

LAND at TREGARTH FARM CAMELFORD CORNWALL

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



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For

John MacLeod

of

Jem Instrumentation and Controls Ltd.

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall, in advance of the replacement of a single 10kW wind turbine with a 300kW model.

The proposed turbine would be located within Anciently Enclosed Land (AEL) north of Camelford and on the northern edge of Lanteglos parish. The fields formed part of the medieval hamlet of Tregarth, and were part of a charitable bequest made in 1679 for a school in Camelford. The walkover surveys failed to identify any features of particular interest within the field in question, but the discovery of a late Iron Age site at Camelford School would suggest Prehistoric and Romano-British remains would not be unexpected.

*In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located on the upper slopes of the Camel river valley, which forms part of the Delabole Plateau Character Area. This is a relatively subdued, rolling landscape that already features a number of operational wind turbines, so cumulative impact is an issue. However, as this is a replacement turbine the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Tregarth Farm
Parish:	Camelford
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX 10393 85288

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by John Macleod (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the replacement of a single 10kW wind turbine with a 300kW turbine.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field c.315m north-north-east of Tregarth Farm and c.250m south of the B3314 (see Figure 1). It would stand on a north-south running ridge of high ground flanking the River Camel at a height of c.234m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983) overlying the slates of the Tredorn Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies within the historic parish of Lanteglos-by-Camelford, c.1.3km to the north of the town of Camelford. The landscape is largely comprised of *anciently enclosed land* in the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation and the development site is within the historic holding of Trega(r)th, a settlement with probable early medieval origins (Cornwall Council 2013).

1.4 Archaeological Background

No previous archaeological work has been carried out on the site; however, extensive and ongoing excavations have taken place just to the north at Slaughterbridge, where North Cornwall Heritage has excavated the remains of a 13th century farmstead (*Old Melorne*) (unpub.). In the wider landscape, works at Camelford School have revealed an Iron Age landscape of enclosures and ringditches/houses 1.5km to the south (CAU 2007; 2010), and works have taken place in advance of the proposed Camelford bypass (e.g. CAU 2002), and for Camelford more generally (e.g. CAU 1992).

The proposed turbine lies close (c.450m) to 'King Arthur's Stone' a Scheduled early medieval memorial stone, which has been moved to this location. The wider landscape contains a scatter of Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings; the Camelford conservation area lies just to the south.

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *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), *An Assessment of the Landscape Sensitivity of Onshore Wind and Large Scale Photovoltaic Development in Cornwall* (Cornwall Council 2012).

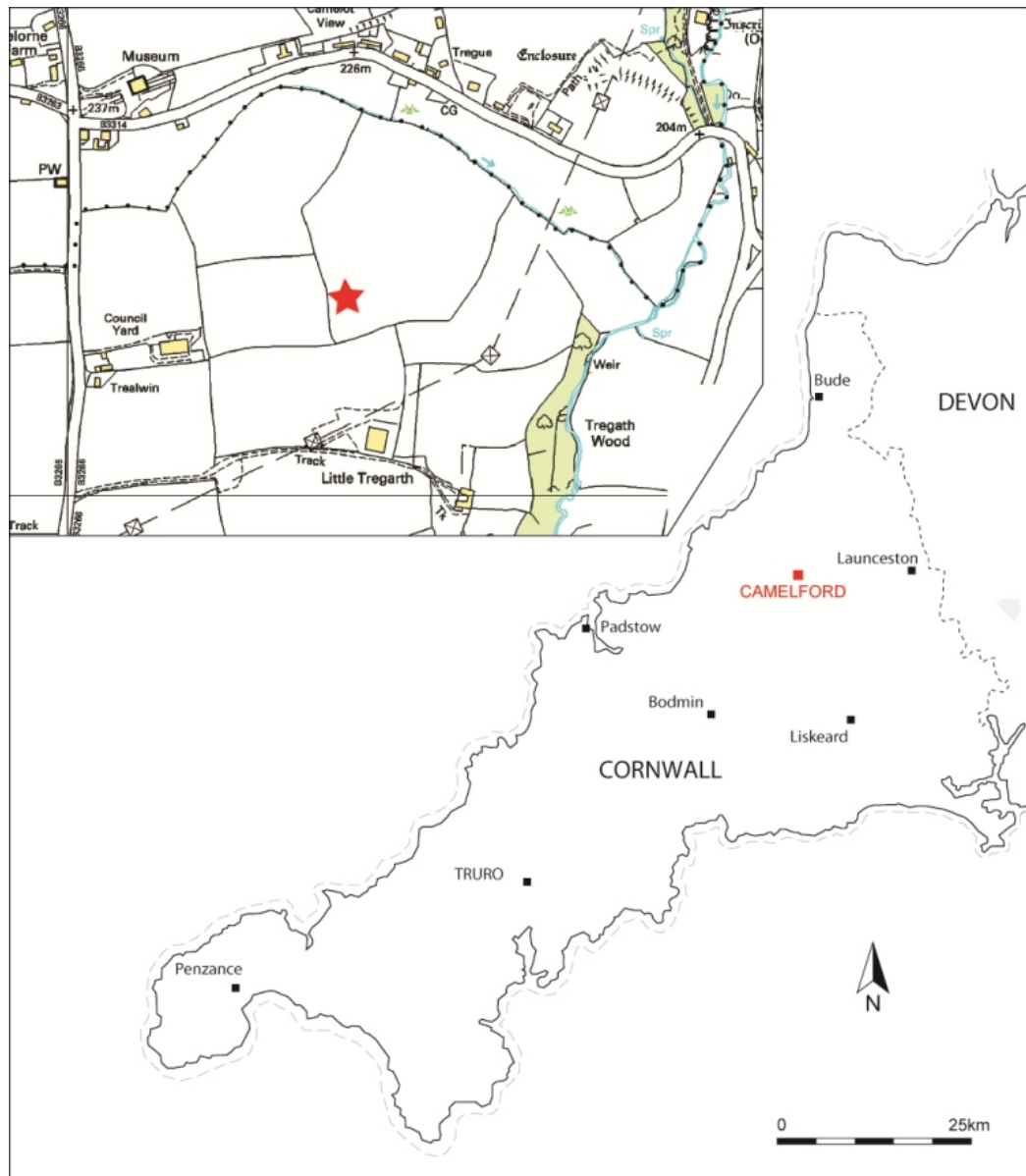


Figure 1: Site location (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

The site at Tregarth Farm lies within the ancient parish of Lanteglos, which forms part of the Hundred of Lesnewth and the Deanery of Trigg Major. *Tregartha* is first documented in 1286, though the **tre* place-name element indicates early medieval origins. The meaning of the element *garth* is not clear, but may be a corruption of *caer/gaer*, meaning fort/round (see below). There are scattered records of a family bearing the name *Tregarth* in the later 16th and 17th century; a document dated 1591 mentions William Tregarth *alias Hockyn* (CRO: CY/77), and the Hockins were an important family in 17th and 18th century Michaelstow (Tregawn and Tredarrup farms in that parish).

It is clear from post-medieval documentation that Tregarth was actually a hamlet of three or more small tenements. In 1839 these were Great and Little Tregarth, and Carpenter's Tregarth, but had been known as *Tregarth the Greater*, *Creedes Tregarth*, *Town Tregarth* and, tellingly, *Tregear* (*caer/gaer*) *alias Tregareth the Lesser*.

In 1671 Sir John Smyth (of Middlesex) acquired part of Tregarth from Hugh Carew of Trefrew, implying it anciently formed part of that manor (CRO: X345/1). Smyth donated it to the Borough of Camelford to support a charity, with the stated goal of building and maintaining a public school in the town (CRO: X345/3). The monies were, however, appropriated by the Mayor and Burgesses, and no school was built. In 1813 an action was filed against them in the Court of Chancery, and while it was withdrawn, a school was subsequently erected on corporation land. Income from the land (c.28 acres) went onto pay the salaries of teachers at the public school built in 1853. The current school in Camelford retains the name *Sir James Smith*.



Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft c.1805 (BL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

The Great Field at Little Tregarth formed part of John Smyth's bequest. In 1700 a deed of partition discussed the leasing of Great Field, Hill Field and Middle Field (CRO: X345/4), which were subdivided between multiple tenants, including Joseph Wilkey, who was *'to have for 5 years part*

of Great Field, next to Botreaux-Castle Lane, as it is divided, allotted and separated by metes and bounds'. This would imply the area around Tregarth was enclosed, but still run on a communal basis.

2.2 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); earlier maps do not show any relevant detail, although Worthyvale is a named residence on the 1699 Gascoyne map. The surveyor's draft shows the farm of *Males Tregarth*, which either refers to a tenant (former or current) or implies there were multiple tenements at Tregarth. The area is shown as being enclosed, but the accuracy of depiction cannot be relied upon.

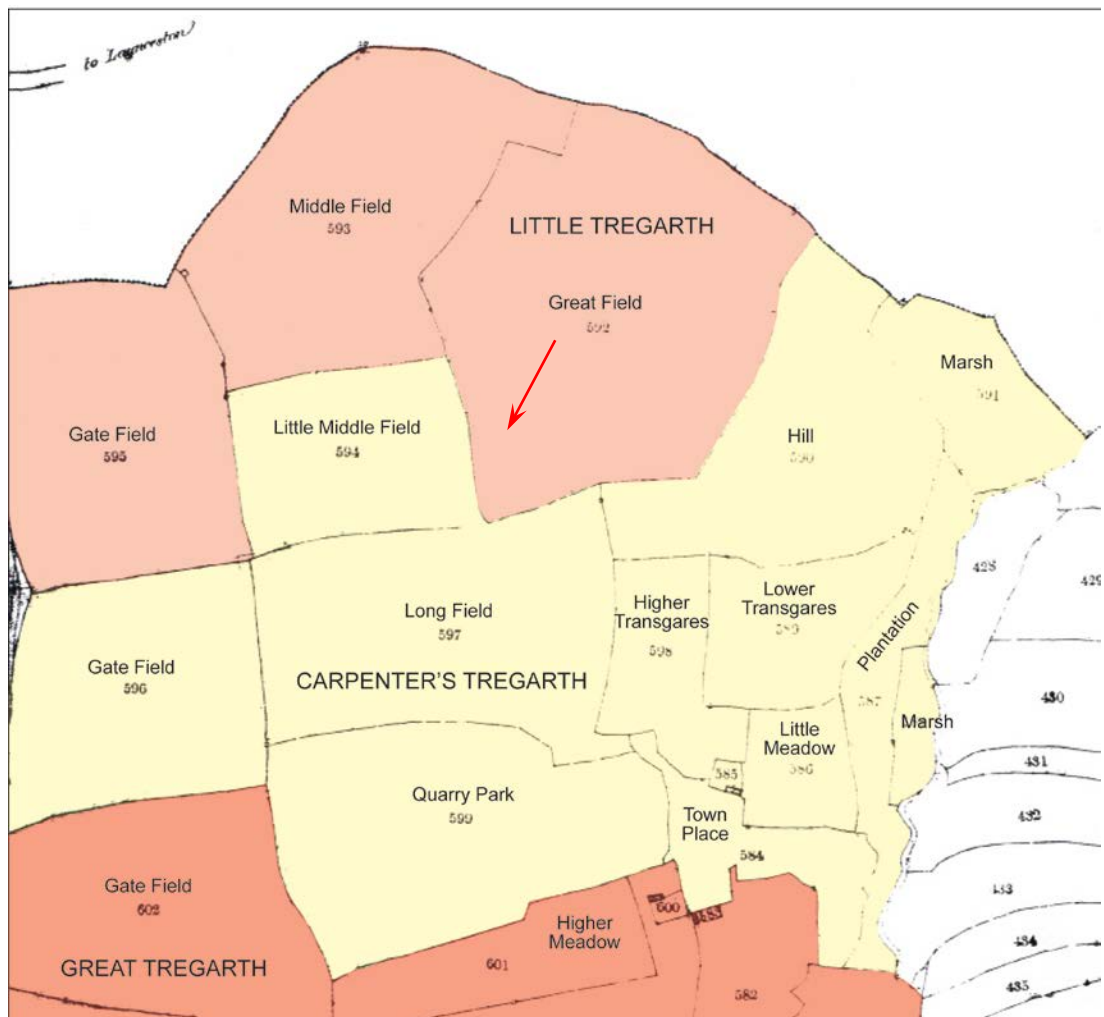


Figure 3: Extract from the 1841 tithe map (CSL) (the approximate location of the turbine is indicated).

2.3 The 1841 Tithe Map

The c.1841 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. It depicts a landscape of fairly large, sub-rectangular fields. To the south-east the narrow curving strip fields of an enclosed medieval fieldsystem are visible, and the slightly curving field boundaries on Tregarth Farm may hint at similar origins.

In 1839 the ownership of Tregarth was split between three tenements: Little Tregarth, Great Tregarth and Carpenter's Tregarth. Great and Little Tregarth are listed as being owned by the Rev Thomas Amory, and leased by John Brown and John Browning (presumably the same individual); Carpenter's Tregarth was administered by the representatives of John Carpenter, and also leased to John Brown. Like many former hamlets in contemporary rural Cornwall, these tenements are in the process of being consolidated into a single landholding.

The field names in the accompanying apportionment are almost wholly prosaic; the proposed turbine replacement would be located in Great Field (no. 592); the nature and repetitious character of the field names is suggestive of an enclosed common field system. The sole exception is *Higher and Lower Transgares*; this could be a corruption of Tregarth, but it is just possible *gares* is derived from *gaer/caer*, meaning fort/round (see above).

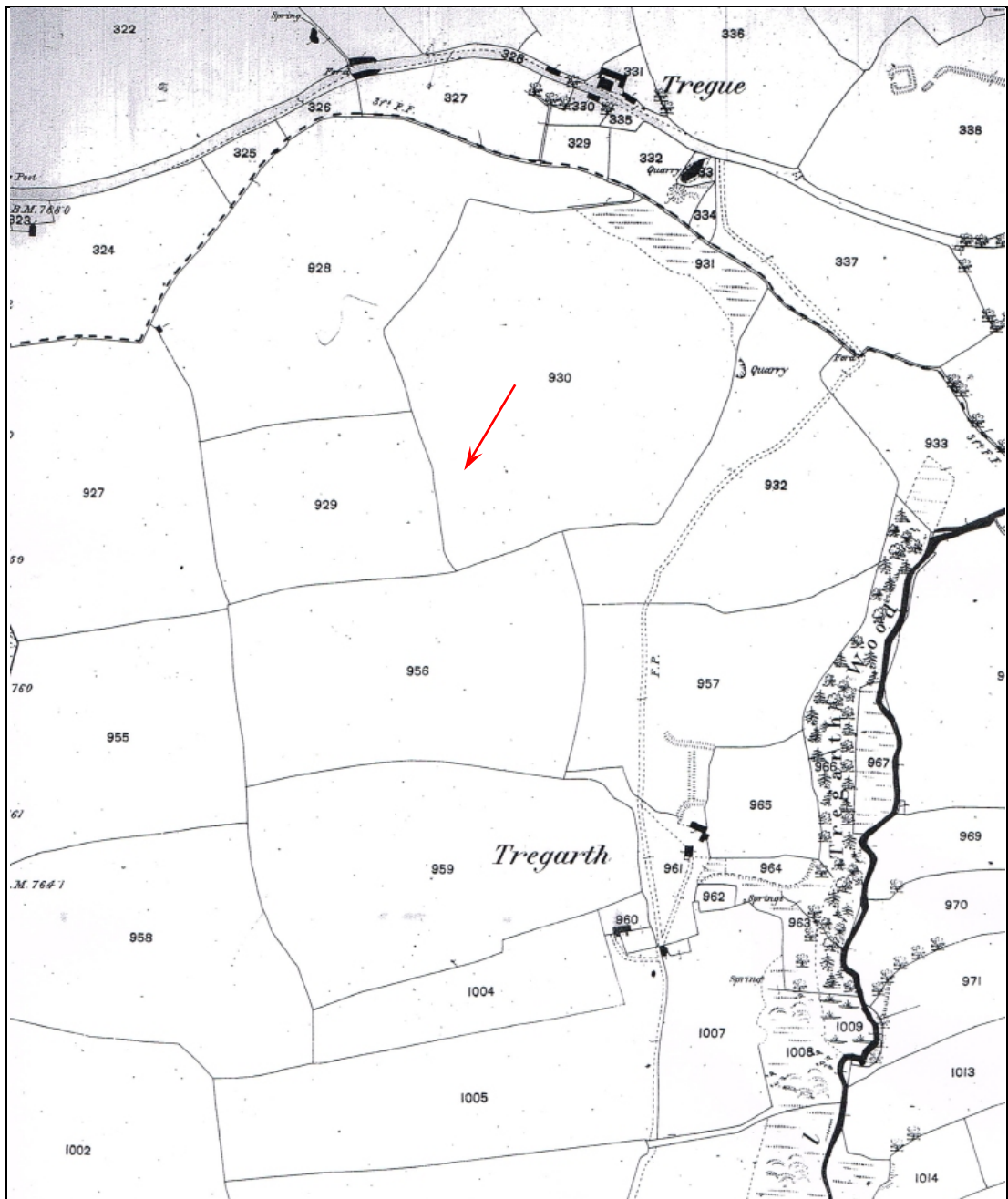


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Ed. map of 1883 1:10,560 (CSL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.4 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map show a landscape that barely changes in 70 years. The only major addition to this landscape by 1906 is the North Cornwall Railway that runs to the north. Subsequent development in the area is limited until after 1970.

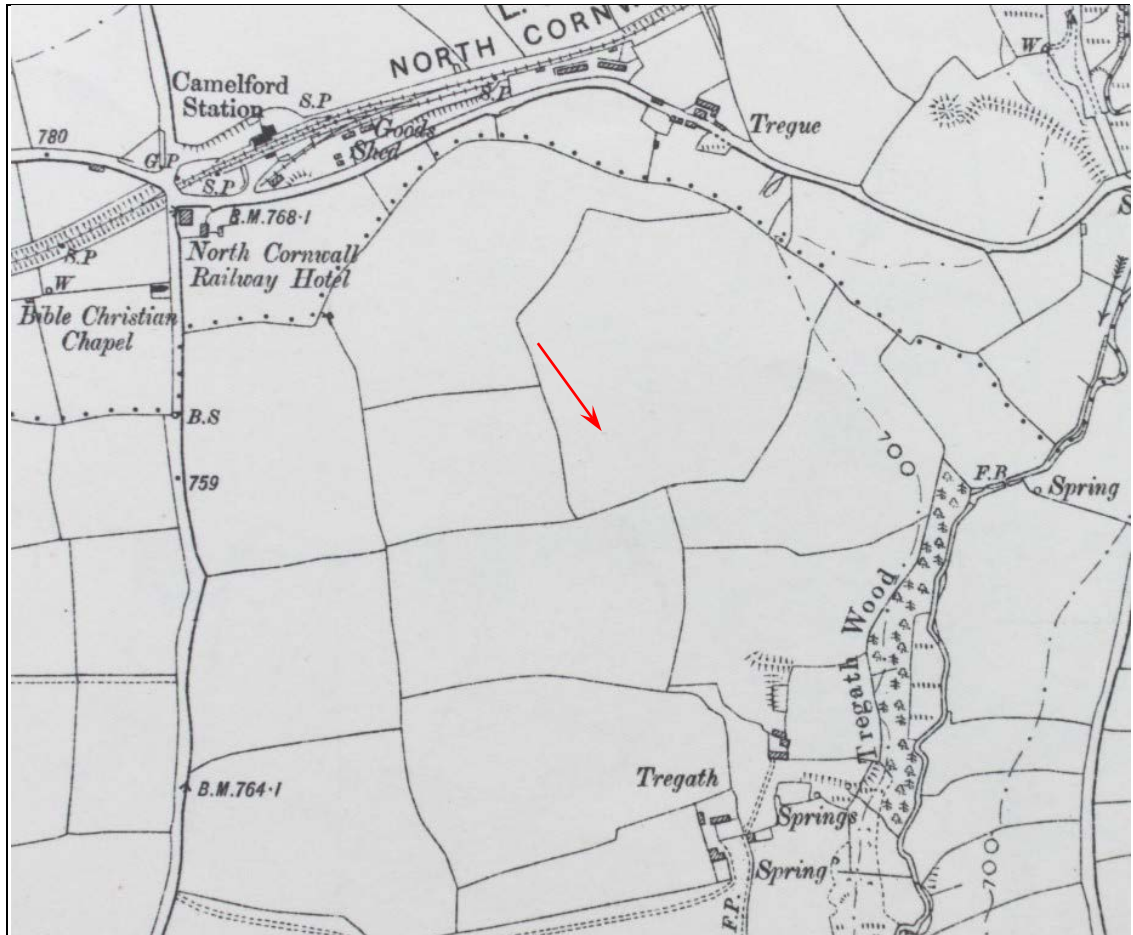


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1906, 1:10,560 (CSL) (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited by E.Wapshott in November 2013. Photographs and a panoramic view-shed were taken, the field walked and the topography and boundaries noted. The farm lies on a shallow east-facing slope, on the west side of a river valley, becoming steeper towards the river. The turbine sits at the crest of the east slope, on a knoll, with the ground running flat and level to the west, dropping away to another shallow valley to the north and sloping slightly to the south. There are wide views to the north-east, east and south-east from the proposed turbine location, looking both up and down the adjacent valley to the Camel River. To the west the ground levels out and there are more limited views with local blocking factors applying. The proposed turbine is to be set in a large rough pasture field. The long grass would have obscured any subtle earthworks or features, but no obvious features were visible.

The field pattern on and around the farm appears to suggest that there has been some rationalisation of field boundaries, as a more irregular medieval field system is visible towards Camelford. Many of the farm and buildings to the north on the higher ground are all of 19th century date, only Worthyvale Manor is earlier. The wider farm location of the proposed turbine has received a lot of disturbance over the 20th century, with the farm buildings and barns being converted and now being used for mixed or semi-industrial uses, with storage, construction and a lorry park being some of the more obvious features. This has been contemporary with some significant landscaping, with large bunds that shield the wider countryside from these features. Although these lie just south of the proposed site, another large modern impact, a county council yard and associated car park and storage units, 'cafe' and business units lies directly to the west, alongside the road. This defines already a widely different usage of the wider Tregarth Farm site and the extant turbine will also have disturbed and disrupted any buried archaeology making survival of any below ground features more unlikely.

To the east and south there are several lines of large pylons that cross the landscape interrupting views outwards, particularly between the site and Bodmin Moor for example. The line of pylons will also interrupt views back towards local listed buildings such as Trefrew Farm. To the west and south-west across the road in adjacent fields near Rockhead lies the large Delabole wind farm, with four large turbines visible from the proposed turbine site, they are also visible to many of the heritage assets in the area. To the north and north-west there are two further individual wind turbines, of smaller size and a further turbine to the north-east; these will be visible to some extent from many of the localised heritage assets considered for this proposed turbine, such as Worthyvale Manor. To the south-east the small industrial unit and turbine on the foothills of Bodmin, near Crowdy Reservoir, is also clearly visible and in the distance to the south further afield other individual turbines can also be seen. Adding another to the landscape will merely be contributing to a change in the character of the area, with wind turbines becoming a key general feature.

3.2 Archaeological Background

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in this area, mostly of a curatorial or advisory nature (e.g. to inform the proposed Camelford bypass – CAU 2002). However, extensive excavations have taken place just to the north, at the Slaughterbridge site of Old Melorne Village (unpub.). Geophysical survey and excavation at Camelford School, 1.5km to the south, revealed an extensive landscape of Late Iron Age enclosures and structures (see Figure 6) (CAU 2007; 2010). This discovery has clear implications for the site at Tregarth.



Figure 6: Plan of the geophysical survey undertaken at Camelford School (CAU 2010, Figure 1).

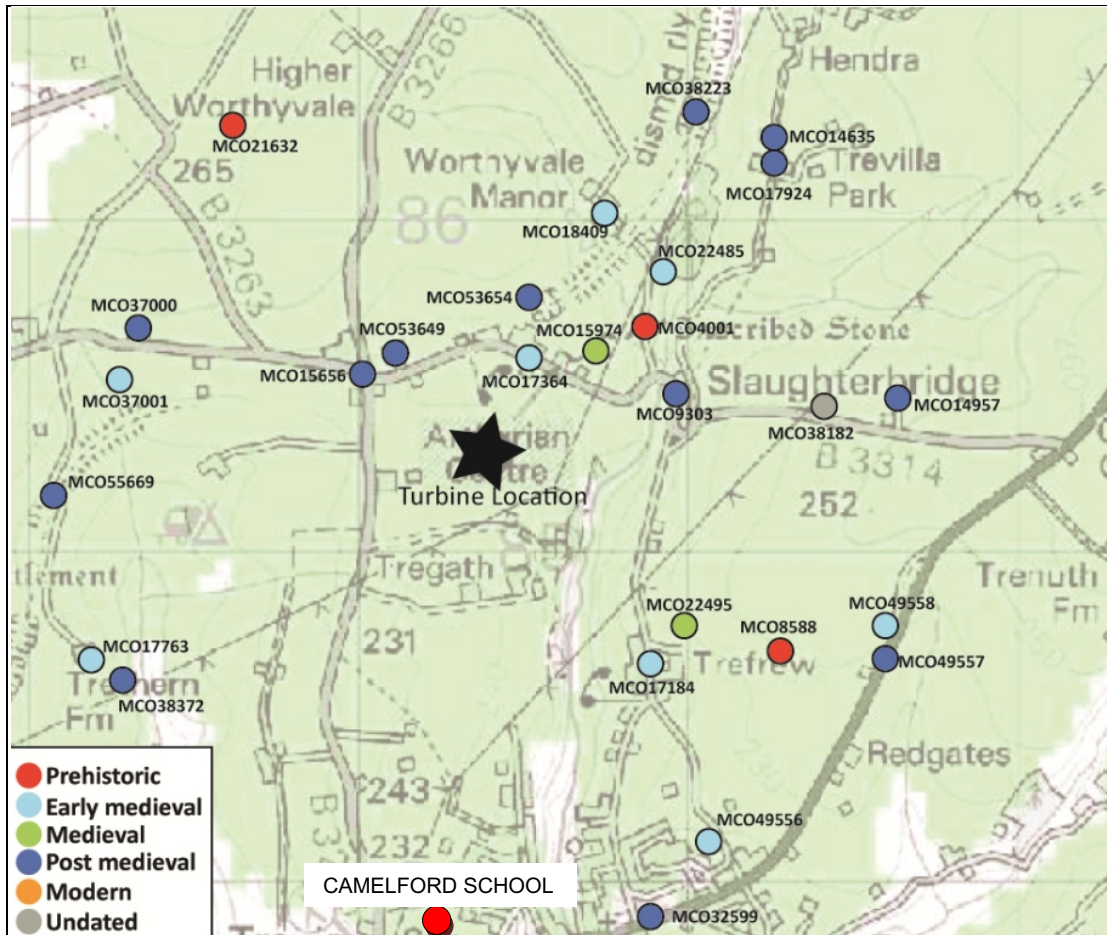


Figure 7: Local HER records of undesignated assets (source: CHES).

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO32599	Nonconformist chapel	Chapel	Bible Christian chapel complex including chapel, Sunday School and two former manse dwellings
MCO49556	Tregoodwell quarry	Aerial Photos	The possible site of a medieval or post medieval quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs.
MCO17184	Trefrew Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trefrew is first recorded in 1293 when it is spelt "Trefreu".
MCO22495	Trefrew -Medieval strip field	Cartographic	Long parallel field boundaries at Trefrew appear to be the remains of the enclosed strips of an openfield system.
MCO8588	Trefrew - round,	Cartographic?	An Iron Age fortification identified by Rowe and noted by Dudley could not be traced by the OS.
MCO49558	Trefrew - field boundary	Aerial Photos	A banked field boundary of medieval or later date is visible as low earthworks on aerial photograph.
MCO49557	Trefrew quarry	Cartographic	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st Edition 1:2500 scale map.
MCO38223	Worthyvale Manor quarry	Cartographic	A small extractive pit, adjacent to the North Cornwall Railway. It is marked on OS maps. The pit is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP. It is considered likely to be of post medieval or modern date, possibly associated with the construction of the railway.
MCO17924	Trevilla Park Settlement	Cartographic	The settlement of Trevilla Park is recorded first on the 1st Edition 6.
MCO14635	Grylls Rose Settlement	Cartographic	The settlement of Grylls Rose is first recorded on 1st Edition 1.
MCO18409	Worthyvale Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Worthyvale is first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it is spelt "Guerdevalen".
MCO22485	Worthyvale Battlefield	Documentary	Supposed site of Early Medieval Battle.
MCO4001	Worthyvale Bronze Age barrow	Barrow	The possible site of a barrow.
MCO53654	Horragutter Bridge	Bridge	A footbridge carrying a path over the line of the North Cornwall Railway
MCO15974	Old Melorn Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Melorn, first recorded in 1296; TA fieldname 'Old Melorn'; earthwork enclosure etc. recorded on the OS 1880 map and visible on aerial photographs.
MCO17364	Tregue Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Tregue is first recorded in 1255.
MCO9303	Slaughterbridge Blacksmiths	Cartographic	A smithy is marked at Slaughterbridge.
MCO38182	Slaughterbridge - Hollow	Aerial Photos	A large oval hollow, 60m by 36m, of uncertain date and function, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
MCO14957	Higher Trefrew Settlement	Cartographic	Higher Trefrew is recorded on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS map c.1880.
MCO53649	Camelford Railway Station	Station	The site of Camelford Station on the NCR.
MCO15656	Melorn Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Melorn is first recorded in 1296.
MCO21632	Higher Worthyvale Round	Aerial Photos	A nearly complete suboval enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.
MCO37000	Higher Pendavey Quarry	Aerial Photos	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.
MCO37001	Higher Pendavey field boundary	Aerial Photos	A field boundary of possible medieval origin, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.
MCO55669	Trethern Bridge	Bridge	A bridge carrying a farm lane under the line of the North Cornwall Railway.
MCO17763	Trethern Settlement	Documentary	The settlement of Trethern is first recorded in 1206 when it is spelt "Trehithien".
MCO38372	Trethern Farm quarry	Cartographic	A quarry is marked at this location on the OS 1st edition map.

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 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, although these are likely to have already suffered some truncation during the construction of the smaller turbine.

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 impacts to **temporary/reversible**.

4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 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.*

4.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.2.1 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 (35m to hub and 51m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the areas landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

4.2.2 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.

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

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

4.3 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

A ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Earth Green using Resoft Windfarm software (see Figure 8). As a bare-earth ZTV, this represents the worse-case scenario for visibility, and takes no account of the fact that the visibility of the proposed turbine would 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 (51m). Concentric rings with radii of 3km, 5km and 10km have been overlain on the ZTV to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA). Up to 5km, all grades of designated heritage were considered; only Grade II* and Grade I Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and Registered Battlefields were considered beyond this distance.

4.4 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and then 10km, together with the heritage assets that the landscape encompasses. The areas mapped on the ZTV as having intervisibility are very wide close to the wind turbines location, running out to the north-east and south-west, with clear visibility from the foothills of Bodmin and the moorland itself, specifically Rough Tor and Buttern Hill. The valleys immediately east of Camelford

and between Camelford and Delabole have no intervisibility. The visibility tails off dramatically towards the coastline to the west, from Tintagel down to Wadebridge. The small settlement of Slaughterbridge, based around the historic river crossing, is the closest to the proposed turbine site, at about 0.5-1km, and the turbine will be clearly visible from the west side of the valley, south of the village. The busy historic market town of Camelford is the next closest settlement, at 2-3km; the part of the town around the river crossing would have no intervisibility, although the upper section of the town on the outskirts to the south would have some views across to the turbine. Most of the historic buildings, the majority of which are Grade II Listed, stand along the main street and provide local blocking to one another. The historic settlement of Lanteglos, with its Grade I Listed Church St Julitta stands to the south-west at 3.5-4km, but would have little or no views, blocked by the terrain and dense woodland in the area. further afield, the mining town of Delabole lies to the south-west at 4km, and contains some Grade II Listed buildings which would have limited views. There are two Scheduled Monuments recorded within 1km of the proposed turbine, a standing stone and the bridge at Slaughterbridge. A large group of Scheduled Monuments are to be found on Rough Tor, which is a Scheduled and protected landscape, within 5-7km.

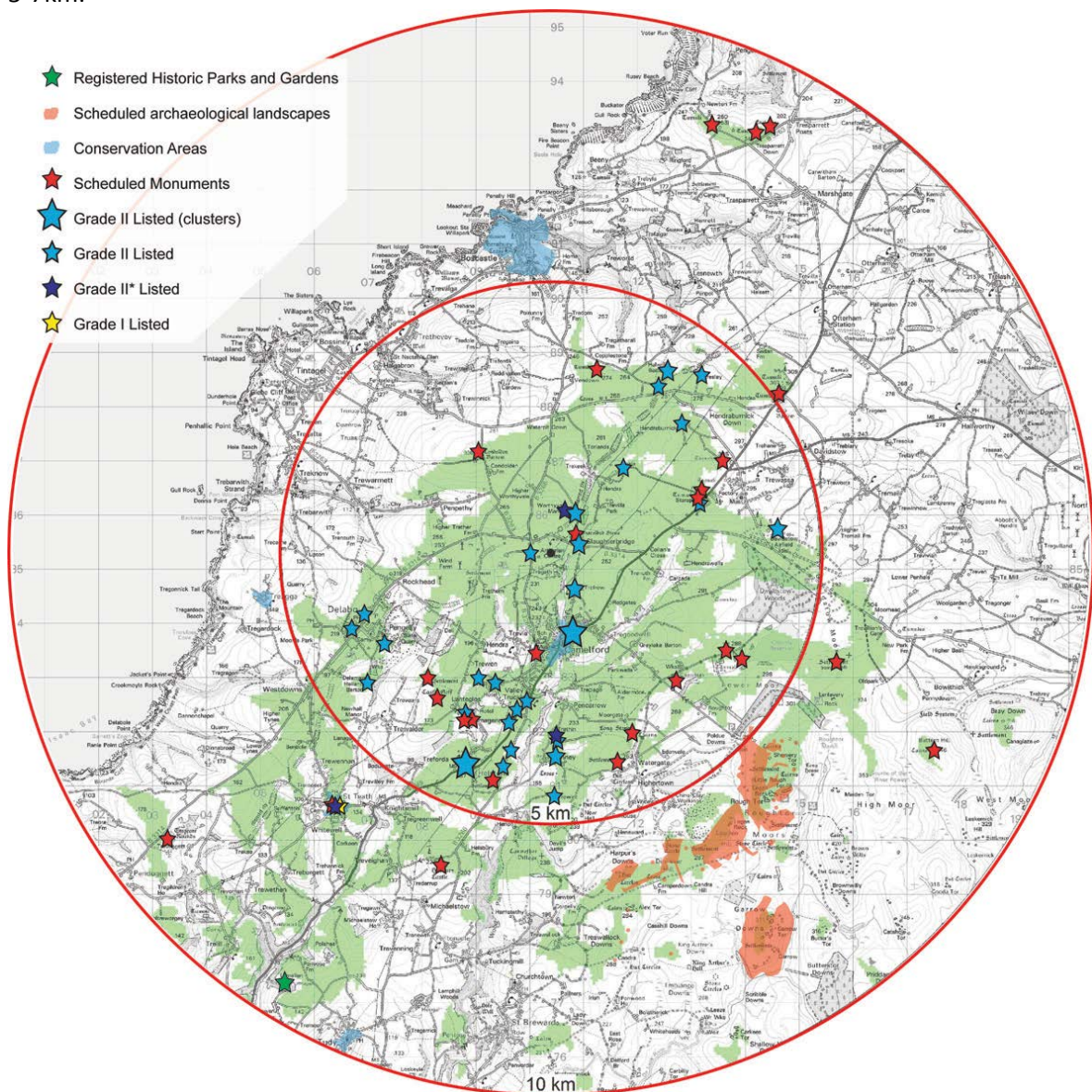


Figure 8: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine; the areas in green are those with theoretical intervisibility with the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV generated by Earth Green). This is a bare-earth ZTV, and does not take into account obstructions like trees and buildings. It is mapped against the identified heritage assets and conservation areas by SWARCH.

4.5 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

4.5.1 Listed Structures: Farm Buildings

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

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the lincage 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 Farmhouse at Hendraburnick; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown, the farm being set down a long private track. Views were assessed from the public road which rises up the valley behind the farmstead. Set on a high knoll of ground, at the peak of a west-facing slope the farm is now dominated by large modern buildings and there appears to be more than one dwelling, with a more modern house and the older farmhouse. The historic asset will continue to sit in its land holding, surrounded by agricultural buildings within a farmyard, its context unchanged. An impact assessment of **negative/unknown** has to be applied but it is expected to be negative/minor to neutral.
- Old Farmhouse at Treslay Farm; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good; set down a long private drive, but visible from the road. The farmhouse faces south and the turbine (to be located to the south-west) may well be visible over the tall stone-faced banks and hedge-banks which line the fields. Despite some potential views the immediate context of the farmhouse, amongst its stone outbuildings and its setting in its land holding remain unaffected. There are already significant modern impacts in the wider landscape, such as the factory and large mobile masts and sub stations on the high downs to the east; impact: **neutral**.
- Outbuilding, 5m north-west of Trela Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed, condition: fair; set in the farmyard at Trela. The building is surrounded by larger modern steel-framed farm buildings and is shielded from any views to the south or the west by the small stone farmhouse itself, therefore no inter-visibility; impact: **neutral**.
- Tremagenna Farmhouse and barn 10m; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: good; the farm is set to the west of the A39 in a small hamlet. The enclosure in which the farmhouse and outbuildings are contained has a significant number of mature trees and is lined with high hedge-banks containing further mature trees. Limited views at

approximately 3km distance should not directly or significantly impact the building; impact: **neutral**.

- Trethin Farmhouse; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: excellent; set to the north of an extensive collection of stone farm buildings. The farm is situated within an enclosure, lined with hedge-banks and mature trees and trees line the road, which runs to the west of the farmhouse. There are some limited views across the fields, between the trees, although these will be limited by the hedge-banks which divide the fields; impact: **neutral**.
- Trewint Farmhouse and Farm buildings, including barn, granary and shippens; medium significance, Grade II Listed; conditions: largely good. The farmhouse and barns are set around a wide farmyard, divided by the small parish road leading from Tresinney. The farmhouse sits on a ridge of ground, slightly higher than the barns and there are some limited views across the fields and wider countryside to the north-west towards the proposed turbine, at a distance of 4.5-4.75km; impact: **neutral**.
- Pengelly Farm; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair; set on the immediate edge of the large slate quarry east of Delabole. The turbine lies over the other side of the quarry to the north-east, beyond a large extant wind farm. The farm is surrounded by 19th and 20th century buildings the wider setting of the asset is so far altered by these and the quarries, further modern structures in the landscape are unlikely to have any significant impact; impact: **neutral**.
- Trefrew Farm, Garden walls, Gate piers, Barn and Horse engine; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: excellent; the farmhouse faces east across its walled gardens, the outbuildings and enclosed farmyard lies to the north and west. The main house faces a plantation of trees and the wider gardens are planted with specimen trees and shrubs. None of the buildings will be affected by the turbine, although the fields immediately north and west of the farm will have views to the proposed turbine site and some limited views may be gained from the western side of the farmhouse; impact: **neutral to negative/minor**.

4.5.2 Listed Structures: Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

- Halwill Barton and Gate Piers; medium significance; Grade II Listed, conditions: good and unknown; long tree-lined private drive to the house. Mature trees around the gate piers block views to the west and south-west and along the drive there are two very large modern barns which also completely block any views from the main farmyard and buildings to the proposed turbine site. The main dwelling and its outbuildings are also surrounded by small plantations of mature trees, a planned landscape in and around the buildings; impact: **neutral**.
- Worthyvale Manor and Garden Wall; high significance, Grade II* Listed, condition: unknown; there are a further three listed structures in the immediate grounds, the Butterwell, the gate piers and the holiday cottages, all medium significance, Grade II Listed,

conditions: good to unknown. There are semi-planned grounds around the central holding, with planted mature trees in groups and on hedgebanks and these will no doubt limit the inter-visibility to the proposed turbine. The main 'grand' frontage of the building focuses on views to the south, and the proposed turbine is likely to therefore fall into this main view, altering its outlook. The fact the Manor is only accessible down a long drive means that a final assessment of **negative/unknown** is applied but negative/moderate is expected. Butterwell and holiday cottages are also **negative/unknown** but neutral likely. The gate pier impact: **neutral**.

- Helstone Manor; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: fair to good; set directly to the south of the A39, on a south and west facing slope. The 17th century farmhouse is surrounded by stone barns and outbuildings and shielded from the road by a stone bank topped with mature trees and a hedge. The focus of the house is to be south, across a walled garden and out to the fields. The location of the turbine is locally blocked by a large barn to the east and north-east of the farm and by the hedgebank; impact: **neutral**.
- Jetwells; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good; set in semi-landscaped grounds, which are quite heavily wooded, this is 19th century country house has been converted into a holiday park. Modern houses and accommodation have been built into the grounds and all the outbuildings converted. The context of the house in its gardens has been irrevocably altered and local blocking factors limit any inter-visibility to the proposed turbine location to the north; impact: **neutral**.

4.5.3 Listed Structures: Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

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

As the parishes in 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.

- Church of St Teatha, St Teath; high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: excellent, located to the south of Fore Street, one of the main thoroughfares through the village. Fore street is lined with houses, cottages, shops and other historic buildings, which provide an element of local blocking to the body of the church, as do the trees in the churchyard. The church tower will have distant views at 6-6.5km to the turbine. These views will be partially interrupted by the holiday park around Lanteglos to the north-east and some of the new housing developments in Valley Truckle. Views to other church towers and the primacy of the church tower is largely limited to the south, south-east and south-west; with wide views to St Minver, St Endellion, St Mabyn, St Tinney and north-west to Delabole and north to Camelford. The turbine will not interrupt any views between church towers and will not replace the visual prominence of the tower within the landscape being at a distance where it will not compete with the closer and extant wind farm at Delabole, which is very visible to the north and north-west of the church. Several other extant individual turbines also lie closer to the settlement of St Teath; impact: **Negative/minor to neutral**.
- Church of St John, Delabole; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good; set in the heart of the settlement, on a high knoll of ground, with wide views. The village has developed along the high-street in a ribbon-style development pattern, and the church stands in relative isolation, with playing fields and communal ground to the east and south-east and farmland to the north-east. The church looks out across the large modern industrial quarry immediately east of the town towards the large extant wind farm. The turbine lies beyond these significant and extant impacts, at approximately 4.5km. The 19th century church has a fairly squat bell tower unlike the historic churches in the area and does not therefore claim landscape primacy in the same way, only over its immediate surroundings (the village). It is likely that there will be little to no views to the turbine, due to the interruptions of the extant wind farm, which will carry the eye; impact: **neutral**.
- Church of St Julitta, Camelford; high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: excellent, set in the small village of Lanteglos, in a deep valley, surrounded by established woodlands and with steeply rising ground to the north and north-east. A holiday camp and hotel occupies the ground to the north and north-east, with the new housing developments of Valley Truckle also providing local blocking. The church and tower have little landscape presence or primacy apart from within their immediate valley, so the turbine cannot impact on these factors, or the setting or context of the church; impact: **neutral**.
- Church of St Adwen, Advent; high significance, Grade I Listed, condition: good, set on the east side of a wide valley, on a high knoll of ground, with wide views to the west, south-west and north-west, across to Camelford, Lanteglos and St Teath. The church has significant landscape presence with views within the valley both close to and further away focussing on the church. The church is visible from the foothills of Bodmin Moor to the east and the lower farm land to the west. The church has direct views across Camelford, to the extant wind farm at Rockhead, north of Delabole and the proposed turbine will appear as an additional extra turbine, set slightly to the north of the extant wind farm. Neither the extant or additional turbine have any direct impact on the church, being 3.5-4km away,

however the extant turbines do compete to some extent in the landscape, dominating the wider area around Delabole and Camelford, being the most significant man-made landscape feature and carrying the eye. They do not compete closer to the church as the church tower carries all views eastwards. The additional turbine may slightly impact the church by increasing the number of turbines in the landscape and therefore compounding the issues already in existence. The proposed turbine will not have the same dominating impact that the extant wind farm has had as it is merely one individual turbine; impact: **negative/minor**.

4.5.4 Listed/Scheduled Crosses and 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.

- St Julitta's Churchyard: there are over 30 Listed tomb chests and headstones in the churchyard; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: mixed, most fair to good. All views to proposed turbine blocked by the trees of the heavily wooded valley; impact: **neutral**.
- St Adwen Churchyard: There are four listed headstones in the churchyard; medium significance, Grade II Listed, conditions: fair to good. Clear views across the valley to the turbine, however despite these views, the outlook from the headstones is irrelevant, it is views towards and between the headstones which is key to their value and our understanding of them; impact: **neutral**.
- Early medieval Christian inscribed stone, Slaughterbridge; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: good, set as part of a tourist exhibit, the stone is housed in the 'Arthurian Centre'. The proposed turbine site is to the south-west and is technically visible, however a line of pylons in the field immediately adjacent, does interrupt these views. An inscribed stone was intended to be viewed, as a key visual landscape feature, delineating a route-way, boundary, or place of a battle/ritual site. The historic landscape setting of the stone has been altered by the early 20th century houses built adjacent and the 19th century buildings of Slaughterbridge. It is however very close to the proposal site, which will therefore have an impact in the immediate landscape in which the stone is now to be found, however its setting is so altered that it is hard to quantify the level of impact; impact: **negative/minor**.
- The Castle Goff Stone and Valley Truckle Cross in St Julitta's churchyard; high significance, scheduled monuments, condition: fair to good; former wayside crosses have been collated in the churchyard, losing their former landscape setting and context; impact: **neutral**.
- Trevia Cross, at Sportsmans; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: fair; in the

centre of Camelford, now in an urban environment, comprehensively blocked by surrounding buildings and the wider town; **neutral**.

- Wayside Cross at Steppes Farm; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: unknown; set within the land holding of this farm the stone cannot be seen from the public road and could not be accessed. North of Steppes Farm however the ground peaks with wide views to the west and north-west so some impact on the views from this monument is likely; **negative/unknown** applied but expected neutral.
- Long stone, standing stone, near Moorgate; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: good; set on a small peak within the foothills of Bodmin, the standing stone lies just off-slope looking east, focussed towards the Moor. Although upstanding it does not stand high enough to have any significant wider landscape presence and therefore the turbine cannot reduce this presence and compete in any way. The turbine will add to the extant turbines lying to the west (Rockhead wind farm), however any inter-visibility is unlikely; impact: **neutral**.

4.5.5 Listed Structures: 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.

- Helstone Methodist Church; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent; set in the heart of this small settlement, the building is comprehensively blocked by the houses around it and the trees of the woodlands which wrap around the village to the north, west and south. Since there is no spire or tower to the church, it has only limited landscape presence; impact: **neutral**.
- Chapel Schoolroom and gate, Helstone; medium significance, Grade II Listed building, set in the heart of the village, with no inter-visibility; impact: **neutral**.

4.5.6 Listed structures: within Historic Settlements

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

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

Most village settlements have expanded significantly during the 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.

- Camelford; an historic market town, which sits in the valley of the River Camel. It contains a reasonable number of Grade II Listed buildings (twenty) and a single Grade II* Listed building. These are mostly aligned along Main Street and around the bridge over the river and are contained within the town's conservation area. All the Listed buildings are of medium significance and all are of mixed condition mostly fair to good. The busy trunk route, the A39, the main road into Cornwall, runs through the town. The nature of the settlement in a valley, with tall historic buildings means that it is quite introverted, looking towards its historic market centre. From all cardinal points the views around the town look down into the settlement. The setting and context of each of the listed buildings is that of the historic town, the adjacent or adjoining buildings, the bridge over the river; this will be unaffected by a turbine on the high plateau of land north-west of the settlement. There is already a large wind farm on the slopes north-west of the town, which cannot be viewed from the historic centre, and the proposed turbine is located just to the east of these; impact: **neutral**.
- Helstone: Glen Mead, Clifton, Berry House, and The Old Post Office; medium significance, all Grade II listed, conditions: good to excellent. The houses are all set to the west of the A39, and each building is blocked by others within the settlement. Glen Mead however sits further to the west of the settlement and although positioned amongst trees, may have some limited views to the turbine site some 4km away to the north-west; impact: **neutral**.
- St Teath; high significance, Conservation Area including a number of Grades Grade II Listed and single examples of Grade I and Grade II* buildings, conditions: excellent to good. The village is largely set on a west facing ridge, although there are limited views to the north-east towards the turbine site from the northern parts of the village, although local blocking minimises this from within the conservation area or any of the Listed buildings. Impact: **neutral to negative/minor**.
- Delabole County Primary School; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent to good. The historic school building and associated small outbuildings are comprehensively blocked by the buildings on the east side of the road; impact: **neutral**.

4.5.7 Listed Structures: Miscellaneous Structures

Boundary Stones, Milestones, Bridges, Wells, Kiosks and Military 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.

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.

- Slaughterbridge; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: excellent, it lies approximately 0.5km from the proposed turbine. It is a stone structure, integral to the stone gateway and gate piers to Worthyvale Manor. It sits in the bottom of the river valley of the River Camel, with some limited views across the valley towards the turbine, to the west, south-west. The valley is overgrown and lined by mature trees, although the turbine will sit on higher ground and will dominate the valley. The setting of the bridge in the valley, spanning the river is technically unaffected by the proposed turbine and the bridge is not defined by its outlook and is valued for its age, preservation and architectural merit; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Well House 30m south of Tremagenna Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed condition: unknown; set into a bank of a green lane, a historic trackway to Tremagenna Farm, which is no longer used. The well house building cannot be seen from any public right of way and the majority of the structure is set into a bank or underground, defined by its function, marking and guarding the water supply to the farm; a function which is unaffected by a change in its outlook; impact: Neutral expected, but due to a lack of access **negative/unknown** has to be applied.
- Well House, 80m south of Trethin; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown; set into a sloping bank in a field enclosure south of the farm, behind the extensive historic stone farm buildings. It is not visible from the road. The fields are divided by mature hedge-banks with tall trees, reducing views between and across the farm out to the surrounding countryside; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but expected to be neutral.
- St Julitta's Well; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: unknown; set within the grounds of Jetwells, this could not be assessed. The grounds of the house display the remains of landscaping with stands of mature trees, further heavy planting has been created to hide the caravan parks and bowling club building, shielding any structures within the grounds; impact: **negative/unknown** must be applied but expected to be neutral.
- Well House and garden wall, east of Helland Barton; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good. Neither of these structures is in any way affected by their outlook and their value as historic assets is for their architectural merit, age, and preservation; impact: **neutral**.
- RAF Davidstow Moor, Turret Instructional Building and RAF Davidstow Moor, Air Ministry Bombing Teacher; medium significance, all Grade II Listed, conditions: fair to poor; set out on the high open ground, with wide views to the surrounding countryside, the buildings are set as a group alongside the former runways. The former function of these buildings required clear views and outlook, however the semi-industrial modern design of the buildings is more tolerant of change in the landscape than older historic buildings. There are a significant number of turbines in the landscape in and around the former airfield, as well as masts and sub stations; the setting, context and our understanding of these buildings will continue unaffected by the proposed turbine, at 4-4.5km away. The turbine will be an addition to the landscape as another modern feature however it will not have any significant or direct impact; **negative/minor to neutral**.

4.5.8 Scheduled Monuments: Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

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

- Barrow cemetery west of Tresparetts Post; high to very high significance, scheduled monument group, conditions: mixed, five upstanding barrows: good to excellent; the cemetery is located on a high ridge flanking the road leading to Boscastle. The five main barrows, have wide open views to the south, over the hedge-banks, with distant views to the turbine at 9-9.5km. These five barrows have retained their landscape primacy, due to their unusually excellent preservation, which means that they can be affected by modern features competing for their visual dominance with on the ridge of ground on which they were built, since they were intended and constructed as visual key memorials in the landscape. In order to affect the barrows in this way the turbine would have to be among them or immediate adjacent to them, so any direct impact is minimal. In closer proximity the large factory on Davidstow Moor and the even larger single turbine at Otterham Down create a precedent for modern features in the wider landscape setting of the barrow cemetery. There are a large number of smaller and medium sized extant turbines between the barrows and the proposed turbine; turbines are becoming a character feature of the landscape in this area, in comparison the turbine will only appear as a very small feature in the far distance; Impact: **neutral**.
- Round barrow cemetery, including Tich Barrow, north-east of Trehane Pool; high to very high significance, scheduled monument group, conditions: good to excellent. Their intended context as important visual memorials standing on open ground with direct inter-visibility to the scheduled prehistoric monuments on slopes of Bodmin Moor, connecting heritage assets across the wider north Cornwall landscape has been altered by the formal enclosure of these monuments within farmland and by the division of the two groups by the busy A39. Immediately to the north-west and south-east are two large masts/substations, Tich Barrow, is directly adjacent to one. These large 20th century metal structures have already replaced the barrows as the key man-made features on the 'downs', damaging their landscape primacy. Extant turbines already occupy the views from the cemetery to the east, north-east and south-west. The proposed turbine will stand 5-5.5km away and in comparison cannot compete with the extant negative impacts in closer proximity, it can add to the modernisation of the landscape however and the cumulative impact of additional turbines does have a slight negative effect; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Six cairns on Buttern Hill; high significance, scheduled monuments, condition: fair to good; set on the high down, within the foothills to the north of Bodmin, with wide views to the north and north-west. The cairns are defined by their foothills/moorland setting and the myriad of historic features which dominate their immediate context. The upland rough ground has not been as heavily farmed as the lowlands and the relict landscape setting for these assets is intact, their views out to the farmed lands, with modern houses, buildings and wind turbines does somewhat affect the wider experience, however this is minimal and so many modern impacts now exist in the landscape and a further wind turbine at a distance of approximately 8km will add slightly to this; impact: **negative/minor to neutral**.

- Bowl barrow 60m west of Crowdy Reservoir; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: excellent. Barrow is partially shielded from views by the car park associated with the reservoir and hedge-banks with mature trees, as well as the wooded enclosure with barns to the west and north-west. Some limited views, more so in winter. At 4km distance the turbine will not compete with the barrow for landscape position, a closer and more dominant turbine, lying just along the road to the west; impact: **negative/minor** to **neutral**.
- Three bowl barrows, north-east of Lowermoor; high significance, scheduled monument group, condition: fair to good; lying adjacent to the road, on the slight west-facing slope. These barrows look back to Bodmin Moor and also have wide views to the west and a have direct line of sight to the extant wind farm and proposed turbine site. These barrows do have landscape presence, within the immediate area, however they have little wider impact, being dominated by the moorland behind; they therefore do not claim the landscape primacy of some of the other barrows in the area, therefore their visual element is more restricted and cannot be affected to the same extent. A large wind farm and small industrial complex lies 1km south-west, and further turbines are visible at Davidstow Moor and to the north-west. Another turbine will add to the modern impacts within the views from the asset but not affect our experience of them or their visual identity in their immediate surroundings; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Bowl barrow, south-east of Higher Parkwalls; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: fair; set on a high west-facing knoll of ground. Immediately to the north-west of this barrow a turbine and small industrial unit, with high fencing completely dominates the immediate context of the barrow and interrupts views to the barrow along the road and views out to the wider countryside, although not views east to the Moor. Views west now include wind turbines as well, the extant wind farm at Rockhead clearly visible on the opposite hills across Camelford, in comparison the additional wind turbine will add to the cumulative effects but have no real direct impact on its own; impact: **negative/minor** to **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow west of Tresplatt Farm; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: good; this is locally blocked by the farm and its buildings to a certain extent. The barrow is a tall mound but has been dug into on its eastern side at some point in the 20th century. It has significant landscape presence and is able to draw the eye, even away from the standing buildings. There are significant views between this barrow and those to the south around Starapark and to those to the north of Trehane Pool. The significant 20th century impacts of the nearby factory, mobile masts, sub stations and extant wind turbines all affect the wider experience and setting of the barrow. The proposed wind turbine at 3.5km distance will have the impact of being an additional modern impact, from a cumulative perspective and therefore inherently negative, however it has little direct affect on the significance, of the funerary monument or our experience of the asset or its visibility; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Three bowl barrows south-west of Nettings Park and Three bowl barrows east of Starapark Farm; high significance, scheduled monument groups, conditions: trace to fair. These are blocked by the hedge-banks/field boundaries and their immediate surroundings are dominated by the large modern factory complex, with wind turbines to the east, west and south, as well as the large wind turbine to the north on Otterham Down. Those of the barrows to the east of the A39 have neutral impact from the turbine, while those to the west will be slightly affected by the cumulative impact of an additional turbine in their views; impact **negative/minor** to **neutral**.
- Condolden Barrow; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: excellent; set on a high ridge and surviving as a very tall upstanding mound overlooking all the surrounding hedge-banks. It still holds an element of landscape primacy, although from the south-east there is an extant wind turbine which does interrupt views when looking towards the monument from this direction. This extant turbine will in fact interrupt views between the asset and the proposed turbine, but at 2km the turbine will be quite close and will further interrupt views towards the barrow from the south and south-east, it will also have a

cumulative impact; impact: **negative/moderate**.

- Bowl barrow, west-south-west of Tregatherall Farm; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: fair; a shallow but defined mound set in a field enclosure. Barrow has some views to the south, however it is largely blocked by the hedge-banks and field boundaries, especially those which line the road, no inter-visibility to the proposed turbine site; impact: **neutral**.

4.5.9 Scheduled Monuments: Fortifications

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

Castles are large masonry or timber structures with associated 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. Prehistoric fortifications were also built in highly prominent locations, are also taken to represent visible expressions of status and power.

- Helsbury Castle – A univallate hillfort with outworks, early medieval chapel and beacon site; high to very high significance, scheduled monument group, condition: excellent. Extensive 360 degree views from this defensive structure for which its outward views are the key element in its design and location. The monument has retained strong landscape primacy being widely visible and identifiable, probably the most noticeable historic feature before Bodmin Moor. Several modern impacts have been constructed near the monuments such as a small mobile phone mast. The large extant wind turbines at Rockhead, near the proposed turbine site, have already significantly altered the views to the north-west, from the monument. However the changing landscape is a constant factor for a monument of such age, which pre-dates an enclosed agricultural landscape and even the historic settlements such as Camelford. The turbine will be an addition to the landscape and will have an element of cumulative impact but little direct effect at 6-6.5km distance; impact: **negative/minor to neutral**.
- Tregeare Rounds – A small multivallate hill fort; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: fair. Little wider landscape presence as this is now limited in impact to the field enclosures in which it is to be found; impact: **neutral**.

4.5.10 Scheduled Monuments: Settlement Sites

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

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall. 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 than 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 soil- marks 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.

- Castle Goff Round; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: good. This settlement site's primary views are down the valley, to the west and south, of which it sits at the head. To the north and north-east the views are more limited the road which lies to the east being lined with trees and blocking from mature hedge-banks having a significant effect. Several turbines are visible from the monument, and the proposal site will be visible, it will have little direct impact, but have a cumulative affect; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Little Delinuth Round; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: fair; set higher up the hill from Castle Goff this is a less well preserved, although larger example. Views will be blocked by hedge-banks and mature trees, as it has been adopted into the hedge-bank field system, the site could not be accessed; **negative/unknown** applied, but neutral impact expected.
- Round west of Kenningstockmill; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: fair; adopted into the field network and now topped by a hedge used as a hedge-bank enclosure. This is locally blocked by the other field boundaries in its immediate vicinity, and as the earthworks do not stand alone and do not have any quantifiable landscape presence; impact: **neutral**.
- Long houses and enclosure near Crowdy Marsh; high significance, scheduled monuments, condition: fair. The enclosure, settlement remains and field systems have no wider landscape presence being too shallow to command any visual primacy; however they are visible and clearly identifiable in their immediate environment. Within the foothills of Bodmin there is a cohesive relict landscape of settlement, burial and agricultural features and these other historic assets provide a context and setting for the long houses, the open moorland and rough ground having changed little, remaining unenclosed. Davidstow Woods block much of the views to the west, north-west and limit the impact of the extant wind farm and will also do so for the proposed turbine. At a distance of 5.5-6km there is little direct impact anyway; impact: **neutral**.
- Prehistoric settlement near Watergate; high significance, scheduled monument, condition: fair; set on the foothills of Bodmin on a slight peak of ground. Some views west from the western side of the peak, others of the earthworks exclusively face the moorland to the east. The immediate context of the monuments is part of the dense relict landscape of prehistoric features across the foothills and up onto Rough Tor. The wider setting in the north Cornwall landscape is of less relevance as they have little landscape presence, their visual element limited to their surroundings and the proposed turbine, lying approximately 4km north-west will not directly impact the assets. Built for residential and agricultural needs these buildings have little reliance on views, not built with a defensive element, but in association with field systems and the working of the land; impact: **neutral**.

- Earthwork on Hill Down, 450m west of Tresparrets Post; high significance, scheduled monument, associated with a larger monument group, condition: good to excellent; set on a high ridge of land. The monument has wide views to the lower ground to the south and towards Bodmin Moor, and its immediate context is dominated by the large barrows of the surrounding cemetery, which create a cohesive relict landscape with further barrows to the east, towards Otterham Down. Numerous small single wind turbines lie between the monument and the proposed turbine. These turbines and that proposed have and will affect the views from the monument; impact: **negative/minor**.

4.5.11 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

- Lamellen; medium significance, Grade II Listed, condition: good; is set in a steep sided valley, with high ground to the north and south blocking any views; impact: **neutral**.

4.5.12 Historic Landscape

General Landscape Character

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

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

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

- The area around the proposal site is a complex landscape comprised of medieval settlements with their associated fieldsystems of small enclosures and the planted town of Camelford to the south. The proposed turbine would fall within the Delabole Plateau Character Area (CA36), deemed to have a *low-moderate* sensitivity to wind turbine development outside of the AONB (Cornwall Council 2012). The proposed turbine would stand on the slopes of the Camel River valley, and would be visible over a wide area, particularly up to 5km. Given its exposed location, but taking into consideration its size, the impact on the historic character of this landscape will be **negative/minor**. It will, however, only have a working life of twenty-five years and thus its impact will therefore be

temporary/reversible on the landscape. The impact on the below-ground archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**. There are a number of operational ‘small’ and ‘medium’ turbines in this area, as well as a large wind farm so cumulative impact is an issue, despite the fact the proposed turbine would replace an existing (50kW) turbine. The impact of a larger turbine may, however, be partly offset by the slower rotation speed of a larger model.

4.6 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Assessment
67386	Old Farmhouse At Hendraburnick	SX1278787689	Negative/unknown
67394	Old Farmhouse At Treslay Farm	SX1318488604	Neutral
68671	Outbuilding 5 Metres To North West Of Trela Farmhouse	SX1173686864	Neutral
68528	Tremagenna Farmhouse	SX0964482197	Neutral
68529	Barn 10 Metres To South West Of Tremagenna Farmhouse	SX0963582183	Neutral
68465	Trethin	SX1040881914	Neutral
68467	Trewint Farm	SX1048980761	Neutral
68468	Farmbuildings Including Granary, Barn & Shippens at Trewint Farm	SX1047880782	Neutral
68609	Pengelly	SX0730683667	Neutral
68524	Trefrew And Garden Walls And Gate Piers To Front	SX1086484635	Negative/minor to neutral
68525	Barn & Horse Engine House To North of Trefrew Farmhouse	SX1086884672	Negative/minor to neutral
67383	Halwill Barton	SX1261088660	Neutral
67385	Pair Of Gate Piers 370m to South West of Halwill Barton	SX1239488375	Neutral
67384	Gate Piers 30m To South East of Halwill Barton	SX1264388642	Neutral
68660	Slaughterbridge 500 Metres To South West of Worthyvale Manor	SX1092785516	Negative/minor
68679	Gate Piers And Bridge 500 Metres To South East of Worthyvale Manor	SX1090985525	Neutral
68676	Worthyvale Manor And Garden Wall To Front	SX10770 86017	Negative/unknown
68677	Butterwell 80 Metres To South West Of Worthyvale Manor	SX10704 85992	Negative/unknown
68678	Holiday Cottages 5 Metres To North West Of Worthyvale Manor	SX1074086031	Negative/unknown
68490	Helstone Manor	SX0886481320	Neutral
68473	Jetwells	SX0939682906	Neutral
68610	Church Of St Tetha	SX0644280596	Negative/minor to neutral
68604	Church of St John	SX0695984110	Neutral
68496	Church of St Julitta	SX0881482341	Neutral
68455	Church of St Adwen	SX1047281608	Negative/minor
Multiple	Multiple tombchests etc. in Churchyard of St Julitta	SX0882582332	Neutral
Multiple	Multiple headstones etc. in Churchyard of St Adwen	SX1048581594	Neutral
31849	Early Christian memorial stone 380m south east of Worthyvale Manor	SX1091685690	Negative/minor
30449	Three wayside crosses in St Julitta's churchyard	SX0882682328	Neutral
30448	Castle Goff Stone and Valley Truckle Cross in St Julitta's churchyard	SX0881482327	Neutral
24276	The Trevia Cross, at Sportsmans	SX10126 83461	Neutral
CO 497	Wayside cross 220m north west of Steppes Farm	SX1051181239	Negative/unknown
30405	Churchyard cross in the cemetery at St Teath	SX0637280639	Neutral
CO495	Standing stone 415m south west of Moorgate called 'Long Stone'	SX11336 81967	Neutral
68494	Helstone Methodist Church	SX0891681368	Neutral
68492	The Chapel Schoolroom and Gate Adjoining on Right	SX0887381342	Neutral
Multiple	Camelford Historic Settlement		Neutral
Multiple	Helstone Historic Settlement		Neutral
Multiple	St Teath Historic Settlement: Glen Mead; Clifton; Berry House; The Old Post Office		Negative/minor to Neutral
68605	Delabole County Primary School	SX0675983884	Neutral
68530	Wellhouse 30 Metres To South Of Tremagenna Farmhouse	SX0965082157	Negative/unknown
68466	Wellhouse 80m To South of Trethin	SX1041881827	Negative/unknown
68477	St Julittas Well	SX0909782982	Negative/unknown
68582	Well House And Garden Wall To East of Helland Barton	SX0708382870	Neutral

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1403176	Raf Davidstow Moor, Turret Instructional Building	SX1462085806	Negative/minor to Neutral
1403173	Raf Davidstow Moor, Air Ministry Bombing Teacher	SX1463485803	Negative/minor to Neutral
CO948	Five bowl barrows south of Newton Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX1301393466 SX1305493448 SX1340993209 SX1352693146 SX1379593086	Neutral
CO919	Two bowl barrows 660m south west of Whitehill Cottage, forming part of a round barrow cemetery	SX14187 93075 SX14264 93075	Neutral
CO323	Round barrow cemetery including Tich Barrow 730m north east of Trehane Pool	SX1451888108 SX1453988112 SX1467088108 SX1477688438 SX482788419	Negative/minor
CO1045	Six cairns on Buttern Hill	SX1746381702 SX1746581672 SX1747381609 SX1747381632 SX1747981662 SX1752681607	Negative/minor to Neutral
CO 492	Bowl barrow 60m west of Crowdy Reservoir dam	SX1389483285	Negative/minor to Neutral
CO491	Three bowl barrows 250m north east of Lowermoor	SX1362083452	Negative/minor
CO 493	Bowl barrow 420m south east of Higher Parkwalls	SX12682 83016	Negative/minor to Neutral
CO479	Bowl barrow 200m west of Tresplatt Farm	SX1356487009	Negative/minor
CO480	Three bowl barrows, 60m & 250m & 500m south west of Nettings Park	SX1336186299 SX1357586483 SX1363786660	Negative/minor to Neutral
CO481	Three bowl barrows east of Starapark Farm	SX1317786359	Negative/minor to Neutral
CO299	Bowl barrow called Condolden Barrow	SX0904987179	Negative/moderate
CO946	Bowl barrow 490m SSW of Tregatherall Farm	SX1125388706	Neutral
CO 82	Helsbury Castle	SX0839579583	Negative/minor to Neutral
CO186	Small multivallate hillfort called Tregear Rounds	SX0334480034	Neutral
CO 793	Round called Castle Goff	SX0831382606	Negative/minor
CO792	Little Delinuth Round	SX0811482977	Negative/unknown
CO 498	Round 410m west of Kenningstockmill	SX0933081093	Negative/unknown
CO1046	Long houses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh	SX16121 83562	Neutral
CO496	Hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system at Watergate	SX11656 81383	Neutral
CO 920	Earthwork on Hill Down 450m WSW of Tresparrett Posts	SX14411 93156	Negative/minor
1641	Lamellen	SX0538077316	Neutral
-	HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER	-	Negative/minor

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be located close to Tregarth Farm. *Tregartha* is first documented in 1286, though the **tre* place-name element indicates early medieval origins. Like many other Cornish farms, Tregarth was formerly a hamlet comprised of at least three tenements. The proposed turbine would be located in Great Field, which in 1839 formed part of the tenement of Little Tregarth, and had been part of a donation made in 1679 to the town for the support of a school. The field names, the shape and form of the field boundaries, and a deed of 1700, indicate this landscape was run on a communal basis into the 18th century.

In general terms, this part of Cornwall contains a scatter of Listed buildings, generally concentrated within core historic settlements, such as Camelford and St. Teath. There are however a relatively large number of Scheduled Monuments, primarily groups of Bronze Age burials, but also including a number of rounds and other settlement sites. In general, the majority of designated heritage assets within the region were not conceived and constructed with setting as a primary consideration. However, in the area of the proposed turbine many of the affected Scheduled Monuments were established with setting in mind, most notably the Prehistoric defensive site of Helsbury Castle and the various Bronze Age Barrow groups (e.g. Buttern Hill, Tich Barrow, etc.). The impact on these monuments is, for the most part, relatively limited. Only for two assets – Worthyvale Manor and Condolden Barrow – will the impact be more pronounced: **negative/moderate**.

In terms of the wider landscape, the proposed turbine is to be located on the slopes of a high ridge flanking the Camel valley, which forms part of the Delabole Plateau Character Area, assessed as having a *low to moderate* sensitivity to wind turbine development. In addition, the site is located near to the conservation area of Camelford. Sustainable development within these zones is encouraged, but conflicts with the need to conserve and enhance the historical authenticity, integrity and historic character of this landscape. The proposed turbine is small (51m to tip), but would be located in a prominent position and would be visible from a large proportion of the area within 5km of the site.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/minor**, largely on the basis that this is a replacement turbine, and falls into the ‘small’ category. This landscape already contains a number of operational turbines, and other strong vertical elements, most of which have a more pronounced impact on local heritage assets. However, it does indicate cumulative impact is a clear issue.

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Cornwall Studies Library

Lanteglos tithe map, tithe apportionment
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 2nd Edition Maps

Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND HISTORIC VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT TREGARTH FARM, SLAUGHTERBRIDGE, CAMELFORD, CORNWALL

Location: Land at Tregarth, Slaughterbridge, Camelford
Parish: Davidstow
County: Cornwall
NGR: 210393,085288
Proposal: Wind turbine
Date: 03.12.2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of John MacLeod of Jem Instrumentation and Controls Ltd (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 Tregarth Farm, Slaughterbridge, 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 approximately a mile to the north of Camelford. It lies within an area characterised as Medieval Farmland and the majority of recorded sites and monuments within the area date to the medieval period and lie to the north and north-east of the site, including the medieval settlements of Old Melorn and Tregue (MCO15947 & MCO17364) and the site of the Early Medieval inscribed stone at Worthyvale (MCO4001). There are also a number of prehistoric monuments located within the vicinity, with Bronze Age barrows to the north-east at Worthyvale (MCO4001) and with potential Iron Age/Romano British rounds and enclosures both to the north-east and north-west of the turbine location at Trefrew and Higher Worthyvale (MCO8588 & MCO21632). Therefore the likelihood of encountering archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric, Romano-British periods or particularly the Medieval period 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 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.3 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages (non-verified), including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.4 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.5 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based 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.

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 PD will be included as an appendix.
- 5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the 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 record number to be obtained.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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

8.0 PERSONNEL

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

Deb Laing-Trengove

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Appendix 2

Key Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings, Parks & gardens and Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings

Name: CHURCH OF ST TETHA

Grade: I

UID: 68610

Description: Parish church dedicated to St Tetha. Norman origins, north and south aisles added in C15 and west tower partly remodelled in 1630 (datestone). Restored in 1877-9 and in 1913. Stone rubble, snecked to north and south aisles with moulded plinth and wall plate and large granite quoins. Tower of stone rubble with bands of ashlar granite. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan: Norman origins with remains at north west corner of nave near junction of north arcade and tower base. Pevsner suggests first stage of tower is Norman. North and south aisles added in C15, probably with south porch. Tower remodelled in 1630 (datestone). Exterior: 3-light Perpendicular windows in north and south aisles, partly replaced in south aisles during C19 restoration. Rood loft stair projection to north aisle. West tower of 3 stages with moulded strings and plinth and battlemented parapet with crocketed finials. West door with datestone 1630 with 3-light Perpendicular west window. Circa C15 arch to south porch. Interior: Circa C15 waggon roofs to nave, chancel, north and south aisles. Nave roof partly replaced in mid C20 and north and south aisle roofs replastered. High quality carving to wall plate in north aisle. 6-bay arcades to north and south aisles with 4-centred arches and type A (Pevsner) piers. Furnishings partly replaced with circa C15 bench ends in north and south aisles. Circa C17 carved panels incorporated in choir stalls and C17 panels incorporated in pulpit with arms of Carminow family. Royal arms dated 1703. C15 font. Rood loft stair in north aisle. C17 alms box. 2 parts of Norman capitals reused as base for altar table in north aisle. Norman font bowl found at Vicarage Farm (qv). Circa C15 recumbent effigy in south aisle window. Memorials including C16, C17 and C18 ledger stones. Fragments of old glass. On site of Lan. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition 1970. Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1873, reprinted 1974. Church Guide.

Listing NGR: SX0644280596

Name: CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: I

UID: 68496

Description: Parish church. Norman origins with tower added in circa C14, 6-bay south aisle added in C15 and restored in 1864 and in 1873 by J. P. St Aubyn. North wall of nave and chancel and north transept of stone rubble, south aisle and porch of granite ashlar and west tower of snecked slate stone rubble. Slate roofs, nave and chancel in one. Plan : Norman origins with early masonry surviving in north wall of nave and chancel and east and west walls of north transept. Probably originally of cruciform plan, the west tower added in the C14, the 6-bay south aisle and probably the south porch in the C15. Church restored in 1864 and in 1873 when the north wall of the transept was partly rebuilt and the church was refurnished. Unbuttressed west tower of 3 recessed stages, battlemented parapet with crocketed finials, stair tower on north east and moulded plinth. C14 2-centred moulded west door with 2 figure heads as labels to hood mould. C19 3-light Perpendicular west window, 2-light cusped opening above and 3-light belfry openings with slate louvres. North wall of nave has blocked north door with 2-light cusped window and 3-light C19 Perpendicular window in north transept. To east of transept, 3-light circa C17 window with early glass and lancet window to east. Datestone 'I.M 1585' possibly indicating date of alteration or repair. East chancel window has been heavily restored. South aisle has four 3-light circa C15 Perpendicular windows with remnants of old glass. South porch; 4 centred arch with roll mould, incised spandrels and sundial 1712. Circa C15 waggon roof. 2-centred granite arch to south door with multiple roll mould and incised spandrels. Interior : Circa C15 waggon roofs with crenellated wall plates; sealed with moulded and carved ribs and bosses. 6-bay arcade to south aisle with type A Pevsner piers. Tower arch, partly rebuilt, does not correspond with slightly later nave roof. North transept arch partly restored and rebuilt but indicating probable early (Norman) date. C19 furnishings and pulpit. Circa C15 octagonal font. Several remains of old glass with heraldic motifs in top lights of north window of chancel and in 3 windows in south aisle. Several good memorials. Slate headstones reset in floor. Medieval cross head, Norman font bowl and remains of circa C15 stone windows at east end of south aisle. Maclean, Sir J Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1875 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition 1970 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1873, reprinted 1974

Listing NGR: SX0881482341

Name: CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

Grade: I

UID: 68455

Description: Parish church. Dedicated to St. Adwen. Norman font, circa C13 north transept, circa C13 west tower, circa C15 south aisle, restored in 1847-8, in circa 1870s and in 1975. Local stone rubble. South porch and south aisle of granite ashlar. Slate roof, nave and chancel in one. Tower of 3 stages constructed of roughly squared and coursed granite. Plan : The church probably has Norman origins with a Norman font. In circa C13 a north transept and west tower were built. In circa C15 a 5 bay south aisle was added, probably contemporary with a large chapel forming a type of south transept and the north transept arch was rebuilt. The church was restored in 1847-8 and possibly during the restoration the south chapel was demolished, the roof having fallen; the south window and masonry was reused in the rebuilding of the south aisle wall. By the early 1870s Maclean and Polsue record that the church was in a bad condition and during the subsequent restoration the north walls of the nave and chancel and the walls of the north transept were rebuilt, the ancient windows re-inserted in the transept; the roof was largely replaced with the exception of the waggon roof in the south aisle which was restored and repaired. Unbuttressed west tower of 3 stages with each stage recessed. 8 crocketed pinnacles in corners and centres of each face. 2-centred west door blocked when the ground was raised to the west. The west door arch has multiple mouldings with jambs of granite and a hoodmould, probably of Catacleuse stone. Circa C17 rectangular 3-light mullion west window in partly blocked 2-centred arched opening. Lancet window above and 2- light belfry openings with slate louvres. There are no window openings in the north wall of the nave. The north transept has 3 circa C13 lancet windows which were reset when the walls were rebuilt; 3-light chancel window with restored or renewed Perpendicular tracery and 3-light east window in south aisle with

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

C19 restored curvilinear tracery of mouchettes in central roundel. The south aisle has three 3-light Perpendicular south windows, the central window reused when the south chapel was demolished; the windows to east and west have been restored. 3-light west window with renewed Perpendicular tracery in earlier opening. The south porch has a granite stilted arch with hollow chamfer and pyramid stops. The waggon roof to the south porch has been restored and the wall plate renewed on the west side. Crenellated cornice with moulded ribs and carved bosses. The Catacluse stone 4-centred arch to the south door has a deep cavetto moulding with carved floral motifs and a rectangular surround with incised spandrels and a hood mould. Interior : Walls plastered in late C19. No chancel arch. Simple unchamfered 2-centred arch to west tower. The ringing stage in the tower is reached by an enclosed stone staircase at the back of the nave on the north side; the staircase has a cavetto moulded granite cornice and a 3-centred arch hollow chamfered doorway with pyramid stops leading to a flight of stairs inside; internal newel staircase in the tower to the belfry. Ceiled waggon roof to nave and chancel with some re-used timbers from the circa C15 roof. The south aisle waggon roof is circa C15 with a carved wallplate, moulded ribs and carved bosses. 5-bay south aisle with type A (Pevsner) moulded piers, depressed 4-centred arches with cavetto moulding, moulded bases and carved capitals. The north transept arch has a similar moulding as with the blocked arch, originally to the south transept chapel. Circa C19 and C20 furnishings of pitch pine and Norman font with round bowl, renewed octagonal stem and square base. Monuments to Elizabeth Bennet (1643), monument dated 1667, to John Batten (1710), Edward Dinham of Newton, St Kew (1831) and carved granite stone to William Michel (1650), Agnis his wife (1685) and their 'seed' Elizabeth, Anne, Margery and Grace. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1879 Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970 Polsue, J Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall 1872, reprinted 1974. Church Guide

Listing NGR: SX1047281607

Name: COMMUNITY CENTRE TO NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST TETHA

Grade: II*

UID: 68648

Description: Probable church house now used as community centre, the ground floor in process of conversion from store (1986). Circa C16. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble end stacks to left (north east) and right (south west), the shafts removed. Plan : 2 storey 2 or 3 room plan, the front facing north west and the churchyard directly to rear (south east) where the ground is at a higher level. The Church of St Tetha (qv) lies directly to the south east. The ground drops down gradually to the right (south west). Overall rectangular plan with 2 entrances to ground floor on front and possibly blocked door to rear left, the churchyard ground level to rear probably having been risen. External stone rubble and slate stair to first floor on left hand (north east) gable end. The internal partitions have been removed, the left hand fireplace blocked and several possibly C19 fireplaces have been inserted on the front and rear walls. The original plan is uncertain; possibly with large room to left and smaller service room to right, both heated by end stacks. The original position of the entrance is uncertain but may have been to right of centre, directly into the right hand room with a plank and muntin partition screen on the higher left hand side. Possible blocked entrance to rear left which would have given direct entrance from churchyard into larger left hand room. The first floor joists remain in situ with 6 heavy cross beams and 2 slighter half beams at the ends, the left hand half beam is chamfered with stepped run-out stops. The first cross beam to the left (north east) is chamfered on the higher, left hand side directly opposite the fireplace with a complex moulding on the right hand side. The second, third and fourth beams all have complex mouldings and the fifth beam has a complex moulding on the higher left hand (north east) side and a deep chamfer on the right hand (south west) side. Mortice holes for plank and muntin screen in fifth cross beam. The sixth beam has a heavy chamfer on both sides. All the cross beams have fine quality mouldings and pyramid stops; the floor joists between the complex moulded cross beams have bead moulding, and the floor joists between the chamfered cross beams are unmoulded. The left hand (north east) fireplace is asymmetrically placed in the gable end with what appears to be a blocked opening to the left (north west) possibly for a stair turret (now removed). On the first floor 2 trusses were replaced in circa C19 with 5 raised cruck trusses, only the pronounced curved feet visible. The trusses are painted and the collars and apices not accessible so it is unclear whether the trusses are clean or whether there were internal partitions. The masonry below the eaves line on the interior suggests that the roof has been raised. There is a straight joint near the centre on the rear elevation suggesting partial rebuilding of the rear wall and the front elevation has several blocked openings suggesting later remodelling. The first floor of the church house was used as a dame's school in the C19 and early C20 and the ground floor was reputedly used by unmarried mothers possibly explaining the insertion of the additional fireplaces. Exterior : 2 storey north west front elevation with openings altered. Window and door opening to left and door and window opening to right. 3 windows above. Rear elevation of one and half storeys, the ground level raised with remains of earlier granite mullion window openings, a 2 light mullion window to rear right. Interior : Floor level lowered in late C20. Heavy cross beams with deep chamfer at lower left hand side and higher right hand side and with fine quality complex moulding comprising hollow chamfer, fillet and cyma reversa, all with pyramid stops. Fireplace to left blocked with the deep slightly hollow chamfered jambs and lintels partly visible. Roughly chamfered lintel to right hand fireplace and circa C19 lintels to fireplaces on front and rear walls. 8 bay roof with 2 trusses on left (north east) replaced in circa C19. 5 raised cruck trusses of circa C16 with pronounced curved feet and mortices probably for lower tier of butt purlins. A ceiling has been inserted below collar level and the collars and apices were inaccessible. Particularly interesting house, possibly a rare survival of a church house with interesting plan and high quality complex moulded floor joists.

Listing NGR: SX0638080614

Name: Trethin

Grade: II*

UID: 68465

Description: House. Circa late C16 or early C17 with parlour wing added in 1655 (datestone). Partly rendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gable end on right and hipped end to front wing on left. Gable end to 2-storey porch. Stone rubble axial stack, originally gable end stack on left and projecting rendered stone rubble stack with set offs on right hand gable end. Side lateral stack to cross wing on left. Plan : Although the ground slopes down on the left it appears that the higher stairs end was on the left with a hall and parlour wing and the kitchen on the right. Original plan possibly of 2 rooms or more with a through passage; the hall on left heated by a gable end stack and with a stair projection on the front lower right hand side. Kitchen on right heated by a gable end stack. 2 storey porch added on front in circa early C17. In 1655 a parlour wing was added on the higher left hand end of the hall, projecting forward; the front room heated by a side lateral stack. It is uncertain whether the house continued further on the lower right hand side. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with front parlour wing on left, stair projection near centre and 2-storey porch adjoining on right. The parlour wing has a 4-light mullion window on the ground floor with initials 'MV' (Matthew Vivian) in labels. Inner side wall of wing has a 3-light mullion window on the ground floor and a 4 over 8 pane sash on the first floor in a 3-light mullion window surround. The hall on left has a large C20 window on the ground floor and a 2-light casement above with a 3-light greenstone window in the stair projection to the right. The 2-storey porch has a chamfered granite surround to the doorframe with pyramid stops and a C20 door. 2-light mullion window on first floor. The kitchen to right is lit by a C19 2-light casement on the ground floor with a 6-pane sash on the first. Lean-to outshot on right hand gable end and to rear of hall. Interior : Inner door to front of passage has a hollow

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

chamfered granite surround with pyramid stops. Thick cross wall on higher side of through passage and partition on lower side continuing up to first floor. Entrance to hall on left with timber circa late C16 segmental arched doorframe with chamfer, the stops eroded. The hall fireplace has a chamfered granite surround the door adjoining to left, leading into the parlour wing with an ovolo moulded timber doorframe of circa 1655. Ovolo moulded timber doorframe to outshot to rear of hall, the circa C17 frame probably reused and reset with runout stops with double nick at pointed end. Shouldered timber doorframe to stair with chamfer and runout stops. In the kitchen, to the right of the passage, several ceiling beams have been reused. The newel stair is carpeted and has chamfered doorframe at the top leading into the room above the porch. The parlour wing was added by Matthew Vivian in 1655 and remodelled partly in the C19. The rear room has been partly altered with a partition and C19 stair inserted. The front room is heated by a side lateral stack with 'M 1655 V' carved in the granite lintel above the fireplace. The granite jambs are unusually hollow chamfered and moulded on both sides as the fireplace projects into the room with ball and pyramid stops on the inner side and diagonal stops on the outer side. Roof: the roof structure above the porch was not accessible although the principals appear to have slightly curved feet. The 2 trusses above the hall have trencled purlins, the lower set possibly threaded, with morticed apices and a diagonally set ridge. The collars are dovetailed with a single notch. The kitchen range has 1 truss of circa C18, the apex and collar partly halved, lap-jointed and pegged. Copies of the inventory and will of Matthew Vivian dated 1664 are in possession of the owners.

Listing NGR: SX1040881914

Name: WORTHYVALE MANOR AND GARDEN WALL TO FRONT

Grade: II*

UID: 68676

Description: Worthyvale Manor and garden wall - to front 19.152 GV II* Manor house, now private house and garden wall to front. Circa early C17, possibly extended in mid C17 and partly remodelled in C18. Built for the Worthyvale family. Slate stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends, continued over two-storey outshot to rear. Circa C17 stone rubble chimney stack with moulded cap on left hand gable end; smaller C17 stone rubble axial stack backing onto lower side of passage heating chamber above hall and passage; stone rubble axial stack, originally end stack, heating hall on right; stone rubble stack on right hand gable end. Rear wing on right with slate roof and brick end stack. The original plan is uncertain but it was probably a larger house of which the present house is only a part with later additions. As it stands it is a long range of 3 rooms with a through passage: the lower room to the left is the parlour with a gable end stack and to the right of the passage there is a long hall with a large fireplace across the entire width of the higher end. The third room at the higher end appears to be an addition of the C18 or a replacement of a former wing. There is an C18 wing behind this higher end room. Across the complete length of the rear of the house there are shallow service rooms in an outshot, which at the lower end appears to be a different build than the rest of the outshot and may be part of a remodelled or reduced lower end service wing; the outshot at the rear of the higher end was probably built at the same time in the C18 as the room at the higher end. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical seven window front with straight joints to left of entrance and to right of central hall. Ground floor with two C19 16-pane sashes in dressed stone segmental arches lighting parlour on left. Entrance with 4-centred granite arch with straight cut stops and C20 glazed outer door. High quality oak door within constructed of three vertical planks with chamfered ledges and unusual framing on front comprising ovolo moulded surround and two fluted pilasters. Central peep hole (blocked) and initials and date 'H B 1703' (Boscawen family). To right, the hall was originally lit by three 2-light mullion windows, the lintels surviving and the windows replaced by three C19 16-pane sashes. Dripstone with labels above. To far right C19 16-pane sash. First floor with 7 C19 12-pane sashes. Rear elevation; 2 storeys with C19 casements and C19 stair window with margin glazing bars. Blocked door on higher side of hall. Rear service wing with C19 3-light casement. Interior wide passage with two 3-centred granite chamfered arched entrances to hall and parlour. Fine quality circa C17 oak door to hall, similar in pattern to entrance door. Large granite hall fireplace measuring over 11 foot inside frame, chamfered granite lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. C20 pier inserted providing additional support for lintel. Cloam oven on left with granite lintel and clay door; further cloam oven to rear and creamery on right, constructed of slate stones with circular hole in top for basin and small opening for grate below. Base of rear wall of fireplace constructed of slate stones in herringbone pattern with stepped pentan of horizontally and vertically coursed slates; the slate construction is of particularly fine quality. Parlour fireplace has chamfered granite lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. The unmoulded ceiling beams above the parlour, passage and hall are fairly slight, roughly cut and closely spaced either suggesting a later C18 date and/or that the ground floor ceilings were plastered. Stone sink in outshot to rear of hall with granite lip to drain on exterior wall with second lip towards centre of elevation on rear. Fireplace in right hand rear wing; granite jambs possibly comprising reused hood mould, cloam oven with clay door. Circa C17 framed stair to rear of passage remodelled in C19 with treads partly replaced and remains of circa C18 panelling. Chamber above hall; C17 granite fireplace with chamfered lintel and jambs with pyramid stops; pentan to rear. Circa C17 oak frame to blocked door opening adjoining; chamfered lintel with mason's mitre and chamfered jambs with stepped ogee stops. Several C18 2-panel doors on first floor. Roof structure above hall and parlour largely replaced in circa mid C19 with bolted collar rafter roof continuing over rear outshot. Some circa C18 roof timbers possibly reused. Roof structure above right-hand room and rear right wing not inspected. Stone rubble garden to walls to front; mounting block on left and front wall with reused granite lintels and mullions forming coping. Niches in right hand wall, possibly bee boles. Property of the Worthyvale family from the C14 to the C17. In 1664 Christopher Worthyvale died with personal effects worth over £1,100, most of this money lent on bond with a few simple goods and chattels and a collection of 37 books (Chesher, see inventory CCRO). Purchased by Boscawens and later Viscounts Falmouth.

Listing NGR: SX1077086017

Name: TREFREW AND GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS TO FRONT

Grade: II

UID: 68524

Description: House and garden walls and gatepiers to front. Circa date C16 or early C17, possibly with C15 origins. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable ends with parallel roof with gable ends to rear. Stone rubble axial, originally end stack to right and rear lateral stack to left. Projecting end stack of stone rubble with brick shaft to right of rear range. Plan : Original plan uncertain. The entrance has a circa C15 granite arch and there are several pieces of cut stone of possibly C15 in yard. Additionally the front wall is very thick. However, the house appears to have a circa late C16 or early C17 2- room and through passage arrangement, the left hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the right hand larger, probably hall kitchen heated by an end stack. In circa C18 or early C19 a rear outshot was added across the rear elevation and a lean- to outshot added on the right hand gable end, previously heated by an end stack, now removed. In circa mid C20 the lean-to outshot was raised to 2-storeys. The circa early C17 doorframe to rear of this outshot has probably been reset. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 4 window front with renewed 6-pane sashes on ground floor and 4-pane sashes on first. Entrance to left of centre with 4-centred granite arch with roll mould and carved spandrels. Interior : Slate flag floors with suspended timber floor to left hand room. Wide passage flanked by lath and plaster partitions and circa C19 stair inserted to rear of passage. Left hand room heated by rear lateral stack with C20 tiled granite and fireplace altered in larger right hand room with circa C17 chamfered granite lintel and left hand jamb and right hand jamb replaced. Probably reset granite entrance to rear of extension on right ; circa early C17 with chamfered lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. Roof replaced in circa

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

late C19. Stone rubble garden walls to front with gate piers of stone rubble and dressed granite, square on plan. The house remains unaltered. There are several pieces of dressed granite and greenstone including a one-light greenstone window in the yard.
Listing NGR: SX1086484635

Name: BARN AND HORSE ENGINE HOUSE 50 METRES TO NORTH OF TREFREW FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68525

Description: Barn. Circa early C19 with horse engine house added in circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with hipped ends and canted ends to engine house on rear. Plan: shippens on ground floor and threshing floor above. Horse engine house added to rear in circa early to mid C19 with canted ends. Ground floor partly remodelled with stables for 4 horses on left and coach house added in lean-to outshot on left. First floor with wool room to left, threshing floor in centre and granary and hay store to right. Exterior: 2 storeys. Front elevation with lean-to outshot on left. Ground floor with window and plank doors to left. Centre plank door and 2 to right. First floor with plank double doors with slate hood in centre, row of pigeon holes to left and window to right. To rear, horse engine house with canted end.

Listing NGR: SX1086884672

Name: SLAUGHTERBRIDGE 500 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF WORTHY MANOR

Grade: II

UID: 68478

Description: Roadbridge over River Camel. Probably C18. Slate stone rubble and granite. Central span with 2 narrower spans flanking, all 3 with roughly cut granite lintels. 2 stone rubble cutwaters. The slate stone rubble parapets have been partly renewed and are splayed over the abutments. Traditionally associated with the site of King Arthur's last battle. King Arthur's stone which probably commemorates Catinus, son of Magarus is sited nearby at SX109856 and is scheduled as an Ancient Monument. The name may derive from the word 'slohtre' meaning a marsh or muddy place.

Listing NGR: SX 10927 85517

Name: SLAUGHTERBRIDGE 500 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF WORTHYVALE MANOR AT SX 109855

Grade: II

UID: 68660

Description: Road bridge over River Camel. Possibly C18. Slate stone rubble and granite. Flat headed central arch with two narrower arches flanking, all three with roughly cut granite lintels. Two stone rubble cutwaters. The slate stone rubble parapets have been partly renewed and are splayed over the abutments. Traditionally associated with the site of King Arthur's last battle. King Arthur's stone, which probably commemorates Catinus, son of Magarus is sited nearby at SX109856 and is scheduled as an Ancient Monument. Henderson, C and Coates, H - Old Cornish Bridges and Streams, 1928, reprinted 1972.

Listing NGR: SX 10927 85516

Name: GATE PIERS AND BRIDGE 500 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF WORTHYVALE MANOR

Grade: II

UID: 68679

Description: Gate-piers and bridge. Circa early C17. Pair of granite ashlar gate-piers at entrance to drive of Worthyvale Manor (qv). Square-on-plan with moulded cornice, curved neck and surmounted by ball finials. Directly to the north of the gate-piers, the drive crosses a narrow bridge; possibly C17, stone rubble with granite ashlar segmental arch. The low slate stone rubble parapets have been partly rebuilt and have granite coping.

Listing NGR: SX 10909 85525

Name: BOUNDARY STONE 260 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF CAMELFORD STATION

Grade: II

UID: 68471

Description: Parish boundary stone. Circa late C18. Granite. Granite monolith, triangular-on- plan with 2 straight sides, rounded back and head. Inscribed in upper case lettering on 2 straight sides, Lanteglos Minster.

Listing NGR: SX0999885327

Name: WELL HOUSE AND GARDEN WALL TO EAST OF HELLAND BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 68582

Description: Well house and garden wall. Circa mid to late C18. Stone rubble. High stone rubble wall with buttresses and pitched slate cap encloses garden to east of Helland Barton. Wellhouse in centre of north wall; situated over field spring. Dressed stone round arch, the interior with a rectangular well sump and slate shelves. Slate runnel carries excess water through centre of garden. The house, Helland Barton, although considerably remodelled and extended in circa 1840s retains several circa early C17 features.

Listing NGR: SX0708382870

Name: Pengelly

Grade: II

UID: 68609

Description: House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble, slate hung with large rag Delabole slates on front. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Brick end stacks. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan heated by end stacks. Later outshot extension to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 2 window front, sashes replaced with C20 windows with glazing bars. C19 door in centre. Particularly attractive slate hanging. Interior: not inspected. The cottage stands at the entrance to the Old Delabole Slate Quarry.

Listing NGR: SX0730683667

Name: Church of St John

Grade: II

UID: 68604

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

Description: Church. Circa 1880. By Hine and Odgers. Snecked stone rubble with brick and granite dressings. Steeply pitched slate roofs with bands of decorative fish scale slates. Chancel roof lower than nave roof with lean-to roof to south aisle. Plan: nave, chancel, 3 bay south aisle and vestry on north side of chancel. Entrance in tower which is situated at the west end of the south aisle. Exterior : Triple lancet windows to nave, chancel and south aisle. Gabled porch with 2-centred arch at west end of nave. Entrance in south side of tower at south west corner of church ; tower of 2 stages with set back angle buttresses and pyramid roof. 2 centred arched openings and triple lancet belfry lights with slate louvres. Interior: Rendered walls, painted in chancel. Scissor braced roof to nave and chancel. 3-bay arcade to south aisle with squat piers and moulded capitals. Carved octagonal font. C19 timber pulpit painted by Jack Bucknall, socialist vicar of Delabole in the 1920s. C20 Delabole-slate altar and candlesticks.

Listing NGR: SX0695984110

Name: DELABOLE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL

Grade: II

UID: 68605

Description: School and railings to front. 1878 by Silvanus Trevail. Stone rubble, slate hung. Slate roofs. Rendered axial and end stacks to school room on left. Plan: School house on left of double depth plan heated by axial stacks. School to right with small school room adjoining school house, entrance originally through central towered porch and further school rooms to right. Small single storey one- room extension added to front of towered porch in mid C20. Exterior : 2 storey range comprising school house on left and single storey range comprising school to right. Central towered porch with pyramid roof and weather vane near centre ; school room and school house to left with double gabled end to front and school set back to right with gable end to right and to centre. To left, 2:1:2 window range with C20 doors and windows and triple lancet window to right. Central granite towered porch with batter and single storey extension in front. 2:2:2:3 window range to right. Interior: not inspected. Contemporary C19 railings and gate to front of school. Similar design by Silvanus Trevail for St Teath School, North Road, St Teath (q.v.).

Listing NGR: SX0675983884

Name: TOMBCHEST OF CHRISTOPHER HODGH 1 METRE TO SOUTH EAST OF CORNER OF SOUTH AISLE AND SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68497

Description: Tombchest of Christopher Hodgh 1 - metre to south east of corner of south aisle and south porch of Church of St Julitta GV II Tombchest. 1680. In memory of Christopher Hodgh. Slatestone rubble chest with rectangular slate lid. Marginal inscription and epitaph in central rectangular panel with upper case lettering. ROMANES THE VIIIITH AND THE 19TH FOR THE EARNEST EXPECTATION OF THE CREATURE WAITETH FOR THE MEANEFESTATION OF THE SONS OF GOD BEING HIS FUNERALE TEXT CH.

Listing NGR: SX0881382331

Name: TOMBCHEST OF MARY HODGE 1 METRE TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE (TOWARDS EAST END) OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68499

Description: Tombchest of Mary Hodge 1 metre to - south of south aisle (towards east end) of Church of St Julitta GV II Tombchest. 1684. In memory of Mary the wife of Edward Hodge who died in 1684 and William the son of Edward and Mary Hodge who died in 1699. Stone rubble chest with slate lid. Upper and lower case lettering in italic script. Verse Heare lyes the mother and her hopeful son There days are past the're Race is Run May you beholders well think on Your days doe past and will be gone The grave must be your lodging place be careful then to Runn your Race Running so well you may obtaine Your dying then will be your gane

Listing NGR: SX0882582332

Name: RESET LEDGER STONE OF THOMAS SLOGGETT ON BANK 1 METRE TO NORTH OF NORTH EAST CORNER OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68501

Description: Reset ledger stone of Thomas - Sloggett on bank 1 metre to north of north east corner of chancel of Church of St Julitta GV II Reset ledger stone. 1770. In memory of Thomas Sloggett of parish of Advent. Yeoman, who died in 1770. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Verse As you pass by pray cast an eye As you are now so once was I As I am now so you must be Prepare yourself to follow me

Listing NGR: SX0882982348

Name: 2 RESET HEADSTONES OF JOHN ROWE AND EDWARD SECOMBE, 1 METRE TO NORTH OF NAVE TO EAST OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68503

Description: 2 reset headstones of John Rowe and - Edward Secombe, 1 metre to north of nave to east of north transept of Church of St Julitta GV II. 2 reset headstones. 1786 and 1732. Headstone in memory of John Rowe, late butcher of Camelford who died in 1786 and Jane his wife who died in 1783. Slate headstone with nowy-shaped head, inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and decorated with angel's heads. Verse In memory of our Parents dear This stone we have erected here In Christ alone we constant trust They'll rise in number of the Just Headstone in memory of Edward Secombe who died in 1732. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and decorated with angel's head. Verse 'Farewell vain world, my friend ye same I'm gone to dust from whence I came'

Listing NGR: SX0882182347

Name: GROUP OF 3 RESET LEDGERSTONES; ISAAC BROAD, MARY PRESTRIDGE AND LEDGERSTONE BETWEEN, IN BANK 1 METRE TO NORTH OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68505

Description: Group of 3 reset ledgerstones; - Isaac Broad, Mary Prestridge and ledgerstone between, in bank 1 metre to north of north transept of Church of St Julitta GV II Group of 3 reset ledgerstones. 1746-1796. Ledgerstone of Isaac Broad who died in 1796 and his wife who died in 1781. Slate rectangular ledgerstone inscribed with upper and lower case lettering with serifs and decorated with an angel's head. Verse.

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Ledgerstone. Circa early C18. Slate rectangular ledgerstone with marginal inscription. Inscription illegible. Ledgerstone of Mary Prestridge who died in 1746, Edward Prestridge who died in 1752 and Edward, son of Edward and Jane who died in 1753. Slate rectangular ledgerstone with inner panel with nowy-shaped head. Decorated with 2 hearts and high quality upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0881682355

Name: HEADSTONE OF HONOUR CORNEALOUS 1 METRE TO EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68500

Description: Headstone. 1733. In memory of Honour Cornealous who died in 1733. Slate headstone with nowy-shaped head. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering and decorated with angel's head.

Listing NGR: SX0883382338

Name: GROUP OF 3 RESET HEADSTONES AND 2 RESET LEDGERSTONES OF W HONEY, JOHN -, JOHN BARNES, W AND E GREGORY AND S MAY, ON BANK 1 METRE TO EAST OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68504

Description: Group of 2 reset ledgerstones and 3 reset headstones 1652-1764. Ledgerstone of William Honey and Thomas Honey. Thomas Honey died in 1719. Slate rectangular ledgerstone. Inscribed with marginal inscription in upper case lettering and inscription in central panel in italic script. Stone partly damaged. Ledgerstone of John -, who died in 1652. Rectangular slate ledgerstone with marginal inscription. Headstone of John Barnes, Esq. of Borough of Camelford who died in 1764. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Headstone of William and Elizabeth Gregory who died in 1758. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed with inner panel with nowy-shaped head. Upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Headstone of Susanna wife of Thomas May who died in 1723. Rectangular slate headstone inscribed in rounded upper and lower case lettering. Verse.

Listing NGR: SX0882182351

Name: GROUP OF 2 RESET LEDGERSTONES AND 3 RESET LEDGERSTONES OF MARY WILKEY, WIFE OF HUGH DOCHE, MARY CAPRIN AND HANNAH STACY IN BANK 1 METRE TO WEST OF NORTH TRANSEPT AND 1 METRE TO NORTH OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68507

Description: Group of 2 reset ledger stones and 1 reset headstone. Circa 1638, 1758 and 1800. . Ledgerstone of circa 1638. Slate rectangular ledgerstone with marginal inscription in italic script. Inscription partly illegible. Ledgerstone of Thomas, son of Hugh and Ann Broad who died in 1758. Slate rectangular ledgerstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and with cursive script. Verse Farewell dear children since thou art fled Unto the number of the dead We will no more for thee lament To see thy life of Trouble spent Headstone of James, son of William and Elizabeth Sloggatt of Boscastle. who died in 1800. Slate headstone with rounded top. Incised aedicular surround with 2 fluted columns and round headed arch. Upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0881082348

Name: RESET HEADSTONE OF GRACE PENFOUND HOCKEN AND ELIZABETH HOCKEN IN BANK 1 METRE TO NORTH OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68509

Description: Reset headstone. 1788. In memory of Grace Penfound Hocken and Elizabeth Hocken, daughter of Richard and Mary Hocken and grand daughter of John and Grace Slogget who died in 1778, at ages of 1 and 2 respectively. Slate headstone with nowy shaped head. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0880382347

Name: GROUP OF 3 TOMBCHESTS OF J CLODE, A BAKE, S CLODE 3 METRES TO WEST OF NORTH TRANSEPT AND 3-10 METRES TO NORTH OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68510

Description: Group of 3 tombchests. 1765, 1767 and 1788. Tombchest of John Clode who died in 1765. Stone rubble chest with thick granite lid and slate ledger stone. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Verse Mourn for me my wife so dear I am not Dead but sleeping here My debt is paid and my grave you see Prepare yourself to follow me Tombchest of Ann, wife of Robert Bake of Camelford who died in 1767 and Samuel Bake who died in 1784. Stone rubble chest with slate lid. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Verse Weep not for me my Children dear Now my afflictions o'er O may we meet at the great day The Saviour to adore Tombchest of Sarah Phillis Clode, wife of William Clode, Gent, Alderman of Borough of Camelford who died in 1788. Also William Clode, senior, Gent and Alderman who died in 1788. Stone rubble chest with thick granite lid and slate ledger stone. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Epitaph O come ye mournful train attend With musing step the hallow'd place draw near View there your once lov'd happy friends Now silent, slumbering on the sable bier . .

Listing NGR: SX0881082353

Name: GROUP OF 5 TOMBCHESTS OF ELIZABETH PEARCE, WILLIAM FILLIS PEARCE, MARGARET PEARCE, RICHARD AND MARY SMITH AND JOHN - 4-8 METRES TO SOUTH OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68512

Description: Group of 5 tombchests. 1759-1862. Tombchest of Elizabeth Pearce who died in 1798, Edward Pearce (1802) and Mary Pearce (1803). Stone rubble chest with slate lid. Inscription in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Tombchest of William Fillis Pearce of Tremeddan, Liskeard formerly of parish of Lanteglos who died in 1862 and Susanna Pearce (1888). Brick chest with slate lid. Granite kerb surrounding with iron railings. Tombchest of Margaret Pearce, daughter of Edward and Honour Pearce who died in 1759, Honor Pearce wife of Edward Pearce and Edward Pearce Gent (1810). Chest removed with only thick lid surviving; granite moulded edge with slate ledgerstone. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Tombchest of Richard and Mary Smith of Fenterwanson who died in 1799 and 1803. Also their sons Richard (1780), John (1787) and Thomas (1812). Stone rubble chest with slate lid. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with

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serifs. Tombchest of John - who died in 1814. Stone rubble chest with slate lid inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs, the inscription partly illegible.

Listing NGR: SX0880782312

Name: TOMBCEST OF THOMAS WAKEHAM 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68514

Description: Tombchest. 1799. In memory of Thomas Wakeham who died in 1799 and Mary his wife who died in 1812. Stone rubble chest with slate rectangular lid. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0882282315

Name: TOMBCEST OF EDMUND BENNETT 6.5 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF WEST CORNER OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68515

Description: Tombchest. 1779. In memory of Edmund, son of William and Ann Bennett who died in 1779. Stone rubble chest with slate lid. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Verse.

Listing NGR: SX0879682322

Name: GROUP OF 2 RESET LEDGER STONES AND RESET HEADSTONE OF THOMAS BROAD, JAMES SLOGGATT AND LEDGERSTONE TO WEST ON BANK, 1 METRE TO NORTH OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68506

Description: Group of 2 reset ledger stones and 1 reset headstone. Circa 1638, 1758 and 1800. Ledgerstone of circa 1638. Slate rectangular ledgerstone with marginal inscription in italic script. Inscription partly illegible. Ledgerstone of Thomas, son of Hugh and Ann Broad who died in 1758. Slate rectangular ledgerstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and with cursive script. Verse Farewell dear children since thou art fled Unto the number of the dead We will no more for thee lament To see thy life of Trouble spent Headstone of James, son of William and Elizabeth Sloggatt of Boscastle who died in 1800. Slate headstone with rounded top. Incised aedicular surround with 2 fluted columns and round headed arch. Upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0881482355

Name: LEDGERSTONE OF SARAH MALLET RESET IN BANK 1 METRE TO NORTH OF NAVE ON WEST SIDE OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68508

Description: Reset ledgerstone. 1744. In memory of Sarah, wife of Walter Mallet who died in 1744; Thomas son of John Mallet who died in 1746 and Walter Mallet who died in 1747. Rectangular slate ledgerstone with nowy-headed shaped panel within. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0880882347

Name: TOMBCEST OF HONOR HENDER 4.5 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68511

Description: Tombchest. 1768. In memory of Honor Hender widow of William Hender of Borough of Camelford, Gent, who died in 1768 and also Grace Jeffery wife of William Jeffery who died in 1799. Low tombchest with chest removed, deep granite lid and rectangular slate ledger stone. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with verse in cursive script with angel's head at top. Verse Kind angels guard this bed of dust Till Jesus comes to raise the just Then may she wake with sweet surprise And in our Saviours image rise.

Listing NGR: SX0881782327

Name: TOMBCEST OF JOAN GREENWAY 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF WEST END OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68513

Description: Tombchest. 1711. In memory of Joan, wife of William Greenway and her daughter. Later rendered brick chest with slate lid. Marginal inscription with verse in central rectangular panel. Stay passers by and here behold How wee do ly inclosed in mould And hungry worms wee daily wast and so they shall by you at last But though our Bodys here do ly Our souls do dwell with God on high

Listing NGR: SX0879682312

Name: PAIR OF TOMBCESTES OF INCH FAMILY 1 METRE TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68498

Description: Pair of attached tombchestes. 1755-1766. Stone rubble chest with granite lid and 2 rectangular slate ledger stones. To south, tombchest of William the son of William and Susanna Inch who died in 1766 and also to John Inch, Alderman of Borough of Camelford who died in 1821. Upper and lower case lettering with serifs and verse 'death with his dart did pierce my heart when I was in my prime Farewell unto this wicked world 'Twas Gods appointed time.' To north, tombchest of Arminel, Arminel, Robert and Ambrose the sons and daughters of William and Arminel Inch. Arminel died aged 2 days in 1755, Arminel died aged 1 in 1759, Robert died aged almost 2 years in 1763 and Ambrose died aged 9 months in 1763.

Listing NGR: SX0881682331

Name: RESET HEADSTONE OF ELIZABETH BOND IN BANK 1 METRE TO NORTH OF CHANCEL, TO EAST OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST JULITTA

Grade: II

UID: 68502

Description: Reset headstone. 1782. In memory of Elizabeth Bond who died in 1782. Slate headstone with nowy-shaped head. Inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and verse commencing 'Happy soul Thy days are ended'. Decorated with angel's head.

Listing NGR: SX0882482347

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

Name: FARMBUILDINGS INCLUDING GRANARY, BARN AND SHIPPONS 20 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF TREWINT FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68468

Description: Range of farm buildings including granary, stable with hay loft and shippons. Circa early C19. Local stone rubble and granite. Rag slate roof with gable ends to left hand single storey range; higher rag slate roof with gable ends to probable stable and hay loft and granary set back on right with hipped ends and galvanised lean-to roof to adjoining shippon in front. Plan: Row of shippons with wide plank doors; central range at right angles comprising stable with entrance in right hand gable end and loft above; granary set back to right with shippon in integral outshot to front. Range forms an overall 'L' shaped plan. Single storey range of shippons with 4 plank doors and slit openings between. Stable with loft above with plank door placed in gable end and timber dove-cote on front. Granary set back on right with stone rubble steps up to first floor on rear and integral outshot to front containing shippons with ventilators. Interiors not inspected. Forms part of unaltered and unspoilt group to north west of Trewint Farmhouse, qv.

Listing NGR: SX1047880782

Name: Trewint

Grade: II

UID: 68467

Description: Farmhouse. Possibly late C16 with a mid C19 extension. Local stone rubble, rendered on front. Slate roof with gable ends with second parallel range to rear with half hipped end on right and hipped end on left. Corrugated asbestos roof to wing on rear right with gable end. Brick stack on left hand gable end, rendered rear- lateral stack in central valley heating left hand room of front range. Gabled stone rubble rear lateral stack heating right hand room on rear. The arrangement of the original plan is uncertain. The earlier remains appear to comprise the range which is of 1-room plan and heated by a gabled rear lateral stack and a single storey wing of 1-room plan to rear right, built into barn as ground rises on rear. This wing is apparently unheated and its original use is uncertain although the right hand side wall has a ventilation slit and the left hand side wall has been partly rebuilt in the C20. It is possible however that this rear wing was originally heated by the lateral stack which now heats the room in front, the fireplace thus having been reorientated. Additionally the weathering on the stack indicates the earlier higher roof height of the rear wing. In circa mid C19 a front range of 2 room plan with central entrance was added across the front and it is possible that the rear range was extended on the left in the mid C19, contemporary with the front extension. 2 storeys. Regular 3-window front with 2 tall 16-pane sashes on the ground floor with C19 hood moulds and a C20 glazed brick porch in the centre. 3 small 16-pane sashes on first floor. Right hand side wall of rear range has 4-light mullion window on the ground floor, the central king mullion surviving and the 2 outer mullions removed. 3-light mullion window on first floor with mullions removed. Interior remodelled largely in C19. Room on front right has a C19 chimney-piece and the earlier range to rear has a C20 grate served by the rear lateral stack. First floor and roof structure not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX1048980761

Name: The Old Post Office

Grade: II

UID: 68491

Description: House. Circa early C17, remodelled in late C19. Stone rubble, rendered on front elevation. Rag slate roof with gable ends and gable end to higher wing on rear right. Large stone rubble stack with brick shaft asymmetrically set in right hand gable end, large stone rubble stack with brick shaft asymmetrically placed in rear right hand wing and C20 rendered brick shaft to rear lateral stack heating left hand room. Plan: considerably altered and the original arrangement is uncertain. The existing house has a 2 room range facing the road, entrance near centre, the left hand room heated by a rear lateral stack and the right hand room by a gable end stack. Wing of 1-room plan to rear right, heated by gable end stack. The earlier house may have been of 2 room plan comprising the existing rear wing and the front right hand room. The roof trusses appear to indicate that the house originally had a gable end to the road although the weathering on the right hand gable end stack appears to indicate that the stack has always been gabled although originally in the centre rather than asymmetrically placed. It is therefore uncertain whether the earlier house continued in its present 'L' shaped plan, the left hand room rebuilt on the site of an earlier range or whether the left hand room is an addition and the house has been reorientated and the roof remodelled. Stair projection, probably for newel stair (removed) in angle of left hand room and rear right hand wing. Exterior : 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front with 4-pane sashes and circa late C19 glazed porch. Right hand side elevation of rear wing with lintel of 2-light mullion window the opening remodelled. Gable end of rear wing has a hollow chamfered surrounding to a 2-light mullion window in the first floor. Interior : considerably altered with C20 chimney-pieces and circa late C19 stair. Roof structure partly replaced. Trusses of circa late C17 or early C18 lapped and pegged at the apices, remodelled when the ridge to the rear wing was raised. Roof structure above left hand room not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0886181350

Name: Helstone Manor

Grade: II

UID: 68490

Description: Farmhouse. Circa early C17, possibly with earlier origins, remodelled in early C18 and in C19. Stone rubble, rendered on front. Rag slate roof with gable ends to front range, gable end to rear wing on left which is continued with a lower roof with hipped end to rear. To left the service range has been reduced in height and has a corrugated asbestos lean-to roof. Rendered end stacks to front, stone rubble gable end stack to left hand wing on rear and projecting stone rubble side lateral stack to continuation of rear wing. Plan altered and the original arrangement is uncertain: the house as existing comprises a 2 room and cross passage plan with lower range of 1 room plan on rear left forming an overall 'L' shaped plan. On left hand side of rear wing is a further range which extends to left comprising an unheated service room converted from a shippon in the last 40 years. The original plan is difficult to interpret and the house may have once been larger. The earlier house appears to have comprised the left hand room of the front range, the rear left hand wing, the reduced service range and a through passage between the rear wing and service range. The service range on left has been remodelled and reduced in height to a single storey and there is no evidence of a fireplace. The through passage, although remodelled, remains intact with a chamfered granite lintel to the front entrance. The range on right has been remodelled, the rear room heated by a side lateral stack and the front room apparently by an axial stack. In circa early C18 the house was remodelled, the front wing on left which had a gable end to the road, was extended to the right to form a front range of 2 room and cross passage plan, with an early C18 stair in a projection on the rear of the passage. The front was remodelled and the roof altered with gable ends to right and left. The newer right hand room was heated by a gable end stack and the deeper left hand room heated by an axial stack on the rear wall. The first floor chamber above was heated by the stack in the left hand gable end. Exterior : 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3 window front to remodelled range on front, the windows replaced in C20. Central rendered gabled porch with C20 door and 6-pane sashes on first floor. Blocked door opening in left hand gable end. To left, set back the probable earlier entrance has a chamfered granite

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lintel. C20 window and plank door to service range on left. Interior : cross passage in circa early C18 range flanked by thin partition walls and with circa early C18 stair to rear with turned balusters and square newels. Left hand room has chamfered ceiling beams with stops probably buried and circa late C17 bolection moulded chimneypiece, partly remodelled in C20. Several raised and fielded panelled doors on ground and first floor and to first floor cupboards with HL hinges. Roof structure not accessible although there is evidence that the left hand room of the front range originally had a gabled end to the front.

Listing NGR: SX0886481320

Name: THE CHAPEL SCHOOLROOM AND GATE ADJOINING ON RIGHT

Grade: II

UID: 68492

Description: Small Bible Christian Wayside chapel and gate, (disused at the time of Listing, later a private dwelling). Circa early C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Cement washed slate roof with hipped ends. Rectangular plan with entrance in right hand end. Regular 2-window front facing road with plank door to entrance in right hand side. Two 12 over 16 pane C19 sashes in reduced openings with timber lintels on front elevation. Partly blocked window in left hand side. Interior : very simple interior with furnishings of pitch pine. Wrought iron circa mid C19 gate near entrance on right.

Listing NGR: SX0887381342

Name: Glen Mead

Grade: II

UID: 68495

Description: Farmhouse, now private house. Circa mid C17, partly remodelled in late C18 and extended in mid C19. Stone rubble with dressed granite quoins and arches to ground floor openings. Rag slate roof with gable ends and stone rubble gable end stacks. Plan: original plan altered and earlier arrangement uncertain. The house may have been of a 2 room and through passage plan, the larger hall kitchen on the left heated by an end stack and the smaller possibly unheated parlour on the right; in circa late C18 the house was then possibly extended to form a double depth plan although the evidence of straight joints on the gable ends is possibly tentative and the rear wall of the original range must have been replaced by a thinner partition wall which was remodelled in the mid to late C20. Alternatively the house may always have been of a double depth plan with hall kitchen on front left, parlour on front right and 2 small unheated service rooms to rear. In circa late C18 the front of the house was remodelled and the front wall possibly partly rebuilt. In circa mid C19 a further service range of 1 room plan was added to the rear right, with a kitchen fireplace with cloam oven heated by a rear lateral stack. 2 storeys, almost symmetrical 3 window front probably partly refaced in the late C18. Entrance to right of centre with early C20 part glazed door and open stone rubble porch with slate top. Dressed granite segmental arches with keystones to ground floor window openings; C19 tripartite sash on left and late C19 16-pane sash on right. First floor has three 16-pane early C19 hornless sashes. Interior : partitions removed between 2 front rooms. The right hand room has an unmoulded granite lintel to the fireplace and the left hand hall kitchen has chamfered ceiling beams with straight cut stops and a timber lintel to the large fireplace which is chamfered and has a hollow straight cut stop on the right; the left hand side has been truncated and the wall to left partly rebuilt. C19 stair to rear of right hand room with turned newel and stick balusters. Kitchen on rear right has an unmoulded timber lintel to the fireplace and cloam oven. The first floor has been removed. First floor of main range not inspected. The farmhouse is situated in the village of Helstone whilst the land attached to the farm was to the north and included much of the medieval deer park, the earth banks of which are still extant.

Listing NGR: SX0887581427

Name: Helstone Methodist Church

Grade: II

UID: 68494

Description: Small Methodist Chapel, built as a Wesleyan Meeting House. 1826 (datestone). Stone rubble with granite quoins. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with entrance in higher right hand end. Late C20 porch added in lean-to extension on right hand end. Symmetrical 2-window front to road with entrance in right hand side; C20 lean-to extension with slate lean-to roof and C19 6-panel door to original entrance within. Lunette tablet above dated 1826. Front elevation has two 2-centred dressed stone arches to window openings; late C19 horned sashes with intersecting glazing bars and the glass to the lower lights replaced with obscured glass in the late C20. 2 similar window openings on rear elevation with brick dressings and early C20 sashes with intersecting glazing bars. The lower left hand side wall has two 2-centred arched openings to the windows which have intersecting glazing bars and crown glass. Interior : Simple pitch pine pews and rostrum with moulded cornice and fluted pilasters replacing original fittings. Stell, C. RCHM unpublished inventory of Non-Conformist Chapels Shaw, T. Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit, 1743-1963 1963

Listing NGR: SX0891681368

Name: Clifton House

Grade: II

UID: 68489

Description: House. Circa mid C17. Rendered and painted stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: Interior not accessible at time of survey (1986). Probably a 2 room and cross or through passage plan with the larger probably hall kitchen on left heated by an end stack and the smaller possibly parlour on right heated by an end stack. C20 extension added on right hand gable end. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front with early C19 hornless sashes. C19 4 panel door and C20 rendered open porch to right of centre. 16-pane sashes to right and left and 3 above with raking roofs breaking the eaves. C20 extension on right hand gable end, rendered and with slate roof. Interior not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX0875281335

Name: Berry house

Grade: II

UID: 68493

Description: House, formerly an inn. Circa late C17, extended in circa late C18 and front remodelled in mid to late C19. Stone rubble, rendered on front. Rendered end stacks. Plan: 2 room and through passage plan extended to rear in circa late C18 with lean-to outshot containing dairy to rear left and kitchen to rear right. 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front remodelled in mid to late C19. Circa C19 4- panelled door in centre, 8 pane sash to left and 4-pane sash to right. 3 early C19 hornless sashes to first floor with narrower sash in centre. Attractive and unaltered rear elevation with single-storey lean-to outshot below cat- slide roof and triangular dormer window near the centre with 2 centred arch light and

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intersecting glazing bars lighting stair. Interior : Central through passage flanked by circa early C19 partitions. C19 chimneypiece in left hand room and C20 fireplace in right. C19 stair boxed in to rear of right hand room with top stage lit by stair window.

Listing NGR: SX0890181351

Name: MILESTONE 40 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF WORTHY ACRE COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 68461

Description: Milestone. Circa late C18. Granite. Granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan with round top. Inscribed and painted 'B 10'

Listing NGR: SX0965381649

Name: BOUNDARY STONE 140 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF WORTHY ACRE COTTAGE

Grade: II

UID: 68488

Description: Boundary stone. Circa late C18. Granite. Granite monolith, triangular-on-plan marking boundary between Advent and Camelford parishes. Inscribed in lower case lettering 'Advent' and 'Lanteglos'.

Listing NGR: SX0959681503

Name: WELLHOUSE 80 METRES TO SOUTH OF TRETHIN

Grade: II

UID: 68466

Description: Wellhouse. Possibly C19 reconstructed using material from earlier wellhouse. Granite. Small wellhouse built into the side of a sloping bank with a rectangular well opening. The side walls are constructed of granite rubble and the roof formed by a large slab of granite. Rectangular opening with gate removed. Situated between Trethin (qv) and the Church of St Adwen (qv)

Listing NGR: SX1041881827

Name: HEADSTONE OF ROBERT PULSET 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

Grade: II

UID: 68458

Description: Headstone. 1795. In memory of Robert Pulset who died in 1795. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs. Verse.

Listing NGR: SX1048581594

Name: HEADSTONE OF HENRY SMART 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

Grade: II

UID: 69457

Description: Headstone. 1767. In memory of Henry Smart, Yeoman who died in 1767. Slate headstone with wavy top, inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX1047881596

Name: HEADSTONE OF WILLIAM PIRHICKE 13 METRES TO SOUTH OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

Grade: II

UID: 68459

Description: Headstone. 1798. In memory of William the son of Thomas and Ann Pirhicke of parish who died in 1798. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX1046181598

Name: HEADSTONE OF WILLIAM LANGDON 2.5 METRES TO NORTH OF NORTH EAST CORNER OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST ADWEN

Grade: II

UID: 68456

Description: Headstone. In memory of William Langdon who died in 1794. Slate rectangular headstone inscribed in upper and lower case lettering with serifs and ornamented with 3 angel heads.

Listing NGR: SX1048281613

Name: Jetwells

Grade: II

UID: 68473

Description: Large single storey house. Circa 1815. Built for Charles Carpenter. Stuccoed stone rubble. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with hipped ends and deep overhanging eaves. Rendered moulded stacks. Plan : Double depth plan with entrance to right of centre; wide cross passage with wide corridor running at right angles on left dividing 2 large reception rooms on front left from bedrooms on rear left. Service rooms on right hand side of house and in wing which is set back on right. Single storey with cellar; the attic on right is possibly a later insertion. Asymmetrical front elevation with main house set forward on left and entrance in angle, where service range is set back on right. Doric porch with flat entablature and wide C19 door to left, asymmetrical 5-window front; small triangular early C19 window on far left, early C19, 8 over 12 pane sash and large segmented bay on right with 2 early C19 tall 8 over 12 pane sashes, and C20 window to right of bay. The left hand garden front is almost symmetrical with a central bay lit by a tall early C19 sash window with semi-circular head and intersecting glazing bars. 8 over 12 pane sash to left and French window remodelled in C20 to right. Interior largely complete although some of the partitions have been altered in the later C19. Wide entrance passage with 3-bay groin vaulted roof. 3 doors on either side of passage retaining doors and doorcases, the far door on right with a fanlight. Blocked arch to rear. Reception room to left has a moulded early C19 cornice and a reproduction bolection moulded chimneypiece. Room on far left with ornate early C19 plaster cornice and C20 fireplace. House bequeathed by Charles Carpenter to his nephew, a Mr Cresswell. Later sold to Admiral Dym. A most unusual and particularly early example of a single storey house with high quality detailing. Polsue, J. Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall Volume III. Maclean, Sir John Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor in the County of Cornwall 1870

Listing NGR: SX0939682906

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Name: St Julittas Well

Grade: II

UID: 68473

Description: Wellhouse of holy well dedicated to St Julitta. Possibly medieval origins. The well house was demolished in the 1850s and the dressed stone was reset in one of the outbuildings at Jetwells (qv). In 1891 the wellhouse was rebuilt by Colonel S. Bake on the earlier site, re-using some of the earlier masonry. Slate rubble with catacluse stone arch. Rectangular wellhouse built into side of bank over field spring. The lower front elevation has a 2-centred catacluse stone arch which has possibly been reversed; the jambs have been replaced and the roof has collapsed. Rectangular sump. Lane-Davies, A. Holy Wells of Cornwall, reprinted 1970. Quiller-Couch, M. L. Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall 1894.

Listing NGR: SX0909782982

Name: Tremagenna Farmhouse

Grade: II

UID: 68528

Description: Farmhouse now private house. Circa late C16 or early C17 extended in early C19. Stone rubble, partly rendered on left. Rag slate roof with gable ends and rag slate roof with gable ends to parallel range on rear. Stone rubble end stacks to front range and brick end stacks to rear range. Plan: Plan altered and original arrangement is uncertain. Possibly originally of 2 or 3 room with cross or through passage. The right hand room, lit by a 3-light mullion window, is heated by an end stack which has a cloam oven. The left hand room has a smaller fireplace in the end wall with an un moulded granite lintel. The passage could have been to the right of centre because there is a blocked door at the back in this position and the front entrance may originally have been opposite. Either the left hand room was very large and the fireplace altered or this end was originally divided into 2 rooms; the central room was either an unheated service room or it may have been the hall, its stack having been removed. In circa early C19 a further range of 2 room plan with central entrance was added across the rear of the earlier house; and the house was reorientated and remodelled. The 2 later front rooms, heated by end stacks, becoming the reception rooms and the rear earlier ground floor rooms were used as service rooms. 2 storeys. Circa C17 range has an asymmetrical 2 window front with a single storey C20 stone rubble extension with slate roof and asymmetrical gable end to left of centre. C20 2-light casement to left and circa late C16 or early C17 3-light mullion window with hollow chamfered mullions and hood mould to right. C20 slate hung porch. First floor has 2 C20 2-light casements. Early C19 range has a 3-window front with central C20 door, two 2-light casements and 3 4-pane sashes above. Granite lintels to ground floor openings and C20 extension on left. Interior : Circa C17 range has a large granite fireplace heated by right hand stack with chamfered lintel and jambs and a cloam oven. Circa C18 granite fireplace heated by left hand stack with un moulded lintel. Ceiling beams replaced in C20 in right hand room.

Listing NGR: SX0964482197

Name: WELLHOUSE 30 METRES TO SOUTH OF TREMAGENNA FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68530

Description: Large wellhouse. Possibly C18 or earlier. Stone rubble. Built into a bank with steps down into wellchamber. Rectangular opening with slate lintel. Steps down into chamber which has a corbelled roof. Position at side of earlier track to Tremagenna Farm (qv Tremagenna Farmhouse and barn 10 metres to south west of Tremagenna Farmhouse).

Listing NGR: SX0965082157

Name: GUIDEPOST AT JUNCTION OF A39T AND B3266

Grade: II

UID: 68535

Description: Guidepost. Circa early C19. Granite. Granite monolith, triangular-on-plan. Directions to Bodmin, Camelford and Wadebridge inscribed on 3 faces in upper and lower case lettering with serifs.

Listing NGR: SX0992682486

Name: BARN 10 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF TREMAGENNA FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68529

Description: Shippon with threshing floor above, now disused. Circa late C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with hipped ends. Rectangular plan with entrance to shippon on front. Ground rises to rear originally with steps to first floor, the steps now removed. 2 storeys. In close proximity to Tremagenna Farmhouse (qv). Entrance to shippon on left and ventilation slit to right. Plank door above. Interior : circa late C18 roof with principals lapped and pegged at the apices and the collars lapped and pegged or nailed onto the face of the principals. Forms part of group with Tremagenna Farmhouse.

Listing NGR: SX0963582183

Name: MILESTONE 30 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF ARGILLE HOUSE

Grade: II

UID: 68527

Description: Milestone. Circa mid C18. Granite. Granite monolith, rectangular-on-plan with round top inscribed 1 CAM Benchmark below. Act of Parliament for making or repairing roads from Launceston to Camelford, Wadebridge, 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: SX0978982339

Name: RAF Davidstow Moor, Turret Instructional Building

Grade: II

UID: N/a

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.

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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: n/a

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: MILESTONE 120 METRES TO NORTH OF STARAPARK

Grade:II

UID: 68667

Description: 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: BUTTERWELL 80 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF WORTHYVALE MANOR

Grade: II

UID: 68677

Description: Butterwell 80m to south west of Worthyvale Manor GV II Butterwell. Probably C19. Slate stone rubble. Built into side of steeply sloping bank on edge of lake below Worthyvale Manor (qv). The Wellhouse is rectangular-on- plan. The left hand and rear walls are built into the bank and the right hand wall is constructed of slate stone rubble which has been partly rebuilt. The house is roofed with a large slab of slate. Rectangular shallow basin within; slate shelf to rear.

Listing NGR: SX1070485992

Name: HOLIDAY COTTAGES 5 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF WORTHYVALE MANOR

Grade: II

UID: 68678

Description: Holiday Cottages 5m to north west of Worthyvale Manor (previously 17.12.62 listed as outbuildings at Worthyvale Manor) GV II Outbuildings, original use uncertain, possibly rear wing of Worthyvale Manor (qv). Converted into shippens, stables and coach house and then into holiday accommodation Possibly circa late C16, remodelled in C19 and in late C20. Slate stone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular single depth plan with several straight joints on front and rear elevations indicating considerable alterations. The partitions have been altered and several of the C17 entrances and windows appear to have been reset. The coach house near the centre of the range contains remains of an early C17 fireplace on the first floor. Converted into a row of holiday cottages in the late C20. Single storey elevation to courtyard with a symmetrical 7 window front. Circa late C16/early C17 granite chamfered 3-centered arched entrances including entrance to left of centre with initials CW in spandrels. (Christopher Worthyvale died in 1664). 3-light mullion windows, partly restored and late C16 3-light mullion window with segmental arched openings. Two storey elevation on south west with C20 fenestration. Interiors largely altered and remodelled. Remains of first floor fireplace in coach house; chamfered timber lintel on renewed corbelled timber brackets with granite curb stone.

Listing NGR: SX1074086031

Name: OUTBUILDING 5 METRES TO NORTH WEST OF TRELA FARMHOUSE

Grade:II

UID: 68671

Description: Outbuilding possibly originally a stable. Circa early C19. Slate stone rubble and quartz. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with half hipped ends. Rectangular plan; central entrance and stone rubble steps to loft on rear left. Rear outshot possibly added in mid C19. 2 storeys. Symmetrical single window front. Ground floor; central C20 plank door with granite lintel and two pointed granite arched window openings to right and left with recessed crosses directly above. Row of pigeon holes on first floor and central roundel with blocked roundel below. Another cross in right hand side wall and lean-to outshot on left.

Listing NGR: SX1173686864

Name: OLD FARMHOUSE AT HENDRABURNICK

Grade: II

UID: 67386

Description: Ruins of a disused farmhouse. Circa C17. Stone rubble. Roof structure largely removed. Remains of stone rubble end stack on right (south) and axial stack to right of centre. Plan: house derelict and the original plan is uncertain. The house as standing is of 3 room plan, the entrance on the west front through a 2 storey porch with a blocked door which led into a lobby against the axial stack heating the central room. The room to left (north) was heated by an end stack; the partition between the left hand and central room removed. The room to right was heated by a projecting end stack and the weathering on the right hand (south) gable end suggests that the house continued to the right. Mercer described a cross wing here in 1975. Adjoining the left hand (north) side of the porch is a probably integral stair projection, the stair largely gone but appears to have risen from the front lower side of the hall. The space is constricted and it is uncertain whether the stair

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returned in a dog-leg directly into the chamber above the hall or entered directly into the chamber above the porch. Barn attached on left hand gable end of house, now only ruins remaining. Exterior: 2 storey porch to front right with square headed chamfered granite door frame and 2-light mullion window above. Adjoining stair projection set back on left, lit by 2-light mullion window. Pigeon holes in left hand side wall. Remains of window on ground and first floor of lower end on right and 2 large openings on ground floor and 1 on first to hall and inner room on left. 2 light mullion fire window in rear lights hall fireplace. Interior: Blocked hall fireplace with chamfered granite lintel and jambs. Large unmodelled timber lintel to fireplace in inner room on left. House in considerable state of decay at time of inspection (1986) with most of roof and ceiling beams collapsed. Mercer, E English Vernacular Houses, RCHM 1975.

Listing NGR: SX1278787689

Name: OLD FARMHOUSE AT TRESLAY FARM

Grade: II

UID: 67394

Description: Disused farmhouse. Circa early to mid C17. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends and galvanised roof to front wing on left. Granite and greenstone axial stack to left of centre and projecting stone rubble end stack to front wing on left. Plan: original arrangement uncertain. Roughly overall 'L' shaped plan; main range to right is of 2 room plan; the larger right hand room heated by an axial stack to left with stair projection originally to rear near fireplace and entrance now opposite. In circa C18 the stair projection was incorporated into a lean-to outshot to rear. The left hand room of this range has been largely remodelled and partly rebuilt, incorporated into an outshot extension. Projecting forward from the left hand room is a wing of 1 room plan, heated by an end stack; probably the kitchen. Exterior: 2 storeys with an asymmetrical 1 window front. Gable end of front wing to left. Entrance in main range near angle with front wing. Stone rubble ramp up to entrance to first floor. 3-light casement to right with 2-light mullion window above, the mullion removed. Granite frame to 1-light window in first floor of right hand gable end. Granite frame to window in rear outshot, originally lighting stair projection. Interior: Right hand room of main range has fireplace with granite lintel and chamfered granite jambs. Entrance to stair projection (the stair removed) with chamfered granite jambs with pyramid stops. Chamfered ceiling beams with complete stepped and ogee stops. Blocked first floor fireplace of circa C17. Roof structure replaced in circa C18 with halved, lap-jointed and pegged apices, the collars, replaced. Front wing on left has a large granite fireplace with chamfered lintel and jambs.

Listing NGR: SX1318488604

Name: PAIR OF GATE PIERS 370 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF HALWILL BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 67385

Description: Pair of gate piers. Circa C18. Stone rubble and ashlar granite. Square-on-plan. Pair of roughly coursed stone rubble gate piers with ashlar granite curved necks and ball finials.

Listing NGR: SX1239488375

Name: HALWILL BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 67383

Description: House. Circa early C17 partly remodelled in 1692 (datestone). Stone rubble, rendered on south east front elevation and slate-hung on south west (left hand side) elevation. Rag slate roofs. Front range has circa early C17 moulded granite end stack on right, circa C17 granite axial stack on rear left and circa C20 brick lateral stack to front left. Remains of stone rubble stack on gable end of south west rear wing on left. Plan: House arranged around courtyard. Front range on south east of 2 room and cross passage plan, the left hand room heated by a front lateral stack and the right hand room by an end stack. Circa C19 stair probably replacing earlier turreted stair in shallow projection to rear of passage. Lower 2-storey range, probably of 1-room plan added in circa mid C18 on right hand gable end. To rear left the circa C17 south west wing is of 1 room plan, forming a large kitchen, heated by an axial stack with circa C17 granite shaft which backs on to the rear of the left hand room of the front range (south east). This wing was partly remodelled in the late C19. Circa later C19 dairy added on north west gable end of rear wing. The third side of the courtyard on the north west is enclosed by a probable late C17 service range which was possibly remodelled in the C18 or C19 becoming a shippon with loft above. Circa C19 lean-to outshot added across rear elevation. Stone rubble wall on north east encloses fourth side of courtyard. The datestone 1692 in the label stops on the front elevation probably indicates the date of an addition or remodelling. Exterior: 2 storey south east front elevation with asymmetrical 4 window arrangement. Entrance to right of centre with C19 panelled door and C20 glazed porch. 2 C19 2-light horizontal sliding sashes to left and C19 horizontal sliding sash to right with hoodmould and datestone 1692 in label. First floor with 4 C19 2-light horizontal sliding sashes. The front wall and part of the left hand side wall appear to have been partly rebuilt in the C19. Rear elevation with 3-light mullion window lighting right hand room. Lower 2-storey range on right. South west wing to rear left slate hung with circa early to mid C17 granite chamfered doorframe with pyramid stops to jambs in north east elevation, opening into courtyard. North west wing faces courtyard; 1 storey and attic with 2-light mullion window and row of pigeon holes below eaves and in gable end. Interior: Cross passage in front range on south east flanked by lath and plaster partitions with C19 stair in projection to rear. C20 chimney-piece in left hand room. Ceiling beams replaced in C19. Kitchen in south west wing on rear left has C19 kitchen mantle shelf. Several C18 2-panel doors. First floors and roof not accessible.

Listing NGR: SX1261088660

Name: GATE PIERS 30 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF HALWILL BARTON

Grade: II

UID: 67384

Description: Pair of gate piers. Circa C18. Stone rubble and ashlar granite. Square-on-plan. Pair of gate piers of roughly coursed stone rubble with moulded granite ashlar caps and ball finials.

Listing NGR: SX1264388642

Monuments

Name: An early Christian memorial stone 380m south east of Worthyvale Manor

UID: 31849

Description: Early Christian memorial stones are inscribed free-standing stones commemorating named individuals and dating to the early medieval period (c.AD 400-1100). The stones are erect, roughly dressed or undressed slabs, bearing incised inscriptions, usually set in one or

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more vertical lines down one face of the slab, although in four examples the text runs horizontally across the slab. All except two recorded texts are in Latin and, depending on their date, may be inscribed in a script of Romanised capitals or an insular form of lower case lettering called miniscules, or a mixture of the two. Six stones also have inscriptions in an Irish script called ogham. Most inscriptions are simple, bearing a personal name and often stating a family relationship, such as 'fili' (son of), to another personal name. Fourteen stones contain elements of the simple inscriptions within a longer, complex inscriptive formula, often including the phrase 'hic iacet' (here lies). Additional decoration is found on very few stones and usually comprises a cross within a circle. Early examples, prior to the eighth century AD, may bear an early Christian symbol called a Chi Rho monogram, compounding the first two Greek letters of the name 'Christ'. Early Christian memorial stones are largely restricted to areas which retained Celtic traditions during the early medieval period, with at least 139 recorded from Wales. In England, they are almost entirely confined to the south-west peninsula; of the 56 recorded examples, 37 occur in Cornwall, 11 in Devon, a group of 5 in Dorset, and single examples in Somerset, Hampshire and Shropshire. As a very rare and diverse class of monument important for our understanding of the social organisation and the development of literacy and Christianity during the early medieval period, all surviving groundfast examples of early Christian memorial stones are considered worthy of protection. The early Christian memorial stone 380m south east of Worthyvale Manor has survived well with its inscription complete. It is one of only six memorial stones in south west England to bear an inscription not only in Latin but also in ogham script. The inscription itself is of importance from a period generally lacking in such historical references.

NGR: SX 10916 85690

Name: Churchyard cross in the cemetery at St Teath, 60m north west of the church

UID: 30405

Description: The monument includes a medieval churchyard cross situated in the cemetery to the north west of St Teath church on the coast of north Cornwall. The churchyard cross, which is listed Grade II, is visible as an upright granite shaft with a round or 'wheel' head, mounted on a rectangular granite base. The monument measures 3.96m in overall height. The head measures 0.58m wide, and is fully pierced by four holes creating an equal limbed cross with widely splayed arms linked by an outer ring. The principal faces are orientated north-south. Both these faces were originally decorated but the decoration on the south face is very worn. There are traces of decoration on the north face. This cross is believed to be the original churchyard cross of St Teath and has been the subject of reuse, restoration and re-erection in the 19th century. The headstones to the south west and north east of the cross fall within its protective margin and are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

NGR: SX 06372 80639

Name: Round called Castle Goff

UID: CO 793

Description: The monument includes a round, situated on the upper southern slopes of a ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Allen. The round survives as a circular enclosure defined by a strong rampart with an outer ditch. An attached annexe to the west is similarly defined. A causeway crosses from the original western entrance (now blocked) into the annexe. The annexe rampart is partially incorporated into modern field boundaries. The ramparts measure up to 1.8m high and the ditches are up to 8m wide and 0.8m deep. It is closely associated with a second nearby round known locally as 'Delinuth Camp' which is the subject of a separate scheduling.

NGR: SX 08313 82606

Name: Round 275m SSE of Little Delinuth

UID: CO 792

Description: The monument includes a round, situated on the upper western-facing slopes of a ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries of the River Allen. The round survives as a largely circular enclosure measuring up to 150m in maximum diameter. It is defined by a single rampart which measures up to 0.6m high externally with a surrounding, wide and largely-buried outer ditch. Encircling modern hedges overlie the ditch. The enclosed area has been bisected by a road and an electricity pylon has been built on the western rampart. These features are all excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included. The round is known locally as 'Delinuth Camp' and referred to as the 'Rounds' in a descriptive reference of 1883. It is closely associated with a second nearby round known as 'Castle Goff' which is the subject of a separate scheduling.

NGR: SX0811482977

Name: The Castle Goff Stone and Valley Truckle Cross in St Julitta's churchyard

UID: 30448

Description: The monument includes an early Christian memorial stone, known as the Castle Goff Stone and a medieval wayside cross, known as the Valley Truckle Cross in the churchyard at Lanteglos by Camelford. The Castle Goff Stone survives as an upright granite shaft measuring 2m high by 0.45m wide at the base tapering to 0.32m at the top and is 0.19m thick at the base tapering to 0.14m at the top. The principal faces are orientated north-south. The south principal face bears an inscription incised in an early medieval form of script derived from Roman style capitals running down the shaft in two lines; a third line of the inscription is incised on the west side. The inscription has been read as 'AELSELD 7 GENERED WOHTE YSNE SYBTEL FOR AELWYNEYS SOUL 7 FOR HEYSEL' which translates as 'Aelsel and Genere made this family stone or place of peace for Aelwine's soul and for themselves or Heysel'. The inscription is visible though not clearly legible. This inscription is unusual as it is written in Old English rather than Latin, and contains English names. The use of English names suggests that this stone dates from the 11th century. The Castle Goff Stone was first recorded in 1858 being used to prop up the wall of a barn at Lanteglos. There was a local tradition that the stone came from near the Castle Goff earthworks, 1.25km to the north west of the church. By 1870 the Stone was purchased by the Rector and moved to the Rectory gardens and in 1877 a cross head was fixed on top of the Stone. The cross head was removed in the 1890s and in 1900 the Castle Goff Stone was moved into the churchyard and erected in its present position. The Valley Truckle Cross survives as an upright granite shaft with a round, 'wheel' head, its principal faces orientated north-south. The overall height of the cross is 1.43m. The head measures 0.69m wide by 0.13m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross; a wide bead encircles the outer edge of the head on both sides. The top of the head has been fractured on the north face. Immediately below the head, at the neck are two projections, one to either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 0.46m wide by 0.17m thick. This cross was discovered with its head buried in the ground near a blacksmiths shop at Valley Truckle, a crossroads on a main route into Cornwall from the east. Valley Truckle is on the A39, a major ancient and modern route into north Cornwall, where it is crossed by a route to Boscastle on the north coast and a minor route to Advent on Bodmin Moor. It had been used for the binding of iron tires on cart wheels; a part of the shaft had been rounded off for this purpose. By 1896 when the historian, Langdon, recorded it the cross was in the Rectory garden, some time after it was re-erected in the churchyard. The metallised surface of the footpath between the memorial stone and the cross, the cement gutter or drain to the north of the memorial stone, the chest tomb to

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the east and another to the west of the memorial stone, the chest tomb to the west and the flat gravestone to the east of the cross, where they fall within the monument's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

NGR: SX 08814 82327

Name: Three wayside crosses in St Julitta's churchyard

UID: 30449

Description: The monument includes three medieval wayside crosses situated to the south of the church in St Julitta's churchyard, Lanteglos. One wayside cross, the Rectory cross head, is located on the north side of the footpath through the churchyard; the other two, the Trewalder Cross and the Rectory Cross are on the south side of this footpath. The Rectory cross-head survives as a round 'wheel' head set on a modern granite base. The overall height of the monument is 0.74m. The principal faces are orientated north-south. The head measures 0.62m in diameter and is 0.1m thick. Both principal faces bear a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs, with a narrow bead around the outer edge of the head. There is a central rounded projection or boss at the intersection of the limbs of the cross motif, and another four rounded bosses, one in the space between each limb of the cross motif. Immediately below the head, at the neck are two small rounded projections, one on either side of the shaft. The short section of shaft is cemented into a granite boulder. This base measures 1.19m east-west by 0.82m north-south and is 0.12m high. This cross was first recorded on a rocky island in a fishpond at Lanteglos Rectory. In 1877 it was mounted on top of the Castle Goff early Christian memorial stone, which was also in the Rectory grounds and is the subject of a separate scheduling. Some time later it was removed from the memorial stone and moved into the churchyard. In 1997 the cross was mounted on a new base. The Trewalder Cross is located on the south side of the footpath opposite the Rectory cross-head. It survives as an upright granite shaft with a round 'wheel' head mounted in a rectangular base. The overall height of the cross is 0.75m. The head measures 0.47m wide by 0.28m thick. The principal faces are orientated north-south and both bear a relief equal limbed cross with expanded ends to the limbs. The shaft measures 0.29m wide by 0.26m thick and is mounted on a granite base. The base measures 1.24m east-west by 1.13m north-south and is 0.10m high. This cross was found at Trewalder, 1.5km to the west of Lanteglos church. It stood on a hedge at a corner of a field, and was moved to the opposite hedge when the road was widened. In 1912 it was moved into the churchyard. The Rectory Cross on the south side of the footpath survives as an upright granite shaft with a round 'wheel' head; its overall height is 1.55m. The head measures 0.52m wide and 0.23m thick. The principal faces are orientated north-south and both bear a relief equal limbed cross, a narrow bead running around the outer edge of the head. The shaft measures 0.4m wide by 0.25m thick. This cross was first recorded in 1858 in the Rectory gardens, it was stated that the cross had been removed from the highway, probably the A39, a major ancient and modern route into Cornwall from the east. The metalled surface of the footpath between the crosses, the flat gravestone to the north of the Trewalder Cross, the chest tomb to the south of the Rectory Cross, the chest tomb to the west, the wooden bench on its concrete base to the east, and the cement gutter or drain to the north of the Rectory cross-head, where they fall within the monument's protective margin, are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

NGR: SX 08826 82328

Name: Round 410m west of Kenningstockmill

UID: CO 498

Description: The monument includes a round, situated on the summit of a hill to the south east of Helstone, overlooking the valley of the River Camel. The round survives as a roughly circular enclosure measuring up to 50m in diameter overall. It is defined by an outer bank which is largely fossilised within field boundary banks measuring up to 3m wide and 1.8m high, except to the north west where it is preserved as a largely buried feature visible on aerial photographs as a soil mark. The whole is surrounded by a largely buried outer ditch measuring up to 0.5m deep.

NGR: SX 09330 81093

Name: Wayside cross 220m north west of Steppes Farm

UID: CO 497

Description: The monument includes a wayside cross, situated beside an old pathway leading to the church at Tresinney from Trewint. The cross survives as a decorated round head on a shaft set into a roughly circular base. The cross stands up to 2.6m tall and the head is decorated on both sides with an equal armed cross in relief.

Listing NGR: SX 10511 81239

Name: The Trevia Cross, at Sportsmans

UID: 24276

Description: The monument includes a medieval wayside cross, known as the Trevia Cross, and a 2m protective margin, situated beside a road junction at Sportsmans, on the south-west edge of Camelford in north Cornwall. The Trevia Cross survives with a large round or 'wheel' head and the integral neck of its original shaft cemented on a modern groundfast shaft. The cross measures 1.3m in overall height. The head is 0.52m in diameter and 0.2m thick. Each principal face of the head bears a relief equal-limbed cross, 0.4m high by 0.4m across the limbs. The limbs are of a constant 0.07m width and extend to a 0.06m wide peripheral bead. The surviving neck of the original shaft, immediately below the head, is 0.08m high and of rectangular section, 0.3m wide and 0.19m thick, undecorated. This neck is cemented onto a modern granite shaft 0.7m high, 0.35m wide and 0.22m thick, tapering to meet the original neck at its upper end. The Trevia Cross has been situated on the modern shaft at the western side of a road junction in the Sportsmans district of south-west Camelford since 1970. The cross was discovered in August 1894 buried in a hedgebank 274m west of the former Camelford workhouse, which was located adjacent to the west of the present location of the cross. The deliberate burial of a number of such crosses beside their original sites took place during the Reformation (c.1540). The location of its burial is beside a road south of Trevia village. This road is part of a route across the northern part of the parish which runs, via present footpaths and minor roads, directly to the parish church at Lanteglos by Camelford. Shortly after its discovery, the cross was removed for safety to the garden of Trevia Farm where it remained until 1970 when it was re-erected in its present position. The surface of the modern footpath passing east of the cross is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

NGR: SX 10126 83461

Name: Prehistoric to post-medieval settlement, and religious and funerary remains on the middle and lower slopes west and south of Roughtor

UID: 15548

Description: The monument includes extensive remains from successive phases of prehistoric to post-medieval activity across the middle and lower slopes on the west and south of Roughtor on north western Bodmin Moor. The remains include complex prehistoric settlements and field systems, over 17 prehistoric cairns, pertaining both to funerary activity and surface rubble clearance, and at least six small prehistoric religious sites called kerbed boulders. Early medieval to post-medieval pastoral activity has produced at least nine shepherd's shelters, while more intensive later medieval exploitation led to a pasture boundary across the western lower slope, a large block of fields over the south east flank

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of Roughtor and the base slabs of two medieval crosses reflecting former routes across the Moor. Post-medieval activity has resulted in many traces of moorstone splitting, roughouts of millstones and at least one trough, turf storage platforms and trackways. This scheduling is divided into three separate areas of protection. The overall complex of prehistoric settlement remains comprises a range of components: field systems, enclosures, areas cleared of surface rubble, long linear boundaries subdividing much of the slope into large blocks, and over 200 prehistoric hut circles, most forming dense concentrations across the lower slopes north west and south of Roughtor. The various relationships between these components and their patterning across the terrain demonstrates the sequence of prehistoric land uses of these hillslopes. Early in the sequence are scattered areas called clearance plots, whose surface rubble has been cleared to their edges but not used to create walled fields. These are most apparent along the margins of the boulder scree, locally called clutter, around the upper slopes west, south west and south of Roughtor. Here they form small, rounded, stone-free areas, often as small as 10m across and separated by spreads of clutter. Towards the lower edge of the clutter they become larger and interconnect, accompanied by cleared rubble along their lower edges and occasionally mounded as clearance cairns within them. Associated with the clearance plots are habitation sites called house platforms, small rounded areas measuring up to 6m across, cleared and levelled, sometimes on a low rubble terrace, but lacking the walling of hut circles. One survives west of Showery Tor and another west of Roughtor, both on the upper slope. At lower levels the middle slope is more extensively stone-free, partly due to natural exhaustion of downslope clutter movement, but scattered small cairns also betray deliberate clearance. Over most of the scheduling beyond the clearance plots, and extending beyond this scheduling to the north, the earliest settlement evidence comprises a network of sinuous rubble banks defining quite large irregular fields laid out by piecemeal additions, eventually encompassing much of the slope as an irregular aggregate field system. Where least affected by later activity, on the midslopes west of Showery Tor and south of Roughtor, plots are commonly 50m-100m across, defined by rubble banks with occasional edge-set slabs. The banks' effect on downslope soil movement due to prehistoric cultivation often produces a step in surface level to each side called a lynchet. Some plots on the lower slope south west of Roughtor are partly defined by natural banks of rubble slumped downslope during glacial freeze-thaw conditions. Most, but not all, hut circles in this scheduling are associated with this field system, with walls integrated with the field system banks and suffering similar robbing of their fabric due to later prehistoric land use changes. These tend to be the smaller hut circles, with rounded interiors generally in the range 2.5m-6m across and often, but not always, levelled into the slope. Where sufficiently intact, their rubble banks are often faced by edge-set slabs internally, and occasionally externally too. Entrances are commonly flanked by large end-set slabs and usually face southerly aspects. Although many will have been houses, the smallest examples may have served as ancillary buildings. Dense spreads of such hut circles occur across the lower middle slope north west and south of Roughtor, with a much more dispersed scatter on its south west flank and at higher levels on the south and south east sides. Over most of its area, the irregular field system was deliberately dismantled later in the prehistoric period, transforming an enclosed landscape, in which arable was important, into a more open landscape for a predominantly pastoral economy. Unless reused in the later phase, most irregular field system banks were robbed of rubble, leaving very slight banks or scarps with little visible stone. Elsewhere, and especially at higher levels, field walls were broken into discontinuous lengths, frequently including a row of clearance cairns. Many hut circles were also robbed of wall rubble, leaving their levelled stance but often with one or both entrance slabs still in place, an anomaly possibly of superstitious origin. The later prehistoric settlement phase responsible for opening up the landscape is characterised by scatters of ovoid and polygonal enclosures over the same lower middle slope terrain as the earlier hut circles north west and south of Roughtor. Each area contains several large enclosures, generally 50m-100m across but up to 135m on the southern flank, interspersed with smaller enclosures, often 15m-30m across. The enclosures usually have substantial rubble walls faced by edge-set slabs and several show marked lynchetting suggesting cultivation of their interiors. Some enclosures, particularly the polygonal ones, derive their outlines from truncated portions of the earlier irregular field system. The enclosures are associated with between one and five hut circles each, with similarly substantial walls, singly or double faced, and frequently with entrance jamb slabs. Their walls define levelled interiors, commonly 5m-6m across but up to 9m in diameter. The hut circles are generally incorporated into the enclosure wall, though occasional examples occur within or closely outside the enclosures. Broadly contemporary with the phase of enclosures, the slopes to the north west, west, south west and south of the Showery Tor-Roughtor ridge were subdivided by major linear boundaries into four large blocks rising to 300m-320m contour levels. Each except the south western block contains part of the enclosure settlement at lower levels, accompanied by an area of cleared pasture. The west, south west and southern blocks are defined by substantial rubble boundaries radiating north west, west and SSW from the lower margins of the Roughtor clutter. The topography prevents such radial definition for the north western block and it is delimited to each side by boundaries ascending the slope to meet at a midslope apex. The valley floor around the ridge defines the lower edge for most blocks, however another linear boundary completes the lower edge of the southern block, and the south western block shows no closure across the saddle to Loudon Hill and Stannon Down: it is considered that the extent of the south western block on Roughtor formed pasture for a settlement focus on the other side of the saddle. The block-defining boundaries show marked differences in character corresponding with their range of functions. For example, the north east boundary of the north western block is a massive rubble bank, 400m long, generally 6m-7.5m wide and 0.4m high, with coursed and edge-set slab facing on each side. This is an important boundary in the organisation of later prehistoric land use around the slope as it also separates the enclosed pasture and settlement blocks from the cleared and unpartitioned land lacking contemporary settlement over the north of the ridge. It shows alignments on ridge-top landmarks crowned by prehistoric cairns: the lower two-thirds aligned on Showery Tor, and most of the upper third aligned on Little Roughtor. By contrast, the boundary that it meets at its upper end is a far slighter rubble wall defining the south east of the block. At least 17 prehistoric cairns with rubble mounds in the range 2.5m-12m across occur in this scheduling, in addition to numerous smaller cairns. Eight show structural features familiar from prehistoric funerary cairns elsewhere: edge-set kerb slabs along the edge or crest of the mound, and three of these have settings of central slabs suggesting a box-like funerary structure called a cist. Two other cairns lack such structural detail but have a form common to funerary cairns: a platform cairn, with a low flattened upper surface, is located on the lower slope close to the massive linear boundary at the north of the enclosure blocks; the other is a large round cairn beside the valley floor west of Roughtor. The ten cairns with indications of a funerary origin are well-dispersed across the middle and lower slopes but appear absent from similar levels south and SSE of Roughtor. They show no clear differences in size, distribution or relationships from cairns lacking positive evidence for a funerary function and which appear to originate in the use and later dismantling of the irregular field system, suggesting that rubble clearance and funerary use were shared roles of such cairns. The scheduling also contains at least six prehistoric religious structures called kerbed boulders. Two types are apparent, both focussed on natural boulders. In one, a relatively low slab or cluster of slabs is encircled by a setting of edge-set slabs, 3.75m-6.5m across; three examples are present, spaced 110m-225m apart on the midslope south and south west of Roughtor. In the other type, a large upstanding boulder is adjoined by a low rubble wall, again with edge-set slabs, defining a small rounded cleared area fronting a vertical face of the boulder and variously 2m-7.5m across. The three examples of this form are also well spaced, 230m-235m apart, but are located in the margins of the upper slope clutter south west, SSW and SSE of Roughtor summit. Those on the south west and SSW each include a very tall end-set slab, 1.1m and 1.5m high respectively and leaning with one flat face oriented to the Roughtor summit outcrops. Vegetation and excavated evidence indicates general retraction of settlement from the south western moors by the early 1st millennium BC: abandonment of the settlements with enclosures in this scheduling is likely to correspond with this. Late prehistoric occupation is however considered likely for an unusual feature resembling an intercutting cluster of five hut circles within a large enclosure on the lower slope south of Roughtor. Within the thickness of their shared wall rubble, the internal areas form small irregular chambers, analogous with Iron Age to Romano-British house forms further west in Cornwall. Later settlement appears with small structures called transhumance

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huts, seasonal shelters for herdsmen tending stock moved to the moor for summer pasture. Elsewhere, their relationships with other features indicates a largely early medieval date. Their low rubble walls enclose small rectangular internal areas about 3m-5m long by 2.5m wide. At least six transhumance huts have been recognised in the scheduling, widely scattered across the midslope, in each case built from rubble taken from adjacent prehistoric structures: three are built into former hut circles and two adjoin a prehistoric linear boundary and one reuses walling of the prehistoric irregular field system on the south slope. The organisation of later medieval agriculture made a more substantial impact on the area of this scheduling. The lower slope north west of Roughtor was taken into the private pasture belonging to the medieval tenement of Stannon, the bulk of which extended south west across Stannon Down, beyond this scheduling. Stannon's pasture on this slope was defined from the common grazing on the higher slopes by a long low boundary bank, 1.18km long and accompanied for much of its length by a ditch on its upslope side. The bank is largely heaped rubble with low edge-set slabs but its character varies considerably, depending on its proximity to prehistoric structures whose robbing provided most of its rubble. Near its midpoint, this pasture boundary includes the base slab of a medieval wayside cross, a subrectangular slab, 1m long and 0.2m thick, with a tapering rectangular mortice slot in its upper surface. It is considered to be near its original position on a route across the common land, keeping close to the edge of the private pasture. A second, slightly larger, medieval cross base slab in this scheduling, with a fully perforated mortice, leans against a boulder in the clitter SSW of Roughtor. More extensive remains in the scheduling derive from a resettlement of the Moor apparent from about the 12th century AD. A discrete block of fields was laid out on the SSE slope of Roughtor eventually encompassing about 7.5ha, to form an outfield: an area of cultivation detached from the more intensively cultivated land around a settlement's focus, in this instance the medieval settlement at Fernacre, to the south east beyond this scheduling. The surface features and pattern of subdivision within the outfield block reveal its inclusion of various prehistoric features, at least two major phases of enlargement, and differing intensities of cultivation within its plots. The core of the outfield reuses an ovoid prehistoric enclosure whose interior was partitioned into three plots by downslope rubble and slab banks. The plots are strongly lynched and have prominent downslope cultivation ridges with occasional mounds of cleared rubble, often on or against ground-fast boulders too large to be moved. The outfield underwent its first major expansion by the addition of three large sub-rectangular areas, in clockwise order from the upper wall of the reused prehistoric enclosure, leaving it as the south west sector of a much larger outfield covering 250m across the slope by up to 220m down the slope. These enlarged areas were defined and subdivided by mostly straight walls and banks, with only limited reuse of prehistoric walls. Both upslope areas of the enlarged outfield were subdivided into three downslope strips, again strongly lynched with marked downslope cultivation ridging and scattered clearance mounds, though the upper third of the north western area shows less intensive use. The outfield's south east area was cleared of surface stone but subdivision only partitions its western quarter, with cultivation ridges over its upper half; the rest of this sector shows only faint ridging, due either to less intensive use or subsequent masking by peaty soil development. The outfield's upper levels show scarps and clearance mounds where prehistoric irregular field system walls were removed, but at least three rounded prehistoric plots survive intact beyond the outfield's upslope walls; traces of ridging on their surfaces show medieval reuse as a short-term extension of the outfield. The second major enlargement of the outfield extended its area 65m-110m to the south west, defined by a sinuous wall refurbishing prehistoric walling in places: most of this extension's south east wall reuses a prehistoric linear boundary along the foot of the slope. This enlarged area was divided into four broad north east-south west strips, crossing the slope diagonally; the strips' dividing banks meet the outer boundary at an upslope curve mirrored by a strong lynchet behind them, reflecting the need to turn the plough team at the foot of the field. Cultivation ridging, marked lynchetting and clearance mounds are again visible, though the highest and lowest strips, on the north west and south east sides respectively, show less intensive use. Abandonment of the outfield corresponds with a wider late medieval retraction from moorland cultivation from the later 14th century AD onwards. The expansion of common grazing to encompass the outfield and the formerly private pasture of the Stannon's tenement leaves few tangible features from a dominant land use which persists to the present day. However remains of four well-built shelters serving post-medieval herdsmen and their stock do survive on the midslopes west and south of Roughtor. Their coursed rubble walls enclose narrow interiors, about 3m long by 1.5m wide, though the largest example on the western slope had a small chamber added to its northern end while another to the south had a small slab-built fireplace and adjacent cupboard. Those on the southern slope, built against massive boulders, have very low entrances and were roofed by long slender slabs. Other post-medieval activities are apparent in this scheduling. Numerous stone grubbing pits occur where boulders have been exposed for splitting or have often been removed altogether. The distinctive marks from 'wedge-splitting' on surviving split faces shows that most stone splitting in this scheduling took place prior to AD 1800. Abandoned roughouts from moorstone working include, most frequently, millstones but also an unfinished trough and a cider mill stone. Peat cutting for fuel produced numerous small platforms fringing the valley floors where the cut peat, locally called turf, was stacked for storage awaiting transport off the Moor. Three platforms occur in the north west of this scheduling, each with a rectangular central area surrounded by a shallow ditch and a low outer bank. Peat cutting in a raised bog in the south of this scheduling exposed prehistoric field system and boundary remains on an old land surface. Major cross-moor routes have used this common pasture from the medieval period onwards, giving rise to the two cross-bases in this scheduling. A later trackway shown on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps runs roughly north-south across the midslope north west of Roughtor, its course still visible over 100m as a hollow way which breaks through the massive prehistoric linear boundary in the north of this scheduling. All vegetation monitoring equipment is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

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

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

UID: CO948

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. The field boundaries, triangulation point and silage clamp are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath these features is included. Other barrows which form part of the cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings.

NGR: SX1301393466, SX1305493448, SX1340993209, SX1352693146, SX1379593086

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

UID: CO919

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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. Other archaeological remains in the vicinity including the other barrows forming the cemetery are the subject of separate schedulings.

NGR: SX 14187 93075, SX 14264 93075

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

UID: CO920

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

UID: CO323

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.

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

Name: Slight univallate hillfort with outworks containing a medieval chapel and beacon at Helsbury Castle

UID: CO82

Description: The monument includes a slight univallate hillfort with outworks, a medieval chapel called St Syth's Chapel and a beacon, situated on the summit of a prominent hill known as Michaelstow Beacon which forms the watershed between the Rivers Allen and Camel. The hillfort survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 170m long by 160m wide internally, defined by a rampart of up to 4m high and a partially buried outer ditch, which is cut by a road to the north. There is a rectangular outwork to the east which measures approximately 100m long by 40m wide. A distinct hollow way runs through the entrance of the outwork and parts of the rampart, and interior have been disturbed by stone quarrying. Within the hillfort is a small rectangular banked enclosure with interior stone facing and possible entrances to the north east and south west. Within this enclosure is a small rectangular two-celled chapel building defined by walls of up to 0.6m high with an internal cross bank, all set onto a low rectangular platform with several architectural fragments scattered throughout the area. To the west are the remains of a possible tower or beacon which survives as a small mound. The chapel has a disputed dedication to St Syth or St Michael. A partial excavation of the chapel by Rev Gibbons in the 19th century found no distinctive chapel remains. It is Listed Grade II (68549). Helsbury Castle was included within a deer park called New Park documented in 1337. In 1363 the Black Prince ordered a lodge to be built, the location of which is unclear, and it was de-parked in about 1540. The tithe map shows a windmill on the northern side of the hillfort, but there are no visible remains. During the Second World War the Home Guard built an underground observation post in the south west side of the hillfort. Manned each night it was connected by field telephone to Michaelstow House. Modern barns and road surfaces are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

NGR: SX0839579583

Name: Small multivallate hillfort called Tregear Rounds

UID: CO186

Description: The monument includes a small multivallate hillfort, situated on a gentle upper slope of a prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Allen. The hillfort survives as an almost circular inner enclosure measuring up to 90m in diameter internally. It is defined by a slight rampart and outer ditch with a second concentric enclosure of approximately 120m in diameter internally defined by a more prominent rampart and ditch and with a further curving outwork to the south and east preserved as a low scarp. The total area covered by the hillfort is approximately 2.7ha. The inner enclosure has a bank which measures 2m high on average, and the ditch is up to 1.7m deep. The outer enclosure has a rampart of up to 3m high and a 1.7m deep ditch. On the north west side a post medieval hull, or underground storage chamber, which measures 15m long and 1.7m high was constructed into the rampart bank accessed from the ditch. A hollow way leads towards the entrance in the south east outwork. Partial excavation by S Baring Gould in 1902 showed human occupation to be limited to the area between the two ramparts. The finds reported from the excavation consisted mainly of sling stones, perforated stones, spindle whorls and Iron Age pottery. The inner enclosure was used chiefly as an animal pound.

NGR: SX 03344 80034

Name: Six cairns on Buttern Hill

UID: CO1045

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

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

Name: Long houses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh

UID: CO1046

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: Bowl barrow 60m west of Crowdy Reservoir dam

UID: CO492

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on a south east facing slope, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. The bowl barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 19m in diameter and up to 2.7m m high on the downslope side. It has a largely-buried surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, measuring up to 4m wide and 0.2m deep. In the centre if the mound is an early excavation hollow.

Listing NGR: SX1389483285

Name: Three bowl barrows 250m north east of Lowermoor

UID: CO491

Description: The monument includes three bowl barrows, situated on the upper southern slopes of a ridge, overlooking a tributary to the River Camel. The three barrows, two of which are contiguous and the third immediately adjacent, are aligned west to east and spaced so closely they are almost a 'triple' barrow. The barrows survive as three circular mounds enclosed by an outer, oval partially-buried ditch. The mounds from west to east measure 24m in diameter and 1.3m high; 18m in diameter and 1.2m high; and 19m in diameter and 1.3m high. All three mounds have pits and trenches associated with early excavations or robbing. The surrounding outer quarry ditch is up to 3.2m wide and 0.6m.

NGR: SX1362083452

Name: Bowl barrow 420m south east of Higher Parkwalls

UID: CO493

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the summit of a narrow ridge forming the watershed between two tributaries to the River Camel. The barrow survives as a circular earthen mound measuring up to 14.3m in diameter and 0.7m high. Large protruding boulders indicate the position of part of an outer kerb. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. The surface of the mound has several hollows which may indicate areas of stone robbing or early partial excavation.

NGR: SX 12682 83016

Name: Bowl barrow 200m west of Tresplatt Farm

UID: CO479

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'.

NGR: SX1356487009

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

UID: CO480

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.

NGR: SX1336186299, SX1357586483, SX1363786660

Name: Three bowl barrows 130m east of Starapark Farm

UID: CO481

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. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.

NGR: SX1307486317, SX1317786359, SX1318686428

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

UID: CO323

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

Land at Tregarth Farm, Camelford, Cornwall

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.

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

Name: Bowl barrow 490m SSW of Tregatherall Farm

UID: CO946

Description: The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated close to the summit of a prominent hill, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Valency. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring 25m in diameter and 0.5m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which the construction material was derived, is preserved as a buried feature. There is a small central hollow which may mark the position of an earlier excavation.

NGR: SX1125388706

Name: Bowl barrow called Condolden Barrow

UID: CO299

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. The pillar is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath is included.

NGR: SX0904987179

Name: Standing stone 415m south west of Moorgate called 'Long Stone'

UID: CO495

Description: The monument includes a standing stone situated on a low ridge overlooking a tributary to the River Camel. The standing stone survives as an upright earthfast monolith measuring up to 2m high, 1m wide and 0.6m thick at the base and tapering upwards to a rounded point. Further archaeological remains survive in the vicinity of the monument and are the subject of separate schedulings.

NGR: SX 11336 81967

Name: Stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system at Watergate

UID: CO496

Description: The monument includes a stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system, protected within two separate areas, situated on the upper south facing slopes of a ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Camel. To the west are up to five stone hut circles defined by walls of up to 1m high with internal diameters of 6.6m to 7.1m. At least one of the huts has an annexe or entrance porch at its southern entrance. The field system associated with these hut circles is rectilinear in layout and fairly slight, forming a grid pattern, and the huts themselves are fairly evenly spaced within it, often at the intersection of several boundaries. The eastern area survives as at least sixteen stone hut circles levelled into the hillside and preserved as stony banks with a few inner and outer stone facing slabs. The entrances to the hut circles are generally to the south east. They vary in size internally from 4.6m to 7.9m in diameter. Eleven of the hut circles are concentrated in an area of approximately 0.5ha on the extreme east of the associated field system. Those remaining are spread more evenly throughout the fields to the west with a single outlying hut to the north. The field system is strongly rectilinear in layout with at least four parallel stony lynchets up to 2.6m wide and 0.9m high which follow the contours of the landscape. These are subdivided into terraced rectangular fields by cross boundaries, banks of up to 2m wide and 0.5m high.

NGR: SX 11656 81383

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



An operational turbine stands in the rough location of the proposed turbine; from the south.



As above, detailed view of the extant turbine; from the south.



Operational turbine which stands north-east of Worthyvale Manor on the opposite hillside; from the south-west.



The view to the south-east showing Rough Tor in the distance, interrupted by the line of pylons; from the north-west.



The western field boundary, an overgrown stone-faced bank, also showing the adjacent line of pylons; from the north-east.



The rough grass pasture of the field; from the west.



The stony area near the gateway, in the south-west corner, possibly a hardcore layer associated with the construction of the extant turbine; from the south-west.



The southern field boundary, a stone-faced bank; from the north-west.



The adjacent wind turbines at the wind farm at Rockhead, to the west, visible clearly from the adjacent field; from the east.



Two extant turbines which stand to the north and north-west on the high down; from the south.



The wind farm at Rockhead visible over the hedge-banks to the west, as well as an additional line of pylons; from the north-east.



The track entrance to the site, lorry park area and line of pylons; from the north-east.



The large industrial or semi-industrial units, barns and storage site, to the south of the proposed turbine; from the south-west.



View from barrow cemetery near Tregarth Farm; from the north-west.



Listed outbuilding on Trela Farm, showing how it is blocked by the modern buildings ; from the north.



Worthyvale Manor gate piers and Slaughterbridge; from the south-west.



The gate piers at Halwill Barton; from the north-east.



The barrow cemetery, including Titch barrow, near Trehane Pool, showing the modern impacts of the masts; from the north-east.



As above, some of the barrows to the south of the cemetery at Trehane Pool; from the south-east.



Barrow cemetery near Trehane Pool, Titich barrow, with adjacent mast and sub station; from the south-west.



Barrows near Starapark Farm, showing their proximity to the large factory; from the south.



RAF Davidstow Moor buildings on the former airfield, with an extant turbine to the east, visible over their roofs; from the north-west.



The field system earthworks on Davidstow Moor, looking over the forest and Crowdy Reservoir towards Camelford; from the north-east.



The barrows on Lower Moor, looking towards Camelford, with the extant wind farm on the hills behind; from the south-east.



The small industrial site, with extant wind turbine, on Lower Moor in closer proximity to the barrows and cairns and in clear line of sight to Rough Tor; from the south-east.



View to Camelford from Lower Moor, with the extant wind farm at Rockhead clearly visible on the skyline; from the north-east.



One of the funerary monuments on Lower Moor, showing upstanding earthworks; from the north-west.



Hut circles near Watergate and Highertown, on the foothill of Bodmin, set just off the slope of the hill, some face east, others west; from the east.



Long stone, standing stone near Moorgate , on the foothills of Bodmin, showing although an upstanding asset it has little wider landscape presence and can easily be locally blocked; from the east.



St Adwen church of Advent, showing how the tower is competing with the extant wind farm and individual turbines in the landscape; from the south-east.



The view towards the proposed turbine site from Advent churchyard; from the south-east.



Trethin Farm, showing how the house sits north of its barns and buildings and is surrounded by trees on the hedgebank which forms the farmstead enclosure; from the west.



The well house at Trethin Farm, set into a sloping bank, with little to no landscape presence and easily locally blocked by the hedgebanks and trees of the fields; from the south-west.



The Listed monuments in the churchyard and the body of the church at St Teath are locally blocked by the trees which surround the churchyard; from the south-west.



The cemetery at St Teath, with the various Listed monuments and Scheduled Monuments, shielded by the heavily wooded grounds; from the north-east.



The community centre at St Teath, set along the main street, leading to the village square, shielded by the trees of the cemetery to the west and the churchyard to the east; from the north-west.



View towards Delabole, showing Pengelly Farm in the distance and Helland Barton in the foreground, with the wind farm at Rockhead and the large slate quarry; from the south-west.



The earthworks at Helsbury Castle; from the north.



The views from Helsbury Castle to Camelford and beyond, with a clear line of sight to the wind farm at Rockhead; from the south-east.



Helstone Methodist Church; from the south-west.



View of Helstone Manor, showing the building facing south and east, with barns and buildings to the north and east; from the north-east.



The village of Helstone, on a south-facing slope, with the various Listed buildings blocking views between each other and out towards the proposed turbine site; from the north-east.



Glen Mead, Listed building to the west of Helstone, set in its own gardens, shielded by apple trees and mature shrubs; from the south-east.



St Julitta's church, Lanteglos, set in a wooded valley, shielded by the trees from views to the proposed turbine; from the south-east.



The various Scheduled Monuments, ancient crosses and stones, in the churchyard at St Julitta's, shielded from any intervisibility by the body of the church itself; from the south.



The holiday cottages developed from the outbuildings at Jetwells, with the extant wind farm visible over their roof lines; from the east.



Jetwells, a 19th century house, now a holiday park, set in heavily wooded grounds; from the east.



View over Tremagenna Farm and its converted outbuildings and other cottages, towards the proposed turbine site, with the extant wind farm visible to the north-west; from the south-east.



Camelford main street, showing how the historic buildings provide local blocking to one another; from the south.



View west, north-west from Rough Tor, out to Camelford and beyond, towards the proposed wind turbine site; from the south-east.



Detailed shot from the foothills of Bodmin, showing the large extant wind farm at Rockhead beyond Camelford; from the north-east.



Trefrew Farm, showing the local blocking factors of the barns and buildings lying to the north of the house; from the south-east.



The granary at Trefrew Farm; from the east.



View from Rough Tor looking west, north-west and showing the multiple extant turbines visible across the landscape between Camelford and Delabole and further north; from the east.



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