

LAND at TRELA FARM FORRABURY & MINSTER CORNWALL

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



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For

Gareth Davies

of

Cleanearth Energy (The Agent)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Trela Farm, Forrabury and Minster, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a single 100Kw wind turbine.

The site lies east of Hendra Farm within an area of enclosed farmland on the edge of the former Coplestone Heath. Hendra Farm is first recorded in 1327 and was owned by the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock. The core farmland at Hendra was laid out by 1695, whereas the adjacent open Coplestone Heath was only enclosed in the 18th and 19th century. The geophysical survey failed to identify any clear evidence of archaeological activity.

A possible ring cairn (MCO4604) lies some 400m to the east, but most of the known Prehistoric monuments in the area – some surviving in good condition – are located on higher ground close to the summit of the hills. Some of these Prehistoric monuments now stand within enclosed farmland, and others have been compromised by their proximity to intrusive modern visual actors. A number of Listed structures, almost all Grade II, will have views to the proposed turbine, but the nature of those structures, and/or their current setting, make them far less sensitive.

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as to **negative/moderate**, largely because of the cumulative impact of wind turbines in this landscape.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Trela Farm
Parish:	Forrabury & Minster
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX11931.86580

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Trela Farm, near Camelford, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Agent) on behalf of Mr Kevin Sanders (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by the installation of a 100Kw wind turbine and associated cable run.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The location of the proposed turbine is in a field to the west of Hendra Farm, approximately 1km west of the A39 in the valley of the upper Camel (see Figure 1). It sits on a gentle east-north-east facing slope, situated on the western slopes of a hill at about 260m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association, close to the edge of the thick very acidic amorphous peaty soils of the Crowdy 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These soils overlie the slates of the Tredorn and Delabole Formations (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies towards the southern edge of the parish of Forrabury and Minster; prior to 1779 it lay within the separate parish of Minster. Forrabury and Minster is situated within the Hundred of Lesnewth and the Deanery of Trigg Minor. Hendra Farm is located c.1km north-east of Slaughterbridge.

Settlements at Trela Farm and Hendra Farm are first recorded in 1327 (HERs 2285 & 2280), and the area in which the site is situated is classified as being on the eastern edge of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL) on the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (Cornwall Council 2013). There is a correspondingly high probability of encountering Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains within the area of site and a possible Bronze Age ring cairn lies c.400m to the south-east of the development (HER 2255).

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the site or within the wider parish, with the exception of work at Minster Church (Allan 2005), and a geophysical survey undertaken in the neighbouring field, which identified a few relict field boundaries (SWARCH report 130424). However, the neighbouring parish of Tintagel to the west has had many well documented

investigations (e.g. see Berry *et al* 2003). The Arthurian Centre at Slaughterbridge has undertaken a number of training excavations in the local area, most notably at Old Melorne Village (SX108855), but the results of this work do not appear to be in the public domain.

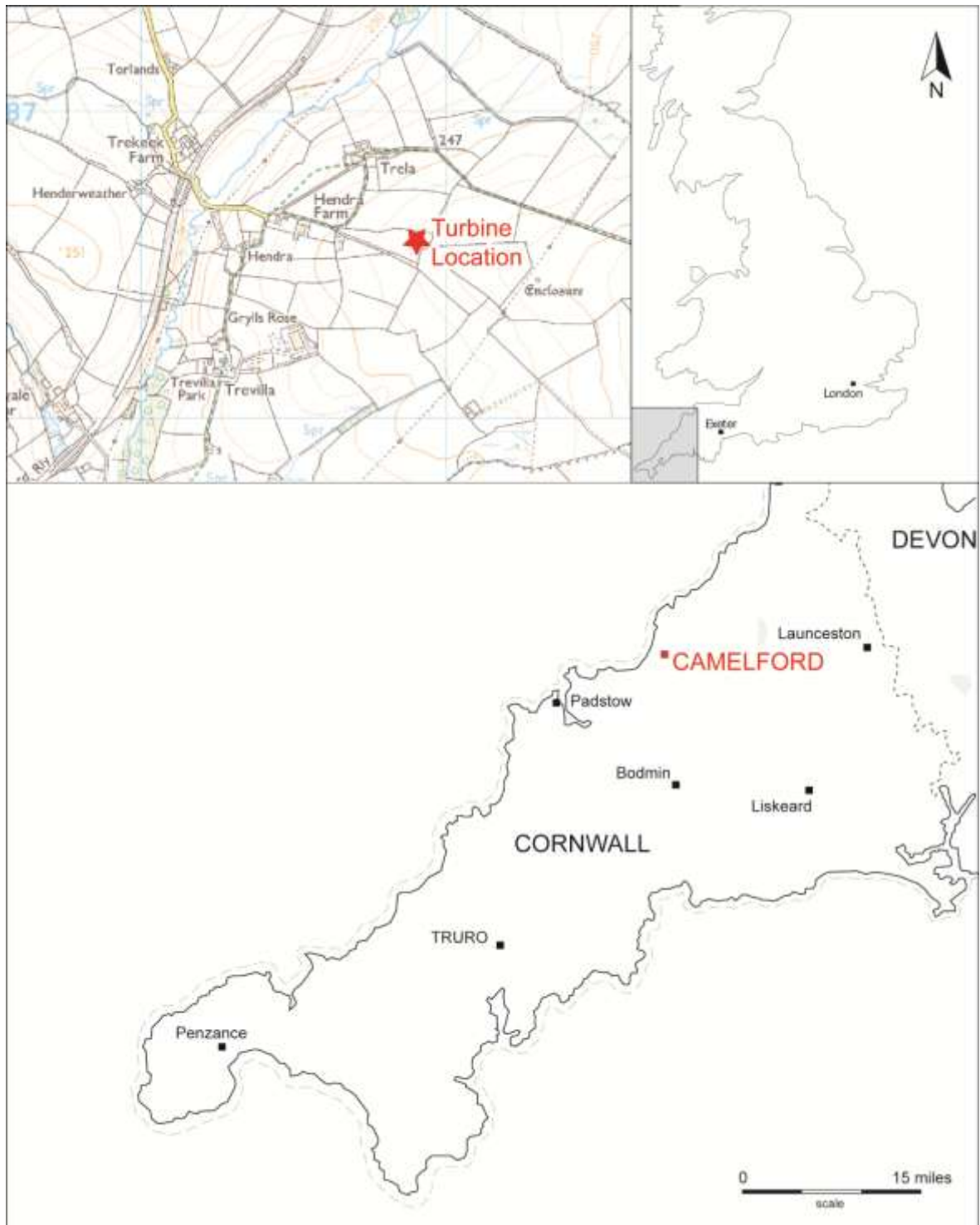


Figure 1: Location map, turbine location plotted in red.

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 Wind farms: 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), and the *Visual Representation of Wind farms: Good Practice Guidance* (Scottish Natural Heritage 2006).

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

Minster formerly held the Celtic name of *Talkarn* but was renamed on the establishment of a monastery in the 12th century. *Tal* meaning brow/front and *Carn* meaning rock-pile, cairn or tor (Padel 1985). The manor was held by Edwin in 1066 and comprised 2 villagers and 6 smallholders (Thorn & Thorn 1979).

The monastery was established by William de Bottreaux and was subject to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus at Angiers (Lysons 1814, 238), although in 1187 William de Bottreaux gave the church of Forrabury with lands and tithes and fisheries and all other appurtenances (along with manors in Devon) to the Abbey at Hartland.

The manor and borough of Bottreaux castle (now Boscastle) and the adjacent manor of Worthyvale were among the ancient possessions of the baronial family of Botterell or Bottreaux, who were settled here as early as the reign of Henry II. The principal residence of this ancient family was the castle named after them, of which little now remains. The last of the family was another William Lord Bottreaux, who was killed at the Battle of St. Albans, in 1462, leaving an only daughter. She married Sir Robert Hungerford, and it is likely that a separate manor house had been established by this time and the castle was allowed to fall to ruin.

The manors of Boscastle and Worthyvale passed, with an heiress of the Hungerford family, to the Hastings family. In the Elizabethan era Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, sold the manor and lordship to John Hender, Esq. whose eldest daughter and co-heiress brought it to Dr. Cotton, father of Dr. William Cotton, who was Bishop of Exeter in 1598. The Bishop's grandson, Sir John Cotton, gave this estate to his sister's son, Mr. Amy. By the turn of the 19th century the manor house was in a state of dilapidation having been last (and intermittently) inhabited by Sir John Cotton (d.1703).

The proposed turbine would be located in a field attached to the tenement of Hendra, first listed in 1327 but probably of early medieval origin as *Hendre* is a Cornish place-name meaning winter homestead or home farm (HER 2280). This property belonged to the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock, and remained among their possessions until the dispersal of that estate in the later 19th and 20th century.

2.2 17th Century Maps

The holding at Hendra appears among the late 17th century maps in the Lanhydrock Atlas, which depict the holdings of the Robartes family in the 1695 (see Holden, Herring & Padel 2010). This resource demonstrates the area had been enclosed by the late 17th century, but the field names – *Long Land*, adjoining four fields called *Downe Parkes* – implies post-medieval enclosure.

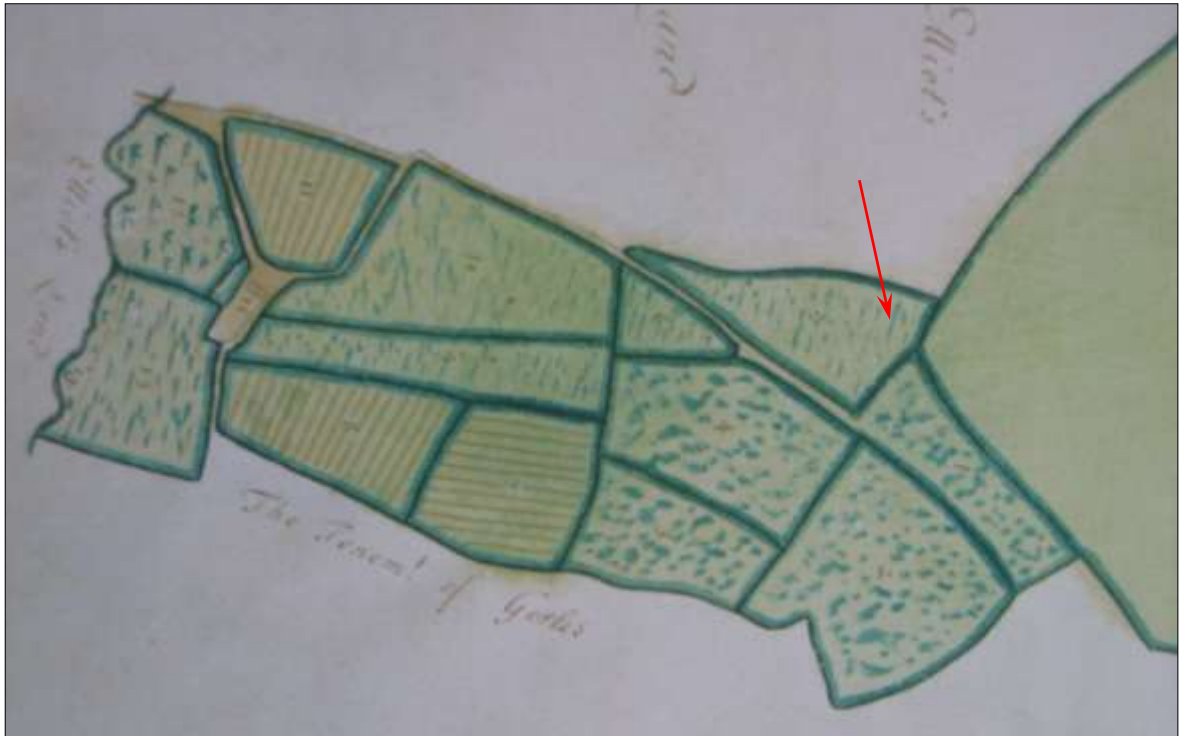


Figure 2: Extract from the Gascoyne map of 1699 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.3 Ordnance Survey 'Old Series'

The early 19th century 'Old Series' Ordnance Survey map of the area (Figure 3) includes similar details, but shows a much more detailed network of roads and farms, including Hendra.

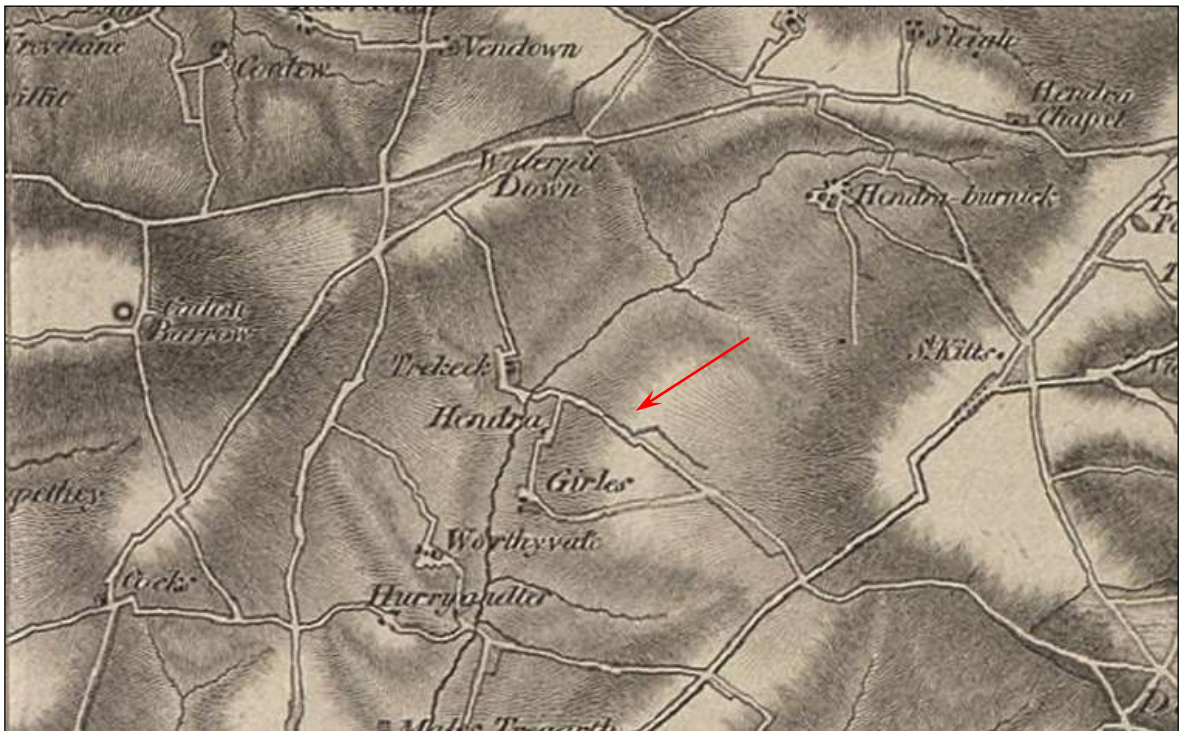


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1" scale map, sheet 30, 1856 (CRO) (the location of the site is indicated).

2.4 The 1843 Minster Tithing Map

The 1843 tithe map of Minster is the first comprehensive cartographic resource available to this study. The map demonstrates that the historic field pattern had been established by this date, and is essentially identical to that of 1695. The field-names are not recorded for a number of the fields belonging to Hendra, and the ones we do have are remarkably prosaic. The fields belonging to Trela Farm to the north are a little more interesting, and perhaps reflect the international connections of a Cornish mining family.

As in 1695, the farm is owned by the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock – at this time represented by the Honourable Anna Maria Agar, and leased to Henry Hosken. The proposed turbine would be located in field no.680, *Three Corner Field*, listed as being under arable cultivation.



Figure 4: Extract from the 1843 Minster tithe map; the lands of Hendra Farm and the site are indicated (CRO).

2.5 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map shows that Hendra Farm had not changed at all in the period 1843-1880, though *Cobble Stone Heath* had been enclosed and subdivided by 1883. The OS 2nd Edition map of 1907 (no shown) is also essentially identical, and the landscape remains largely static until the latter part of the 20th century, when the fields north and north-east of the farmstead begin to be developed.



Figure 5: Extract from the OS 1st Edition Map of 1883 (CSL) (the site is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed turbine was visited in May 2014 by E Wapshott. There are wide views to the north, north-west and south-west, and more limited views to the east. The field in which the proposed turbine would be situated lies on a west-north-west slope looking down into the Camel Valley. There is an operational windfarm at Delabole c.3km to the south-west, and there are several single turbines in and around this part of the Camel Valley. Two lines of pylons cross the valley here from north-east to south-west.

The field in question is a small wedge-shaped enclosure orientated with the slope. The southern boundary of the field, a lane, is relatively straight, but the other two boundary hedges are more irregular and incorporate sweeping curves. The short eastern boundary includes a well-defined curving section that on first impressions could represent part of a round, but an examination of the mapping and aerial photographs demonstrates it actually lines up with a hedgebank to the south-west, indicating the lane to the south is a later addition to this landscape which cut diagonally across an extant field. The field appears to have been ploughed at some point, although it is currently under pasture and used for grazing cattle. No significant earthworks were observed, although slight linear earthworks were observed in the field adjacent to the north, which would suggest these fields did form part of a medieval strip field system.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Very few archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the site or within the wider parish, with the exception of work at Minster Church (Allan 2005), and a geophysical survey undertaken in the neighbouring field, which identified a few relict field boundaries (SWARCH report 130424). However, the neighbouring parish of Tintagel to the west has had many well documented investigations (e.g. see Berry *et al* 2003). The Arthurian Centre at Slaughterbridge has undertaken a number of training excavations in the local area, most notably at Old Melorne Village (SX108855), but the results of this work do not appear to be in the public domain. Some limited recording work has been undertaken at Hendraburnick quoit (Andy Jones *pers. comm.*)

3.3 Assessment of Impact

The proposed turbine would be located on the eastern slopes of the upper Camel valley. This is quite a bleak and exposed landscape, and not particularly favourable for settlement. Large parts of this area would have been unenclosed open upland grazing (e.g. Copple Stone Heath), exemplified by the occurrence of *hendra* place-names in the valley, as well as the occurrence of English place-names (Trela = *leigh*, wood pasture). That said, the presence of Tre place-names nearby would indicate the lower reaches of the valley were settled from at least the early medieval period. Higher up the slopes there are numerous Prehistoric funerary remains (e.g. around Starapark). The geophysical survey carried out in the fields adjacent did not identify anything significant, but a ?banked cairn or small enclosure lies only c.300m to the east. It would seem, therefore, the archaeological potential of this landscape should not be underestimated.

Ground disturbance associated with the installation of supports for the wind turbine, the concrete base pad and 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, where they penetrate the topsoil levels, will affect any buried cut features.

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

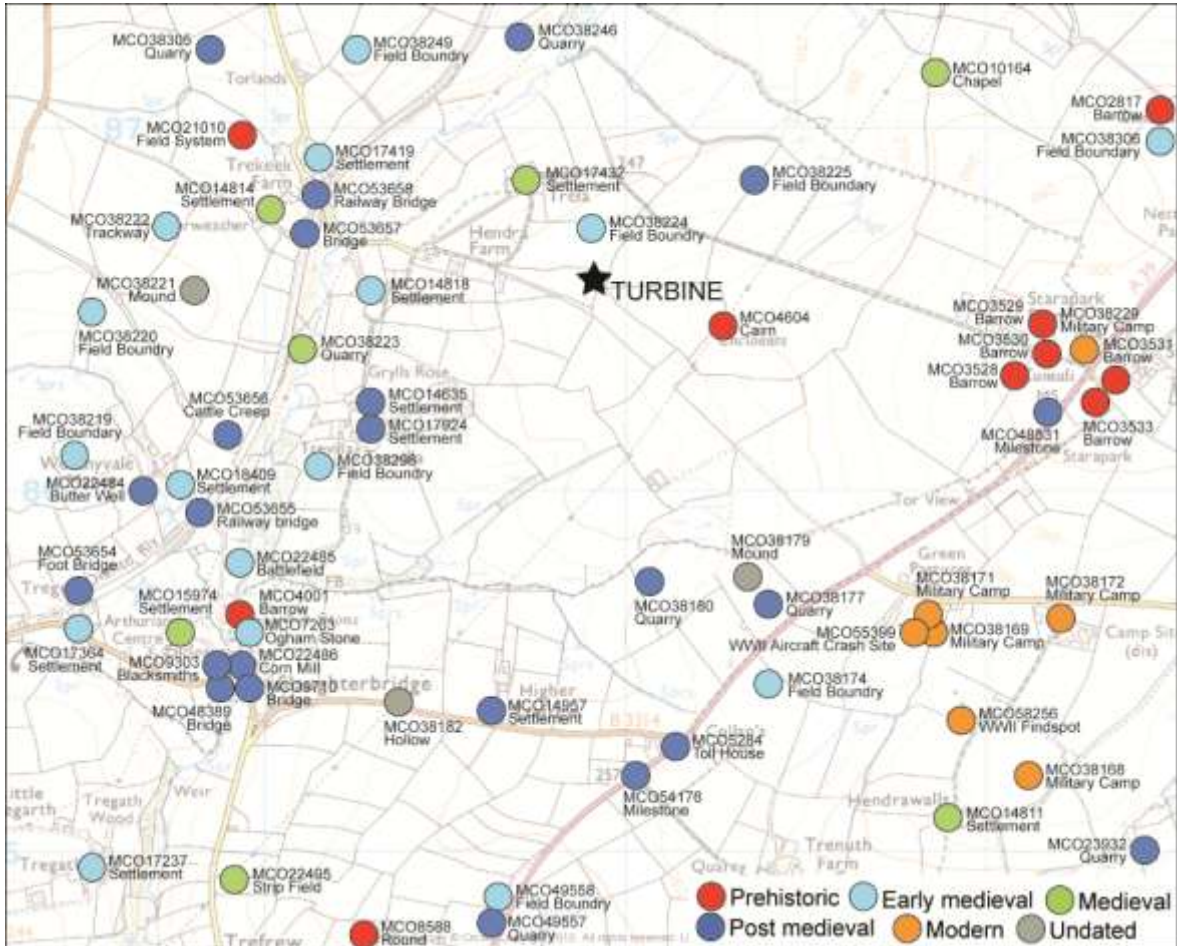


Figure 6: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MCO38305	Trekeek – post-medieval quarry	Structure	'Old quarry' marked 1 st Ed OS map
MCO 17432	Trela – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1327
MCO38222	Henderweather- early medieval trackway	Cropmark	Linear bank and ditched feature 510m
MCO38221	Henderweather – undated mound	-	-
MCO21010	Halotts – Prehistoric fieldsystem	Cropmark	Medieval settlement and fields superimposed on existing settlement
MCO53658	Treekeek Bridge – post-medieval bridge	Structure	Bridge carrying the line of the North Cornwall Railway over the road at Trekeek
MCO17419	Treekeek – early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1318
MCO14818	Hendra – early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1327; 'winter homestead' or 'home farm'
MCO38224	Trela - early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	AEL of medieval or earlier date
MCO38225	Starapark Farm – post-medieval field boundary	Cropmark	A linear ditch, 252m long cutting across two modern fields to the west of Starapark Farm.
MCO38246	Trela – post-medieval quarry	Cropmark	The possible site of a post medieval quarry It is not marked on any edition OS map and may therefore be of 19th century or earlier origin

MCO53657	Hendraweather – post-medieval bridge	Structure	A bridge carrying the line of the North Cornwall Railway over a farm access lane
MCO14814	Hendraweather – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1334
MCO10164	Screws – medieval chapel	Documentary	Peter Trudgian states this to be the site of a chapel but possible confusion with St Austen's chapel at Hendrachapel
MCO38306	Tresplatt – early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	A single field bank that fits into the extant system is visible as a cropmark and low earthwork
MCO2817 SM CO479	High Burrow – Bronze Age barrow	Structure	A large flat-topped bowl barrow with no trace of a ditch; diameter 32m, height 1.1m
MCO38232	Starapark – Prehistoric enclosure	Cropmark	An oval feature, 35m by 28m; a banked enclosure with south-west entrance
MCO4001	Worthyvale – Bronze Age barrow	Demolished	Lost feature
MCO7203	Worthyvale – early medieval Ogham Stone	Structure	Inscribed stone 'here lies Latinus, son of Macarus'; 2.9m tall by 0.68x0.55m
MCO15974	Old Melorn – medieval settlement/ enclosure	Structure	Settlement first recorded 1296, field contains DMV, partially excavated
MCO17364	Tregue – early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement is first recorded 1255
MCO53654	Horragutter – post-medieval foot bridge	Structure	Footbridge carrying a path over the line of the North Cornwall Railway
MCO9710 LB 68660	Slaughterbridge – post-medieval bridge	Structure	Spans the River Camel, probably C18 in date
MCO9303	Slaughterbridge – post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Documentary Evidence	Smithy marked 1 st and 2 nd Ed OS maps, now converted into a house
MCO22486	Slaughterbridge – post-medieval corn mill	Documentary	Corn mill and leat marked on 1 st Ed OS maps
MCO48389 LB 68679	Slaughterbridge – post-medieval gate pier	Structure	Early C17 gate-piers and bridge
MCO38182	Slaughterbridge – undated hollow	Cropmark	Undated oval hollow 60x36m
MCO14957	Higher Trefrew – post-medieval settlement	Structure	Settlement first recorded c.1880.
MCO54176	Collans Cross – post-medieval milestone	Documentary	Milestone marked on 1 st and 2 nd Ed OS maps
MCO5284	Collans Cross – post medieval toll house	Demolished	Marked on both the 1 st and 2 nd Ed OS maps
MCO38174	Collans Cross – early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	A single field bank that fits into the extant system, visible as a cropmark
MCO38177	Collans Cross – post-medieval quarry	Cropmark	C19 century or earlier origin
MCO38179	Collans Cross – undated mound	Cropmark	Small mound 14x10m of uncertain date
MCO38180	Collans Cross – post-medieval quarry	Structure	C19 date
MCO55399	Hendrawalls - aircraft crash site	Documentary	Crash site of a downed Vickers Warwick
MCO58256	Week Orchard - WWII find spot	Artefact Scatter	Artefacts recovered by a targeted excavation, now at RAF Davistow Moor
MCO38171	Davidstow Moor – modern military camp	Demolished	Site of World War II military camp relating to RAF Davistow Moor airfield
MCO38172	Davidstow Moor – modern military camp	Demolished	Site of World War II military camp relating to RAF Davistow Moor airfield
MCO38169	Davidstow Moor – modern military camp	Demolished	Site of World War II military camp relating to RAF Davistow Moor airfield
MCO38168	Davidstow Moor – modern military camp	Demolished	Site of World War II military camp relating to RAF Davistow Moor airfield
MCO23932	Lower Moor – post-medieval quarry	Structure	Probably a small quarry
MCO14811	Hendrawalls – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1201
MCO3528 SM CO481	Starapark – Bronze Age barrow	Structure	Barrow 29m diameter and 1.2m high
MCO3530 SM CO481	Starapark – Bronze Age barrow	Structure	Barrow 21m diameter and 0.9m high
MCO3529 SM CO481	Starapark – Bronze Age barrow	Structure	Barrow 26x23m and 0.5m high
MCO3533 SM CO480	Starapark – Bronze Age barrow and cup-marked stone	Demolished/ Structure	Barrow 28m diameter and 1.5m high, 7-8 stones on end including three with cup-marks, pit-marks and meandering grooves
MCO48531 LB 68667	Starapark – post-medieval milestone	Structure	Mid C18 milestone
MCO3531	Starapark – Bronze Age barrow	Documentary	Barrow noted by Peter Trudgian, now no longer visible
MCO4604	Trela – Bronze Age cairn	Structure	Marked 1962 OS map; a circular bank 19m in diameter, 5.0m wide and 0.5m high
MCO38229	Davidstow Moor – modern military camp	Demolished	Site of World War II military camp relating to RAF Davistow Moor airfield
MCO22495	Trefrew – medieval strip field	Structure	Long parallel field boundaries shown on OS maps

MCO8588	Trefrew – Iron Age round	Documentary	Iron Age fortification noted on Dorothy Dudley's private copy of the OS 6" map
MCO49558	Trefrew – early medieval field boundary	Structure	Field boundary of medieval or later date visible as low earthworks
MCO49557	Trefrew – post-medieval quarry	Structure	C19 quarry
MCO17237	Tregath - early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded 1286
MCO33805	Trekeek – post medieval quarry	Structure	C18 of C19 quarry
MCO38249	Trekeek – early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Field banks and ditches that fit into an extant system visible as cropmarks
MCO22485	Worthyvale – early medieval battlefield	Documentary	Local tradition, marked on 1 st Ed OS map
MCO38219	Worthyvale Manor – early medieval field boundary/strip field	Cropmark	Two parallel curving field banks considered to be medieval
MCO38220	Worthyvale Manor – early medieval field boundary	Cropmark	Four field banks that fit into the extant system are visible as cropmarks and low earthworks
MCO18409	Worthyvale – early medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded in 1086; house may be mid C17
MCO56163 LB 68676	Worthyvale Manor – C17 bee boles	Structure	Niches in the garden wall possible bee boles
MCO53655	Worthyvale Road Bridge – post-medieval railway bridge	Structure	Bridge carrying the line of the North Cornwall Railway
MCO22484 LB 68677	Worthyvale – post-medieval butter well	Structure	A small structure built into the hillside
MCO17924	Trevilla Park – post-medieval settlement	Structure	Settlement first recorded 1 st ed OS maps
MCO14635	Grylls Rose – post-medieval settlement	Structure	Settlement first recorded on OS 1" map of 1813
MCO38223	Worthyvale Manor – medieval quarry	Structure	A small extractive pit lies adjacent to the North Cornwall Railway
MCO58298	Trevilla Park – early medieval field boundary	Structure	A single field bank that fits into an extant system is visible as a low earthwork

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

4.0 Summary of the Geophysical Survey

A magnetic survey (gradiometry) was carried out on approximately 1.7ha of land around the location of the proposed turbine and along the line of the cable trench. This work was undertaken by SWARCH personnel over two days in May/June 2014, when the location of the proposed turbine changed. The data was processed by Stratascan. What follows is a summary of the full report (see Stratascan *forthcoming*).

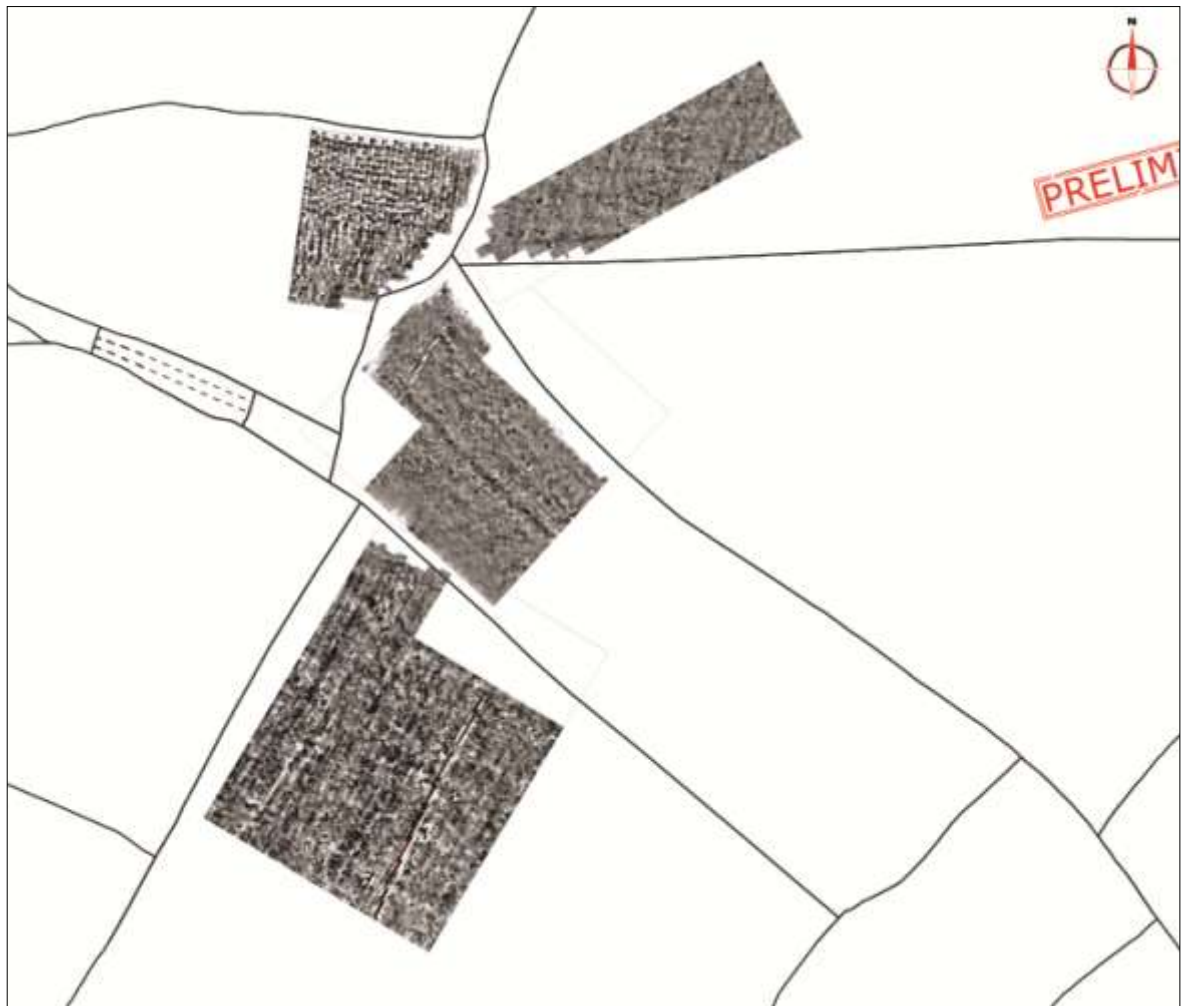


Figure 7: Shade plot of gradiometer data (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

4.1 Interpretation and Discussion

The survey identified a small number of features of likely archaeological origin, and parallel striations indicative of ploughing. With the exception of a single possible pit in the central area, the results are uniformly uninteresting but in line with the results of the survey carried out in the field to the north (see SWARCH report 130424).



Figure 8: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

5.0 Visual Impact Assessment

5.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

5.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

5.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of its mast (25m to hub and 35m to tip). Such factors also make it likely that the development would have an impact on Historic Landscape Character, although given the frequency of single wind turbines within the surrounding landscape it is arguable that wind turbines themselves form a key element of the area's landscape character. The operational phase impacts are temporary and reversible.

5.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

Impact Assessment

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

5.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

Listed Buildings

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

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20th century are also now included as the 21st century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or

structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

- Grade I* buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II* buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed buildings).

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

Parks and Gardens

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

5.3 Methodology

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011), with reference to other guidance, particularly the *Visual Assessment of Windfarms: Best Practice* (University of Newcastle 2002). The assessment of visual impact at this stage of the development is an essentially subjective one, and is based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

Visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact: "the magnitude or size of windfarm elements, and the distance between them and the viewer, are the physical measures that affect visibility, but the key issue is human perception of visual effects, and that is not simply a function of size and distance" (University of Newcastle 2002, 2). People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 1), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

The principal consideration of this assessment is not visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 1 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

5.3.1 Assessment and Landscape Context

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland.

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When turbines are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed wind turbine is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context, for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

5.3.2 The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix

The Sinclair-Thomas Matrix was developed in order to predict the likely visual impact of windfarms in the wider landscape. This work took place in the late 1990s and remains virtually the only guidance on the subject. It was used, for instance, to help guide the development of the Cornwall planning advice (2013) on wind turbines (Nick Russell, *pers. comm.*).

In the following table (below), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

The distances quoted are predicated on clear visibility, and local weather conditions would have a marked impact on the visibility of any given turbine. Work by Bishop (2002), undertaken with computer simulations and using a turbine 63m to tip, noted the following:

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;

- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

Descriptors	Zone	Height to tip (m)			
		41-45	52-55	70	95
		Approximate Distance Range (km)			
Dominant: due to large scale, movement, proximity and number	A	0-2	0-2.5	0-3	0-4
Prominent: major impact due to proximity, capable of dominating the landscape	B	2-4	2.5-5	3-6	4-7.5
Moderately intrusive; clearly visible with moderate impact, potentially intrusive	C	4-6	5-8	6-10	7.5-12
Clearly visible with moderate impact, becoming less distinct	D	6-9	8-11	10-14	12-17
Less distinct: size much reduced but movement still discernible	E	9-13	11-15	14-18	17-22
Low impact: movement noticeable in good light, becoming components in overall landscape	F	13-16	15-19	19-23	22-27
Becoming indistinct with negligible impact on the wider landscape	G	16-21	19-25	23-30	27-35
Noticeable in good light but negligible impact	H	21-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Negligible or no impact	I	25	30	35	40

Table 2: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999).

In the following assessment, heritage assets have been divided up according to Sinclair-Thomas Matrix zone.

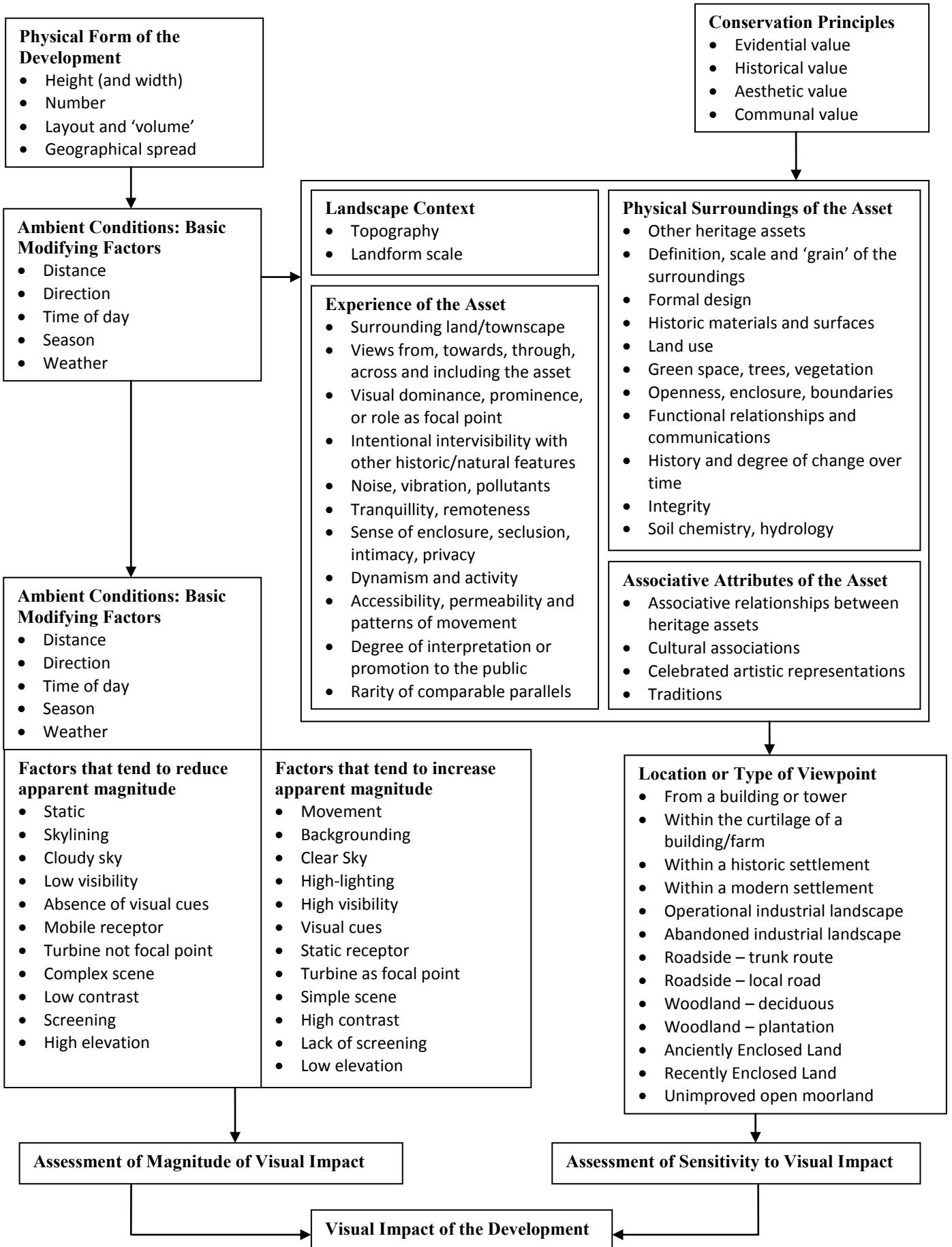


Table 3: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the *Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011, 19).

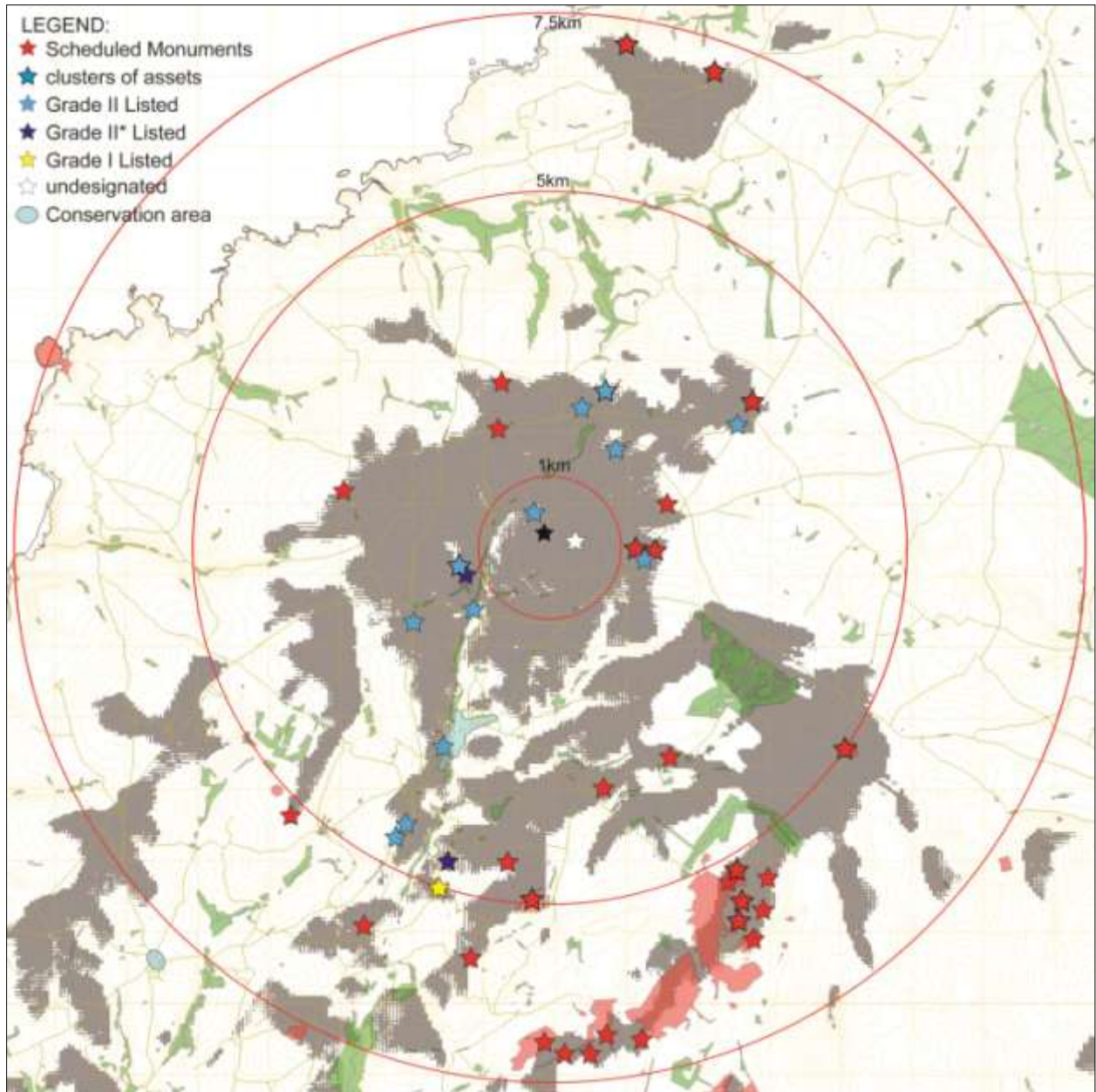


Figure 9: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneart Energy) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

5.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The proposed turbine is to be located at an altitude of c.260m AOD, on the western slopes of elevated north-south ridge and relatively close to the headwaters of the River Camel. As such, views to the north and east, and to a lesser extent, the north-west, are blocked by the topography. Views to the south and to Bodmin Moor are, however, more extensive (see Figure 9). The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 10km from the turbine site by Cleaneart Energy (Figure 9). The visibility of the proposed turbine will diminish with distance, and may be locally blocked by intervening buildings within settlements, by individual trees, hedgebanks, woodlands and natural topography to the south-west and west. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (34.6m). Concentric rings with radii of 3km and 5km were overlain on the ZTV by SWARCH to distinguish the differing areas which were considered during the Historic Visual Impact

Assessment (HVIA). Up to 5km all designated heritage assets were considered; at 5-7.5km only Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered.

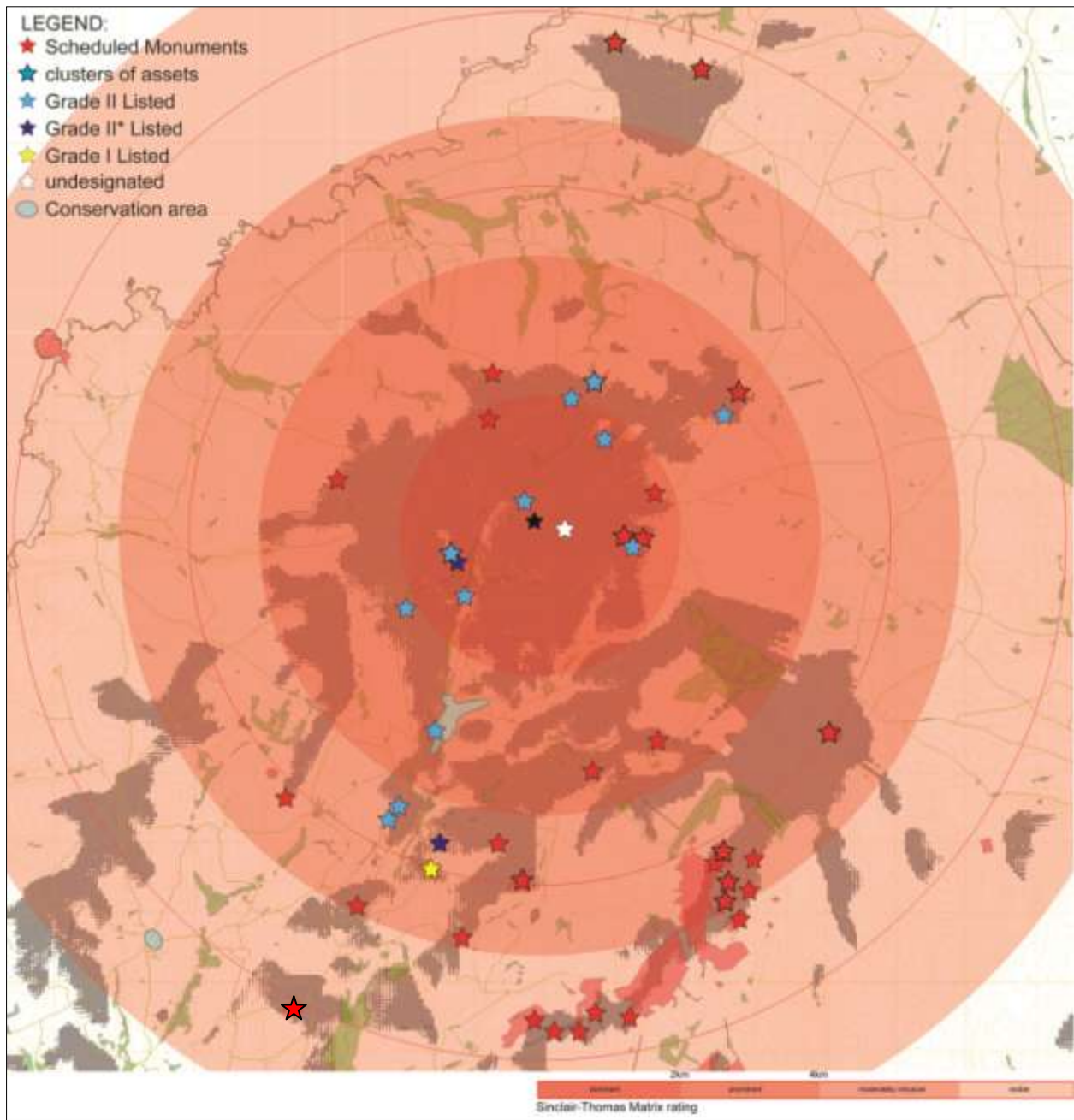


Figure 10: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine (based on a ZTV supplied by Cleaneath Energy), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

5.5 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely intervisibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and

10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. There is one undesignated asset and one Grade II Listed building within 1km from the proposed site. There are four individual or groups of Scheduled Monuments within 2km and twelve within 5km. The largest collection of monuments and Scheduled Landscapes lie on the fringes of Bodmin Moor to the south-east between 5-10km. Distant intervisibility was confirmed for these groups. Intervisibility for parts of Camelford was confirmed, and, considering the height of the turbine, for the settlements of Slaughterbridge and parts of Helstone and Delabole. There is only one Grade I Listed building within 5km, at Advent, the Church of St Adwen. There is one Grade II* Listed farmhouse at 4.5-5km and one Grade II* Listed gentry residence at 1-1.5km. Overall, there are forty-seven assets within the radius under consideration, with some limited impact and intervisibility; however many are subject to local blocking, by hedgebanks, buildings and trees.

5.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

5.6.1 Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

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

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the lincay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or 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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Outbuilding, 5m from Trela Farmhouse; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition; fair. Distance to turbine: c.0.6km. The building is located within the farmyard at Trela, on a north-west facing slope, on the eastern slopes of the upper Camel valley. The proposed turbine would stand within the landscape context of this farmstead, higher up the slope to the south-south-east. Views to and from the outbuilding would be blocked by the farmhouse and the single range of modern outbuildings to the east. As a result its immediate setting is enclosed and intimate, and the structure can only be experienced within the farmyard complex. Views to the site from the north and north-west would include the proposed turbine, but such views are not inherent to the significance of the asset; impact **negligible**.

- Farmhouse at Hendravernick; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.1.7km. A small farming hamlet within extensive modern and historic farm buildings. The farm is located on the upper slopes of the upper Camel valley, on a broad projecting spur around which the Camel flows. Accessed via a long private track, the general area enjoys views across to the west and down the valley to the south-west. The proposed turbine would stand within the landscape context of this asset, further down the valley and at about the same elevation. However, the immediate setting of these assets is provided by the farmstead and the associated settlement, located in a topographically distinct location. The turbine would be visible from around the farm, and may be visible in views to the farm from the north-east and north, but the impact would not be pronounced. In addition, mature trees and farm buildings provide an element of local blocking; impact **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Trethin; high significance, Grade II* Listed; condition; good. Distance to turbine: c.4.6km. The turbine will stand to the north. A 16th and 17th century house, located on the eastern side of the River Camel valley, to the north of a shallow coombe and where the ground begins to level out. The house is flanked by trees to the north and west and by buildings to the east and south; the enclosure has strong hedgebank boundaries with mature trees. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of the house, which is defined by its valley location, but may be visible despite local blocking in views up to Camelford; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.2 Lesser Gentry Seats

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Worthyvale Manor; high significance, Grade II* Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.2km. The turbine would stand to the north-east. A 17th century house with 18th century alterations, of transitional form between single and double-depth plan; there are two other Listed buildings within the curtilage: the butterwell and a former outbuilding, now a holiday cottage. Worthyvale Manor stands at the base of a short narrow coombe cutting into the western slopes of the upper Camel. The proposed turbine would be located within the wider landscape context of the asset, but its immediate context is restricted to this narrow coombe. The house and buildings are contained within a separate enclosure lined by hedgebanks and mature trees, which would provide seasonal local blocking, creating a quite enclosed and intimate space; the drive up to the enclosure is also lined by trees, drawing you into the planned landscape and gardens immediately around the house. The proximity of the turbine means it would appear in views up and across the valley, but the angle of the coombe directs

views away from the north-east and down the valley. The turbine would not appear in views to the house from across the valley to the east; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Halwill Barton, two sets of stone gate piers; medium significance, Grade II Listed; condition: unknown. Distance to turbine: c.2.3.km. The turbine will stand to the south-west. Halwill Barton is located at the head of a coombe running down to the north, on its gentle upper slopes. The area around the house and its land holding is almost level and quite open, but there are plantations of trees around the house and buildings which foster a more enclosed feel. The proposed turbine would not be located within the same landscape context, but may be visible across the level ground south of the Barton. Trees around the entrance gates block views to the south-west along the drive, and there are two large modern barns that block all views from the main farmyard and buildings. The setting of the Barton would not be affected by the proposed turbine; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.3 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 as places of religious worship.

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

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

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

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

As the guidance on setting makes clear, views from or to the tower are less important than the contribution of the setting to the significance of the heritage asset itself. The higher assessment for the tower addresses the concern it will be affected by a new and intrusive vertical element in this landscape.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St Adwen and various Listed memorials in the churchyard; high significance, Grade I Listed; condition: excellent. Distance to turbine: c.5km. The proposed turbine would stand to the north-east. The church is located close to the hamlet of Tresinney, on the eastern slopes of the Camel valley below Camelford. The church stands among agricultural fields, with more open ground to the east. The slender C13/C14 tower is locally prominent but not a skyline feature. Views from the body of the church and the churchyard would be restricted to a degree by the mature trees around the churchyard, and the proposed turbine would not feature in views to the church from the west. The proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of this asset, and would not compete with its tower for local prominence. The turbine may however feature in views back towards Camelford, the local market town; impact **negative/minor**.

5.6.4 Listed cottages and 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 is unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Hilloo Cottage; medium significance; Grade II Listed, condition: fair. Distance to turbine:

c.3.2km. The proposed turbine would stand to the north-east. The cottage stands on Chapel Street, in Camelford, in a complex historic urban environment. The town sits within the Camel Valley, and this narrow linear landform provides the landscape context for the settlement. The cottage is understood and experienced within these parameters, and the proposed turbine would be located outside the landscape context of these assets. The turbine could feature in views back down the street to the north, to the main square, but such views would be restricted by the buildings of the town. Local blocking is also provided by the modern structures built behind the cottage, especially those along Mount Camel; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.5 Listed/Scheduled: Gravestones, Milestones, Crosses, War Memorials, Wells and Bridges

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.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Milestone SX1321986252; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.1.4km. The stone stands on the side of the A39 road near Starapark Farm; the proposed turbine would be located to the east in the valley below. The roadside setting of the stone would not be affected; impact: **negligible**.
- Bridge at Slaughterbridge; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c. 1.4km. The bridge is an 18th century stone structure, integral to the gateway and gate piers to Worthyvale Manor. It is located in the bottom of the Camel River valley, where the valley sides are overgrown and lined by mature trees, lending an enclosed and intimate feel to the local setting. The proposed turbine would be located outside this landscape context, away to the north-east. The wooded valley provides some seasonal local blocking. The proposed turbine may frame some views of the valley as you enter from the west, but it does not frame views of the bridge as it is set too low and the valley is too wooded; impact: **negligible**.
- Early Medieval decorated and inscribed wayside cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.1.9km. The stone stands on a section of roadside waste west of Halwill Barton Bungalow and on the upper western slopes of the Camel Valley. The stone can be related directly to the road and is located in a saddle between two hilltops; now standing within enclosed farmland, it would originally have been a waymarker across the open upland. The proposed turbine would stand within the wider landscape context of the asset, but would not intrude on its immediate setting. The turbine would, however, be visible from the stone, over the fields to the south-east; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Guidepost SX1455188051; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.2km west. The guidepost is set into a hedge near Tich Barrow, with a tall stone-faced hedgebank to the west side of the road. Local blocking is a factor here, as the banks will screen the post from direct views. Key views are to the north and south, up and down the road; the proposed turbine would not appear in these views; impact: **negligible**.
- Boundary Stone SX0999885327; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.2.25km. The stone stands on the western side of the B3266 near Trealwin. A parish boundary marker in a roadside location, flanked by stone-faced hedgebanks. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, but would be visible from the general area. It would not feature in views to the stone and would have no impact on the experience of its setting; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Milestone SX0978982339; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good to fair. Distance to turbine: c.4.6km. The stone stands just south of a large junction, where guidepost SX0992682486 is to be found. Set on a grassy bank at the roadside with a hedgebank behind. At this distance the proposed turbine is unlikely to exert any influence over the setting of this asset; impact: **neutral**.
- Guidepost SX0992682486; medium significance; Grade II Listed, condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.4.4km away. The stone stands at a road junction on level flat grass. The proposed turbine would stand to the north-north-east, and at this distance is unlikely to affect the local setting of the stone. Recent and modern housing developments to the west north-west, and a petrol station to the north-east, provide local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Roughtor holy well; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.5.9km. Stone structure, with square-headed opening built over a well/spring, grassed over to the top. The well lies on the open and exposed north-north-west slopes of the tor, in a complex relict upland environment. The landscape context of the well is the tor, with attendant spiritual/liminal significance. Its landscape presence is limited due to its size. The proposed turbine would appear in some views from the asset, but would not frame any key views to the asset; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Middle Moor Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.7.2km. The cross stands on open moorland, close to a series of post-medieval enclosures at Camperdown Farm. The cross stands on an old routeway across the moor and is defined by its wayside position. There are wide and expansive views to the north, within which the windfarm at Delabole and other operational turbines are visible. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context, and while visible from the cross would not frame any key views to the cross. The cumulative impact of wind turbines is, however, an issue; impact **negative/minor**.

5.6.6 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

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

These monuments undoubtedly played an important role in the social and religious life of past societies, and it is clear they were constructed in locations invested with considerable religious/ritual significance. In most instances, these locations were also visually prominent, or else referred to prominent visual actors, e.g. hilltops, tors, sea stacks, rivers, or other visually prominent

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Three bowl barrows near Starapark Farm; three bowl barrows west of Nettings Park; high significance; Scheduled Monument groups; of increased significance as they represent a single cemetery with other undesignated barrows, but now bisected by roads and modern structures. Distance to turbine: c.1.2km. There are two sets of three barrows, either side of the A39 south of Trewassa. The barrows stand on the summit of a locally prominent hilltop, within recently enclosed agricultural fields. The proposed turbine would be located on the lower western slopes of this hill. Immediately to the east is a large industrial complex, to the south there are modern agricultural buildings, a substation and masts; to the west two lines of electricity pylons run down the Camel Valley. These elements have changed the open downland setting permanently and usurped landscape primacy. To the west the outlook from these monuments remains relatively open, and the addition of another wind turbine would frame these monuments on that side. There would be some local blocking from field boundaries. Impact: **negative/minor**, as the original setting of these monuments has been thoroughly disrupted.
- Bowl barrow 200m West of Tresplatt Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.1.8km. The barrow lies west of the A39 and north of Starapark Farm. The barrow lies just over the ridge to the west, within a field bounded by mature hedgebanks topped with gorse bushes and some scrubby trees. The barrow is now separated from the others by agricultural fields. It is not large enough to overlook the hedgebanks, severely limiting its landscape presence; the hedgebanks also provide local blocking. The proposed turbine would be located in the valley to the south-west, and would frame some views to the location; however, the original setting has been seriously impaired. Impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Condolden Barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.3km. Upstanding mound of some size, this monument is located within agricultural fields on the edge of a parish road near Trewarmett. The barrow stands on top of a hill and there are clear and direct views across to the site of the proposed turbine. It now stands within recently enclosed fields and its original open upland setting has been lost. The proposed turbine would be located to the east, across the valley of the River Camel. Two lines of electricity pylons cross this landscape. The proposed turbine would lie within the same landscape context as the barrow, but at some distance. While there would be intervisibility, the turbine would not significantly alter the setting of this barrow and the experience of the monument in its landscape; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Davidstow barrow cemetery [Tich Barrow]; high significance; Scheduled Monument group, of increased significance due to high density of features; condition: fair to good. Distance from turbine: c.3.5km. Some survive as tall, well-defined mounds, others are more weathered. There are two groups of barrows on the downs north-east of Davidstow: three barrows stand on the summit of the hill on the western side of the road, with two barrows further to the south. These visual memorials enjoy wide views to the south-west, south, south-east, east and north-east, with direct intervisibility with the Scheduled Prehistoric monuments on Bodmin Moor. The original upland setting of these barrows has been altered through the

process of enclosure, the A39 which bisects the site, and the large transmission mast and sub-stations. The proposed turbine would be located in the valley to the south-west, within the wider landscape context of these assets. The turbine would be clearly visible from some of the barrows, and it would frame some views to the area from the west and south-west. However, the setting of these barrows has been altered through enclosure and modern development, and any landscape primacy has been lost; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Barrow east of B3266 SSW of Tregatherall Farm; high significance, Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.2.5km. A large upstanding mound. This asset is located east of the B3266, on the brow of a hill, overlooking the incised valleys leading down to Boscastle and the coastal zone, and with views back across to the south into the valley of the upper Camel. It now lies within enclosed farmland, and high hedgebanks topped with mature hedges and trees line the boundaries of the field; these may provide an element of seasonal local blocking, but its elevated position in the field would mean views out to the turbine would still be possible. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this barrow. It would, however, appear in views to the south-east, and in views between this barrow and those at Starapark and Tich Barrow, although those monuments are subject to their own caveats; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Four bowl barrows at SX1362082452 and SX1268283016; high significance, Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.3.5km. There are four barrows west of Crowdy Reservoir, aligned along a shallow ridge; a group of three just to the west of Crowdy Reservoir, and one further along the road to the south-west, near Parkwalls. Within the group of three, two survive as shallow but distinct mounds; the third barrow is less well defined. These stand within an area of relatively open rough grazing, enclosed with post-and-wire fencing, in a relatively exposed position on the edge of Bodmin Moor. The barrow at Park Walls lies within a more formalised enclosed agricultural landscape of fields bounded by hedgebanks. All four monuments would have open views towards the site of the proposed turbine. These monuments form part of a Prehistoric landscape that extends up onto the north-western flanks of Bodmin Moor and Roughtor. The enclosure of open ground and the creation of the nearby reservoir, as well as the factory and substation at Starapark, have had a substantial impact on the setting of these monuments. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these monuments, and would not appear in views to the monuments; impact **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Showery Tor and Roughtor – multiple Scheduled cairns, standing stone, tor enclosure; very high significance; an extensive and exceptional collection of monuments on Showery Tor and Roughtor; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.5-6km. The assets lie grouped on the shallow north-west and north-facing slopes and summit of these hills, in an open exposed upland landscape. The slopes to the north-west are framed by a plantation of conifer trees. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this important landscape of Scheduled monuments, but would fall within the wider landscape setting of Roughtor, which encompasses much of this part of north Cornwall. The turbine would appear, albeit at a distance, in views from the hill across to the north-north-west. The moorland setting for this exceptional group of heritage assets, with its sense of remoteness and wildness, would not be affected by the proposed turbine at this distance. However, while the agricultural landscape of north Cornwall is not static, the proliferation small to medium scale turbines of in this landscape will inevitably have a negative impact: **negative/minor**.
- Standing stone near Crowdy Reservoir; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.4.5km. The stone stands in a shallow valley among the foothills of Bodmin. It stands just below top of a slope so its landscape context is defined by the valley and the slopes up to the moorland. The proposed turbine would not stand within this

landscape context, and will not frame views between the stone and the adjacent moorland and the monuments it contains. There would, however, be some views back to the location of the proposed turbine; impact: **negligible**.

- Three hut circles at New Hall; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.5.9km. A group of three hut circles located within enclosed farmland on a north-south ridge. The fields are small and irregular, and given over to scrubby vegetation. Views are largely to the east and west, into the adjoining valleys. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets, and would not frame views to these monuments. Local blocking from overgrown hedgebanks is likely to restrict views to the north, towards the turbine; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Bowl barrow cemetery at SX1301393466, two bowl barrows at SX1418793075; high to very high significance, a group of Scheduled Monuments along a ridge north-west of Tresparrett; condition: good to trace. Distance to turbine: 7.1km. There are two separate barrow groups, but they form one linear cemetery with other, undesignated barrows. Two of the barrows sit on a north-west facing slope, above a cove looking down to the sea to the north; these would not enjoy intervisibility with the turbine, and only survive as shallow mounds; impact **neutral**. A further five barrows, some of which survive as tall mounds, stand within an agricultural landscape of late-enclosed fields high on the ridge with wide open views to the south. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of these barrows, away from the coastal littoral on the inland undulating downs. The turbine would not, therefore, have an effect on their context or setting. The turbine would, however, appear in views from these barrows to Bodmin Moor; four operational turbines are already visible from the site and thus the cumulative impact of additional turbines must also be considered. Impact: **negligible**.
- Louden Stone Circle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.7km. The asset is located on open moorland, within a complex relict upland landscape of Prehistoric through to medieval and recent remains. There are wide and expansive views to the north, and the operational windfarm at Delabole is clearly visible. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame views to the circle; it would, however, be visible from the circle. At a distance of c.7km, it is unlikely to have a particularly pronounced impact on our understanding and experience of the asset, but visual linkages are significant to this class of monument; impact **negligible**.
- Stannon Stone Circle; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c. 7km. A stone circle of relatively small individual stones, located on a shallow north-facing slope. Located immediately adjacent to the former Stannon china clay works, with its associated mica dam. A relatively enclosed location on the southern side of a shallow valley, utterly dominated by the china clay works. Following the closure of the works, this area has regained a sense of remoteness, although abandonment might be a better description. The rotors of the Delabole wind turbines are visible above the ridge to the north. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame views to the asset. It may be visible from the asset, but at some distance; impact: **negligible**.

Undesignated Assets

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Trela; Bronze Age ?cairn; low to medium significance, an asset which is recognised but not Scheduled; condition: poor to trace. Distance to turbine: c.400km. A slight earthwork in a field to east of the proposed turbine site, turf covered, sub-circular and less well preserved on the north-east side, a possible enclosure or cairn. Formerly within open pasture, now within recently-enclosed fields. The turbine would stand within the landscape context of this asset, almost immediately to the west, and would be visually dominant. Some local blocking would,

however, be possible from the hedgebanks here. Impact: **negative/moderate**, taking into account the poor state of preservation.

5.6.7 Prehistoric Settlements and Rounds *Enclosures, 'rounds', hut circles*

Rounds are a relatively common form of enclosed settlement in Cornwall and, to a lesser extent, in Devon, where they are often referred to as hillslope enclosures. These settlements date to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, most being abandoned by the sixth century AD. Formerly regarded as the primary settlement form of the period, it is now clear 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.

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Long houses and enclosures east of Crowdy Marsh; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good. Distance to turbine: c.5km. Slight but substantial earthworks. The enclosure, settlement remains and field systems are visible and clearly identifiable within their immediate environment, but have no wider landscape presence. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of these assets, which is defined as the open and exposed rough grazing on the edge of Davidstow Moor before the ground rises up to Bodmin Moor. Within the foothills of Bodmin Moor a cohesive relict landscape of settlement, burial and agricultural features survives, and these other historic assets provide a cohesive context and setting for the long houses. The Davidstow Woods block most views to the north-west, limiting the visual impact of the operational windfarm at Delabole, and would likely do so for the proposed turbine; impact **negligible to neutral**.
- Stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system at Watergate; high significance; Scheduled Monument group and landscape; condition: fair to good, some upstanding earthworks. Distance to turbine: c.4.9km. Located on the foothills of Bodmin Moor east of Tresinney on a slightly elevated point along a broad ridge. The site enjoys good views to the west, south and east, though parts of the site exclusively face towards the moorland to the east. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of these monuments, but would be visible from parts of the site. These assets form part of a dense band of relict landscape features of Prehistoric date that stretch across the foothills and up onto Rough Tor. Their visual presence is limited, and the turbine would not impinge on the experience of the assets; impact: **negligible**.
- Prehistoric to post-medieval settlement, religious and funerary remains on Louden Hill and Roughtor; high significance; Scheduled Monuments in a cohesive group. Condition: fair to

good. Distance to turbine: c.5.3-6.5km. The assets lie on the shallow north-west and north-facing slopes, in an open exposed upland landscape, unenclosed but next to the former Stannon Down china clay works with a plantation of conifer trees to the north. The proposed turbine would not stand within the landscape context of this important relict upland landscape, but would appear in wider landscape views from the Moor. The turbine would not frame any key views to the Moor; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Castle Goff; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.5.2km. Upstanding banks and earthworks but within enclosed fields. Located on a ridge west of Helstone, the site faces south and west, with the summit of the hill rising behind the monument to the north. To the north and north-east views are limited; the road to the east is lined with trees and there would be local blocking from mature hedgebanks. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this monument, which is focused on Lanteglos and the valley running down to St Teath. It would not frame views to or from the monument, and would not erode the distinctiveness of its setting; impact: **negligible**.
- Round west of Kenningstockmill; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.6km. Adapted into the field network and now topped by a hedge, the round sits on a ridge south-east of Helstone, within a complex rural landscape containing relict elements. The proposed turbine would stand outside the landscape context of this asset, and would not frame views to or from the round. There would be some local blocking from hedgebanks; this is no longer a standalone monument, and thus the landscape presence of the round is limited; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone D: Visible

- Prehistoric fieldsystem with hut circles at Harpur's Down; high significance; Scheduled Area; condition: good. Distance to turbine: c.7.1km. Located on Bodmin Moor, south-west of Roughtor, on a north-facing slope. This Scheduled landscape enjoys good views to the north-west, across the complex enclosed rural environment of Advent parish. Line-of-sight within the area is slightly constrained by local blocking from mature hedge shrubs. The proposed turbine would not be located within the landscape context of these assets, and would not frame views to the site; it may be visible from parts of the site; impact: **negligible**.

5.6.8 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 proposed turbine is to be located on the edge of the *Delabole Plateau landscape character area*, adjacent to the *Bodmin landscape character area*. The Delabole Plateau is characterised as a 'large scale, open and exposed landscape'; the scale of the landform, and its low scenic quality render it less sensitive to the intrusive impact of wind turbines, but the relative simplicity of the landscape renders it more sensitive. The relevant guidance on the issue indicates this character area is of *low-to-moderate* sensitivity overall (Cornwall Council 2012). The western edge of Bodmin is classified as the Uplands, '*Upland Rough Ground*'. Much of the moorland is classified as a protected historic landscape (see below). Bodmin Moor is perceived (incorrectly) as a wilderness area, and is likewise sensitive to intrusive modern elements. The farmland around Camelford is a mixture of *Anciently Enclosed Land* and post-medieval and modern *Recently Enclosed Land* of areas of waste or rough ground, concentrated around the margins of the extant open moorland. The farmland is full of scattered settlements, hamlets and villages and market towns and centres such as Camelford, as well as fishing settlements such as Boscastle. On this basis, and despite the small size of the proposed turbine, the impact on these landscapes is assessed as **negative/moderate**.
- There are numerous settlements, funerary monuments and industrial remains on the north-western side of Bodmin Moor, around Rough Tor and Garrow Tor. These heritage assets are so numerous and cohesive that they are protected *en bloc* rather than individually. Elements within these protected landscapes (e.g. hut circles) can be found within the enclosed farmland adjacent. There are now a significant number of wind turbines populating the landscape north and west of Bodmin, including the large wind farm at Delabole. Taken together with the other strong vertical elements in that landscape – such as pylons, mobile telephone masts and telegraph poles – these visual actors have altered the outlook from and connection between the largely unchanged Prehistoric moorland landscapes and the surrounding lands. Assessed individually, the impact of a single small turbine at a distance of 8km will not have any great impact on these heritage assets. The cumulative impact of another turbine – another modern, semi-industrial feature intruding into these historic landscapes – that has to be considered, so an impact assessment of **negative/moderate** is therefore applied.
- Cumulative Impact is a clear and present issue for this landscape. There are a number of operational turbines in the area already, some of which have recently been re-powered, and a large number of applications are currently under consideration for the Camelford/Delabole/Starapark/Davidstow area. It is clear that this is on the verge of becoming a landscape defined by wind energy generation and further applications should be subject to careful consideration.
- The turbine will affect the immediate archaeology within the field **permanently/irreversibly** and during its operating time of 25 years it will have a **temporary/reversible** effect on the wider landscape and the heritage assets it contains as once it has fulfilled its role, it can technically be removed.

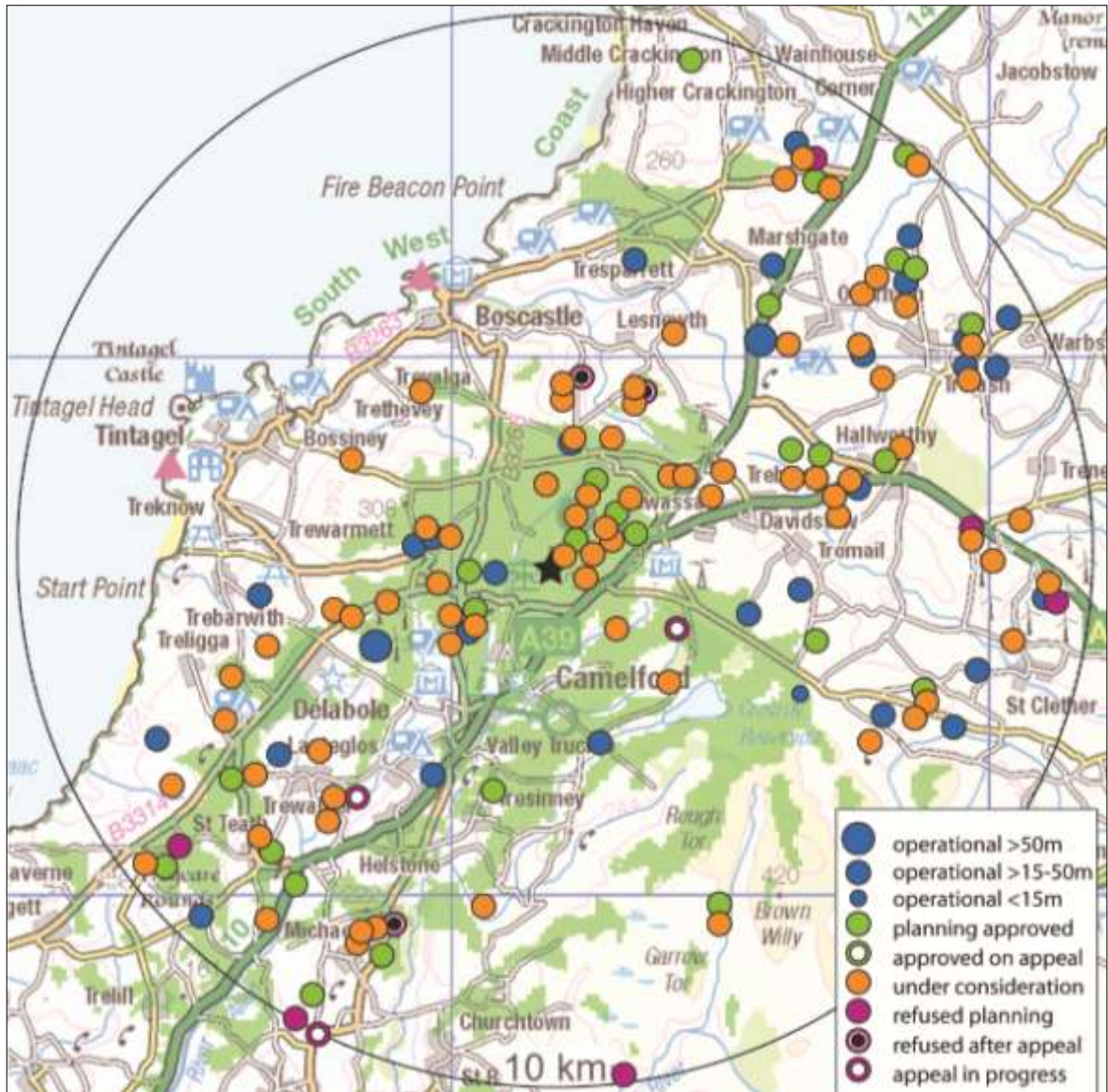


Figure 11: Assessment of cumulative impact, based on the ZTV provided by Cleaneath Energy and data obtained from Cornwall Council (turbine maps as of 01.05.14).

5.7 Summary of the Evidence

	Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
SAM	CO481	Three bowl barrows near Starapark Farm	SX1307486317	Negative/minor
SAM	CO480	Three bowl barrows west of Nettings Park	SX1336186299	Negative/minor
SAM	CO479	Bowl barrow 200m W of Tresplatt Farm	SX1356487009	Negative/minor
SAM	24275	Early Medieval decorated wayside cross	SX1119488067	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 299	Condolden barrow	SX0904987179	Negative/minor
SAM	CO 323	Davidstow barrow groups (Tich Barrow)	c.SX14608810	Negative/minor
SAM	CO493	Bowl barrow near Park Walls	SX1268283016	Negligible
SAM	CO 946	Barrow SSW of Tregatherall Farm	SX1125388706	Negative/minor
SAM	CO491	Three bowl barrows at Crowdy Reservoir	SX1362083452	Negligible
SAM	15548	Prehistoric to post-medieval settlement, funerary remains on Roughtor	SX1436980419	Negative/minor
SAM	15211	Prehistoric fieldsystems & enclosures, hut circles, cairns on Roughtor	SX1453081701	Negative/minor
SAM	15199	Round cairn 625m NW of Showery Tor	SX1455881824	Negative/minor
SAM	15199	Round cairn 567m NW of Showery Tor	SX1467881828	Negative/minor

	15210	Prehistoric Standing stone	SX1444281824	
SAM	15197	Round cairn 460m N of Showery Tor	SX1498181779	Negative/minor
SAM	15208 15233	Round Cairn Prehistoric round cairn with inner and outer kerbs and central cist	SX1470581535 SX1447381495	Negative/minor
SAM	15215	Prehistoric embanked avenue with cist	SX1472881380	
SAM	15200	Tor cairn on Showery Tor	SX1492181316	Negative/minor
SAM	15240	Linear boundary, aggregate field systems, hut circles, cairns on Roughtor	SX1447481056	Negative/minor
	15234	Roughtor holy well	SX1476181107	Negligible
SAM	CO1046	Long houses, enclosures E Crowdy Marsh	SX1612183562	Negligible to Neutral
SAM	CO495	Standing stone near Crowdy Reservoir	SX1133681967	Negligible
SAM	CO496	Stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system at Watergate	SX1165681383	Negligible
SAM	CO882	Hut circles near New Hall	SX1082880646	Negligible
SAM	CO498	Round west of Kenningstockmill	SX0933081093	Negligible
SAM	CO793	Round called Castle Goff	SX0831382606	Negligible
SAM	CO948	Bowl barrow cemetery	SX1301393466	Neutral
SAM	CO919	Two bowl barrows	SX1418793075	Negative/minor
SAM	15238	Earlier Prehistoric hillfort	SX1471580858	Negative/minor
SAM	15550	Prehistoric to post-medieval funerary, ritual and settlement remains on Louden Hill	SX1361480074	Negative/minor
SAM	15287	Louden stone circle	SX1320679494	Negligible
SAM	15279	Stannon Stone Circle	SX1268579833	Negligible
SAM	24266	The Middle Moor Cross	SX1250579297	Negative/minor
SAM	15283	Prehistoric linear boundary	SX1213579284	Negligible
SAM	CO883	Stone hut circle settlement Harpur's Down	SX1170879424	Negligible
GII*	68676	Worthyvale Manor	SX1077086017	Negative/minor
GII	68671	Outbuildings 5m from Trela Farmhouse	SX1173686864	Negligible
GII	68677 68678	Butterwell near Worthyvale Holiday Cottages near Worthyvale	SX1070485992 SX1074086031	Negligible
GII	68667	<i>Milestone</i>	SX1321986252	Negligible
GII	67386	Farmhouse at Hendraburnick	SX1278787689	Negative/minor
GII	67835	Pair of gate piers near Halwill Barton	SX1239488375	Negligible
GII	68478	Bridge at Slaughterbridge	SX1092785517	Negligible
GII	68741	<i>Boundary stone</i>	SX0999885327	Neutral
GII	68485	Hilldo Cottage	SX1048383630	Negligible
GII	67382	<i>Guidepost [Borderline]</i>	SX1455188051	Negligible
GII	67383 67384	Halwill Barton Gate piers near Halwill Barton	SX1261088660 SX1264388642	Negligible
GI	68455	Church of St. Adwen; various associated GII listed headstones	SX1047281608	Negative/minor
GII*	68465	Trethin	SX1040881914	Negligible
GII	68535	<i>Guidepost</i>	SX0992682486	Neutral
GII	68527	<i>Milestone</i>	SX0978982339	Neutral
U/D	MCO4604	Trela - Bronze Age cairn	SX12298645	Negative/moderate
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The settlement at Hendra Farm is first recorded in 1327, the place-name meaning ‘winter settlement’. The place-name of the adjoining farm, Trela (*leah*), derived from an Old English word meaning ‘open wood pasture’, and the use of the *hendra* element is entirely consistent with the upland setting of the farm, being located close to the edge of the formerly extensive open moorland known as *Coplestone Heath*. The cartographic analysis demonstrates the core farmland of Hendra had been laid out by 1695, and it remains largely unchanged to this day. The large open area of *Coplestone Heath* was progressively enclosed over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, and, in contrast to the medieval farmland, is characterised by straight field boundaries and rectilinear fields. The farm was part of the holdings of the Agar-Robartes of Lanhydrock.

The proposed turbine will be located within medieval farmland on the edge of the former Coplestone Heath. The geophysical survey failed to identify any clear evidence of archaeological activity.

A possible ring cairn (MCO4604) lies some 400m to the east, but most of the known Prehistoric monuments in the area – some surviving in good condition – are located on higher ground close to the summit of the hills. Some of these Prehistoric monuments now stand within enclosed farmland, and others have been compromised by their proximity to intrusive modern visual actors. A number of Listed structures, almost all Grade II, will have views to the proposed turbine, but the nature of those structures, and/or their current setting, make them far less sensitive.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as to **negative/moderate**, largely because of the cumulative impact of wind turbines in this landscape.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED APPRAISAL AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT HUNTERS STOVES, FORRABURY AND MINSTER, CORNWALL

Location: Land at Hunters Stoves
Parish: Forrabury and Minster
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX11927.86385
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Construction of one (36m to tip) wind turbine.
Date: 20.05.14

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Gareth Davies of Cleanearth Energy (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Hunters, Forraberry and Minster, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of the Cornwall council Historic Environment Service and Nick Russell of English Heritage.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located just over a mile north of the town of Camelford, and lies just north of the settlement of Slaughterbridge. 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, including the medieval settlements of Old Melorn and Tregue (MCO15947 & MCO17364) and the site of the Early Medieval inscribed stone at Worthyvale (MCO4001). There is also a number of ancient monuments in the immediate area, the nearest being a possible Bronze Age Cairn as well as a number of Bronze age Barrows to the East. Alongside this in the immediate vicinity of the site at Trefrew and Higher Worthyvale there are potential Iron Age/Romano British rounds and enclosures. 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 appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 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;
- 3.1.6 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research, geophysical survey and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.7 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Walkover survey:

4.2.1 The site of the turbine and the length of the access track/other infrastructure will be examined for evidence of archaeological remains i.e. unrecorded earthworks or artefactual material identified in the topsoil.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

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

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.2.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has already been and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.2.2 Historic assets that fall within the VIA will be assessed on the basis of their intrinsic importance and the potential impact of the development following English Heritage 2012 guidelines on the Setting of Heritage Assets (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/>). This will include: all relevant undesignated heritage assets & Grade II Listed within 5km of the site; all Grade I & II* scheduled ancient monuments within 10km of the site; Grade I (exceptional) and all registered parks/gardens, sites with structured views and significant un/designated archaeological landscapes within 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;
 - 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 HET on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-178447.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 PERSONNEL

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

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Appendix 2 Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Three bowl barrows near Starapark Farm

CO481

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.

SX1307486317

Three bowl barrows west of nettings park

CO480

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.

SX1336186299

Bowl barrow 200m West of Tresplatt Farm

CO479

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'.

SX1356487009

Early Medieval decorated and inscribed wayside cross

24275

Wayside crosses are one of several types of Christian cross erected during the medieval period, mostly from the 9th to 15th centuries AD. In addition to serving the function of reiterating and reinforcing the Christian faith amongst those who passed the cross and of reassuring the traveller, wayside crosses often fulfilled a role as waymarkers, especially in difficult and otherwise unmarked terrain. The crosses might be on regularly used routes linking ordinary settlements or on routes having a more specifically religious function, including those providing access to religious sites for parishioners and funeral processions, or marking long-distance routes frequented on pilgrimages. Over 350 wayside crosses are known nationally, concentrated in south-west England throughout Cornwall and on Dartmoor where they form the commonest type of stone cross. A small group also occurs on the North York Moors. Relatively few examples have been recorded elsewhere and these are generally confined to remote moorland locations. Outside Cornwall almost all wayside crosses take the form of a 'latin' cross, in which the cross-head itself is shaped with the projecting arms of an unenclosed cross. In Cornwall wayside crosses vary considerably in form and decoration. The commonest type includes a round, or 'wheel', head on the faces of which various forms of cross or related designs were carved in relief or incised, the spaces between the cross arms possibly pierced. The design was sometimes supplemented with a relief figure of Christ and the shaft might bear decorative panels and motifs. Less common forms in Cornwall include the 'Latin' cross and, much rarer, the simple slab with a low relief cross on both faces. Rare examples of wheel-head and slab-form crosses also occur within the North York Moors group. Most wayside crosses have either a simple socketed base or show no evidence for a separate base at all. Wayside crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval religious customs and sculptural traditions and to our knowledge of medieval routeways and settlement patterns. All wayside crosses which survive as earth-fast monuments, except those which are extremely damaged and removed from their original locations, are considered worthy of protection. This wayside cross on Waterpit Down has survived reasonably well, remaining as a marker on its original route and junction despite the absence of the head and with only minimal damage from the temporary re-use of the shaft in the 19th century. Its large size and interlace decoration are unusual features which, coupled with its early date, make this cross important in studies of the development of wayside crosses and early medieval art styles. The presence of an inscription is very rare, from a period generally lacking in such historical references. The location of this cross beside a road linking important medieval sites and marked by another wayside cross demonstrates well the major function of wayside crosses and shows clearly the longevity of many routes still in use. In addition, the cross's location at a junction with a now extinguished major route provides important information on the former layout and development of routeways.

SX1119488067

Condolden Barrow

CO 299

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.

SX0904987179

Davidstow Barrow Groups (Tich Barrow)

CO 323

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.

SX14608810

Long houses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh

CO1046

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.

SX1612183562

Standing stone near Crowdy Reservoir

CO 495

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.

SX1133681967

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

CO496

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.

SX1165681383

Barrow east of B3266 SSW of Tregatherall Farm

CO 946

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.

SX1125388706

Bowl Barrow Cemetery

CO948

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.

SX1301393346

Two Bowl Barrows

CO919

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.

SX1418793075

Prehistoric to Post Medieval Settlement, religious and funerary remains

15548

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 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 clitter, 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 clitter. Towards the lower edge of the clitter 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 clitter 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 clitter. 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 clitter 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 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 lynching 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.

SX1436980419

Prehistoric irregular field systems and enclosures with incorporated hut circle and cairns

15211

The monument includes a prehistoric irregular aggregate field system on which two later prehistoric enclosures were superimposed, one of the enclosures incorporating a stone hut circle. The walling of both the field system and enclosures was partly dismantled in prehistoric times, creating

a small cairnfield and seven round funerary cairns. The monument is situated near other broadly contemporary cairns, settlement sites, field systems and linear boundaries on the north-western slope of the Showery Tor ridge on north-west Bodmin Moor. The prehistoric field system is defined by walling of heaped rubble, up to 1.5m wide and 0.3m high, and is visible as a central irregular pentagonal plot. Incomplete lengths of walling from neighbouring plots extend for up to 40m south-west from its western edge and north from its northern edge, continuing as buried features in deep hillslope peat deposits. The central plot encompassed approximately 1.5 hectares but survives, encroached upon by the later enclosures to the east and west, obscuring its full earlier extent. The western sector of this plot also contains partly cleared traces of similarly slight rubble walling defining contiguous small irregular plots of c.0.04 hectares, each curving across the slope. The two later enclosures are defined by more massive walling of heaped rubble, up to 3m wide and 0.5m high, and are situated 100m apart, cutting across the earlier plot's western and eastern boundaries, which were cleared from the enclosure interiors. The two enclosures are each sub-rectangular, the western encompassing 0.4 hectares and the eastern, 0.55 hectares. Their western, downhill, walls have a considerable build-up of soil against their uphill sides resulting from the combined effects of prehistoric cultivation and gravity on the slope, a process called lynchetting. The eastern enclosure contains a single stone hut circle, situated 4m east of its western wall. The hut circle is visible as a wall of heaped rubble, up to 1.25m wide and 0.3m high, defining a circular internal area 4.5m in diameter. The walls of both the earlier field system and the enclosures were partly dismantled and cleared, leaving breaks in their walls, during a second change in land-use during the prehistoric period. The rubble resulting from dismantling the earlier walling was gathered together in two ways. Over a 0.3 ha area at the southern end of the earlier irregular plot, the rubble was heaped to form at least twelve very small mounds, called clearance cairns, up to 3.5m in diameter and 0.3m high, some touching each other and several situated along short remnants of the former southern wall of the irregular plot. Such an aggregation of small clearance cairns is called a cairnfield. Elsewhere in the monument the rubble was heaped into larger discrete mounds whose size, and in some cases, visible structural features, indicate that they were round funerary cairns. Seven such cairns are visible, surviving as near-circular mounds of heaped rubble, ranging from 5.5m to 16m in diameter and rising to a maximum 1.2m high. Relatively recent stone robbing has produced shallow hollows in the upper surface of all of their mounds. The funerary cairns are located on or near the walls of the two sub-rectangular enclosures and are accompanied by partial or complete removal of the portions of those walls adjacent to them. The western enclosure has two cairns; one, 6.5m in diameter and 0.5m high, is situated near the centre of its eastern wall; the other, 16m in diameter and 0.4m high, is located on its north-east corner and is formed as a low platform on which relatively recent stone-robbing has revealed several slabs from a peripheral kerb on the platform. The remaining cairns are located about the eastern enclosure. The cairn on its north-east corner measures 5.5m in diameter, rising 0.5m high, and has a double kerb of edge-set slabs projecting around the upper surface of its mound, the outer kerb measuring 2.9m in diameter. A cairn 7m in diameter and 0.3m high is situated 10m beyond the enclosure's north-west corner, also on the line of the earlier irregular plot's wall. Another cairn, 6.75m in diameter and 0.7m high, is situated 14m within the enclosure's south-west corner, while at the corner itself a cairn measuring 8.5m in diameter and 1.1m high has a 6m wide lobe of heaped rubble, 0.8m high, extending westwards for 7m along the line of the enclosure wall to a ground-fast boulder at the corner. A large cairn, 15.5m in diameter and up to 1.2m high, is situated beside the enclosure's south-eastern walling. Beyond this monument, traces of the early irregular field system re-appear 30m to the west and south-west, while further broadly contemporary funerary cairns are situated 30m away to both north and south. Extensive and broadly contemporary hut circle settlements are situated on the lower slope 210m to the south-west, while a major prehistoric linear boundary runs up the slope, passing 15m south-west of the monument.

SX1453081701

Round cairn 625m NW of Showery Tor

15199

The monument includes a prehistoric funerary round cairn situated near other broadly contemporary cairns, settlement sites and field systems on the north-western slope of the Showery Tor ridge on north-west Bodmin Moor. The round cairn survives as an ovoid mound of heaped rubble, measuring 5m north-south, along the slope, by 3m east-west, down the slope, and rising up to 0.4m high. Minor and relatively recent stone-robbing from the cairn's eastern side has produced a slightly irregular eastern edge to the mound. This cairn is one of a dispersed and varied group of at least twelve broadly contemporary funerary cairns situated near and upon prehistoric field banks covering three hectares on the north-west slopes of Showery Tor. These cairns appear to post-date the partial dismantling of the field walls which occurred after a change in the prehistoric land use of the area.

SX1455881824

Round cairn 567m NW of Showery Tor

15199

The monument includes a small prehistoric cairn situated near other broadly contemporary cairns, settlement sites and field systems on the north-western slope of the Showery Tor ridge on north-west Bodmin Moor. The round cairn survives as an ovoid mound of heaped rubble, measuring 6.5m north-south, along the hillslope, by 5m east-west, down the hillslope, and rising up to 0.5m high. Relatively recent stone robbing has produced a NW-SE hollow, 2m wide and 0.3m deep, across the mound's upper surface, accompanied by a small irregular hummock of spoil, 0.1m high, extending 2m beyond the cairn's north-west edge. This cairn is one of a dispersed and varied group of at least twelve broadly contemporary funerary cairns situated on and near prehistoric field walls covering three hectares on the north-west slopes of Showery Tor. These cairns appear to post-date the partial dismantling of the field walls which occurred after a change in the prehistoric land use of the area.

SX1467881828

Prehistoric Standing stone

15210

The monument includes a prehistoric standing stone situated near broadly contemporary cairns, settlement sites and field systems on the north-western slope of the Showery Tor ridge on north-west Bodmin Moor. The standing stone survives as a slender granite slab, extending for 1.7m from its ground-fast base, where it measures 0.5m square in section, tapering to 0.25m square at its blunt terminal face. All surfaces and edges of the stone are considerably eroded, showing no traces of deliberate working or dressing. The slab has subsided markedly to lean towards the east at an angle of approximately 30 degrees from the horizontal. The maintenance of this considerable angle of lean without toppling indicates the substantial depth to which this stone is embedded in the ground. This standing stone is situated in an area noticeably lacking in large surface stones near the northern periphery of a dispersed and varied group containing at least twelve broadly contemporary funerary cairns superimposed upon an earlier prehistoric field system.

SX1444281824

Round cairn 460m N of Showery Tor

15197

The monument includes a large prehistoric funerary round cairn situated near other broadly contemporary cairns, settlement sites and field systems on the northern spur of the Showery Tor ridge on north-west Bodmin Moor. The round cairn survives as a circular mound of heaped rubble, 22.5m in diameter and up to 1.5m high. Relatively recent stone-robbing has produced a central hollow, 12m in diameter, tapered to ground level at its base. Further limited stone-robbing from the cairn's outer surface reveals an intermittent line of edge-set slabs embedded within the rubble, 3m to 3.5m in from the mound's perimeter, forming a kerb to the cairn.

SX1498181779

Round Cairn

15208

The monument includes a prehistoric funerary round cairn situated near other broadly contemporary cairns, settlement sites and field systems on the north-western slope of the Showery Tor ridge on north-west Bodmin Moor. The round cairn survives as an ovoid mound of heaped rubble, measuring 7.25m east-west, down the hillslope, by 6m north-south, across the hillslope, and rising up to 0.7m high. The rubble projecting through the mound's turf cover includes occasional small edge-set slabs indicating the presence of a kerbed structure within the mound's rubble. This cairn is one of a dispersed and varied group of at least twelve broadly contemporary funerary cairns situated near and upon prehistoric field banks covering three hectares on the north-west slopes of Showery Tor. These cairns appear to post-date the partial dismantling of the field walls which occurred after a change in the prehistoric land use of the area.

SX1470581535

Prehistoric round cairn with inner and outer kerbs and central cist

15233

The monument includes a prehistoric round cairn with a central cist situated in a natural mid-slope hollow on the western side of the Showery Tor-Roughtor ridge on north-west Bodmin Moor. The cairn is visible as a turf-covered circular mound of heaped rubble, 6.5m in diameter and up to 0.6m high. The mound's perimeter is marked by spaced edge-set and fallen slabs from a low outer kerb, projecting up to 0.1m above the turf. Relatively recent stone-robbing from the mound has created a central hollow, up to 2.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep. The hollow exposes parts of an inner kerb, 2.5m in diameter, visible as a contiguous row of four edge-set slabs along the northern side, up to 0.3m high and leaning outwards, with smaller slabs projecting through the turf on the hollow's western and southern edges. At the centre of the hollow, an edge-set slab, measuring 1.5m east-west by 0.2m wide and 0.4m high, is considered to form one side of a slab-built box-like burial structure called a cist. This cairn is situated close to extensive broadly contemporary funerary, ritual and settlement sites on the Roughtor-Showery Tor ridge, including field systems with incorporated cairns, hut circles and enclosures 45m to the north-west, and a ritual avenue and tor cairn on Showery Tor 220m to the ESE. An earlier, Neolithic, hilltop enclosure is located 540m south-east of this monument on the summit of Roughtor.

SX1447381495

Prehistoric embanked avenue with cist

15215

The monument includes a prehistoric ritual embanked avenue, incorporating a small funerary cist, situated on the western slope of the summit of Showery Tor on north-west Bodmin Moor, near broadly contemporary cairns, settlement sites and field systems. The embanked avenue is visible as two banks of heaped rubble, each up to 3.5m wide and 0.5m high, which follow a wavering but near-parallel course, generally 2m to 8m apart, extending over 120m up the western slope near the summit of Showery Tor. The avenue curves slightly from an east-west axis along its western third, adopting a WNW-ESE axis over its eastern third and bringing its alignment directly on the distinctive natural outcrop and surrounding cairn on the summit of Showery Tor. The rubble banks incorporate occasional edge-set slabs, up to 1m high, and frequent leaning slabs placed against the bank's outer faces. Occasional gaps, up to 2m wide, occur in each bank, sometimes accompanied by small rubble spreads, the result of limited episodes of relatively recent stone-robbing and breaks caused by tracks running along the hillside below the summit of the Tor. The wavering course of each bank mirrors that of the other bank causing them to converge and diverge. This produces three distinct sectors where the avenue's banks, in plan, bulge out to each side, these sectors each occupying approximately one third of the avenue's length. The western end of the western sector is almost closed by the banks curving towards each other, leaving only a narrow gap 1m apart. The eastern end of the avenue's eastern sector is open, the rubble banks separated by a gap of 8m. The constriction separating the western and central sectors is marked across its western end by a slight slope down to the west and across its eastern end by a low bank of surface rubble. The funerary cist is situated within the line of the southern bank at the constriction separating the central and eastern sectors of the avenue. It survives as a box-like structure containing three edge-set slabs, 0.6m to 1m long and 0.3m to 0.6m high, forming its south-west, north-west and south-east sides, defining a sub-rectangular internal area measuring 1.3m NW-SE and 0.5m NE-SW. The north-east side of the cist is not closed by a surviving slab. Beyond this monument, a large and broadly contemporary tor cairn, 136m to the ESE, encircles the summit outcrop of Showery Tor, on which this avenue is aligned. An earlier, Neolithic, hillfort is located on Roughtor, 320m to the south, while the lower north-west slope of the Showery Tor-Roughtor ridge, 55m to the west, contains extensive traces of a broadly contemporary prehistoric field system on which a dispersed and varied group of funerary cairns were later constructed. These cairns appear to post-date the partial dismantling of the field system which occurred after a change in the prehistoric land use of the area.

SX1472881380

Tor cairn on Showery Tor

15200

The monument includes a large prehistoric tor cairn situated around the prominent granite stack of Showery Tor on north-west Bodmin Moor, near other earlier and broadly contemporary funerary and ritual monuments, settlement sites and field systems on the Roughtor Moors. The tor cairn survives as a near-circular bank of heaped rubble, up to 13m wide and 3m high, its external dimensions measuring 37m NNE-SSW by 30m WNW-ESE. The rubble bank encircles the natural granite stack which rises 5m high from the summit of Showery Tor, the crest of the bank following a course 5m-10m beyond the outer faces of the stack. This results in a broad concentric interior hollow with a base of consolidated rubble between the bank and the stack. Relatively recent stone-robbing has produced several minor irregular hollows in the bank, especially in its southern sector, and has created rifts across the bank over a 15m length in its northern sector, where the main access was clearly gained for this stone robbing. At no point, however, has the robbing reached the base of the rubble forming the bank or the interior hollow. Beyond this monument, a prehistoric ritual avenue of stone banks, 150m to the west, is orientated on this prominent tor cairn, while 300m to the SSW and clearly visible from the tor cairn, the summit saddle of Roughtor is encompassed by the walls of an earlier, Neolithic, defended enclosure. Extensive settlements, field systems, linear boundaries and cairns broadly contemporary with this tor cairn survive nearby on the lower western slopes of the Roughtor-Showery Tor ridge.

SX1492181316

Prehistoric linear boundary, adjacent irregular aggregate field systems and hut circles incorporating cairns

15240

The monument includes a prehistoric multi-walled linear boundary with an adjacent irregular aggregate field system, three adjacent stone hut circles and three incorporated round funerary cairns on the upper north-western slope of Roughtor on north-west Bodmin Moor. The uppermost of the linear boundary's walls also incorporates a small medieval grave marked by a small cairn with a roughly fashioned round headed cross on its east side. Post-medieval stone-splitting in the monument is evident from at least five roughouts for millstones within its area. The prehistoric linear boundary is formed by two walls of heaped rubble, each up to 2.25m wide and 0.6m high. The walls each incorporate occasional edge- and end-set slabs, up to 1.25m high, arranged to form contiguous rows in some sectors. Soil movement downslope due to prehistoric cultivation and hillwash, a process called lynchetting, has buried most of the uphill edges of both walls. The boundary's walls share an overall NE-SW axis and are visible for 425m roughly following the contour of the scree-strewn upper north-west slope of Roughtor, but descending the slope obliquely at their south-west ends. The boundary follows a line approximating in several sectors to the division between the dense scree above and the more open peaty grassland below. Within that overall axis, the boundary's walls follow wavering courses, converging and diverging in the range from 2m to 33m apart, while at their visible south-west end they diverge to give a funnel-shaped terminal whose ends are 50m apart. At the midpoint along the boundary its course is stepped such that the axis of its south-western half is transposed 50m north-west, downslope, relative to the axis of the boundary's north-eastern half. A slight rubble cross-wall links the two boundary walls at the southern end of the boundary's north-east half. The plots of the irregular aggregate field system are grouped about, and integrated with, that central step in the linear boundary walls. The irregular aggregate field system is visible as at least six adjoining sub-rectangular field plots, of 0.06ha-0.3ha each, covering a total area of 1ha between the stepped midpoint ends of the linear boundary walls and extending to the north for 130m. The plots are largely defined by sinuous lynchettted rubble walls, up to 2m wide and 0.5m high, but they also incorporate the linear boundary walls as plot boundaries where the field system adjoins them. A small sub-triangular enclosure, 0.01ha and defined by similar walling, projects from the south-west edge of the field system. The enclosure's wall extends a further 9m south-west to join the northern side of a stone hut circle. The hut circle survives with a near-circular heaped rubble wall up to 1.5m wide and 0.35m high, defining a cleared internal area measuring 3.5m north-south by 4m east-west. The wall's southern sector has been partly cleared over a 4m length later in the prehistoric period to create a small funerary round cairn on the wall's south-west side. This cairn has a heaped rubble mound 1.6m in diameter and 0.6m high, with a low kerb of edge-set slabs along its western side. The monument's other two hut circles are also located adjacent to the central step in the linear boundary, but they are situated amongst boulder scree 15m uphill, south-east, of the boundary's uppermost wall. The hut circles are situated 9m apart on an east-west axis and survive with sub-circular heaped rubble walls about internal areas levelled into the slope. The eastern hut circle has a wall up to 1.4m wide and 0.6m high, incorporating several edge-set inner facing slabs up to 0.4m high and defining an internal area measuring 5.5m NE-SW by 4m NW-SE. The western hut circle has a wall up to 1.1m wide and 0.4m high, incorporating occasional inner and outer facing slabs up to 0.25m high and defining an internal area 4.5m in diameter. The monument also incorporates another two prehistoric funerary round cairns. One cairn is located on the uppermost wall in the north-east half of the prehistoric linear boundary, 110m from its visible north-eastern end. The cairn survives with an ovoid mound of heaped rubble measuring 6.4m NNE-SSW, along the contour, by 4.8m WNW-ESE, rising 0.4m high. The cairn is clearly earlier than the linear boundary, whose wall undergoes a slight curving stagger as it crosses the cairn, the rubble of the linear boundary wall forming a slight ridge up to 0.2m above the cairn's mound. The other prehistoric round cairn is situated 140m to the south-west at the western corner of a plot in the irregular field system. This cairn survives with a circular mound of heaped rubble, 8m in diameter and up to 0.7m high. Relatively recent stone-robbing has produced a central hollow, 4.5m in diameter and up to 0.4m deep, whose spoil extends as a rubble spread up to 5m beyond the mound's SSW edge. The broadly contemporary field plot wall adjoins the mounds NNE and southern edges. The medieval grave is built into the uppermost wall of the prehistoric linear boundary at the southern end of its north-east half where the boundary's course is stepped downslope and a short cross-wall links the paired walls. The grave is visible as a low circular cairn of heaped rubble, 2.5m in diameter and up to 0.15m high, its perimeter defined by a kerb of edge-set slabs, up to 1.2m long and 0.2m high. Immediately within the eastern sector of the kerb is a single leaning end-set slab, 0.4m high and 0.1m thick, forming a grave marker crudely fashioned as a round-headed cross. The cross has a neck 0.1m high and 0.2m wide, on which the round head measures 0.3m high by 0.4m wide. The slab's surface is extremely weathered, retaining no visible surface detail. Post-medieval stone-splitting activity within the monument is evidenced by at least five uncompleted rough-outs for millstones. These are pentagonal or hexagonal in shape, 1.2m-1.5m across, abandoned before their curved edges were worked. Several have a central hole or a low central boss. All examples show a sequence of broad grooves along their worked faces deriving from splitting by wedges, a method that went out of general use about AD 1800. The monument is situated near many other broadly contemporary and often extensive settlement, funerary and ritual monuments deriving from successive prehistoric phases of land use on the Roughtor Moors. Particularly close to this monument is an earlier prehistoric hillfort with incorporated cairns on the summit of Roughtor from 85m to the south-east, and another prehistoric linear boundary that extends from 40m to the north-west and runs down to the hill's lower slope to become integrated with one phase in the prehistoric settlement sequence there. The hill of Roughtor also forms a focus for a small group of medieval religious monuments, including the remains of St Michael's Chapel on the summit outcrop of Roughtor, 220m south of this monument's broadly contemporary grave, while the Roughtor holy well is located 170m to the north-east, also on the upper north-western slope of Roughtor.

SX1447481056

Roughtor holy well

15234

The monument includes a medieval holy well situated around a spring-head on the upper north-western slope of Roughtor on north-west Bodmin Moor. The holy well is visible as a low rectangular building measuring 2.75m NW-SE by 2m NE-SW externally. Its walls, up to 0.75m wide, are of unmortared, coarse, dressed, granite blocks. Externally, the walls rise to only 0.2m above ground level and support two unworked granite roof slabs. One slab, 1.4m long by 1m wide, remains apparently in situ covering the south-east end of the building; the other, adjacent, slab, 1.2m long by 0.75m wide, has been dislodged and obliquely spans the north-west end of the building. The upper courses of rubble walling under this north-western roof slab have been partly dismantled. Internally, the walls define a well-chamber measuring 1.75m NW-SE by 0.8m NE-SW, enclosing the spring head and open to the north-west where the water issues forth into a gully through the thick peat on the hillside. At the open north-west end, the floor of the chamber is 0.6m below the level of the roof slab's underside. This floor level descends to 1.1m below the roof at the rear, south-east of the chamber by a flight of three steps, each up to 0.3m wide and 0.2m high. At the open end of the chamber, a squared block in the end-face of the north-east wall bears a corroded 'L-shaped' iron hinge pin, the lower of two on which the missing wooden well door was hung. The block bearing the similar upper hinge pin has been displaced and now lies loose on the ground 1m to the north-east. Immediately beyond the chamber's open end, the initial channel through which the spring water flowed was defined by granite slabs: a single slab 1.5m long along the

channel's south-west edge and two surviving edge-set slabs over a similar distance along its north-east edge. The well entrance, the channel and the natural gully beyond are now partly filled and blocked by numerous small slabs, some of which have dressed faces, including that with the hinge pin, and clearly derive from the partial dismantling of the holy well's upper courses by more recent stone-workers on this hillside. The distinctive hill of Roughtor forms a focus for a small group of medieval religious monuments. The medieval remains of St Michael's Chapel are situated on the summit of Roughtor, 330m SSW of this holy well, while a small cairn with a roughly-formed cross slab on its east side marks a medieval grave located 170m to the south-west, also on the upper north-western slope of Roughtor. The summit of Roughtor and its surrounding moors also contain numerous, extensive and prominent Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement, ritual and funerary monuments, clearly visible from this later holy well.

SX1476181107

Earlier Prehistoric Hillfort

15238

The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort about the summit of the prominent hill of Rough Tor on north west Bodmin Moor. The hillfort contains numerous house platforms and includes multiple enclosing walls incorporating eight prehistoric funerary cairns and a small slab-built chamber. A further two cairns are located adjacent to the hillfort's south western end, the larger incorporating the foundations of a medieval chapel and its enclosure. Post-medieval activity within the monument is indicated by a number of millstone roughouts and a modern regimental war memorial is situated within the remains of the medieval chapel. The hillfort is visible as a large, ovoid enclosure measuring 365m north east-south west by up to 220m north west-south east externally, occupying a broad saddle between the tor outcrops of Rough Tor and Little Rough Tor. The enclosure is defined in most sectors by closely-spaced multiple lines of heaped rubble and boulder walling, generally 2m-3m wide and 0.5m high but up to 8m wide and 1m high, often incorporating inner and outer facing slabs. The walling meets the base of the dense scree around the Rough Tor and Little Rough Tor outcrops, incorporating them into the enclosure circuit but not extending over them. Similarly a scarp of dense boulder scree and bedrock outcrops completes the circuit over a break in the enclosure walling for 100m SSE of Little Rough Tor. Smaller breaks also occur at several other points where the walling incorporates natural spreads of boulders. The hillfort's north west walling contains variously three or four wall-lines over a combined width ranging from 15m to 35m. This north west wall incorporates two entrance gaps, separated by the 80m central sector of the wall. The north eastern entrance is an almost straight gap, 2m-5m wide, passing directly through the multiple wall-lines and flanked by slight rubble walls. The south west entrance, also 2m-5m wide, has a shallow 'S-shaped', hollowed course with traces of rubble flanking walls in places, but its position is elaborated by several other features. These include a marked thickening of the defensive line and the incorporation of contiguous rows of large edge- and end-set slabs, called orthostats, up to 1.5m high, into the multiple wall-lines approaching the entrance from each side. The outer three wall-lines for 30m north east of the entrance are entirely formed of these orthostats. This entrance is flanked by three similar small round cairns, one on each side near its midpoint and one 6m to the south west. These survive with sub-circular mounds of heaped rubble, 4m-5m in diameter and 0.3m-1m high. The two cairns beside the entrance itself each have an outer kerb of edge-set slabs. A small medieval or later shelter, 3.5m in diameter, has been hollowed into the rubble where the outermost wall-line meets the entrance. The hillfort's south east walling generally contains two wall-lines, 2m-15m apart, with a third wall interposed between them at the southern end at the site of a third entrance. Here the inner wall curves inwards to a 3m wide break; minor breaks in the outer two walls produce a staggered approach. This entrance is also marked by two small round cairns, located 1.4m apart against the northern side of the interposed wall-line. The cairns survive with circular, heaped rubble mounds, 4.25m in diameter, the western 0.3m high and the eastern 0.6m high. The enclosure wall and its incorporated outcrops encompass an internal area of 4.4ha containing at least 30 small, rounded, levelled areas, 4m-15m across, from which stone has been cleared to the edges. These areas, called house platforms, were stances on which prehistoric timber houses and associated structures were built. Most visible house platforms cluster in two areas, 11 on the slope immediately behind the south western of the two entrances in the north west wall, and 13 similarly grouped behind the southern entrance. The others form isolated examples or pairs in the north east of the interior and against the south east wall. At least ten more house platforms and irregular cleared areas are located between the wall-lines forming the south east wall and against its outer side, while beyond this monument, at least another ten house platforms are located on the hillslope to the south. The hillfort's enclosure circuit incorporates three more broadly contemporary round cairns. The largest crowns the natural tor outcrop of Little Rough Tor at the hillfort's north east end. This cairn survives as a circular mound of heaped rubble, 25m in diameter and up to 5m high, with considerable spillage of cairn rubble down the steep sides of the outcrop. The top of the mound is roughly flattened over a sub-circular area up to 12m in diameter, defined on most sides by a kerb of edge-set slabs and coursed blocks protruding slightly from the rubble surface. Limited stone robbing has disrupted the kerb and the mound's surface on its ESE side. A much smaller round cairn is centred 40m to the WNW, within the outer wall-line of the enclosure wall where it meets the base of the Little Rough Tor outcrop. This cairn survives as a circular, heaped rubble mound, 1.8m in diameter and 0.2m high. The third round cairn is located at the south west end of the hillfort, on a small shelf among the boulder scree and jointed granite outcrops at the eastern side of the massive Rough Tor outcrop. It survives as a sub-circular heaped rubble mound, up to 11m in diameter and 0.6m high, from which some rubble has spilled down the rock face to the east. An unrecorded antiquarian excavation has produced a central hollow, 1m in diameter and 0.5m deep. Incorporated into the natural line of boulders and scree defining the hillfort interior south east of Little Rough Tor is a slab-built rectangular chamber under a 1m high overhang along the south west edge of a natural outcrop. The chamber's sides are defined by contiguous edge-set slabs, up to 0.8m high, giving an internal area measuring 2.3m north west-south east by up to 1.2m north east-south west. Adjacent to the hillfort's south west end, about the summit of the main outcrop of Rough Tor, are two more, adjoining cairns. The larger cairn has a central mound and an outer bank, both of heaped rubble and situated on a natural sloping terrace among the tor stacks of the summit itself. The central mound measures 18m north west-south east by 15m north east-south west, rising to 1.7m high on its north west side but level with the upper edge of the bedrock scarp which defines its south east edge. The outer bank is located on the edge of the terrace, 1m-5m beyond the mound's perimeter in the north west quadrant only. This bank survives up to 3m wide and 1.4m high above its outer, downslope, edge. A curving bank of rubble, 5m wide and 1m high, heaped against the foot of the scarp face beyond the central mound's southern edge continues the line of the outer bank in that sector. The adjoining cairn is located on a slightly lower, narrow outcrop projecting north east from that occupied by the larger cairn. It survives with a sub-circular heaped rubble mound, 12m in diameter and up to 0.3m high, with a slight central hollow due to unrecorded antiquarian excavation. The medieval chapel was built into the central mound of the larger, embanked cairn on the summit of Rough Tor. The southern part of the mound's rubble was dug away to bedrock over an 8m diameter area to insert the chapel's wall. This survives as a sub-rectangular foundation wall, 0.8m thick and up to 0.3m high, of coarsely mortared granite blocks defining an internal area measuring 6.2m east west by 2.9m north-south with an entrance gap 3.1m wide in the east of the north wall. Beyond its east and north walls are traces of the chapel's enclosure wall, surviving 0.7m wide and 0.3m along the east side and as a bank 1.7m wide and 1.5m high along the north side, defining an enclosure 9m square. A track approaches the south west corner of the enclosure rising through a cleft in the scarp face to the south via two rock-cut steps. In addition to the surviving remains, historical records document the chapel's dedication to St Michael and grants of licences for the chapel issued in 1378 and 1419. During the 20th century, a bronze plaque war memorial dedicated to the

43rd Division, Wessex Light Infantry, has been affixed within the southern part of the chapel's interior. Post-medieval stone-working activity within and beyond the monument is evident from numbers of polygonal rough-outs for millstones, at least two of which are located near the hillfort enclosure wall in the north east of the monument. Beyond the monument, all aspects of the prominent Rough Tor-Showery Tor ridge contain numerous and often extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement, ritual and funerary sites, clearly visible from this monument. The distinctive hill of Rough Tor is also a focus for a small group of medieval religious monuments; beyond the monument a holy well is located 330m NNE of the chapel on Rough Tor's northern slope and a medieval grave marked by a roughly formed cross-slab is situated 220m to its north on the upper north western slope of Rough Tor.

SX1471580858

Prehistoric to post medieval funerary, ritual and settlement remains

15550

The scheduling includes extensive remains from successive episodes of prehistoric and later activity on Louden Hill and its immediate environs on north western Bodmin Moor. These remains include at least 30 prehistoric funerary and ritual sites of various forms together with multiple phases of prehistoric settlement whose field systems are associated with at least 65 hut circles. Later prehistoric to early medieval stock herding prompted some clearance of earlier features on the south east side of the hill and produced at least ten herdsman's seasonal shelters called transhumance huts. A later medieval settlement established on the east side of the hill occupies a landholding encompassing most of Louden Hill and Steping Hill to the south east, its boundaries defining both the holding and adjacent cross-moor routeways. Post-medieval features include sites of moorstone-working, peat-cutting and a small rabbit warren. The patterning and relationships of the prehistoric features demonstrates a sequence of early land use on Louden Hill. At the start of this sequence is an irregular aggregate field system: a network of irregular plots, commonly 50m-100m across with low wavering walls, which cover much of the hill's west, south west and southern lower and middle slopes, laid out by piecemeal addition across and up those slopes from foci in the troughs west and south east of Louden Hill. The field system also extends across the hill's south east and eastern slopes where, despite some medieval clearance, its layout and character remain clear. Beyond the plots on Louden Hill's south east slope, a detached area of prehistoric field system survives, truncated by medieval pasture clearance, in the low-lying trough to Steping Hill. The irregular field system shows strong biases in the distribution of hut circles within the contemporary settlement with much the most densely occupied focus occurring within the rounded plots on the lower south east slope: of 53 hut circles attributable to this early phase of land use, 35 are clustered along or beside these plots' upper walling, at the interface of the arable and pasture areas. These hut circles are generally small but substantially built, often with inner or outer facing slabs or both and most are levelled, some by terracing on rubble platforms. Some will be ancillary buildings rather than round houses, especially likely in six examples under 4m across internally. Beyond those plots, hut circles are generally well-spaced giving a very low settlement density, biased towards the middle and upper slopes where nine occur on the south east side and six on the west and south west sides; in addition three survive on the eastern upper and lower slopes. Apart from those on the eastern slope, where medieval clearance may have reduced surviving numbers, the low density and mostly higher setting of these more scattered hut circles suggests a role in the pastoral aspects of the economy in this early phase of the hill's prehistoric settlement. The irregular field system also contains localised areas of small low rubble mounds; some occur singly but others form dense scatters in three plots on the western slope. Many may reflect surface-stone clearance during use of the field system, perhaps serving for burial too. However, others occur close to breaks in plot walls, contributing to wider evidence for later prehistoric dismantling of the irregular field system, transforming an enclosed landscape with arable as an important component into a more open landscape appropriate for a predominantly pastoral economy. This scheduling contains at least 26 prehistoric cairns whose size, structure or setting indicates a prehistoric funerary and ritual function, with considerable variation in form and strong biases in distribution with 18 forming a scatter along the hill's middle and lower slopes from the west, through the south west to the south east. Elsewhere in the scheduling, a low cairn is located at the foot of Louden Hill's northern slope and a small cist on the western midslope, while a cairn at the foot of the eastern slope incorporates several natural boulders. The remaining five cairns occur at higher levels: of two small cairns 20m apart on the centre of the hill's spine, the north eastern contains a possible cist; low rubble mounds of two cairns 27m apart crown the hill's northern outcrops, and a small cairn below a rocky scarp on the upper eastern slope has remains of a kerb and central cist. The scheduling also contains four prehistoric ritual sites of other forms. A small ring of spaced slabs adjoins, and may be contemporary with, an irregular plot wall on the southern midslope. On the lower south west slope is a setting of four end-set slabs, up to 0.9m high and arranged as two pairs 5.75m apart. At the foot of the south east slope, is an ovoid rubble platform, 15m north east-south west by 10m wide, terraced to 0.2m high from the slope along its south east edge; it supports two large slabs: the south western is upright, 1.25m high, and the north eastern, 2.55m long, leans almost flat but probably also originally upright giving two prominent standing stones. The fourth ritual site, beside the southernmost summit outcrops on Louden Hill, closes a natural 'V'-shaped cleft with a curving rubble bank and traces of an inner facing of edge-set slabs. The more open prehistoric landscape following the slighting of the irregular field system was divided into large blocks by long linear boundaries, part of a wider network of boundaries subdividing north western Bodmin Moor from Roughtor in the north east to Dinnever Hill in the south west. This scheduling contains two such boundaries. The longest extends 853m, from its surviving north west end in the trough to Stannon Down, curving smoothly over the centre of Louden Hill and continuing south east across Steping Hill, fading due to later clearance as it approaches the marsh fringing Garrow Downs. The second linear boundary runs 500m to the south west, visible for 630m north west-south east over the south west of Louden Hill from low lying marsh at each side. It is of very different character, formed by linking successive lengths of the irregular field system's plot walls, resulting in a very sinuous course though the boundary takes a short cut across one plot corner. Also mirroring this prehistoric phase on nearby Roughtor, the settlement pattern contemporary with this opened landscape comprises large well-built hut circles associated with discrete enclosures. Twelve hut circles form a loose linear grouping along 250m of the lower western slope of Louden Hill, extending south from the linear boundary crossing the centre of the hill. Close by on the same slope are two enclosures 220m apart, each imposed on parts of the earlier irregular field system and each strongly lynched suggesting that they formed cultivation plots in the expanse of pasture created across the slope. Archaeological and environmental evidence from elsewhere shows a general retraction of intensive settlement from the south western moors by the early first millennium BC: abandonment of the settlement with the linear boundaries and enclosures probably corresponds with this. However maintenance of less intensive pastoral activity into the early medieval period in this scheduling is shown by ten small transhumance huts of late prehistoric and early medieval date occupied during summer pasturing of stock on the upland. A related structure attributable to medieval pastoral activity comprises collapsed remains of a small chamber called a beehive hut on Louden's upper eastern slope. Its elliptical chamber, 3.5m by 1.75m internally, is faced by coursed and edge-set slabs; scattered slabs around the wall derive from a domed superstructure. Beehive huts on the open moor, as here, are of medieval date and are a more developed form of shelter than the transhumance huts. Later medieval agriculture had a more substantial impact with the establishment of a settlement on the eastern midslope of Louden Hill by the 1280s: reference to that settlement survives in a court record of 1288 relating to Henry Cauvel of the free tenement of 'Lauedon'. The settlement is accompanied by boundaries accommodating its landholding and activities into the area's wider agricultural organisation. The settlement survives with two farmhouses 25m apart, north west-south east, each of a form called a longhouse, aligned downslope and divided into an upslope domestic quarters and a downslope animal (cattle) house called a shippon. North of the southern longhouse is a slender ancillary building subdivided by a

cross-wall, located within the shared ground between the longhouses which bears faint cultivation ridging. The medieval tenement is contained within a landholding (a tenement) encompassing most of Louden Hill. Its defining boundary, enclosing a total of 41ha, varies considerably in form, from an earth and rubble bank with an outer ditch on the hill's north west, north east and east sides, to a much slighter bank and sometimes only a single line of stones lacking any visible outer ditch around the west, south west and south sides of the hill; at three points on the west side, the boundary incorporates rather than crosses hut circles to complete its course. The tenement's boundary leaves gaps up to 40m wide from the boundaries of the neighbouring Stannon tenement, to the north west, and a separated area of the Louden tenement on Steping Hill to the south east; these gaps maintained medieval cross-moor routeways after the Louden tenement was defined. Within the core area of the tenement, an embanked droveway runs downslope from the settlement to a break (later blocked) in the tenement boundary. A short gap near the centre of the droveway's north bank is accompanied by the stance of a small structure. Over about 200m north from this droveway lies the tenement's main area of arable cultivation, marked by downslope cultivation ridging extending about 150m-175m east to the tenement boundary from the edge of the denser surface scree, locally called clutter, on the upper slopes. Within this ridged area are numerous small heaps of cleared surface stone, often against boulders too large to remove. Surface rubble was also aggregated to give low discontinuous banks parallel with the ridging, partly defining strip subdivisions of the overall ridged area. A smaller area of faint cultivation ridges extends about 30m south from the droveway, defined to the south in part by a bank and ditch. The tenement's separate area on Steping Hill was also partly cultivated, with some ridging visible near the centre of its area, slighting the prehistoric linear boundary crossing the hill adjacent to it. The pasture on the east and south east sides of Louden Hill will have remained prime grazing for the settlement since much of it lies within the tenement, although it had been cleared earlier in the medieval period: the tenement boundary overrides the clearance debris, pushing its ditch through it, implying the clearance was achieved before the tenement's definition by the boundary. Exclusion of this tenement from rights on the neighbouring commons formed the subject of the court roll of 1288. There is no evidence for continuous occupation of the Louden settlement beyond the medieval period: its abandonment corresponds with a wider reduction in cultivation and decrease in settlement density evident on Bodmin Moor from the late 14th century onwards. Activity at the medieval settlement did not totally cease: a small rectangular post-medieval shelter and stock pen was built into the south west corner of the southern longhouse, reusing the earlier wall- corner. Elsewhere, the dominant post-medieval agricultural regime, the reversion to common pasture, gives few tangible traces but it is reflected in the continued use of the medieval cross-moor routeways to each side of Louden Hill: no longer closely confined by the tenement boundaries, they take less defined courses. Evidence for other post-medieval activity most widely involves moorstone-working and peat-cutting. The many small moorstone-working sites range from widespread scatters of split surface slabs and abandoned roughouts of the intended finished products, most frequently grain and cider millstones, to more intensive but small scale quarrying of large boulders or bedrock outcrops. Stone extraction shows a particular emphasis across the north west flank of Louden Hill. The majority of the hill's stone extraction sites show 'wedge' slots along their split edges indicating that most of this activity took place prior to AD 1800, though sporadic sites do occur with drilled splitter's holes denoting later working. Exploitation of peat deposits for fuel has produced several areas of distinctively uneven ground, especially over the spine of Louden Hill and on its south western midslope. Peat cutting near the centre of Steping Hill also produced a large rectangular ditched platform where cut peat, locally called turf, was stored awaiting transport off the moor; another example, ovoid in plan, is located on Louden's upper eastern slope. On the south east slope of Louden Hill is a large irregular post-medieval pillow mound, built to house rabbits kept for food and fur. The mound has a roughly level upper surface with several exposed slabs which may derive from built chambers and passages; it remains actively occupied by wild rabbits. The metalled surface of the modern track is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SX1361480074

The Louden Stone Circle

15287

The monument includes a prehistoric stone circle, known as the Louden Stone Circle, situated on top of a broad ridge extending south west from Louden Hill on north west Bodmin Moor. The Louden Stone Circle is visible as a near-circular arrangement of at least 26 granite slabs, five of which remain erect, the others lying flat in the thick peaty turf covering the area of the monument. Three of the recumbent slabs are considered to be broken fragments of neighbouring slabs. The plan of the stone circle measures 45.5m north-south by 43m east-west, though its original deviation from true circularity cannot be determined from surface evidence alone due to the toppling of many constituent slabs. The surviving erect slabs range from 0.4m to 1m high, the largest slab being in the southern sector and leaning to the south; it would be 1.4m high if vertical. A small stump, 0.1m high, is located in the ESE sector. The lengths of the recumbent slabs fall within the same range and are generally under 0.75m long. The slabs in the southern, western and northern sectors of the circle are generally spaced 3m-5m apart, with minor variations due to the directions in which the recumbent slabs fell and with some larger gaps due to subsequent stone robbing. Stone robbing has had a more marked effect on the eastern sector of the circle, with gaps in the visible sequence of slabs of 24m and 14m in the ENE and ESE sectors respectively. The original number of stones in the circle has been estimated at between 33 and 39. This stone circle is situated on the top of the south western ridge of Louden Hill, at one of the few points from which two other broadly contemporary stone circles can be seen on the lower ground of the moor: the Stannon Stone Circle, 0.8km to the north west and the Fernacre Stone Circle, 1.33km to the north east. These three stone circles form an unusually closely-spaced group, and are also distinctive as being amongst the largest stone circles in Cornwall, containing a large number of constituent slabs. The Louden Stone Circle is also situated close to a large area containing numerous broadly contemporary funerary and settlement sites extending from 70m to the north east on the western slopes of Louden Hill.

SX1320679494

Stannon Stone Circle, Prehistoric field systems, hut circle settlement, cairns, cist, linear boundaries

15279

The monument includes a prehistoric ritual stone circle, the Stannon Stone Circle, and a prehistoric irregular aggregate field system which extends south and east from the stone circle. The monument is situated across a broad spur and around an adjacent stream-head between Dinnever Hill and Louden Hill on north-west Bodmin Moor. Incorporated within the prehistoric field system are a hut circle settlement and a much later building, of Romano-British or medieval date, in its north-east sector. A funerary platform cairn and a nearby funerary cist are incorporated towards the centre of the field system, and a platform cairn with a central mound and outer bank near its southern edge. Later prehistoric land division resulted in two linear boundaries which cut across parts of the field system and extend beyond it, one of which shows evidence for partial re-use as a medieval boundary. Medieval and later transport across the Moor has resulted in hollowed routeways crossing many parts of the monument. The Stannon Stone Circle is visible as a sub-circular arrangement of 68 granite slabs situated on a flat shelf near the north-west edge of the spur containing much of the monument. The stone circle measures a maximum 42.7m NE-SW by a minimum 39m north-south along the line of the erect slabs. Its arrangement deviates markedly from a true circle, including four flattened arcs in its south-east, south-west, WNW and north sectors. The circle contains 39 erect or leaning slabs and 29 fallen slabs. In addition many smaller packing stones are visible about the bases of the slabs. The slabs are closely spaced, generally in the range 0.1m to 2m apart, but some larger gaps, up to 5.5m wide, denote missing slabs, some of

whose locations are visible as hollows in the turf. The circle is considered originally to have contained up to 82 slabs. The surviving slabs range in height from 0.3m to 1.16m but most are under 0.75m high. No consistent grading of slab-height is evident in the circle and the slabs show no evidence for surface dressing. The largest slab, located in the western sector of the circle, is 1.25m wide and 1.4m long, but leans outwards. An outlying edge-set slab is situated 8.5m beyond the NNE sector of the circle. This slab measures 1.25m long NNW-SSE, by 0.25m thick and leans, now standing 0.5m high but would be 0.7m high if erect. The prehistoric irregular aggregate field system survives over 8.75ha along the central and western parts of the spur and around the adjacent stream-head. It contains four large plots defined by sinuous, largely turf-covered walls of heaped rubble, up to 1.2m wide and 0.4m high. Near the south-west corner of the field system, a river channel exposes a section of the wall 1m wide and 0.5m high, buried beneath a 0.5m thick peat deposit. The three intact field plots - two across the central part of the field system and one across their southern ends - range from 2.1ha-2.7ha in extent. The western of the central plots approaches to within 20m of the Stannon Stone Circle. The northern walling of the north-eastern plot has been destroyed by later stone-robbing. The hut circle settlement is incorporated within the field system's north-east plot and includes four stone hut circles, spaced 8m-33m apart in an east-west linear arrangement. The hut circles survive with walls of heaped rubble and small boulders, up to 1.1m wide and 0.4m high, defining circular or ovoid internal areas ranging in size from 3.5m in diameter to 7.5m by 4.5m, levelled into the slight slope. Parts of the huts' walls have been disrupted and robbed for stone but three retain some small inner facing slabs. The field system also incorporates two prehistoric funerary platform cairns, part of a wider, dispersed, grouping including various types of cairn in the vicinity and considered to derive from a different phase of prehistoric land use from the field system. The cairn near the western wall of the field system's eastern central plot survives with a largely turf-covered circular platform of heaped rubble, 9m in diameter and up to 0.25m high. Two large slabs, up to 1m long, lie flat in the turf on the southern and western periphery of the cairn. The other platform cairn, 265m to the SSW and 10m within the southern edge of the field system's southern plot, survives with a circular platform, 11.5m in diameter and up to 0.3m high. The periphery of the platform supports an outer bank, up to 1.5m wide and 0.4m high. At its centre, the platform supports a small circular mound, 5m in diameter and rising 0.4m from the platform surface. The mound had a central hollow, 2.5m in diameter and up to 0.45m deep, resulting from an unrecorded antiquarian excavation. Two large slabs, up to 1m long, lie on the northern edge of the central mound. Situated 15m ENE of the northern platform cairn is a small, free-standing prehistoric funerary cist: a box-like, slab-built structure within which a burial was placed. The cist survives with an irregular ovoid covering slab, called a capstone, measuring 1.3m NE-SW by 0.9m NW-SE and 0.11m thick. The upper surface of the slab is up to 0.4m above the ground level and lies almost flat. Projecting 0.35m beyond the south-west edge of the capstone, the corner of the cist's south-eastern side-slab is visible, rising 0.35m high. The turf-fast upper edge of the north-west side-slab of the cist is visible 0.5m north-west of the other side-slab. There is no evidence for any covering mound at this cist. Later prehistoric land use resulted in the large scale division of the spur and the adjoining parts of Dinnever Hill by three almost straight linear boundaries radiating from the marshy stream-head in the western part of the monument. The monument contains two of these boundaries which cut across the irregular field system, partly robbing the adjacent sectors of the field system walls of stone. The third linear boundary runs south, beyond the monument, from a point 53m west of the field system's south-western plot walling. The northern of the monument's linear boundaries survives for 410m on a NE-SW course across the neck of the spur, descending into the marshy valley at each end. The boundary is visible as a wall of heaped rubble and small boulders, up to 1.7m wide and 0.5m high. Some parts retain contiguous laid basal blocks from facing courses along each side of the wall. Near its midpoint on the spur, the boundary incorporates an end-set slab, called an orthostat, 1m high, considered to mark one side of an original gateway through the boundary. The southern linear boundary originates from a point 85m south-east of the other boundary's terminal in the stream-head marsh and extends for 528m SSE over the summit of the Dinnever Hill-Candra Hill ridge. The boundary survives as a turf-covered bank of heaped rubble, up to 2m wide and 0.2m high, with some traces of facing slabs along its eastern side. The bank is accompanied on its eastern side by intermittent traces of a ditch, up to 1.7m wide and 0.1m deep, denoting a medieval re-use when the boundary was incorporated into a series of medieval pasture boundaries which enclose much of Dinnever Hill to the west. Romano-British or early medieval exploitation within the monument resulted in a small sub-rectangular building with rounded corners situated near the centre of the prehistoric hut circle settlement at the north-east edge of the monument. The building survives with a wall of heaped rubble and boulders, up to 1.75m wide and 0.6m high, defining an internal area measuring 13m east-west by 6m north-south, levelled into the slope. The wall incorporates several large edge-set inner facing slabs, up to 0.75m high and 1m long, and some smaller outer facing slopes. A break, 0.75m wide, in the south-west corner may mark the original entrance. Up to 2m beyond the north-east wall of the building is a parallel, short length of rubble bank, 3m long, 1m wide and 0.3m high. The size and form of this building is comparable with farmhouses dated to the Romano-British and early medieval periods elsewhere in Cornwall. The monument is crossed by numerous shallow linear hollows, called hollow ways. These result from rutting along regularly-used later medieval and post-medieval routes following the spur, linking the moorland pasture and tenements with the lower land of north-west Cornwall's coastal belt. In addition to the surface remains, limited excavations carried out in 1991 on the course of a water pipeline laid NW-SE across the monument produced radiocarbon dates confirming a Bronze Age date for the NE-SW linear boundary and the irregular aggregate field system that it crosses. Pollen analyses undertaken at the same time from the peat deposits about the streamhead indicate that the irregular field system was laid out on already-cleared grassland which remained open during the Bronze Age. This monument is located within one of several areas of Bodmin Moor which contain unusually large groupings of prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments. Beyond the monument, these include a ritual stone setting 62m north-west of the Stannon Stone Circle, and two other large stone circles located 800m to the south-east and 1.9km to the east. Funerary cairns of various forms are dispersed across the neighbouring moorland, the nearest being located 90m east of the irregular field system and 225m to its south-west. Prehistoric field systems, hut circle settlements and linear boundaries, several displaying multiple phases of layout, occur on the western slopes of Dinnever Hill and, extensively, on Louden Hill and the Roughtor Moors to the east and north-east, as also do medieval field systems, settlements and pasture boundaries. The modern water pipeline, its pipeline-trench and associated inspection shafts, covers, marker-posts, fittings and post-and-wire fences, and the surface of the modern metal track to Fernacre Farm are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SX1268579833

The Middle Moor Cross

24266

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated beside a modern track and within a medieval trackway onto north-western Bodmin Moor in north Cornwall. The Middle Moor Cross, also known as the Mid Moor Post, survives as an upright granite cross, set in a large granite base-slab, standing 2m in overall height. The cross has a crudely-fashioned round or 'wheel' head, 0.5m high, 0.47m wide and 0.12m thick, with a straight, sloping, facet along its upper edge. The head emerges from the northern edge of the shaft at a slightly higher level than it does from the southern edge. On each principal face, the head bears a simple incised cross, 0.5m high and 0.47m across the arms. The style of the incised cross is thought to indicate an early date. The undecorated, rectangular-section shaft rises 1.1m from the base to the lower edge of the head. The shaft measures 0.35m wide and 0.24m thick, bulging slightly along the centre of its southern edge to 0.43m wide. The shaft is cemented into the centre of a large, roughly-shaped, ovoid granite base-slab, measuring 1.15m north-south by 1.55m east-west and up to 0.15m high. The base-slab is itself supported on a partly turf-covered rubble plinth up to 0.32m high and measuring 1.35m north-south by 1.85m east-west. The Middle Moor Cross

is situated in its original location, beside a private road onto the open moor, on a verge bordered to its SSE by the hedgebank of Camperdown Farm. However, disused medieval embanked and ditched boundaries survive on that farm and the neighbouring moor, revealing that in the medieval enclosure layout, the position of this cross lies near the middle of a broad routeway, 200m wide at this point, between two large medieval pasture enclosures. The enclosures, and hence the routeway, end on the medieval limit of the common moorland grazing 140m to the north-east of the cross, from where the cross could be seen as a guidepost to travellers from the open moor. The route marked by this cross is also noted in the 19th century as an early route to the distinctive hill of Roughtor, where there was a small medieval chapel and a holy well. A local tradition, recorded in the later 19th century, recounts that when the Middle Moor Cross heard the bells of St Breward it would turn round, and it did this so often that it fell down. This concurs with the record that the cross shaft and head had fallen from the base in the 19th century, but they were re-erected in 1888 by a local vicar. In 1938 the cross had been knocked down again, its re-erection requiring a new tenon to be cut on the base of the shaft, reducing the height of the cross by 0.30m.

SX1250579297

Prehistoric linear boundary

15283

The monument includes a prehistoric funerary embanked platform cairn on the summit of Dinnever Hill on north-west Bodmin Moor. To the east of the cairn, the monument includes a prehistoric linear boundary which runs up the northern slope of the hill onto the summit. Both the cairn and the linear boundary are crossed by a much later, medieval, ditched boundary bank which encloses much of the north-western slope of the hill. Adjacent to the eastern corner of the medieval boundary is a small, broadly contemporary, mound of cleared surface stone, called a clearance cairn. The prehistoric platform cairn survives with a circular platform of heaped rubble, 20m in diameter and up to 0.3m high near its centre. The cairn supports two distinct, near-concentric, peripheral banks which together define a level internal area measuring 11m in diameter. The inner bank ranges from 1m to 1.6m wide and 0.3m-0.4m high. The gap between the inner and outer banks is 0.15m high and varies from 2.6m wide on the cairn's northern side to 0.5m wide on its southern side. The outer bank is 0.2m high and also ranges in width, from 1.7m at the north to 1.1m at the south. Both peripheral banks incorporate occasional larger slabs, generally laid flat, but the outer bank also includes an edge-set slab, 0.3m high, in its eastern sector. The cairn is overlain by the ditched medieval boundary, described in detail below. The boundary crosses the centre of the cairn on a WSW-ENE axis and in doing so, it is visible as a bank of heaped rubble, 1.8m wide and 0.2m high, rising to 0.5m high where it passes across the peripheral banks at the eastern side of the cairn. The bank is accompanied by a silted ditch, 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep, along its southern side. The prehistoric linear boundary passes 105m east of the platform cairn in its almost straight, NNE-SSW course, rising from the deep valley-floor peat near a streamhead at the northern foot of Dinnever Hill to the summit ridge of the hill. The course of the boundary is visible over 408m; over its northern 140m from its emergence as a surface feature from the peat to its passage across a small midslope marsh, the boundary survives as a heaped rubble bank, up to 1.1m wide and 0.2m high, incorporating some edge-set slabs up to 0.5m high. South of the small marsh, to its southern surviving end, the rubble fabric of the linear boundary has been partly removed during the later prehistoric or early medieval period by digging a shallow trench along its course. This trench, called a robber trench, survives up to 1m wide and 0.2m deep, and is accompanied by an intermittent bank of upcast rubble, up to 1.5m wide and 0.1m high. Although much of the boundary's rubble has been removed in this sector, the robber trench preserves the boundary's course, aiming for a valley head south of the modern Camperdown Farm but now disrupted by modern pasture improvement. This relationship to the local landforms and the nature of its intact northern sector confirm this linear boundary as one of a group of broadly contemporary prehistoric boundaries on this area of the Moor which run from valley to valley, subdividing the moorland into large blocks. Two other such linear boundaries emerge beyond the monument from the streamhead near the northern end of this boundary. Both the cairn and the robber trench of the prehistoric linear boundary are crossed by a medieval ditched boundary which encompasses much of the north-western slopes of Dinnever Hill. This boundary is considered to define a major portion of the outer boundary of the medieval tenement of East Rowden, whose deserted settlement survives on the lower western slope of the hill. The boundary survives as a bank of earth and rubble, up to 3m wide and 0.3m high, though generally 1.5m wide and 0.2m high. The boundary is accompanied by a ditch, generally 1m wide and 0.2m deep but rising to 4m wide and 0.5m deep at its eastern corner and northern end where subsequent drainage erosion has occurred. The ditch runs along the bank's outer side with respect to the area enclosed. The boundary survives over 1.18km; its western end rises from near the southern corner of the medieval settlement's field plots. From there it runs ESE for 120m then curves to extend north-east for 818m up the western slope of Dinnever Hill to its summit ridge, passing over the prehistoric platform cairn and the linear boundary's robber trench. Then the medieval boundary turns sharply to the NNW and extends a further 242m directly down the northern slope of the hill to end in the adjacent valley floor at the stream-edge. Close to that sharp turn on the summit ridge, and adjacent to the boundary's ditch, there is a small circular mound of heaped rubble, 2.75m in diameter and 0.25m high, comprising an accumulation of gathered surface stone, called a clearance cairn. Beyond the broad marshy area north of the stream, and beyond this monument, the course of this boundary is extended along the edge of the adjacent spur to the next valley floor by a further length of similar boundary. Besides the visible surface remains, environmental sampling in 1991 from the thick peat deposits adjacent to the north-east end of this monument has produced pollen evidence elucidating the vegetational sequence that accompanied and reflected the phases of human activity on this part of the Moor. This monument is located in one of several areas of Bodmin Moor that contain an unusually large grouping of prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments. In this grouping, in the vicinity of this monument, other prehistoric cairns of various types are located 250m to the north and 385m to the north-east of this monument's cairn on Dinnever Hill. Broadly contemporary ritual monuments nearby include the Stannon Stone Circle, 300m to the north of this monument. A prehistoric hut circle settlement and field system occupies much of the hill's north-western slope which was re-used by the East Rowden medieval settlement, while other prehistoric linear boundaries rise from the streamhead 168m to the ENE and 160m north-east of the northern end of this monument's boundary. Another medieval tenement boundary rises up the southern slope of the hill to 180m south-east of this monument and the thoroughfare between the tenement blocks marked by these two boundaries is marked by the medieval Middle Moor Cross, 80m beyond this monument.

SX1213579284

Stone hut circle settlement

CO883

The monument includes a stone hut circle settlement and part of a coaxial field system, situated on the lower north western slopes of Dinnever Hill, just above a marsh which is the source of a tributary to the River Camel. The settlement survives as up to nine stone hut circles defined by rubble or stone faced walls around circular interiors which measure from 6m up to 12m in diameter. The walls stand from 0.6m up to 0.9m high. The hut circles are associated with some small irregularly-shaped enclosures and lie within part of a regularly laid out coaxial field system defined by rubble banks, orthostatic walls and lynchets forming a series of rectangular fields. Within these fields are traces of ridge and furrow, a result of medieval re-use of the field system.

SX1170879424

Hut circles near New Hall

CO882

No information available

SX1082880646

Bowl barrow near Park Walls

CO493

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

SX1268283016

Listed Buildings

Church of St. Adwen; Various associated GII listed headstones

68455

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 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 Catacleuse 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

SX1047281608

Worthyvale Manor

68676

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 over 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 unmodelled 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.
SX1077086017

Trethin

68465

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 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 trenched 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.
SX1040881914

Outbuildings 5m from Trela

68671

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.
SX1173686864

Butterwell near Worthyvale

68676

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.
SX1077086017

Holiday Cottages near Worthyvale

68678

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.
SX1074086031

Milestone

68667

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
SX1321986252

Farmhouse at Hendravernick

67386

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 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 unmoulded 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.
SX1278787689

Pair of gate piers near Halwill Barton

67835

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.
SX1239488375

Bridge at Slaughterbridge

68478

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.
SX1092785517

Boundary stone

68741

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.
SX0999885327

Hilldo Cottage

68485

House. Circa early C19. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends and end stacks. Plan: Probably double depth plan; the entrance to right of centre, the 2 front rooms heated by end stacks and service rooms to rear. Door to far left probably providing access to rear. 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front with early C19 12-pane hornless sashes, plank door to far left and C19 4 panel door to right of centre. Interior not inspected.
SX1048383630

Guidepost [Borderline]

67382

Guide post. Circa late C18. Granite monolith. Square-on-plan. Inscribed in upper case lettering with directions to PADSTOW, CAMELFORD, STRATTON and LANSON. Note old spelling for Launceston. Bench mark. Turnpike road act for roads leading into Launceston passed in 1761 (33 Geo II c.59). Albert, W The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840, 1972.
SX1455188051

Halwill Barton

67383

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.

SX1261088660

Gate piers near Halwill Barton

67384

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.

SX1264388642

Guidepost

68535

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.

SX0992682486

Milestone

68527

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.

SX0978982339

Undated Monuments

Trela - Bronze Age cairn

MCO4604

A tumulus is recorded at Trela on the OS map of 1962. The feature comprises a circular ditchless enclosing bank, grass covered, 19m overall diameter, 0.5m high and 5.0m wide. No entrance is evident, but there is a slight lowering of the bank for a distance of about 1.5m on the NE side. The central area is at natural ground level and featureless. On a false crest on a gentle west slope, in rough pasture; furze and bramble covered, and in 1976 recently strewn with large boulders from nearby field clearance. A possible enclosed cremation cemetery (h1); or, from the description, a ring cairn or possibly a rimmed platform cairn. If not destroyed by field clearance, this monument would be worth scheduling as ring cairns are not common in Cornwall (APJ). The site is visible on aerial photographs (p3) and was plotted during the Cornwall NMP.

SX 1229 8645

Appendix 4
Supporting JPEGs



View through gate into west-north-west corner of the field; from the west.



View down the track that runs along the south side of the field; from the east-south-east



View up the long straight southern boundary of the field; from the west.



View up the slightly sinuous northern boundary, at its western end; from the south-west.



View of the northern boundary from the middle of the field; from the west.



View up the field, showing the pasture; from the west.



View to the eastern boundary of the field; from the west.



View of the eastern boundary showing the earthen banks; from the west.



View back down the northern boundary to the curving section of hedgebank; from the north-east.



Long view down the field and across to ground to the west; from the east.



View down to the long pointed corner of the field and the extant turbines in the area which appear behind; from the east-north-east.



View south-west and across to the wind farm near Delabole; from the north-east.



View to the southern hedgebank boundary; from the north.



View to the south-east corner of the field, showing a gate onto the lane in the southern hedgebank; from the north-west.



View to the north-east corner of the field; from the south-west.



View to the mature northern boundary; from the south-west.



View to the north-west from the field; from the south-east.



View west showing the Delabole wind farm and other single turbines in the area; from the east.



View of the operational turbine in the field north-east of the site, on Trela farm; from the south-west.



View of the structure of the hedgebank; from the east.



View of the curved section within the field to the south-east; from the north-east.



View to Trela Farm, showing the local blocking provided by the modern farm buildings, which means the the Listed farm building cannot be seen outside the context of the farmyard; from the south.



Davidstow barrow group; from the north-east.



The guidepost on Davidstow moor; from the north-east.



As above, looking back to Tich barrow and the substation immediately adjacent; from the south-west.



The barrows at Starapark and Nettings Park, near the factory; from the north-west.



View from the western group on Starapark, showing views to the south-west and west towards the site of the proposed turbine; from the north-east.



Milestone on the road to Camelford, now the A39; from the south-east.



View up Slaughterbridge valley, showing enclosed nature of setting due to trees and hedgebanks; from the south.



View of Slaughterbridge bridge, from within the base of the valley; from the west.



Boundary stone on the B3266 down to Camelford; from the south-east.



Inscribed and decorated cross base and shaft, set in a small piece of waste just north of Hendra and Trela farms; from the north-west.



Listed gate piers and walls at the entrance to Halwill Barton; from the south-west.



Milestone at junction south of Camelford; from the south-east.



View through the rain to St Adwen church nestled in the valley with an extant turbine in quite close proximity; from the south-west.



The position of Trethin within the valley, set amongst the trees on the shallow east-facing slope; from the north.



Detailed view of Trethin showing how the house is shielded by the surrounding trees; from the north-west.



View up the slope from within the valley to the church at Advent on the upper western slopes; from the north-west.



View across to prehistoric field systems and boundaries, on the very edge of Bodmin Moor, where it meets enclosed farmland, within the upper foothills region; from the north.



As above, view of further field systems on the high down, within the foothills of Bodmin; from the north-east.



Detailed view of the stone hut circles, showing how ephemeral the earthworks can be for such a feature; from the south-west.



View across the upstanding stone cairns, the field systems and hut circles near Rough Tor; from the west.



View back from the Tor to the location of the proposed turbine; from the south-east.



View to the long high down which is occupied by the hut circle settlements, field systems and funerary remains; from the north-west.



View across more field systems and hut circle remains towards the proposed turbine site, showing some local blocking but also limited intervisibility; from the south-east.



View of the high down with the extensive remains of hut circles, cairns and other features; from the west.



View back across the sweep of the high down to the other Tor, showing the settlement remains on the high ridge with views to the site of the proposed turbine; from the south-west.



View to the turbine site from this ridge, showing a lower view akin to those achieved from the remains, showing how each feature provides the setting for the next; from the south-south-east.



View along the long linear Prehistoric boundary; from the north-west.



View of the settlement remains and hut circles near Watergate on the down; from the north-east.



View across the landscape below Showery Tor, showing extensive settlement evidence; from the south-west.



View up to the north-west towards the site of the proposed turbine; from the south-east.



Barrows near Crowdy reservoir; from the south-west.



Another barrow near Crowdy reservoir; from the south-east.



As above, one of the larger of the barrows; from the north-east.



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