turbine to the north-west on Otterham Down. However, the proposed turbine would sit within their immediate landscape, interrupting line-of-sight to the barrow near Tresoke. These barrows are part of a wider funerary group which the turbine will intrude upon and therefore, despite some element of local blocking from hedgebanks, the impact is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- Bowl barrow, 660m north-east of Tresoke; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. As it is located across from the proposed turbine on the same ridge of land it would have clear views to the turbine. There is a small operational turbine in the adjacent field to the east, there are two turbines to the north and a wind farm further to the east, visible at a distance. The impact of the turbine on the immediate context of the monument (the field) is **neutral**, but its anticipated impact on its wider landscape setting would be **negative/moderate**, bearing in mind cumulative impact.
- Three bowl barrows 130m east of Starapark Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to trace. Located on high ground with views to the east, but adjacent to a factory and power station on Davidstow Moor which block any meaningful intervisibility. They survive as shallow mounds, so additional local blockings is provided by local hedgebanks; impact: **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows, 60m, 250m south, 500m south-west of Nettings Park; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed. Set on high ground in and around Davidstow Moor, these monuments are located within enclosed agricultural fields, opposite the large factory and power station that dominate the immediate area. Their context and setting are so altered by the modern buildings in and around the farm and factory that a turbine 3.3km to the north-east is unlikely to have any real impact; impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow 200m west of Tresplatt Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. An upstanding monument that overlooks the hedgebanks and farm buildings, with some views north-east to the proposed turbine. Other turbines are visible

in the landscape, with those to the west somewhat closer. However, the barrow retains a significant landscape presence, and views to and from the barrow are key to our understanding of the monument. The intrusive visual influence of the modern industrial buildings built just to the south is, however, dominant. Impact from the proposed turbine: **negative/minor**.

- Bowl barrow 410m east of Wainhouse Corner; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. This monument could not be located, and may no longer survive as a standing monument; impact: **negative/unknown**.
- Two bowl barrows 660m south-west of Whitehall Cottage [part of a round barrow cemetery]; high significance; two Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. These monuments now stand within enclosed farmland, but their open hilltop location is otherwise largely unaffected. They are close to the other five Scheduled Monuments at Newton Farm, the barrow at Whitehill Farm and the Earthwork on Hill Down. The impact of the turbine near Davidstow is assessed as **negative/minor**, but as there are several visible operational turbines in this landscape this rises to **negative/moderate** on the basis of cumulative impact.
- Bowl barrows south of Newton Farm [part of cemetery of up to 11 other non-Scheduled monuments]; very high significance; group of Scheduled Monument group of five barrows; condition: three exceptionally well preserved, the two to the west are less well preserved but still survive. Within the wider area there are a number of other visible archaeological features. This is a relict funerary landscape of considerable importance, located on a high ridge on land with wide views. Views to and from this landscape would have been key to the memorial function of these monuments, though views towards the monuments may have been more crucial than the outlook from them. The proposed turbine would be c.7km away, and thus would only appear as a relatively small feature in the wider landscape. The immediate context of these monuments, and the relict landscape which they occupy, would not be affected, and views between them remains intact. However, cumulative impact in this landscape is an issue; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Bowl barrow 110m north of Whitehill Farm [part of a round barrow cemetery]; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to poor. This barrow lies in an enclosed field next to large modern farm buildings and the B-road to Boscastle. There is local blocking from the buildings of the farm, other houses along the road on the outskirts of Tresparrett's Post and hedgebanks; impact: **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows 600m south-east of Small Hill Barton; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Slight mounds within several enclosed fields adjacent to the A39. The ground rises to the south and significant local blocking is provided by the hedges and hedgebanks. The relationship between these monuments and those closer to Wainhouse Corner has been lost by the division of the landscape into agricultural fields. They can now only be experienced or understood individually; impact: **neutral**.
- Three barrows 550m east-north-east of Cansford; high significance; three Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed, fair to poor. Located immediately to the south and south-west is a large open-cast working quarry, which has significantly affected the landscape setting of these monuments. The high ridge of ground on which the barrows are located enjoys wide views of the surrounding landscape, although the two barrows to the west are adjacent and limited by hedgebanks. A large turbine stands on Otterham Down to the south-west, there is another directly across the valley to the south, a third stands directly to the north and smaller turbines are visible to the west. By comparison, at a distance of 5km the impact of the proposed turbine will be muted; impact: **neutral**. Cumulative impact is, however, an issue for these monuments.
- Part of a bowl barrow called *Headon Barrow*; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: poor to trace. Very little survives of this monument. This, together with local would suggest an impact of **neutral**.
- Condolden Bowl Barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent. There would be clear views to the proposed turbine site to the north-east, over the

hedgebanks and field boundaries, at a distance of *c.*8km. There are lines of pylons to the east and operational turbines are visible on eastern skyline. The immediate context of the barrow and its landscape primacy would not be affected, and neither would its landscape setting and views to other prominent barrows. Impact: **negative/minor**.

- Bowl barrow 250m north-west of Newpark Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to trace. Located in the high foothills of Bodmin Moor, with wide views to the north where the proposed turbine is to be situated. The barrow is poorly-preserved with little surface presence, and its setting is limited to its immediate vicinity. Despite lying within enclosed farmland, the illusion of open ground is retained by the low field banks; this wider setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine at a distance of *c.*5km. Other turbines are visible in the wider landscape, along with pylons and other modern features; impact: **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Barrow 90m east of Trelay Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Located in an agricultural field, with wide views up to the high ground to the north. To an extent, local hedgebanks will block views to the proposed turbine, but a small operational turbine stands 700m to the north-east, and the proposed turbine would be only 1.1km away. However, the barrow stands on a south-facing slope in a valley adjacent to a complex of modern farm buildings; impact of a second wind turbine on the skyline: **negative/minor**.
- Round barrow cemetery including Tich Barrow; very high significance; a group of Scheduled Monuments; condition: mixed, three to the north excellent the rest good to fair. The upstanding barrows stand higher than the adjacent hedgebanks and therefore have wide views out to the surrounding countryside. To the east and north-west there are two large radio masts with substations, and these large modern features dominate the immediate context of the barrows. The busy A39 runs immediately adjacent to the east. The landscape visibility of the barrows, however, remains surprisingly high, especially from the lower ground to the east and south. Their overall landscape primacy has, however, been superseded by the modern radio masts. The proposed turbine would be visible to the east and would affect the outlook from the barrows; however, it would not influence their interconnections with the other barrows along this north-south ridge. Impact **negative/minor**, given the mitigating factors.
- Six cairns on Buttern Hill, ring cairn and two kerbed cairns on Bray Down; high significance; a group of Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Two separate groups of funerary remains on the northern side of Bodmin Moor. The moor and its surrounding heritage assets provide both the wider setting and immediate context of each individual asset. Views to and from the cairns is an important element of their significance, especially the visual connections between them. The proposed turbine would be visible, but at a distance of *c.*8km it would not be a very significant landscape feature. However, cumulative impact is an issue, as there are a number of other turbines visible from this landscape; impact **negative/minor**.
- Round barrow cemetery on Wilsey Down; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good to fair. Five large round barrows within a forestry plantation. These monuments are large and for the most part well-preserved, with group value. However, comprehensive local blocking is provided by the conifers of the plantation, many of which are young (10-15 years old) and represent the first re-planting of the woodland; impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow 700m east of Tregrey Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Located in the south-western corner of a field, downslope from Wilsey Down, and tucked in under the forestry plantation here. The site would enjoy clear views up to the location of the proposed turbine, with an element of local blocking from the tall roadside hedgebank and the forestry plantation. The original setting of the monument has been destroyed, and despite its size does not have a significant landscape presence; impact: **negative: minor**.

5.5.9 Settlements

Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles, fieldsystems, medieval villages

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall and, to a lesser extent, in Devon, where they are often referred to as hillslope enclosures. These settlements date to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, most being abandoned by the sixth century AD. Formerly regarded as the primary settlement form of the period, it is now clear that unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

These monuments are relatively common, which would suggest that decisions about location and prospect were made on a fairly local level. Despite that – and assuming most of these monuments were contemporary – visual relationships would have played an important role in interactions between the inhabitants of different settlements. Such is the density of these earthwork and cropmark enclosures in Cornwall (close to one every 1km²), it is difficult to argue that any one example – and particularly those that survive only as a cropmarks – is of more than local importance, even if it happens to be Scheduled.

Prehistoric farmsteads – i.e. hut circles – tend to be inward-looking and focused on the relationship between the individual structures and the surrounding fieldsystems, where they survive. The setting of these monuments does contribute to their wider significance, but that setting is generally quite localised; the relevance of distance prospects and wider views has not been explored for these classes of monument, and it is thus difficult to assess the impact of a wind turbine at some distance removed.

Early fieldsystems sometimes survive in upland areas as earthworks, more often surviving as crop- or soilmarks in lowland areas. They rarely receive statutory protection, and where they do they are often associated with other well-preserved Scheduled Monuments. Most relict fieldscapes are very local in character, and thus the impact of a wind turbine is likely to be muted. The notable exception to this would be the Reaves of Dartmoor.

- Prehistoric/Roman round 500m north-east of West Carne Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. Set on private land down a track, with general views towards turbine location but much local blocking from established hedgebanks and trees; impact: **negative/unknown**.
- Long houses and enclosures east of Crowdy Marsh; very high significance; a collection of Scheduled Monuments in a relict landscape; condition: good. An early settlement and collection of cohesive features; on high ground in the foothills of Bodmin, with low banks dividing the fields. The earthworks and structures are grassed over but upstanding and quite extensive, having a local landscape presence and clear connection to the settlements and monuments on Rough Tor. The houses and enclosures had an agricultural function and the various related features provide the context for one another. The wider setting contains a number of other wind turbines and wind farms, as well as pylons and other modern features. A turbine at 5km will only appear as a fairly small feature and will have minimal impact; the former agricultural function of the assets is not connected to views, but the association of the buildings and early fields. Impact: **neutral**.
- Rectangular Enclosures 520m west of Rosecare Villa Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown. The monument lies in the centre of a private farm holding, with tall hedgebanks between the fields precluding any views from a public road or right-of-way. The impact assessment is accordingly **negative/unknown**; but probably neutral due to local blocking from hedgebanks.

- Earthwork on Hill Down 450m west-south-west of Tresparrett's Post; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. This monument stands on a high ridge of land with open views to the north, south and west and there are a number of other operational turbines visible from this monument. The monument now stands within enclosed farmland, but its open hilltop location has remained largely unaffected. It is adjacent to a relict funerary landscape, and this setting would not be affected by the proposed turbine. Impact **negative/minor** as the proposed turbine would be visible, if distant, feature of the modern landscape but views towards the monument and between it and the nearby barrows is more important.
- Round, on Tregrearedown Beacon, 295m north of Nook; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Incorporated into the landscaped grounds of a gentry residence, this is now framed by woodlands and blocked from any intervisibility; impact: **neutral**.
- Field system, hut circles, cairnfield and land boundaries on Carne Down; very high significance, an important group of Scheduled Monuments; condition: excellent, with group value. Apart from the funerary monuments, the rest of these heritage assets are tied to their moorland location and their former residential and agricultural function. This is a cohesive relict landscape where each monument provides the setting and context for the next. We understand and experience these monuments as intended, and their outlook, although it contributes to the overall experience, does not define their meaning. For the cairnfield, views between the monuments and towards the whole are key to their memorial nature, as are the views between the settlement and cairnfield, the living and dead. A medium turbine at a distance of 8km will have a minimal impact on these important assets, although it would be another modern feature in the wider landscape; impact: **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Deserted medieval settlement 1.1km west north-west of Canaglaze; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good, upstanding earthworks. The settlement is characterised by its agricultural past and its connection with the moor, its desertion and therefore survival. Views are not key to our understanding of the site, but we do depend on outlook during our experience of such places, as Bodmin Moor and the high ground afford wide views. The proposed turbine, at a distance of 8km, is too far away to have a direct impact the assets in question. However, the cumulative impact of turbines is affecting how these 'wilderness' locations are experienced. The localised landscape presence of the assets due to their residential rather than funerary nature is such that the impact is further diminished; impact: **negative/minor**.

5.5.10 Fortifications

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Warbstow Bury (and pillow mound “*Giants Cave*”); very high significance; Scheduled Monument group; condition: excellent. Warbstow Bury is a large multi-vallate hillfort in excellent condition with upstanding banks and ditches. The pillow mound is also in good condition. The hillfort is a key man-made feature in its landscape, and has retained significant landscape primacy across the wider area; as was intended, it is visible for miles around. This makes views to and from the monument crucial to our understanding of its function and meaning. Two existing turbines are visible from much of the monument, in close proximity. There is also a mobile phone mast and a large wind farm to the distant east. The turbine will only be visible from the outer south-west side of the monument, and most of the interior and all of the pillow mound would be shielded by its outer earthworks. At a distance of almost 4.5km the turbine would have an impact of **negative/minor** overall, as while it does not complete for landscape primacy, its contribution to the cumulative impact of turbines in this landscape requires careful consideration.
- Rough Tor; very high significance; a protected landscape and multiple individual Scheduled Monuments; condition: good to excellent. There are numerous settlement and funerary remains on the northern and western flanks Bodmin, particularly around Rough Tor. There are also a large number of wind turbines in the landscape beyond, to the north and west, and this includes several large wind farms. There are also lines of pylons, mobile telephone masts and telegraph poles. These have altered the outlook from, and to an extent the connections between, the Prehistoric settlements and burials of the Moor and those of the farmed landscape below. Another wind turbine at a distance of c.7km would not have a direct and significant impact on the heritage assets individually, as their immediate context would remain unchanged. However, the cumulative impact of another modern, semi-industrial feature intruding on the outlook from this protected historic landscape is another matter. The intrusive cumulative impact of these modern landscape features impacts on the experience of the visitor and affects the wider landscape setting; impact: **negative/moderate** on this basis.
- Iron Age defended settlement 170m north-west of Cargurra; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Wide views back to the east, across the high ground and across to Davidstow. These views include the masts and modern industrial buildings on Davidstow Moor and Otterham Down, which would interrupt line-of-sight to the proposed turbine. The outlook both to and from a defended site is key to its meaning and function. The immediate context of the asset would be unaffected, and at a distance of c.5km, the overall impact would be muted. However, the cumulative

impact of multiple operational turbines needs to be considered. Impact: **negative/minor**.

- Iron Age defended settlement 425m west of Trebray; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. The site enjoys wide views across the landscape to the west, north-west and north from its position on the high moorlands. It is surrounded by numerous other heritage assets, and these provide both its context and setting as a component part of a relict landscape. The open, moorland setting would not be affected, whereas the active farming landscape below has and continues to change. The outlook from a defended settlement is crucial to its function and design, and our understanding and experience of the asset. The modern features in the wider landscape have an impact on this outlook, and draw the eye. The proposed turbine would be located at some distance, and would not challenge for landscape primacy; impact **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

5.5.11 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

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

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

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

- The North Cornwall area in and around Tregray Villa is a typical farming landscape, characterised by scattered hamlets and villages, with occasional small market towns, such as Camelford and Launceston. The topography of the landscape is one of a gently-undulating plateau dissected by relatively gentle valleys, steeper around the coast. In general, the ground steadily rises to the foothills of Bodmin Moor to the south-west, but there are many long, prominent ridges. In the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study, this area forms part of the *Delabole Plateau Landscape Character Area* (LCA), characterised as an open, elevated and exposed landscape dominated by pastoral agriculture with some forestry and small settlement nucleation’s.
- This LCA is adjudged to have a *low-moderate* sensitivity to wind energy development, due to the large scale plateau landform, simple skyline, large-scale simple land cover and presence of commercial development along the A39 (Land Use Consultants 2011). The proposed turbine would stand on the top of a locally-prominent ridge, south-east of the main north-east to south-west ridge followed by the A39.

- One of the ‘key landscape characteristics’ used to distinguish and characterise this LCA is the presence of strong modern vertical elements – most notably wind turbines but also masts and pylons – and thus the importance of cumulative impact cannot be ignored. This reduces the individual impact of any single development, but raises the very real possibility this LCA could come to be defined by the presence of turbines, and erode its distinctiveness compared to adjacent LCAs.
- On this basis, the impact of the proposed turbine on the historic character of this landscape will be **negative/moderate**. It will, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus its impact will therefore be **temporary/reversible** on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.

5.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
BUILDINGS			
68779	OLD NEWHAM FARMHOUSE	SX1788492935	Negative/minor
68122	TRENANNICK FARMHOUSE	SX1925292278	Negative/unknown
68117	CARDEW FARMHOUSE	SX1806891356	Negative/minor
68778	BANK BARN WITH WATERWHEEL AND CARTSHED AND GRANARY AT KERNICK FARMHOUSE	SX1728391862	Negative/unknown
68780	PENHALE FARMHOUSE	SX1665591234	Negative/minor
68793	ST TINNEY FARMHOUSE	SX1676490614	Negative/minor
68794	BARN ABOUT 8M NW OF ST TINNEY FARMHOUSE	SX1678090618	Negative/minor
68788	CHURCHTOWN FARMHOUSE	SX1674590763	Neutral
68789	GARDEN WALL EAST OF CHURCHTOWN FARMHOUSE	SX1675690760	Neutral
68790	OUTBUILDING W OF CHURCHTOWN FARMHOUSE	SX1673190764	Neutral
67398	CHURCHTOWN BARTON FARMHOUSE AND CHURCHTOWN BARTON COTTAGE	SX1507787250	Neutral
68120	PENWENHAM FARMHOUSE	SX1837790156	Negative/unknown
68132	CARTNELL	SX1851290298	Neutral
68134	OUTBUILDING AT SX18639033	SX1862190323	Neutral
67392	TRESEAT FARMHOUSE	SX1882587120	Negative/minor
67393	BARN AND RANGE OF SHIPPONS DIRECTLY TO SOUTH-EAST OF TRESEAT FARMHOUSE	SX1883887102	Negative/minor
67397	TREWORRA BARTON INCLUDING BARN, HORSE ENGINE HOUSE AND CARTSHED ON SOUTH WEST	SX1542086624	Negative/unknown
68118	FENTRIGAN FARMHOUSE	SX1915090801	Negative/unknown
67390	TREHANE BARTON	SX1470087285	Negative/unknown
67391	BARN 20 METRES TO NORTH OF TREHANE BARTON	SX1469987310	Negative/unknown
68765	HELSET	SX1417290288	Negative/unknown
68791	OTTERHAM HOUSE	SX1673090670	Negative/unknown
68792	STABLES AND COACH HOUSE IMMEDIATELY SOUTH WEST OF OTTERHAM HOUSE	SX1671890662	Negative/unknown
68133	TRELASH HOUSE	SX1861890290	Neutral
67409	MANOR FARMHOUSE	SX1614686368	Neutral
68135	TRELASH COTTAGE AND TWO COTTAGES ADJOINING ON RIGHT	SX1868990282	Neutral
67395	TRESOKE MARSH COTTAGE	SX1755488072	Negative/moderate
67381	COTTAGE DIRECTLY TO EAST OF TREGLASTA FARMHOUSE	SX1813886237	Negative/unknown
68785	CHURCH OF ST DENIS	SX1683490761	Negative/moderate
67399	CHURCH OF ST DAVID and associated monuments	SX1511287264	Negative/moderate
67408	SUNDAY SCHOOL TO EAST OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID	SX1519187294	Negative/minor
67407	HOLY WELL	SX1516087368	Neutral
68080	TRENEGLOS METHODIST CHURCH	SX1908989789	Neutral

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68081	TRENEGLOS SUNDAY SCHOOL, WALL & RAILINGS	SX1906189814	Neutral
67410	TREMAIL METHODIST CHAPEL	SX1627086492	Negative/minor
30439	WAYSIDE CROSS 620M SOUTH WEST OF BASIL FARM	SX1887984024	Neutral
24281	MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS HEAD 75M EAST OF NEWPARK	SX1714083723	Neutral
24263	MEDIEVAL WAYSIDE CROSS ON LANE EAST DOWNS, 270M SSW OF HIGH HALL FARM	SX2347585499	Neutral
31845	CROSS 470M NORTH OF LAMBRENNY	SX1755186773	Negative/unknown
VARIOUS	TOMBCHESTS AT ST DENIS	SX1684990756	Neutral
VARIOUS	TOMBCHESTS AT ST DAVIDS	SX1511287264	Neutral
68667	MILESTONE 120 METRES TO NORTH OF STARAPARK	SX1321986252	Neutral
505706	MILESTONE SE OF PENDRAGON HOUSE	SX1444587044	Neutral
67387	MILESTONE TO SOUTH OF TREBLARY COTTAGE	SX1600187434	Neutral
67388	MILESTONE 500 METRES TO WEST OF HALLWORTHY	SX1751287768	Neutral
1403176	RAF DAVIDSTOW MOOR, TURRET INSTRUCTIONAL BUILDING	SX1462085806	Negative/moderate
1403173	RAF DAVIDSTOW MOOR, AIR MINISTRY BOMBING TEACHER	SX1463485803	Negative/moderate
MONUMENTS			
CO 631	TWO BOWL BARROWS 380M NORTH OF BECKAVEANS, ONE OF WHICH IS CALLED 'THE BEACON'	SX1871495855 SX1876196000	Negative/unknown
CO 923	TWO BOWL BARROWS 595M NORTH WEST OF BELAH PARK FARM	SX1575890524 SX1581990451	Neutral
CO 924	TWO BOWL BARROWS 625M SOUTH OF GREYSTONE FARM	SX1548088648 SX1594188594	Negative/moderate
CO 463	BOWL BARROW 660M NORTH EAST OF TRESOKE	SX1713187851	Negative/moderate
CO 481	THREE BOWL BARROWS 130M EAST OF STARAPARK FARM	SX1307486317 SX1317786359 SX1318686428	Neutral
CO 480	THREE BOWL BARROWS, 60M AND 250M SOUTH AND 500M SOUTH WEST OF NETTINGS PARK	SX1336186299 SX1357586483 SX1363786660	Neutral
CO 479	BOWL BARROW 200M WEST OF TRESPLATT FARM	SX1356487009	Negative/minor
CO 581	BOWL BARROW 410M EAST OF WAINHOUSE CORNER	SX1856695471	Negative/unknown
CO 919	TWO BOWL BARROWS 660M SOUTH WEST OF WHITEHILL COTTAGE, FORMING PART OF A ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SX1418793075 SX1426493075	Negative/moderate
CO 948	FIVE BOWL BARROWS SOUTH OF NEWTON FARM FORMING PART OF A ROUND BARROW CEMETERY	SX1301393466 SX1305493448 SX1340993209 SX1352693146 SX1379593086	Negative/minor
CO 580	THREE BOWL BARROWS 600M SOUTH EAST OF SMALL HILL BARTON	SX1761593685 SX1775994088 SX1777493957	Neutral
CO 922	THREE BARROWS 550M ENE OF CANSFORD	SX1678193191 SX1678893353 SX1683593292	Neutral
CO 944	PART OF A BOWL BARROW CALLED HEADON BARROW	SX1923694433	Neutral
CO 299	BOWL BARROW CALLED CONDOLDEN BARROW	SX0904987179	Negative/minor
CO 866	BOWL BARROW 250M NORTH WEST OF NEWPARK	SX1685383842	Negative/minor
CO 926	BARROW 90M E OF TRELAY FARM	SX1738787137	Negative/minor
CO 323	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY INCLUDING TICH BARROW 730M NORTH EAST OF TREHANE POOL	SX1451888108 SX1453988112 SX1467088108 SX1477688438 SX1482788419 SX1472688471	Negative/minor
CO 1045	SIX CAIRNS ON BUTTERN HILL	SX1746381702 SX1746581672 SX1747381609 SX1747381632 SX1747981662 SX1752681607	Negative/minor

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CO 863	RING CAIRN AND TWO KERBED CAIRNS ON BRAY DOWN	SX1883082184 SX1890282167 SX1896882171	Negative/minor
CO 931	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY ON WILSEY DOWN	SX1867988100 SX1881388069 SX1886688032 SX1917987772 SX1918887616	Neutral
CO 927	BOWL BARROW 700M EAST OF TREGRAY FARM	SX1860388962	Negative/minor
15038	LATER PREHISTORIC TO ROMAN ROUND 500M NE OF WEST CARNE FARM	SX2049582507 SX2063282540 SX2064582448	Negative/unknown
CO 1046	LONG HOUSES AND ENCLOSURES E OF CROWDY MARSH	SX1612183562	Neutral
CO 1051	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES 520M WEST OF ROSECARE VILLA FARM	SX1734094938	Negative/unknown
CO 920	EARTHWORK ON HILL DOWN 500YDS (450M) WSW OF TRESPARRETT POSTS	SX1441193156	Negative/minor
CO 87	A ROUND ON TREGAEREDOWN BEACON, 295M NORTH EAST OF THE NOOK	SX2494586773	Neutral
15037	CO-AXIAL FIELD SYSTEM, HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENTS, CAIRNFIELD AND LAND BOUNDARIES ON CARNE DOWN	SX2009582080 SX2013282046 SX2020081568	Negative/minor
CO 1047	DESERTED MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT 1125M WNW OF CANAGLAZE	SX1830081951	Negative/minor
CO 86	LARGE MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT CALLED WARBSTOW BURY AND A PILLOW MOUND KNOWN AS THE GIANT'S GRAVE	SX2012990747	Negative/minor
VARIOUS	ROUGH TOR AND ASSOCIATED MONUMENTS		Negative/moderate
CO 947	IRON AGE DEFENDED SETTLEMENT 170M NORTH WEST OF CARGURRA	SX1306492011	Negative/minor
CO 862	IRON AGE DEFENDED SETTLEMENT 425M WEST OF TREBRAY	SX1906282579	Negative/moderate
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located in one of the fields belonging to the Tregeen Farm. The repetition of the field name element down would suggest these are post-medieval enclosures from open common grazing, and should be regarded as *recently enclosed land* in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation.

The walkover survey identified a series of slight mounds in the two fields in question; these may be archaeological in origin, but they did not show up on the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey identified relict hedge boundaries last shown on the 1st Edition OS map, but little else.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located on a wide ridge of land orientated roughly east-west, with the land falling away to wide shallow valleys to the north and south. This forms part of the *Delabole Plateau Landscape Character Area*, noted for its wide, open and exposed landforms and pastoral land-use. Radio or mobile phone masts, pylons and operational turbines already constitute one of the ‘key landscape characteristics’ of this LCA, and cumulative impact is clearly an issue.

In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains a light scatter of Listed Buildings, most of which are Grade II. Most of these structures are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or are less sensitive to visual intrusion. Most of the buildings and monuments are insulated from its effects by a combination of local blocking, topography and (seasonally variable) vegetation. The cumulative impact of wind turbines in this area is steadily growing, and it on that basis that the impact on Tresoke Cottage, RAF Davidstow, St David’s Church and St. Denis’ Church is adjudged **negative/moderate**.

In terms of the Scheduled Monuments within 10km, this landscape features a large number of Bronze Age burial mounds, which are highly sensitive to strong new intrusive vertical elements in the landscape. Some of these monuments are poorly preserved, and others are now located close or adjacent to modern industrial developments. In general, the proposed turbine would not have a significant detrimental impact on many of these monuments; however, some of them are close enough – e.g. the barrow at Tresoke – or significant enough – e.g. Rough Tor – to merit an assessment of **negative/moderate**.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, given the proximity and importance of the heritage assets concerned, and the growing importance of cumulative impact.

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Cornwall Record Office

Davidstow tithe map

Otterham tithe map

Davidstow tithe apportionment

Otterham tithe apportionment

Promap

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND HISTORIC VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND SOUTH WEST OF TREGREY VILLA, HALLWORTHY, CAMELFORD, CORNWALL

Location: Land south west of Tregrey Villa, Hallworthy, Camelford
Parish: Davidstow
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX166882
Planning Application ref: PA13/09114
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: 09.10.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Mr Daniel Statton of Lundy View Farm (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, geophysical survey and a historic visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land south west of Tregrey Villa, Hallworthy, Camelford, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Phil Copleston, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located on the north-eastern edge of the parish of Davidstow on a ridge of land orientated north-west to south-east, on the western side of a saddle in that ridge. It lies within *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL) just beyond the probable infield of Lower Tregreen Farm. Approximately 600m to the south-east, and a similar distance to the north-west, stand two Scheduled barrows (CO463 & CO924), and high ground in the local area feature groups of barrows (Wilsey Down, Tichbarrow). The topographical location of the site with respect to these burial monuments, and the fact that the proposed wind turbine would be located within AEL, would indicate the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric or Romano-British periods is relatively high.

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 centred on the location of the turbine base, up to 1ha in size but remaining within the landholding of the Client, 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 Assessment:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 Viewshed analysis, resulting in the production of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), has already been undertaken 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* Listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 10km of the site. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.

- 4.2.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages (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 up to one hectare 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 1.8ha). 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 a 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).

Tom Etheridge BA

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Appendix 2

Listed Buildings, Parks & gardens and Scheduled Monuments list

Listed Buildings

Name: OLD NEWHAM FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68779

Description: OTTERHAM SX 19 SE Old Newham Farmhouse 3/106 II Farmhouse and adjoining stables which have been converted into a cottage. Early to mid C17 with C18 and C19 additions and alterations and C20 alterations. Stone rubble and cob, the rear and lower left end faced in stone rubble and the higher right end extension and lean-to at lower end of front built of stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gabled ends and rag slate lean-to roof. Lower left hand projecting gable end stack with set-offs and axial stack to left of centre both with rebuilt red brick shafts. Plan : 2-room and through passage plan, lower end to the left; the kitchen to the left with a gable end stack with an oven; the larger hall to the right has an axial stack backing onto the passage also with an oven, and the hall has a bay projecting to the right of the front. An outshot was added probably in the C18 to the front of the hall and passage overlapping the hall bay slightly; the outshot was extended towards the lower end in front of the kitchen probably at the same time as the stable with a loft above was added to the higher right hand end. Probably at this time the eaves were raised and most of the house encased in stone. A porch was added to the back doorway of the passage also in the C19. In the C20 the plastered stud partition on the lower left side of the passage was removed and the stable at the higher right end was converted into a separate dwelling. 2 storey. Long asymmetrical approximately 7 window range. The lower end, the house, to the left has 3 C19 gabled half dormers above a lean-to outshot across the front, to right of which is the projecting 2 storey hall bay with a slate lean-to roof carried down from the main roof and C19 2-light casement on both floors. To right the former stables have gabled loft doorway which is now a window, and a gabled stone dormer to far right; ground floor doorway to left and 2 windows to right all with C20 casements and doors. Rear : probably C19 stone rubble porch to passage doorway and C19 single-light hall window and smaller one above to right. No other openings in the rear wall except for 2 gabled dormers to loft over the former stables. Interior : the lower room is the kitchen and has 2 chamfered cross-beams with run-out stops and square section joists; the fireplace in the lower gable end has a chamfered wooden lintel with run-out stops and a cloam oven in the left hand side. All but a short section at the front remains of the stud partition to the left of the former passage. The hall is larger than the kitchen and has 2 chamfered cross-beams, one with step stops, the other has a form of crude pyramid stop; and there is a third half beam at the higher end of the hall; the joists have scratch mouldings. The beam over the hall bay has a bowtell moulding. The hall bay has its probably C17 bench on all 3 sides supported on shaped bracket-like legs. The fireplace at the lower end of the hall backs onto the former passage and has granite monolithic jambs and a large wooden lintel with run-out stops to the chamfer; the left side of the fireplace is open behind the jamb and has a square section wooden lintel above; the hall/passage doorway is also on the left side of the fireplace; in the right side of the fireplace there is an oven with an iron door. To the right of the fireplace a C20 staircase probably replaces an earlier one in this position at the back of the hall. Roof : the bolted trusses are formed from some old roof timbers.

Listing NGR: SX1788492935

Name: TRENANNICK FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68122

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

Listing NGR: SX 19252 92278

Name: CARDEW FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68117

Description: Farmhouse. Probably C17. Painted stone rubble with some cob. Rag slate roof with gable end on right and hipped end on left. Projecting end stack on right with brick shaft and brick shaft to end stack on left. Brick axial stack heating outshot on rear. Plan: House built down slope with higher end on right. 2-room and cross passage plan, heated by end stacks, with larger hall-kitchen on right and probably parlour on left. Outshot added across rear probably in C19. Exterior: 2-storeys. 4-window front with entrance to left of centre. C20 plank door flanked by C19 20-pane sash on left and two C19 2-light casements on right. Four C19 2-light casements above ground floor openings. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX 18068 91356

Name: BANK BARN WITH WATERWHEEL AND CARTSHED AND GRANARY ABOUT 16 METRES WEST OF KERNICK FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68778

Description: Bank barn with waterwheel and adjoining cartshed with granary. Circa mid C19; adjacent farmhouse has datestone 1871. Local stone rubble with granite lintels, rendered rear wall of barn and slate-hung front to granary. Slate roofs, hipped over bank-barn; lower gable-ended roof over cartshed and granary to left and lean-to slate roof over waterwheel at right end. Plan : Continuous long rectangular range; at the centre a bank barn consisting of a shippon with a threshing barn above powered from a waterwheel at the right (west) end; at the left (east) end a 4-bay open-fronted cartshed with a granary above which has external

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

Listing NGR: SX1728391862

Name: PENHALE FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68780

Description: OTTERHAM SX 19 SE 3/108 Penhale Farmhouse II Farmhouse. Circa early C19. Local stone rubble. Cement-washed rag slate roof with half-hipped end to right and hipped to left continuing down over the former outbuilding. End chimney stacks with rebuilt red brick shafts. Double depth rectangular plan. 2 principal front rooms, the parlour to the right heated from an end stack, and the larger kitchen-hall to the left with direct entry from the central doorway. Shallow rooms in the integral rear outshot; to the right behind the parlour is the dairy; at the centre opposite the front doorway a small stair hall; and to the left behind the kitchen a lobby with a back doorway and another doorway into the integral outbuilding on the left end the full depth of the house and with a loft above. The kitchen fireplace has ovens and backs onto the outbuilding. The outbuilding has been converted into a kitchen and the dairy converted into a bathroom. Added to the back of the rear lobby is a small C20 outshot. 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 2 window range. Early C19 2-light casements, 6 panes per light, the glazing bars missing from the first floor left hand window; ground floor left window to the former kitchen/hall is an early C19 3-light casement, 3 panes per light. Central doorway with early C19 4-panel door and stone rubble open-fronted gabled porch with a slate roof. All the windows have wooden lintels. The integral outbuilding lean-to (now a kitchen) to the left has a large C20 window on the ground floor and a very small window above. At the back a C19 2-light 6-pane stair casement window at the centre; C20 window in the original opening to the dairy to left; and to the right a doorway to the rear lobby with a shallow rectangular fanlight and a wider doorway into the back of the outbuilding to the right; both doorways now within a C20 concrete block outshot. Interior : the interior plan is intact and most of the simple C19 joinery survives including plank doors, the door from the kitchen to stair hall is double hinged plank door, and the simple framed staircase which has chamfered square newels and stick balusters. The fireplaces on the ground floor have C20 grates, that on the left is the former kitchen fireplace with ovens which are now blocked. On the first floor there is a landing at the top of the stairs with doorways to the 4 rooms. The right hand room has a C19 iron fire grate with a simple wooden mantelshelf. This is a good and unspoilt example of a small farmhouse with a most interesting plan

Listing NGR: SX1665591234

Name: HELSET

Grade: II

UID: 68765

Description: LESNEWITH SX 19 SW 2/93 Helset - II House. Possibly C17, extended to rear in mid C18. Slate-stone rubble rendered and painted on front and side elevations. Bitumen coated and cement washed slate roof with hipped ends and central valley replaced by flat top in circa late C20. Brick end chimney stacks with projecting stone rubble and brick end stack heating outshot on right. Probably 2-room and through passage plan; extended to rear in circa mid C18 by two rooms forming a double depth plan and retaining the central through passage. Rear elevation probably refenestrated in circa late C18 or early C19. Lean-to outshot added on right in circa late C18 or early C19 with kitchen heated by projecting end stack. Outshot further extended in circa mid C20. Two storeys, symmetrical three window front. C20 part-glazed door in central gabled, rendered and slate-hung porch. C20 16-paned sashes. Rear elevation; almost symmetrical three window front with circa early C19 16-pane hornless sashes and crown glass. Front wall on left partly rebuilt. Ground floor opening with dressed stone flat arches and key stones; C20 door to right of centre. First floor with central dressed stone round arch to stair window with 16-pane sash inserted. Interior with partitions complete. C20 fireplaces, C19 4-paned doors and C19 stair in wide central passage with turned newel and stick balusters. Roof structure not inspected

Listing NGR: SX 14172 90288

Name: CHURCH OF ST DENIS

Grade: II*

UID: 68785

Description: Parish church. Possibly with Norman origins; Norman impost mouldings at springing point of tower arch and remains of two Norman fonts. Circa C13 font, circa C15 4-bay arcade, some circa C16 tracery and tower possibly rebuilt in 1702 (Maclean, cited by Sedding) reusing earlier material. Church heavily restored between 1889 and 1904. Tower of roughly coursed local stone with granite plinth and large granite quoins. Nave, chancel and south aisle of snecked slate stone rubble with dressed quoins. Slate roof; nave and chancel in one. The extensive C19 restoration hinders accurate chronological analysis of plan. The church, which appears to have Norman origins may have possibly comprised nave, chancel, north aisle and west tower. The north transept was removed in the mid C19 and the north wall of the nave was probably largely rebuilt. The tower appears to contain Norman impost mouldings at the springing point of the tower arch; the west door is circa C16 and the belfry lights are also probably contemporary indicating probably C16 rebuilding. Maclean suggests that the tower was rebuilt in 1702 (Sedding). In circa C15 a 4-bay south aisle was added and the tracery in the east window of the south aisle and towards the west end of the nave is probably C16, possibly contemporary with the rebuilding of the tower. The C19 restoration included part rebuilding of at least the outer skin of masonry to the south aisle, nave, chancel and south porch; extensive refenestration, the re-roofing of the nave, chancel, south aisle and south porch and the refurbishing of the church. Prior to 1850 part of an old coloured rood-screen was recorded (Sedding). West tower of two stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials. Circa C16 granite arch to west door with cavetto and roll moulded jambs, incised spandrels and hood mould. C19 plank door. C19 west window in partly blocked opening with pointed relieving arch

and 2-light belfry openings with slate louvers. North wall of nave has a C16 Perpendicular 3-light window towards the west end; 4-centred arch and the two outer lights with cusped heads. C19 3-light chancel window and C19 2-light window in south side of chancel. South aisle; east window similar to C16 window in nave. Three 3-light C19 windows in south wall of nave. Gabled south porch with 4-centred granite arch, roll and hood mould. C19 roof with piece of carved wall plate reset on east wall. Inside porch stone bench. South door has 4-centred granite arch with tall pyramid stops and C19 plank door. Interior : Plastered internal walls. Nave, chancel and south aisle with renewed C19 wagon roof and renewed carved bosses in chancel. Two pieces of carved ribs from the earlier roof have been reset on the north wall. 4-bay arcade of circa C15; 4-centred granite arches with triple cavetto mould and type A (Pevsner) piers with moulded capitals and bases. Tower arch of dressed stone; segmental arch with granite moulded imposts. Circa C16 granite basket arch at entrance to stair of tower. C19 furnishings of pitch pine, C19 pulpit and altar table. Piscina in south wall of chancel with cusped head, chamfer and run-out stops. Possibly circa C13 font, heavily restored with octagonal shaft, unlined bowl and square base. Remains of two probably Norman fonts at west end of nave, one with round bowl and the other with an hexagonal bowl. Slate flag floors to nave and south aisle and glazed C19 ceramic tiles in chancel. Memorials : Last wall of south aisle, slate ledger stone to Mary, wife of Abel French who died in 1652; wall engraved in italic and cursive script with coat of arms and verse beginning : Faith, virtue, patience, love, and all in all This godly matron had even at her call . . . North wall of nave, slate ledger stone of Johan, wife of William Moyers and daughter of John Avery of Kernick, died 1721. Slate ledger stone in tower to Alice, wife of William Grigg, died 1684. Verse : Here Alice doth entombed lye Whose spirit mounteth to the starry skie Unto the poore shee had A Good regard Which dailye cry Heaven be thy reward. Several ledger stones remounted on outer wall of chancel including slate stone to member of French family who died in 1660. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E *The Buildings of England, Cornwall* 2nd ed. 1970. Polsue, J *Lakes Parochial History of the County of Cornwall Vol IV*, 1872 reprinted 1974. Sedding, E H *Norman Architecture in Cornwall*, a handbook of old Cornish Ecclesiastical Architecture 1909. Sites and Monuments Register, Truro. Information from Rev. D. Nash.

Listing NGR: SX1683490761

Name: OTTERHAM HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68791

Description: OTTERHAM OTTERHAM SX 19 SE 3/117 Otterham House GV II Rectory, now a private house. Circa 1830-40. Local shale rubble with granite quoins, lintels and plinth; slate window cills; part of left hand (south) side is slate hung and the back wall is slate hung. Rag slate hipped roof with widely spaced shaped brackets to the soffit of the deep eaves; black-glazed ridge tiles, but no hip tiles. Rendered symmetrically placed axial chimney stacks with granite caps. Plan : Deep rectangular, almost square, double depth plan. 2 principal front rooms with a central entrance passage between leading to the stairhall situated behind the right hand room, and the servants stair in a side entrance lobby behind the left hand room. 3 service rooms at the back; the kitchen to the left, the servant's hall at the centre and the pantry to the right. 2 storeys and cellars. Symmetrical 3-bay east front. 3 original C19 8-pane sashes on the first floor; 2 original C19 2-light French doors on the ground floor with moulded wooden mullions and transoms, each casement has 3 large panes with overlights above; their granite cills are continued as a plinth. Plain central doorway with the original C19 4-panel door and rectangular fanlight of 2 panes. Left hand (south) return partly slate hung has one 16-pane sash and another C20 pane sash, and a single stone rubble porch with a hipped slate roof and its right side wall continued forward as a screen wall to the front garden with an integral mounting block on the end of the wall. Right hand (north) return; large round-headed stair sash with glazing bars, 2 small 12-pane sashes and a cross mullion-transom window lighting the pantry. Rear (west) has 2 windows disposed towards the left; 20-pane sashes and on the ground floor left a 3-light wooden mullion window to the pantry. All the windows have the original C19 frames. Interior : the interior joinery is largely intact including panelled doors, moulded door frames and the staircases etc, but there are no moulded plaster cornices. The hall passage has an elliptical arch. The narrow stairhall has an open-well staircase with stick balusters and a moulded handrail wreathed over the curtail and an open string with shaped tread ends. The back servants' stair rises from the cellars has turned newels with bun-shaped finials and stick balusters. The left hand front room has the original black slate chimney-piece with moulded pilasters and frieze and moulded brackets supporting the mantelshelf. The right hand front room has similar chimney-piece with large consoles instead of pilasters. The kitchen fireplace has large single slate chimney-piece with chamfered edges.

Listing NGR: SX 16730 90670

Name: STABLES AND COACH HOUSE IMMEDIATELY SOUTH WEST OF OTTERHAM HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68792

Description: OTTERHAM OTTERHAM SX 19 SE 3/146 Stables and coach house immediately southwest of Otterham House GV II Stables with loft and adjoining coach house, to former rectory. Early to mid C19 with C20 alterations. Local stone rubble with granite lintels. Rag slate hipped roof with red clay ridge tiles but without hip tiles. Overall L-shaped plan. Rectangular on the plan stables with entrance to left of front and external stairs at rear to loft above. Attached to the right of the front is a single storey coach house with the entrance on the left hand side now with C20 garage doors and window. 2 storey stable; to the left of the front a plank door with a granite lintel. At the back of the stables external stone stairs with slate treads to the loft door which is now a window. The left side of the stables has 1 window on each floor with C20 casements. The coach house on the front has C20 garage doors on the left side and a C20 window in the original wide doorway. This was the stables and coach house to the rectory, now Otterham House (qv).

Listing NGR: SX1671890662

Name: BARN ABOUT 8 METRES NORTH WEST OF ST TINNEY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68794

Description: OTTERHAM OTTERHAM SX 19 SE 3/119 Barn about 8 metres north west of St Tinney Farmhouse GV II Barn over shippon and stables. Circa early to mid C19. Local shale rubble with some granite and quartz, and with granite quoins and lintels. Rag slate roof with gabled ends. Rectangular plan; 2 cell ground floor of stables and shippon with barn above with access from a flight of stone steps at the back and a loading door at the front. 2 storeys. Ground floor has 2 doorways with granite lintels and boarded doors; the stable doorway to left of centre is wider and the shippon doorway is to the right. Stable window to left has chamfered granite jamb reused as a lintel. Above to left a wide loading doorway with boarded double doors, slate threshold and slated canopy on wooden cantilevers; small first floor window to right with a slate cill. At rear to right is a wide flight of stone steps with slate treads to the first floor doorway which has boarded double doors and a slated canopy on wooden cantilevers. Roof : later soft-wood bolted trusses.

Listing NGR: SX 16780 90618

Name: CHURCHTOWN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68788

Description: Farmhouse. Probably C16 with C17, C18, C19 and C20 alterations including the parlour wing dated 1682. Colourwashed stone rubble, partly roughcast. Rag slate roof with gabled ends; bitumen-coated front slope of main range. The adjoining lower end outbuilding has exposed stone rubble walls with corrugated iron roof at lower level with gable end. Rendered front lateral stack; gable end stack of parlour wing to right has rebuilt brick shaft. Plan : 3 room and through passage plan, the lower end to the left is an outbuilding, the hall has a front lateral stack and the inner room to the right is unheated. In 1682 a parlour wing with a gable end stack was added to the front of the higher right end, and in the C18 to C19 outshots were added to the front of the hall and passage, behind the inner room and part of the hall, and outshots were also added at the back and front of the lower end. The development is uncertain but it seems that the original house consisted of the hall, possibly open to the roof, the through passage and the lower end which has been rebuilt but may have been a shippon. The inner room was also possibly part of the original plan and the relative thinness of its walls would be due to the possible rebuilding of the higher end wall. There are solid partition walls at the higher and lower ends of the hall and on the lower side of the passage, all of which only rise to the first floor level; the partition wall on the lower side of the passage is noticeably irregular and over it the only surviving original truss (an open truss) is quite blackened which may not be smoke-blackening from an open hearth fire. The ceiling beams and joists in the hall are C17, the date of the flooring of the hall if it were originally open to the roof. The parlour wing was added to the front of the higher end in 1682 (dated window label) and may be coeval with the hall ceiling, the insertion of the front lateral hall stack and the raising of the roof of the main range. The lower end seems to have been rebuilt in C18 but retains its original ridge level. In C18 and C19 some remodelling was carried out for there are C18 doors on the first floor and an early to mid C19 framed staircase was inserted into the inner room. The site of the original staircase is not known. The dairy outshot at the back of the hall and inner room, the outshot in front of the hall and passage and the outshots at the front and back of the lower end are all additions probably of C18 and C19. The outshot at the front of the hall and passage blocked the passage doorway and a new doorway was inserted into the front of the higher end of the hall through the outshot which forms a porch here. Alterations in C20 include the replacing of the roof over the main range and the conversion of the lower end into a garage. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front plus 1 window in gable end of projecting parlour wing to right. 2 C19 gabled half-dormers in main range either side of front lateral chimney stack; across the front a lean-to outshot with small C20 windows and lateral panelled door to right. Projecting parlour wings to right with a ground floor 3-light chamfered granite mullion window with a hood mould and square label stops dated 1682. Similar but smaller first floor window above without a hood mould, and above that in the gable a small single-light chamfered granite frame window blocked with a piece of slate; all these windows are on the left side of the gable end. The inner face of the wing has a C20 ground floor casement and a circa late C19 2-light first floor casement with glazing bars. The outer side of the wing leans outwards and is supported by 2 large raking masonry buttresses; the end wall of the inner room is straight and set back slightly; this side of the house has irregular fenestration of C19 and C20 small casements and the dairy outshot. The lower gable end of the outbuilding is open and C20 garage doors have been inserted. Interior : the hall has a chamfered cross beam and joists all with scroll stops; the lateral fireplace has a chamfered slightly cambered timber lintel and granite jambs, its oven has been partly removed and a C20 range inserted. At the opposite side and at the lower end of the hall a circa early C19 bench, partly flush-panelled and partly boarded. The parlour fireplace is said to have a granite surround but it is now concealed. Early to mid C19 framed staircase in the inner room with stick balusters and square newels. On the first floor are 2 C18 2-panel doors. Roofs : Over the parlour wing hardwood trusses with straight principals crossed lapped and pegged at the apex and the collars are lapped to the faces of the principals. The roof over the main range has bolted soft-wood trusses. The roof over the lower end (outbuilding) has trusses with lapped and pegged apexes and collars, but 1 truss over the partition on the lower side of the passage has square section principals, 1 of the blades has curved foot and the apex has a mortice and tenon joint. This truss is very dark but it is not clear whether smoke-blackened.

Listing NGR: SX 16745 90763

Name: OUTBUILDING IMMEDIATELY WEST OF CHURCHTOWN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68790

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

Listing NGR: SX 16731 90764

Name: ST TINNEY FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68793

Description: OTTERHAM OTTERHAM SX 19 SE 3/118 St Tinney Farmhouse GV II Farmhouse. Probably C16 with C17 rear wing and alterations; extended and altered again in the late C19, and with minor C20 alterations. Colourwashed stone rubble; gable end of rear wing is slate hung. Bituminised scantle slate roof with gabled ends; and some old crested clay ridge tiles over the main range. Gable end chimney stacks with C19 red brick shafts and projecting rear lateral stack with rendered and slate hung shaft. Corrugated iron roof over lean-to at left end. Probably originally a 3 room and through passage plan, the lower end to the left demolished; the hall is heated from a rear lateral stack with an oven. In the C17 a relatively large unheated single room plan wing was added at right angles behind the passage. There was probably originally an inner room at the higher right end but this was demolished and rebuilt and extended in the late C19 to create a stairhall and a parlour which is heated from a gable end stack. At about the same time the passage front doorway was blocked and the passage partition moved to the right further into the hall to allow room for a small pantry at the front and a second staircase at the back. This staircase and pantry may have been put in before the late C19 main staircase and parlour because the house is rather small to have 2 staircases. The C19 stack at the lower gable end only heated the chamber above. The single storey lean-to at the lower end is probably also C19. In the C20 the first floor in the rear wing was removed and the room is now open to the roof. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window range. Ground floor 3 late C19 sashes with vertical glazing bars and horns, in brick arch openings, the left hand window has a wooden lintel. First floor 4 C19 slate hung gabled half-dormers, 2 to right with late C19 sashes with vertical glazing bars, 2 to left have C20 casements. Original granite door frame to left with chamfered segmented head and jambs with stops, now blocked and with small late C19 4-pane sash. Late C19 doorway to right has late C19 5-panel door, top panel glazed, in segmented brick arch opening. Back elevation has 2 C19 2-light casements with 6 panes per light, and projecting rear lateral stack with semi-circular oven with slate roof in the angle with the

rear wing to left which has a large C20 window in the gable end wall and a small chamfered granite 2-light ground floor window on the right (lower) side with an iron stanchion bar to the left hand light. The single storey lean-to at the lower end has a straight masonry joint between it and the main range. Interior : the large rear lateral hall fireplace has monolithic granite jambs and lintel with a continuous hollow chamfer, the jambs have straight cut stops; the fireplace has a pitched slate hearth and a cloam oven to the left at the back, stamped with the name FISHLEY. The pantry has joists with bead moulding; these joists would have been over the original passage. The second staircase is straight and partitioned off at the back of the former passage. The late C19 main staircase at the higher end is also straight and has turned balusters and turned newels. The hall and the lower end (former passage) have slate floors. Roof : roughly hewn straight principals lapped and crossed at the apex and with collars lapped and pegged to the faces of the principals; diagonal ridge-piece, and the purlins set on the backs of the principals. C19 or C20 bolted soft-wood trusses over the higher right hand end. There is no access to the roof over the rear wing but the feet of the probably original principals are straight.

Listing NGR: SX 16764 90614

Name: TOMBCEST OF PETER PREST ET ALIA 7 METRES TO EAST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST DENIS

Grade: II

UID: 68786

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

Listing NGR: SX1684990756

Name: TOMBCEST OF MARY NOWELL 20 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST DENIS

Grade: II

UID: 68787

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

Listing NGR: SX1682890738

Name: GARDEN AREA WALL IMMEDIATELY EAST OF CHURCHTOWN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68789

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

Listing NGR: SX1675690760

Name: PENWENHAM FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68120

Description: Farmhouse. 1878 (datestone) built for the Drake family. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate hipped roof with paired brackets to eaves soffit. Brick axial stacks. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance, the 2 principal rooms at front and service rooms to rear. Contemporary or slightly later service wing of 1-room plan on right hand side. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2-window front. The openings on the front, rear and side elevations are ornately decorated with carved or moulded sheep's heads, Prince of Wales feathers, sheaves of corn and cornucopia with swags and with large keyblocks above. C19 sashes with margin glazing bars. Segmental arches windows on the ground and centre of first floor of front elevation, and C19 lean-to porch with round-head doorway and side windows with continuous impost band; the roof of the porch remodelled in the C20; C19 panelled door. Interior: not inspected. Close to site of earlier house with much dressed granite in the garden.

Listing NGR: SX 18377 90156

Name: CARTNELL

Grade: II

UID: 68132

Description: Farmhouse. Probably early C19. Painted stone rubble and cob. Slate roof with gable ends. Brick shafts to end stacks, the right hand stone rubble end stack projecting. Plan: 2 room and cross passage plan with circa C20 kitchen extension to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Almost symmetrical 3-window front with C19 plank door near centre with C20 glazed porch. C20 2-light casement to left and C19 3-light casement to right with crown glass and stanchion bars. 1-light casement on first floor near centre and to left and C19 2-light casement to right. Interior: Late C19 floor joists and C20 grates to fireplaces.

Listing NGR: SX1851290298

Name: OUTBUILDING AT SX18639033

Grade: II

UID: 68134

Description: Outbuilding. Probably late C18 or early C19 reusing earlier material. Laced slatestone and quartz with cob and several pieces of reused dressed granite. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with probably stables on ground floor and granary on first. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical front elevation with central entrance which has a reset rounded granite arch and plank door. Two windows to right and left have reused dressed granite lintels. Plank double doors on first floor to right of centre. Interior: Not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX1862190323

Name: TRELASH HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68133

Description: Farmhouse, now private house. Probably C17. Stone rubble, partly rendered. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick shaft to end stack on right and end stack on left overgrown with foliage at time of inspection (1987). Brick shaft to rear lateral stack

incorporated in later outshut extension. Plan: Probably 3-room and through passage plan with entrance to right of centre. Lower end on right heated by end stack, hall to left heated by rear lateral stack and inner room beyond to left heated by end stack. Small outshut extension to rear left. Exterior: The house was considerably overgrown at time of inspection (1987). 2 storeys. Asymmetrical front elevation. C19 6-panel door with slate hood to right of centre flanked by C19 16-pane sash to right and probably one or two windows to left. Two 3 over 6 pane sashes on first floor, the left hand side of the house obscured by foliage. Interior: Not accessible. Further detailed inspection of this house may help an analysis of the chronology and plan development.

Listing NGR: SX1861890290

Name: TRELASH COTTAGE AND TWO COTTAGES ADJOINING ON RIGHT

Grade: II

UID: 68135

Description: Row of 3 cottages. The left hand cottage is probably C17 and the two to right probably C18. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Rag slate and regular slate roofs with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble end stack on left with cloam oven projection. Stone rubble axial stack to central cottage and brick shaft to end stack on right. Plan: The left hand cottage (Trelash Cottage) has a 2-room plan, the larger left hand room heated by an end stack with smaller unheated room on right and circa C18 or C19 service outshut added to rear right. Early C20 1-room plan extension to rear left. The central cottage has a 1-room plan, heated by the axial stack in the left hand wall. The right hand cottage probably also had a 1-room plan, heated by the end stack on right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Left hand cottage has an almost symmetrical 2 window front with C19 lean-to porch with C19 2-light casement to left and C20 1-light casement to right. Late C19 or C20 2-light casements on first floor. The central cottage is set slightly forward and has an entrance on left with a lean-to outshut across the front and C20 3-light casement on first floor. The right hand cottage has a studded C19 door on left and C19 3-light casement to right with C19 2-light casement on first floor. Interior: Trelash Cottage has C20 floor joists and a C17 chamfered timber lintel to the fireplace with a cloam oven. The interior of the central cottage has been gutted and the interior of the right hand cottage was not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX1868990282

Name: FENTRIGAN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68118

Description: Farmhouse. Probably C17 origins remodelled in the C19 and C20. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble axial stack to left of centre and end stack to right. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The house was probably much larger and has been reduced to a 2-room and cross or through passage plan, heated by end stacks. Further extended in circa later C19 with 1-room plan range on left, heated by fireplace served by the originally end stack on left. The house appears to have been truncated on the right hand end with circa C19 outbuildings now adjoining on right. There is a service outshut across the rear which has been partly rebuilt in the C20. The owner remembers further buildings to the front of the house, forming a courtyard. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 1:3 window front with dressed unmoulded granite lintels to ground floor openings and brick segmental arches to first floor. Earlier range on right has an almost symmetrical front with a C20 door flanked by a C20 P.V.C. window to left and C20 2-light casement to right. Three 4-pane sashes on first floor. Extension to left has a C20 door on the ground floor and C20 P.V.C. window above. Interior: Only left hand room inspected. The owner states that the ceiling beams and roof timbers have been replaced and the fireplaces covered over. The manor of Fentrigan appertained to Tywardreath priory prior to 1540 when it was annexed to the Duchy. It has remained in the hands of the Grigg family from the C17. The hearth tax returns for 1664 record that John Grigg had five hearths, one fallen down and one "stopt up". Polsue, J. Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall reprinted 1972. Stoate, T.L. Cornwall Hearths and Poll Taxes 1660-1664

Listing NGR: SX1915090801

Name: SUNDAY SCHOOL AND WALL AND RAILINGS TO FRONT, 170 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF GOADS GREEN

Grade: II

UID: 68081

Description: Methodist Sunday school and wall and railings to front. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with entrance in front end wall. C20 outshut extension on right hand side elevation. Exterior: Low single storey building of simple design, with entrance in front end, later C19 shallow gabled porch with depressed ogee arch and cusped barge boards above. C20 windows in left hand side and C20 outshut on right. Low rendered C19 stone walls to front with granite copings and C19 painted ornate cast-iron railings. Square-on-plan brick and stone rubble piers and slightly taller similar designed gate piers with rendered curved caps. C19 ornate cast-iron gates. Interior: Not inspected. The Sunday School was probably the earlier Methodist Chapel prior to the erection of the Methodist church in 1881, now standing to the south-east.

Listing NGR: SX1906189814

Name: METHODIST CHURCH 170 METRES TO EAST OF GOADS GREEN

Grade: II

UID: 68080

Description: United Methodist church and wall and railings to front. 1881 (datestone). Snecked local stone with yellow brick quoins and dressings. Rendered right hand gable end wall. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Overall rectangular plan; liturgical north side facing the road with entrance through original C19 porch. Exterior: Single storey chapel with an asymmetrical front elevation with brick quoins, window arches and strings and granite cills. C19 gabled porch with 2-centred brick arch and C19 diagonally planked door. Flanked by double lancet windows 2 to the right and one to the left. Triple lancet window in right hand end (liturgical east end) with small lancet containing datestone above, both window openings with hood mould. Low rendered stone walls to front with granite coping and brick and stone rubble square-on-plan piers with rendered moulded caps. Painted C19 ornate cast iron railings. Interior: Not inspected

Listing NGR: SX1908989789

Name: TRESOKE MARSH COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 67395

Description: Farmhouse. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble, rag slate hung on front elevation. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable ends and rendered stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks with larger room on right. Single storey service outshot added on left hand gable end in circa early C19. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical regular 4 window front with

entrance to left of centre. C20 lean-to porch with partly glazed C20 door. Circa late C19 or early C20 2-light casement to left and far right and C20 casement to right of entrance. 3 circa late C19 or early C20 2-light casements and 1 C20 casement on first floor. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX 17554 88072

Name: COTTAGE DIRECTLY TO EAST OF TREGLASTA FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67381

Description: House. Circa early to mid C17. Rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble end stack on right hand gable end. Plan: Original plan uncertain and the house may have continued to the left. 1 room plan with entrance on left directly into small unheated room. Larger room on right heated by end stack with cloam oven. The range to left has been remodelled and only the thick front wall survives. It is possible that this is the remains of the second room although there is a straight joint between the 2 ranges. Exterior: 2 storeys asymmetrical 2 window front with C20 window on front elevation. C20 porch to left and C20 2-light casement to right. 2 C20 windows on first floor. Granite surround to window on ground floor of right hand gable end and early 2-light window on first floor constructed of a single piece of greenstone. Interior: Fairly slight roughly chamfered ceiling beams. Fireplace with granite unmoulded jambs and unmoulded greenstone lintel. In gable end on first floor unusual survival of 2 light greenstone window with 1 narrow light and 1 wider light. Mortices for stanchion bars. 4 bay roof with principals partly halved, lapped and pegged at apices.

Listing NGR: SX 18138 86237

Name: METHODIST CHAPEL

Grade: II

UID: 67410

Description: Free Methodist chapel and school room. Now Methodist chapel. 1838 extended with schoolroom in circa mid to late C19. Stone rubble, rendered on south west elevation. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Chapel to south east; rectangular plan with entrance in south east gable end. School room added on north west gable end also of rectangular plan. Exterior: Entrance to chapel in south east gable end with 2-centred arched opening, C19 panelled door and fanlight above with C19 intersecting glazing bars. Outer 2-centred arch of dressed stone. South west elevation to road has a regular 3:3 window front with chapel to right and school room to left. The school room has 3 late C19 sashes and the chapel 3 circa mid C19 sashes with intersecting glazing bars in 2-centred arched openings. Interiors: not inspected. Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963, 1963.

Listing NGR: SX 16270 86492

Name: MANOR FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67409

Description: Lower Tremail (formerly Manor Farmhouse) is a farmhouse of C17 origins with later additions. It is constructed of stone rubble with pebble-dashed render. The slate roof has gable ends and two C20 rendered stacks: an axial stack to the left of centre and an end stack to the right, incorporated as an axial stack after a single bay extension was added to the right.

PLAN: Originally a two-room and cross-passage plan, to the left the living room is heated by a massive axial stack backing onto the passage, and the kitchen, to the right, has a massive end stack. To the rear of the passage is a newel stair, in a projection thought to be the remains of a stair turret, incorporated into a later out-shut. The stairs give access only to chambers above the living room. The house was later extended by one room to right, and the roof was raised, providing additional bedrooms with a timber staircase inserted to provide access to these from the kitchen.

EXTERIOR: The farmhouse is of two storeys, with C20 uPVC windows on ground and first floors. On the east (principle) elevation there is a granite, three-light window with chamfered mullions and a carved drip mould, a lean-to pebble-dashed stone rubble porch with a re-set 1659 datestone and, towards the north, a C20 door and window. There are three C20 windows to the first floor in half dormers with flat roofs. The south gable has a circular opening in the gable, now uPVC glazed. The west elevation is not rendered and the fabric displays evidence for the in-filled rear door to the cross-passage and the remains of the stair turret, lit by a two-light, granite mullioned window. A range of single-storey outbuildings extends along the roadside from the north end of the rear elevation. These are of traditional construction, but somewhat altered and do not include any dateable features. They are not of special interest, although they undoubtedly contribute to the agricultural character of the farmstead.

INTERIOR: The entrance has a chamfered square-headed granite doorframe with diagonal stops and a wide, planked and braced door with hand-forged decorative strap hinges. The cross-passage has three similar hewn granite doorframes, a slate-paved floor and C19 tongue and groove panelling. Both principle rooms have massive chimneybreasts; the fireplaces with chamfered granite surrounds are partly obscured by later alterations. Beyond the cross-passage is the rubble newel stair with renewed slate treads, and the pantry with rubble and slate shelves. The roof structure was not accessible.

HISTORY: Lower Tremail is located immediately to the south of the adjacent Manor House and is believed to have been the home farm of the manor of Tremail. There is no early documentary history for the building. The building appears in its present form on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887. The farmhouse was refurbished in the late-C20 when the windows were replaced, the roof re-laid, and the tops of both chimneys were rebuilt.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

Lower Tremail (Manor Farmhouse) is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * The farmhouse originated in the C17 and retains a significant proportion of its historic fabric. * Its early plan form remains clearly legible. * It demonstrates vernacular features, including hand-hewn granite windows and door surrounds of good quality craftsmanship, that reflect the status of the manorial farmstead. * Although the building has been extended, the extensions contribute to the understanding of the historic development of the building.

Listing NGR: SX1614686368

Name: TREWORRA BARTON INCLUDING BARN, HORSE ENGINE HOUSE AND CARTSHED ON SOUTH WEST

Grade: II

UID: 67397

Description: House with attached barn, horse engine house and cartshed. Circa late C16 or earlier extended in early and mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable end to left and gable end to front wing on right. Granite moulded axial stack to left of centre. Rendered brick rear lateral stack to outshot and brick end stack to front wing on right. Plan: Original plan uncertain. House possibly of at least 3 rooms and cross or through passage plan. Ground slopes down slightly to left. Hall and inner

room to left and cross wing to right. The cross wing has been extended to rear with a barn, attached horse engine house and cartshed beyond to rear. The earlier range comprises the hall, inner room and passage; the hall, heated by an axial stack on the higher side, has thick cross walls on the higher and lower sides; the inner room may originally have been unheated whilst the chamber above has a circa early C17 fireplace which backs onto the hall stack. A stair projection to the rear of the hall fireplace gives access from the hall to the chamber above the inner room; the stair was remodelled in the C19 and the projection has been incorporated partly into a circa C18 or C19 outshot to rear of hall and passage. The passage has been altered; probably widened with a stair inserted and the 2-room plan cross wing remodelled or partly rebuilt in the C19. In circa late C18 or early C19 a barn was added to the rear of the cross wing and in circa early C19 a horse engine house was added to the right hand side of the barn. In circa mid C19 an open-fronted cartshed was added to the rear of the barn. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with gable end of cross wing to front right. Range to left has 3-light mullion window lighting inner room to left, C20 door, 3-light mullion hall window with hoodmould and initials 'RK B' in the stops and C20 door to entrance on right. First floor with C20 1-light casement, 12-pane horned sash, early C19 4-over-8 pane hornless sash and C20 2-light casement above entrance. Gable end of cross wing to right with C20 sashes on ground and first floor in left hand side wall. Barn to rear of cross wing has polygonal horse engine house attached on the right hand side and open cartshed to rear with granite posts. Interior: Passage widened with a stair inserted to rear in the C19 and cross wing has either been remodelled or rebuilt in the C19. Entrance to hall on left hand side of passage has granite chamfered lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. Hall fireplace has chamfered timber lintel and chamfered granite jambs and cloam oven. Stair to rear of fireplace rebuilt in C19. Hollow chamfered granite doorframe between inner room and hall with slightly cambered lintel. C19 fireplace in inner room, possibly an insertion. Fireplace in chamber above inner room has a chamfered granite lintel and jambs with diagonal stops. Roof structure replaced in circa early C19. Roof structure above inner room not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX1542086624

Name: BARN 20 METRES TO NORTH OF TREHANE BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 67391

Description: Barn. Circa C18, possibly with earlier origins with several pieces of circa C17 dressed stone. Stone rubble. Cement washed slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan, built into bank with ground rising to rear and to left. Probably shippon on ground floor and threshing floor with opposing door above. Exterior: 2 storey front elevation facing rear elevation of Trehane (qv). Asymmetrical. 2-light mullion window to left, corrugated door and 1-light granite framed window to right. Blocked loft door above. Later circa early C20 range to left. In right hand gable end 2-light window made from single piece of Polyphant or green stone. Several rows of pigeon holes above. Interior: not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX1469987310

Name: TREHANE BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 67390

Description: House. Circa early to mid C17. Slate stone rubble, rendered. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable ends and several probably early crested ridge tiles. Catslide roof over rear outshot. Rendered brick end stacks and rendered end stack to outshot on rear right. Plan: Original plan uncertain. Existing plan of 2 room and through passage arrangement, heated by end stacks with circa C18 outshot added across rear, the back kitchen heated by an end stack to rear right and the dairy to rear left. The 2 rooms at the front, in the earlier range would appear to be larger than normally found in this type of Cornish house. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front with wide C20 2-light casement to left, C20 door in rendered lean-to porch and wide C20 2-light casement to right. Two C20 2-light casements on first floor with 4-pane sash in centre. C20 extension on left hand gable end. Interior: Roughly chamfered fairly heavy ceiling beams in outshot to rear. Earlier range not accessible. Home of branch of the Nicholls family (qv Trewane, St Kew).

Listing NGR: SX1470087285

Name: TRESEAT FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67392

Description: Farmhouse. Circa C18. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stack on left and stone rubble axial stack to right of centre. Stone rubble end stack to rear left. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The house appears to be of 3 room and through passage plan with the left hand room heated by an end stack, the central room by an axial stack and the right hand room apparently unheated. The back of the fireplace in the central room, projects into the right hand room. It is uncertain whether the right hand room is an addition as all evidence is obscured by the rendering on the front elevation and the extension to rear. In circa early C19 a back kitchen was added to the rear of the left hand room and passage and a C20 extension was added to the rear of the central room and dairy on right. - Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with two 4-pane sashes flanking C19 door with 2-light casement to right. First floor with four 4-pane sashes. Interior: Circa C19 ceiling beams. Circa C19 chimney-piece with marbling in left hand room and C19 corbelled chimney-piece in central room. Dairy complete with slate shelves and lime plaster in right hand room.

Listing NGR: SX 18825 87120

Name: BARN AND RANGE OF SHIPPONS DIRECTLY TO SOUTH-EAST OF TRESEAT FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67393

Description: Barn and shippon. Circa late C18 or early C19. Slate stone rubble. Single storey shippons have slate roof with gable ends. 2 storey barn on left has hipped end. Plan: 2 storey barn opposite Treseat Farmhouse (qv) with shippon on ground floor and threshing floor above. Row of single storey shippons project forward from the left hand gable end of the house, connecting the barn and house to form 3 sides of a courtyard plan. Exterior: single storey shippons with entrance near centre; cambered timber lintel. 2 storey barn with threshing door on first floor and lean-to on left hand end. Interior: not inspected. Forms part of group with Treseat Farmhouse.

Listing NGR: SX 18838 87102

Name: CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II*

UID: 67399

Description: Parish church. Probably C15. Extensively restored in 1875 by Hine of Plymouth; the restoration financed by the Pearce family. Sneaked stone rubble with roughly coursed ashlar slate stone to tower. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan: In probably C15 or early C16 the church comprised nave and chancel, 5 bay arcades to wide north and south aisles and west tower of 3 stages. Prior to the restoration Polsue described the church as far beyond mediocrity in its design and sculptured ornamentation. In circa 1875 the outer walls of the chancel and north and south aisles were rebuilt, the roofs largely replaced and the church refurbished. Exterior: Fine tower of 3 stages with set back buttresses and crocketed finials. Rectangular stair turret on north side. Windows in north and south aisles with 3- light Perpendicular C19 tracery and 5-light windows with C19 Perpendicular tracery in chancel and east end of north and south aisles. Gabled C19 south porch with waggon roof reusing earlier carved wall plate. South door of fine quality with 4-centred hollow chamfered arch with carved florets in hollow. Interior: Walls unplastered. Slate flag floors. 2 centred tower arch. C19 waggon roofs with part of reused carved wall plate in chancel. C15 5-bay arcades to north and south aisles with type A (Pevsner) piers moulded bases and capitals. Unusual font possibly C15 or earlier; square base to bowl with large curved spade stops and chamfered sides. Round moulded shaft, originally also with 4 thinner shafts at corners. Remains of circa C15 bench ends in east end of south aisle and nave. Memorials: fine ledgers stones including those of Richard Betenson and Thomas Bettenson, 1668 and 1693, John Parlon of Treglasta (qv) 1693, Francis Nicholls of Trehane (qv) 1674, and William Pearce 1638. Memorial to Pearce family in porch, erected by rate payers of Davidstow to express thanks for new church. East window of south aisle signed by O'Connor and Taylor, London, 1876. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970. Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1867, reprinted 1974.

Listing NGR: SX1511287264

Name: TOMBCEST 4 METRES TO SOUTH OF EAST END OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67401

Description: Tombchest. 1609. In memory of Peter -nelayer who died in 1609. Granite rubble chest with slate rectangular lid. Inscription in upper case lettering with serifs

Listing NGR: SX 15124 87256

Name: GROUP OF 7 TOMBCESTS OF THE HAYNE, RUBY AND BENNETT FAMILIES 10-18 METRES TO EAST OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67403

Description: DAVIDSTOW DAVIDSTOW SX 18 NE 2/136 Group of 7 tombchests of the Hayne, Ruby and Bennett families 10-18 metres to east of south aisle of Church of St David GV II. Group of 7 tombchests. 4 C18 tombchests of Hayne family including those of John Hayne (yeoman) and Elizabeth Hayne; two C18 tombchests of Ruby family and tombchest of Henry Bennett who died in 1769. Stone rubble rectangular chests with slate lids. Inscriptions in upper and lower case lettering in script and with serifs

Listing NGR: SX 15130 87261

Name: TOMBCEST OF SARAH FLOOD, 20 METRES TO EAST OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67404

Description: Tombchest. 1879. In memory of Sarah Flood who died in 1879. Slate chest with baluster corners and moulded lid and base; the panels on the sides of the chest have carved corner spandrels

Listing NGR: SX 15135 87277

Name: HEADSTONE OF MARY COBBLEDICK 3 METRES TO SOUTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67400

Description: Headstone. 1755. In memory of Mary, wife of John Cobbledick. Slate rectangular headstone with inscription in upper and lower case script. Angel's head incised at the top

Listing NGR: SX1509887254

Name: HOLY WELL

Grade: II

UID: 67407

Description: Holy wellhouse. Medieval origins comprising stones from ruined chapel or wellhouse reconstructed in C19. Granite ashlar and stone rubble. Plan: Rectangular plan with central entrance. Exterior: Low wide building with granite ashlar front and chamfered granite coping rising in gable over central entrance. Chamfered elliptical arch of granite with chamfered jambs. Circa C19 door of double construction with vertical boards on inner side and diagonal planks on front, studded with ornate wrought iron hinges. Stone rubble walls to side and rear. Interior: Rectangular well sump. Flat roof of large stone flags. Building reputedly constructed of stones taken by Michael Williams from a ruined chapel or wellhouse in Lesnewth parish. Lane-Davies, A Holy Wells of Cornwall Reprinted 1970. Meyrick, J A Pilgrims Guide to the Holy Wells of Cornwall 1982.

Listing NGR: SX1516087368

Name: SUNDIAL TO SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67405

Description : Sundial. Probably C17 restored in 1876 by Michael Williams. Granite. Moulded granite monolith in the form of a slim symmetrical baluster standing on a square base. Sundial, square-on-plan with inscription recording restoration. Particularly fine quality.

Listing NGR: SX1511587250

Name: EAST TOMBCEST OF PAIR OF TOMBCESTS 10 METRES TO SOUTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67402

Description : Tombchest. Circa C18. Stone rubble with moulded granite plinth and cornice and granite lid. Inscription eroded and difficult to read

Listing NGR: SX1509987250

Name: CHURCHTOWN BARTON FARMHOUSE AND CHURCHTOWN BARTON COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 67398

Description : Farmhouse. Rebuilt in 1849 by John Pearse. Stone rubble, rendered on front elevation. Granite dressings with some reused dressed stone from earlier house. Slate roof with gable ends and double gable end on rear elevation. Gable end to lower range on left. Stone rubble end stacks with ashlar granite dressings. Plan: Main range of double depth plan with central entrance through C19 porch. 2 reception rooms on front heated by end stacks. Kitchen to rear left heated by side lateral stack and dairy to rear right. Lower range on left of 2 room plan heated by end stacks with service range in outshot to rear. Elizabethan style. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 1:1:1 window front to main range on right; The left and right hand windows in gabled shallow projecting bays. Central C19 gabled porch with chamfered shoulder arch with diagonal stops and slit window to left. 2-light mullion window to left, the lintel inscribed 'THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1607 T P' and 3- light mullion window to right with inscribed lintel 'REBUILT AD 1849 J P'. First floor with two 3-light mullion windows and central 2-light mullion window. Range to left has 2 window regular front with C20 windows on ground and first floor. Rear door of main range has reset chamfered granite doorframe with pyramid stops. C20 porch extension. Interior: Main range; left hand room has un moulded granite lintel to fireplace with reused hollow chamfered jambs and pyramid stops. Fireplace in kitchen to rear left has reused granite chamfered lintel and jambs with diagonal stops. C19 ceiling beams in lower range on left. The Barton of Davidstow, commonly called Churchtown estate belonged to the Abbey of Bridgewater. In 1606 it was purchased from the crown by William Pearse and the house was rebuilt by T. Pearse in 1607. Later passed to the Nicholls family. Barton house rebuilt in 1849 by John Pearse. House and yard directly to west of Church of St David (qv). Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, 1867 reprinted 1974

Listing NGR: SX1507787250

Name: SUNDAY SCHOOL TO EAST OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67408

Description : Sunday school. Possibly 1875, contemporary with the restoration of the church, which was restored by Hine of Plymouth (qv Church of St David). Snecked stone with rusticated granite quoins. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: overall rectangular plan with entrance to left of front and wide central double doors. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 4 window front. 4-centred dressed stone arch to left, sliding plank double doors in centre and C19 2-light casement to right. First floor has 4 mullion and transom windows in hipped half dormers. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX1519187294

Name: LYCHGATE TO EAST OF CHURCH OF ST DAVID

Grade: II

UID: 67406

Description : Lychgate. Circa C18. Granite and stone rubble. The unroofed lychgate forms the east entrance to the churchyard. The 2 side walls contain benches on the inside with granite coping. The entrance is divided in the centre by a coffin rest with chamfered granite coping. Granite cattle grids between the central coffin rest and side walls

Listing NGR: SX1517687282

Name: MILESTONE 120 METRES TO NORTH OF STARAPARK

Grade: II

UID: 68667

Description : FORRABURY AND MINSTER SX 18 NW 2/247 Milestone 120 metres to north of - Starapark II Milestone. Circa mid C18. Granite. Granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan with round top. Inscribed L 14 Act of Parliament for making or repairing roads from Launceston to Camelford, Wadebrige, St Columb and Truro passed in 1759. In order to assist the undertaking Rev. William Phillips, Rector of Lanteglos, inscribed the figures on the milestones. Hamilton-Jenkin, A.K. Cornwall and the Cornish Notes from Mr F.C. Smeeth.

Listing NGR: SX1321986252

Name: RAF Davidstow Moor, Turret Instructional Building

Grade: II

UID: 1403176

Description : The building is a tall, but single storey, two-roomed, rendered, concrete block built structure with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. The principal N elevation is dominated by a pair of large doorways with louvres above contained within pronounced buttressed door cases. Either side of the doorways are narrow and tall windows with their original metal frames. The gable walls are plain with narrow central buttresses extending to the height of the ridge. The S wall has two large boarded windows and two equally spaced full height buttresses. Interior: Two rooms separated by a solid concrete block wall accessed separately through the large doorways in the N wall. In both rooms, a short distance below the roof is a suspended ceiling formed by a wooden frame with the original white board screen surviving in places. On the eastern wall in the western room is an original electrical fitting

Listing NGR: SX1462085806

Name: RAF DAVIDSTOW MOOR, AIR MINISTRY BOMBING TEACHER

Grade: II

UID: 1403173

Description : Air Ministry bombing teacher, two storeys high with a 1½ storey annex on the E side and a single storey boiler house against the N wall, with its chimney stack projecting from the NW corner of the main building. The walls are of brick in English bond with a cement render and remain to their original height, although the shallow corrugated asbestos pitched roof no longer survives. The W gable and S wall have no windows, the E annex has a single small window on the ground floor and the E gable of the main building has one window on the top floor. The S elevation has a door reached by a single concrete step leading to the ground floor and two windows in the first floor. The boiler room has a west facing door and a single north facing window. There are small ventilation grills in each wall. Interior: Ground floor consists of a large open space with projecting bomb aimers' balcony leading into the room for a short distance from the eastern annex. A metal ladder leads to the first floor from this balcony. In the reinforced

concrete first floor is a large, central, rectangular projection hole with brick built projector platform above. Further smaller holes in the floor would have carried cables and other parts of the bomb teacher mechanism.

Listing NGR: SX1463485803

Name: LOWER TREVIVIAN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67411

Description : Farmhouse. Possibly early C17. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Slate roof with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Lower range with gable end on right. Parallel range to rear with hipped end on left and gable end on right. Granite axial stack to left of centre of main range. Plan: Original plan uncertain and it is possible that the house has been partly demolished. The earlier range appears to be of 2 room and cross or through passage plan with the ground sloping down to the right. The left hand room is heated by an axial stack which backs on to the higher left hand side of the passage. The house appears to have continued to the right, part of the earlier building incorporated in the lower range on right. In circa late C19 or early C20 a parallel range of 2 room plan was added to the rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front. C19 1-light casement and triple sash to left of rendered C20 porch with C19 6-pane sash to right. Above 2 C20 2-light casements and early C19 hornless 20 pane sash to right. In lower range to right, door and dressed granite quoins indicating end of main range to right. Interior: not accessible. An interior inspection may be helpful to analyse the development of the plan

Listing NGR: SX 17286 85388

Name: TREVIVIAN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67413

Description : Farmhouse. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung on front elevation. Slate roof with gable ends, range on left related in circa 1980s and lower range on right with rag slate roof. Brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks. Circa early to mid C19 1 room range added on right hand gable end, heated by end stack on right. Circa C19 lean-to outshot added on left hand gable end. Exterior: 2 storeys regular 2:2 window front. Higher symmetrical 2 window range on left has 2 C19 centre hung 2-light casements on ground floor and two circa later C19 casements on first floor. Stone-rubble porch remodelled in circa mid C19 with C20 panelled door within. Asymmetrical 2-window range to right has late C19 6-pane sash on ground floor and 2-light casement and late C19 4-pane sash on first floor. Interior: not inspected.

Listing NGR: SX1723485402

Name: BARN 3 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF LOWER TREVIVIAN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 67412

Description : Barn. Circa C18 reusing some earlier material. Stone rubble with possibly reused granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable end on left and hipped end on right. Plan: Rectangular plan probably with shippon on ground floor and threshing floor above. Extended by 1 bay to left in circa mid to late C20. Exterior: 2 storeys. Central entrance with reused chamfered granite segmental arch. 2 plank doors to right and left with granite lintels. Threshing door above entrance, originally with hood and window to right. Later circa C20 extension on left hand gable end. Interior: 3 probably reused heavy chamfered ceiling beams, either unstopped or with stops buried. Roof structure replaced in circa C20.

Listing NGR: SX1727685377

Name: WOOLGARDEN FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68393

Description : Farmhouse. Probably early C17 origins partly altered in the late C19. Rendered stone rubble, partly slate hung above ground floor on front right. Rag slate roof with gable ends and lower slate roof with gable end on right. Brick shaft to rear lateral stack on left, projecting stone rubble front lateral stack and stone rubble and brick shaft to end stack on right. Plan: The original plan of the house is uncertain and the house was divided into two in the C19 with the main farmhouse on left and cottage on right, reverting back to a single dwelling in the C20. Together the house and cottage have a 3-room plan with cross passage to left of central room and originally through passage to right of central room. The house comprises the left hand room, heated by a rear lateral stack, the existing entrance and cross passage and the large central room (probably originally the hall) which is heated by a large front lateral stack. The cottage on right contains a through passage on left (the front entrance now blocked) and the right hand room which is heated by an end stack. There is a straight joint between the house and cottage on the front elevation and a corresponding thick cross wall inside. The evidence for a straight joint on the rear is less obvious. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical 4:2 window front with higher roof to left hand range and right hand range, which is slate hung above ground floor, set slightly back. To left, the main farmhouse has a circa C17 4-centred ovolo-moulded granite arch with C19 door flanked by 2 P.V.C. windows to left and large projecting front lateral stack and 2 P.V.C. window to right. Four P.V.C. windows on first floor. Set back to right, rounded hollow-chamfered granite arch which has been partly blocked with a window inserted and 16-pane horned sash to right with two 4-pane sashes on first floor. Interior: Ceiling beams replaced in circa late c19. C20 grate to hall fireplace and Rayburn stove blocking left hand fireplace. First floor and roof structure not inspected

Listing NGR: SX1818784383

Name: TREVILLIAN'S GATE

Grade: II

UID: 67396

Description : House. Circa C18 origins partly rebuilt in 1836 for R C Vosper (datestone). Rendered stone rubble. Dressed stone arches to openings. Slate roof with hipped end on right and gable end on left. Brick axial stack to left of centre and projecting stone rubble rear lateral stack to right. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan, the left hand room heated by an axial stack backing onto the passage and the right hand room heated by a rear lateral stack. C20 extension to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys regular 3 window front with dressed stone flat arches with keystones to window openings. Entrance to right of centre with pointed arch with roll mould, incised fleur de lys and datestone RCV 1836. Interior: Ceiling beams replaced. Unmoulded granite lintel to fireplace of left hand room. Dressed granite flat arch to fireplace in right hand room. First floor not inspected. Gate to Basil Manor, St Clether held by the Trevillians from temp Elizabeth I to the C18. House restored by R C Vosper in 1836 when the arch over the entrance was

installed. The arch has reputedly come from the ruins of the chapel on the eastern peak of Roughtor. The cottage became an inn in the later C19 (Britannia Inn).

Listing NGR: SX 16634 83914

Name: MILESTONE SE OF PENDRAGON HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 505706

Description: Rectangular milestone with rounded top, dating from circa 1833. The milestone is painted white with a black base. The black sans serif lettering is large and the clearly incised inscription reads 'L/13'.

Listing NGR: SX 14445 87044

Name: MILESTONE TO SOUTH OF TREBLARY COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 67387

Description: DAVIDSTOW SX 18 NE 2/119 Milestone to south of Tremblary - Cottage II Milestone. Circa early to mid C19. Granite monolith. Rectangular-on-plan. Inscribed L 12. Turnpike road act for roads leading into Launceston passed in 1761 (33 Geo II c.59). Albert, W The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840, 1972

Listing NGR: SX1600187434

Name: MILESTONE 500 METRES TO WEST OF HALLWORTHY

Grade: II

UID: 67388

Description: DAVIDSTOW SX 18 NE 2/120 Milestone 500 metres to west of - Hallworthy II Milestone. Circa early to mid C19. Granite, monolith. Rectangular-on-plan. Inscribed L 11. Turnpike road act for roads leading into Launceston passed in 1761 (33 Geo II c.59). Albert, W The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840, 1972.

Listing NGR: SX 17512 87768

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Two bowl barrows 595m north west of Belah Park Farm

UID: CO 923

Description: The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated at the summit of a prominent hill called Otterham Down, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Valency. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which the construction material was derived. The north western mound measures 19.5m in diameter and 0.5m high with a small central hollow. The south eastern mound is 19.5m in diameter and 0.4m high.

Listing NGR: SX1575890524, SX1581990451

Name: Large multi-vallate hillfort called Warbstow Bury and a pillow mound known as the Giant's Grave

UID: CO 86

Description: The monument includes a large multi-vallate hillfort, which contains a pillow mound, situated on a prominent upland ridge at the heads of two tributaries to the River Ottery. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosed area of approximately 7.5 hectares defined by two concentric, massively-constructed, widely spaced ramparts up to 5.8m high with ditches up to 2.7m deep and an outer counterscarp bank. Between these main ramparts, and confined to the southern half of the hillfort, lies a slighter middle rampart and ditch. The northern rampart has two simple entrance gaps to the north west and south east and the inner rampart has two corresponding inturned entrances. In the centre of the hillfort is a large pillow mound (an artificial earthen mound used for the keeping of rabbits) which survives as a rectangular mound measuring up to 22m long, 10m wide and 0.6m high with buried side ditches. The hillfort was first depicted on the 1813 Ordnance Survey map and was much discussed by 19th century historians including Lysons and Lake. The pillow mound is traditionally the burial place of the Giant of Warbstow who was killed by the Giant of Beacon.

Listing NGR: SX 20129 90747

Name: Round barrow cemetery including Tich Barrow 730m north east of Trehane Pool

UID: CO 323

Description: The monument, which falls into six areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated close to the summit of a prominent hill known locally as Tich Barrow Beacon. The cemetery survives as six circular mounds, arranged in two distinct groups of three. Each barrow has a surrounding buried ditch, of varying sizes, from which material for the construction of the mound was derived. The northern group has three bowl barrows which range in size from 22m to 35m in diameter and from 0.8m to 2.2m in height. The most northerly of the group appears to have an early excavation hollow. There is an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar on its top which is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. The other two barrows in this group have been cut slightly by tracks crossing their edges. The second group of bowl barrows lie to the south. The easternmost is 'Tich Barrow' which measures up to 34m in diameter and 3.6m high. It was excavated by JD Cook in 1864 and proved to have a complex internal structure of various layers of different types of material, covering a cist which contained the skeleton of a very tall individual. It became known locally as the 'Giant's Grave'. A modern water tank was constructed on the mound in the 1950's. This is excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath is included. In 1972 the A39 road was realigned and Trudgian carried out a partial excavation on the north west perimeter of Tich Barrow. He found undisturbed deposits, a retaining kerb of flat laid stones, and post or stake holes. Finds from his excavation included Bronze Age pottery, one cup marked and one holed stone, and some Iron Age or Romano-British artefacts. There are two further bowl barrows to the west, measuring up to 18m in diameter and 0.6m to 0.9m high.

Listing NGR: SX 14518 88108, SX 14539 88112, SX 14670 88108, SX 14776 88438, SX 14827 88419, SX1472688471

Name: Two bowl barrows 625m south of Greystone Farm

UID: CO 924

Description: Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC. They were constructed as earthen or rubble

mounds, sometimes ditched, which covered single or multiple burials. They occur either in isolation or grouped as cemeteries and often acted as a focus for burials in later periods. Often superficially similar, although differing widely in size, they exhibit regional variations in form and a diversity of burial practices. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape and their considerable variation of form and longevity as a monument type provide important information on the diversity of beliefs and social organisations amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period. Despite reduction in the height of one of the mounds through past cultivation, the two bowl barrows 625m south of Greystone Farm survive comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to their construction, relative chronologies, territorial significance, social organisation, ritual and funerary practices and overall landscape context.

Listing NGR: SX1548088648, SX1594188594

Name: Bowl barrow 700m east of Tregray Farm

UID: CO 927

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the northern slopes of a prominent ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries to the River Ottery. The barrow survives as a circular mound, measuring 26m in diameter and 0.8m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which construction material was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The mound has a central hollow which may be the result of earlier excavation although no details are known.

Listing NGR: SX1860388962

Name: Round barrow cemetery on Wilsey Down

UID: CO 931

Description: The monument, which falls into five areas of protection, includes a round barrow cemetery, situated on a prominent ridge known as Wilsey Down. The cemetery is arranged in a roughly linear alignment as a north western group of three barrows and a south eastern pair. The bowl barrows which form the cemetery survive as circular mounds, surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The three north western barrows vary in diameter from 15.2m up to 22m in diameter and from 1.1m to 1.5m high. All three have central excavation hollows. The south eastern pair measure from 17.5m up to 26m in diameter and from 0.5m up to 1m high. Both have been subject to past ploughing, and one has been partly cut on the north west side by a track.

Listing NGR: SX1867988100, SX1881388069, SX1886688032, SX1917987772, SX1918887616

Name: Cross 470m north of Lambrenny

UID: 31845

Description: The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Lambrenny Cross, situated beside the farm track to Lambrenny on the northern edge of Bodmin Moor. The Lambrenny Cross survives as an upright granite shaft and head 1.36m high. The head has unenclosed arms, a form called a 'Latin' cross, its principal faces orientated east-west. The head measures 0.31m across the side arms and is 0.14m thick. The southern side arm has been fractured at some time in the past. The shaft measures 0.32m wide at the base tapering to 0.23m below the side arms and is 0.3m thick at the base tapering to 0.22m at the top. This cross is believed to be in its original location on a footpath from Lambrenny, 0.5km south of the cross, to the parish church at Davidstow, 2.5km to the north west. This was the path along which the dead were carried from Lambrenny to the church. The cross was also used for private prayer.

Listing NGR: SX 17551 86773

Name: Bowl barrow 660m north east of Tresoke

UID: CO 463

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge which forms the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Inny, Valency and Ottery. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 22m in diameter and 0.8m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The field in which it stands was called 'Burrow Down' by 1838

Listing NGR: SX1713187851

Name: Barrow 90m E of Trelay Farm

UID: CO 926

Description: 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.

Listing NGR: SX 17387 87137

Name: Holy Well 100m north east of St David's church

UID: 31836

Description: The monument includes a medieval holy well situated in a field to the north east of St David's church at Davidstow. The holy well, which is Listed Grade II, survives as a small stone semicircular structure with a granite faced facade and turf covered roof over a well basin. The well house measures 1.57m high by 4.6m long and is 4.05m wide. The rectangular well chamber measures 1.5m high by 2.8m long and is 1.1m wide. It is constructed of large blocks of granite, with some quartz and greenstone. The ceiling is constructed of large slabs of granite, including a large medieval cross base of greenstone, which measures 1.18m square. The water in the well basin is clear and reaches a depth of 0.49m. There is a modern wooden door with iron fittings on the entrance which replicates an earlier 19th century door which had become rotten. The facade is constructed of granite blocks forming a wall to either side of a rounded entrance, with the wall forming a point above the entrance. Above the entrance is an inscription which reads 'Restored M W Oct 1871'. The semicircular wall behind the granite facade is constructed of the local slate stone laid in a traditional herringbone pattern. In front of the well entrance is a 'pavement' of blocks of granite 0.95m wide. This holy well was first recorded in the mid-19th century, being restored in 1871 by Michael Williams who reused stones taken from a ruined chapel in the parish of Lesneweth. The well was again restored in 1996 as the east side of the granite facade was cracking and the walls were bulging in places and there was a mature hawthorn tree growing on the roof. The walls were rebuilt and the facade repaired, and the 'pavement' in front of the entrance was created to improve access to the well. It is not known where the cross base in the roof of the well chamber came from.

Listing NGR: SX 15162 87366

Name: Bowl barrow 200m west of Tresplatt Farm

UID: CO 479

Description : The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge, forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Camel. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 32m in diameter and 1.1m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The barrow was first recorded on the Tithe Map of 1838. It is known locally as 'High Burrow'.

Listing NGR: SX1356487009

Name: Three bowl barrows, 60m and 250m south and 500m south west of Nettings Park

UID: CO 480

Description : The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on the upper slopes of a wide ridge which forms the watershed between several tributaries to the River Camel. The barrows are aligned north east to south west. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The north east mound measures up to 32m in diameter and 2.5m high and has an excavation hollow at the centre and another on the eastern margin. The edges of the barrow have also been slightly cut to form a scarp, and this may be a result of past military activity in the area. The central barrow mound stands up to 28m in diameter and 3.2m high. It has a central excavation hollow and a conspicuous ridge top location. A track and hedge bank cut the north west edge of the barrow; these features are excluded from the monument but the ground beneath them is included. The south west barrow mound measures approximately 36m in diameter and 0.5m high. It was damaged by ploughing in 1968 when an arc of edge-set stones was discovered on the western half of the barrow. Three of the slabs had cup-marked stones, and they were removed and placed on display outside the main entrance of Camelford Comprehensive School. The remaining stones were placed in a nearby hedge. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.

Listing NGR: SX1336186299, SX1357586483, SX1363786660

Name: SX1336186299, SX1357586483, SX1363786660

UID: CO 481

Description : The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on a wide ridge forming the watershed between several tributaries of the River Camel. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The northern mound stands up to 26m in diameter and 0.5m high. The central mound measures approximately 16m in diameter and 0.4m high, and is overlain by a field bank on its northern periphery. This bank is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included. The western mound is up to 32m in diameter and 0.6m high with a faint trace of the exterior ditch visible to the north.

Listing NGR: SX1307486317, SX1317786359, SX1318686428

Name: Wayside cross 620m south west of Basil Farm

UID: 30439

Description : The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated at a crossroads known as Cross Gates, south west of Basil Farm. It is believed that it has always marked this junction. The wayside cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head. The overall height of the monument is 1.52m. The principal faces are orientated north east-south west. The head is 0.66m wide, and both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross with slightly expanded ends to the limbs. The top of the head on the north east face has been fractured at some time in the past, the fracture worn smooth by natural erosion. There is a narrow bead around the edge of both principal faces. At the neck are two rounded projections, one on either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 0.46m wide by 0.14m thick. This wayside cross is located on a hedge at the junction of two minor roads, on the north eastern edge of Bodmin Moor. This junction is on the ancient route from Davidstow to Altarnun, and is crossed by the road to St Clether and Trevillian's Gate. All four of these locations had holy wells and additional religious associations. Trevillian's Gate gave access to routes across north western Bodmin Moor, across the northern flank of Roughtor hill, where there was a focus for medieval religious monuments.

Listing NGR: SX 18879 84024

Name: Medieval wayside cross head 75m east of Newpark

UID: 24281

Description : The monument includes the head of a medieval wayside cross situated at a road junction near Davidstow Moor on the northern edge of Bodmin Moor in north Cornwall. The cross is visible as a large round granite 'wheel' head, set upright and firmly embedded in the ground. The head measures 0.79m high by 0.74m wide and 0.26m thick. Each principal face is decorated with a bold relief equal-limbed cross with expanded ends. This relief cross measures 0.54m across the limbs, which expand to 0.19m wide at their terminal edges. The relief cross is set within a peripheral bead, 0.05m wide, on each face. Two rounded bosses project 0.06m beyond the edge of the head on either side at the neck, just below the base of the head. A third projection, broad and rectangular in plan, rises 0.06m from the top of the head, its upper edge curved parallel with the perimeter of the head. The cross head is situated on a wide grass verge at the junction of two minor roads skirting the northern edge of Bodmin Moor near Davidstow Moor. The cross head was moved to this present site in 1885 from its former location at the foot of Roughtor, a distinctive hill 3.75km to the south west, where it had been noted as a former wayside cross by the historian A G Langdon. In that original location, the cross formed one of several medieval crosses marking the moorland routes across north west Bodmin Moor from the broad coastal strip to the west. Several of these routes converged on the western slope of Roughtor and were still extant to be marked on the early 19th century first edition of the 1 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map. Roughtor hill itself was a focus for medieval religious monuments, among which this cross head was formerly included, together with a small chapel on the summit and a holy well on the upper north west slope. In its present location, this cross head is situated close to the north east end of the main route passing the foot of Roughtor at Trevillian's Gate

Listing NGR: SX 17140 83723

Name: Bowl barrow 250m north west of Newpark

UID: CO 866

Description : The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a ridge forming the watershed between the River Inny and Penpont Water. The barrow survives as a circular, flat-topped mound measuring up to 14m in diameter and 0.6m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which the construction material was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

Listing NGR: SX 16853 83842

Name: Long houses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh

UID: CO 1046

Description : 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.

Listing NGR: SX 16121 83562

Name: Two bowl barrows 380m north of Beckaveans, one of which is called 'The Beacon'

UID: CO 631

Description: The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated on the northern summit of a prominent ridge, overlooking the valleys of several small streams. The barrows survive as circular mounds, surrounded by buried quarry ditches from which their construction material was derived. The southern barrow mound measures 34.7m in diameter and 3.3m high. It is known as 'The Beacon'; this place name evidence suggests its re-use as a beacon. Its surrounding field is recorded as 'Burrow Moor' by 1840. The northern mound stands up to 40m in diameter and 1.1m high.

NGR: SX1871495855, SX1876196000

Name: Bowl barrow 410m east of Wainhouse Corner

UID: CO 581

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the southern upper slopes of a ridge, overlooking several tributaries to the River Ottery. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 33m in diameter and 1.2m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature

NGR: SX1856695471

Name: Rectangular enclosures 520m west of Rosecare Villa Farm

UID: CO 1051

Description: The monument includes rectangular enclosures, situated on a south facing slope, overlooking the valley of the river leading to Crackington Haven. The enclosures survive as a large rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 60m long by 45m wide with a smaller rectangular enclosure of 30m long by 25m wide immediately to the south. This smaller enclosure has a further internal division. The features are preserved as mainly buried structures which are visible on aerial photographs, although they can be seen as very slight earthworks on the surface.

NGR: SX 17340 94938

Name: Three bowl barrows 600m south east of Small Hill Barton

UID: CO 580

Description: The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on a ridge, overlooking the sources of several tributaries to the River Ottery. The barrows survive as circular mounds, surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which the construction material was derived. The southern mound measures 21.5m in diameter and 0.4m high with its ditch discernible as a crop mark. The central mound measures 36.7m in diameter and 1m high, and the northern mound is 34.5m in diameter and 1.3m high.

NGR: SX1761593685, SX1775994088, SX1777493957

Name: Three barrows 550m ENE of Cansford

UID: CO 922

Description: 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.

NGR: SX 16781 93191, SX 16788 93353, SX 16835 93292

Name: Part of a bowl barrow called Headon Barrow

UID: CO 944

Description: The monument includes part of a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge forming the watershed between tributaries to the River Ottery and Exe Water. The barrow survives as the south east quadrant of a once circular mound which measured up to 36m in diameter when complete. The surviving part of the barrow comprises a remaining quarter section which measures approximately 15m long by 14m wide and 2m high with a curving buried outer ditch of up to 4.5m wide.

NGR: SX1923694433

Name: Five bowl barrows south of Newton Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery

UID: CO 948

Description: The monument, which falls into five areas of protection, includes five bowl barrows, situated along the summit of a prominent coastal ridge, overlooking Hill Downs and the coast. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. They form a linear arrangement, aligned north west to south east, the northern two forming a closely spaced pair and the others more evenly distributed. The northernmost barrow measures 15m in diameter and 1.3m high. To the south east, the second barrow is 27m in diameter and 1.3m high. The third barrow, known as 'Lousey Barrow', is 25m diameter and 3.4m high with a deep central depression and a trench. It had an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar erected on it in 1880, and a Second World War Home Guard observation post built into it in 1940 following excavation by CK Croft-Andrew. The excavation discovered a complex internal structural sequence and two burials, one a cremation and the other an extended inhumation, surrounded by a ring of beaker pottery sherds. Five small cists beneath a cairn which had been covered with turf were recovered. The fourth barrow is 15.5m in diameter, 1.4m high and has been cut by a hedge and a silage clamp. The final barrow measures 29m in diameter and is 1m high. It is bisected by a field boundary

NGR: SX1301393466, SX1305493448, SX1340993209, SX1352693146, SX1379593086

Name: Two bowl barrows 660m south west of Whitehill Cottage, forming part of a round barrow cemetery

UID: CO 919

Description: The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, forming part of a round barrow cemetery, situated at the summit of a prominent coastal ridge with views across Hill Downs. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried ditches, from which the material for the construction of the mound was derived. The western barrow measures 23m in diameter and 0.3m high, and the eastern barrow stands up to 25m in diameter and 3.2m high. There is a central hollow, thought to be the result of Antiquarian excavation, although no details are known

NGR: SX 14187 93075, SX 14264 93075

Name: Earthwork on Hill Down 500yds (450m) WSW of Tresparrett Posts

UID: CO 920

Description: 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.

NGR: SX 14411 93156

Name: Iron Age defended settlement 170m north west of Cargurra

UID: CO 947

Description: The monument includes an Iron Age defended settlement, situated on a south-facing slope of a wide coastal ridge, overlooking the valley of the River Valency. The settlement survives as an oval enclosure defined by an inner rampart bank of up to 10m wide and 0.6m high with a buried outer ditch. A concentric outer bank has been largely incorporated into field boundaries and is surrounded by a buried outer ditch

NGR: SX1306492011

Name: Bowl barrow called Condolden Barrow

UID: CO 299

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a prominent hill, overlooking the valleys of tributaries to the River Camel and the coast. The bowl barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 26m in diameter and 2.8m high with a partially-buried surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived. The ditch measures up to 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep. The mound has several surface hollows, probably the result of early partial excavation or robbing. There is an Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar located on the top.

NGR: SX0904987179

Name: Long houses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh

UID: CO 1046

Description: 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

NGR: SX 16121 83562

Name: Rough Tor and associated Monuments

Description: Roughtor is sited on the north-western edge of the granite massif of Bodmin Moor amidst a wild stony landscape of moorland, bog and rough pasture. The twin summits of Roughtor and Little Roughtor crown a prominent ridge commanding extensive views across the surrounding countryside and northwards to the coast. The summit of Roughtor is encircled by a series of rough stone walls which link natural outcrops to form a tor enclosure, a site type first recognised during the excavations at *Carn Brea* and *Helman Tor* in the 1970s. The function of such large scale „engineering projects“ is unclear - they may have been constructed simply as defences for a settlement, possibly occupied only seasonally, or they may have provided a suitable arena for a range of „social“ functions such as tribal gatherings, fairs and markets; alternatively, their imposing profile might have been the means to demonstrate status and power, and they may also have been the focus for religious observation and ritual activities. The excavated examples have all been dated to the early Neolithic period (c 3500-4000 BC). The walls, which would originally have completely encircled the tor, are now very scattered and can be difficult to recognise; in some places however they are well preserved and in two places sections survive as multiple stretches of four ramparts. The walls are punctuated by numerous narrow stone-lined entrances; on the north-western side there are at least two entranceways and along the south-eastern side there are five. In the interior of the enclosure, clustered around the main entrances of both northern and southern ramparts, are a small number of roughly circular terraces levelled into the slopes. These are interpreted as the stances for circular houses – presumably constructed with wooden walls as there are no traces of the stony „hut circles“ which are so common on the lower slopes of the tor and in the surrounding moorland. Patches of cleared ground associated with these areas may indicate cultivated „garden plots“. Stony mounds or cairns have been constructed between the ramparts near the main entrances, and both of the tor summits have been „emphasised“ by the creation of cairns, though these are larger than those in the entrances and have a defining stone kerb or bank. Large numbers of small cairns are found among the fields and pastures in the surrounding moorland, and cairn building is usually considered to be a Bronze Age activity associated with funerary practices. Whilst Roughtor certainly sits within a rich domestic and ritual landscape of Bronze Age date, there is evidence of other Neolithic activity nearby in the long cairn at Louden Hill. It is possible that Roughtor represents a transitional form of monument, or alternatively, an earlier monument that has been modified over time by progressive use and changing ideologies. On the summit are the foundations of a medieval chapel built into the side of one of the larger cairns. The chapel, dedicated to St Michael, was first recorded in the 14th century and is the only known medieval hilltop chapel on Bodmin Moor. It overlooks an ancient trackway across the moors and had possibly been intended as a guide for travellers. A beacon was probably maintained by a hermit living either in the chapel itself or in a building just below the summit, the remains of which can also be seen. Recently it has been noted that a simple cross has been incised into the flat top of the outcrop immediately to the south-east of the chapel, date unknown.

NGR: SX 14369 80419, SX 14570 81386, SX 14701 81497, SX 14715 80858

Name: Six cairns on Buttern Hill

UID: CO 1045

Description: 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

NGR: SX 17463 81702, SX 17465 81672, SX 17473 81609, SX 17473 81632, SX 17479 81662, SX 17526 81607

Name: Deserted medieval settlement 1125m WNW of Canaglage

UID: CO 1047

Description: The monument includes a deserted medieval settlement, situated close to the foot of the steep west facing slope of Bray Down. The settlement survives as a linear group of up to four long houses with adjacent garden plots and three ancillary buildings. Three of the long houses measure 13m long by 11m wide internally with walls up to 1.1m high. The fourth, to the south, is slightly smaller being 7.5m long by 3m wide. All the long houses have opposed entrances in the long walls, but only the northern one has a clearly defined cross wall at its eastern end. The three ancillary structures are levelled into the slope and are defined by walls of up to 1m high. One is free standing and two are attached to a garden wall. The garden plots are also defined by banks or scarps. The settlement lies on the edge of an extensive field system of rectilinear fields with some visible ridge and furrow.

NGR: SX 18300 81951

Name: Ring cairn and two kerbed cairns on Bray Down

UID: CO 863

Description: The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes a ring cairn and two kerbed cairns, situated on the summit of the prominent hill called Bray Down. The western kerbed cairn survives as a circular stony mound measuring up to 23m in diameter and 1.8m high which incorporates a natural tor. It has a 1m deep central pit, and three upright stones to the north east may represent part of an outer retaining kerb. The central kerbed cairn survives as a circular stony mound measuring up to 13m in diameter and 0.5m high with some visible stones from an outer retaining kerb. An Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar is set into the mound and is excluded from the monument, although the ground beneath is included. The eastern ring cairn survives as a circular stony ring bank of up to 18m in diameter, 2.3m wide and 0.6m high and defined by inner and outer kerbs of stone. It surrounds a small central mound of 4m in diameter and 0.3m high.

NGR: SX1883082184, SX1890282167, SX1896882171

Name: Iron Age defended settlement 425m west of Trebray

UID: CO 862

Description: The monument includes an Iron Age defended settlement, situated on the steep north-facing slopes of Bray Down, overlooking the Penpont Water. The settlement survives as an irregularly-shaped enclosure defined by a rampart bank of up to 6m wide and 1.7m high with a partially buried outer ditch. Both the rampart and ditch survive differentially according to the natural steepness of the slope on which they were constructed. There is a simple entrance to the north east

NGR: SX 19062 82579

Name: Co-axial field system, hut circle settlements, cairn field and land boundaries on Carne Down

UID: 15037

Description: The monument consists of a block of rectangular, parallel, Prehistoric fields extending beyond the present moorland edge and containing two hut circle settlements, two small clearance cairns and five scattered hut circles; two linear boundaries extend from the field system, towards the summit of Carne Down and around the northern upper slope, the latter also having an isolated hut circle attached to it. This monument is divided into three separate constraint areas. The field system survives as a network of boundaries, variously formed as banks of piled stone or boulder walls, 1-1.5m wide and 0.5m high. They are arranged as a series of parallel NE-SW boundaries, 20-42m apart, ending on the upper slope along the SE-NW boundary approximately following the 280m contour line; the individual fields are formed by SE-NW subdivisions of the parallel boundaries, giving plots of 0.04ha to 0.45ha in size. This arrangement is called a co-axial field system. Within the field system, two areas at the 260m contour line contain hut circle settlements, disrupting the parallel boundaries and with short lengths of walling linking some hut circles. The settlement near the E corner of the monument covers 0.5ha and contains eight hut circles with double- or internally-faced boulder walls 1.5m-2m wide, up to 1m high, and ranging 4m-8.5m in internal diameter. Two routeways, defined by parallel stone boundaries 5-7.5m apart, run uphill through the field system from the settlement to the Prehistoric moor-edge boundary. The other settlement is centred 185m to the NW and is more dispersed, covering 1ha; it contains seven hut circles of similar construction but all internally-faced only, ranging 5m-9.5m in internal diameter, one hut circle being contained within a small 'D-shaped' enclosure; two small mounds of small stones piled around natural boulders - called clearance cairns - are situated near the centre of this settlement. A single routeway links this settlement with the former moor-edge boundary, and where it meets that boundary, a small narrow field projects into the moor. In addition to the settlements, a further five hut circles of similar construction occur as scattered isolated examples within this field system. A Prehistoric extension of the field system beyond its former upper boundary is evident at the S end of the monument where further field boundaries, of slighter form than those at lower levels but orientated on the same major axes, extend to the Carne Down- West Moor watershed and rise to 290m contour line. This extension cuts across one routeway to the moor from the eastern hut circle settlement and results in the presence of its second routeway. The field boundary forming the watershed limit of this extension continues N for 160m beyond the uphill limit of the fields, and ends 15m from a pair of Bronze Age funerary cairns on the summit of Carne Down. The moor-edge boundary of the main field system ends as it begins to descend the N slope of Carne Down, near a junction with another similar boundary which maintains the 280m level, running for 110m to the WSW; no field walls run off this boundary but a single hut circle is situated against its uphill side near its centre. Another similar boundary runs SSW- NNE down the N slope, crossing the boundary along the contour near the hut circle. This field system and its associated features are located predominantly on the E upper slopes of Carne Down, a large rounded hill rising to 297m on the NE edge of Bodmin Moor. In two places, at the E and the NE corners of the monument, the field plots of the co-axial field system can be seen to extend below the modern moorland-edge walling, visible as rectangular areas marked by steep slopes, called lynchets, c 0.5-1m high around their edges, which occur in the upper margins of the improved pasture bordering the moorland edge. The modern drystone walls, hedges and fences along the SE and NE sides of the monument are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath them is included.

NGR: SX 20095 82080, SX 20132 82046, SX 20200 81568

Name: Later Prehistoric to Roman round 500m NE of West Carne Farm

UID: 15038

Description: The monument comprises an oval defended enclosure, a round, with an inner bank and well-spaced outer ditch, on a natural spur in the floor of the Penpont Water valley. It is divided into three separate constraint areas. The round consists of an oval interior area, 100m NE-SW by 80m NW-SE, defended by a single earthen rampart surviving 5m wide and 0.5m high around the S half, rising to 1.5m high at the NE edge where it is accentuated by a natural scarp down to the river's flood plain. Within this rampart, the interior contains another slight rampart, 0.5-0.75m high and up to 3m wide, delimiting the NE edge of the more level SW sector from the slope down towards the valley floor in the NE sector; this slight rampart is incomplete as a visible feature, disappearing into the more gentle contour at its NW end. The oval inner enclosure has the natural outer defences of the Penpont Water flood plain,

still an area of marsh, to the NW, N and NE; its S side was defended by a well-spaced outer ditch, surviving portions of which are visible to the WSW and S sides. To the WSW, this ditch is 6m wide and 1.5m deep, centred 80m W of the inner enclosure's W edge; the ditch runs N-S for 52m, curving to the E slightly at both ends and truncated at its N end by the river's flood terrace scarp; a recent hedge bank has been constructed along its W side. The other visible portion of ditch survives as a 33m length, 9m wide and 0.5m deep, centred 44m S of the inner enclosure rampart; early maps show that this section of the ditch was formerly more extensive, especially to the W where it projected towards the other surviving remnant, but no visible traces are now present there. This monument has not been subject to excavation, though its surface features are typical of those of rounds, agricultural settlements mostly constructed in the period 2nd century BC to the 4th century AD. There is no evidence to support either a Roman military origin, as suggested by early maps, or a local tradition of a Roman religious site here. It is situated on a low spur in the floor of a broad, marshy valley, 0.7km from the steeply rising NE edge of Bodmin Moor at Carne Down. All modern walls and hedges are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath them, including hedge-banks, is included.

NGR: SX 20495 82507, SX 20632 82540, SX 20645 82448

Name: Medieval wayside cross on Laneast Downs, 270m SSW of High Hall Farm

UID: 24263

Description: The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated beside a modern road across the Laneast Downs and on an ancient track within the parish to the church at Laneast in eastern Cornwall. The cross survives as an upright slab of Polyphant stone, 1.9m in overall height. The cross has a large 'wheel' head, elliptical in shape and measuring 0.69m high by 0.58m wide. Both principal faces have a latin cross carved in relief against a slightly recessed background, leaving a narrow bead around the periphery of the head. At the neck of the cross, a raised squared projection, 0.05m long and 0.13m wide, emerges from each side-edge of the shaft. The rectangular section shaft is untapered, 0.48m wide and 0.15m thick, rises 1.22m from ground level to the projections at the neck, and is undecorated. The shaft emerges directly from the ground, without a base-stone but with several large packing slabs visible in the surface in the immediate vicinity of the shaft's base. The cross is situated on a footpath marking an early route to the church within Laneast parish, at the point where the footpath leaves the unenclosed Laneast Downs to enter the enclosed farmland to the north-east, and where the path crosses a minor road passing along the north-east edge of the Downs

NGR: SX 23475 85499

Name: A round on Tregear-down Beacon, 295m north east of the Nook

UID: CO 87

Description: The monument includes a round, situated on the upper slopes of a prominent hill called Tregear-down Beacon. The round survives as roughly-circular enclosure with an internal diameter of approximately 50m. It is partly enclosed by an intermittent bank of up to 1.8m high with a corresponding outer ditch with traces of a counterscarp bank in places

NGR: SX2494586773

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



Mound against western hedgebank of field adjacent to the proposed turbine location; from the north-east.



Two further 'mounds' in the south-west corner of the field adjacent to the proposed site; from the north-east.



The track along the eastern side of the field adjacent to the turbine.



Two turbines, one in an adjacent field, one on a far hilltop, visible from the field next to the proposed turbine location; from the south-east.



The eastern end of the field in which the turbine is to be situated, with its mature hedgebank; from the north-west.



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



The western end of the field in which the turbine is to be situated, with shallow mounds visible at the end of the field where the turbine would be located; from the north-east.



Slight mound at the western end of the field in which the turbine is to be situated, the wind monitoring staff is visible against the south-western hedgebank; from the north-east.



Second slight mound at the western edge of the field, to the north of the first; from the east.



View from the proposed turbine location, showing several very slight and ephemeral mounds and depressions, these may prove to be natural in origin, they are certainly not as defined in shape or size as those to the western end; from the west.



Large and well-defined mound at the north-east corner to the field, near the gate to the adjacent field; from the south-west.



View of the larger of the two mounds at the western end of the field, showing the fairly shallow profile of the mound, but defined shape; from the north-east.



View of the track in the adjacent field, showing the gateway into the field in which the turbine is to be situated; from the north.



View from the top of a barrow, part of a group of four barrows south of Newton Farm, showing wide views over the surrounding hedge-banks to the countryside, particularly to the lower ground to the south and the east; from the north-west.



View to the east from 'Condolden barrow', which looks out over the surrounding hedgebanks to an existing turbine, in an adjacent field; from the west.



One of the cairns on Carne Down, showing preservation but a fairly shallow mound without much surviving landscape presence; from the north.



Semi-industrial unit and wind turbine on ground near Crowdy Reservoir, between the monuments on Rough Tor and the turbine location, interrupting views; from the south-east.



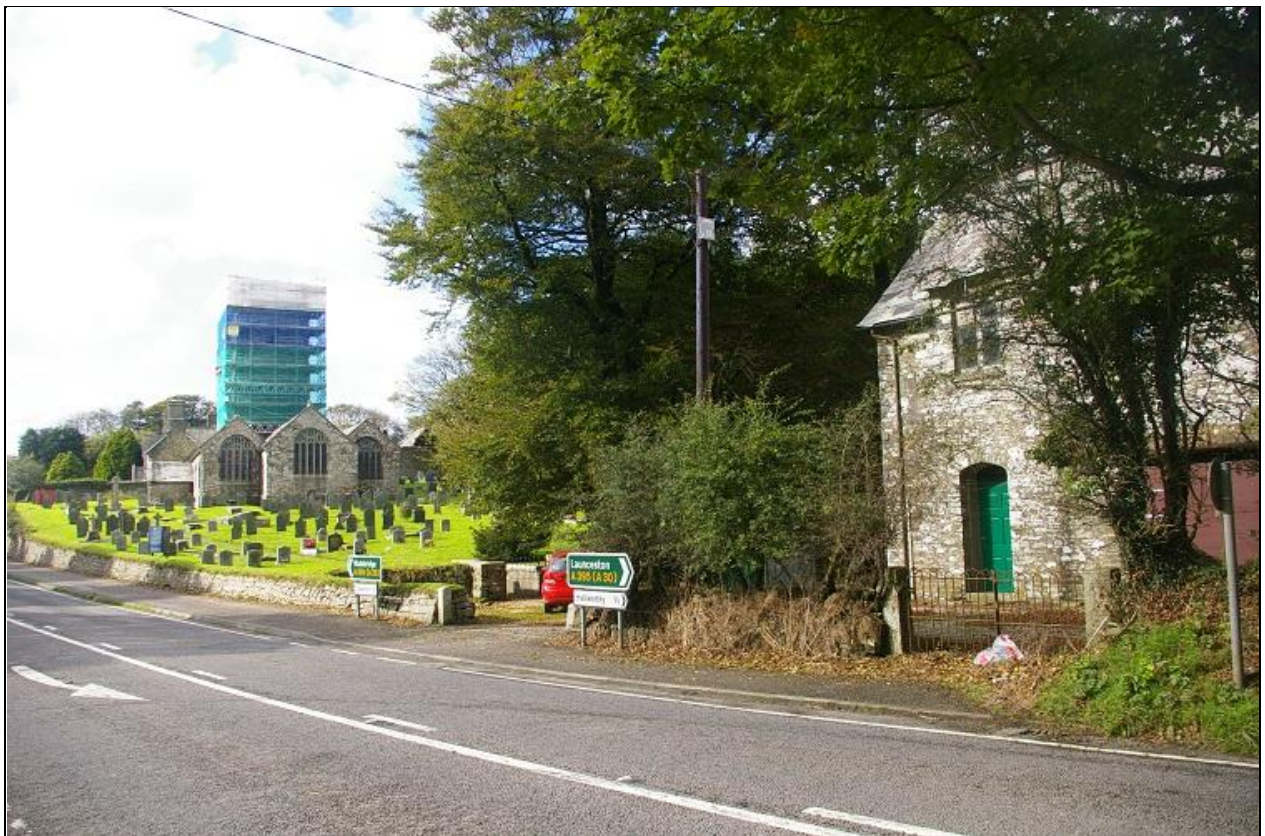
Views from Rough Tor, showing a large number of existing turbines; from the east.



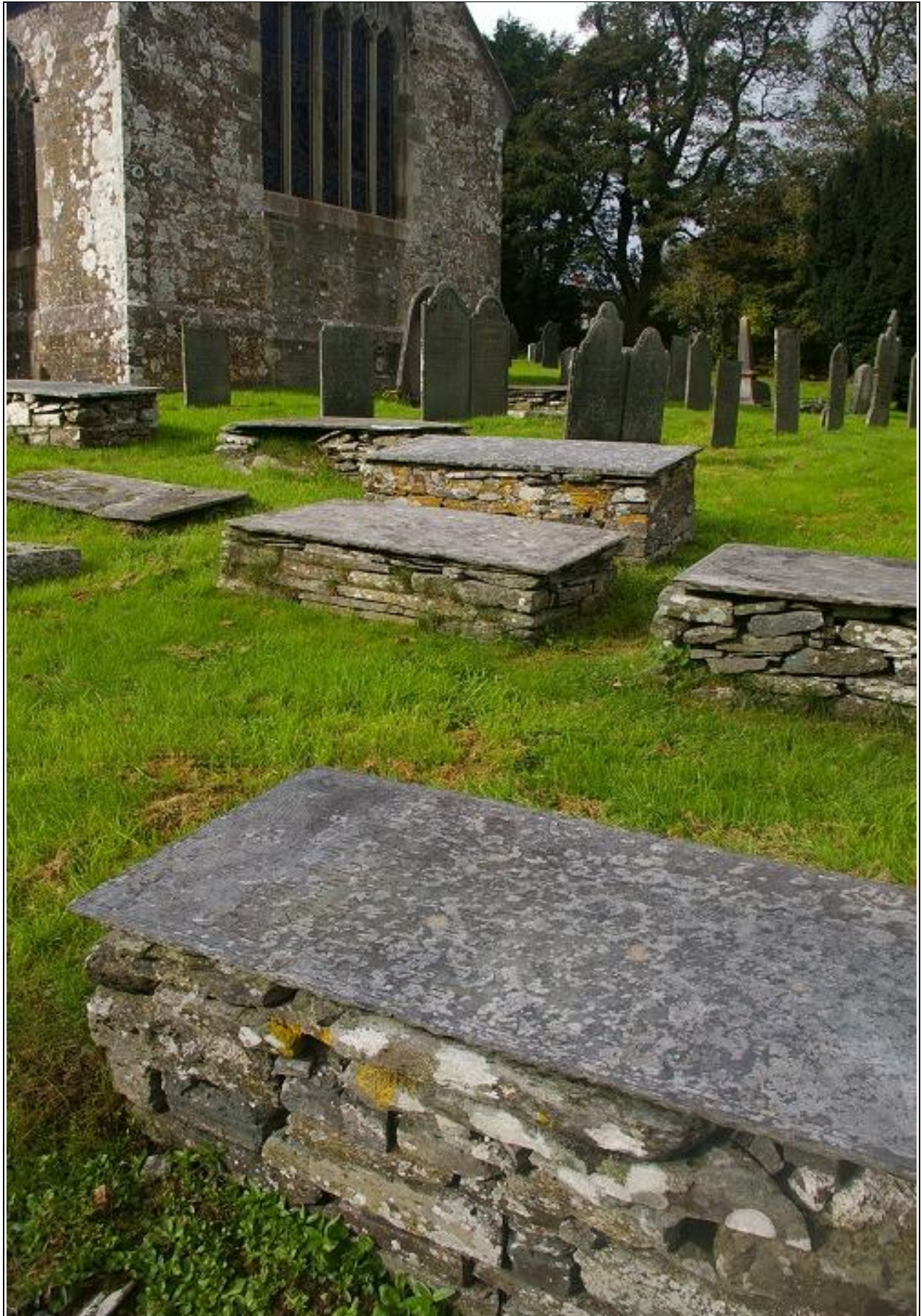
View of the holy well at Davidstow, with the small stone well building, covering the site, set in a rushy pasture alongside a stream, north-east of the church; from the south.



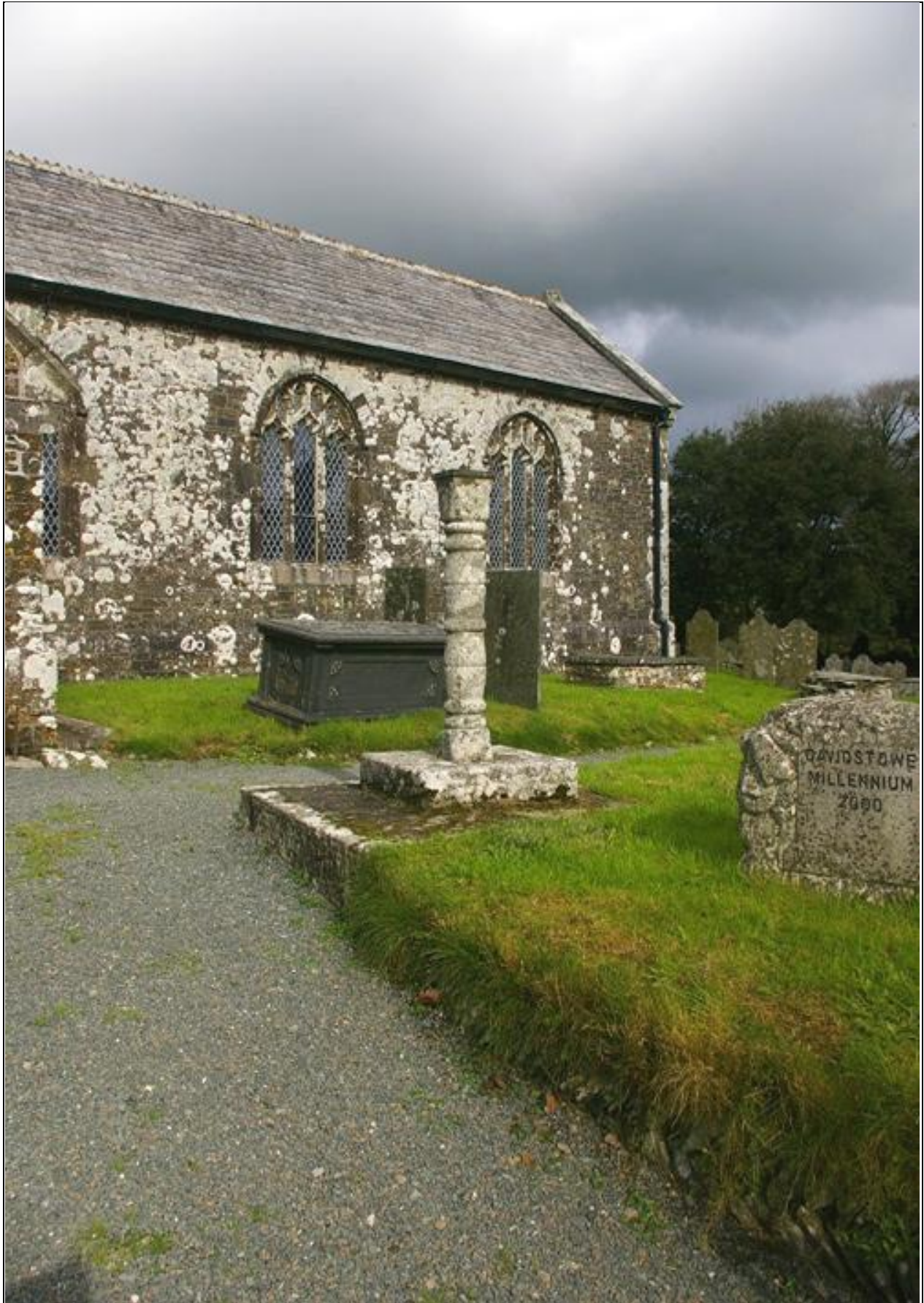
View of the Sunday school east of the church at Davidstow, set amongst the trees, with the rushy pasture field behind which contains the holy well; from the south.



View of Davidstow Church with Churchtown Barton farmhouse and cottage immediately adjacent to the west, separated from the churchyard by a tall stone wall; from the south-east.



Some of the stone and slate tomb chests in the churchyard at Davidstow; from the south-east.



The stone carved sundial south of the church at Davidstow; from the south-west.



The view from the church, showing the mature trees which form the northern boundary and eastern boundary of the churchyard; from the south-west.



The Methodists chapel at Tremail, showing its relationship with adjacent buildings in the northern part of the small hamlet; from the west.



The views from the graveyard of the Methodists chapel, out over the fields, towards the proposed turbine; from the south-east.



The Manor Farmhouse in Tremail, set in a slight hollow, surrounded by modern houses, with barns to the north and west and trees around to the north and west; from the south.



Tresoke Marsh Cottage, immediately east of the turbine, alongside the B3262, facing across to farm buildings and angled to the south-east away from the proposed turbine location; from the south-east.



The forestry commission woodlands, which has been planted over and around the round barrow cemetery on Wilsey Down, subsuming the barrows and blocking all views; from the south-east.



Treseat Farmhouse and barns, set in a slight valley south-east of the proposed turbine, showing extant turbines on a hillside beyond, to the south-east and clearly visible from the farm; from the north-west.



The western part of Wilsey Down, showing the conifer trees and open rough grazing, in which the round barrow cemetery is contained; from the north-west.



The Methodists Chapel and Sunday School, set in a small compound, with walls and railings, with tall hedgebanks to the south, blocking views to the proposed turbine; from the south-west.



View from Warbstow Bury, towards the proposed turbine, showing an existing turbine and several phone masts, between the monument and proposed turbine location.



View from Warbstow Bury, south and south-east, towards wind farm on the opposite hillside; from north-west.



Trelash Cottage and houses attached to right, Listed buildings in the small settlement of Trelash north-east of the proposed turbine site; from the south-east.



Trelash Farm and other houses in the small settlement; from the south.



Trelash House and stone outbuilding behind adjacent cottage, both within Trelash settlement; from the east.



Cartmell House, north-west of the small settlement of Trelash; from the east.



The large modern farm buildings around Penwenham Farm, west of the settlement of Trelash; from the north.



Churchtown Farm in Otterham, with a large extant turbine visible just behind the house on the opposite hillside and clearly visible from all the heritage assets in the settlement; from the east.



The Listed stone farm buildings at Churchtown Farm, Otterham; from the south-east.



The church in Otterham, St Denis, showing the wooded fringes of the churchyard; from the north-west.



The churchyard at Otterham, showing extant turbine, visible between the trees, to the east of the church; from the north-west.



Otterham House, the stables and other outbuildings all of which are listed are set in a small valley south of the village, surrounded by trees; from the north.



Bowl barrows north-west of Belah Park, in fields near a very large extant turbine; from the north-west.



Round barrow cemetery near Trehane Pool on the high ground, adjacent to the A39; from the south-east.



More barrows of the round barrow cemetery, alongside the A39, immediately adjacent to a large mast; from the south-west.



Further barrows of the round barrow cemetery near Trehane Pool; from the south-east.



Davidstow Moor RAF station; from the north, north-west.



The buildings of the RAF station at Davidstow Moor, on the open ground of the former airfield, with clear views towards the proposed turbine site; from the west.



One of the barrows near Starapark Farm, adjacent to the large factory and associated buildings; from the south-west.



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