

LAND at WREYS BARTON STOWFORD DEVON

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



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& Historic Visual Impact Assessment**

For

Robert Murdock

of

RMA Environmental

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon, in advance of the construction of a 500Kw wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now belongs to Wreys Barton, but originally formed part of the Manor of Thrushelton. There are very few HER entries from within the immediate vicinity of the site, and the majority relate to quarries and post-medieval activity, although the Barton and the surrounding field-system is probably of medieval origin.

There are eight Grade I and eleven Grade II Listed buildings or structures within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 27 Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings and 36 Scheduled Monuments. There are also two Registered Parks and Gardens, no battlefields and ten conservation areas within 10km.*

*Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least six of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on Church of St. John the Baptist, Grange Farmhouse, Cannonbarn Farmhouse, Leigh Farmhouse, Wonnacott Farmhouse, Hayne Manor House and its Registered Park and Garden (**negative/moderate**). The most significant impacts (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**) will be upon Stowford House Hotel and the Church of St. George. Cumulative impact is not currently a major issue for this site, but given the number of turbine applications under consideration, it could easily become one.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the more pronounced impact the introduction of a new visual element would have on a small number of nearby assets. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Wreys Barton
Parish:	Stowford
County:	Devon
NGR:	SX43810, 87623

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Robert Murdock of RMA Environmental in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the installation of a 500kW wind turbine (77m to tip).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed site lies approximately 4 miles north-east of Lifton and is less than 1km east of Thrushelton and a similar distance to the north-west of Stowford. The proposed turbine would be located at approximately 140m AOD in an irregular shaped field on the south side of a gently rising slope which leads down on the west to the River Thrushel.

The soils in this area are well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 association (SSEW 1983), which here overlie the border between two bedrock types; sandstone and mud and siltstone of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

The place name *Wreys* is first noted in 1505 and is possibly associated with the family Stephen *le Wray* mentioned in connection with Thrushelton in 1313. It incorporates the place-name element *barton*, suggesting that it formerly formed a principal farmstead on an estate (Gover *et al* 1931).

The site lies within an area characterised on the Devon County Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as medieval farmland.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little fieldwork has taken place in the wider area. The significant assets noted on the HER are a number of post-medieval kilns west of the site (MDV42364, MDV42365) and an associated limestone quarry (MDV18018) at the western end of the proposed turbine field, which are depicted to varying degrees on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Also of note are the number of medieval farmsteads in the surrounding landscape including; *Wreys Barton* (MDV58607), *Stowford Barton* (MDV15938) and *Thrushelball* (MDV30493). There is documentary evidence on the Tithe map and apportionment for possible earthworks (MDV3912) to the east of the site associated with the field names *Great Castle Down* and *Little Castle Down*. However other than the good south-east vantage point these fields possess overlooking the River Thrushel there is currently no proven evidence of a castle-like feature or distinctive earthworks.

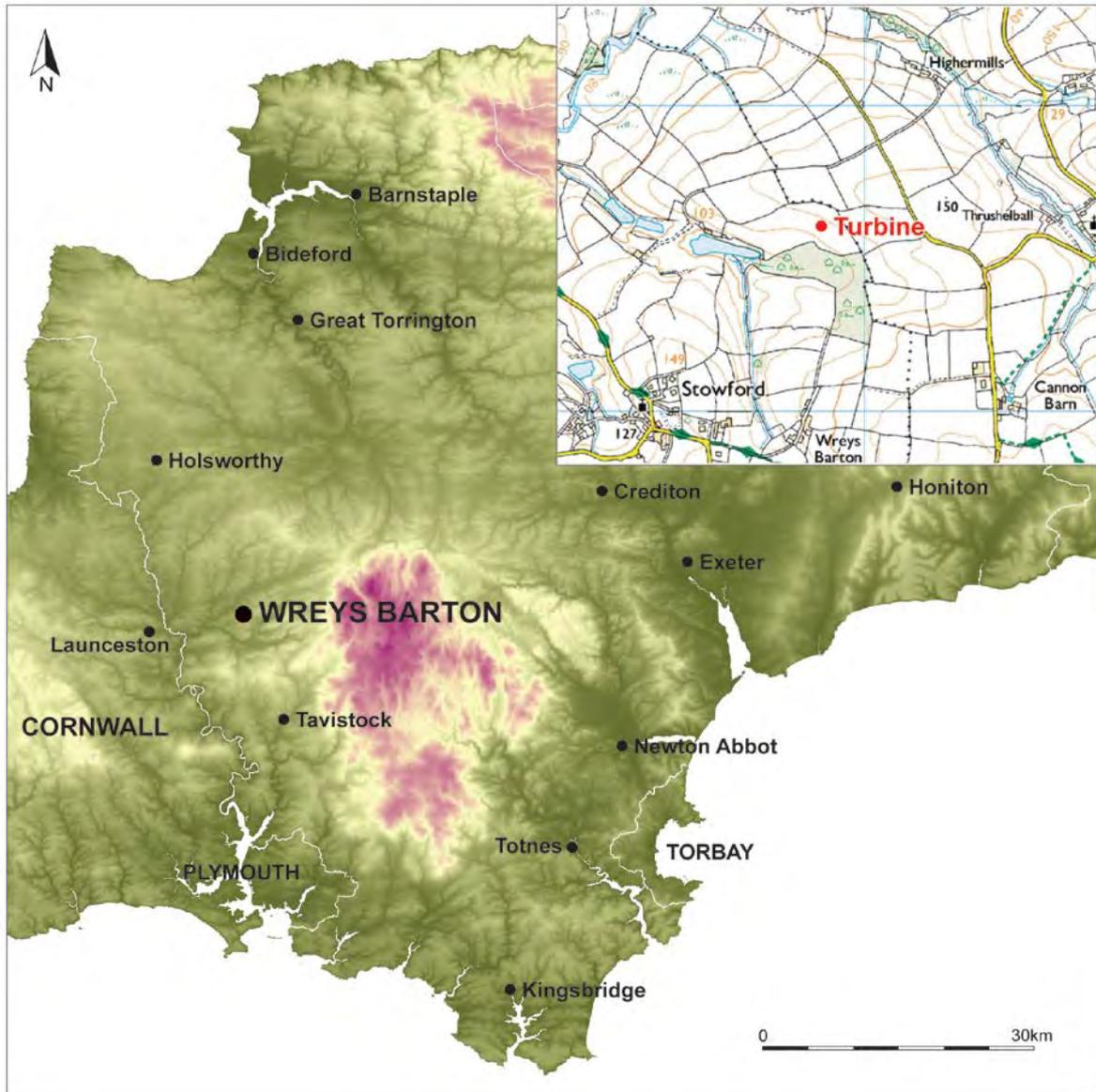


Figure 1: Site location (the approximate location of the proposed turbine is indicated).

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *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 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Introduction

Wreys Barton lies in the parish of Stowford, in the hundred of Lifton and deanery of Tavistock. It is roughly 10km east of Launceston and 17.5km west of Okehampton. The manor of Stowford (Staford in Domesday) was held by Sæwine prior to the Norman conquest and Ralph on behalf of Odo fitzGamelin as of 1086. In the reign of Henry II the manor belonged to the family of Hiwis (Harris), who also possessed the manor of Milford for many generations until it was exchanged in the 18th-19th century by William Arundell Harris, Esq. with Mr Harris, of Hayne, for some estates in Lifton.

On the 1840 Tithe map and apportionment however *Wreys Barton* was within the bounds of the parish of Thrushelton in the hundred of Lifton, neighbouring Stowford. Thrushelton was held by Grim prior to the Norman Conquest, but in 1086 was held by Judichael of Totnes. In the late 13th century it belonged to Viponts and was succeeded to Pomeroy and then Trenchard and eventually to the Reverend Henry Hawkins Tremayne, who also possessed *Wreys Barton*. In the accompanying Tithe apportionment John Tremayne, a descendant of Rev. H.H. Tremayne is in possession of the Barton.

The place name *Stowford*, or *Staford* as it was in the Domesday Book may refer to a 'ford with a bank or shore' from the elements **Sta* and **ford* or more likely 'ford marked with staves' from the element **Stow*, which is accepted as the likely derivation in other examples of the place-name. *Thrushelton* is derived from *tūn* meaning farmstead or manor located on the River Thrushel, located immediately north of the site. The place-name of *Wreys Barton* itself, is first recorded as *Wreies* in 1505, it may well be associated with the *le Wrey* family, a prominent and ancient family in Devon who held the Baronetcy of Tawstock from the 17th century, and had associations with *Thrushelton* in the early 14th century (The above is based on Gover *et al* 1931; Lyssons 1814; Risdon 1811; Thorn and Thorn 1985).

2.2 Stowford and Thrushelton Tithe Maps

The proposal site is located near to the boundary of Thrushelton (1840) tithe map, and therefore the Stowford tithe map (1840) was also consulted (see Figure 2). The tithe maps are the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this assessment. The proposal site is located in field no.32 of the Thrushelton tithe map, to the north of Wreys Barton.

The holdings of Wreys Barton appear occupy a large portion of the western part of the Thrushelton tithe map and comprise a number of large enclosures on the outskirts of the holding, possibly enclosed in the post-medieval period, but the majority of enclosures closer to the farm are more characteristic of enclosures derived from medieval and barton (16th-17th century) fields. For example the fields numbered 5-9 and aspects of other boundaries retain slightly curving boundaries that can probably be associated with the former medieval field system, perhaps formerly as strip-fields. The orientation of the fields respects the farm track running north from Wreys Barton and/or the road to the north.

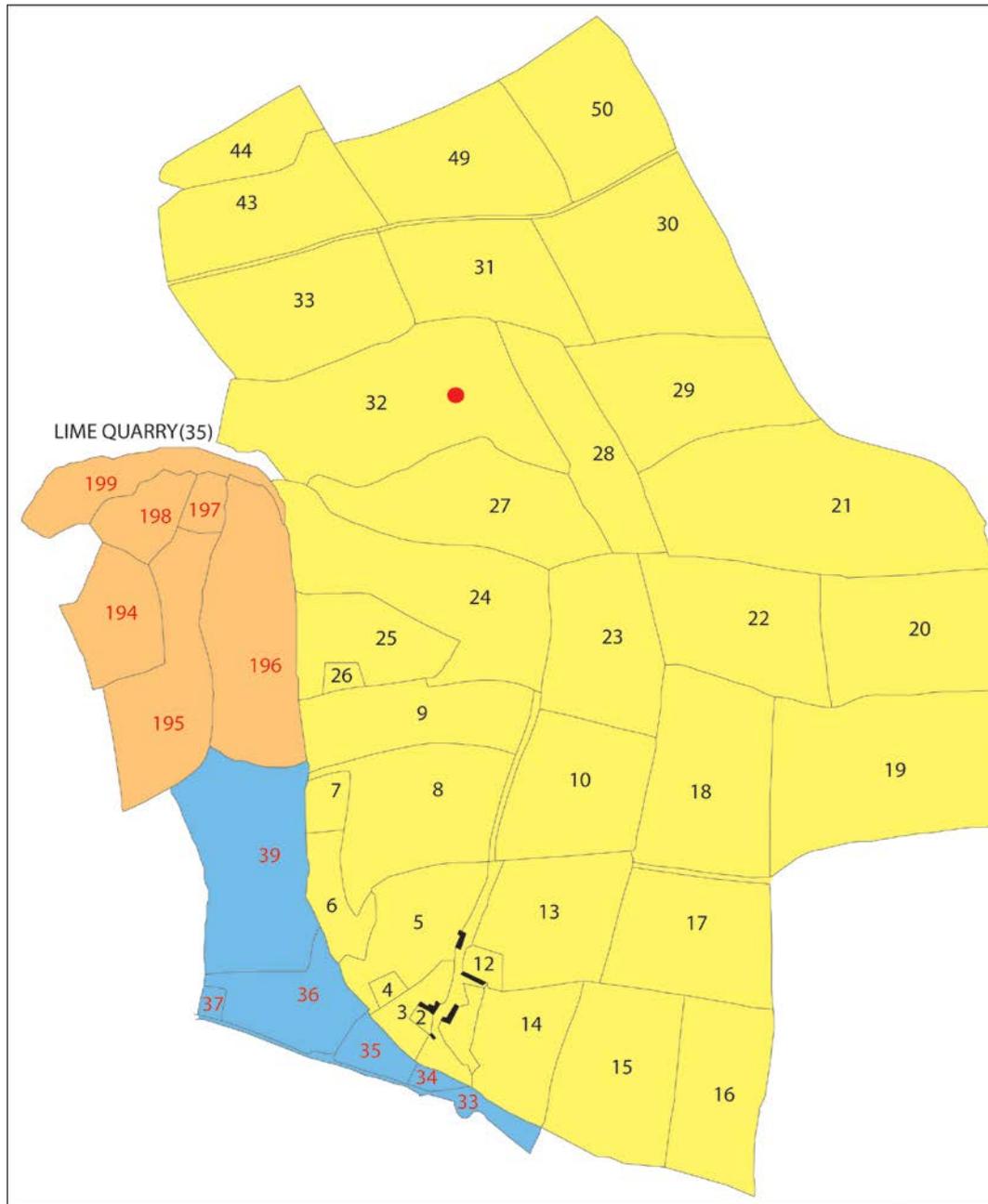


Figure 2: Transcription from the Stowford (1840) and Thrushelton (1840) tithe maps (the approximate site of the turbine is indicated). The numbers in red are from the Stowford tithe apportionment and black from Thrushelton. The three blocks of land are owned by John Tremagne (yellow), Penelope Harris (orange), and Rev. John Wollacombe (blue).

The majority of the field names in the surrounding landscape are descriptive or prosaic or such as *Little Meadow* or *Corn Park*, although some are of interest given the colloquial or regional patois such as *Froggou Pit* and *Droddou Park*, which seem to be suggestive of relatively poor land, *Frog* generally refers to damp ground and *-dou* possibly refers to dour or bleak. The specific derivation of these field names is unclear but taken with the *-lake* elements it may suggest that this was at some point a relatively wet area. Field no.31, north-east of the turbine field is named *Little Castle Down* and Field no.30 *Greater Castle Down*. These fields are down slope from a slight plateau of high ground located at the east end of Field no.21, which slopes down towards the River Thrushel to the north. They are also west of a field named *Castle Park*, a holding of Whitely Farm, not shown in Figure 4. There is no other clear evidence in the landscape or record of a castle associated with the site.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

No.	Landowner	Occupier	Field name	State of cultivation		
Cannon Barn						
19	John Tremagne	Catherine Thompson	Corn Park	Arable		
20			Five Acres	Arable		
21			Ten Acres	Arable		
22			Hill Park	Arable		
29			Six Acres	Arable		
Old Wreys						
30	John Tremagne	Catherine Thompson	Great Castle Down	Arable		
31			Little Castle Down	Arable		
33			Six acres	Arable		
35		John Perry	Quarry and waste	Quarry		
43		Catherine Thompson	Four Acres	Arable		
44			Marsh	Pasture		
49			Higher Western New Park	Arable		
50			Higher Eastern New Park	Arable		
Wreys Barton						
2	John Tremagne	Peter Taunton	Garden	Garden		
3			Orchard	Orchard		
4			Garden	Garden		
5			Meadow	Meadow		
6			Orchard	Orchard		
7			Coppice	Timber		
8			Great Meadow	Arable		
9			Long Park	Arable		
10			Dickeys Close	Arable		
12			Orchard	Orchard		
13			Orchard	Orchard		
14			Barn Park	Meadow		
15			Lower Quarry Park	Arable		
16			Higher Quarry Park	Arable		
17			Higher Church Park	Arable		
18			Lamb Park	Arable		
23			Hill Park	Arable		
24			Yeolden Park	Arable		
25			Little Yeolden Park	Arable		
26			Nursery Plot	Nursery		
27			Froggou Pit	Pasture		
28			Droddou Park	Arable		
32					Stanlake Park and Quarry	Arable
Old Wreys Lime Quarry, Stowford						
199			Penelope Harris	John Perry	Quarry	Patsure
Taylors Tenement, Stowford						
194			Penelope Harris		Lower Jack Field	Pasture
195					North Park	Arable
196	Lower Combe Park	Pasture				
197	Little North Park	Pasture				
198	Ramps	Pasture				
Sprays hill, Stowford						
33	Rev. John Wollacombe	Himself	Oater New Park	Pasture		
34			Nursery	Nursery		
35			Little Meadow	Pasture		
36			Barn Park	Meadow		
37			Garden	Garden		
39			Higher Combe Park	Pasture		

Table 1: Information from the Thrushelton (1839) and Stowford (1838) tithe apportionments. The proposal field is highlighted in red.

2.3 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1888 (Figure 5) shows relative continuity with the 1888 and 1889 tithe maps. The fields numbered 24, 25 and 26 on the tithe map have been amalgamated into a single larger field, otherwise little has changed. The detail of marshy ground in the field south of the turbine field does support the interpretation of the field name *Froggou* and by extrapolation the adjacent fields as damp, possibly seasonally water-logged. The continuity in the morphology of the landscape is further evident in the 2nd Edition OS map of 1907 (Figure 7). The only change between the two OS maps of note is the lack of marshy ground being depicted in the field to the south of the turbine field. This may indicate a process of drainage works having taken place in the area in the late 19th or early 20th century.



Figure 3: Extract from the OS 1st Edition Map 1888 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



Figure 4: Extract from the OS 2nd Edition Map 1907 (the site of the proposed turbine is indicated).

3.0 Site Inspection and Archaeological Background

3.1 Site Inspection

The site of the turbine was visited in July 2014 by Emily Wapshott; the site was walked, boundaries, topography and any visible archaeological features were noted. Photographs and a panoramic viewshed were captured.

The proposed site of the turbine is within a pasture field of irregular shape on Wreys Barton Farm, within the River Thrushelton valley system, on the upper slopes of the south side of the valley, adjacent to a combe to the west. Within the combe to the west the watercourse appears to have been dammed forming several ponds or pools. There is a small section of woodland around the largest of these to the west and a long sinuous plantation and band of trees follow the watercourse to the south. South of the field on higher ground, there is a large field, formerly several enclosures of a character more of rough grazing. In general the fields in the area are all bounded by tall hedgebanks. The fields along the section of green lane immediately north of the farm are quite regular in shape, with straight field boundaries, the fields to the north become more irregular.

The proposal field is bounded by mature hedgebanks, and is accessed via the extant farm track from the farmyard, and along a section of 'green lane' into the field system, there is finally a stretch of new track running north to the proposal field. The field itself has a straight eastern boundary but curvi-linear north and south boundaries which run down and across the slope into the valley, with a dog-leg western boundary. Generally there are wide views to the north and north-east and north-west up and down the Thrushelton Valley from the field. Views were confirmed to the churches of Broadwoodwidge and Bratton Clovelly. There were undulations noted within the field however these appeared to be in line with expected contour ridges as the ground slopes to the west, there were more convincing possible earthworks in the adjacent field, which had some lumps and bumps to the south of the line of the access track which will not be disturbed during the works but which may represent some below ground features. There were no signs of significant below ground remains in the proposed location of the turbine, within the field in general, or along the projected route of the access track.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Very little fieldwork has taken place in the wider area. The significant HER assets are those of a number of post-medieval kilns west of the site (MDV42364, MDV42365) and an associated limestone quarry (MDV18018) located to the west of the site and at the western end of the proposed turbine field, which are depicted to varying degrees on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Also important are the number of medieval farmsteads in the surrounding landscape including; *Wreys Barton* (MDV58607), *Stowford Barton* (MDV15938) and *Thrushelball* (MDV30493). There is documentary evidence on the Tithe map and apportionment for possible earthworks (MDV3912) to the east of the site associated with the field names *Great Castle Down* (field no.30) and *Little Castle Down* (field no.31). Although other than the vantage point from the higher ground south-east of these fields overlooking the slight valley to the river Thrushel to the north there is no proven evidence of a castle-like feature associated with the site.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

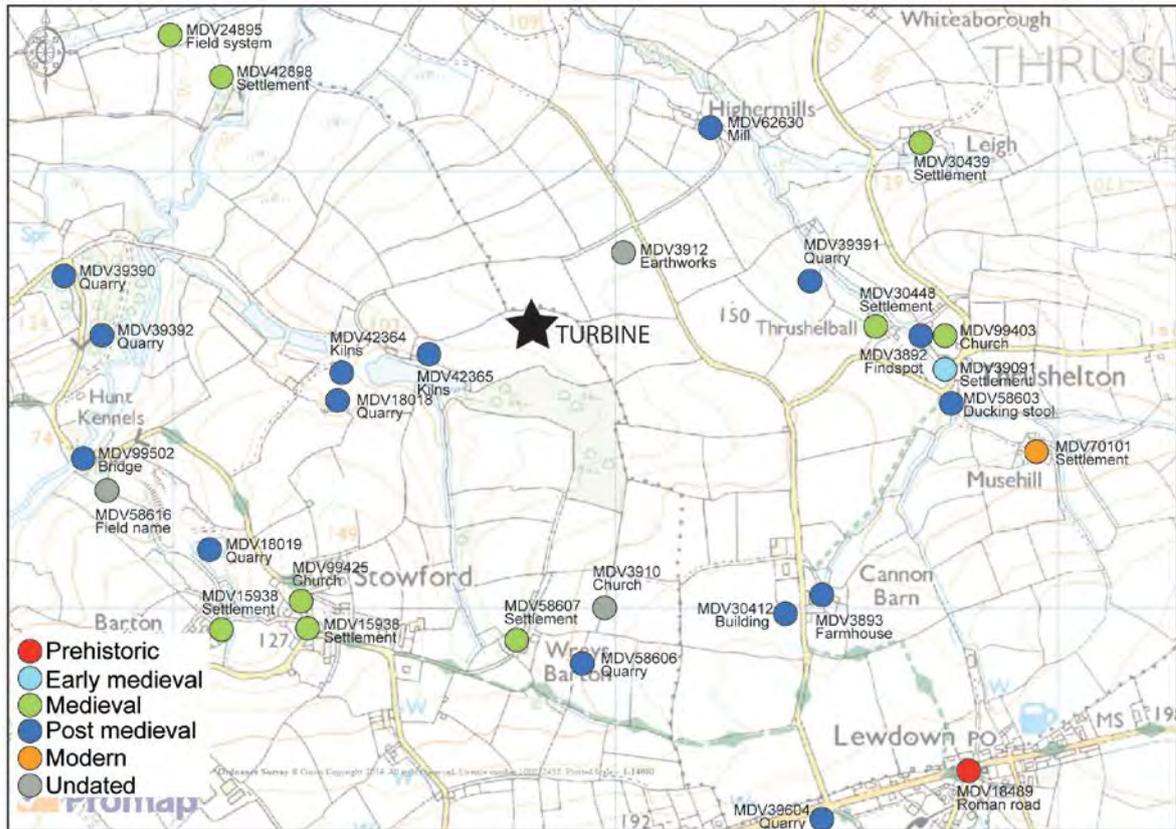


Figure 5: Nearby HER entries (source CCHES).

Mon. ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
MDV58607	Wreys Barton – Medieval settlement	Documentary	Wreys Barton Farm. Wreys Barton first recorded as 'wreies' in 1505.
MDV42365	Wreys Quarry – Pair of post medieval kilns	Extant structure	Wrey's quarry. One of 2 pairs of kilns shown on the 1880s, 1905 and 1963 OS maps. Built of chert and shale with granite keystones.
MDV42364	Wreys quarry – Pair of post medieval kilns	Demolished structure	Wrey's quarry. One of 2 pairs of kilns shown on the 1880s, 1905 and 1963 OS maps. Now buried beneath a dam.
MDV18018	Wreys Quarry – Post medieval quarry	Demolished structure	Wrey's quarry, Stowford. Limestone quarry, abandoned and water-filled
MDV3910	Wreys Barton – ? church	Documentary	Church park & higher church park on tithe
MDV58606	Wreys Barton – possible post medieval quarry	Documentary	'lower quarry park' field name shown on Thruselton tithe. No visible evidence of quarrying, but Wreys Quarry to NW
MDV30412 Grade II Listed	Cannonbarn farm – post medieval barn	Extant structure	Probably 18th century. Stone rubble with some cob, corrugated iron roof hipped at ends. Two builds with a threshing barn at the right-hand end with opposed entrances,
MDV3893 Grade II Listed	Cannonbarn farmhouse – post medieval farm	Extant structure	Two four-light mullioned windows suggest that the core is of 16th century date.
MDV39604	Lewdown – post medieval quarry	Documentary	'old quarry' shown on OS 6" (1907) map.
MDV18489	Lewdown – Roman road	Documentary	Roman road in Thruselton parish according to Roman Roads in Britain/(1967)121.
MDV70101	Musehill- settlement	Extant structure	Site of a group of buildings shown on OS 25" (1880s) map at 'muse hill' to the east of the buildings still present on modern maps
MDV58603	Thruselton – Ducking stool	Documentary	'cucking stool' field name shown on Thruselton tithe. An alternative name for a ducking stool. Situated beside river Thrusel
MDV39091	Thruselton – early medieval / medieval settlement	Documentary	Thruselton. First mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'treseton'.
MDV99403 GI Listed	Church of St. George	Extant structure	Thruselton parish church. St. George; substantially a 14th century building
MDV3892	Church of St. George - findspot	Findspot	Chalice. A plain baluster stem cup. Inscription:

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

			"parish of Thrushelton in devon john teasdale vicar and john downe sidesman 1764
MDV30448	Thrushelball – medieval farmstead	Documentary	Thrushelball is thrushilball in 1529-32 in the early chancery proceedings. It means hill by the thrushel river.
MDV39391	Thrushelball – post medieval quarry	Documentary	old quarry' shown on os 6" (1907) map.
MDV30439	Leigh – medieval settlement / post medieval farmhouse	Documentary / extant structure	Leigh is first documented in 1330 Leigh farmhouse. It is 17th century or earlier origins, substantial 19th century remodelling
MDV62630	Highermill- post medieval mill	Documentary	Site of 'higher mill' on the river thrushel (<i>Powered Sites in Devon</i>)
MDV3912	Undated earthworks and field names	Documentary	Great castle down (tithe no 30) little castle down (tithe no 31).
MDV99425	Church of St John the Baptist	Extant structure	Some evidence of C14 work at the east end; C15 nave, south aisle, west tower. 1874 restoration
MDV15938	Stowford – medieval settlement	Documentary	Stowford. First mentioned in the domesday book as 'estaforda'.
MDV15938	Stowford Barton farm – medieval settlement	Documentary	Farmstead of stowford barton. Domesday manor of staford
MDV18019	Stowford – post medieval quarry	Demolished structure	Limestone quarry to north of stowford. Disused and water-filled
MDV58616	Stowford – higher, lower and middle waterleat field names	Documentary	'higher, lower and middle waterleat' shown on stowford tithe map. Situated close to a mill leat but seem associated with a property called waterleat
MDV99502	Stowford bridge- post medieval bridge	Extant structure	Roadbridge over the River Thrushel. Probably an C18 rebuilding of an earlier bridge
MDV39390	Post medieval quarry	Documentary	'quarry' shown on os 6" (1907) map.
MDV39392	Post medieval quarry	Documentary	'quarry' shown on os 6" (1907) map.
MDV24898	Yeo farm – deserted medieval settlement	Documentary	Yeo farm now deserted. On the tithe map two buildings shown, farm assessed with staddon
MDV24895	Staddon – medieval field system	Documentary / extant structure	On tithe map a group of some 25 fields very small, some as small as 0.1ha may be an example of early piecemeal enclosure of marginal land

Table 2: Relevant extracts from the Devon HER.

3.3 Assessment of Impact

The location of the proposed turbine, on an exposed west-facing slope, is not particularly favourable to settlement, and is an unlikely topographical location for barrows or other prehistoric ritual sites. The Devon HER suggests that there is unlikely to be any activity either, with the nearest sites largely related to post-medieval extraction.

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 any archaeological features that might be present 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**.

4.0 Visual Impact Assessment

4.1 National Policy

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

Paragraph 128

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

Paragraph 129

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

4.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.2.1 Types and Scale of Impact

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

- Construction phase – The construction of the wind turbine will have direct, physical impacts on the buried archaeology of the site through the excavation of the turbine foundations, the undergrounding of cables, and the provision of any permanent or temporary vehicle access ways into and within the site. Such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.
- Operational phase – A wind turbine might be expected to have a visual impact on the settings of some key heritage assets within its viewshed during the operational phase, given the height of the masts (49m 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.

4.2.2 Scale and Duration of Impact

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

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a 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 hedgerows around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

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

4.2.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

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

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered 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.

4.3 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 2 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

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

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



Table 4: 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).

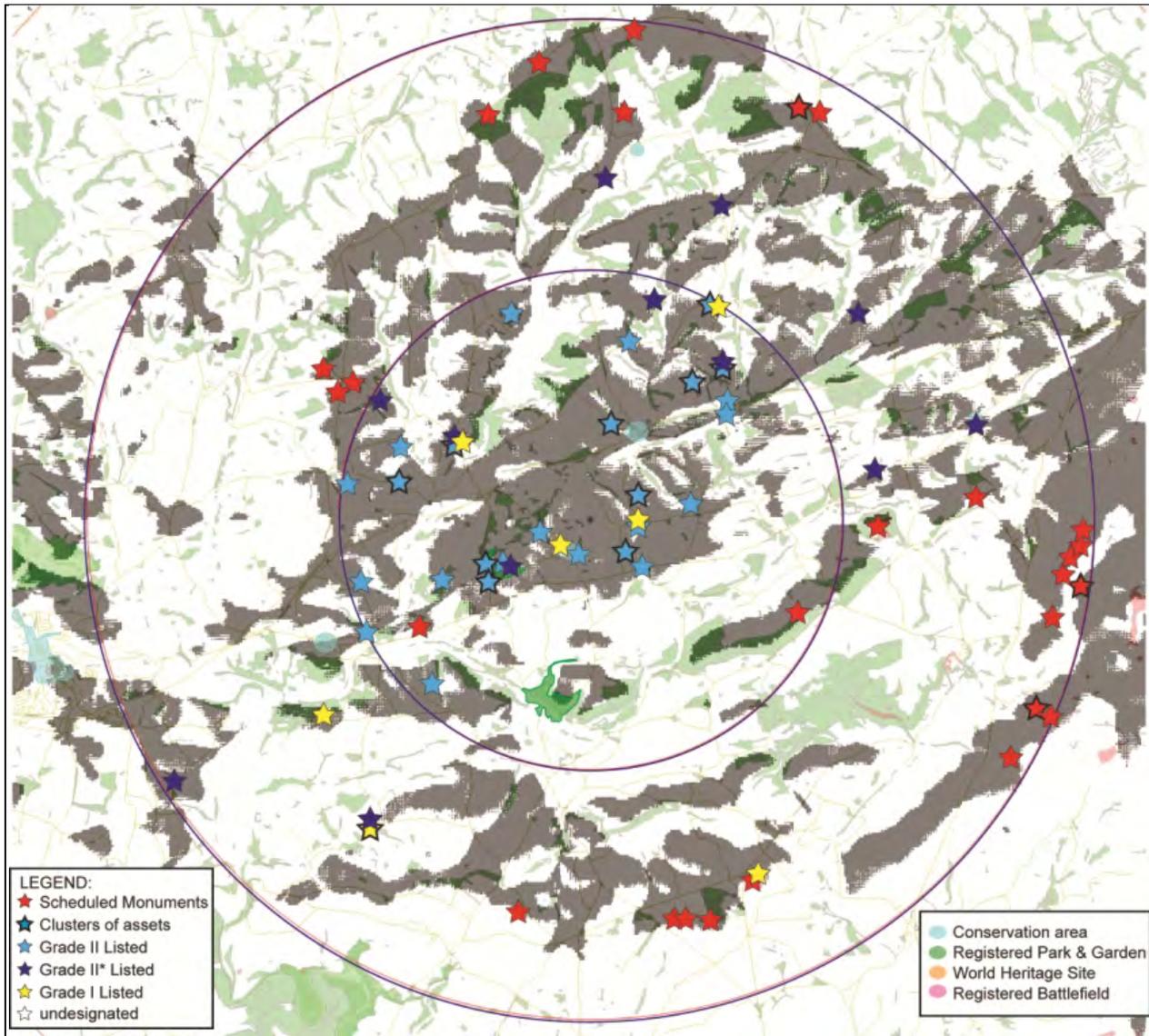


Figure 6: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by The Environmental Dimension Partnership) (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.4 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be patchy. It will be fairly comprehensive within 1.5km, although there are small areas within this area that are sheltered by the topography, such as much of Stowford village. Beyond this distance visibility is largely restricted to the hilltops and ridgelines. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by The Environmental Dimension Partnership; the figures presented here are based on that ZTV. 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, particularly the deep valleys which dissect this landscape. Theoretical visibility has been assessed as the visibility to the blade tip (77m). Up to 5km Listed Buildings (of all grades) were considered; at 5-10km only conservation areas, Scheduled Monuments, Grade II* and Grade I Listed Buildings were considered; at 10-15km only Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields were considered. Beyond the *dominant* zone (up to 3km), Grade II Listed structures were considered collectively by category.

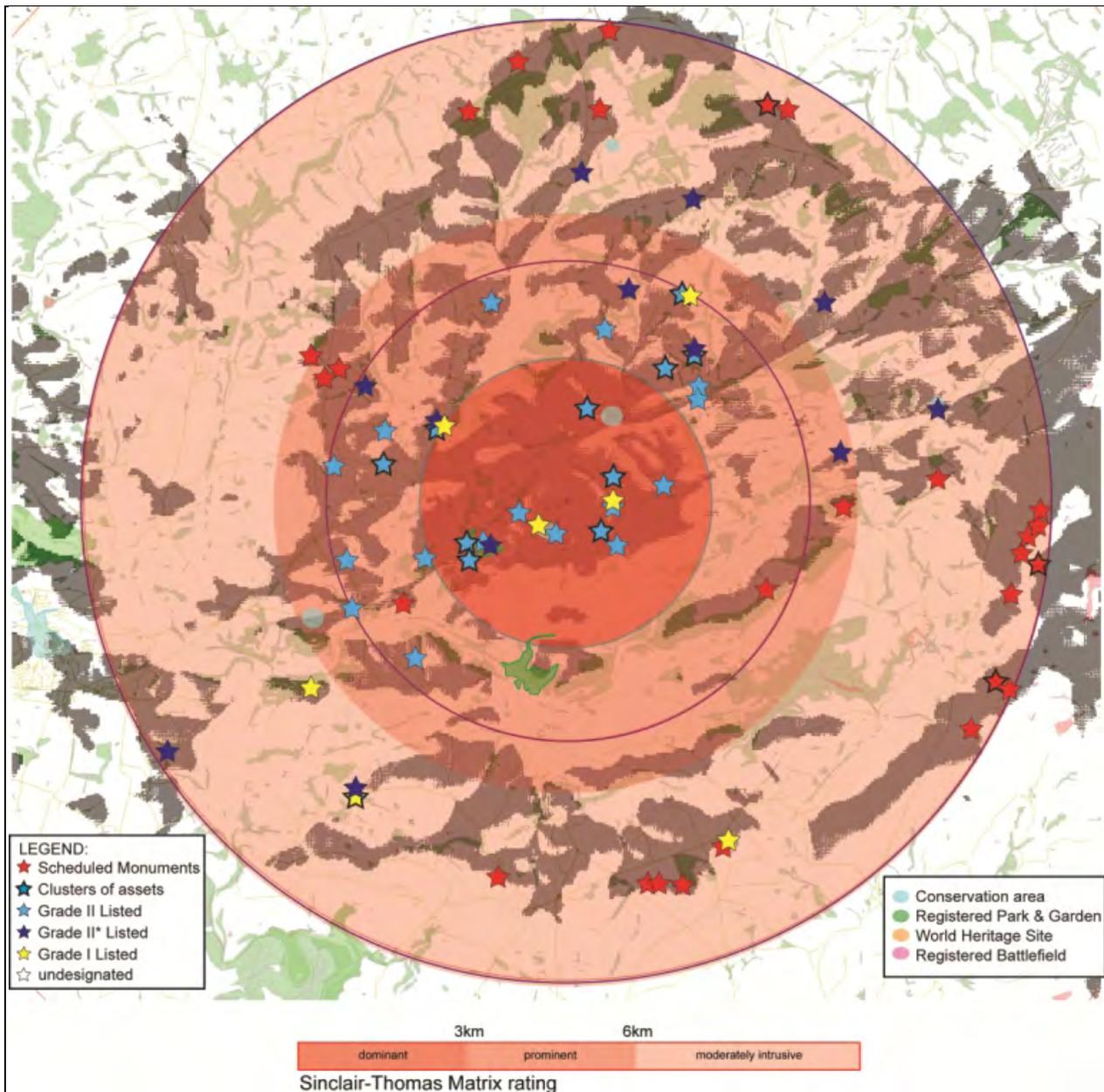


Figure 7: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km (based on a ZTV supplied by The Environmental Dimension Partnership), related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.5 Field Verification of ZTV

On the whole, the ZTV mapping was found to be a fairly accurate representation of the likely inter-visibility between the proposed wind turbine and the surrounding landscape out to 5km and then 10km, with all the heritage assets that landscape encompasses. There are three Grade II Listed buildings within 1km from the proposed site, at Stowford House and Stowford Grange Farm; there are also several groups of Grade II Listed buildings within the 1km-1.25km, at Canonbarn Farm, Leigh Farm, Thrushelton and Stowford Bridge. There are two Grade I Listed churches at Thrushelton and Stowford, within 1km radius and a Grade II* country house at approximately 1.75km. Within 5km there are two other Grade I Listed churches at

Broadwoodwidge and Bratton Clovelly and there are also three Grade II* Listed farmhouses and two Scheduled Monuments. There are twenty-five other groups of, or individual Scheduled Monuments within the 5-10km radius, most of which are funerary monuments, which are grouped fairly closely. There are seventy-three heritage assets considered in total for the impact assessment, including two Registered Parks and Gardens, both within 5km, at Hayne and Sydenham.

4.6 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

4.6.1 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 to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Stowford House; Stowford Grange Farmhouse; Stables W of Stowford Grange Farmhouse; medium significance; all Grade II Listed; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.0.7km. The assets lie to the east side of Stowford and south-west of the turbine. A small valley to the east of the asset group runs north, with wide views across to the turbine on the next high ground. The setting of the assets within the village and their landscape context is not affected and the views and experience of the assets from the road are also not affected as they block views themselves. Views between the assets will not necessarily be affected but their wider landscape setting and all views across and down the River Thrushelton Valley will be altered by the introduction of the turbine. The farmhouse and farmbuildings are less affected by this as they do not rely on views; their historic and continuing functions define their significance as vernacular examples of type; impact: **negative/moderate**. Stowford House however is a lesser gentry building which would have been designed to achieve certain views, one of the key vistas being down the valley, in which the turbine appears in very close proximity; impact: **negative/substantial**.
- Leigh Farmhouse, Stables and Barn; medium significance; all Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to

good; distance to turbine c.1.1km. Set on the upper slopes on the east side of the valley there are general views across to the turbine, however the farm sits in an enclosure bounded by mature trees on hedgebanks; it also has extensive historic barns and buildings to the south and the west. The turbine does not stand within the same valley but is within the wider landscape setting of this farm. It will frame views west across the valley, especially from the fields when looking back to the farmstead at the centre of the landholding. There may also be views from within and around the farmyard and buildings, but these are restricted by the hedgebanks; impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

- Cannonbarn Farmhouse; Barn 20m NW of Cannonbarn Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.1km. The farmhouse is partially screened by its barns, the farm buildings are also set in an enclosure with tall conifer hedges to the north-west and the road is lined with mature hedgebanks and a large modern farm complex to the north-west which block views. The local blocking is quite comprehensive. The turbine stands on the same high ground, within the same landscape context and will be visible from much of the surroundings even if not actually visible from the farmhouse. There is a likelihood that the turbine will affect the views back to the farm from its landholding and will appear in views back to the village and in all views across the valley; impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- Broadley Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.2km. Set down a long private track the enclosure in which the farm is set can be seen across the fields to be small and densely wooded with mature hedgebank boundaries. The farmhouse is blocked from views apart from its roof and it is therefore expected that local blocking will apply, despite the visual prominence of the turbine; impact: **negative/unknown** applied but negligible expected.
- Wonnacott Farmhouse; Range of farmbuildings 30m NW of West Wonnacott Farmhouse; Stables and coach house 30m W of Wonnacott Farmhouse; medium significance; all Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c.2km. On a south facing slope, with generally wide views to the south, the farm and buildings lie in a landscape divided from that of the turbine by the modern A30 road and its associated landscaping. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context and setting of the farm and is too far away to directly affect the views between the farmhouse and its farmbuildings. It will however frame all views south and across to Stowford or Thrushelton or even Lifton to the south-west. There is some minor local blocking between the farmbuildings and the barns are partially blocked by hedgebanks as well, with a few mature trees and hedgebanks along the road breaking up the views for the farmhouse as well; however at this distance we can still expect the turbine to be visually dominant. It will frame the views south from the farmyard to the fields; impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- There are 11 Grade II Listed farmhouses/cottages or farmbuildings, within 3-6km that fall within the ZTV of the proposed turbine. Milford Farmhouse, Stone Farmhouse, Thorne Farmhouse, Farm building SW of Higher Rexton Farmhouse, Whitley, South Hill, Lower Grinacombe Farmhouse, Morson Farmhouse and Barn and Shippon, Emsleigh Farmhouse, Kellacott Farmhouse, Little Kellacott Farmhouse. All medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good. None of these farmhouses lie within the same landscape context as the turbine, though in most instances views to each asset could include the turbine. Thorne Farmhouse, the Farm building about 6m SW of Higher Rexton Farmhouse and South Hill enjoy comprehensive local blocking from modern farm buildings and historic buildings within the farmyard. Emsleigh Farmhouse, Kellacott Farmhouse, Little Kellacott Farmhouse and Stone Farmhouse are located within enclosures defined by tall stone-faced hedgebanks, mature trees and are also locally blocked by the other houses and farmhouses within the hamlet of Kellacott. Morson Farm and its associated Listed farmbuildings are set down a long private

farm track but could be seen to be located within a wooded enclosure and surrounded by extensive modern farmbuildings, the combination of which are expected to comprehensively block views. Only at Whitley and Lower Grinacombe Farm would limited views to the proposed turbine be possible; impact: **neutral** or **negligible**.

- Wrixhill Farmhouse, Shippon 20m SSE of Farmhouse; Barn 20m NE; high significance; Grade II* Listed house, Grade II Listed barns; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.4.1km. A farmhouse, with large enclosed courtyard of barns to the south, accessed via a stone arch. The barn to the south of this courtyard is tall, with a steep pitched roof and hay loft, and will locally block the ground floor of the building. The upper floors of the farmhouse, set into the eaves of the roof will have some views out over this barn to the turbine to the south-west. The majority of the outbuildings will have no views to the turbine, as they are enclosed within the courtyard. The limited views of the farmhouse will not affect our experience of the farmyard or the farmhouse, within their context. The farm stands on a south and east-facing slope, between a shallow valley to the west and a steeper valley to the east, the turbine stands outside of this landscape context, but will appear in views to the south-west. It is too far away to frame key views to the land-holding or surrounding farms, but the view up to the farmstead from Wrixhill Bridge will be unaffected; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Chimsworthy, Bratton Clovelly; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.6.75km. A 15th century longhouse, with later additions, remodeling and intensive renovations in the later 20th century. Good interior preserving many features from the principal build periods and smoke-blackened roof trusses survive to both roofs of the main range and cross-range. Set on a south and east facing slope, with the ground rising to the north-west behind the farm, the farm has views to the south and east across and down the valley which leads to Bratton Clovelly, to the south. The farm is set in a heavily wooded enclosure, with parish lanes to the east and west, lined with hedgebanks. The enclosure around the farm has mature tree-topped hedgebank boundaries which it is expected will screen and limit views considerably. At such a distance the turbine will be a distant skyline feature and will not directly impact the farm, the valley context and setting remaining unaffected; impact: **negligible**.
- West Burrow Farmhouse, Bratton Clovelly; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c. 6.75km. Longhouse of circa 1500, with later 17th century additions and some 20th century alterations. Intact late medieval and 17th century interiors with lots of carved woodwork, and little later interference. Set on a north-west facing slope on the east side of a shallow wide valley, the farm lies just south-west of Great Burrow Farm, in a wooded enclosure with mature hedgebank boundaries and lots of historic farm buildings and temporary 20th century structures. There are other converted farm buildings and modern dwellings in the small hamlet community which provides the landscape context for the asset within the valley. There is a more modern house to the west and the trees and bushes are expected to limit the views from the farmhouse which has small windows and is low set; impact: **neutral**.

4.6.2 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

- Hayne, Stable block to the north-west; Hayne Bridge; Grotto; Hayne Lodge; Gatepiers; two ranges of farmbuildings; Grade II* Listed house; Grade II Listed structures; high significance; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c.1.75km. An early 19th century picturesque Gothic house, possibly built around an earlier Manor House. A heavily wooded parkland estate surrounds the house and shields it from inward views. More formal gardens or possibly kitchen gardens appear to run to the east, within wide open pasture fields, the aspect opening up considerably to the eastern side. The house stands on the north-facing south slopes of the River Thrushelton valley, the valley curving up to the north and east. The turbine does not stand within this valley setting but does stand within the wider landscape setting in which Hayne are experienced. It is expected that there may be some views from the house to the turbine on the higher ground to the south-east. There are other turbines visible in the wider landscape. The views between the house and parkland to the west and south-west will be intact, the views north and north-east unaffected, but views to the village of Stowford will be directly framed by the turbine; impact: **negative/moderate**. The bridge and grotto are set in the valley and will be comprehensively blocked by the woodland plantations within the parkland, whilst the gatepiers and farmbuildings are expected to be locally blocked by other buildings, trees and hedges; impact: **neutral**. The Lodge at Hayne will be screened by parkland trees and hedges but this may reduce in the winter months, and the very tops of the blades may just be visible. The setting along the drive and within the parkland edge is ultimately unaffected; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Upcott; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.5km. A Late medieval farmhouse with 19th century additions to rear. Possibly the remains of a once larger and grander house due to quality of internal details and remnant of a former cross-wing. Unusual survival of part of a high status 16th century house, with later details. The interior cannot be affected by the turbine, just our experience of the house as a whole within its farmstead and setting. Set on a south-east facing slope, north-east of a combe, with a steeper wooded river valley to the east, the ground falling away to the south. There may be some very limited views to the east and south-east to the turbine, which will frame views to Broadwoodwidge, however the house is now surrounded by an extensive complex of farm buildings which will be expected to provide both the current agricultural setting and locally block much of the view; impact: **negligible**.
- North Breazle Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.4.5km. A 15th or 16th century farmhouse set down a long private farm track but just visible across the fields. The farmhouse is part of a large farm complex, including other dwellings and extensive barns and buildings, some historic, many modern. It also appears to be a campsite or caravan park. The farmhouse cannot be identified at such a distance but it appears that it may be locally blocked by the buildings around it. The setting of the farmhouse in the hamlet and within its land-holding remains the same, the landscape context will not be affected and the turbine at this distance will not interrupt or frame key views, but may appear as a skyline feature to the south; impact: **negative/unknown** is applied but neutral is expected.
- Great Bidlake, Bridestowe; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.5.75km. A former 16th century Manor House now farmhouse, probably with earlier origins, some 17th century alterations and extensively restored in the mid-19th century. Set down a long private wooded track the asset appears to be set within a wooded enclosure and

has lots of very large modern farm buildings to the west side, visible across the fields. The house appears to face north or north-east, on the north side of the enclosure. The turbine, to the south-west, would be expected to be comprehensively locally blocked by the farmbuildings and trees; impact: **neutral**.

4.6.3 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 unlikely to prove particularly intrusive.

There are Conservation Areas at Stowford, Bratton Clovelly, Germansweek, Eworthy, Lifton, Milton Abbot, Bridestowe, North Brentor and Lydford. The CAs at Germansweek, Eworthy, North Brentor, Lydford, Milton Abbot and Mary Tavy are topographically shielded and fall outside the ZTV of the proposed turbine, at distances of c.7.2km, c.7.4km, c.7.4km, c.8km, c.9km and c.10km respectively. It is highly unlikely the proposed turbine would exert any influence over these CAs, given their topographical situation and the distances involved. Stowford CA, despite its proximity to the proposal site c.0.5km, also falls outside of the ZTV, but has been considered due to this closeness. Bratton Clovelly CA, Lifton CA and Bridestowe CA are located c.2.5km, c.6.5km, c.7km respectively from the proposed turbine and all fall within the ZTV.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Stowford Conservation Area; high significance; conservation area; distance to turbine c.0.5km. There are 18 Grade II Listed buildings/structures and a Grade I Listed Church within the conservation area; conditions: good to fair. The village is set in a slight combe on a south-west facing slope with the ground rising to a peak, just north-east of the village. In addition to this topographical shielding of views of the turbine there are several dwellings to the north-east set in gardens with tall mature trees and further trees and hedgebanks which will locally block all of the individual assets and general views from within the conservation area. The turbine will

stand within the landscape setting of the village, and when approaching the village from the north, west or south along the parish roads the turbine will appear at some point in all of these views and carry the eye and dominate. This could affect our appreciation of the village and views to the village from within the wider landscape, even if there is no direct visibility from within the conservation area; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Church Cottage, Thrushelton; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.1km. Set next to the church this small cottage's landscape context is limited to the small churchtown. Its setting next to the church and the views between will not be impacted by the turbine. There is extensive seasonal local blocking around the cottage from hedges and trees. The turbine does not stand within the river valley landscape context of the settlement, but it does stand within the wider landscape setting; impact: **negligible**.
- The Blue Lion Public House; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine 1.5km. Building set on a high ridge of ground in the ribbon linear development of Lewdown, with wide views to the north. The Blue Lion lies on the north side of the road with wide views. There will be some partial local blocking from hedges, a couple of mature trees, the adjacent bungalow and a couple of houses. We can still understand the asset as a public house and historic building associated with a former historic routeway. The local blocking from the road aspect is comprehensive, the experience unchanged. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the high ridge of land but does stand in its wider setting; impact: **negative/minor**.
- *Spytown, Stowford*: Brambles, Lowertown Farmhouse, Maitland Cottage, Rose Cottage, The Thatched House and Homeleigh; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.2km. Not expected to have any intervisibility with the turbine, due to topographical blocking and turbine will be outside of the hamlets landscape context and setting; impact: **neutral**.
- *Bratton Clovelly Conservation Area*; high significance; including 15 Grade II Listed buildings and structures and a Grade I Listed Church (discussed separately below); conditions: good to fair; distance to turbine c.2.5km. The turbine stands far outside of the wider setting and will not interrupt, frame or intrude on any important views between or across the village. It will appear in distant views to the south-west, down the valley, across the A30 road, but this provides a cultural barrier between the landscape setting of the village and the land to the south. Some views may be possible from within the conservation area and from individual assets over the roofs of the surrounding houses, or down roads, but these limited views or glimpses to the turbine are not expected to have any direct effects and there are already extant turbines visible in these views, which minimise the effects further; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- *Broadwoodwidge*: 1-4 Church Terrace; Cross about 8m S of the Church of St. Nicholas; Town Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.3km. The buildings within the village will largely be blocked by the other undesignated historic houses, the church, hedges and trees. Although there are general wide views from the village, especially to the south, the individual houses are not expected to have any views and the relevant landscape context in which we experience them is defined by the village and its boundaries and the turbine will not affect views or relationships within this setting. Some glimpses out from the general setting will not have any significant impacts on the value of the assets and the cross in the churchyard will be completely locally blocked; impact: **negligible to neutral**.
- *Lifton Conservation Area*; high significance; including 10 Grade II Listed buildings and structures and a Grade I Listed Church (discussed separately below); conditions: good to fair; distance to turbine c.5.8km. The turbine stands far outside of the wider setting and will not interrupt, frame or intrude on any important views between or across the village or conservation area. It will appear in distant views to the east-north-east, along the valley. Views are unlikely from

within the conservation area or from individual assets due to local blocking of the surrounding houses, school, etc. There are already many extant turbines visible in closer proximity, although there are presently few to the east; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- *Kelly*: Kelly House; Stable block 10m NE of Kelly House; Granary; Barn; Grade I Listed House, Grade II* Listed stables, Grade II Listed outbuildings; high significance; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.7.5km. There will generally be views across the wide valleys to the north and north-east, to the high ground to the proposed turbine site. There are a number of modern houses in the village to the north-east of the assets; further modern houses have been built inside the extensive former walled gardens to the east. These all provide local blocking to the service buildings and main house, also providing the landscape context in which we experience the assets, the village. The stables, granary and barn at Kelly House are defined by their historic functions as service buildings and do not depend on their views for their value; these buildings are enclosed and locally blocked on their northern side by trees, hedge-banks and walls; impact: **neutral**. Kelly House itself is orientated away from the turbine to the south-west, its key views across its lawns and out to the grounds are all focussed in this direction and the house is enclosed along the eastern side by its service buildings and to the north and north-east by woodland, as well as overgrown walled gardens. It is very unlikely that there will be views of the turbine from within its private grounds, impact: **neutral**.
- *Bridestowe Conservation Area*; high significance; including 12 Grade II Listed buildings and structures and a Grade II* Listed Church (discussed separately below); conditions: good to fair; distance to turbine c.8km. The turbine stands far outside of the wider setting and will not interrupt, frame or intrude on any important views between or across the village or conservation area. It will appear in distant views to the west, along the valley. Views are unlikely from within the conservation area or from individual assets due to local blocking. There is also no issue with cumulative impact; impact: **neutral**.

4.6.4 Churches and pre-Reformation Chapels

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

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

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

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

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape, especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches

were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St John the Baptist, Stowford including church gate, an early medieval memorial stone, various headstones and ledger stones; high significance; Grade I Listed church, Grade II* Listed memorial stone; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.0.5km. Parish church with 14th century origins and some surviving fabric, the majority of the structure dates to the 15th century, including the nave, south aisle and tower. There was an extensive restoration in the 1870s by Sir Gilbert Scott, with the north aisle being rebuilt and vestry added. The tall three stage unbuttressed tower is very unusual with alternating bands of stone and granite, creating an unusual aesthetic. It is the tower of the church which may be most affected by the proposed turbine as the majority of the building and all of the churchyard assets will be shielded by the topography of the hill to the north-east and by trees and buildings. The turbine at this distance will hold complete dominance over outward views from the tower, blocking all possible views to the north-east. When approaching the village from the west along the road which runs past Hayne the church tower is visible against a background of trees and the turbine would appear, even if only the tops of the blades, as a moving feature behind the trees and tower, distracting the eye away from the tower, therefore affecting the landscape presence and primacy of the church within its landscape setting. The landscape context of the church in the village, and conservation area, would not be affected. The views north and north-east from the historic village houses and cottage towards the church are protected by the trees to the east and north-east and there is no effect on the experience of the church within the village or within its churchyard; impact: **negative/moderate** for the church, **Neutral** for the memorials and gate.
- Church of St George, Thrushelton including various headstones and tomb chests; high significance; Grade I Listed church, Grade II Listed memorials; condition: good; distance to turbine c.1km. Chapelry, formerly to Marystowe Church, with possible origins in the 13th and 14th century. The church sits on the lower slopes, on the east side of a river valley, the church being set in a small enclosure, with hedgebanks to the north, east and west and a row of tall mature trees to the south. The tower will probably have views east out of the shallow valley to the turbine but it is not expected that the body of the church or the churchyard will have any views, due to local blocking. The turbine will not stand within the immediate landscape context of the church, but it will stand in the wider landscape setting, on the high ground to the east. At this distance the turbine will frame the church tower when viewed from the north or the west and will appear close to and dominant of the church tower in all views from the south. The turbine will completely block the church tower in all views from the east, except from

within the valley itself. The experience of the village and church, within its setting will be impacted, even if there is some local blocking in the immediate environment by the turbine; impact: **negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St. Nicholas; high significance; Grade I Listed church, Grade II* Listed Palmer headstone, various Grade II Listed headstones; conditions: all fair to good; distance to turbine c.3km. The significance of the church really lies in its architecture, the aesthetics and details, as well as the age and preservation of the structure. Set in the small village, on a high knoll of ground, the church is enclosed within a wooded churchyard and the body of the church and the churchyard memorials will be locally blocked by the small historic cottages of the settlement. The church tower is elaborate but not as tall as some of the other churches in the region; it is also blocked from views to some extent by the trees. The village has clear, far reaching views and the turbine will be a distinct skyline feature, to the south-east, but certainly smaller than the large turbine near Roadford Lake which is directly visible from the church, to the east. The turbine will not frame any key views, although it will be prominent in the wide landscape views possible from the south of the settlement; however it is not close enough to compete for landscape primacy. There is no direct impact on the church, and our experience of the church in the village setting is unchanged, despite possible views from the tower; impact: **negligible** to **negative/minor**.
- Church of St. Mary, Bratton Clovelly; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5km. Parish church of largely one constructional phase in the 14th century, many of its interior features are of particular note and significance and cannot be affected by the turbine. Set on a south-facing slope, in a raised churchyard, in the south-western part of the village. The churchyard is quite open, with trees to the east and west, wide views to the south from the church and even wider views from the village itself; which is located on a high ridge, looking across to Dartmoor, Launceston and Lifton. There will be distant views to the turbine, and the turbine will appear in views to Lifton distracting from the church tower, interrupting the visual links. There is no direct effect however as the turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the church and outside of its landscape setting, too far away to compete for landscape primacy or frame key views to or from the building; impact: **negligible** to **negative/minor**.
- Church of St Mary, Lifton; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5.7km. A largely 14th century structure expanded and enlarged in the 15th and 16th centuries. Heavy restoration in the 1870s, including some rebuilding. The value of the building lies in the age and various architectural styles of its structure, as well as some unusual early 20th century ecclesiastical fittings. The context of the church within its churchyard and village setting, which provides the landscape context in which the asset is experienced, cannot be affected by the turbine, as it stands too far away. The turbine will appear as a skyline feature on the high ground, to the north-east, and it is expected that it will interrupt views from the tower to the churches at Broadwoodwidger and Bratton Clovelly. The turbine may be visible at a distance from the high areas of the village, east of the church, where the ground slopes away to the east. Along the main street at ground level, it is unlikely the turbine will be seen or noticed due to local blocking, the experience of the church therefore, being protected. The turbine will be prominent within the wider landscape setting of the wide valley in which Lifton stands, however the immediate landscape has already been heavily altered by the truncation of the A30 and other extant turbines, particularly those closer at Liftondown, which have set a precedent for such features in this landscape; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St. German; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine

c.6.7km. A 13th century Parish Church with mostly 14th and 16th century surviving structure and heavily restored in the 1870s. Set on a south-east facing slope, on the north side of a river valley the village has views to the south-west and north-east. The church tower will have views out of the valley to the south. The landscape context of the church is the village and valley setting, the wider landscape setting is the series of valley systems which runs across and down to Roadford Lake. There are a number of very large turbines extant in this area already, which are assessed as having a far more significant impact on this asset than that proposed turbine. There may be some very distant views to the south-west to the turbine but it is too far away to compete with the church tower or intrude upon key views along the valley and between the church and the village. In the views south-west the large Roadford Lake turbine will interrupt views to the proposed turbine; impact: **negligible**.

- Church of St. Bridget and churchyard headstones, Bridestowe; high significance; Grade II* Listed Church, Grade II Listed memorials; condition: good; distance to turbine c.7.7km. A largely 15th century parish church, with possibly earlier tower, restored in three phases during the 19th century. The turbine will not appear within the wider landscape setting of the countryside around the settlement, but there may be some views from the top of the tower. There are no views expected from the body of the church or the monuments within the churchyard due to local blocking from trees and the buildings of the village; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St. Michael; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c. 9.7km. A 15th century parish church with earlier 13th century tower, restored in the later 19th century. The significance of the building lies in the age of the structure and in some of its key historic fittings. Set on a high mound, within the settlement, with wide views to the east and north-east, where the turbine will be seen in the far distance as only a very small landscape feature, amongst other turbines which are becoming quite a character feature of the landscape to the south-east of Launceston. The important immediate views between the church and the historic and modern houses of the village will not be interrupted by the turbine, as it is too far away, standing far outside of both the landscape context and setting of the church. The local primacy of the church and relationship with its countryside surroundings and edge of settlement farms are unaffected. Views to the turbine are unlikely to be enough to effect the church; impact: **negligible**.
- Kelly; Church of St Mary, Kelly; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.7.5km. There will generally be views across the wide valleys to the north and north-east, to the high ground to the proposed turbine site. The church is set in a wooded churchyard and the setting for the church is the valley in which Kelly is to be found. The turbine stands far outside of this setting and the body of the church will be blocked from views to the turbine. The tower will have distant views and long distant views across the landscape to Bratton Clovelly or Broadwoodwidge may be interrupted by the turbine. Views are intact to other churches in the immediate area; impact: **negligible**.
- St. Michael de Rupe, Brent Tor; high significance; Grade I Listed Church; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.5.7km. The church will certainly have direct views to the turbine. The church has been positioned on the rock to maximise visibility and it is the views towards the feature which are key to our appreciating it as a religious building and symbol of the dominance of Christianity. Views outwards are 360 degrees from the church, its small windows are designed for light in the church. Views from the church and its tower are so far reaching that multiple wind turbines can already been seen from it. This has not damaged our appreciation of the asset, as none are close enough or large enough to compete for primacy; impact: **negative/minor**.

4.6.5 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.

Milestones and Guideposts

The setting of milestones and guideposts, two examples of which fall within the ZTV, are rarely affected by wind turbines. The specificity of function, their roadside location and small size usually mean they are experienced and understood within highly restricted landscape contexts. The impact on these two examples of roadside heritage assets is assessed as **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Tinhay Bridge; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5km. Set at ground level this stone bridge crosses the deep and narrow River Thrushel at the Old Tinhay crossing. It is shielded by rows of mature trees which line the river bank on both sides. The river meadows are also divided by mature hedgebanks with tall trees and there is a plantation to the south-east and east along the high ground. Although technically there may be views up the Thrushel valley to the turbine the local blocking to the asset itself is comprehensive and the turbine is too far away to affect our experience or understanding of the bridge within its setting in the valley; impact: **neutral**.

4.6.6 Hillforts and Earthworks

Hillforts, tor enclosures, cross dykes, promontory forts, earthworks

Hillforts are large embanked enclosures, most often interpreted as fortifications, and usually occupy defensible and/or visually prominent positions in the landscape. They are typically visible from all or most of the surrounding lower and higher ground, with the corollary that they enjoyed extensive views of the surrounding countryside. As such, they are as much a visible statement of power as they are designed to dissuade or repel assault. The location of these sites in the landscape must reflect earlier patterns of social organisation, but these are essentially visual monuments. They are designed to see and be seen, and thus the impact of wind turbines is often disproportionately high compared to their height or proximity.

Tor enclosures are less common, and usually only enclose the summit of a single hill; the enclosure walls is usually comprised of stone in those instances. Cross dykes and promontory forts are rather similar in nature, being hill spurs or coastal promontories defended by short lengths of earthwork thrown across the narrowest point. Both classes of monument represent similar expressions of power in the landscape, but the coastal location of promontory forts makes them more sensitive to visual intrusion along the coastal littoral, due to the contrast with the monotony of the sea. Linear earthworks are the cross dyke writ large, enclosing whole areas rather than individual promontories. The investment in time and resources these monuments represent is usually far greater than those of individual settlements and hillforts, requiring a strong centralised authority or excellent communal organisation.

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Motte with two baileys and a multivallate hillfort at Burley Wood; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.5.7km. The assets are set in large dense woodland, Burley Wood, this locally blocks all views from and to the assets; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Earthworks on Brent Tor; very high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.5.7km. There are only restricted views possible to the immediate surroundings from the base of the rock outcrop, where the earthworks are to be found. The base of the outcrop is divided and enclosed by stone-faced banks and hedge-banks. The earthworks appear to once have encircled the rock. The best preserved however are those to the north, with three banks visible, forming a multi-vallate hillfort. This structure was designed to be defended so views outwards are important but the earthworks to the north will have little inter-visibility to the turbine which stands roughly north-west; impact: **negligible**.
- Broadbury Castle Roman Camp; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.9.4km. Slight earthworks in a large open field, blocked completely by a tall mature hedgebank with trees along the south-west boundary of the field. The earthworks landscape context is now limited to the field in which they are found, the wider landscape setting being the high hilltop on which the asset is located. The turbine stands far outside of these factors and would only appear as a very small distant landscape feature; impact: **neutral**.

4.6.7 Prehistoric Settlements

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 that unenclosed – essentially invisible on the ground – settlements (e.g. Richard Lander School) were occupied alongside the enclosed settlements, implying the settlement hierarchy is more complex than originally imagined.

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

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Hilltop enclosure 100m NE of Castle Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.4km. Earthworks survive as undulations to the east within a pasture field, but they survive to the west side with more structure. Part of the earthworks to the north has been reused as a hedgebank and a later hedgebank divides the site in half. The west side will be completely locally blocked by the hedgebank which truncates it, but the eastern part will have wide views to the north-east towards the turbine. The asset does not have any wider landscape presence apart from its immediate surroundings as it does not survive above ground to enough extent and is easily locally blocked by hedges, banks and trees. The inward views are important due to its defensive function but these are largely more immediate now due to the lack of significant survival and the turbine stands outside of the valley context of this asset, in which it can be experienced. The turbine is too far away to take any landscape presence from the asset or complete with it, and it will still be visible from the road and along the high ridge of land; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Hilltop enclosure known as Castle Park Camp, 720m NW of Pomphlett; high significance; Scheduled Monument; distance to turbine c.7km. Shallow earthworks on the top of a hill, just off the peak of the slope, facing south-east, with very wide views to the south and east. The asset no longer retains much landscape presence as the earthworks only survive as shallow features. The earthworks will be blocked from views to the north by the hedgebanks of the field enclosures and the mature trees which line the road to Milton Abbott to the north; impact: **neutral**.

4.6.8 Prehistoric Ritual/Funerary Monuments

Stone Rows, Barrows and barrow cemeteries

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 B: Prominent

- Bowl barrow, Galford Down, SW of Westdown Pool, Lewtrenchard; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.4.5km. Set on high downs to the south-east of Lewtrenchard, on private agricultural land with no access, although glimpsed from a footpath to the north-east. The barrow cannot be seen from any of the adjacent public roads, due to local blocking from woodlands. Set on the highest point of the down, with the land falling away to the north and west, there will be inter-visibility between the proposed turbine and the asset. The landscape context and setting of the asset do not include the turbine and it is too far away to compete for landscape presence or dominate the views of the asset, merely appearing in views out to the north-west. There are other extant turbines in these views already; impact: **negative/unknown** applied, but negative/minor expected.
- *Barrow Group at Upcott Cross*: Bowl barrow SW of Upcott Cross; Bowl barrow SE of Upcott Cross; Bowl barrow NW of Upcott Cross; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions:

fair to poor; distance to turbine c.5.5-6km. Set in rushy pasture fields around a road junction on a high knoll of ground with wide views south. They have lost their key visual links to each other and their functional relationship as a group, as well as any relationship to the wider landscape, being now enclosed within fields. The hedges and hedgebanks are quite effective in blocking these assets, as they are only survive as shallow features at best. The two shallowest barrows have no landscape presence outside of their field enclosure so the turbine can have no effect on them. The barrow to the north-west is an upstanding earthwork but is locally blocked by a farmstead and very tall hedgebanks; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Thorn barrow 520m south-east of Coop, in Higher Moor Plantations; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.8.5km. Contained within a dense modern plantation, set in a man-made clearing, the barrow is subsumed and comprehensively blocked by the trees; impact: **neutral**.
- Foxhole Barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.9.1km. Set in an agricultural field with wide views north over the hedgebanks but no views to the south. The hedgebank along the road has mature trees and beyond the road is the dense Witherdon Wood, which will provide comprehensive local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Two bowl barrows on Broadbury; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.9.2km. Set to the west of the busy A3079 road in an agricultural field, these shallow mounds will be locally blocked by the tall hedgebanks which enclose them, having lost their intended open setting, the field now the limit of the landscape context in which they are experienced. The wider landscape setting of these barrows is the high knoll of ground on which they are found and the valley to the north-east and south-west. The turbine stands far outside of this setting; impact: **neutral**.
- Upcott Barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.9.9km. This will be comprehensively blocked by the trees of a number of plantations, to the west and south-west by Broadmeads Plantation and to the south by the plantation beyond Metherell Farm. Although on lower slopes than the barrow, these still block the feature, and there would be neither inter-visibility nor effect on setting of the asset; impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow north of Higher Eworthy; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.8.2km. Divided by hedgebanks which run up and over this barrow it is visible in the north-east corner of one of the fields, from the road to the south. The monument although on high ground will be blocked from views by the trees and hedges of the road and the farmstead of Boldventure and settlement of Eworthy. The assets setting is compromised by its truncation and enclosure within fields, which means it has lost its functional relationship with the wider landscape and its immediate surroundings; impact: **neutral**.
- Leawood Plantation barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.7.6km. Set in a plantation alongside a wooded road, with further woodland to the south and west, this barrow is comprehensively blocked from any views; impact: **neutral**.
- Ring Cairn 450m S of Willsworthy Camp; high significance; Scheduled Monument. An outlier to the other cairns further up the slopes this stands on the edge of the rifle ranges, in open rough grazing surrounded by scrub which locally blocks it in its immediate surroundings. There are very wide views from this location but the asset itself will have no inter-visibility to the proposed turbine. The experience of the asset is not affected by distant views as it can be experienced as intended as part of a vast relict landscape, on open ground and the landscape context and important views across Dartmoor are not affected; impact: **neutral**.
- *Cairnfield and Barrow Cemetery on White Hill*: Cairnfield on the western slope of White Hill; Cairn on the western slope of White Hill; Two cairns on the western slope of White Hill; The southernmost of four cairns forming part of the cairnfield; The westernmost of four cairns forming part of cairnfield; Ring cairn 460m SW of white hill summit; very high significance; group of Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.9.5-10km. Set

on the western slopes of Dartmoor, with wide views to the west and south-west. The turbine stands far outside of the setting and context and the relationship between the assets and the surrounding landscape is intact, and views between and across the cairnfield are not going to be affected as the turbine is too far away to interrupt or intrude. It will merely appear as a very small landscape feature in distant north-west views. Views to the other features on Dartmoor and across to features on Brent Tor are also unaffected; impact: **negligible**.

- *Hut circle settlement and Cairnfield at Nodden Gate*: Hut circles and a length of enclosure wall 600m E of Nodden Gate; Stone hut circle 610m ESE of Nodden Gate; Stone hut circle 530m ESE of Nodden Gate; Ring cairn 1060m SW of Great Nodden; Round cairn 700m SW of Great Nodden; Two round cairns 715m SW of Great Nodden; Round cairn 765m SW of Great Nodden; Two round cairns 840m SW of Great Nodden; Ring cairn 510m SW of Great Nodden; Round cairn 270m west of Great Nodden; Ring cairn and rectangular building earthwork W of Widgery Cross; very high significance; group of Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c.9.25-10km. Set on the western slopes of Dartmoor these assets lie in a spread-out group on the upper slopes, with vast views to the west, north-west and south-west. The turbine will certainly be visible from this vantage point but so will the many other extant single or grouped wind turbines, particularly to the north-west around Launceston. The turbine stands far outside of the setting and context of these assets and cannot compete or intrude on them or views between them; impact: **negligible**.
- *Heathfield*: 2 Bowl barrows 340m & 570m E of The Firs, Milton Abbot; Round barrow cemetery & beacon, Heathfield; 650m W of Moorlands, Lamerton; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair; distance to turbine c.8-8.3km. The ground here, on the high down is late enclosure of waste or rough grazing, probably in the 19th century. The fields are lined by mature hedges atop shallow banks; some of these are in poor condition, with mostly just the bank surviving which has been fenced. Views between the barrows which are quite close together will not be affected by the turbine, as it stands too far away, far outside of the landscape context of the barrows. There will generally be views to the north from this location, but there are not clear views from the assets themselves due to their shallow survival and the gorse and scrub which have grown in the rough grazing area. The cemetery and possible outliers still retains a semblance of unity and at least the appearance of being in an open position, we continue to be able to understand them as intended, although they are technically enclosed, due to the poor quality of the banks and the fact the banks and roads are all on lower ground, around the edge of the high down. Some of the barrow cemetery is locally blocked by Heathfield plantation which occupies the north-east part of the site; impact: **negligible**.

4.6.9 Registered Parks and Gardens

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

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Hayne Manor; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.1.75-2.5km. The estate covers an area of about 20-30 hectare with 18th century gardens and some 19th century parkland. The grounds are wooded with a strong tree-lined perimeter, the grounds to the south and west have scattered parkland trees and are overgrown, with woods and plantation to the north shielding the river valley section of the gardens and grounds. To the east it is more open with grass pasture, formal gardens and

possible kitchen gardens. The turbine will be visible here at some proximity and will dominate the river valley, despite not standing within the valley context of the estate. The views to the turbine will distract the eye from the landscaped parkland in the areas where this is visible and this does have a negative effect, with views from the house being altered and views back and across the parkland now including a large modern feature. There are other turbines visible in the area which partially mitigate the effects. In addition the parkland is no longer experienced as one cohesive unit, being seemingly subdivided which affects our experience of it and our understanding of how the various areas functioned together; impact: **negative/moderate**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Sydenham House gardens; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: good; distance to turbine c.3-4km. Approximately 1.5 hectares of late 17th/early 18th century gardens. These will be locally blocked by the house and buildings with no views to the east and north-east to the turbine. A wider parkland landscape, also focussed on the house at its centre stretches to 8.5 hectares and the whole estate, including farmland, stretches to over 150 hectares, much of which is heavily wooded. The house faces west, south-west and is open to the west, enclosed to the north by its outbuildings and east by its walled gardens and further outbuildings. The surviving area of the parkland west of the house is broken up by sinuous plantations, possibly wind breaks, and curvilinear banks of mature trees forming hedge-bank boundaries to the various enclosures; views of the turbine will be possible from only the wooded high ground to the north-west. However, the very nature of these woods means they block the rest of the parkland, and themselves, from views with only the woodland edges having views. There is no effect on our experience and understanding of the estate or its setting at the heart of the parkland; the key views west across the parkland and around the gardens are unaffected; impact: **neutral**.

4.6.10 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 would be erected within West Devon Landscape Character Assessment (2008) this area is characterised as Type 1D – *inland undulating uplands*. This character area is described as open rolling and sloping uplands with streams, with a sparse settlement pattern of long-established small stone villages and isolated houses and farms,

indicative of parkland estates. This character area is noted for being high and open with extensive views where hedge-banks permit. The overall sensitivity of this LCA to wind turbine developments can be assessed as *moderate* being an undulating rural landscape, with some modern disturbance such as existing turbines and the A30 (LUC 2013).

- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. The majority of operational and consented turbines are located to the north-west and south-east, but a series of proposals are currently under consideration, which will dramatically increase the numbers of turbines, particularly along the Devon and Cornwall border (see Figure 8). In terms of this single turbine, the overall impact on the character of the historic landscape is likely to be **negative/minor**; taking into consideration the potential cumulative impact, that rises to **negative/moderate**.
- 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.

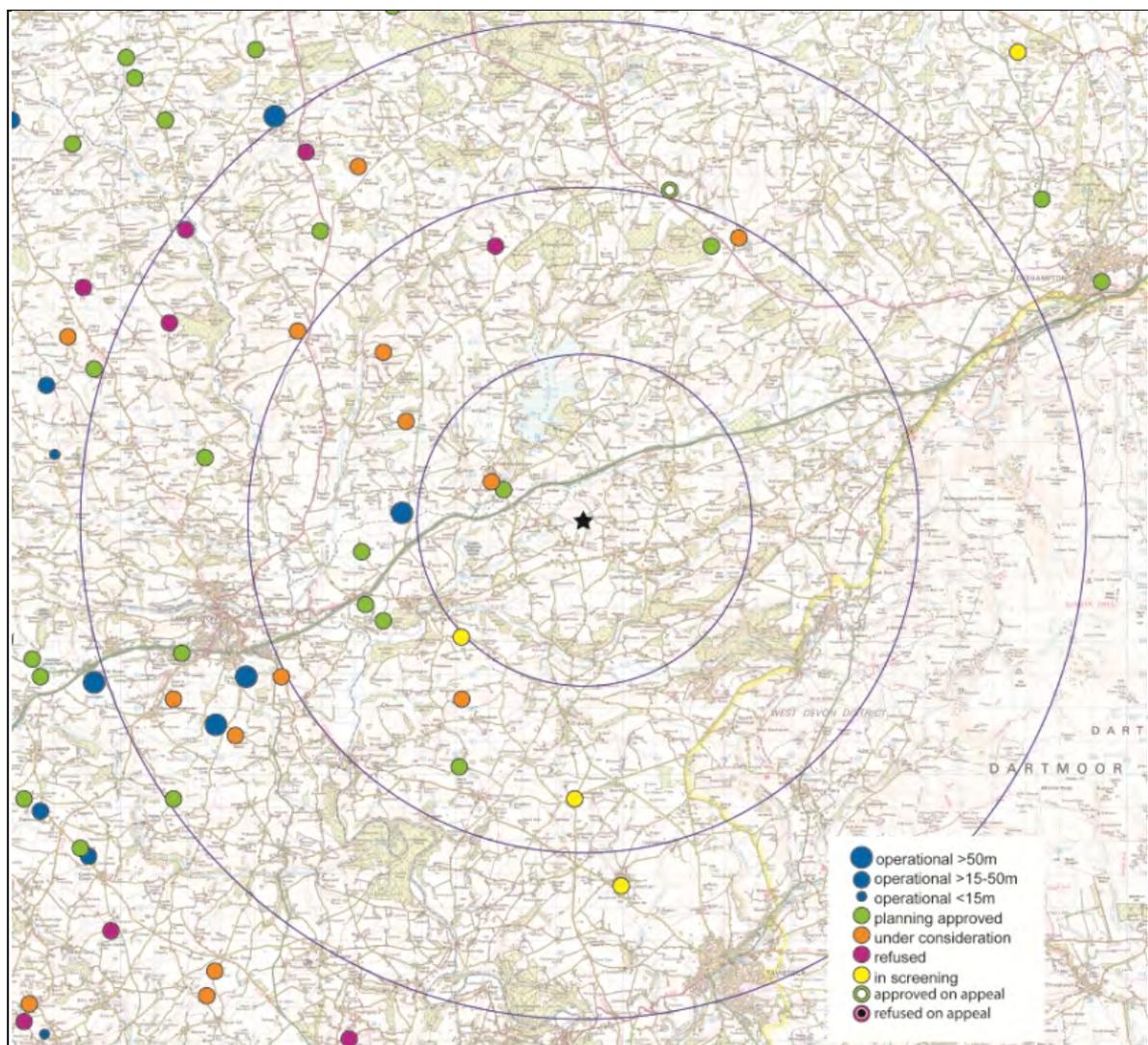


Figure 8: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV supplied by The Environmental Dimension Partnership and data from Cornwall Council and Devon Campaign to Protect Rural England, as of 01.07.14).

4.7 Summary of the Evidence

ID	UID	Name	NGR	Assessment
SAM	30330	Hilltop enclosure 100m NE of Castle Farm	SX4039885491	Negligible
SAM	30329	Bowl barrow on Galford Down, 200m SW of Westdown Pool	SX4793585804	Negative/unknown
SAM	34263	Bowl barrow 430m NW of Upcott Cross	SX3852490652	Neutral
SAM	34277	Bowl barrow 240m SE of Upcott Cross	SX3910290311	Neutral
SAM	34264	Bowl barrow 280m SW of Upcott Cross	SX3881290171	Neutral
SAM	35252	Hilltop enclosure known as Castle Park Camp, 720m NW of Pomphlett	SX4236379806	Neutral
SAM	34282	Bowl barrow 340m E of The Firs, part of barrow cemetery at Heathfield	SX4543279648	Negligible
SAM	34283	Bowl barrow 570m E of the Firs, part of barrow cemetery at Heathfield	SX4566779631	Negligible
SAM	34284	Round barrow cemetery and beacon at Heathfield, W of Moorlands	SX4615679595	Negligible
SAM	DV988	Earthworks on Brent Tor	SX4709780392	Negligible
SAM	22353	Ring Cairn 450m S of Willsworthy Camp	SX5214082873	Neutral
SAM	20342	Cairnfield on the western slope of White Hill	SX5268783860	Negligible
	20342	Cairn forming part of the cairnfield on the western slope of White Hill	SX5264783860	
	20366	Two cairns forming part of the cairnfield	SX5260483808	
	20365	The southernmost of four cairns forming part of the cairnfield	SX5258383794	
	20364	The westernmost of four cairns forming part of cairnfield	SX5255683808	
SAM	20341	Ring cairn 460m SW of white hill summit part of White Hill cemetery	SX5294283680	Negligible
SAM	24070	Ring cairn and rectangular building earthwork W of Widgery Cross	SX5301085592	Neutral
SAM	24075	Hut circles & enclosure wall, 600m E of Nodden Gate	SX5359586293	Negligible
	24074	Stone hut circle 610m ESE of Nodden Gate	SX5359986225	
	24076	Stone hut circle 530M ESE of Nodden Gate	SX5351286186	
SAM	22339	Ring cairn 1060m SW of Great Nodden	SX5321886597	Negligible
SAM	22335	Round cairn 700m SW of Great Nodden	SX5336986938	Negligible
	22336	Two round cairns 715m SW of Great Nodden	SX5338986905	
	22337	Round cairn 765m SW of Great Nodden	SX5333686880	
	22338	Two round cairns 840m SW of Great Nodden	SX5332586792	
SAM	22334	Ring cairn 510m SW of Great Nodden	SX5351287072	Negligible
SAM	22332	Round cairn 270m west of Great Nodden	SX5361387397	Negligible
SAM	30350	Motte with two baileys and a multivallate hillfort at Burley Wood	SX4955187404	Neutral
SAM	DV410	Leawood Plantation barrow	SX5148188087	Neutral
SAM	30331	Broadbury Castle Roman Camp	SX4837895797	Neutral
SAM	30332	Two bowl barrows on Broadbury, 140m and 230m S of Oakfield	SX4799795806	Neutral
SAM	30333	Bowl barrow 620m N of Higher Eworthy	SX4447095785	Neutral
SAM	32240	Upcott barrow	SX4469397442	Neutral
SAM	34241	Foxhole barrow	SX4278096754	Neutral
SAM	32224	Thorn barrow 520m SE of Coop, in Highermoor plantations	SX4181495726	Neutral
GI	92578	Church of St George, Thrushelton	SX4473787609	Negative/moderate - negative/substantial
GI	92530	Church of St. John The Baptist, Stowford	SX4326887022	Negative/moderate
GII*	92542	Stone in churchyard 3m North of east gate	SX4328687005	Neutral
GII		Various headstones, ledger stones and gate		Neutral
GI	90752	Church of St. Nicholas	SX4112989179	Negative/minor
GII*	90760	Palmer headstone N of tower of the Church of St. Nicholas	SX4111489207	Neutral
GII		Various headstones and memorials		Neutral
GI	94275	Church of St. Mary	SX4636091821	Negative/minor
GI	92325	Kelly House	SX3944681394	Neutral
GII*	92326	Stable block 10m NE of Kelly House	SX3948881444	Neutral
GI	92329	Parish Church of St. Mary	SX3951481400	Negligible
GI	92386	Church of St Mary	SX3863485019	Negative/minor
GI	92287	Church of St. Michael de Rupe	SX4707780403	Negative/minor
GII*	92514	Hayne	SX4219086680	Negative/ moderate
GII	92518	Hayne Lodge	SX4181886411	Negligible
GII	92519	Gatepiers and gate to Hayne	SX4181186396	Neutral
GII	92520	Hayne Farm and stables adjoining at the S	SX4183686373	Neutral
GII	92521	2 Ranges of farm buildings SE of Hayne Farm	SX4185786363	Neutral
GII	92516	Grotto at Hayne	SX4191386749	Neutral
GII	92517	Hayne Bridge	SX4169586171	Neutral
GII	90762	Stable Block to the NW Of Hayne	SX4214386695	Neutral
GII*	90747	Upcott	SX3966790114	Negligible
GII*	94264	North Breazle Farmhouse	SX4489892115	Negative/unknown

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GII*	94269	Wrixhill Farmhouse	SX4642890670	Negligible
GII*	94330	Church of St. German	SX4389694160	Negligible
GII*	94257	Chimsworthy	SX4643193885	Negligible
GII*	94268	West Burrow Farmhouse	SX4908991718	Neutral
GII*	94312	Church of St. Bridget;	SX5135389430	Negligible
GII		Various table tombs and headstones		Neutral
GII*	94294	Great Bidlake	SX4946988652	Neutral
GII*	393565	Church of St. Michael	SX3554782356	Negligible
GII	90745	Thorne Farmhouse	SX3909088319	Neutral
GII	92371	Stone Farmhouse	SX3920686352	Neutral
GII	92522	Milford Farmhouse	SX4095086440	Neutral
GII	92395	Tinhay Bridge	SX3937085367	Neutral
GII	94265	South Hill	SX4463691172	Neutral
GII	90738	Lower Grinacombe Farmhouse	SX4206591762	Negligible
GII	90763 90754 90762	<i>Broadwoodwidge:</i> 1-4 Church Terrace	SX4117489152	Negligible to neutral
		Cross the Church of St. Nicholas	SX4112589159	
		Town Farmhouse	SX4105389127	
GII	90731	Emsleigh Farmhouse	SX4020888354	Neutral
	90736	Kellacott Farmhouse	SX4015788440	Neutral
	90737	Little Kellacott Farmhouse	SX4002988448	Neutral
GII	92372	Whitley	SX4068784322	Negligible
GII	92547	Stowford House Hotel	SX4347286945	Negative/substantial negative/moderate negative/moderate
	92548	Stowford Grange Farmhouse	SX4351586931	
	92549	Stables 20m W of Stowford Grange Farmhouse	SX4350086927	
GII	92567	Cannonbarn Farmhouse	SX4449587026	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
	92568	Barn 20m NW of Cannonbarn Farmhouse	SX4445587046	
GII	92345	The Blue Lion public house	SX4499186693	Negative minor
GII	92569	Leigh Farmhouse	SX4468288098	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
	92571	Stables 20NE of Leigh Farmhouse	SX4471088068	
	92570	Barn 20m from Leigh Farmhouse	SX4467088070	
GII	90733	Farm building about 6m SW of Higher Rexton Farmhouse	SX4012089123	Neutral
GII	92523	Stowford Bridge	SX4278087344	Neutral
GII	92584	<i>Thruselton:</i> Church Cottage	SX4474687572	Negligible
		Various headstones, ledger stones and tomb chests	SX4472887603	Neutral
GII	92566	Broadley Farmhouse	SX4579787927	Negative/unknown
GII	92575	Wonnacott Farmhouse	SX4448189810	Negative/minor to negative/moderate
	92576	Range of farmbuildings 30m NW of West Wonnacott Farmhouse	SX4445889846	
	92577	Stables and coach house 30m W of Wonnacott Farmhouse	SX4443689825	
GII	92587	Boundary Stone 90m S of Wrixhill Bridge	SX4651489730	Neutral
GII	94381	Boundary Stone 90m N of Wrixhill Bridge	SX4654089925	Neutral
GII	94271	Shippon 20m SSE of Wrixhill Farmhouse	SX4644690640	Negligible
	94272	Barn 20m NE OF Wrixhill	SX4641490700	
GII	94260	Morson Farmhouse	SX4589090391	Neutral
	94261	Barn 10m N of Morson Farmhouse	SX4588790416	Neutral
	94262	Shippon 30m NE of Morson Farmhouse [borderline]	SX4585890400	Neutral
RPG	1684	Hayne Manor	SX4208886609	Negative/moderate
RPG	1694	Sydenham house	SX4303683851	Neutral
CA		Lifton	SX3876185231	Negligible
CA		Bratton Clovelly	SX4641891850	Negligible
CA		Stowford	SX4340886919	Negative/minor
CA		Bridestowe	SX5128289563	Neutral
CA		Eworthy	SX4480895032	Neutral
CA		Germansweek	SX4350194234	Neutral
CA		North Brentor	SX4815281426	Neutral
CA		Lydford	SX5135085135	Neutral
CA		Milton Abbott	SX4056179341	Neutral
CA		Mary Tavy	SX5035679194	Neutral
-	-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/minor to Negative/moderate

Table 5: Summary of impacts; Sinclair-Thomas Matrix colour code: **RED** = Dominant Zone; **ORANGE** = Prominent Zone; **YELLOW** = Moderately Intrusive Zone.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now belongs to Wreys Barton, but originally formed part of the Manor of Thrushelton. There are very few HER entries from within the immediate vicinity of the site, and the majority relate to quarries and post-medieval activity, although the Barton and the surrounding field-system is probably of medieval origin.

The proposed site of the turbine is within a pasture field of irregular shape on Wreys Barton Farm, within the River Thrushelton valley system, on the upper slopes of the south side of the valley, adjacent to a combe to the west. Wreys Barton is located within an LCA of *upland undulating uplands*. This character area is described as with streams, with a sparse settlement pattern of long-established small stone villages and isolated houses and farms, indicative of parkland estates. This character area is noted for having a landscape of open rolling and sloping uplands with extensive views where hedge-banks permit.

There are eight Grade I and eleven Grade II* Listed buildings or structures within 10km of the site that fall within the ZTV, together with 27 Grade II Listed buildings or groups of buildings and 36 Scheduled Monuments. There are also two Registered Parks and Gardens, no battlefields and ten conservation areas within 10km. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings, which fall outside of the ZTV.

Most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed turbine, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed turbine by a combination of local blocking and the topography. However, the presence of a new, modern and visually intrusive vertical element in the landscape would impinge in some way on at least six of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on Church of St. John the Baptist, Grange Farmhouse, Cannonbarn Farmhouse, Leigh Farmhouse, Wonnacott Farmhouse, Hayne Manor House and its Registered Park and Garden (**negative/moderate**). The most significant impacts (**negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial**) will be upon Stowford House Hotel and the Church of St. George. Cumulative impact is not currently a major issue for this site, but given the number of turbine applications under consideration, it could easily become one.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the more pronounced impact the introduction of a new visual element would have on a small number of nearby assets. The impact of the development on the buried archaeological resource will be **permanent/irreversible**.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, SITE WALKOVER AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT WREYS BARTON, STOWFORD, DEVON.

Location: Land at Wreys Barton
Parish: Stowford
County: Devon
NGR: SX 43810, 87623
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Construction of a single wind turbine (77m to tip)
Date: 11th June 2014

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 Robert Murdock of RMA Environmental (the Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, site walkover and a historic visual impact assessment and related reporting at land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Bill Horner of the Devon County Historic Environment Team and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed location of the turbine is approximately 4 miles north-east of Lifton. The site lies within an area characterised on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Very few known heritage assets are noted in this area, with the exception of Wreys Barton itself, which is listed on the HER as being of medieval origin (MDV58607). The place name *Wreis* is first noted in 1505 and is possibly a personal name associated with the family Stephen *le Wray* mentioned in connection with Thruselton in 1313 (EPNS Devon). It incorporates the place-name element *barton*, meaning a principal farmstead on an estate.

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 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.4 Assess the direct visual effects of the proposed development upon specific landscape elements and historic assets through the use of photo-montages, including views from key features looking toward the development site, and showing scale images of the proposed turbine superimposed thereon;
- 3.1.5 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.6 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based Appraisal:

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

4.2 Walkover survey:

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.

4.3 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.3.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the HVIA.
- 4.3.2 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 Grade II Listed structures and exceptional un-designated assets within a 5km radius, all Grade I and Grade II* Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments within 10km and all Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields and World Heritage Sites within a 15km. An abbreviated list of these heritage assets will be included as an appendix within the report.
- 4.3.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting in accordance with the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" 3rd Edition 2013. This will be used to produce a statement of significance for those heritage assets potentially impacted upon by the development.
- 4.3.4 The likely impact will be assessed using the methods outlined in the 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 HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HES in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference Southwes1-181216

6.0 FURTHER WORK

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

7.0 PERSONNEL

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

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List of specialists

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Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop

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Alison Mills

The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon, EX32 8LN, Tel: 01271 346747

Bone

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification *Dana Challinor* Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils *Julie Jones* juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis *Ralph Fyfe* Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric *Henrietta Quinnell*, 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN, Tel: 01392 433214

Roman *Alex Croom*, Keeper of Archaeology, Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

Medieval *John Allen*, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN, Tel: 01392 665918

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Appendix 2 Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Hilltop enclosure 100m NE of Castle Farm 30330

Slight univallate hillforts are defined as enclosures of various shapes, generally between 1ha and 10ha in size, situated on or close to hilltops and defined by a single line of earthworks, the scale of which is relatively small. They date to between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (eighth - fifth centuries BC), the majority being used for 150 to 200 years prior to their abandonment or reconstruction. Slight univallate hillforts have generally been interpreted as stock enclosures, redistribution centres, places of refuge and permanent settlements. The earthworks generally include a rampart, narrow level berm, external ditch and counterscarp bank, while access to the interior is usually provided by two entrances comprising either simple gaps in the earthwork or an inturned rampart. Postholes revealed by excavation indicate the occasional presence of portal gateways while more elaborate features like overlapping ramparts and outworks are limited to only a few examples. Internal features included timber or stone round houses; large storage pits and hearths; scattered postholes, stakeholes and gullies; and square or rectangular buildings supported by four to six posts, often represented by postholes, and interpreted as raised granaries. Slight univallate hillforts are rare with around 150 examples recorded nationally. Although on a national scale the number is low, in Devon they comprise one of the major classes of hillfort. In other areas where the distribution is relatively dense, for example, Wessex, Sussex, the Cotswolds and the Chilterns, hillforts belonging to a number of different classes occur within the same region. Examples are also recorded in eastern England, the Welsh Marches, central and southern England. In view of the rarity of slight univallate hillforts and their importance in understanding the transition between Bronze Age and Iron Age communities, all examples which survive comparatively well and have potential for the recovery of further archaeological remains are believed to be of national importance.

SX4039885491

Bowl barrow on Galford Down, 200m SW of Westdown Pool 30329

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the summit of a high hill with extensive surrounding views overlooking the valleys of the River Lyd to the south and a major tributary to the north. The barrow survives as a 21.3m diameter mound standing up to 0.6m high. There is a surrounding outer ditch which measures 2.7m wide and up to 0.2m deep, although this survives mainly as a buried feature. Several larger stones may be seen protruding from the mound which may indicate the presence of a partially exposed kerb, and the whole surface is uneven.

SX4793585804

Bowl barrow 430m NW of Upcott Cross 34277

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a prominent upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Carey and with commanding views to both Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor. The monument survives as a circular mound which measures 35m in diameter and 1.1m high. The mound is surrounded by an outer quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived. This survives as a buried feature measuring approximately 3m wide.

SX3852490652

Bowl barrow 240m SE of Upcott Cross 34277

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Wolf. It is one of a dispersed group of bowl barrows in this area, further barrows to the north west, south west, south and east being the subject of separate schedulings. The monument includes a circular mound which measures 35.2m in diameter and is up to 0.5m high. A surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as an approximately 3m wide buried feature.

SX3910290311

Bowl barrow 280m SW of Upcott Cross 34264

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a prominent upland ridge marking the watershed between the Rivers Carey and Wolf, with clear views to both Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor. The monument survives as a circular mound measuring 21.3m in diameter and 0.6m high. Surrounding the mound, and preserved as a buried feature, is the quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived. This measures approximately 3m wide.

SX3881290171

Hilltop enclosure known as Castle Park Camp, 720m NW of Pomphlett [Borderline] 35252

This monument includes a hilltop enclosure situated on a very prominent hill forming the watershed between the valleys of tributaries to the River Lyd and River Tamar. The monument survives as an oval enclosure defined to the north, west and partially to the east by a ditch and bank and to the south and partly to the east by a distinct lynchet. The enclosed area measures up to 130m from north to south by up to 70m east to west. To the south and east the ramparts are defined by a lynchet up to 9.7m wide and 1m high. On the south western side there is also a slight bank up to 8m wide and 0.2m high. The earthworks are best preserved to the north and west. The rampart is up to 1.9m high externally and 6m wide. An outer ditch is also visible and this survives up to 8m wide and 0.2m deep. The ramparts have been cut in three places by tracks up to 4m wide. The stock proof fences which cross the earthworks are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SX4236379806

Bowl barrow 340m E of The Firs, forming part of a round barrow cemetery at Heathfield 34282

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a high and prominent upland ridge which acts as the watershed between valleys of tributaries to the River Lyd, the River Burn and the River Lumburn. This bowl barrow forms an outlier to a round barrow cemetery at Heathfield, nine other components of which lie to the east and south east and are the subject of separate schedulings. The monument also straddles a parish boundary. The monument includes a circular mound which measures 22m in diameter and up to 0.7m high. Surrounding the mound is the quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived. This is traceable on the ground and measures up to a maximum of 4.4m wide and 0.1m deep. The mound is largely flat-topped, albeit slightly uneven in appearance with steep sides. Some animal scrapes reveal that the mound is composed of dark gritty loam and small stones. On the western side is a depression which measures up to 2m wide and 0.1m deep which may represent an old excavation trench.

SX4543279648

Bowl barrow 570m E of the Firs, forming part of a round barrow cemetery at Heathfield 34283

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a prominent upland ridge, which forms the watershed between the valleys of tributaries to the River Lyd, River Burn and River Lumburn. The barrow is part of a round barrow cemetery, nine other components of which lie to the west, east and south east and are the subject of separate schedulings. The monument also straddles a parish boundary. The monument includes as a circular flat-topped mound which measures 24.9m in diameter and up to 1m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is visible to the north, east and west where it measures

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

up to 4.1m wide and 0.1m deep. Some possible slight traces of ridge and furrow representing medieval farming practice are evident across the mound and in the surrounding heath. These are not however included in the scheduling except where they impinge on the barrow.
SX4566779631

Round barrow cemetery and beacon at Heathfield, 650m W of Moorlands

34284

This monument includes the core of a round barrow cemetery containing five bowl barrows and three bell barrows, as well as a beacon. The monument is situated on a prominent upland ridge which overlooks the valleys of tributaries to the River Lyd, River Burn and River Lumburn. The cemetery straddles the parish boundaries between Milton Abbot, Lamerton and Brentor. Two additional barrows, representing outlying components of the cemetery are situated to west and are the subject of separate schedulings. The five bowl barrows each include circular mounds which vary in diameter from 20.6m up to 24m and in height from 0.6m up to 1.2m. They are all surrounded by quarry ditches from which material to construct the mounds was derived; these measure up to 3.2m wide, some are up to 0.1m deep and visible, but the majority are preserved as buried features. Most of the bowl barrows have a fairly steep profile and rather uneven appearance; some are more stoney in nature than others. Three of the bowl barrows underlie field boundaries, and one is the focal point of three parishes and has been partially disturbed by the construction of several boundaries. One barrow which partially underlies a field boundary, and which is also a parish boundary, was reused as a beacon and has also been partially excavated. The bell barrows each have a central mound surrounded by a flat raised platform called the berm which is surrounded by an outer ditch. The diameters of the mounds vary from 23.3m up to 34.4m in diameter. The berms range in width from 1.5m up to 3.2m and in height from 0.5m up to 0.8m. The overall heights of the mounds vary from 0.8m up to 1.4m. One bell barrow is cut by a ditched field boundary and has been partially excavated on the south western quadrant, whilst another has a small, roughly circular mound on its summit which measures 2.4m in diameter and up to 0.3m high which once held a triangulation pillar. The archaeologically sensitive areas between these barrows is included in the scheduling as this is likely to contain contemporary evidence for burial and occupation. The field boundaries which cross some of the barrows are included within the monument, especially since some are also parish boundaries providing evidence for the use of the earlier monuments for land division. However, their adjacent stock proof fences are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

SX4615679595

Earthworks on Brent Tor

DV988

No information available

SX4709780392

Ring Cairn 450m S of Willworthy Camp

22353

This monument includes a ring cairn situated on the brow of a west-facing slope overlooking Lydford village. The earthwork survives as a circular bank 3m wide and 0.3m high surrounding an internal area measuring 13m in diameter. A slight hollow situated against the inner northern face of the ring bank, suggests either partial early excavation, robbing or military reuse

SX5214082873

Cairnfield on the western slope of White Hill

20342

This monument includes a cairnfield situated on a gentle west-facing slope overlooking Lydford village. The monument includes twenty-one mounds and a lynchet or cultivation terrace which may be of contemporary date. Twelve of the mounds are scattered around the edge of a field, which is defined only by the location of the mounds. The remainder lie in a cluster together with the lynchet. Fifteen of the mounds are sub-circular in shape and these range in size from 2m to 7m in diameter and stand between 0.15m and 0.6m high. The remainder are ovoid in shape, and these range between 3m to 7m long, 1.5m to 4.5m wide and stand between 0.2m and 0.35m high. The average height of all the mounds is 0.35m. Six cairns have a shallow hollow in the centre of the mound, suggesting robbing or partial excavation. Some of the larger mounds are probably burial monuments; the remainder most likely represent stone clearance connected with cultivation of the area. These cairns form part of a wider cairnfield, comprising twenty-six mounds and a lynchet. The leat channel flowing through the area is excluded from the scheduling, but the ground beneath the leat bank is included.

SX5268783860

Cairn forming part of the cairnfield on the western slope of White Hill

20342

This monument includes a cairn situated on a gentle west facing slope overlooking Lydford village. The cairn mound is ovoid in shape, is orientated north to south and measures 3m long, 2.5m wide and stands up to 0.2m high. This cairn forms part of a cairnfield, including twenty-six mounds and a lynchet.

SX5264783860

Two cairns forming part of the cairnfield on the western slope of White Hill

20366

This monument includes two cairns aligned east to west and situated on a gentle west facing slope overlooking Lydford village. The western cairn mound is ovoid in shape, is orientated east to west and measures 4m long, 2.7m wide and stands up to 0.25m high. The eastern cairn mound is sub-circular in shape, measures 5m in diameter and stands up to 0.55m high. These cairns form part of a cairnfield, including twenty-six mounds and a lynchet.

SX5260483808

The southernmost of four cairns forming part of the cairnfield

20365

This monument includes a cairn situated on a gentle west facing slope overlooking Lydford village. The cairn mound is ovoid in shape, is orientated east to west and measures 3.8m long, 3m wide and stands up to 0.2m high. This cairn forms part of a cairnfield, including twenty-six mounds and a lynchet.

SX5258383794

The westernmost of four cairns forming part of cairnfield

20364

This monument includes a cairn situated on a gentle west facing slope overlooking Lydford village. The cairn mound is ovoid in shape, is orientated east to west and measures 4.5m long, 3m wide and stands up to 0.25m high. This cairn forms part of a cairnfield, including twenty-six mounds and a lynchet.

SX5255683808

Ring cairn 460m SW of white hill summit part of White Hill cemetery

20341

This monument includes a ring cairn situated on a gentle west-facing slope overlooking Willworthy Army Camp. The earthwork appears as a raised internal platform measuring 15m in diameter surrounded by a circular bank 3.5m wide and 0.5m high. A shallow hollow in the centre of the internal area suggests robbing or partial early excavation. This cairn forms part of the White Hill round cairn cemetery.

SX5294283680

Ring cairn and rectangular building earthwork 940m W of Widgery Cross

20341

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

This monument includes a ring cairn and a small rectangular building earthwork situated on a gentle east facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Lyd. The ring cairn earthwork survives as a bank, 3.4m wide and 0.3m high surrounding a circular internal area measuring 10m in diameter. A mound measuring 6m in diameter and 0.3m high stands in the centre of the area enclosed by the bank. The building earthwork is attached to the southern outer face of the ring cairn and includes a 1.5m wide and 0.2m high bank surrounding an internal area measuring 7m north to south by 4m east to west. This building probably represents a medieval or early post medieval shelter.

SX5301085592

Hut circles ad a length of enclosure wall, forming part of a stone hut circle settlement 600m E of Nodden Gate

24075

This monument includes 15 stone hut circles, a length of enclosure wall, a parish boundary stone and stone-splitting pits forming the largest part of a settlement situated on the west facing slope of Arms Tor overlooking the valley of the River Lyd. The six northern stone hut circles are linked together by a 1.7m wide and 0.4m high curved enclosure boundary wall which defines the northern and western sides of an enclosure, whilst the southern and eastern parts were either never completed or survive as a buried feature. This boundary wall is later than the huts which it links and provides important evidence of development within the settlement. All the stone hut circles within the monument survive as stone and earth banks surrounding a circular internal area. The internal diameters of these huts vary between 4.2m and 6.3m with the average being 5.61m. The height of the surrounding walls varies between 0.3m and 1.35m with the average being 0.7m. Six of the huts are linked to the enclosure boundary wall, one has a visible doorway, two include more than a single room and one has a partition. Two features of post-medieval date are included within this monument. The first is a roughly dressed granite pillar, measuring 1.5m high by 0.6m wide and 0.4m thick. This stone denotes the boundary between the commons shared by Bridestowe and Sourton and the parish of Lydford. The second feature includes a large number of stone-splitting pits which vary in size, but average 2.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep. These pits were produced during the search for, and limited quarrying of, surface stone.

SX5359586293

Stone hut circle 610m ESE of Nodden Gate

24074

This monument includes a stone hut circle situated on the south western edge of a stone hut circle settlement, lying on the west-facing slope of Arms Tor overlooking the valley of the River Lyd. The stone hut circle is terraced into the hillside and is composed of a stone and earth wall surrounding a circular internal area. The interior of the building measures 6m in diameter and the 0.8m wide wall stands up to 0.5m high. The doorway survives as a gap in the surrounding wall, faces west and is protected from the prevailing wind by a porch.

SX5359986225

Stone hut circle 530M ESE of Nodden Gate

24076

This monument includes a stone hut circle situated on the south western edge of a stone hut circle settlement, lying on the west-facing slope of Arms Tor overlooking the valley of the River Lyd. The stone hut circle is terraced into the hillside and is composed of a stone and earth wall surrounding a circular internal area. The interior of the building measures 6.5m in diameter and the 1m wide wall stands up to 0.5m high.

SX5351286186

Ring cairn 1060m SW of Great Nodden

22339

This monument includes a ring cairn situated on the gentle south-facing spur of Great Nodden overlooking the valley of the River Lyd. It survives as a circular bank 2.3m wide and 0.3m high surrounding an internal area measuring 13.4m in diameter. A mound measuring 6m in diameter and 0.2m high stands in the centre of the area enclosed by the circular bank.

SX5321886597

Round cairn 700m SW of Great Nodden

22335

his monument includes a round cairn situated on the gentle south-facing spur of Great Nodden. The cairn mound measures 6m in diameter and stands up to 0.6m high. A stone filled hollow in the centre of the mound suggests partial early excavation or robbing.

SX5336986938

Two round cairns 715m SW of Great Nodden

22336

This monument includes two round cairns orientated NE-SW, situated on the gentle south-facing spur of Great Nodden. The northern cairn mound measures 4.3m in diameter and stands up to 0.4m high. The southern mound, which lies 11m from the other cairn, measures 4m in diameter and stands up to 0.5m high.

SX5338986905

Round cairn 765m SW of Great Nodden

22337

This monument includes a round cairn situated on the gentle south-facing spur of Great Nodden overlooking the valley of the River Lyd. The cairn mound measures 8m in diameter and stands up to 0.7m high. A slight hollow in the centre of the mound suggests partial early excavation or robbing.

SX5333686880

Two round cairns 840m SW of Great Nodden

22338

This monument includes two round cairns orientated NW-SE and situated on the gentle south-facing spur of Great Nodden overlooking the valley of the River Lyd. The western cairn mound is flat topped, measures 5m in diameter and stands up to 0.6m high. The eastern mound, which lies 7.5m from the other cairn, measures 6.5m in diameter and stands up to 0.7m high. A slight stone- filled hollow in the centre of the mound suggests partial early excavation or robbing.

SX5332586792

Ring cairn 510m SW of Great Nodden

22334

This monument includes a ring cairn situated on the gentle south-facing spur of Great Nodden. The earthwork survives as a circular bank, 3.5m wide and 0.5m high, surrounding an internal area measuring 10.7m in diameter. A 2.5m wide gap in the western side of the bank may represent an original entrance. The interior of this cairn is pitted with hollows which suggest partial robbing or early excavation

SX5351287072

Round cairn 270m west of Great Nodden

22332

This monument includes a round cairn situated on the gentle west-facing slope of Great Nodden. The cairn mound measures 17.3m in diameter and stands up to 1m high. Loose rubble covering the centre of the mound suggests that the cairn has been partially excavated or robbed.

SX5361387397

Motte with two baileys and a multivallate hillfort at Burley Wood

30350

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

This monument includes a motte with two baileys and an Iron Age hillfort with multiple defences lying juxtaposed on a prominent ridge overlooking the valleys of the River Lew and one of its major tributaries in an area known as Burley Wood. The monument survives as a prominent motte with two baileys to its north west and a large oval enclosure defined by ramparts and an outer ditch with a series of smaller enclosures, and five outer defensive ramparts and ditches to the south. The motte is a circular mound which measures 44m in diameter and is up to 4m high. On the summit are two roughly oval depressions. Surrounding the mound is a ditch which measures up to 4m wide and 1.2m deep. Immediately to the west of the motte is a 'D' shaped bailey. This is enclosed by a rampart which measures up to 8.5m wide and 0.9m high internally enclosing an area which measures 36.2m long by 19.6m wide maximum. This bailey is largely level. Beyond the rampart is a ditch which measures up to 5m wide and 1.2m deep. To the north and west of the first bailey lies a second outer bailey which is defined by another rampart and outer ditch. The rampart measures 3.2m wide and up to 0.3m high internally. The ditch measures 4.9m wide and is up to 0.8m deep. This rampart encloses an area which measures 38m long by 35m wide maximum, although the width decreases to 14.5m in the west. This bailey also slopes to the north and east. Beyond the rampart and ditch is a further defensive outer bank which sits on the summit of the steep natural slope. This measures up to 3m wide and 2.3m high externally. To the south west of the motte, at some 36m distance, lies a hillfort. This consists of a roughly oval enclosure which measures 144m long from east to west and 94m wide internally. The enclosure is defined by a double rampart and ditch. The outermost ditch is preserved mainly as a buried feature. The outer rampart bank measures up to 9m wide and is 1.3m high; the inner ditch is up to 7.2m wide and 0.8m deep; the inner rampart measures up to 6.8m wide and 2.2m high. On the southern side of the hillfort are a series of irregularly shaped defended enclosures. The first of these is roughly rectangular in shape and the whole is enclosed by a bank which measures up to 3.6m wide and 1.2m high. This is surrounded by a ditch up to 6.3m wide and 0.8m deep. To the south east are two roughly circular quarry type depressions the largest of which is up to 10m in diameter and 2.2m deep. Beyond these lies a further substantial outer bank which surrounds the first enclosure and merges with the outer rampart of the hillfort, then extends to enclose a further area which measures 104m long by 42.6m wide maximum. The bank itself measures up to 5.3m wide and 1.3m high internally. Within this enclosure is a clearly defined entrance to the south west. On this southern side of the hillfort, local topography has necessitated the use of further ramparts and ditches which are not present on any other side of the monument. The first bank has been fossilised within an existing field boundary and measures up to 4.3m wide and 1.3m high. The ditch for this bank is preserved as a buried feature. Further south and parallel to this bank is the second rampart and ditch. The rampart measures up to 4.2m wide and 0.5m high. The ditch is up to 4.1m wide and 0.3m deep. This has been cut at its western end by a farm road. Further south again lies the third rampart which is less obvious and possibly marks the position of a naturally occurring geological feature, since there is no obvious ditch. It measures up to 4m wide and 0.5m high. Further south again lies a fourth rampart with outer ditch. The rampart measures up to 9.2m wide maximum and 1.6m high. The ditch measures up to 9.4m wide and 0.4m deep. This rampart has a central entrance which measures up to 2.4m wide and is slightly in turned. The fifth and outermost rampart lies further south again. This links two naturally steep valley slopes to form a major defensive outer line and thus cut off the promontory. The outer rampart measures up to 4.8m wide maximum and 2.5m high. The outer ditch measures up to 8.9m wide and up to 2m deep maximum. This is a long defensive line and has been cut in several places over the years to provide access to fields. Within the upper fill of the ditch a stone built farm building was erected and a well sunk, probably during the 19th century, this building, its track and well are still extant. The building, now being used as a field barn, and field boundaries are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included. The well is totally excluded from the scheduling.

SX4955187404

Leawood Plantation barrow

DV410

No information available

SX5148188087

Broadbury Castle Roman Camp [Borderline]

30331

This monument includes a Roman marching camp located on the summit of a high ridge known as Broadbury. The monument survives as a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners, an enclosing rampart, outer ditch and second rampart on the northern and eastern sides. The internal dimensions of the enclosure are 69m long from east to west and 61.24m wide from north to south. The rampart survives best to the north and east but is clearly visible on all sides. It measures up to 5.6m wide and 0.6m high internally. The outer ditch survives on all sides and measures up to 5.4m wide and 0.5m deep. The outer rampart survives as a slight earthwork measuring up to 7.7m wide.

SX4837895797

Two bowl barrows on Broadbury, 140m and 230m S of Oakfiled

30332

This monument, which falls into two areas, includes two bowl barrows situated on the prominent upland ridge known as Broadbury. The southernmost barrow survives as a 26.8m diameter circular mound standing up to 1.3m high. The northernmost barrow survives as a circular mound with a diameter of 24.3m and it is 1.1m high. In each case the surrounding ditch, from which material to construct the mound was derived, survives as a buried feature between 2.5m and 3m wide.

SX4799795806

Bowl barrow 620m N of Higher Eworthy

30333

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on the summit of a hill overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Wolf. The monument survives as a slightly oval 1.9m high mound which measures 26.8m long from east to west and 24.3m wide from north to south. A hollow in the centre suggests partial excavation, probably in antiquity. The surrounding ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature 3.5m wide. A stock proof fence which crosses the southern part of the monument is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SX4447095785

Upcott barrow

32240

The monument includes a bowl barrow situated on an upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Wolf. It is one of a dispersed group lying along this ridge. The barrow survives as a circular mound of rather uneven appearance, which measures 25.3m in diameter and 0.6m high. The ditch from which material was quarried to construct the mound, surrounds it and survives as a buried feature approximately 3m wide.

SX4469397442

Foxhole barrow

34241

This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on an upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Carey. It is one of a dispersed group lying along this ridge. The barrow survives as a circular, flat-topped mound which measures 40.9m in diameter and 0.9m high. The ditch from which material to construct the mound was quarried surrounds it and survives as a buried feature approximately 3m wide.

SX4278096754

Thorn barrow 520m SE of Coop, in Highermoor plantations

32224

This monument includes a bowl barrow known as Thorn Barrow, situated on a high upland ridge overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Wolf. It is one of a number of single, widely dispersed barrows which lie in this area and are each the subject of separate schedulings. The monument survives as an oval mound which measures 49.5m north to south and 42.9m east to west and is up to 1.6m high. The surrounding quarry ditch from which material to construct the mound was derived is preserved as a buried feature which measures up to approximately 5m wide. The profile of the mound is very uneven, and is slightly lower in the south western quadrant. There is also evidence of old excavations in the form of an oval depression in the summit on the north eastern side which measures 9.5m long north east to south west, 8m wide south west to north east and is 0.2m deep, except for a smaller area which measures approximately 3.5m in diameter to the

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

north which is 0.4m deep. The field boundary bank which crosses the outer edge of the ditch to the north west is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.

SX4181495726

Listed Buildings

Church of St George; Various GII Listed headstones and tomb chests 92578

Chapelry, formerly to Marystow parish church. Some of the walling may be C13 or C14. C14 chancel arch and 2-bays of the arcade, C14 or C15 tower, C15 south chancel chapel arch and 1 bay of the arcade, some C14 fenestration, modest C19 restoration. Largely Perpendicular. The original plan may have been a C13 nave and chancel, the chancel arch rebuilt in the C14 when the south aisle was added. The south chancel chapel was either remodelled or added in the late C15 when the south aisle was re-roofed and the nave and south aisle were refenestrated. Stone rubble with slate roof and granite and freestone dressings. The chancel fabric is masonry of small dimensions with quoins at the north east corner, straight joint at junction with south chancel chapel. The east window is a 3-light traceried Decorated C19 window with a hoodmould and replaced mullions. No windows to the north side of the chancel. The nave is tall for its length with two 2-light square-headed late C15 windows with cusped lights and hoodmoulds. A blocked window high up at the west end of the north side may have lit a former west gallery. The south aisle has quoins to the south west corner and a change in plinth on the south side. A 3-light reticulated traceried C14 west window has a moulded architrave; hoodmould, iron stanchions and saddle bars intact. On the south side the aisle has a 3-light square-headed Perpendicular late C15 window with cusped lights, a hoodmould and carved label stops. To the right of this window are the remains of a polygonal rood loft stair turret. The south chancel chapel is under a lower roof than the aisle and has a similar 3-light square-headed window of the late C15 and a south east angle buttress. The east window is a 3-light reticulated granite window with a hoodmould and carved label stops. The 3-stage battlemented west tower has only 1 string course and a projecting rectangular north east stair turret with a lean-to roof. The tower has quoins and octagonal corner pinnacles with obelisk finials. The west face has a chamfered pointed doorway below a 3-light C19 freestone Decorated window with a hoodmould. 4 chamfered 1-light belfry openings, 1 to each face, the south side has an additional similar opening. The south west porch has a coped gable with a circa late C15 doorway in a moulded square-headed architrave with carved label stops. The interior of the porch has a ceiled waggon roof of which only the carved wallplate and outer ribs survive. Stone benches have timber seats. Fixed to the east wall is an C18 cartwheel that caused the death of Valentine Spry in 1788. Chamfered stopped arched stone inner doorway. Interior Plastered walls. Double-chamfered granite chancel arch supported on 5-sided piers with chamfered capitals, the chancel arch may have been reconstructed. Tall narrow tower arch with a chamfered inner arch carried on moulded corbels. 3-bay arcade, 2 bays to the nave 1 to the chancel. The 2 nave bays have double-chamfered arches springing from low octagonal piers. The chancel bay has a shallow-moulded arch carried on responds with hollows and shafts and moulded capitals, the easternmost unfinished. The arch into the south chancel chapel has no respond on the north side where it is carried on a moulded capital above the stub of a shaft. On the south side the respond has a hollow and shaft moulding and a moulded capital. The nave roof is a plastered barrel with a moulded plastered wallplate. The south aisle is a good circa late C15 ceiled waggon with a carved wallplate, ribs and bosses. The south chancel chapel has a roof of similar design but different in detail. The chancel roof is a ceiled waggon with a brattished carved wallplate, moulded ribs and carved bosses. An additional rib gives a ceiling effect immediately to the east of the chancel arch. The doorways to the stair turret are blocked. The chancel is modestly furnished with a panelled dado, early C19 commandment boards and a timber reredos carved with quatrefoils and a star of David. Plain octagonal font may be C15 on an octagonal stem and base. 5-sided C19 drum pulpit on a stem has traceried panels. Timber eagle lectern is probably early C20. Plain C19 benches.

SX4473787609

Church of St. Nicholas; Various GII listed headstones and memorials 90752

Parish church. Bottom stage of the tower probably C12, parts of the nave and chancel C13, north transept possibly C14, the south chancel chapel may be late C13 or C14 in origin, late C15/early C16 south aisle and south porch. Restoration of 1871. Stone rubble with granite and freestone dressings, slate roofs. Chancel, south chancel chapel with 2-bay arcade to the chancel, nave, north transept. 3« bay south aisle, west tower, south west porch. Early English and Perpendicular. The development of the church is complex. The base of the tower appears to be C12 but the tower is not aligned with the C13 chancel arch. The church may have been rebuilt and re-aligned in the C13 with a C12 west tower and C13 nave and chancel. The masonry of the north transept differs from the nave masonry and it may be a C14 addition. The south chancel chapel certainly precedes the south aisle and may have been a C14 chantry. In the C15 or early C16 the 2-bay arcade between the chancel and south chancel chapel was built, probably contemporary with the south aisle which increased the width of the nave which was re-roofed. The upper stages of the west tower probably also date from the Perpendicular period. The windows in the east wall were replaced in the C19, probably in 1871 and the church was entirely re-roofed in 1966. The east wall of the south chancel chapel is flush with the chancel east wall with a single C19 buttress between with set-offs. The east gables are coped with kneelers, the gables appear to have been rebuilt and the plinth suggests that the entire east wall may have been reconstructed. C19 Perpendicular chancel east window of 4 lights with Y tracery, king mullion, hoodmould and label stops. No windows to the north wall of the chancel. C19 freestone Perpendicular 3-light south chancel chapel east window with hoodmould and label stops. The south window of the chapel is a circa late C15/early C16 3-light square-headed cusped window with a hoodmould. The north window is probably late C14 Perpendicular with a hoodmould and label stops. There are no windows to the west wall. The nave is constructed of masonry of small dimensions. The ground appears to have been cut away at the base of the walls leaving a blocked chamfered arched doorway in the centre considerably raised off ground level. On either side of the doorway a circa late C13 triple lancet with chamfered light, the westernmost appears to be original, the mullions of the easternmost have been renewed. The west window of the south aisle is a 3-light granite Perpendicular window, lightly cusped with a hoodmould and label stops. The porch is in the westernmost bay of the aisle. The 3 easternmost windows of the aisle are probably early C16, wide 4-light uncusped granite windows with panel tracery, hoodmoulds and carved label stops. Original external saddle bars and stanchions are intact. 2 stage unbuttressed battlemented west tower with square corner pinnacles with crocketed pinnacles. A projecting rectangular north east stair turret rises above the tower battlementing and is battlemented with square corner pinnacles with crocketed finials. The west face has a simple hollow-chamfered arched west door with a hoodmould below a relieving arch. A round-headed chamfered west window above the door is probably C12 below a relieving arch. Belfry openings on all 4 faces are 2-light uncusped openings with square-heads. The south face has a chamfered round-headed 1-light opening at bellringers' stage filled with a slate pierced with slits. The stone rubble south porch is faced with granite ashlar on the south side and has a coped gable. The shallow-moulded arched outer doorway has a square-headed hoodmould and label stops with carved spandrels. The interior of the porch has slate-topped benches and a Perpendicular waggon roof with carved ribs, bosses and wallplates. The inner door of the porch is moulded with a Tudor arch and carved spandrels. Circa C16 door with studs and strap hinges. Interior Unplastered walls to nave, east end walls plastered. C13 unmoulded chancel arch springing from plain granite imposts with the remains of stylized carving. The unmoulded tower arch springs from chamfered imposts. Depressed moulded granite arch to the south chancel chapel. The south arcade is 3« bays, the easternmost arch abutting the centre of the south chancel arch and apparently acting as a keystone. The piers of the arcade have 4 hollows and 4 shafts with moulded capitals to the shafts only. The piers have moulded bases and the arches are shallow-moulded. The 2-bay arcade between the chancel and south chancel chapel is similar but not identical. The west window of the tower is deeply splayed as are the 2 north windows of the nave. The roofs are late C20 ceiled waggons with ribs and carved bosses, a Perpendicular carved wallplate survives in the south chancel chapel. Good C13 octagonal font with palmettes carved on 4 faces, the other faces are either plain or cut with a vertical hollow probably when the font was fixed to wall. The bowl stands on an octagonal base. 6-bay chancel screen said to be 1529 (Bond and Camm) of Pevsner A type. The screen has lost its coving and 2 orders of carving from the bressumer have been tacked on to the top. There is a frieze of quatrefoils at the base of the wainscot and the entire screen has been painted brown and green, probably in the late C18/early C19. The 3 bays of the screen across the arch into the south chancel chapel are also Pevsner A type but the openings are wider with almost segmental heads. On the north side of the nave and in the south aisle several complete early C16 benches survive with rectangular carved ends some with Renaissance arabesques, others with symbols of the passion. The original footings of the sets of benches survive in part as do the moulded back rails. The remaining benches in the nave are C19 with panelled ends. Some C16 bench ends have been incorporated into the choir stalls. 5 sided 1901 timber drum pulpit carved by John Northcott of Ashwater with a deep cornice has carved sides and a moulded granite base. Late C19 timber reredos. A whitewashed stone effigy of circa 1500 (Pevsner) lies on a tomb chest under an arch at the east of the south chancel chapel. The arch is not part of the original design of the tomb and the figure of a knight in armour is a head and torso only, legs missing. The torso is hollowed out. The chest has a frieze of nodding ogee canopies with mourners in ecclesiastical dress beneath. Royal Arms of 1822 painted by Richard Reddcliffe fixed to the north wall of the nave. Late C19 window in the south aisles probably by Lavers Barraud and Westlake.

SX4112989179

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Church of St. Mary

94275

Parish Church. Mainly mid to late C14 although the chancel may be earlier, porch probably early C15; various repairs made in C19 and restored in 1891-2. Granite and slate rubble walls with granite dressings, tower is constructed of coursed dressed granite blocks of irregular sizes. Gable ended slate roof to nave chancel and porch, flat roof to south aisle, leanto roof to north aisle. Present plan is nave, chancel, west tower, north and south aisles, the south aisle extending as far as the west side of the tower, south porch and vestry to south side of tower. The earliest feature of the church is the late Norman font; it has been suggested that the base of the tower and the square bases of the arcade piers are also Norman but there is no direct evidence for this. The chancel does, however, have the appearance of being earlier than the nave and aisles from its far more modest proportions and slightly earlier window type - circa early C14. In 1335 or 6 the patronage of the church was transferred to Bishop Grandisson of Exeter and it is likely that he initiated a major rebuild of the church to lofty proportions with a nave and 2 aisles of comparable dates from the evidence of the arcades. There is evidence, however, that originally this rebuild was envisaged on a larger and more ambitious scale with transepts and possibly an extension of the nave to the west of the tower. This is suggested by a blocked arch visible externally on the north side of the tower and an arch inside the tower on the south side dividing it from the aisle; there is no west doorway and although no comparable arch can be seen on the west side of the tower it appears externally that some blocking has taken place where one might have been expected. The south porch was added in circa early C15. Internally the church was enhanced by wall paintings which appear to date mainly from the circa early C17 although some might be medieval. The lean-to to the north of the tower incorporates some C14 features but is more likely to be C19 re-using earlier material. Numerous repairs were made in the C19 (detailed in the church guide) and White's Directory of 1818 relates the windows as having been lately restored and half the church re-seated; a thorough restoration took place 1891-2. 3-stage unbuttressed battlemented tower without pinnacles. 2-light belfry openings with arched heads to lights. Single lancet on second stage of south side. There is no west doorway and the west wall of the tower has 3 buttresses against its lowest stage. Also on this stage the dressed granite is interrupted at the centre by random rubble which is roughly in the outline of a tall arch. Small 2-light window with Decorated tracery is probably a C19 restoration. The tower has a square stair turret on its north-west corner, the last stage of which is octagonal and rises higher than the tower. On the north wall of the tower, extending half way up the first stage is a blocked arch with the outline of a gable roof above it. Built in front of it is a small leanto which reuses a C14 ogee-headed stone doorway with a similar narrow one-light window to its right. The north aisle has 3 late Decorated 3-light windows with reticulated tracery which dates probably from C19 restoration. The hoodmoulds of the central and western windows incorporate carved stone masks which may have been re-used from the Norman Church. The western window has been reduced in length for the insertion below of a probably C16 granite 4-centred arched doorway with roll moulding. At the west end of the aisle against its north wall is the springing of half an arch and there is also the trace here of a wall projecting to the north perhaps originally intended as the foundation for the transept. The aisle has a chamfered plinth and intermediate buttresses with a diagonal one at the east corner. Its east window is similar to the others. The chancel has 2 windows on either side which are 2-light cusped lancets with a quatrefoil above - circa early C14 in style but probably restored. The east window is 3-light with similar style tracery to those of the aisles although slightly more elaborate. Between the 2 south windows of the chancel is a probably late C14 stone doorway with pointed arch in rebated chamfered surround and with moulded arched hoodmould. The south aisle is battlemented and to the east of the porch has 2 tall restored windows in similar style to the north aisle. The window to the west of the porch is 2-light and slightly later in style with cinquefoil heads to the lights and quatrefoil above. The aisle has intermediate buttresses and a diagonal one at the east corner. At its west end is a pentagonal stair turret set on the corner. The west end wall of the aisle contains a lancet window which may have been re-used from the earlier fabric. The single storey south porch is faced with granite ashlar with a 4-centred arched granite doorway which has double hollow and roll moulding, carved spandrels and a heavy hoodmould. Good interior: The south porch retains its original wagon roof with ribs and principals carved with running leaf motif and decorative carved bosses. Holy Water stoup has arched opening and projecting bowl. The south doorway is of granite with a round-headed arch, hollow roll and hollow moulding and carved spandrels. Heavy studded oak door of overlapping planks with moulded edges is probably C17. 3-bay arcades of Polyphant stone with Pevsner B-type piers which have crenellated moulded square capitals. The moulded bases rest on rough square bases which it has been suggested were the columns of an earlier church; this cannot be proved and the only definite explanation that can be given is of a change or projected change in the floor level. Tall 4-centred arches to the arcades in which the moulding of the piers is extended; similar chancel arch. The very tall tower arch has moulded piers with high carved capitals and cushion stops. A double-chamfered pointed arch on plain responds connects the tower and south aisle. Surprisingly, however, it is not exactly in line with the blocked arch on the north side of the tower. The windows have chamfered rear arches, which to the north aisle incorporate carved stone masks similar to those on the outside of the window frames. Pointed arched doorway to the roof stairs through which there is a squint to the chancel from the south aisle. There are extensive remains of wall paintings to the north and south aisles which are in the process of being restored. That on the north wall portrays a number of almost life-size figures probably representing the twelve apostles. Other sections of painting depict soldiers and an officer wearing armour and there are various panels of Biblical text which are bordered by stylized floral and architectural devices. The style of the armour and nature of the texts suggests an early C17 date but earlier work could well be incorporated and more may be uncovered. The nave has a saddle roof, the principal rafters are moulded and extend partly down the walls to rest on corbels. The ribs are also moulded and at the intersections are large bosses ornately carved in the design of 4 petal flowers : all but 2 of these however are replacements. The wall-plates are carved and have flat bosses on them. The aisles have flat panelled roofs and the chancel has a wagon roof which is now completely plastered over. 2 sections of panelling survive from the C15 rood screen which show signs of painting although this is likely to be restored colour. The bench ends are all late C19. The late Norman font is of Tintagel stone, square with marks at the corners and each side carved with a star surmounted by a 2-headed dragon. Short stout octagonal shaft. (Another very similar exists at Jacobstow, North Cornwall). Three floor memorials survive at the east end of the nave, all with border inscriptions with the dates 1603 and 1635 legible as two but otherwise much worn. The only old glass that survives is now in the vestry having been moved twice but originating in the south-east window and bearing the arms of the Burnby family who were important landowners in the late medieval times. The stained glass filling the other windows dates from the late C19 and commemorates members of the Manning family of whom Elizabeth Manning was lady of the manor in the late C19 and a great benefactor of the church. This church raises interesting questions as to its projected plan in the C14, which, if carried out as was originally apparently intended, would have made it remarkably grand for such a small and remote village. The further importance of the building lies in the preservation of much medieval structure enhanced by the remarkable survival of a large amount of wall paintings.

SX4636091821

Kelly House

92325

House. The main west block of 1742 to 1745 by Abraham Rundle of Tavistock is linked to the remains of the C16 and C17 house which was used as an east service wing after 1742. East wing C16 and C17. Rendered stone with slate roof gabled at right end and hipped to the front over the porch at the left, stone dressings. Massive lateral projecting stone stack; 1 rendered stack on ridge with a pair of diagonally-set shafts; second stack on ridge with a pair of axial shafts. A 4-bay block in the centre has an early to mid C16 roof and may have been an open hall associated with the rear lateral stack with an inner room to the right. The floor may have been inserted in the C17 when the house was refenestrated. Also of the C17 is the 2- storey porch, the lower end of the house was probably dismantled in 1742 to 1745 when the old house was adapted as a service wing. In the C19 the first floor was refenestrated with timber mullioned windows probably preserving the C17 apertures. 2 storey. 1 + 2-window front with a 2 storey projecting porch on the front at the left. 2 To the right of the central hall block the front is slightly advanced under a sloping slate roof, probably indicating a demolished wing. Round-headed C17 ashlar porch doorway with vousoirs, keystones, and the arch supported on square-capitals. Ground floor window to right of porch is a 6-light C17 stone mullioned window with 8 square leaded panes per light and 2 casements. Similar window to the right has a more prominent king mullion. 3-light C19 timber mullioned window above porch doorway has 10-panes per light. Similar 8-light window to right of porch has 12-panes per light; similar 6-light window, 12-panes per light above inner room. Interior 3 moulded arched brace trusses with principals with curved feet and 3-tiers of moulded stopped purlins. To the front of the house the principals have been truncated above the lower tier of purlins, presumably when the first floor was fenestrated, leaving only 2-tiers of purlins. Massive ground floor fireplace to the rear lateral stack has applied C19 lintel and jambs and was probably adapted when the room was used as a kitchen. C17 panelling intact. 1 C17 granite moulded fireplace to chamber above inner room. West wing: A classical house of 1742-45 by Abraham Rundle, built at a cost of £250. Stucco blocked out over stone rubble or brick. Hipped slate roof with central valley and 4 stone stacks on ridge. The plan is of 5 rooms around a rear central stair hall. The position of the original main entrance is puzzling. It may have been on the west front leading through the hall into the stair hall, but the present west front has only a modest garden entrance. In the late C19 a porch and butler's passage were added on the east, the porch leading directly into the great parlour and the passage leading to the service rooms. 2 storeys. 5-bay symmetrical garden (west) front with plinth, platband, rusticated quoins and eaves cornice above dentil frieze. The central 3 bays are slightly advanced below a pediment with dentil frieze and keyed oculus. Steps up to modestly-scaled central doorway of pilasters and entablature with triglyph frieze. First floor window above doorway has a moulded eared architrave with a moulded keystone. Other windows plain with keystones, C19 horned sashes throughout. Venetian stair window with central sash with margin glazing on east wall, the flanking lights set within heavy pilasters supporting an entablature, the central light with round-arch and keystone. The late C19 porch on the east wall at the left is in a sympathetic style with a pedimented gable, quoins and a platband. 2 leaf panelled door below a round-headed fanlight with glazing bars and stained

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glass. Round-headed sash window with margin glazing to left return of porch, 2 similar windows to butler's passage. Interior A remarkably complete 1742-45 interior with all joinery, fireplaces and cornices intact. The stair hall is especially fine with an internal broken pediment to the stair window with a plaster cherubim above, a painted decorated plaster ceiling and a dog leg stair with panelled dado, ramped handrail, barley sugar balusters and fluted newels. 1 upstairs room retains some of what is probably a C18 colour scheme of grey and pink on the panelling. The first floor room above the former servants' hall has a variety of C17 panelling probably reused from the old house. In 1877 a partition wall between the common parlour and a closet was removed, and in 1877 a 2-bay 2-storey organ room was added to the north of the house. A circa late C18 painting shows the main entrance on the south side but this may never have been executed. The Kelly archive preserves an estimate for work to be done dated 1742, a memo of work to be done dated 1743 and 4 accounts for masons', architects', glaziers', plasterers' and carpenters' work dated 1742-45. Abraham Rundle leased one of the Kelly houses in the parish from A Kelly in 1746 and 1753. The Kelly Archive, E 4/7-9, EL 3/46, EL 3/42. The Kellys were established at Kelly at the Conquest, being descended from Motbert, who held the manor in 1086, and still live at Kelly House. The survival of an important early to mid C16 roof in the east wing, and the quality and completeness of the C18 interior make this an outstanding building.

SX3944681394

Parish Church of St. Mary

92329

Parish church. Chancel partly C14, restored 1760, nave and north aisle circa late C15, porch and vestry 1865, west tower rebuilt 1885. Nave dressed stone brought to course; vestry and porch dressed stone; tower, aisle and chancel ashlar. Scantle slate roof to vestry and north aisle, asbestos slate roofs to nave, chancel and porch. C14 build probably nave and chancel of which one respond survives. North aisle and north chancel chapel added circa late C15 when the nave may have been rebuilt. C16 fenestration to nave. Major restoration of chancel in 1760. South porch and adjoining south west vestry 1865. Largely Perpendicular church with 5-bay north aisle, 2 bays to the chancel. Chancel masonry ashlar on chamfered rubble plinth, granite dressings. Plaque in east gable reads "Done by John Bollon, 1710". On the south side of the chancel two 4-light arched untraced granite windows have "R E 17 10" on the label stops, for Richard Edgcombe, rector 1702-1769. Coped east gable, 5-light C19 Perpendicular east window under a hoodmould, and a 1-light pulpit window under a square-headed hoodmould. North aisle with buttresses with set-offs, angle buttresses to east and west ends. Coped east gable, plinth differs from chancel. Good 4-light C15 Perpendicular chancel east window, deeply recessed in a moulded architrave with hoodmould and label stops, mullions replaced. 4 C15 Perpendicular windows to aisle have hoodmoulds and label stops. Westernmost bay of aisle has arched moulded doorway under a square hoodmould with carved label stops, spandrels also carved. 3-light Perpendicular west window to north aisle has hoodmould and label stops. Large 3-stage battlemented west tower rebuilt in 1885 has set back buttresses with set-offs and crocketed corner pinnacles on octagonal shafts. Tower has plinth and moulded strings marking stages. Internal north west stair turret. Arched moulded granite west doorway has decorative carving below square-headed hoodmould, trefoils carved in spandrels. Deeply recessed 3-light west window with Geometric tracery below hoodmould. West face of tower has 4-centred arched moulded opening at bellringers' stage in moulded rectangular architrave. 2-light arched belfry openings on all 4 faces of tower. The tower has unusual run-out stops below the battlementing. Irregular 1865 vestry and porch with asymmetrical coped gable. The vestry has a 2-light Decorated C19 window and a stone chimney carried on corbels. 2 quatrefoil lights to east wall of porch. Arched moulded outer doorway to porch below blind trefoil in gable. C19 collar rafter porch roof, granite arched inner doorway. Interior Moulded south respond of chancel arch probably C14 with capital including carved heads (q.v. Lifton). Moulded chancel arch carried on granite corbel on spandrel of north arcade, chancel arch presumably rebuilt when north aisle was added. Similar arch carried on corbels between north aisle and north chancel chapel (q.v. Lifton) which may have been a chantry. Piers of north arcade Pevsner 'A' type. Some variations and replacement to carved capitals. Segmental pointed tower arch carried on moulded responds with capitals. C19 unceiled waggon roofs with carved bases. C19 rectangular bench ends with blind tracery decoration. Rectangular late C19 pulpit with blind tracery. Plain octagonal font on shaft and base probably C15 but recut in the C19. The east window of the north aisle contains some important late C15 glass which was in the east window in a fragmentary condition before 1879 when it was restored by Baillie and Son of Wardour St. who repainted parts of the medieval glass, added some C19 glass and re-designed the window as single figures: Edward the Confessor, the Virgin Mary, re-crucifixion and St John, with angels in the head tracery. The glass was originally given by Mr Tremayne of Collocombe on the occasion of a Tremayne-Kelly marriage. The west window of the north aisle commemorating Admiral Benedictions Kelly, died 1867 is in the mosaic style and probably by Lavers, Barraud and Westlake. The tower window, the easternmost window of the north aisle and the east window all by Lavers and Westlake. 3 slate memorials to the Kelly family fixed to the east wall of the north aisle: 1514 to Oliver Kelly; 1605 to Thomas Kelly and 1627 to William Kelly. Wall monument to Richard Edgcombe, died 1710 fixed to south wall of chancel: 2 columns support an entablature with a segmental pediment,

SX3951481400

Church of St Mary

92386

Parish church. C12 font, parts of the chancel and chancel chapel arches C14, the rest C15 and C16. Mostly dressed stone brought to course, ashlar masonry porch, slate roof, granite dressings. Largely Perpendicular church of nave, chancel, south aisle, south chancel chapel, west tower, north porch and north east vestry. Of the C12 church only the font remains. The C14 church had a south chancel chapel and the surviving respond and arch of the chancel and a respond to the chancel chapel arch are close enough to work at Kelly church (q.v.) to suggest the same shop of masons. In the late C15 the nave, chancel and chancel chapel were remodelled and the west tower was built. It is said that during the 1871 restoration evidence of an earlier tower was discovered on the north side. The south aisle and south porch are post Reformation (Honey) financed by William Harris of Hayne who purchased the manor in 1555. Documentation of 1836 refers to work on a "transept". Before the major restoration of 1871 the fabric, with the exception of the tower, was described as "very unsatisfactory" and the 1871 work comprised the rebuilding of the chancel and chancel chapel arches, the lowering of the nave floor and a reseating. The east wall of the chancel has a coped gable and a deeply-recessed 3-light arched Perpendicular window with Y tracery, some stonework replaced. The roof has been widened and there is evidence of rebuilding in the gable. The south chancel chapel has a coped east gable and a deeply-recessed 3-light Perpendicular east window with a hoodmould and a square-headed 3-light C16 south window with hoodmould, label stops and replaced mullions. An arched granite priest's door on the south side looks late C19 or C20. The south aisle of roughly-dressed coursed stone with some slate lacing has 2 C19 buttresses with set-offs and 4 3-light square-headed C19 stone windows and one 3-light square-headed C16 granite window all with hoodmoulds and label stops. The west wall of the aisle has a coped gable and a 3-light Perpendicular arched granite widow with hoodmould, label stops and replaced mullions. 3-light square-headed granite north window to the chancel has hoodmould, label stops and replaced mullions. The rectangular 1871 vestry has a chamfered granite doorway on the east side, and a 3-light square-headed window on the north side with hoodmould and label stops, the heads of the lights look C16. To the west of the vestry is an arched chamfered pulpit window. 2 square-headed granite 3-light Perpendicular windows to the nave have hoodmoulds and label stops, 5 mullions replaced. Large 2-storey C16 porch with embattled parapet has a polygonal corner stair turret on the west side and moulded arched doorway with carved spandrels under a square-headed hoodmould with carved label stops. An ogee-headed statue niche above the doorway is crowned with an engaged finial. The fine C15 3-stage embattled west tower has ashlar set-back buttresses with set-offs and an internal north-west stair turret with quatrefoil lights. The tower has a plinth below a moulded string course, strings marking the stages and large octagonal corner pinnacles with crocketed finials. The arched moulded west doorway has carved spandrels below a square-headed hoodmould with carved label stops. A deeply-recessed 4-light Perpendicular west window (mullions replaced) has a hoodmould, label stops and a frieze of blind quatrefoils in roundels above the sill. The south face of the tower has a chamfered 4-centred arched opening at the bellringers' stage. 3-light Perpendicular traceried belfry opening with hoodmoulds and label stops to all 4 faces of the tower. Interior 6-bay Perpendicular granite south arcade, 2-bays to the chancel. The piers are monoliths of 4 shafts and 4 hollows with moulded capitals of various designs. The C14 moulded freestone chancel arch is carried on a moulded freestone north respond with a carved capital (q.v. Kelly church) and on a large granite corbel to the south. The C19 granite arch into the south chancel chapel has a similar arrangement with a C14 respond to the south and a C19 granite corbel to the north. The heavily-moulded tower arch springs high up from carved capitals on moulded shafts. Ceiled waggons to the nave and to the chancel are boarded, with ribs with fleurons and carved bosses and look largely medieval. The south aisle and chancel chapel ceiled waggon roofs look C19. The chancel has a gabled timber reredos of 1910 with blind tracery and pinnacles flanked by stone communion panels with an ambitious architectural stone surround of circa 1840 with pinnacles, crocketed finials and tabernacle work. A trefoil-headed piscina on the south wall could be C14. C19 tiling to chancel. Fine C12 font with a square bowl with chamfered corners below 4 carved heads with angular profiles, the sides of the bowl carved with intersecting round-headed blind arcading, leaves and dog tooth ornament. The bowl is on an octagonal plinth and base. 5-sided timber drum pulpit of 1910 has pierced tracery sides on a stem with struts. 1871 rectangular bench ends and contemporary choir stalls with poppy heads. 1910 timber eagle lectern on elaborate pinnacled base. 2 C16 panels with arabesque carving, possibly part of a screen, fixed to the west wall. A C17 monument in coloured marbles to members of the Harris family dominates the north wall of the chancel. 3 alabaster three quarter size figures kneel on a moulded half-chest on a plinth. The figures are divided by 4 Roman Ionic columns supporting an entablature crowned by 4 obelisks and 3 tall gabled inscription panels with putti lounging on the pediments. The monument is probably 1630 and commemorates Sir William, Sir Arthur and Lady Florence Harris, died 1590, 1618 and 1631. An inscription states that it was repaired and beautified in 1762 and 1795. a monument on the south wall of the chancel chapel commemorates John and

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Margaret Dynham of Wortham (q.v.) died 1641 and 1649. A central cartouche with an armorial bearing in relief is flanked by Corinthian columns supporting a pediment containing a bearded figure, putti and obelisks above, inscription panel below. Some ancient colour survives. A brass plaque to John Harris de Hayne, died 1657 with armorial bearings above an inscription is fixed to the north wall of the chancel chapel. East window of circa 1905 is probably by Drake of Exeter, north chancel window by Beer and Driffield. Royal arms of William IV on the north wall of the nave.
SX3863485019

Church of St. Michael Se Rupe 92287

Parish church. Probably largely C13 with C15 alterations and C15 tower. Evidence of considerable repair. Restoration of 1889-1890. Local volcanic stone, formerly rendered, with local Hardwick stone dressings, lead roof concealed behind parapets. Small C13 nave and chancel plan, east front masonry indicates narrow width of previous chancel. In the C15 the tower was added and the chancel extended to the same width as the nave, and the probably steeply-pitched C13 roof was replaced by an almost flat C15 roof protected from the weather by tall battlemented parapets supported on the C13 corbel table. Very exposed position and fortified appearance with 1 window only to north and south sides and deep battlemented coped parapet carried on C13 moulded corbels, some replacement of parapet and corbels. Unbuttressed throughout. East wall partly rebuilt in roughly dressed coursed stone, chamfered plinth to south only. Triple lancet window with square-head looks C19. South side has chamfered arched doorway under bead hoodmould with 1 pyramid, 1 bar stop. South doorway opposed to north porch. 1 round-headed circa C12 window on south side, change in plane of south wall indicates rebuilding. North side has single lancet circa C13 window, evidence of rebuilding in change of wall plane. Slate memorial to Walter Batten of Brinsabach (q.v.), buried 1677, fixed to north wall. Small 3-stage battlemented C15 west tower has 2 moulded strings, no west door. West face has round-headed window to first stage. Rectangular opening on north face to bellringers' stage, round-headed openings with carved spandrels on north, south and west faces. Slate sundial fixed to exterior south wall of tower dated 1642 has initials W.B. for Walter Batten (q.v. Brinsabach) and 12 zodiacal signs carved on the border. Battlemented north porch has shallow-moulded arched doorway, some moulded stones replaced, and north face largely rebuilt. Porch has shallow stone benches and probably late C19 roof of unusual section. Chamfered arched inner doorway under bead hoodmould. Interior No chancel arch, unmoulded tower arch. Circa C15 octagonal font on octagonal stem and base. Rim of bowl retains fastenings for font lock. Almost flat roof of 1889-90, said to be a copy of the C15 roof: massive rafters, moulded to the nave, unmoulded to the chancel, rest on heavy bead-moulded wall plates supported on long plain corbels. 6-sided drum pulpit of 1884-1890 has moulded cornice above frieze of pierced rectangular panels. Benches and altar rail contemporary with pulpit. East window signed James Paterson, 1971. Brentor church is built on the summit of a tor which is surrounded by probably iron age earthworks. The first church on the site was built circa 1130 by Robert Giffard, Lord of the Manor of Lamerton, and may have been built as a chantry chapel. The site of the church makes it a landmark for miles around.
SX4707780403

Palmer headstone 37m N of W tower of the Church of St. Nicholas 90760

Palmer headstone about 37m north of - the west tower of the Church of St Nicholas GV II* Headstone. Late C18. "engraved by William Ambrose, Stowford" carved on the back. Slate segmental-headed headstone commemorating Thomas Palmer, died 1789. Delightfully detailed carving of 3 scenes in the head. In the centre death as a skeleton holding an arrow draws aside the bed curtain of the bed where the dying man lies with "welcome death" inscribed on a scroll emerging from his mouth. A clock is carved above the scene with the verse "Let every youth prepared be/least death should strike so young as me/". Scenes on either side show angels consoling Thomas Palmer's parents with inscribed scrolls: the right-hand scene has a dialogue with the kneeling father whose scroll is inscribed "Oh my son", the angel's scroll with "grieve not for it is the Lords doing". The verse below the inscription includes "Just in my youthful blooming age/God took me from this earthly stage/It was by a putrid Fever sore/Not long when seiz'd before I was no more/". A particularly attractive example of a highly personalized headstone of rustic craftsmanship.
SX4111489207

Hayne 92514

House, disused at time of survey, 1985. Circa 1810, "complete" circa 1865 (White). The house was the seat of the Harris family from C16 until 1864. Stone rubble brought to course with slate roofs with hipped ends concealed by parapets, Gothic style rendered brick chimneys with paired octagonal shafts and, corner buttresses with set-offs rise to tall gabled pinnacles with finials. There is a tradition that the right-hand (north) end of the house incorporates part of the pre 1810 Harris manor house. Picturesque Gothic design of circa 1810, approximately rectangular in plan and arranged round a central stair hall lit from above. The principal elevation faces north east and the house is built into the slope of the land at the south and west. Unusually thick walls and some slate floors at the right-hand service end suggest that part of the pre 1810 house may have been adapted as the service wing of the new house. The 1810 design has pre-archaeological gothic timber and stone panel traceried windows, a battlemented parapet and buttresses with set-offs. The circa 1865 work externally appears to be restricted to some minor alterations to the main entrance and possibly to the right-hand service end. 2 storeys. 9-window approximately symmetrical front divided into 5 bays. The central 3 bays are broken forward between diagonal buttresses with the middle entrance 3-window bay slightly set-back. A hollow chamfer and bead string course below the battlementing changes to a hollow-chamfered string in the outer right-hand bay which has an angle buttress at the right-hand end. There is a diagonal buttress at the left-hand end of the left bay. Central arched half-glazed front door with cusped timber tracery in the head. The door is flanked by buttresses which probably date from the circa 1865 work and similar buttresses flank the central bay. 2-light timber traceried arched windows to either side of the front door, three 2-light stone arched traceried windows to the first floor. The battlemented parapet is carried on shallow corbels to the central bay. The bays to the right and left of the entrance bay have 2-light stone traceried windows with square-heads and hoodmoulds with moulded label stops. The outer left-hand bay has 1- and 2-light timber traceried windows in rectangular architraves. The outer right-hand bay has 2-light stone traceried windows with hoodmoulds with moulded label stops to the ground floor only. The south east elevation is gabled to the front at the right-hand end and has a wide 3-sided entrance turret to the ballroom at the left-hand end. Fenestration of 2-, 3- and 4-light timber panel traceried windows, the first floor windows arched. The south west elevation has the ground floor concealed by the slope of the land and a grand 4-light 4-centred arched timber traceried window lighting the ballroom and flanked by paired buttresses with set-offs terminating in tall pinnacles. Other windows are 2- and 3-light with timber tracery in rectangular architraves. The north west elevation has a first floor oriel window with diamond leaded panes and a projecting stair turret with a pyramidal lead roof that rises above the main roofline. Interior Considerable survival of ambitious Gothic fittings. The notable central stair hall has an imperial stair with Gothic balusters and wreathed handrails. The first flight leads up to a long landing, lit from above, to the ballroom. The landing has open Gothic timber screens at each end, each with 3 cusped arches below trefoil-headed arcading. The main entrance hall has a chimney piece, doors and plasterwork of circa 1810. Fittings surviving in the ballroom wing include chimney pieces and grand decorated ribbed plaster ceilings enriched with foliage motifs, bosses and pendants. Ground floor room left has a timber cornice decorated with carved flowers. The ornate ceilings of the ballroom wing probably post-date 1810. In the early C19 Hayne was the site of some consciously antique ceremonials recorded by J.B. Wollocombe in his history of Stowford parish. A quarry in a part of the grounds known as "the Wilderness" was adapted as a picturesque meeting room for the local hunt and a stretch of ground to the south east of the house is said to have been used for archery. Hayne was purchased by the Blackburn family in the 1860s and Wollocombe describes some of the alterations to the house in the late C19. Pevsner attributes the 1810 build to Sir Jeffry Wyattville but Hayne does not appear in Robinsons catalogue of Wyattville's works.
SX4219086680

Upcott 90747

Late C15/early C16 or earlier with C19 rear addition. The main range is probably stone and whitewashed and rendered with a bitumen-painted slate roof gabled at ends and a similar hipped roof to the porch. Rendered stack at left gable end, rear right lateral stack to main range. The quality of the surviving details and what appears to be the stub of a crossing wall at the left end suggests that the present house is a fragment of a larger building, possibly the parlour wing. The present plan is a single depth main range, 2-rooms wide with the principal room to the right heated from the rear lateral stack and divided from a smaller heated lower end room by a wide passage containing a stair. The principal room appears to be a complete early C16 room although the fine mullioned windows on the right gable end are an unusual feature and may perhaps have been resited. 8 roof trusses of an upper chamber, probably also early C16, survive. The porch is probably a late C17 addition and the original entrance to the range may have lead into the passage which contains a circa late C17 stair. A service room in a lean-to to the rear of the

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lower end may be an C18 addition, in the C19 a rear right wing was added providing additional accommodation to the rear of the hall. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front with regular fenestration and a 2-storey porch with a hipped roof. To the right of the porch 1 first floor and 1 ground floor 4-light mullioned granite windows each with moulded mullions and architraves. Ground and first floor granite mullioned windows to the right return of the main range are similar but with king mullions and stanchions intact. Elsewhere the fenestration of the front elevation is 2-light casements, C19 and C20, with glazing bars. At the left end of the range the stub of what may have been a left crosswing wall survives. Interior The principal room has 2 chamfered stopped cross beams and a fireplace with hollow-chamfered jambs, and a hollow-chamfered segmental head. The gable end hall window contains a circa early C16 stained glass heraldic shield. The inner porch door which leads directly into the principal room is probably late C17 with cover strips, the door leading from the main room to the passage is an unusual late C17/early C18 board and batten door forming 2 panels between wide styles. A circa late C17/early C18 dog-leg stair in the passage has bobbin turned balusters, some replaced in the C19. The lower end room has a fireplace with a low chamfered stopped lintel, the jambs appear to have been rebuilt but retain traces of scratch mouldings. On the rear wall of the lower end room a high quality early C18 china cupboard without doors with a round-head and a timber keystone feature, is set into the wall. The cupboard partly blocks an extremely unusual 5-light window visible only from the rear lean-to, this consists of a 5-light window visible only from the rear lean-to, this consists of a 5-light stone mullioned all cut out of 1 slab of stone. The lights are narrow slits and the function of the window must have been for ventilation rather than lighting. Above this window on the first floor is an equally notable 4- light window the outer face of which is now in the roofspace of the lean-to. This window has 4 small trefoil-headed lights which are cut out of a single stone slab. The lights are flush on the inner face but recessed on the outer face with chamfered mullions. The inner face contains various holes, some with the stubs of wooden pegs presumably for shutters. The window may be C15 or C16 but could be earlier. 8 closely-spaced roof trusses are of a high quality of carpentry and probably C16 with chamfered principal rafters, the chamfer continued on cambered collars which are mortised into the principals. The principal rafters are mortised at the apex with a diagonally-set ridge and there are 2-tiers of trencled chamfered stopped purlins. Some early C18 2-panel doors survive on the first floor. An important survival of part of a high status early C16 house with some unusual stone and joinery details.

SX3966790114

North Breazle Farmhouse

94264

Farmhouse. Circa 1500 with C17 and C20 alterations. Rendered cob walls. Gable ended slate roof. Projecting rubble stack at left gable end; rendered rubble stack at right gable end; projecting rubble lateral stack at right side of hall bay with rendered brick shaft. 3-room and through-passage plan. Both the lower and inner rooms have solid wall partitions, the latter full height, the former only head height. Originally with central hearth open to the roof at least over the hall. Ceiled in early to mid C17 when hall stack was added integral to a large projecting hall bay, lateral to its right-hand wall. Inner and lower room gable end stacks also inserted in C17; newel stairs in projection at rear of inner room. In C20 rear door of passage blocked and staircase inserted there. The lower room fireplace was removed and a door put in its place. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front with large projecting 2-storey gabled hall bay at centre. Mainly C19 casements although left-hand and right-hand first floor windows are C20 of 2 and 4 lights. Ground floor windows to left and centre are 4- light with a 3-light window to the right. First floor window at centre has 2 lights. These windows have H-L hinges. To right of centre is C19 panelled and glazed door to front of passage under C20 porch with leanto slate roof. Rear elevation towards right-hand end has semi-circular projection for newel stairs. Interior: Over lower end of hall 1 arch-braced smoke-blackened truss survives with rafters and ridge, which has curved feet the full extent of which are not visible. Morticed cambered collar and threaded purlins with morticed apex and diagonal ridge. Inner room truss visible only on 1st floor possibly contemporary with morticed cambered collar. Over the lower end are softwood trusses probably C18 or C19. The doorway to the hall from the passage has a shouldered cranked head but is encased on the front. The hall fireplace has a chamfered wooden lintel with ogee stops and chamfered granite jambs. The lower room has chamfered longitudinal beams with hollow step stops; on 1 beam the stop curiously finishes further in on one side than the other. The particular interest of this house is in the large hall bay with its integral stack which is a most unusual feature and might be a unique arrangement. The hall is quite narrow from higher to lower side, so when the hall was floored there would not have been much room for the stack in the conventional position. The solution was to build a large hall bay thereby enlarging the hall and putting the fireplace in the bay.

SX448982115

Wrixhill Farmhouse

94269

Farmhouse. Late C15 extended and altered in approximately early C17 with later C17 wing and further alterations in C18 and C19. Rendered cob walls. Asbestos slate roof hipped at left end and gabled to right. 2 axial stacks, left-handed one is of rubble, right-hand one is constructed of dressed granite; rendered rubble lateral stack to inner face of rear wing. Complex and unusual development of plan. Originally three room and through-passage plan with lower room to the right. There was a central hearth in the 2-bay hall and the house was also open to the roof over the lower end but the inner room was floored. The insertion of the 2 axial stacks may have coincided with this addition or occurred at any time in the first half of the C17; they need not necessarily be exactly contemporary. An unusual aspect of this customary stage of modernisation was that instead of keeping to the tradition 3-room and through-passage plan the insertion of the 2 stacks created just 2 rooms with a very wide passage onto which the stacks backed; thus the hall was occupied by the passage and lower stack and the passage was absorbed into a large heated lower room. Possibly this became a kitchen and the left-hand room, which had the 2nd axial stack, a parlour. The hall, which had now become the passage, was ceiled at this stage; the lower room, despite the insertion of a stack, was not ceiled and remarkably, according to the present owner, was recalled by his grandmother as having been still open to the roof within her memory. This is corroborated by the lack of ceiling beams visible at this end of the house and the existence of only C19 joinery compared to the C17 and C18 joinery visible in other parts. In the later C17 a 1-room wing was added at the rear of the left-hand room heated by a lateral stack - this may have been intended as a kitchen although this then raises the question of what use the unceiled right-hand room was put to. A certain amount of remodelling appears to have occurred in the C18 from the evidence of several 2-panel doors and a staircase with turned balusters leading from the lower room to over the passage. In the C19 leanto additions were made at the right-hand end of the house, at the rear of the main block and against the inner face of the rear wing - this formed a passage from the house to an outbuilding which was attached at the rear of the wing. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front of C19 and early C20 2-light casements with glazing bars; the ground floor right-hand window has 3 lights. Early C19 20-pane hornless sash to left on ground floor. 1st floor right-hand window is in gabled dormer. C20 panelled door at centre with a large sloping buttress to either side and one towards the right-hand end. The wing projects to the rear of the left-hand side with a small outbuilding attached at its rear which is parallel to the front block and has on its rear wall a shouldered-head wooden door frame with studded oak door which has been reused from the house. The outshuts at the rear of the house and side of the wing are under continuous catslide roofs. Interior: the 4 original roof trusses survive in slightly varying forms which suggest the status of different ends of the building. The right-hand truss has threaded purlins and diagonal threaded ridge with cranked collar. The 2 trusses over the higher end of the passage and over the hall are very similar but have curved collars. All these timbers are smoke-blackened, the principal rafters curve into the walls but it is not possible to see how far they extend. Over the inner room part of an identical clean truss survives. An unusual feature of these trusses is that instead of being arch-braced the principal rafters begin to curve on their inner face before they meet the collars which continue the curve - thus making it continuous. In the approximately early C17 extension the rear blade of the roof truss survives, clean, with threaded purlin. Over the rear wing the roof trusses are probably original and consist of substantial well cut principal rafters with cambered collars which are lapped and pegged to the principals. The only other surviving feature in the house dating from its original build is a wooden shouldered-head doorframe which was at the rear of the original passage. Both fireplaces in the main range are blocked but that in the rear wing has a chamfered wooden lintel. The only beams visible on the ground floor are in the passage end are chamfered with no visible stops. On the 1st floor C17 square-headed wooden doorframe survives leading into the chamber over the inner room, it is chamfered with ogee stops. Adjoining it in the rear wall of the inner room where it joins the wing is a curved recess which probably housed a newel stair. In the present passage are 3 C18 2-panel doors. In several ways this house is an important survival; the form of its original roof trusses shows it was a high quality medieval house which had a complex and unusual development that can be traced from a number of features of various periods. The remarkable existence in relatively recent times of one end of the house still open to the roof raises questions about the modernisation of Devon farmhouses in general. The house has been little altered since the C19 and forms part of a traditional farm complex.

SX4642890670

Church of St. German

94330

Parish Church. Probably incorporates some C13 fabric with C14 and circa early C16 additions, restored in 1870 and 1875. Granite and local volcanic stone rubble wall, roughly coursed on the tower. Gable ended slate roofs with decorative fish-scale pattern over porch and chancel. C19 coping-stones to gable ends. Plan of nave, chancel, south transept, west tower, north aisle and chapel, and south porch. The low unbuttressed tower is probably the earliest part of the church, the nave,

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chancel and south transept are likely to date from the C14. In the circa early C16 the north aisle was added. The Church was extensively restored in 1870 and 1875 when it was re-roofed and new fittings put in. Low 2 stage unbuttressed tower with weathered crenellation and no pinnacles. Very primitive granite west doorway is almost round-headed and chamfered without stops. West window is C19 restoration of 2 trefoiled lights with square hoodmould above. Probably original belfry lights have worn trefoiled heads. Square stair turret projecting on north side of tower. Attached to south wall of tower, low down, is a slate memorial to Richard Redcliffe and his wife Joan who died 1789 and 1793. Chamfered plinth. The north aisle has no plinth. On its west wall is an early C16 granite 2-light mullion window with 4-centred heads, in a reserved chamfer, with square hoodmould. On its north wall the aisle has 3 similar windows of 3 lights without hoodmoulds. At the east end of the aisle is a contemporary 3-light window with very simple late Perpendicular tracery; its hoodmould has carved headstops. The east window is a C19 restoration with Perpendicular tracery. On the south side of the chancel is a C19 single cinquefoiled light and there is a similar 2-light window on the east side of the transept. In the angle between the transept and chancel is a slight projection for the rood stairs. The south window of the transept is C19 with Perpendicular tracery. The single storey porch is immediately to the west of the transept and may be completely C19 with a plain stone arched doorway. To its left the south aisle has a restored 2-light window with cinquefoiled heads. Interior: The porch has carved wall plates which are probably C19. The south doorway has been rebuilt as a plain stone rubble arch. 4-bay granite arcade to north aisle with shallow 4-centred arches which are double chamfered, a free-stone arch crosses the last bay at the east end marking the side chapel. Pevsner A-type piers with moulded cup capitals and simply moulded bases. The chancel arch has been rebuilt and is plastered and rests on corbels. Plain tall tower arch is slightly 4-centred. The walls are plastered except for the chancel which has C20 render. C19 arch-braced collar beam roofs to nave, aisle and transept. Contemporary roof to chancel is richly carved with running leaf motif. Font has C15 octagonal granite bowl with renewed shaft and base. Rood stairs entrance is in the transept and incorporates a squint to the altar but the stairs are blocked higher up. Small piscina with chamfered stone arch in north chapel. There is also a piscina in the transept. On the north wall of the aisle is a simple wall memorial of 1800 to Anna Maria Seccombe. The Church has a slate slab floor apart from the chancel which has C19 tiles.

SX4389694160

Chimsworthy 94257

Farmhouse, originally longhouse. C15 with late C15 addition, altered and remodelled in late C16/early C17. Some C19 modifications were made and the house was modernised in the late C20. Rendered stone rubble with some cob where the walls of the main block have been raised and also some in the crosswing. Slate roof, hipped to left-hand end, gabled at either end of wing. Main range has rendered rubble axial stack with drip-stones; similar stack at the rear gable end of the wing, at its front gable end is a rubble stack corbelled out on the first floor with a brick shaft. The building was originally a longhouse but on a modified version of the basic longhouse plan with some significant differences, which raise problems of interpretation. The principal of these is the existence of 2 small rooms between the hall and shippon instead of the customary through passage. The higher of these rooms, adjoining the hall, has a door at the front and its rear wall is considerably thinner due to some form of rebuilding which suggests that there might originally have been a doorway there making this the through passage. At its lower end is a solid partition wall which rises to head height but may not necessarily be original. The lower of the 2 rooms, adjoining the shippon has a doorway to the rear. Its purpose may have been a dairy or some form of service room. Dividing it from the shippon is a solid wall likely to be original, which extends up to eaves height but seems originally to have contained no doorways, so that access to the shippon was only external. At its higher end the shippon had a doorway on front and rear walls. These rooms comprised the original range although the arrangement of the 2 central rooms may have been subsequently altered; the hall had an open hearth and from evidence of smoke-blackening on the roof trusses which exists throughout but considerably lessening towards the shippon, there were no full-height partitions in the original building. In the later C15 a high quality, cross-wing was added at the high end of the hall, which, from the evidence of smoke-blackening on its roof timbers also had an open hearth. The original extent of this wing to the rear is uncertain as its present rear wall was rebuilt in the C17 for the insertion of a chimney stack and staircase and its dimensions may have altered at this stage. Its front wall still survives, encased by a C17 addition, showing that the wing was considerably set back from the front of the main range. In the late C16/early C17 the process of inserting floors and chimneys began, starting possibly in the original hall with a stack inserted backing onto the passage. The pronounced curved recess in the wall to the front of the stack suggests that a newel stair may have been built here when the hall was floored which has since been removed. The cross-wing was heavily remodelled in circa early C17 when a small unheated room was added at the front, projecting slightly from the main range and the rear wall was reconstructed to incorporate a gable end stack with an adjoining dog-leg staircase which was reached from the rear of the hall. The gable end fireplace in the first floor room at the front of the wing may have been inserted slightly later in the C17. Few alterations were made to the fabric of the house until the late C20 apart from the rebuilding of the lower end wall of the shippon in the C19. In the late C20 modernisation the shippon was converted to domestic accommodation and an internal doorway made in its higher end wall to connect it to the rest of the house. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 5-window front with cross-wing at right-hand end projecting slightly to the front. Mainly C20 casements with glazing bars - 2-lights to the left and right on first floor with single light window to the left of centre and otherwise 3-light. On the ground floor the left-hand window to the main range is 2-light while that to the right is a C19 3-light casement with H-L hinges. It is set in a granite frame from which the mullions have been removed. Giving access to the former shippon is a C20 French window towards the left-hand end. A part-glazed C20 door to the right of centre leads into the putative passage. The cross-wing has a 2-light C20 casement on the first floor with a 3-light circa early C17 granite framed window below which has hollow-chamfered mullions. The main range is set down a noticeable slope. The cross-wing also projects to the rear where it has a similar 3-light granite mullion window, with possibly its original leaded glazing on its inner face which is set at an intermediate level as it lights the stairs. The rear elevation of the main range has a 3-light probably C18 casement, also with leaded lights. Otherwise there are irregularly spaced C20 wood casements with glazing bars. There are 2 C20 glazed doors one towards the left end into the rear of the hall and 1 into the shippon towards the right-hand end. To the right of centre is a C20 part-glazed, door which has stone steps to its left leading to what may originally have been a granary above the dairy/service room. Good interior preserves features from principal builds. The roof of the main range preserves all five of the original trusses of mainly true cruck construction. These are all of massive scantling and fairly rough construction, becoming, towards the shippon, increasingly more crude and wany. The truss at the higher end of the shippon is a face-pegged jointed cruck and the truss over the hall has a similar jointed cruck at the front. Otherwise, where the feet of the trusses are visible, they extend in 1 timber to oak pads set approximately 1½m above ground level; the front cruck over the shippon does not rest on a pad as it has a forked foot. All the trusses have pegged lap-jointed collars, those at the lower side of the putative passage and lower side of the hall from which the collars have been removed. The trusses over the upper end had notched halvings to the collars. At the apex of each truss is a yoke holding the principals each side of a square-set ridge (Alcock's type H); the yoke on the truss over the shippon is held by tusk tenons. The single purlins have now been mainly removed but were also quite wany, scarfed together and pegged onto the back of the trusses with very long pegs. Some of the purlins were trencled and there is evidence that one was clasped. At the upper end the principals and collar are chamfered - the collar on top as well as on the soffit. Of the roof over the late C15 cross-wing 2 bays survive with noticeably more sophisticated carpentry. The truss appears also to be a true cruck with a flat collar that is cranked at the centre to form the apex of a chamfered arch-braced arch with open spandrels. At the apex is a triangular strengthening block beneath a diagonal ridge. 2 sets of butt purlins and single sets of windbraces. Across the centre of each bay is a strengthening collar with central cranks like the main ones. The ridge is supported at the front end by a sooted post set in the solid cross-wall. All the timber s are heavily smoke-blackened. The front of this wing is evidently later judging from the clean common rafter roof. The shippon hayloft was supported on relatively closely-spaced massive wany cross-beams which, if not original, are certainly early. No beams are visible in the other rooms of the main range. The hall fireplace has a roughly chamfered granite jamb to the right and a chamfered wooden lintel with straight cut stops. An oven has been added, probably in the C19, in its left-hand side. The room at the front of the cross-wing has chamfered cross beams with worn step stops visible on one. The room at the rear of the wing has a chamfered wooden lintel to its fireplace with hollow step stops. The fireplace has been built in on its left-hand side in the C18/C19 to provide an oven. The stairs in the wing have C17 splat balusters at the top. The first floor room at the front of the wing has a small C17 fireplace with ovolo-moulded wooden lintel. Despite the conversion of its shippon, this remains a very important building - recognisably of longhouse type. As it is outside the limits of Dartmoor it is a rare example. Apart from its unusual plan forms, which suggests a high quality medieval house, its importance lies in the preservation of its original roof trusses, an uncommon example of true crucks in Devon.

SX4643193885

West Burrow Farmhouse 94268

Longhouse. Circa 1500 with C17 addition and C20 alterations. Rendered cob and rubble walls. Thatched and corrugated iron roof, hipped at left-hand end, gabled at right-hand end and rear wing. 3 stacks. 2 axial brick stacks, 1 to main block, 1 between rear wing and outbuilding extension; projecting rubble stack at right gable end. Longhouse plan of shippon at lower left end divided by passage from hall and inner room. There is a full height solid wall between shippon and passage and the shippon has its own external doorway adjoining the passage door but the existence of an original internal door between the 2 shows that they are co-eval although the cattle may always have used a separate entrance. A solid wall also divides the hall and inner room continuing on the 1st floor, but it is not possible to

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tell if the inner room is original. Lack of access to the roof space precludes any evidence of this or whether the house originally had an open hall with central hearth but the early type of roof truss and doorways suggest that it may have done; both hall and inner room fireplaces appear to be C17 and date from alterations which probably also included the addition of a hall projection at the front. The rear wing of one small room behind the inner room is also C17; its fireplace is now blocked so the date of its stack is unclear, if originally unheated the room is likely to have been a dairy, otherwise it may have been a kitchen. In the C20 the ceiling beams of the hall and inner room were replaced and the rear door of the passage and that from passage to shippon blocked. The stairs were also altered although probably retaining their original position at the rear of the hall. 2 storeys. The house is set down a slope with the shippon at the lower left end. Asymmetrical 3-window front with hall bay projecting to right of centre. Late C19/early C20 casements with glazing bars on first floor, ground floor windows are similar but later C20. At the centre is original doorway to passage with chamfered wooden frame which has shouldered and cranked head almost forming a 4-centred arch and probably C19 plank door. To its left is doorway into shippon which is probably original but very plain with rough wooden lintel. Towards the left end of the shippon is a very small square window opening and on the first floor to its right is a probably inserted loading doorway. The gable end of the shippon has a stone framed drainage hole at ground level and a slit opening above to either side. At the rear to the left is a very small wing which has been extended by probably C19 outbuildings. The passage rear door has been blocked and an adjoining doorway to the right inserted into the shippon. Interior remains relatively unaltered apart from the insertion of C20 ceiling beams in hall and inner room. The small rear room has closely spaced fairly insubstantial ceiling beams, chamfered with hollow step stops. The hall fireplace has a chamfered wooden lintel with worn stops. Built into the inner wall of the hall is a 'creamer' - originally used for making cream - which has been blocked underneath but the recess above remains. The inner room fireplace has a chamfered wooden lintel with straight cut stops. Above it is a small wooden panel ornately carved with a grotesque face and a vine motif either side. To the right of the fireplace is a cupboard with tall double doors each of 3 moulded panels with a lozenge shape carved in high relief on each, also moulded. The doors are not flush with the wall but project and probably come from another house as the carved wooden panel may also do, both appear to be good quality C17 work, however. At the lower side of the passage is a heavy chamfered wooden door frame with 2-centred arch and original wide oak studded door - this has been blocked off on the shippon side. The passage has cross beams with a narrow chamfer and hollow step stops. Over the hall a pair of face-pegged jointed crucks can be seen; there is, however, no access to the roof space so further details of construction or evidence of smoke-blackening cannot be seen. The shippon roof does not retain its original timbers but has rough C19 pining rafters with collars lapped and pegged to the principals. Its floor has been concreted. This is an unusual survival of a longhouse with unconverted shippon which is also not in a typical moorland or moorland fringe position but stands several miles away from Dartmoor. Though not a "true longhouse" in the purist sense because a solid full-height wall exists between shippon and passage, it seems clear that it is a late medieval house with integral accommodation for animals and humans and internal access from the domestic end to the animal end. As such it could be defined as a "developed longhouse" plan.

SX4908991718

Church of St. Bridget; Various GII Listed table tombs and headstones

94312

Parish church. C15, base of tower may be slightly earlier. Restored in circa 1820, 1866 and 1890. The tower is of local stone rubble construction, the aisles, porch and chancel are of granite ashlar. The chancel has a gable-ended slate roof; corrugated plastic sheeting to nave and aisle. Plan: nave, north and south aisles, west tower and south porch. Mainly C15 but the tower may have earlier origins. The church has suffered savage C19 restorations starting probably in circa 1820 judging from the comments of Revd. Coryndon Luxmore who wrote in circa 1820 "the church has undergone very considerable repairs within the last 10 years" and went on to recount the "old windows were replaced by new about 4 years since" and "the tower lately has been raised many feet and is now 40" high with battlements and pinnacles upon it". He describes the rood screen which was then in situ but was removed in 1869. The chancel was restored and the vestry added in 1866. The church was further partially restored in 1890 by Fulford and Harvey of Exeter and in 1900 renovations were carried out to mullions and pinnacles and much plaster was removed. 3-stage unbattered west tower, battered at the bottom. The top was rebuilt in the C19 and is battlemented with pinnacles. The west window is in the Decorated style and has a pointed arched doorway below - both date from the C19 restoration. The north aisle has 4 granite ashlar buttresses between 3-windows which are all 3-light C19 restorations in the Decorated style. Towards the right-hand end the head of a wide blocked arch is visible. At the east end of the aisle is a similar style 2-light window. Built against the north wall of the chancel is the vestry added in 1866. The chancel has set-back buttresses. Its east window is a 3-light C19 restoration with Perpendicular tracery. Similar 2-light window on south side of chancel. The south aisle has a coved granite cornice and has identical windows to the north aisle with buttresses between; blocked window to west of porch. Gabled single storey south porch has round-headed granite doorway rebated in chamfered surround with worn roll and hollow moulding and carving in spandrels. Interior: The porch is floored with slates set on edge in small squares to form a checker design. Completely restored wagon roof. 4-centred arched granite south doorway with worn double hollow moulding. Both arcades have been completely rebuilt in Perpendicular style. 4-centred chancel arch of Polyphant stone resting on brackets. Unmoulded tower arch. The nave and aisle roofs are ceiled but probably have wagon roofs although not necessarily original. The chancel has a restored wagon roof. The base of the screen has been preserved but in very fragmentary form, reusing the tracery in the panels. The benches are all C19 or early C20. On the north wall of the chancel is a good wall memorial of 1665 to Lady Honor Calmady. There is a rhyming epitaph below the inscription. Either side of the plaque is an Ionic column and there is a moulded cornice which breaks forward above the columns; a heraldic shield rests above on each side with a more ornamental shield and coat of arms at the centre. Set into the floor of the chancel is a slate memorial slab to Thomas and Henry Burneford who died 1727 and 1757. Rhyming epitaph and carved skull and cross-bones below flanked by a winged angel's head.

SX5135389430

Great Bidlake

94294

Manor house. C16 with earlier origins, probably with some alterations in C17, extensively restored in mid C19 with some additions made. Local stone rubble walls with granite dressings. Scantle and grouted slate roof with decorative C19 ridge tiles; numerous gables. 6 C19 rubble and dressed granite stacks of which 3 are axial, 2 are lateral and one is at the gable end of a wing. Complex development of plan; some late medieval fabric survives in the main left cross-wing but the main build of the house dates from circa late C16, possibly from 1594, the date on a reused window head - at which time an E-shape would not be unusual in a manor house. The internal plan of the early house is partially obscured by the extensive C19 restoration and remodelling and it is possible that the lower, right end of the house is a complete rebuild of this date. The form of the upper end can, however, be conjectured from the porch upwards and the hall was probably to its left. The function of the room in the cross-wing to its left is not entirely clear but the 1st floor room judging from the quality of the roof construction appears to have been some sort of "great chamber" or 1st floor parlour. This wing also extended to the rear. In the C17 an adjoining unheated rear wing was added in the angle behind the hall. The house does not then appear to have been significantly altered until the mid C19. At this time the lower end was heavily remodelled if not rebuilt, with a long cross-wing extending at the rear. The passage and adjoining lower room to the right were converted to one large entrance hall and a staircase was added in tower at the rear of the former passage. At the left (higher) end of the house a parallel cross wing was added for service purposes and adjoining it, to the left side a 3 storey tower with a short wing behind was built, possibly for accommodation of the servants. The exterior of the house was also remodelled with several small gables and numerous mullion windows added or replaced. This remodelling was all of a high quality and intended to enhance the historic character of the building. 2 storeys with 3-storey tower. The principal front faces north-east and is basically E-shaped with the C19 wing and tower adjoining to the left. The main block has a symmetrical 5-window front of granite mullion windows with small intermediate C19 gables inbetween the wings and the 2-storey porch. The ground floor windows are all 4-light and those on the 1st floor are 3-light apart from the porch window which is 2-light. This is probably an original window with a hollow chamfer and hoodmould above. The window to the left of the porch on the ground floor is also early but may be C17 as it has a moulded granite frame. Both windows in the left-hand wing are also likely to be original and have double chamfers and hoodmoulds. The other windows are all mid C19 restorations; the 1st floor window to the right-hand wing is inscribed with the initials I.B.W. and dated 1848 - referring probably to the Wollacombe family who inherited the property in the early C19. The porch has a 4-centred granite arched doorway with roll and hollow moulding and deeply incised scroll stops. The internal wooden doorframe is square-headed and ovolo moulded. Its door is contemporary and constructed of 3 studded planks which have closely spaced vertical bead-moulding giving the appearance of narrow planks. Reused in the front wall of the house is a mullion head dated 1594 with the initials A.B. Recessed to the left of the left-hand wing is mid C19 addition, the gable end of which has a 3-light C19 mullion window and a reused segmental-headed C17 granite doorway below. The square tower projects from the left-hand side of this addition. The rear elevation is more irregular and preserves less early fabric. To its left is a long projecting wing, at the centre is the narrow gabled stair tower which has the C17 wing adjoining to its right. This contains the only early granite mullion windows on this side 2-light on the 1st floor and 3-light on the ground floor with hollow and double chamfers. To the right on the ground floor is a contemporary single granite-framed light. Slightly recessed from this wing is an adjoining earlier wing to its right with a projecting gable end stack. The outer face of this wing has a C17 round-headed roll-moulded granite doorway with incised scroll stops. To the right of this wing are gabled C19 additions, the right-hand of which is a short wing in front of the tower. It reuses in its wall a C15 2-light cinquefoiled window

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head which dates from an earlier build of the house. The other windows on this elevation are C19 either granite or wood mullions with wooden transom windows on the stair tower and to the back stairs on the outer face of the right-hand wing. Interior shows much evidence of the C19 remodelling in features such as fireplaces and staircases. Some early features do survive, however. The roof to the early left-hand wing has 3 probably C16 trusses of which the 2 front ones have chamfered archbraced collars with morticed apex and diagonal ridge. A puzzling feature is that the rear truss of this wing is considerably higher than the other 2 and of different construction yet apparently contemporary with slightly curved feet, threaded purlins and morticed cranked collar and similar apex to the others. C19 nailed roof over the rest of the house. A C17 fireplace survives in the room to left of the entrance hall (probably the hall): it is granite framed and chamfered with a massive straight lintel which is carved with an intricate design of interlaced semi-circles. Leading from this room into the wing is a C17 segmental headed granite doorway with roll moulding and incised scroll stops. To its right is an C18 arched wall cupboard with dropped keystone and moulded imposts. The present kitchen in the left-hand wing has a massive cross beam with a hollow chamfer and run-out stops and similar half-beams. The site of Great Bidlake was acquired in 1268 by Ralph de Combe and after subsequent marriages to the Bidlake Family, Bidlake became the family name. A description of the house in the time of Thomas Bidlake (who died 1531) mentions that "the great parlour with its large chimneyplace, the Entry and Porch, and a room or 2 beyond that, and those with chambers over them, were already built and fully furnished". The fact that at this early date the house, was being built with chimneys and 1st floor rooms suggest its importance. Thomas Bidlake was succeeded by his son Henry who died in 1792 and the property passed into the Woolacombe family. This house evidently retained its importance from medieval times into the C19; the form of the Elizabethan house can still be discerned and retains some of its features, with some possibly earlier, while the C19 restoration was itself of a high quality.

SX4946988652

Stable block 10m NE of Kelly House

92326

Stable block. 1740. Stuccoed stone rubble with slate roof hipped at ends. 2 storeys. 7-bay Classical range with central bay slightly advanced under a pediment, central cupola on ridge. A central 2-leaf panelled door has a timber architrave with consoles supporting a cornice oculus above has bullseye leading. To the right are 3 later coach entrances with double doors below 3 cross windows with square-leaded panes and shutters below the transoms. 3 identical first floor windows to the left without shutters; 3 ground floor windows to the left are similar with glazing bars. On the ridge is a slate-hung clock turret with a probably contemporary clock face, the turret crowned by a cupola with a moulded cornice and lead covered dome. Interior not inspected.

SX3948881444

Church of St. Michael

393565

Parish church. C15 with C13 tower. Restored late C19. Roughly coursed slate stone to nave and chancel with granite to windows; polyphant stone to tower and south chancel aisle with granite to porch. Windows and buttresses; graded slate roofs with tile cresting and stepped coped verges. Nave; chancel; south aisle; south transeptal tower and south porch. Tower: Unbuttressed in 3 diminishing stages with chamfered string courses, embattled parapet and plain corner pinnacles. First stage on south has 3-light C15 window with hoodmould; segmental-headed slate-louved window to second stage. Belfry has similar paired slate-louved windows with hollow spandrels on all sides, all with segmental relieving arches, south and west with cusped heads and labels. Projecting rectangular staircase turret to north-east corner has plain corner pinnacles, chamfered rectangular slit openings and 4-centred chamfered doorway to bottom. Nave North side, buttressed in 3 bays, has square-headed C15 windows of triple cinquefoil-headed lights with hollow spandrels and labels to 2 west bays and one of 2 lights to east bay; segmental relieving arches. West end has C19 five-light window with panel tracery and hoodmould. Chancel: North side has C19 three-light ecorated-style windows with hoodmould. Similar 5-light east window. South aisle: All windows are C15 of 3 lights with panel tracery, 4-centred arches and hoodmoulds, one to east and west walls, one to right of porch and 2 to buttressed section to right of tower, with chamfered eaves cornice. Infilled segmental-arched chamfered doorway beneath easternmost window on south. Gabled C15 Porch: has 4-centred outer arch with label and weathered Perpendicular tracery to spandrels. Probably C19 Tudor-arched inner doorway with quatrefoils and trefoils to spandrels and label; C15 ogee-arched image recess above and crudely carved holy water stoup to right. Exposed waggon roof with carved ribs, rafters and bosses. Interior: C19 door reuses earlier strap hinges. Nave has heavily restored C15 arch-braced triple-purlin roof in 7 bays with a St Andrew's cross to each panel between purlin and principal rafter. Principal rafters painted and foliated crosses intersecting with St Andrew's crosses forming celure to east bay. Chancel has C19 hammerbeam roof with carved angles (some possibly C19 and reused). Exposed waggon roof to south aisle with bosses to centre rail and small carved figures to wall-plate at division between main part of aisle and south chancel aisle. Nave arcade in 5 bays continuing into chancel (no structural division); has granite moulded segmental arches supported on clustered columns with moulded capitals and bases (Of Church of St Briochus, Lezant). Pointed single-chamfered tower arch dying into responds. Tower has panelled roof (floor of second stage) with bosses at intersections and narrow pointed chamfered doorway to stair turret. C15 carved bench ends to C19 nave benches. Panelled pulpit dated "1665" resting on short moulded wooden column, with carved floral motifs to top row of panels and bracketed ledge has brass sconce dated "1887". c19 encaustic tiles to raised chancel and sanctuary, which had C19 wooden reredos with contemporary blind Gothic tracery panels (stone) to either side. C19 trefoil-headed aumbry in north wall of sanctuary and C19 screen between it and east bay of chancel aisle. C12 Hicks Grey Mill Stone front has carved head to each corner with carved leaf emblem encircled by twin-headed serpent to each face; octagonal base. Partly cut away on west side (traces of paint adhering) suggesting that it formerly abutted one of the arcade columns. Bench in south-west corner of aisle has turned balusters to back, possibly re-used from C17 communion rails. granite celtic cross-head on floor of chancel aisle and late C19 stained glass throughout. Monuments: C19 wall memorials in nave and tower. Grave slab (formerly in floor) of Robert Bennet (d. 1683) with incised armorial shield fixed on wall next to door. Coade stone memorial by Coade and Sealy of Lambeth to Richard Goffic (d.1796) at east end of chancel aisle, sarcophagus with figure of a woman reclining on a draped urn, formerly with attendant putti.

SX3554782356

Thorne Farmhouse

90745

Thorne Farmhouse - GV II Farmhouse. Late medieval core, C16, C17 and C18 alterations. Probably stone rubble, whitewashed and rendered; partly thatched, partly slated roof, gabled at the left end and hipped at the right end of the main range, 2 span slate roof to rear wing with 2 gables to rear. Rendered stack at left end, rendered axial stack at junction between thatched and slated roof, gable end stack to rear wing. Late medieval open hall house, possibly with an inner room, ceiled over in the late C16 when the cross passage and lower end room were added. The hall was heated by a stack backing on to the passage, the lower end room was probably an unheated service room. In the circa early C18 the 3 room and through passage plan was extended by the addition of a rear kitchen and service room with a rear stair. The lower end fireplace may have been inserted in the early C18 to convert the service room to a heated parlour. In circa 1800 a new stair was inserted at the rear of the passage. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front, the roof thatched at the left and slated at the right. C20 gabled porch on front to the left of the axial stack leads into the cross passage. Small bay with sloping slate roof to ground floor right is probably C18, with a 3-light casement, 6 panes per light. All the fenestration with plain architraves: 3-light casements, 6 panes per light to ground and first floor left; 2-light casement, 6 panes per light above porch, 2-light casement, 3 panes per light to first floor window to left of bay. Interior Curved foot smoke-blackened truss with E-apex over hall (Alcock). The hall fireplace blocked with a C20 grate, probably concealing earlier features. The ceiling has 2 narrow chamfered half beams with cut stops, the ends of the chamfered central beam have been replaced, chamfered joists have step stops. A trimmer beam indicates that a straight stair existed at one time to the right of the fireplace, probably replacing an earlier newel. The projecting bay has an C18 planked back. The front door to the passage is cross-planked with imitation bolts in wooden studs: it is either a notable C17 door but "might be C18/C19 archaic" (Alcock). A similar rear side door to the passage is narrower with the horizontal planks to the exterior and may have been reversed when the rear stair was inserted. The passage has 2 chamfered half beams, one with a scroll stop. The circa 1800 rear stair is high status with a turned newel post. The lower end room (left) has a fireplace with a plain lintel and a recess to the right with a low rough lintel. There is a moulded cornice and a cross and half beam with small scroll stops. Circa late C18/early C19 parlour china cupboard. The first floor has a chamfered C17 doorframe with scroll stops. A house with a very unspoiled interior illustrating the small scale of some high status west Devon houses when compared with those in east Devon and described as an "important example of successive developments of a small west Devon farmhouse" (Alcock). Alcock, MS notes dated July 1980.

SX3909088319

Stone Farmhouse

92371

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

Farmhouse. C16 origins. C18 and C19 alterations. Rendered colourwashed stone, some cob, scantle slate roof gabled at ends, rendered lateral stack on front, brick shaft at right gable end, further brick shafts to rear. The original plan may have been a rear courtyard house, the rear range now in use as a barn and a 3 room and through passage house at the front. The front range is now a 2 room and through passage plan with a rear right wing which adjoins the barn above a cart entrance. A separate dwelling at the higher end, demolished in the C20, may have been the inner room. The front range is now 2 span and it is likely that a rear outshut has been raised into a 2-storey block. The roof of the front range has been raised at the higher end of the through passage. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front with irregular fenestration. C16 moulded arched stopped granite doorway has blind trefoils carved in the spandrels below a square-headed hoodmould with 1 round, 1 square label stop. Doorway retains old gudgeon hooks. Massive front lateral stack with set-offs. Blocked opening at ground floor left; 3-light C19 casement, 6 panes per light, to left of stack; similar 2-light casement to right of stack; 8-pane sash to right of doorway. 4 first floor windows, all 3-light C19 casements, 6-panes per light. Interior 1 circa mid C16 truss survives in the rear right wing, with chamfered principals with curved feet, diagonally set ridge and 1 tier of threaded purlins, 1 purlin surviving. The truss has virtually failed and concrete block wall has been built to support the roof. Roof timbers elsewhere are said to be more recent. Slates throughout are fixed to rafters with wooden pegs. The fireplace to the front lateral stack is partly blocked and may conceal earlier features. In the late C15 the Stone heiress married Harris of Radford in Hooe.
SX3920686352

Milford Farmhouse

92522

Farmhouse. Mid C19. Stone rubble with slate roofs. The main block is double depth with a hipped 2-span slate roof and 2 slightly projecting stone stacks with paired chimney shafts. Adjoining at the rear right is a T-plan block with a paired stone chimney shaft on the ridge, the front part of the block may have been converted from a horse engine house and barn in the mid C19. 2 storeys. The main block has deep eaves. 3-bay front, a slightly projecting chimney stack to the left-hand bay has paired shafts projecting through the eaves. Gabled stone porch on front has an arched doorway with a stone arch. Ground floor window to right of porch and 2 first floor windows are 12-pane sashes under flat stone arches. The front elevation of the wing is symmetrical with a central single-storey canted bay which may have been a horse engine house, the central bay has a blocked window, the outer bays have 2-light casements with glazing bars. 4 other windows are 12-pane sashes with flat stone arches. Some C20 fenestration to the rear of the wing.
SX4095086440

Tinhay Bridge

92395

Road bridge over the River Thrushel. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with granite ashlar arches. 3-span bridge with elliptical arches and semi-circular cutwaters with granite coping below semi-circular battered piers. String course at road level, parapet above has chamfered granite capping rising to a peak above the piers.
SX3937085367

South Hill

94265

Small house, may formerly have been 2 cottages. Circa early C18. Slate rubble walls. Thatched roof gabled to left hipped to right. Axial stone rubble stack to right of centre. At present 3-room plan with no evidence of passage. The 2 rooms to the right are heated by back to back fireplaces. The left-hand room is unheated. C19 outshut added at rear. Possibly in the C19 the house was reputedly converted to 2 cottages. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front of circa early C20 2-light casements with small panes under flat stone arches. C20 plank door to centre and French window to right of centre. C19 outshut building along rear wall. Interior the 2 fireplaces each have high plain wooden lintels and a cloam oven. Feet of roof trusses not visible in 1st floor rooms.
SX4463691172

Lower Grinacombe Farmhouse

90738

Circa late C17 core, minor alterations of the C19. Whitewashed rendered cob, probably on stone rubble footings, asbestos slate roof (formerly thatched) gabled at ends. Rendered stack with brick shaft at left end, rendered axial stack with brick shaft. 3 room and through passage plan with the hall stack backing on to the passage, a heated lower end room and an unheated inner room. The house appears to have been turned round and is now entered through what was the C17 rear. The former front of the hall projects slightly under a catslide roof, the projection may be C18. A front right single-storey lean-to adjoins the hall and inner room at the former rear left, the left return of the lean-to is cob, the rest is brick and presumably a C19 extension or rebuild of earlier small service rooms. The unheated inner room was formerly in use as a woodstore with apple loft over. In the early C19 a small fireplace was inserted in the passage into the hall stack. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window garden front (the C17 rear) with the passage doorway immediately to the left of the lean-to. The left end has regular fenestration of circa late C19 4-pane sashes. 2 gabled dormers above the lean-to are circa late C19 with 2-light casements, 3 panes per light. There is a second entrance into the lean-to to the left of a 3-light casement, 8 panes per light under a timber lintel. 2 blocked windows to the right in the lean-to have timber lintels. The C17 front elevation has 2- and 3-light casement windows with glazing bars, the ground floor window left, lighting the hall is probably a late C18 3-light casement, 8 panes per light. The hall projection rises as a flush gabled dormer, pigeon holes with flight ledges to the left of the dormer. Interior The through passage plan survives. The hall fireplace is C20, probably concealing earlier jambs and a lintel, the stairs rise within the hall projection. The hall has a boxed-in ceiling beam and a bench against the right-hand wall with a panelled back, circa late C19, with painted graining. A second stair in the inner room is a mid C20 replacement of an earlier stair. The lower end fireplace is C20 and may conceal earlier jambs and lintel. A collar rafter roof, probably late C18/early C19 has been adapted when the thatch was replaced with slate. Internally the house is very unaltered since the late C19.
SX4206591762

1-4 Church Terrace

90763

Row of 4 cottages, the core of the range being a C17 or earlier house, the range divided into almshouses and probably extended in the circa late C18. Stone rubble to the front, cob on stone rubble footings to the rear which forms the south boundary wall of the churchyard. Slate roof gabled at ends, formerly thatched. 4 chimneys: gable end stacks, the left-hand stack projecting with a bread oven, the shaft dismantled in the late C20; projecting rear lateral stack with set-offs and a bread oven, 1 axial stack. The original plan may have been a 3-room and cross passage house, the hall heated by the lateral stack and the lower end and inner rooms heated. The house was probably extended at the right (east) end in the C18 when it was divided into church almshouses. 2 storeys. Long 8-window range with porches with sloping slate roofs carried on stone cheeks with squints. 3 buttresses to the front and regular fenestration of sash windows with glazing bars. Interior Nos 2 and 3 (probably the former hall and inner room) have chamfered cross beams, no 3 with step stops. The fireplace to the lateral stack is partly blocked but may conceal earlier features. Roofspace not inspected but may be of interest. An attractive row of cottages forming a group with the parish church.
SX4117489152

Cross about 8m S of the porch of the Church of St. Nicholas

90754

Cross about 8m south of the porch of the Church of St Nicholas (formerly 23.8.57 listed as Churchyard Cross) GV II Cross. Medieval. Granite. A tall plain monolith which terminating in a rough cross. The cross was discovered at Buddle (qv) near Witherdon Cross and was brought to the churchyard by the Bidlake family in the C19.
SX4112589159

Town Farmhouse

90762

C17 with late C18/early C19 alterations. C20 replacement fenestration. Colourwashed rendered cob on stone rubble footings, slate roof gabled at ends, gable end stone stacks the right-hand stack projecting, 1 axial stone stack. 3 room and through passage plan the hall heated by a stack backing on to the passage, the lower end and inner rooms heated. The rear outshut is probably an C18 addition and the hall has been extended to the front by a short projection with 2 gables to the

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front. The front was refenestrated in the late C18/early C19 and the windows replaced, mostly with copies, in the late C20. The rear of the through passage has been blocked off to provide a pantry in the late C20. 2 storeys. 6-window asymmetrical range with regular fenestration and a C19 front door into the passage at the left and the hall projection with 2 steep front gables to the right. Fenestration throughout the front elevation of sash windows with glazing bars. Interior The front of the passage survives. The lower end has exposed joists and a large fireplace with a plain timber lintel and stone rubble jambs. 2 first floor rooms are said to have barrel ceilings probably of the early C18. Early features may be concealed in the rest of the house. Town Farm makes an important contribution to the village centre.
SX4105389127

Emsleigh Farmhouse

90731

Circa late C17 origins, remodelled in the C18. Colourwashed rendered cob on stone rubble footings, asbestos slate roof gabled at left end, half-hipped at right end, 2 rendered axial stacks. The original plan was probably a 3 room and passage house with the hall stack backing on to the passage and an unheated lower end. A remodelling of the C18 probably removed the lower end wall of the passage and provided a new entrance directly into the hall creating a symmetrical elevation between the stacks. An addition at the left end may originally have been used as a woodstore with an apple loft over. 2 storeys. 5-window front with regular fenestration and a symmetrical elevation between the stacks, the range slightly set back to the left of the left-hand stack. Central gabled porch with a round-headed outer doorway, a second entrance to the right under a slate canopy on timber brackets may represent the original passage doorway, the left-hand addition has a separate entrance on the front. Sash windows throughout, 20-pane sashes between the stacks with a 12-pane sash above the porch, first floor window left and ground floor window right 16-pane sashes, first floor window right paired 12-pane sashes. Interior Early features may be concealed behind the plaster. Roofspace not inspected.

SX4020888354

Kellacott Farmhouse

90736

Probably late C17 core, extended or remodelled in the circa late C18. Whitewashed rendered cob with a corrugated asbestos roof formerly thatched, gabled at ends, rendered gable end stacks. Single depth plan with 2 heated rooms at ends, an unheated central half-room contains the main stair. The development of the house is not clear, the lower end floor level is approximately 1 metre below the floor level of the higher end. An internal doorway between the lower and higher ends has been blocked and there are separate front entrances to the lower and higher ends. The plan may have been 3 rooms and a cross passage, rebuilt at the higher end, or a 2-cell cottage extended at the higher end. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2-window front with a front door leading directly into the central half-room and further entrance on the front into the lower end. Ground floor window left is a 2-light casement, 6 panes per light, ground floor window right C20. A wide first floor casement with glazing bars to the higher end projects slightly above the eavesline, 1 first floor 2-light casement, 2 panes per light to the lower end. Interior The lower end (right-hand) room has a chamfered ceiling beam and exposed joists. Large fireplace has a chamfered lintel with mason's mitres for chamfered jambs. The lower end stairs have been replaced.

SX4015788440

Little Kellacott Farmhouse

90737

Late C17. Colourwashed cob on stone rubble footings, thatched roof gabled at ends, right gable end projecting stack, axial stack to left. The original plan appears to have been 2 rooms and through passage with an adjoining outbuilding at the left end. The stair rises against the rear wall of the hall which is heated from the right gable end stack. The lower end is heated from the axial stack which is on the wall opposite the passage. The first floor of the adjoining outbuilding has been converted as a bedroom with a first floor doorway leading into the house proper. A rear left outshut under a catslide roof may be an addition of the C18 or C19. 2 storeys. 3-window symmetrical range with a central thatched porch on timber posts. Regular fenestration of 2-light circa late C19 casements, 6 panes per light with external shutters. First floor window to the former outbuilding similar, ground floor window to outbuilding is a 2-light casement, 2 panes per light. Interior The through passage plan survives with partition walls to the passage which has 1 exposed beam. The hall (right-hand) fireplace has plastered jambs and a brick fireback with an ovolo-moulded C17 timber lintel. A timber bench is fixed to the front wall of the hall which has exposed joists and a wide plank and batten door to the rear right. The stair runs along the rear wall of the hall behind a timber partition. The lower end room has exposed joists and a large fireplace altered in the C20. 3 first floor rooms with some plank and batten doors open off a first floor lobby. Some pegged roof trusses said to survive.

SX4002988448

Stable Block to the NW Of Hayne

92515

Stable block, partly converted to house accommodation. Early C19. Stone rubble with some brick dressings and slate roofs. Italianate U-plan stable block with a projecting Gothic style clock turret on the south west elevation of the central block. The 5-bay central block has a 3-bay central colonnade on the courtyard side with 4-centred brick arches with keystones carried on granite columns with moulded capitals and bases. On either side of the colonnade is a segmental arched opening with a brick arch. The left and right-hand blocks each have a 3-bay colonnade with 4-centred brick arches with keystones carried on one granite column and one stone rubble pier. The clock turret has a battlemented parapet and splayed corners. Interior not inspected

SX4214386695

Grotto at Hayne

92516

GV II Grotto. Early C19. Stone rubble, roof may have been formerly thatched. Rectangular plan. Single storey. The front wall rises as an irregular rustic stone screen wall with an asymmetrical profile. Simple round-headed entrances on the front and the left return. Interior Walls and roof entirely studded with shells. Niches to the walls, groin vaulted roof. In the early C19 Hayne was the site of some consciously antique ceremonials recorded by J.B. Wollcombe in his history of Stowford parish. A quarry in a part of the grounds known as "the Wilderness" was adapted as a picturesque meeting room for the local hunt and a stretch of ground to the south east of the house is said to have been used for archery.

SX4191386749

Hayne Bridge

92517

Roadbridge over the River Thrushel. Probably a C17 rebuilding of an earlier bridge with later repairs. Stone rubble. 4-span bridge with tall cutwaters, parapets and round arch ring. Chamfered impost at the springing of the arches. The left and right-hand spans have hoodmoulds above the arches. The springing of the central 2 arches suggests that they may have been pointed prior to rebuilding. The parapets may have been partly rebuilt. The roadway is only about 3½ metres wide.

SX4169586171

Hayne Lodge

92518

Lodge to Hayne (qv). Circa 1860s. Stone rubble with slate roofs gabled at ends and 2 chimneys. Tudor style T-plan with entrance under a verandah in the angle. Single storey and attic. Asymmetrical 2-window front, the left-hand crossing advanced and gabled to the front with bargeboards and a pendant at the apex, the right-hand block gabled to the right end with a verandah to the front with a slate roof carried on timber posts with struts. The left-hand gable end of the crossing has a canted 4-light bay window with a steep pyramidal roof with ornamental slates. Arched timber Tudor lights to the window have diamond leaded panes. The front door to the left of the right-hand block in a chamfered arched stone architrave has decorative strap hinges. Ground floor window right in a chamfered stone architrave has diamond leaded panes. A gabled attic dormer to the right has bargeboards, a timber pendant and a 2-light casement, 1 light with diamond leaded panes. C20 fenestration on the left-hand return. Interior not inspected. Probably built for the Blackburn family who purchased Hayne (qv) and carried out alterations to the house in the 1860s.

SX4181886411

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Gatepiers and gate to Hayne

92519

Gatepiers, gate and overthrow at the carriage entrance to Hayne (qv). Circa mid C19. Piers of dressed stone brought to course with granite pinnacles, timber gate, iron overthrow. Gatepiers of square section are crowned with tall moulded granite pinnacles with large ball finials. Simple segmental wrought iron overthrow. The timber gate has an open lattice above and below the middle rail.

SX4181186396

Hayne Farm and stables adjoining at the S

92520

House and stable block. Circa late C18/early C19 stable block part of which has been incorporated into a circa 1840s house. Stone rubble house with slate roofs, hipped at north end, gabled at east end. 1 large projecting lateral stack, 1 pair of rendered, diagonally set chimney shafts. In the early C19 the north end of the stable block appears to have been converted to house accommodation and a wing was added to the west forming an L-plan. The converted stables and the new wing were fenestrated in a Tudor style. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4-window front, slightly advanced at the right-hand which has a roof hipped to the front and which is the end of the former stable block. The wing has a stepped gable at the left end. Arched front door under a sloping slate canopy carried on brackets to the right-hand of the wing. All the windows are timber casements with high transoms and Tudor arched lights above the transoms, all with diagonal leaded panes. To the left of the front door 1 ground floor and 1 first floor 2-light casement. To the right of the front door is one 2-light casement with a timber lintel and 1 canted bay window with 2 lights to the front and 1 to each return. First floor window right is a 3-light casement under a timber lintel. The left return of the wing has one 2-light casement below an arched timber Gothic 2-light window, also with diagonal leaded panes. Interior The cross beams and joists of ground floor room right correspond to those extant in the adjoining stable. The large fireplace to the lateral stack may be earlier than the mid C19 suggesting that there may have been an earlier phase to the conversion of the north end of the stable block. The stable block has a slate roof hipped at the south end and 4 stable entrances under segmental brick arches with keystones. 2 large under segmental brick arches with keystones have double doors. 2 round ventilation holes to the loft with brick arches, pigeon holes under eaves. A later stone stair leads up to one of the loft entrances. Massive cross beams to the stables, C19 king post and strut roof to the loft is probably a replacement.

SX4183686373

2 Ranges of farm buildings forming the farmyard to the SE of Hayne Farm

92521

2 ranges of farmbuildings. circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with slate roofs. The south range consists of C19 piggeries under a slate lean-to roof. The 2-storey east range is a C19 stable with loft over with a slate roof hipped at the north end. The yard of pitched stones in front of the stables is probably early C19, and slopes down to a central drain which drains away in the north east corner and is an unusual survival.

SX4185786363

Whitley

92372

Farmhouse. Circa late C18. Whitewashed and rendered with slate roof hipped at ends, 3 rendered brick stacks at rear. Double depth plan with off-centre entrance into entrance hall with main stair to the rear of the hall. The house has been widened to the rear and the asymmetrical plan probably indicates an C18 rebuilding of an earlier house, although there is little visible evidence of the earlier build. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 6-bay front, the porch has Tuscan pilasters and an entablature with pediment. Ground floor window left C20; first from left blocked, the rest 12-pane sashes. Above the blocked window is an 8-pane sash, other first floor windows 12-pane sashes. Interior Contemporary joinery includes doors with 6 fielded panels and a staircase with turned balusters. Cornices and 1 C18 chimney piece survive. Roof trusses probably C18.

SX4068784322

Stowford House Hotel

92547

Hotel, formerly rectory. Early to mid C19. Whitewashed rendered brick with hipped slate roof and rendered stacks at left and right ends. The main block is double depth with a rear central stair hall and is entered on the right-hand end. A rear right wing may be a rebuilding of an earlier house and was used as service rooms. 3 storeys. 3-bay symmetrical front with original fenestration consisting of tripartite sash windows to left and right and central sash windows to the first and second floor only. The ground floor large tripartite sashes have a central light of 6-panes over 9 and outer lights of 2-panes over 3. The first floor middle window is a 12-pane sash, the flanking tripartite sashes have a central 12-pane light and outer 4-pane lights. On the second floor the middle window is 3-panes over 6 and the flanking tripartite sashes have a central light of 3-panes over 6 and outer lights of 1-pane over 2. The front door on the right-hand end has 10 fielded panels below an elliptical fanlight with spider's web pattern glazing bars. Interior Contemporary joinery survives, including a deep skirting board, 6-panel doors, shutters and a full height stair with landings with stick balusters and a wreathed handrail. The principal room also has a cornice and ceiling rose, and a circa early C20 fireplace in a C18 style with egg and dart moulding and festoons.

SX4347286945

Stowford Grange Farmhouse

92548

Stable block to Stowford Rectory (now the Stowford Hotel) converted to a dwelling and now a separate property. Circa 1870s with a late C19/early C20 addition. Stone rubble with granite and brick dressings, slate roof gabled at ends, 1 C20 stack on ridge. Gothic style. The range consists of a castellated tower, square on plan at the left end and adjoining stable range and a coach house with a coped gable at the right end which is probably a late C19 or early C20 addition. 2-storey tower, single-storey stable and coach house range, 5 windows in all. The tower has 2 flying buttresses at the left-hand end, a pyramidal slate roof rising above the battlemented parapet and corner pinnacles. A chamfered granite segmental doorway on the front has a square-headed hoodmould and carved label stops. A first floor window with a square-headed hoodmould and label stops was formerly a loft entrance. A polygonal stair turret to the right of the tower has a slit window. The stable range is slightly set back from the tower and is of 5 bays, with a buttress with set-offs marking the left-hand bay. A C20 gabled stone porch in the third bay leads into the original stable entrance. A 4-light timber mullioned window in the left-hand bay has a king mullion, square-headed hoodmould and diagonal leaded panes. The 3 remaining windows are 2-light casements with diagonal leaded panes. The coach house has 2 arched coach entrances flanked by narrower doorways with flat arches all with chamfered brick architraves. Interior modernized for house conversion. The range was built by the Wollocombe family who were the rectors of Stowford and is said to have been designed with a view to conversion to a dwelling.

SX4351586931

Stables 20m W of Stowford Grange Farmhouse

92549

Carthorse stables with loft over. Late C19. Stone rubble with hipped slate roof and brick dressings. 2 storeys. 3 large elliptical brick arched entrances on the front with keystones and timber double doors. Stone steps at right end lead to a loft entrance. Interior 1 loosebox with partitions and manger survives intact. Included for group value.

SX4350086927

Cannonbarn Farmhouse

92567

Farmhouse. C16 and C17. Stone rubble, partly colourwashed and rendered, Delabole slate roof gabled at ends, formerly thatched. 3 stone stacks, 2 rendered, 1 projecting with set-offs at the left gable end. The original plan was probably 3-room and through passage of which 1 heated room and the passage survive. In the C17 the house was rebuilt beyond the passage under a higher roofline, with a hall heated from a stack backing on to the passage and a heated inner room. The inner room is gabled out to the front and the rear, the rear gable may represent the stub of a wing. A first floor doorway suggests that there was originally a rear

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projection or wing to the rear of the hall. In the C18 or C19 the rear right wing was probably truncated and re-roofed as a 2-storey lean-to which includes a woodstore, dairy and stair. The rear door of the through passage is blocked and the floor level has been raised. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2:2 window front, gabled to the front on the right-hand, the gable slate-hung to the first floor. C20 glazed porch to the front door which leads into the passage. Further C20 entrance on front at left with a late C20 lean-to porch. The hall and inner room have 4-light C17 granite mullioned windows with king mullions and hollow-chamfered subsidiary mullions. The hoodmoulds have carved label stops, the hall window label stops carved with "R.P.". Diamond leaded panes to the stone windows. The hall window has 1 small lead casement which is probably C17. The first floor windows are 2-light C20 casements with glazing bars. Interior The ground floor room left has 3 massive chamfered cross beams, probably C16, with diagonal stops and chamfered joists with ogee stops. The C20 fireplace may conceal an earlier lintel. The narrow passage has large unmoulded beams and the blocked rear door has a chamfered lintel. A C20 partition to the rear of the hall forms a passage to the inner room. C20 fireplace to the hall, possibly concealing earlier jambs and lintel. The inner room has large fireplace with bead-moulded jambs and lintel. 2 good moulded stopped timber doorways: 1 to the inner room (ground floor) and 1 to the first floor. A chamfered stopped doorway leads to the room above the dairy and suggests that there was a former 2-storey rear wing or projection. Principals visible in first floor rooms appear to be straight. Roofspace not inspected.

SX4449587026

Barn 20m NW of Cannonbarn Farmhouse

92568

Barn. Probably C18. Stone rubble with some cob, corrugated iron roof hipped at ends. 2 builds with a threshing barn at the right-hand end with opposed entrances, the left-hand end has been used as a stable, and has a loft over. The left-hand end is slightly advanced. Large entrance on front at right with a corrugated iron canopy carried on stone cheeks. Blocked openings on the front at the left include a 2-light timber mullioned window. The left end has a doorway under a timber lintel and a small square window to the loft under the eaves.

SX4445587046

The Blue Lion public house

92345

Public house. Circa 1900 probably designed by Sabine Baring-Gould. Stone rubble with gabled slate roofs, partly slate-hung, brick chimneys. Arts and Crafts style. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front with a gabled cross wing at the right-hand end and a 2-storey gabled porch on the front at the left. The porch has a chamfered arched stopped stone doorway below a 2-light casement, 6-panes per light. The crosswing has ornamental slate-hanging in the gable carried out over a moulded bressumer above a first floor 4-light casement, 8-panes per light, and an ornamental slate-hung pentice carried out over a moulded bressumer above the ground floor casement, 5-light 8-panes per light. The rest of the range is whitewashed and rendered to the ground floor and slate-hung above with a moulded bressumer between. There is a later C20 addition at the left end. Sabine Baring-Gould was both squire and parson of Lew Trenchard from 1881 until his death in 1924. He was a High Churchman, antiquarian and prolific author of fiction and theological works. In *An Old English Home* he devoted a chapter to the history of the village inn and its benefits for village society. Sabine Baring-Gould, *An Old English Home* (1898).

SX4499186693

Leigh Farmhouse

92569

Farmhouse. C17 or earlier origins, substantial C19 remodelling. Partly cob on stone, partly stone rubble, front colourwashed and rendered. Slate and asbestos slate roofs, stone stacks. Complex development. The present plan is a single depth main range gabled out to the front at the left-hand end. A rear wing to the main range forms a rough T-plan. The early core of the house is at the left-hand end of the main range which is cob and stone and hipped at the left end and gabled out to the front. This may have been the original inner room of a 3 room and passage house, heated from a partly dismantled stack at the left end. A stone stack on the ridge may be the former hall stack. The rear wing has a projecting lateral stack, now enclosed by a later outshut and is probably C19 and may have been a kitchen wing. In the C19 the lower end of the main range was completely rebuilt in stone rubble with granite quoins and probably extended, indicated by a straight joint at the rear. 2 storeys. The front elevation consists of a shallow front left gabled projection and a 3 window symmetrical C19 block gabled at the right end. The front projection is clad with corrugated iron at first floor level, the C19 block is colourwashed and rendered with a central gabled stone porch. C20 fenestration to the projection, the C19 block has ground floor 12-pane horned sashes to left and right of the porch and 3 C19 2-light casements, 6-panes per light to the first floor. Interior Massive fireplace to rear wing has a chamfered timber lintel. Leigh is documented in 1330.

SX4468288098

Stables 20NE of Leigh Farmhouse

92571

Stable block. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with slate roof half-hipped at ends, stone dressings. Stables with loft over. Asymmetrical front with 6 segmental arched entrances on the front and 2 loft entrances. Included for group value.

SX4471088068

Barn 20m of Leigh Farmhouse

92570

Barn. Probably C18. Partly stone rubble, partly cob on stone rubble footings, formerly plastered, slate roof hipped at ends. Single storey at the right end, loft over left end. Lean-tos at left end and on front at right. Large entrance on front to left of lean-to has shallow cheeks and a corrugated iron canopy carried on brackets. 2 further entrances on front at left under timber lintels, 1 loft entrance. A straight joint in the masonry and the use of cob at the left end indicates an extension or rebuilding. Pegged roof trusses.

SX4467088070

Farm building about 6m SW of Higher Rexton Farmhouse

90733

Cartshed with threshing loft over and adjoining horse engine house. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with hipped slate roof, pyramidal slate roof to horse engine house. 2 storeys. The cartshed has 4 ground floor entrances with cambered heads, stone voussours and keystones. A large first floor entrance to the left has a slate canopy carried on shaped timber brackets. Horse engine house to the rear with a polygonal end, beam intact internally.

SX4012089123

Stowford Bridge

92523

Roadbridge over the River Thrushel. Probably an C18 rebuilding of an earlier bridge. Stone rubble with granite arch rings. Single span bridge with a segmental arch with a keystone and cambered parapets. String course below parapets. The roadway is about 3½ metres wide.

SX4278087344

Church Cottage

92584

Poorhouse and sexton's cottage now in use as a house. Circa early/mid C17, partly rebuilt in the early C19. Stone rubble and cob with a Delabole slate roof gabled at the left end, hipped at the right end, formerly thatched. Stone stack at left end, large C17 rendered stack with brick shaft on ridge. Single depth plan 3-rooms wide which may originally have had a cross passage. The right-hand end of the house is C17. A 1680 glebe terrier refers to the division of the house into 2, one consisting of "one lower room which is a wood house and one chamber over it which is planked". This probably refers to the extant 2 right-hand rooms, the first floor room being heated from the C17 stack and formerly reached by an external stair at the right end. A circa early C17 ground floor fireplace to the same stack heats the middle room which was presumably the hall of the second 1680 property which may have been 2 rooms and a through passage. In the early C19 the entire left-hand end of the house was rebuilt or remodelled with Tudor style fenestration. C20 renovations and repair. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front with off-centre

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shallow gabled stone porch leading into the stair hall. All the windows on the front elevation are 3-light casements with timber arched lights and diagonal leaded panes, except ground floor window right which is a 2-light casement with 6-panes per light inserted in a blocked doorway. Windows throughout have slate sills and the ground floor windows have flat stone arches. Interior Ground floor timber lintel with straight cut stops and exposed joists of slender scantling. The circa early C17 fireplace to the middle room is massive with chamfered granite jambs and a chamfered timber lintel with runout stops. First floor right has a large fireplace with a timber lintel, axial beam and exposed joist introduced in the late C20. Pegged tie beam trusses have a probably later collar. A circa early C19 architect's plan and elevation of the house exists in the parish records.

SX4474687572

Broadley Farmhouse

92566

Farmhouse, disused at time of survey, 1985 with the right-hand end in use as a farmbuilding. Circa mid C17, alterations of C19. Stone rubble and cob, the first floor rendered to the front. Corrugated asbestos roof gabled at the left end, some slates remain at the right end which is hipped. 3 stone stacks: One projecting at left gable end, the other slightly to the rear of the ridge. The original plan may have been a 2- or 3-room and through passage. The hall stack backs on to the through passage. A straight joint suggests that the inner room has been rebuilt or is an addition. The position of the stacks indicates that the house has been refronted and re-roofed although the through passage plan remains intact. A rear left outshut under a slate roof contains a dairy and part of the stair. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 5-window front with a gabled stone porch with stone seats and a segmental-headed doorway. Further entrance on front into inner room which is in use as a cattle shed. Ground floor window right is a 3-light casement under a timber lintel. Two 2-light casements under timber lintels to the left of the porch. Five 2-light first floor casements high under the eaves have slate sills. Interior Segmental-headed rear doorway to passage leads into rear outshut. The hall has a slate floor and a large fireplace with a chamfered timber lintel concealed behind a circa early C20 mantelshelf. The hall has a fixed timber seat below the window, the remains of some C19 panelling and a cream oven. A stair rising from the hall has bobbin balusters. The inner room fireplace has a roughly-chamfered timber lintel, inner room ceiling no longer exists. The lower end room has a C20 fireplace, possibly concealing earlier features. The trusses appear to be C19.

SX4579787927

Wonnacott Farmhouse

92575

Farmhouse. C17 core, circa mid C19 remodelling. The C17 wing colourwashed and rendered, the C19 block probably brick, colourwashed and stuccoed. Asbestos slate roofs, gabled at the end of the C17 wing which has a projecting stone gable end stack and a stack on the ridge. The roof of the C19 block is hipped with rendered stacks at ends. The C17 core was probably a 3 room and through passage house of which the inner room and hall with stack backing on to a passage survive. In the mid C19 a new block was built at right angles to the old house and the C17 hall functioned as a kitchen to the C19 house. 2 storeys. 3-bay front elevation with a central porch under a sloping slate roof. The porch is rusticated with vermiculated keystones over the round-headed outer door and 2 round-headed windows in the returns, and formerly had a battlemented parapet. 4-panel front door and porch windows with margin glazing and coloured glass borders. Window above porch is a 12-pane sash, 16-pane sashes to outer bays. A 2-storey lean-to addition at the right end is 1-bay with 16-pane sashes. The rear wing has 3-light casement windows with glazing bars. Interior The partition wall between the hall and inner room of the C17 wing no longer exists. Large hall fireplace with a timber lintel concealed behind a later lintel. Roof trusses over the C17 wing pegged, probably early C19. The C19 block has a contemporary stair with stick balusters

SX4448189810

Range of farm buildings 30m NW of West Wonnacott Farmhouse

92576

Range of farmbuildings including threshing barn, stables and roothouse. Probably late C18. Cob and stone, corrugated iron roof gabled at ends, formerly thatched. 2 storeys. The doorway to the threshing barn on the front at the left has a corrugated iron canopy carried on timber brackets. 3 stable entrances to the right have timber lintels, larger entrance on front at right to a root house. C19 roof structure, C18 carpentry to first floor interiors.

SX4445889846

Stables and coach house 30m W of Wonnacott Farmhouse

92577

Stables and coach house with loft over. Circa early C19. Stone rubble with a slate roof half-hipped at ends, some brick dressings. 2 storeys. Symmetrical front with central coach entrance under a segmental stone arch. Flanking stable entrances have segmental stone arches. The outer entrances are square-headed, the left-hand one concealed by a corrugated iron shed. Central rectangular loft entrance.

SX4443689825

Boundary Stone 90m S of Wrixhill Bridge

92587

Boundary stone. Probably early C19. Slate monolith. Tapered, almost triangular, with large upper case C on front with serifs.

SX4651489730

Boundary Stone 90m N of Wrixhill Bridge

94381

Boundary stone. Probably early C19. Slate monolith. Tapered, almost triangular, with large upper case C on front with serifs.

SX4654089925

Shippon 20m SSE of Wrixhill Farmhouse

94271

Shippon. Circa late C18. Cob walls incorporating some stone rubble. Roof is partly of slate, partly of corrugated iron, gabled to left end, hipped to right. Rectangular plan of row of 2 shippons with separate access. Single storey. Asymmetrical front with doorways to left and right of centre and 1 window opening to either side of right-hand door. This building forms part of a very traditional farm complex.

SX4644690640

Wrixhill Farmhouse

94269

Farmhouse. Late C15 extended and altered in approximately early C17 with later C17 wing and further alterations in C18 and C19. Rendered cob walls. Asbestos slate roof hipped at left end and gabled to right. 2 axial stacks, left-handed one is of rubble, right-hand one is constructed of dressed granite; rendered rubble lateral stack to inner face of rear wing. Complex and unusual development of plan. Originally three room and through-passage plan with lower room to the right. There was a central hearth in the 2-bay hall and the house was also open to the roof over the lower end but the inner room was floored. The insertion of the 2 axial stacks may have coincided with this addition or occurred at any time in the first half of the C17; they need not necessarily be exactly contemporary. An unusual aspect of this customary stage of modernisation was that instead of keeping to the tradition 3-room and through-passage plan the insertion of the 2 stacks created just 2 rooms with a very wide passage onto which the stacks backed; thus the hall was occupied by the passage and lower stack and the passage was absorbed into a large heated lower room. Possibly this became a kitchen and the left-hand room, which had the 2nd axial stack, a parlour. The hall, which had now become the passage, was ceiled at this stage; the lower room, despite the insertion of a stack, was not ceiled and remarkably, according to the present owner, was recalled by his grandmother as having been still open to the roof within her memory. This is corroborated by the lack of ceiling beams visible at this end of the house and the existence of only C19 joinery compared to the C17 and C18 joinery visible in other parts. In the later C17 a 1-room wing was added at the rear of the left-hand room heated by a lateral stack - this may have been intended as a kitchen although this then raises the question of what use the unceiled right-hand room was put to. A certain amount of remodelling appears to have occurred in the C18 from the evidence of several 2-panel doors and a staircase with turned balusters leading from the lower room to over the passage. In the C19 lean-to additions were made at the right-hand end of the house, at the rear of the main block and against the inner

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

face of the rear wing - this formed a passage from the house to an outbuilding which was attached at the rear of the wing. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front of C19 and early C20 2-light casements with glazing bars; the ground floor right-hand window has 3 lights. Early C19 20-pane hornless sash to left on ground floor. 1st floor right-hand window is in gabled dormer. C20 panelled door at centre with a large sloping buttress to either side and one towards the right-hand end. The wing projects to the rear of the left-hand side with a small outbuilding attached at its rear which is parallel to the front block and has on its rear wall a shouldered-head wooden door frame with studded oak door which has been reused from the house. The outshuts at the rear of the house and side of the wing are under continuous catslide roofs. Interior: the 4 original roof trusses survive in slightly varying forms which suggest the status of different ends of the building. The right-hand truss has threaded purlins and diagonal threaded ridge with cranked collar. The 2 trusses over the higher end of the passage and over the hall are very similar but have curved collars. All these timbers are smoke-blackened, the principal rafters curve into the walls but it is not possible to see how far they extend. Over the inner room part of an identical clean truss survives. An unusual feature of these trusses is that instead of being arch-braced the principal rafters begin to curve on their inner face before they meet the collars which continue the curve - thus making it continuous. In the approximately early C17 extension the rear blade of the roof truss survives, clean, with threaded purlin. Over the rear wing the roof trusses are probably original and consist of substantial well cut principal rafters with cambered collars which are lapped and pegged to the principals. The only other surviving feature in the house dating from its original build is a wooden shouldered-head doorframe which was at the rear of the original passage. Both fireplaces in the main range are blocked but that in the rear wing has a chamfered wooden lintel. The only beams visible on the ground floor are in the passage end and are chamfered with no visible stops. On the 1st floor C17 square-headed wooden doorframe survives leading into the chamber over the inner room, it is chamfered with ogee stops. Adjoining it in the rear wall of the inner room where it joins the wing is a curved recess which probably housed a newel stair. In the present passage are 3 C18 2-panel doors. In several ways this house is an important survival; the form of its original roof trusses shows it was a high quality medieval house which had a complex and unusual development that can be traced from a number of features of various periods. The remarkable existence in relatively recent times of one end of the house still open to the roof raises questions about the modernisation of Devon farmhouses in general. The house has been little altered since the C19 and forms part of a traditional farm complex.

SX4642890670

Barn 20m NE OF Wrixhill

94272

Barn. C18. Cob walls with stone rubble lower stages. Slate hipped roof. Long rectangular plan with off-central threshing floor. Single storey. Asymmetrical front with cart entrance to left of centre which has projecting cheeks. This building forms part of a traditional farm complex.

SX4641490700

Morson Farmhouse

94260

Farmhouse. Probably C16, altered and extended in C17 with C19 addition. Rendered stone rubble and cob walls. Slate roof, partly gabled to right end, hipped to left. 2 axial stacks; the right-hand one is rubble with a slate dripcourse, the left-hand one is of granite ashlar with stone drip moulds. 3-room and through-passage plan lower room to the left. The house may originally have had an open hall but this could not be proved without access to the roof space. The lower room is unheated. The hall stack backs onto the passage and probably pre-dates that to the inner room which is in an unusual axial position. This was probably inserted in the C17 and at the same time the inner room extended and a dog-leg stair added in a projection to its rear wall. The hall has a large projecting front bay which is also likely to be C17. In the C19 a rear outshut was added to the hall and part of lower end blocking the back door of the passage. 2 storeys. 4-window front with projecting hall bay to right of centre. Mainly circa late C19/early C20 3-light casements, 2-lights to ground floor left-hand window. First floor window above porch has C17 3-light ovolo-moulded wooden frame. C19 lean-to porch is to left of hall bay and incorporates pumphouse and granite trough. C20 part glazed door. At rear C19 outshut is at centre and shallow rectangular stair projection to left of centre. Interior has a number of good early features. The roof space was inaccessible at the time of survey but according to the owner it has cruck trusses. The lower room has a chamfered longitudinal beam with hollow step stops. Leading into the lower room from the passage is a probably original wooden round headed arch rebated in a square door frame, both moulded. The hall has chamfered cross-beams with worn hollow step stops. Its fireplace is granite framed with chamfered jambs, the lintel obscured; it has an oven at the rear. The square-headed wooden doorframe to the inner room is ovolo-moulded with worn stops. The inner room fireplace is blocked but according to the owners is also granite-framed. To the left is an C18 arched niche with curved back, reeded pilasters and dropped keystone; fielded panelling at the side. At the rear of the inner room the stairs are reached by a chamfered and stopped square-headed wooden doorframe with a fielded 2-panel door. Small C17 dog-leg staircase with closed string, turned balusters and newel and moulded handrail. This house forms part of an unaltered traditional farm complex and is itself little changed since the C19 preserving some good C16 and C17 features. It may incorporate some medieval fabric and its roof timbers are likely to be of importance.

SX4589090391

Barn 10m N of Morson Farmhouse

94261

Barn. C18. Rendered cob walls. Hipped corrugated iron roof. Rectangular plan with central threshing floor which has doors at front and back. Single storey. Central wide doorway at front with projecting cheeks which is above the ground level. Similar doorway at rear and small window opening at left gable end. Interior not inspected.

SX4588790416

Shippon 30m NE of Morson Farmhouse [borderline]

94262

Shippon. C18 or early C19. Cob on stone rubble walls. Hipped slate roof. Rectangular plan with shippon on ground floor and loft above. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical front has 1 doorway towards each end with loft openings above. 2 small windows to left and right of right-hand room. This building forms part of a very traditional and unaltered farm complex.

SX4585890400

Court Barton Farmhouse

94280

Farmhouse. Circa late C18/early C19 but may be remodelling of an earlier house. Partly rendered rubble and cob walls. Gable ended slate roof. 2 gable end stacks, right-hand one is brick, left-hand one is of rubble with brick shaft and projects. Double depth integral outshut plan which may be a heavy remodelling of an earlier house. 2 principal heated rooms at the front, the right-hand one is larger and with central stairhall; service rooms at rear. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front of circa mid C19 16-pane sashes with horns. Early C20 gabled porch to left of centre has C19 6-panelled door, now part glazed. Integral outshut is full length of house at rear and no straight joint is visible at the gable end between the outshut and the front rooms. Interior not accessible at time of survey but visible in right-hand room is an open fireplace with apparently moulded jambs likely to date from C17. The house is also likely to contain late C18/early C19 joinery.

SX4633191868

Barn immediate to E of Court Barton Farmhouse

94281

Barn. Circa late C18. Granite and slate rubble walls. Gable ended scantle slate roof. Rectangular plan with central threshing floor and an integral granary at the left-hand end on the first floor with a storeroom/animal house below. At the front of the right-hand end of the barn is a horse engine house. Single storey and 2 storeys at left-hand end. Asymmetrical front with central cart entrance which has projecting cheeks. To its left is a door on the ground floor with a window to the granary above. Stone steps lead to it at the left gable end. The octagonal horse-engine house projects from the right-hand end with a wide opening on its left-hand side. Interior: Late C19 king-post roof structure.

SX4635191874

Cottage 30m SW of Court Barton Farmhouse

94279

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon

Cottage, may originally have been 2. Circa late C17, early C18. Slate rubble walls, partly rendered. Gable ended corrugated iron roof. Central axial slate rubble stack with dripcourse. Originally 2 cottage plan each of 1 principal room heated by central axial stack with very small unheated room at opposite side to stack. Converted in C20 into one house. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window front of 2-light C20 casements with glazing bars. At right-hand end on "both floors is a small C19 single-light casement. C20 plank door in small gabled porch at right-hand end. To the left is late C19/early C20 outshut with C20 plank door. Interior: The 2 principal rooms each have an open fireplace with plain wooden lintel. Feet of trusses do not appear on 1st floor so unlikely to be original.
SX4630991827

Forge Cottage

94274

Pair of cottages, originally probably one house. C17, extended probably in late C18/early C19. Rendered cob walls. Gable ended roof, principally thatched, slated over left-hand end. 2 gable end stacks have brick shafts. Original plan unclear, likely to have been 2 room with principal heated room to the right and service room to the left. The building was extended by one heated room probably when it was divided into 2 houses. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front, 2 windows to each cottage. Brattonia cottage has C19 small-paned 2-light casements on the 1st floor and mid C20 2-light metal-framed casements to the ground floor. C20 panelled and part-glazed door to right of centre. Forge Cottage to the right has C19 3-light small paned casements with H-L hinges on the 1st floor in small openings. C20 3-light casement with glazing bars below to the right. To the left on the ground floor is a C20 wooden porch with glazed door. Projecting from the centre of the building is a single storey mid C19 outbuilding. Interior inaccessible at time of survey but is likely to contain early features such as open fireplaces and possibly original roof timbers.
SX4633891764

Gate piers to E of church of St Mary

94276

Churchyard gate piers and gate. Circa late C18. Granite and slate rubble with large blocks of granite and stone capping. Square piers with conical caps. C19 arched wrought iron overthrow with a lamp holder and lamp.
SX4637891823

National School

94278

Village hall, originally National School. 1837. Slate and sandstone rubble walls with sandstone quoins. Gable-ended slate roof. 2 gable end rendered octagonal chimney stacks. Rectangular, single-room plan. 2-window front of original 3-light casements with 2-centred head to each light; wooden lintels. Central gabled porch is original with 4-centred arched sandstone doorway which has hoodmould and recessed spandrels. Contemporary double plank doors with studded vertical ribs. Above doorway is stone plaque with "1837 National School" carved in high relief. Rear elevation has 2 identical windows. Carved stone cornice under eaves. Interior not inspected.
SX4637891833

Church Cottages

94282

Pair of cottages. Circa late C17/early C18, extended probably in C19. Rendered stone rubble and cob walls. Gable ended asbestos slate roof. 2 axial rubble stacks. The original pair of cottages was to the left and each probably had one room heated by the one axial stack with a very small unheated service room at the opposite end from the stack. A further 2-room cottage was added at the right-hand end, with a stack at its left-hand end, at some stage in the C19 probably in the C20 the 2 left-hand cottages were converted into one. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 5-window front, 3 windows to No. 1. Early C20 2-light casements with glazing bars. No. 1 has a C20 plank door at the centre and a leanto porch at the left-hand end with a similar door. Towards the right-hand end are 2 adjoining C20 part-glazed doors. The rear elevation has irregular very small openings and is recessed beyond the inner axial stack where the building was extended. Interior of No. 1 has 2 back-to-back fireplaces with fairly insubstantial timber lintels which have a narrow chamfer and run-out stops. The left-hand fireplace has an oven which retains its iron door.
SX4638491857

Church View

94283

Small house. C18, altered in C19. Rendered cob and stone rubble walls. Slate roof, gabled to right, hipped to left. Brick stack at right gable end. 2-room plan, right-hand room heated by gable end stack, left-hand room appears to be unheated and with integral outbuilding at left-hand end. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2-window front of small-paned C19 casements in small openings : 5-lights and 2-lights to right on first floor. Ground floor right-hand window is 3-lights, to the left is 2-light late C20 casement. Between these 2 windows is a gabled C20 brick porch with a C19 plank door behind it. Outbuilding at left-hand end may originally have been a stable and has a stable door at the centre with a loading hatch above. Interior: shows evidence of C19 modernisation with no original features visible but may be concealed. Roof space not inspected.
SX4642791866

Appendix 3
HVIA Supporting Jpegs



View down the field to the west, from the eastern end of the proposed site; from the east.



The views to the west, showing the wide panorama, which includes the very large turbine near Lifton Farm Shop, which dominates the valley; from the east.



The tall mature hedgebank boundary along the small parish lane to the east of the field; from the south.



View up to Wreys Barton and Stowford on the high ground to the south; from the north-east.



View across the rolling pasture of the field, showing no signs of any significant below ground archaeological remains and no above ground earthworks; from the east.



View to the area of rough grazing and rushy pasture, which the southern boundary of the field rises around and over and the field enclosure beyond which appears to have earthworks within it, noticeable even at a distance; from the north-east.



View across the western part of the field where the turbine is to be situated, fenced off with a short section of post and wire fencing; from the east.



View south to Lewdown on the high ridge of ground; from the north.



View across the actual proposed location of the turbine, showing no clear features were observed; from the south-east.



Wide view across the location of the proposed turbine showing the views to the north-east towards Cookworthy Plantation and another large wind turbine; from the south-east.



The plantation at the end of the field to the west, which shields views to the west to an extent; from the east.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



View up to Stowford to the south-west.



View back along the mature hedgebank boundary to the north of the field, which runs along the top of the ridge; from the south-west.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



Detailed view along the hedgebank which divides the two fields to the south and the green lane which runs up to the farm, the line followed by the access track; from the north-east.



Barrow near Upcott Cross; from the north-east.



Upcott Farmhouse, showing the local blocking factors; from the west.



As above, again showing the local blocking factors; from the south-west.



Town Farm in Broadwoodwider; from the south-east.



St Nicholas, of Broadwoodwider, showing the wooded churchyard; from the north-west.



Cross in churchyard at St Nicholas and the cottages of Church Terrace; from the north-west.



Elmsleigh Farmhouse, Kellacott; from the south.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



Little Lellacott Farm; from the north-east.



Kellacott Farm; from the north-west.



View up to the hamlet of Kellacott, on the long low southern slopes, facing across to the A30; from the south-east.



Lower Grinacombe, from across Roadford Lake, showing its wooded position on the banks of the manmade lake and the lack of any direct impact from the proposed turbine due to the strength of this localised setting; from the south, south-west.



South Hill Farm, set in its tall hedged enclosure with no outward views to the south; from the south-west.



North Breazle Farm, set amongst the trees, on a slight north-facing slope, in the valley leading up to Germansweek; from the west.



The long private track leading to North Breazle, with dominant hedgebank boundary to the north side, which blocks views to the south; from the west.



Church of St German, in Germansweek; from the west.



Thorn Barrow in Highermoor Plantations, set in the dense patch of young beech trees within the mixed plantation woodland, the barrow completely locally blocked; from the north-east.



Foxhole Barrow, set in an open agricultural field; from the south-east.



Upcott Barrow; set in an open agricultural field; from the north-west.



The slight earthworks of Broadbury Roman Camp; from the north, north-west.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



The slight mounds in fields near Broadbury cross; from the south.



Chimsworthy Farm, set amongst the trees, on its wooded landholding, north of Bratton Clovelly; from the west.



Church Cottages in Bratton Clovelly; from the south-east.



The church in Bratton Clovelly, gate piers and the National School; from the east.



Church View in Bratton Clovelly; from the west.



Bratton Clovelly, showing the village, listed buildings and church; from the north-east.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



Bratton Clovelly at a distance; from the south-west.



Landscape view across to Morson Farm, across the fields, showing it on the cusp of the slope with wide views west; from the north-east.



Wrixhill Farmhouse, set in its walled courtyard, on the south-facing slope; from the east.



The extensive barns at Wrixhill which part block views from the farmhouse down the valley to the south and across to the south-west; from the north-east.



The Blue Lion public house in Lewdown; from the south-west.



The view down to Cannonbarn Farm, in a wooded enclosure, which will locally block much of the view to the turbine despite the proximity; from the south.



The barns which line the western boundary of the enclosure at Canonbarn Farm; from the south-west.



Thruselton, the small village nestled in the wooded valley, showing how screening applies here, reducing the views; from the south-west.



Grange Farm buildings in Stowford; from the south-west.



Stowford House, Stowford, set near the church in formal lawned grounds, with the barns of the farm to the rear; the tall building has views out to the north, to the rear of the building; from the south-east.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



The lane down to Wreys Barton; from the west.



Stowford Bridge, set in the valley north of the village, amongst the trees, with no views out of its immediate setting; from the south-east.



View over the eastern edge of the parkland of Hayne, where it meets the agricultural land, the dense tree planting can be seen along the parkland edge; from the south-east.



View up the back drive through the parkland, along an avenue of trees to Hayne; from the south.



The farm buildings at Hayne, set to the south-west of the parkland; from the north-east.



As above, the farmbuildings at Hayne; from the north-east.



The Lodge at Hayne, set at the formal entrance to the parkland; from the south-west.



Millford Farmhouse, looking across the wide valley; from the south-east.



Hayne Bridge, spanning the River Thrushelton, set down amongst the trees; from the west.



Hilltop enclosure near Castle Farm; from the north-east.



Hilltop enclosure, near Castle Farm, from the south-east.



The setting of the village of Lifton in the valley with the tall hill rising behind, which is heavily wooded, the church tower standing proud of the houses on the foothills to the high ground, the tower clearly visible; from the east.



Forge Cottage in Old Tinhay; from the east.



Tinhay Bridge, screened by the wooded banks of the river; from the south-east.



Looking up the river to the east, towards the turbine, showing the local blocking; from the west.



Kelly village, the church and Kelly House, set amongst the trees; from the north-east.

Land at Wreys Barton, Stowford, Devon



Kelly House and outbuildings; from the east, south-east.



The church, Kelly, in its wooded churchyard; from the north-east.



Hilltop enclosure known as Castle Park Camp; from the south.



View across the shallow barrow near The Firs and over to the scrub covered enclosure at Heathfield, where the barrow cemetery is to be found, showing the level flat high ground; from the north-west.



Brent Tor, with the Church of St Michael de Rupe atop the outcrop; from the west.



The western slopes of Dartmoor from near Lydford, showing how distant the views are and how the turbine although it will be visible will not have a direct effect on the monuments contained on the moor; from the west, south-west.



View of the western slopes of Dartmoor, including White Hill from near Bridestow, showing how the individual and group of monuments cannot be affected by the turbine at such a distance; from the west, south-west.



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