

LAND at TREGLASTA FARM DAVIDSTOW CORNWALL

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



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Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

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For

Robert Murdock

of

RMA Environmental (the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall, in advance of the construction of a 500kW (77m to tip) wind turbine.

The proposed turbine would be installed on land that now belongs to Treglasta Farm, a former manor mentioned in the Domesday Book. The turbine would be located on land north-west of Treglasta Farm, with an access track running across two, formerly three, fields to the north of the farm. The removed boundary was identifiable, along with a further removed field boundary on the geophysical survey. In addition the geophysical survey revealed two enclosures and a number of large cut features of unknown purpose or origin. A double-ditched sub-rectangular (romano-british?) enclosure identified on the geophysics and LiDAR survey is located directly below the proposed turbine site. No trace of this enclosure showed up within the archaeological evaluation trenches, and the anomaly can be accounted for as an area of wet peaty ground, which has been partly in-filled with stone in the last 10 years.

There are nine Grade II Listed buildings or groups and four Scheduled Monuments or groups that fall within 2km of the proposed site. There are three Grade I Listed churches within 10km, but none fall within the ZTV. There are eleven Grade II Listed Buildings, including chapels, churches or secular houses and farmhouses; of these five will have no inter-visibility with the turbine and do not lie within the ZTV. There is one registered park and garden within 10km and four conservation areas that fall within the ZTV out to 10km. There are well over 120 sites in total considered under the 10km radius from the turbine.*

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 eighteen of these heritage assets (negative/minor), and have a more pronounced impact on; the Cross north of Lambrenny, Ring cairn and kerbed cairns on Bray Down, Iron Age settlement west of Trebray; the complex of monuments at Showery Tor; Abbots Hendra Farm; Lower Trevivian Farm; Treseat Farm; Treglasta Bridge and the Cottage East of Treglasta Farmhouse (negative/moderate). Aggregate impact is therefore a concern, but given the lower importance of setting for many of these assets it is probably the cumulative impact, which is of greater significance.

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the introduction of a new visual element in a relatively sensitive historic rural environment. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource would be **permanent/irreversible**.*

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Treglasta Farm
Parish: Davidstow
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 18631 86282

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, geophysical survey and historic visual impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Robert Murdock of RMA Environmental (the Client) 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 3.2km south east of Davidstow and less than 2km south of Hallworthy. The proposed turbine would be located in the north-east corner of a roughly rectangular field to the east of Treglasta Farm. It will sit near the top of a slope which drops down on the northern side to a spring and on the southern side to the River Inny, it is located at a height of approximately 260m AOD.

The soils of this area are well drained fine and loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 association (SSEW 1983), which overlies the slate of the Barras Nose Formation (BGS 2104).

1.3 Historical Background

The place name Treglasta contains the elements *Tre* (estate, farmstead) and *glastan* meaning 'fruiting oaks'. The **Tre* element is indicative of an early medieval origin (Padel 1985).

The proposed location for the turbine is a field located in an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Alongside this Treglasta is noted on the Cornwall HER as being of early medieval origin having been mentioned in the Domesday Survey and there are numerous medieval or earlier field systems surrounding the site on the HER.

1.4 Archaeological Background

Very little archaeological investigation has taken place in the immediate vicinity of the site, there are however a number of features noted on Cornwall County Council's Historic Environment Record. For example there is a spread of prehistoric funerary activity and a number of findspots on Wisley Down to the north of the site, as well as some possible prehistoric field boundaries less than one kilometre to the south of the site (for more details see Table 1 and Figure 5).



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

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Victoria Hosegood. The work was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines (IfA 1994, revised 2012) on the preparation of archaeological desk-based assessments. The work involved a review of cartographic and written sources available at the Cornwall Record Office. Internet resources were also consulted as part of this assessment.

A detailed magnetic (gradiometry) survey was carried out by Joe Bampton and Peter Webb and the results were processed by Stratascan in accordance with both the English Heritage (2008) and IfA (2011) guidelines.

The impact assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *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).

The evaluation trenching was carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*. The location of the trenches was determined by the geophysical survey and in consultation with Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Planning. The methodology is detailed in the Project Design (see Appendix 2).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The farm at Treglasta lies in the parish of Davidstow, in the hundred of Lesnewth, and deanery of Trigg-Major. Treglasta is first noted in the Domesday Book when it was a demesne manor of the Count of Mortain to whom it was passed by Earl Harold thus suggesting its existence prior to 1066. After its mention in the Domesday Book it is noted as being a parcel of the estate of Richard Lucy, chief justice of England, whose daughter, Rohais or Rohesia, gave a moiety of it to William Briwere, a powerful baron in the reign of King John. William Briwere's widow married Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, by whom the manor of Treglasta was given in, 1234, to the abbot and convent of Clive in Somerset. In 1630 it was the property of Arthur Arscot Esq, subsequently in the Pyper family, from which it passed, by marriage, to the Vyvyans of Tresmarrow. The Mr. Vyvyan, of Tremeal, sold it to Edmund Bennet, Esq. who in 1790 divided it into four parts (Lyssons 1814). By 1840 the former manorial estate appears to have been divided further whilst being occupied on the most part by a William Gillard.

2.2 1839 Davidstow Tithe Map

The 1839 tithe map is the earliest detailed source available to this assessment. The proposed turbine would be located in a field numbered 507, part of Treglasta owned by George Pearse and leased by William Gillard. The field names surrounding the proposal site are largely prosaic and the *yonder* and *middle* elements which are used for field numbers 508 and 509 (which the access track will bisect), may have historically been associated with separate tenements within the former manorial holding.

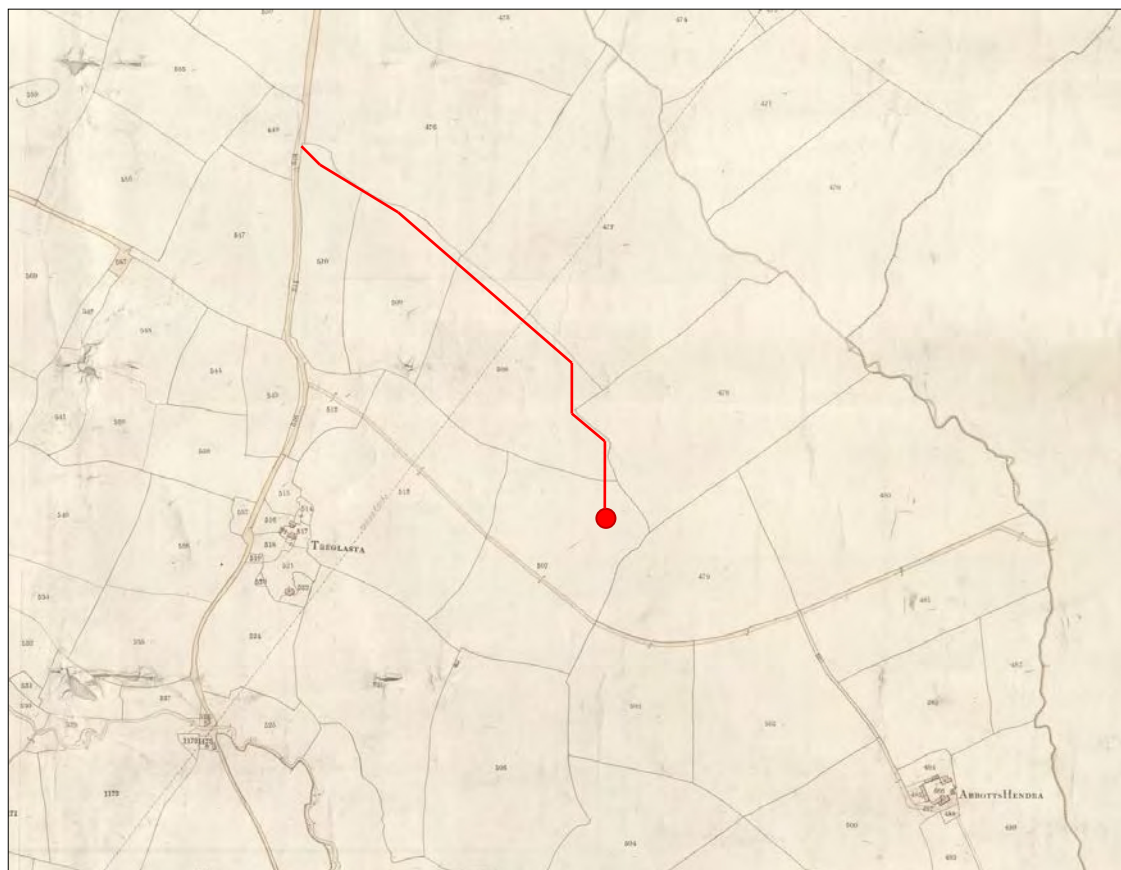


Figure 2: Extract from tithe map of 1839 the turbine location is marked in red.

| Area | No. | Land owner | Occupier | Field name | Cultivation | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Treseat | 470 | Richard Doidge | Himself | Lower East Field | Arable | | |
| | 471 | | | Undertown | Arable | | |
| | 474 | | | Meadow | Pasture | | |
| Treglasta | 475 | William Jope | William Gillard | Coarse marsh | Pasture | | |
| | 476 | | | Furze fields | Arable | | |
| | 477 | | | Barnaway fields | Arable | | |
| | 506 | George Pearse | | Tregoodwell | Pasture | | |
| | 507 | | | Hills | Pasture | | |
| | 508 | | | Yonder long field | Arable | | |
| | 509 | | | Middle long field | Arable | | |
| | 510 | | | Long field | Arable | | |
| | 511 | | | Waste by road | Waste | | |
| | 512 | | | Marsh | Pasture | | |
| | 513 | | | Homer middle park | Pasture | | |
| | 514 | Walter Couch | | Plot | Arable | | |
| | 515 | | | Plot | Arable | | |
| | 516 | | | Plot | Pasture | | |
| | 517 | | | Little west ground | Pasture | | |
| | 518 | George Pearse | | Yard and House | - | | |
| | 520 | | | Garden | Garden | | |
| | 521 | | | yard | Yard | | |
| | 522 | | | Mowhay and house | - | | |
| | 523 | | | Yearling ground | Pasture | | |
| | 524 | | | Meadow | Meadow | | |
| | 525 | | | Hill | Pasture | | |
| | Trerose | | | 526 | Digory Saltron | Himself | House and garden |
| | Abbots Hendra | 478 | | Edward Rodd | William Seldon | Outer North Park | Arable |
| | | 479 | | | | Nine Acres | Arable |
| 480 | | Middle North Park | Arable | | | | |
| 500 | | Bove Town | Pasture | | | | |
| 501 | | Road | Road | | | | |
| 502 | | Middle west park | Arable | | | | |
| 503 | | Higher west park | Pasture | | | | |
| 504 | | Lower west park | Pasture | | | | |

Table 1: Extracts from the Tregavethan Manor Tithe Apportionment. The relevant fields are highlighted in red with the field in which the turbine will be sited emboldened.

In terms of the morphology of this landscape, many of the landholdings seem to respect the linear boundary, formed by the road, which runs north between Treglasta and Hallworthy, and south between Treglasta and Treven, all of which are settlements with a medieval origin. In contrast there are a number of field boundaries which do not respect the road which runs east from Treglasta, a route which is no longer present, thus suggesting that the boundaries predate this former routeway. Many of the fields are an irregular shape; an interesting example is that numbered 513 immediately east of Treglasta farm. The north western boundary to this field curves to the east for no apparent reason, this boundary could be respecting an earlier, and now lost (Prehistoric or Romano-British) enclosure.

2.3 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps

The next detailed cartographic source is the 1883 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (Figure 4), which shows that by this date that the routeway cutting through field numbers 513 and 507 on the tithe map was no longer in use. There is however a difference in the cultivation between the northern and southern part of the field, the northern part being uncultivated rough ground, which could perhaps explain the reasoning behind cutting through the field with this routeway in such a fashion. Other than the addition of a number of field boundaries in the fields to the south of the proposed turbine site, which could possibly be indicative of further division of the land between new owners, there is little change between the 1st edition OS map and the Tithe map. Other than the rough ground to the north of the field no longer being present and an 'Old Quarry' being noted immediately to the east of Treglasta farm, the same is true for the Second Edition OS Map of 1907 (Figure 5). It is interesting to note however, that on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps Treglasta is noted as the site of a manor house, perhaps suggesting that at time when these maps were drawn, there was still evidence of the manor visible.

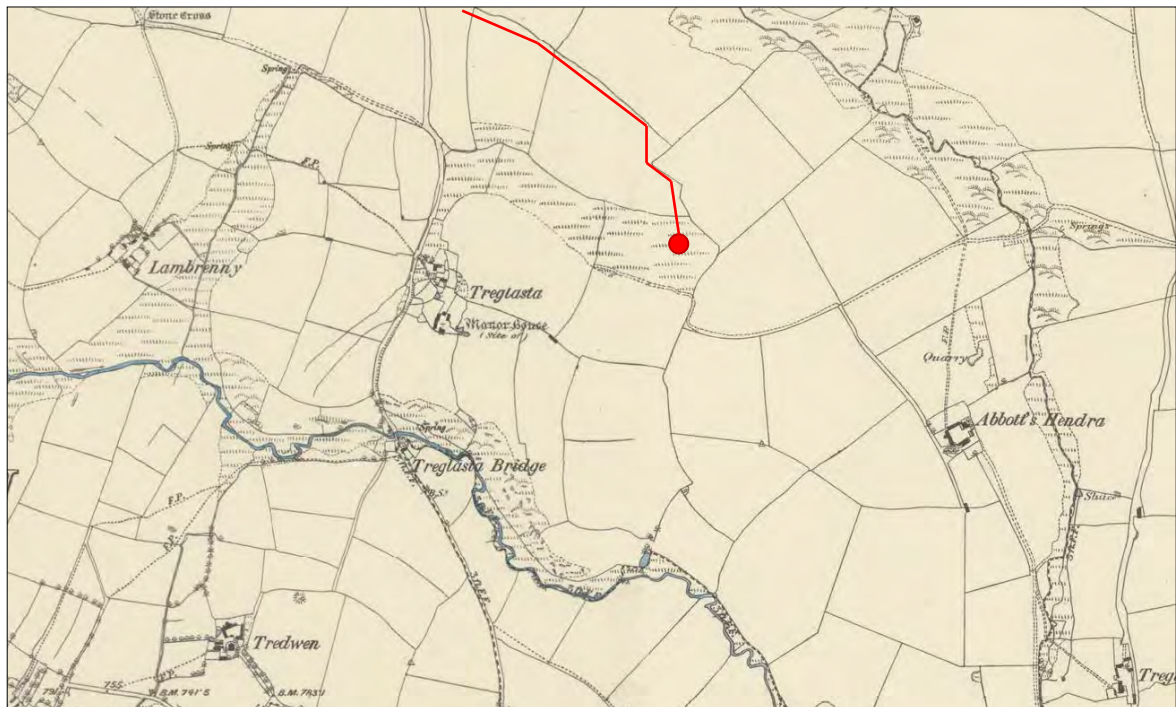


Figure 3: Extract from the First Edition OS Map of 1886, the turbine location is indicated in red.

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

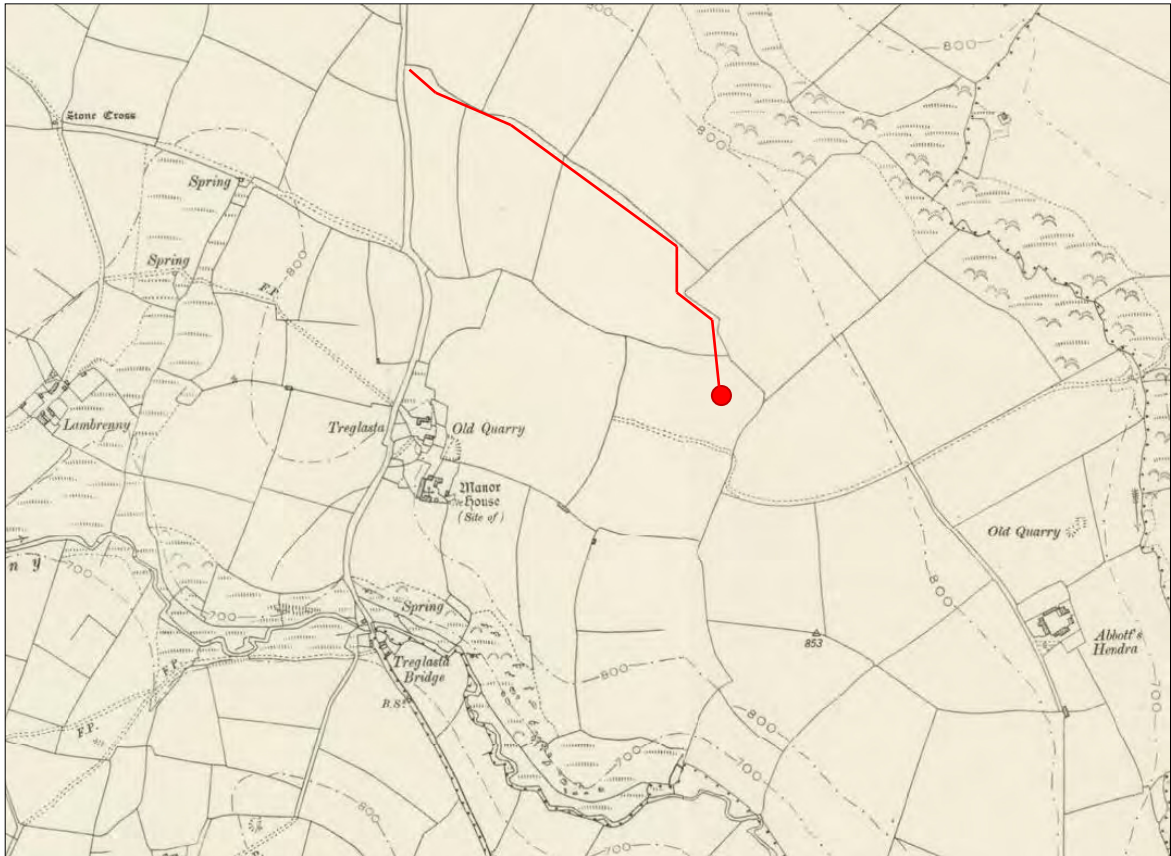


Figure 4: Extract from the Second Edition OS map of 1907, the turbine location is indicated in red.

3.0 Site Inspection, Archaeological Background and Geophysical Survey

3.1 Site Inspection

The site was visited on 18th of August 2014 by J. Bampton. The weather was overcast and intermittently sunny with fair to good visibility. A catalogue of photos taken during the walkover survey and depicting the comments below can be seen in Appendix 3. The walkover survey comprised an inspection of three fields, the north-east and middle fields will be bisected by the route of the access track to the proposed turbine site to the south-east.

The north-western field will provide access to the site from a public road that runs along its western boundary. The field is accessed in the northern corner through a small annexed area, formed by a modern earth bank, which had a hardcore surface. The boundaries to the field were comprised 1.5-2m tall and c.4m wide earthen banks overgrown with nettles, brambles and grass with occasional bracken and shrubs. All the boundaries were lined with a barbed wire fence. The north and south boundaries included curves along their length; whilst the roadside- and particularly eastern boundary were straighter boundaries, which had more consistently steep sided hedge banks. The field itself appeared to have an even level terrain with short grass and occasional thistle patches, but no earthworks were visible. The proposed access will run along the northern boundary of this field.

The middle field will also be bisected by the proposed access to the turbine site. The northern boundary and southern boundaries are of similar proportions and build as the north and south boundaries in the north-western field. The only difference being that within this field these boundaries have patches of intermittent stone facing visible, including large granite blocks, particularly in the lower half of the bank, with the stones aligned vertically. The eastern boundary has two sharp angled turns, but was relatively thick and overgrown with bracken, blackthorn and gorse. The northern end of this boundary was very straight and lacked the more substantial vegetation further to the south, it appears, that this was part of the later enclosure of the adjacent eastern field. The field itself appeared to have an even level terrain with short grass and occasional thistle patches, but no visible earthworks. The proposed track will run along the northern boundary before turning to cut off the north-east corner of the field to run along the eastern boundary.

The south-western field that will contain the turbine had more variation in its topography and boundaries. The north half of the eastern boundary was similar to those described above with less blackthorn and thicker coverage of bracken and grass. The southern boundary and south end of the east boundary were both in a state of disrepair and comprised worn Cornish hedge banks with stone lined earth banks that survived intermittently up to c.1.5m in height and were flanked with barbed wire fences. A derelict stone farm building with one or two large stone buttresses was located just south of the south-west corner of the field. The south-west corner of the field was extremely waterlogged. The western boundary was similar to the southern boundary but even more worn and weathered, surviving up to 1m high in patches and c.2m wide, but having fully collapsed and been purposefully levelled in some places. It was not overgrown with vegetation and a lot of the stone lining still survived where the bank was standing. It was not lined with a fence, which joined the turbine field with the adjacent western field to form a single large pasture that reached to Treglasta Farm.

The south-west field contained short grass with occasional thistle patches. The northern portion was relatively flat and level, with a distinct sharp ridge, perhaps part of a worn terraced boundary, or the removed track, aligned roughly east-west that curved with the contours of the ridge that

ran across the southern part of the field. The sharp break in the ridge ran between two access gates just under half way along down from the north boundary in the east and west boundaries. The other earthwork which was noted was a slight sub-rectangular depression in the ground, devoid of thistles, which ran for c.15-20m south-west from the north-east corner of the field.

The sharp ridge and depression in the turbine field are seemingly evident on the LiDAR image (Figure 7). The ridge is clearly a relict boundary or route way that followed a contour across the farm. The LiDAR shows the depression as the outer edge of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure in the north-east corner of the field. No other potentially archaeological earthworks were evident during the walkover survey.

3.2 Archaeological Background

Limited archaeological fieldwork has taken place in the immediate vicinity of the site, although archaeological assessments for proposed extensions to Cold Northcott Windfarm have been undertaken (CAU 1996) and Croft West (CAU 2011). SWARCH undertook a geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation and impact assessment for a wind turbine at Lundy View Farm, Hallworthy (SWARCH 2011). In addition to these assessments it is noteworthy that management works have been undertaken at St. Clether's Holy Well and Chapel and Cross Gates Cross also in St Clether parish (CAU 2006; 2007). There have also been several recent programmes of historic Building recording, notably at Woolgarden (CAU 2013), Lower Tremail Barn (CAU 2010) and Trefranck Farm (BJHC 2011). There have also been extensive surveys, excavations and fieldwork generally on Davidstow and Bodmin Moor respectively.

There are a number of local HER entries within the immediate vicinity (c.1km) of the site, the majority of which relate to medieval and post-medieval activity, such as crosses and quarries. It should be noted that there are a significant number of places with medieval origins based on placename or documentary evidence, and a number of associated field-systems, many of which survive as cropmarks identified on aerial photographs.

The number of prehistoric or romano-british sites on the HER is surprisingly few, considering that much of the area is classified as Anciently Enclosed Land. However the results obtainable from a LiDAR survey (see Figure 6) reveal the possibility of a number of archaeological earthworks surviving in the areas surrounding the site, many of which may be medieval and post-medieval in date. There are also three or four possibly four previously unknown enclosures, including one in the field to be occupied by the turbine, which may be indicative of prehistoric or romano-british settlements (see Figure 7).

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

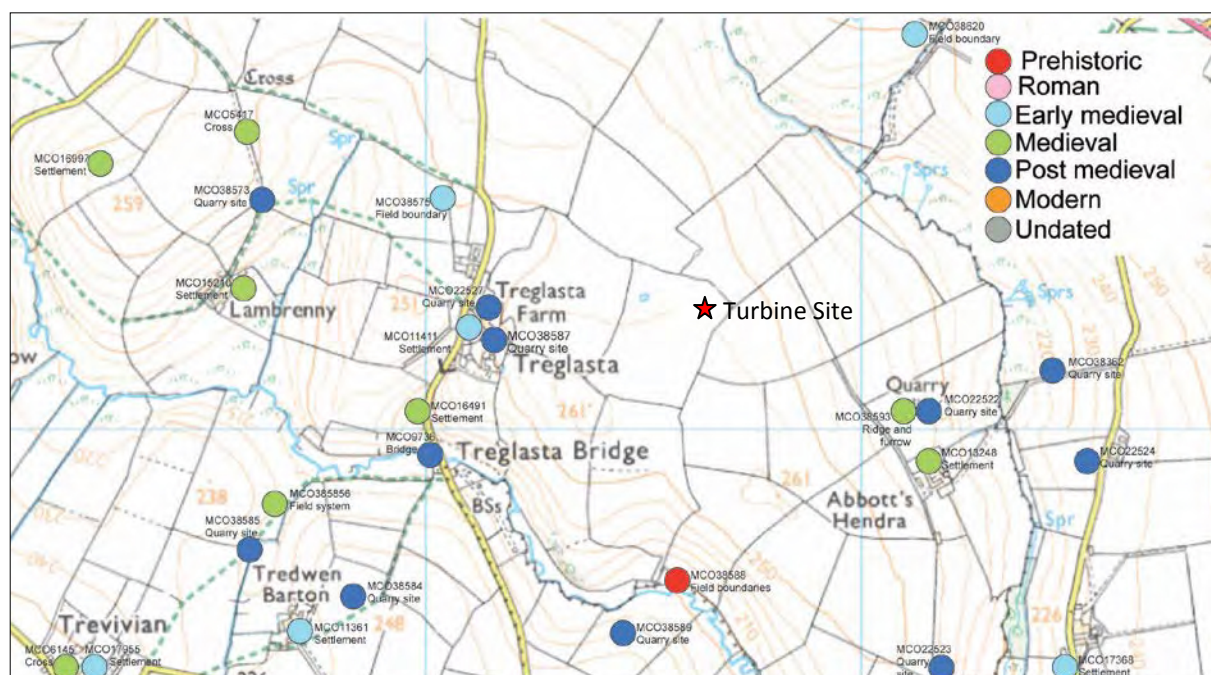


Figure 5: Nearby HER entries (source CCHES).

| Mon. ID | Site Name | Record | Notes |
|----------|--|--|--|
| MCO22527 | Treglasta – Post Medieval quarry | Extant structure | A quarry is recorded at Treglasta on the 2 nd edition 1:2500 OS map c1907. It is not recorded on the modern MasterMap. It is possible that part of the quarry survives. |
| MCO38587 | Treglasta – Post Medieval quarry | Extant structure | A quarry is recorded at this location on the OS 1 st edition map. |
| MCO11411 | Treglasta – Early Medieval settlement, Medieval manor, Medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement was first recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. |
| MCO16491 | Treglasta – Medieval pound, Post Medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Pound Park is first recorded in 1813. |
| MCO9736 | Treglasta Bridge – Post Medieval bridge, | Demolished structure, extant structure | Treglasta bridge is a mid C19 (rebuilt after the 1847 flood) over the River Inny. |
| MCO38575 | Treglasta Farm – Early Medieval field boundary | Extant structure | A medieval or later field boundary, visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs. |
| MCO15210 | Lambrenny – Medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Lambrenny is first recorded c1220. |
| MCO38573 | Lambrenny – Post Medieval quarry | Extant structure | The probable site of a post medieval quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs. |
| MCO5417 | Lambrenny – Medieval cross | Extant structure | A mutilated Latin cross standing beside a track to Davidstow church. |
| MCO16997 | Tipperton – Medieval settlement, Post Medieval settlement | Demolished structure, extant structure | The settlement of Tipperton is first recorded a/c1220 and no longer survives. |
| MCO6145 | Trevivian – Medieval cross | Extant structure | A granite cross head on the verge outside the entrance to Trevivian Farm. |
| MCO17955 | Trevivian – Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Trevivian is first recorded in 1249. |
| MCO38585 | Tredwen Barton – Post medieval quarry | Cropmark | The possible site of a post medieval quarry is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. |
| MCO38586 | Tredwen Barton – Medieval field system | Cropmark | Possible Medieval field system visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. |
| MCO11361 | Tredwen – Early Medieval settlement, Medieval Manor, Medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Tredwen is first recorded in Domesday survey of 1086. |
| MCO38584 | Tredwen Barton – Post Medieval quarry | Extant structure | An old quarry (?) is marked at this location on the OS 1 st edition map. |
| MCO38589 | Treglasta – Post Medieval quarry | Extant structure | The probable site of a post medieval quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs. |
| MCO38588 | Treglasta – Prehistoric field system, Medieval field system | Extant structure | Medieval or earlier field boundaries visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. |
| MCO22523 | Abbotts Hendra – Post Medieval quarry | Documentary evidence | OS map of 1882 marks a quarry south of Abbotts Hendra, it is still extant. |
| MCO17368 | Tregulland – Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Tregulland is first recorded in 1302. |
| MCO22524 | Tregulland – Post Medieval quarry | Extant structure | OS map of 1882 marks a quarry to the north of Tregulland, it is extant. |
| MCO38362 | Abbotts Hendra – Post Medieval quarry | Documentary evidence | The possible site of a post medieval quarry is visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs. |
| MCO22522 | Abbotts Hendra – Post Medieval quarry | Documentary evidence | OS map of 1882 marks a quarry to the north of Abbotts Hendra, it is still extant. |
| MCO38593 | Abbotts Hendra – Medieval field boundary, Medieval ridge and furrow | Documentary evidence | Medieval ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs. |
| MCO13248 | Abbotts Hendra – Medieval settlement | Documentary evidence | The settlement of Abbotts Hendra is first recorded in 1302 when it is spelt 'Abbodeshendre' |
| MCO38620 | Treseat – Early Medieval field boundary | Cropmark | A single field boundary visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. |

Table 2: Local HER records (source: CCHES).

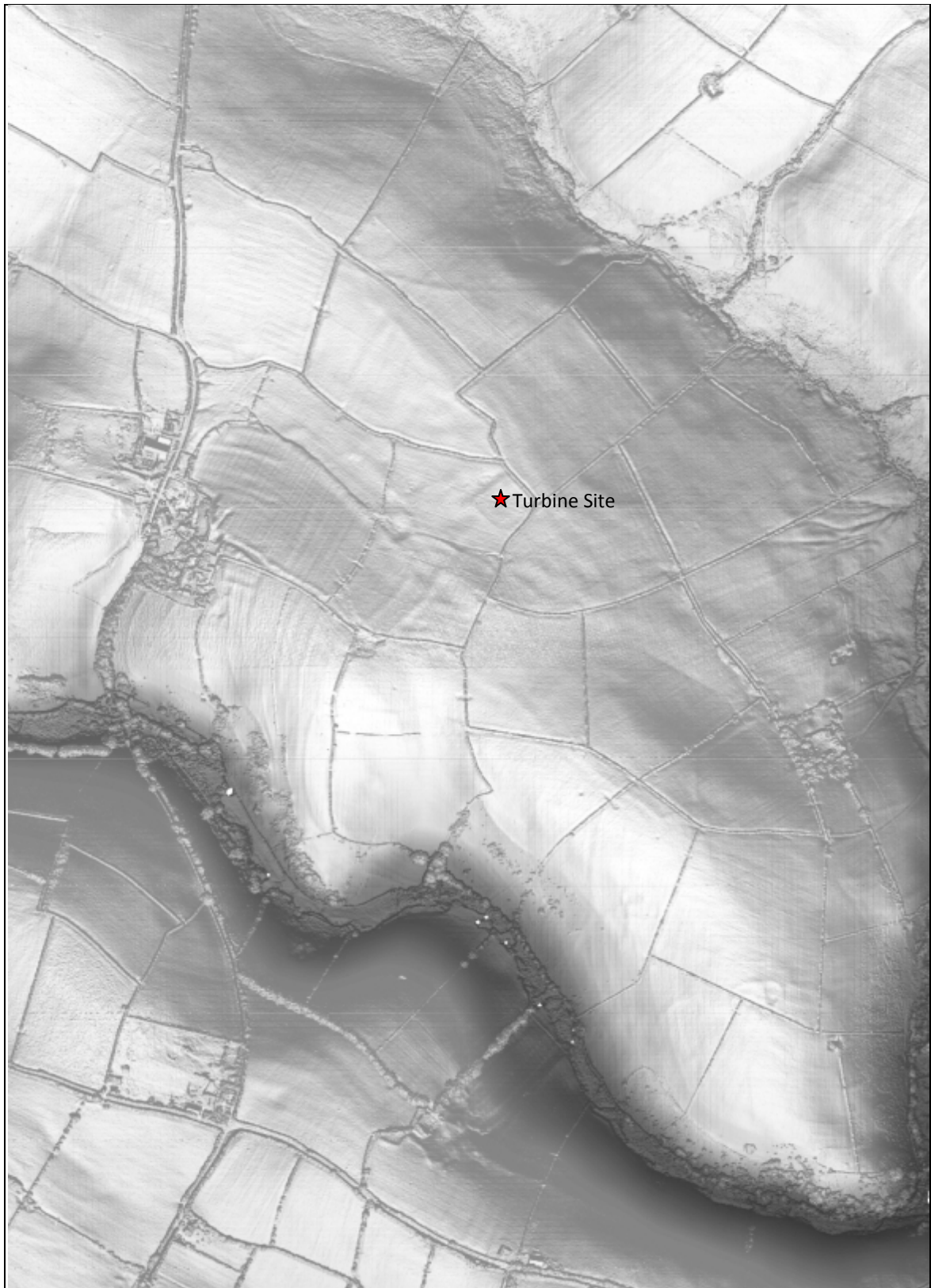


Figure 6: Arcview image of LiDAR survey data produced by B. Morris of SWARCH. Contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey); ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey).

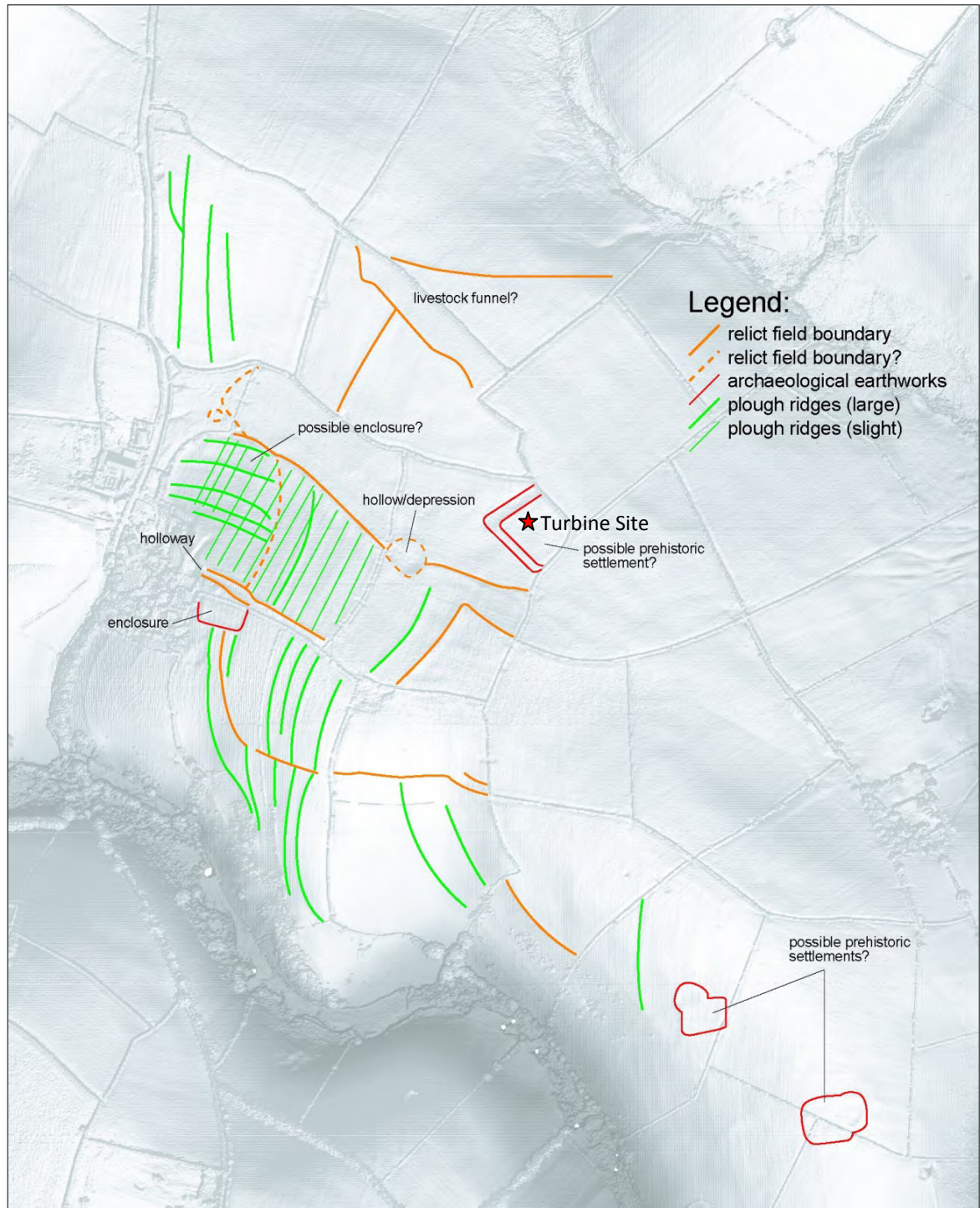


Figure 7: Interpretation of the LiDAR survey results (by B. Morris of SWARCH); the interpretation of the results are indicated in colour. Image generated using Skyview version 1.11. Contains freely available LIDAR data supplied by Natural Environment Research Council (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey); ©NERC (Centre for Ecology & Hydrology; British Antarctic Survey; British Geological Survey).

3.3 Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted by SWARCH personnel in August 2014 over approximately 2.4ha of pasture around the location of the proposed turbine base and access track (see Figure 8). The processing work was undertaken by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH. What follows is a summary of the full report (see elsewhere – Stratascan *forthcoming*).

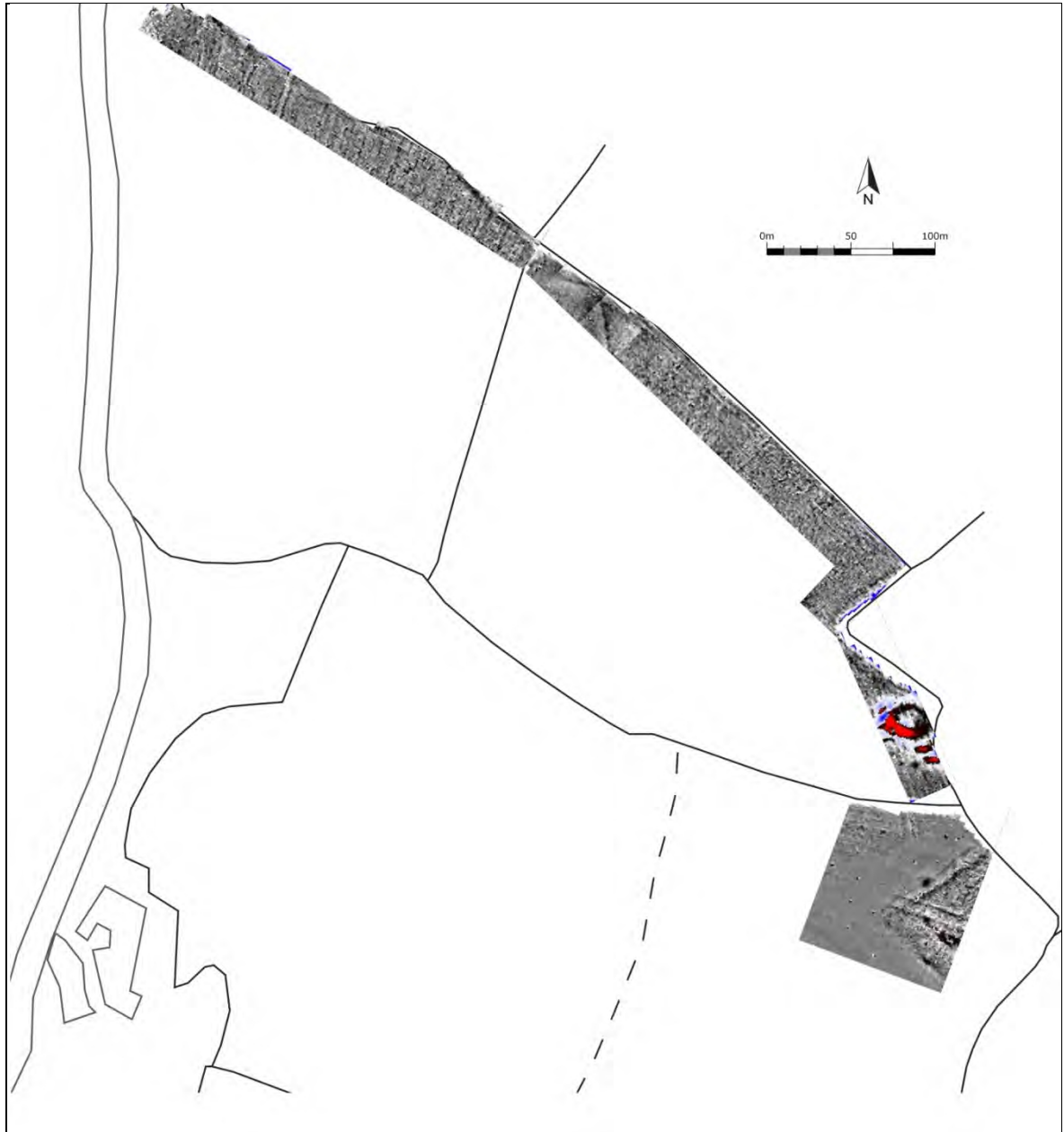


Figure 8: Shade plot of gradiometer data with minimal processing (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

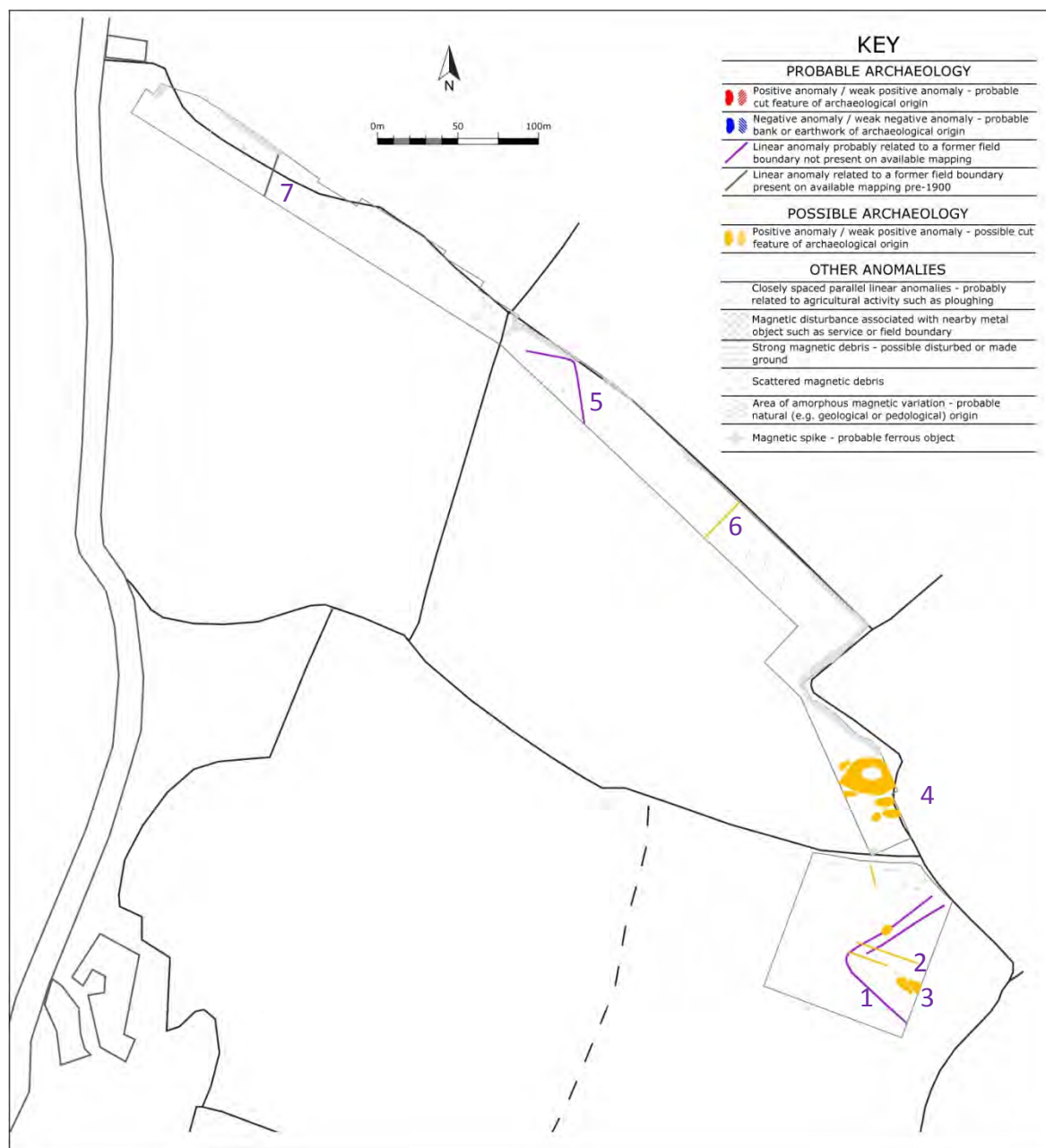


Figure 9: Interpretation of the geophysical anomalies (Stratascan *forthcoming*).

The survey identified a small number of linear anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and some parallel striations indicative of ploughing. In the area of the proposed turbine base are the linear anomalies appear to suggest (as with the LiDAR results) the presence of a double ditched enclosure (Anomaly number 1 on Figure 9). This enclosure appears to be bisected or truncated by two linear features of probable archaeological origin (Anomaly 2), and there are several large cut features inside the enclosure (Anomaly 3) and in the field to the north (Anomaly 4) which may also have archaeological origins.

The survey also identified a further enclosure (Anomaly 5), along the route of the access track, and the remains of two probable removed field boundaries (Anomalies 6-7), the western most example (Anomaly 7) appearing on historic mapping into the 20th century (see Figure 4).

3.4 Archaeological Evaluation

3.4.1 Introduction

Following consultation with Phil Copleston (CCHES) a strategy of archaeological evaluation was agreed, which would target some of the anomalies which showed up in the geophysical survey. The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a project design (Appendix 2), and consisted of the excavation of five trenches totalling c.190m in length, and split across two fields. The trenches were all excavated by a wheeled JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision.



Figure 10: Location of evaluation trenches in relation to the geophysical results. The proposed turbine site is indicated by the red circle.

3.4.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 29.7m long and positioned to investigate an enclosure which showed up on the geophysical survey (Anomaly 5) and did not appear to fit within the historic field patterns (Figure 10). The trench revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence with a c.0.38m deep soft yellow-brown silt-clay topsoil containing occasional to common small sub-angular platy stones (>50mm in diameter) directly overlying the natural subsoil. The natural consisted of a firm reddish-yellow to pale-yellow clay-silt with common sub-angular platy stones (>80mm in diameter) and some slight banding variations in colour and firmness. The lack of a complexity suggests that the field has been subject to ploughing in the recent past.

Three linear features were exposed cutting the natural subsoil [101], [104] and [106]. Feature [101] was c.1.8m wide, survived to a maximum depth of 0.15m, and was orientated roughly north-south, extending beyond the limits of excavation. Ditch [101] had gently sloping sides which steepened to a slightly curved base. There were two fills an upper soft light-brown silt-clay (102) and a very thin (c.0.01-0.02m deep) basal fill of compact dark-grey gritty clay-silt (103), which contained common sub-angular platy stones (>60mm in diameter). Flanking the western side of Ditch [101] was a further ditch, which followed the same north-south orientation (Ditch [104]) and extended beyond the limits of excavation. Ditch [104] was 0.65-0.7m wide and survived to a maximum depth of c.0.1m. Ditch [104] had a gentle concave profile and a single soft light-brown silt-clay fill (105). There were two probable animal burrows encountered at the base of Ditch [104]. Ditches [101] and [104] are most likely contemporary and were probably both part of the same enclosure ditch originally. Ditch [106] was encountered at the western end of the trench, and orientated approximately east-west (Figure 11). Ditch [106] was c.0.45m wide and survived to a maximum depth of 0.05m with a gentle concaved profile. Ditch [106] was filled by a single soft grey-brown silt-clay fill (107).

A small secondary flint flake was recovered from (107), and (102) produced a very tiny scrap of un-diagnostic prehistoric pottery (1g) and a secondary flint flake.



Figure 11: Excavated section of Ditch [106], viewed from the west (1m scale).

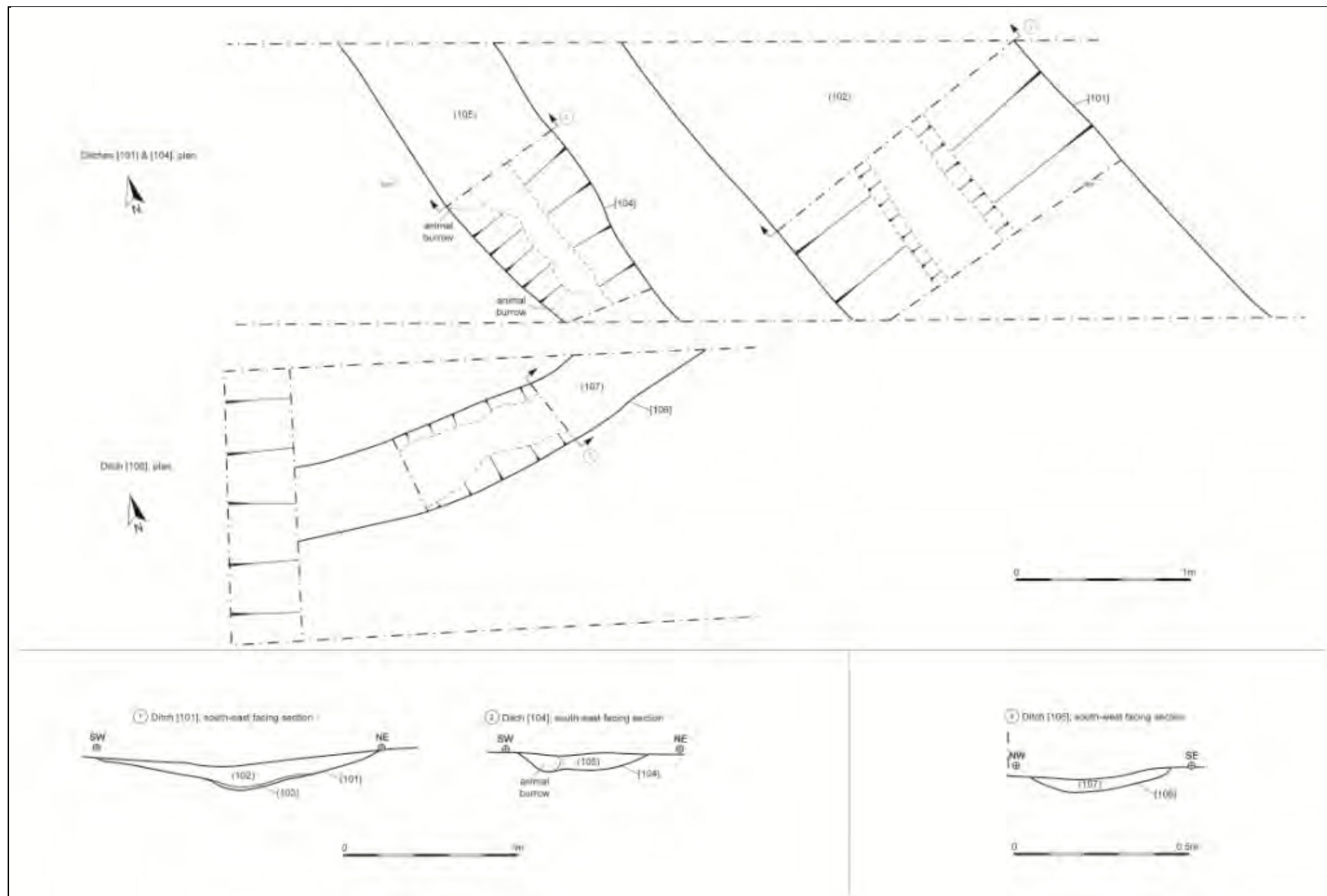


Figure 12: Plans and sections from Trench 1.

3.4.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 35m long and positioned to investigate a substantial group of anomalies which showed up on the geophysical survey (Anomaly 4) and were of unknown origin (Figure 10). The trench revealed a c.0.3m depth of topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil as in Trench 1. There were no features revealed which could be attributed to the large anomalies on the geophysics, although a single north-east to south-west orientated linear (Ditch [201]) flanked by two pits/post holes just outside its northern edge (Postholes [203] and [205]) were identified.

Ditch [201] was c.1.7m wide and survived to a maximum depth of 0.16m. Ditch [201] had a concave base, with a gently sloping southern side and a steep slightly curved northern side. Ditch [201] had a single dark-grey brown silt-clay fill with occasional to common sub-angular stones (>80mm in diameter). Along the northern edge of Ditch [201] were two sub-ovoid post-holes with c.0.62m diameters and c.0.2m deep (Figures 13 and 15). The western posthole [203] was only half-excavated as it extended beyond the trench limits. Both postholes ([203] and [205]) had steep slightly concaved sides and flat bases and both contained a single fill of fairly clean grey-brown silt-clays. Both postholes were cut slightly by Ditch [201], but are clearly respected by this feature, suggesting that they are broadly contemporary, perhaps reflecting the existence of a palisade enclosure.

No finds were recovered from any of these features.



Figure 13: North-east facing section of Ditch [201] and post-hole [203], viewed from the north-east (1m scale).

3.4.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 46m long and positioned in the vicinity of the proposed turbine base to investigate the double ditched enclosure which showed up on the geophysical survey (Anomaly 1) and LiDAR surveys. The trench revealed a c.0.4-0.7m depth of topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil as in Trench 1. There were no archaeological features revealed which could be attributed to the

anomalies on the geophysics. However, in the approximate location of the anomaly there was an area of c.8m wide peaty soils (301) and (302) overlain by a 0.12m thick layer of topsoil (300). These deposits had formed within a natural dip in the land, and there was no clear cut or limits to the deposits which just faded into the topsoil (300) to the east and west. There had been a substantial amount of sub-angular rubble stone which appears to have been pushed into these peat deposits (in the recent past by the farmer), which presumably had created the false double ditch anomaly, which had shown up on the geophysics.



Figure 14: South-west facing section through the 'peat' in Trench 3, viewed from the south-west (1m and 0.5m scales).

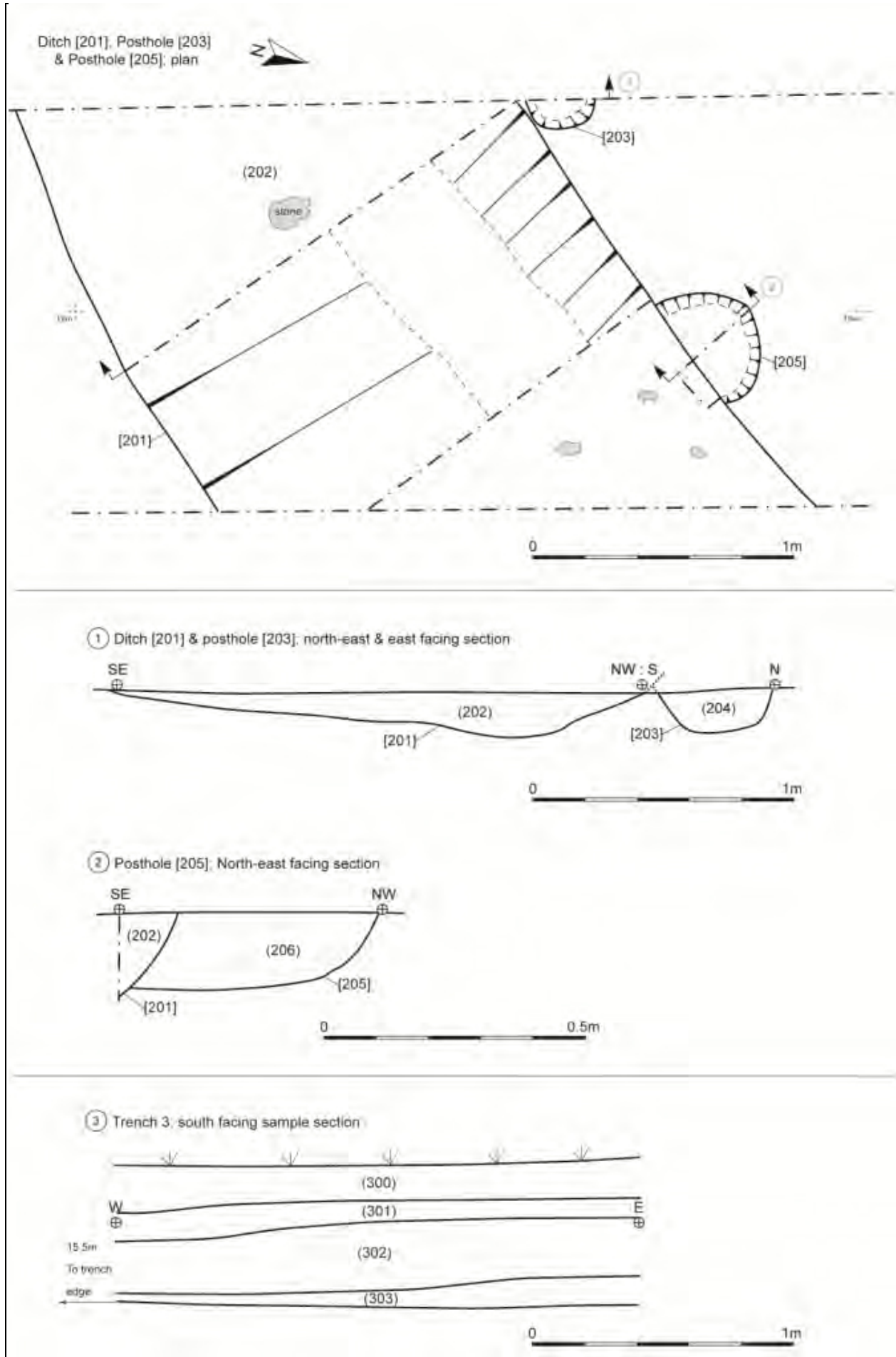


Figure 15: Sections and plans of the features/deposits in Trenches 2 and 3.

3.4.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 44.6m long and positioned to investigate a pair of linear anomalies which showed up on the geophysical survey (Anomaly 2) and were of unknown origin. As Trench 3 had revealed no physical remains of the double ditched enclosure, Trench 4 was extended in order to achieve a further section through the geophysical anomaly. The trench revealed a c.0.38m depth of topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil as in Trench 1. There were no features revealed which could be attributed to the anomalies on the geophysics. There were no finds from this trench.

3.4.6 Trench 5

Trench 5 was 35m long and positioned to investigate a 'blank area' on the geophysical survey within the vicinity of the proposed turbine base. The trench revealed a c.0.36m depth of topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil as in Trench 1. There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

3.5 Assessment of Impact on Buried Archaeological Resource

The location of the proposed turbine, on a north facing slope, is not particularly favourable to settlement, although the LiDAR evidence suggests the possible presence of a double ditched prehistoric or Romano-British settlement enclosure (see Figures 6-7). The walkover survey (see 3.1 above) identified a possible hollow which may have corresponded to this feature, and the geophysics appeared to confirm the presence of a double ditched enclosure, as well as a number of other features of probable and possible archaeological origin. However the evaluation revealed that this feature was in fact a natural peaty soil deposit which had accumulated within the hollow, and the double-ditched appearance was the result of the recent insertion of quantities of stone by the current farmer. In fact no archaeological features were identified within the three trenches excavated within the proposed turbine base.

The trenches within the proposed access track did reveal that some of the geophysical anomalies did correspond with archaeological features, most likely of prehistoric date. It is unclear as to the exact nature of the sites these features may have once enclosed, but these are likely to only suffer relatively minimal impact, given that they all lie within the access route.

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 Historic 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 Setting and Views

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two EH publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011) and *Seeing History in the View* (2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider the following sites in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or that include the heritage asset.

Setting is the primary consideration of any HVIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the English Heritage publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011a, 4 & 7):

Setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset.

Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings... In some instances the contribution made by setting to the asset's significance is negligible; in others it may be the greatest contribution to significance.

The HVIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect (with reference to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix and other guidance, see below) and the sensitivity of the heritage asset to that effect. The fundamental issue is that proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment will reflect this.

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as turbines may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling

within the setting on a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape brings 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011b, 3):

Views play an important part in shaping out appreciation and understanding of England's historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and as recommended in the Setting of Heritage Assets (page 17 and appendix 5). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset. These values are: *evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal*.

4.2.1 Evidential Value

Evidential value is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. Individual wind turbines tend to have a very limited impact on evidential value as the footprint of the development tends to be relatively small. It is, however, the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute, all other ascribed values are subjective.

4.2.2 Historical Value

Historical value is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

Illustrative value is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

Associative value arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between

design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

Individual wind turbines tend to have a limited impact on historical value, save where the illustrative connection is with literature or art (e.g. Constable Country).

4.2.3 Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy and the role of patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the 'patina of age'.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape.

Aesthetic values are where a proposed wind turbine would have its principle or most pronounced impact. The indirect effects of turbines are predominantly visual, and their height and moving parts ensure they draw attention within most vistas. In most instances the impact is incongruous; however, that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

4.2.4 Communal Value

Communal value is derived from the meaning a place holds for people, and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative/symbolic*, *social* or *spiritual*.

Commemorative and symbolic value reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten.

Social value need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important.

Spiritual value is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character, and can be very sensitive to change.

Individual wind turbines tend to have a limited impact on present-day communal value. However, where the symbolic or spiritual value is perceived to be connected to the wild, elemental or unspoilt character of a place, the construction and operation of a wind turbine would have a pronounced impact. In the modern world, communal value most clearly relates to high-value ecclesiastical buildings and sites (e.g. holy wells) that have been adopted by pagan groups. In the past, structures, natural sites or whole landscapes (e.g. stone circles, barrows, rocky outcrops, the environs of Stonehenge) would have had a spiritual significance that we cannot recover and can only assume relate in part to locational and relational factors.

4.2.5 Summary

As indicated, individual wind turbine developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because the footprint of the development is relatively small and almost all effects are indirect. The principle values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous, as wind turbines are, despite the visual drawbacks, part of the evolution of the historic landscape. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical/associational and communal/spiritual).

4.3 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

4.3.1 Types and Scale of Impact

Three 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 mast (77m 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.
- Cumulative Impact – a single wind turbine will have a visual impact, but a second and a third turbine in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single turbine. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.

4.3.2 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 based on the one presented in *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), and in line with best practice as outline in the GLVIA (2013, 38):

Impact Assessment

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

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

Condition Assessment

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

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

Wherever possible, the monuments and structures that fall within the ZTV, or which have been identified as being particularly important, have been visited by SWARCH personnel and the impact

assessment reflects the experience of the site as it currently survives. However, it is not usually possible to visit sites on privately-owned land, or identify those that may lie within a large group of buildings. On the basis that to do anything else would be misleading, an assessment of negative/unknown is usually applied. A *probable* impact assessment can be made, based on topographical mapping, aerial photography and views from the closest point of public access, but this can be no substitute for a site visit.

4.3.3 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets – the ‘landscape receptors’ – considered in the historic visual impact assessment (below) have statutory protection:

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.

Many heritage assets have settings that have been designed to enhance their presence and visual interest or to create experiences of drama and surprise. Views and vistas, or their deliberate screening, are key features of these designed settings, providing design axes and establishing their scale, structure, layout and character (The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011, 10).

4.4 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) and *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008). 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 (see GLVIA 2013, 21-2).

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 3), 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 4 (below). A key consideration in these assessments is the concept of *landscape context* (see below).

4.4.1 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 to define the *setting*.

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 *extended context* (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits). A similar distinction between *immediate* and *extended* or *wider* context appears in the ICOMOS *Xi'an Declaration* (2005) and the ASIDHOL2 (CADW 2007, 20).

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.

4.4.2 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 (Table 3 below), the figures quoted were developed with regard to windfarms rather than individual wind turbines, and should in this instance be treated as a worse-case scenario. Subsequent work has suggested it over-estimates the impact at middle distances, as it takes no account of differing landscape character or visual context (University of Newcastle 2002, 61).

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

- The most significant drop in recognition rates occurred at 8-12km (clear air) and 7-9km (light haze);
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 6km in clear air;
- Visual impact drops rapidly at 4km and is at <10% at 5km in light haze;
- Low contrast in light haze reduces the distance threshold by 20%;
- High contrast can dramatically increase the potential impact of white towers;
- Ratings were highly sensitive to changing atmospheric conditions.

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

Table 3: The modified Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (after 1999); the proposed turbines range is highlighted.

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

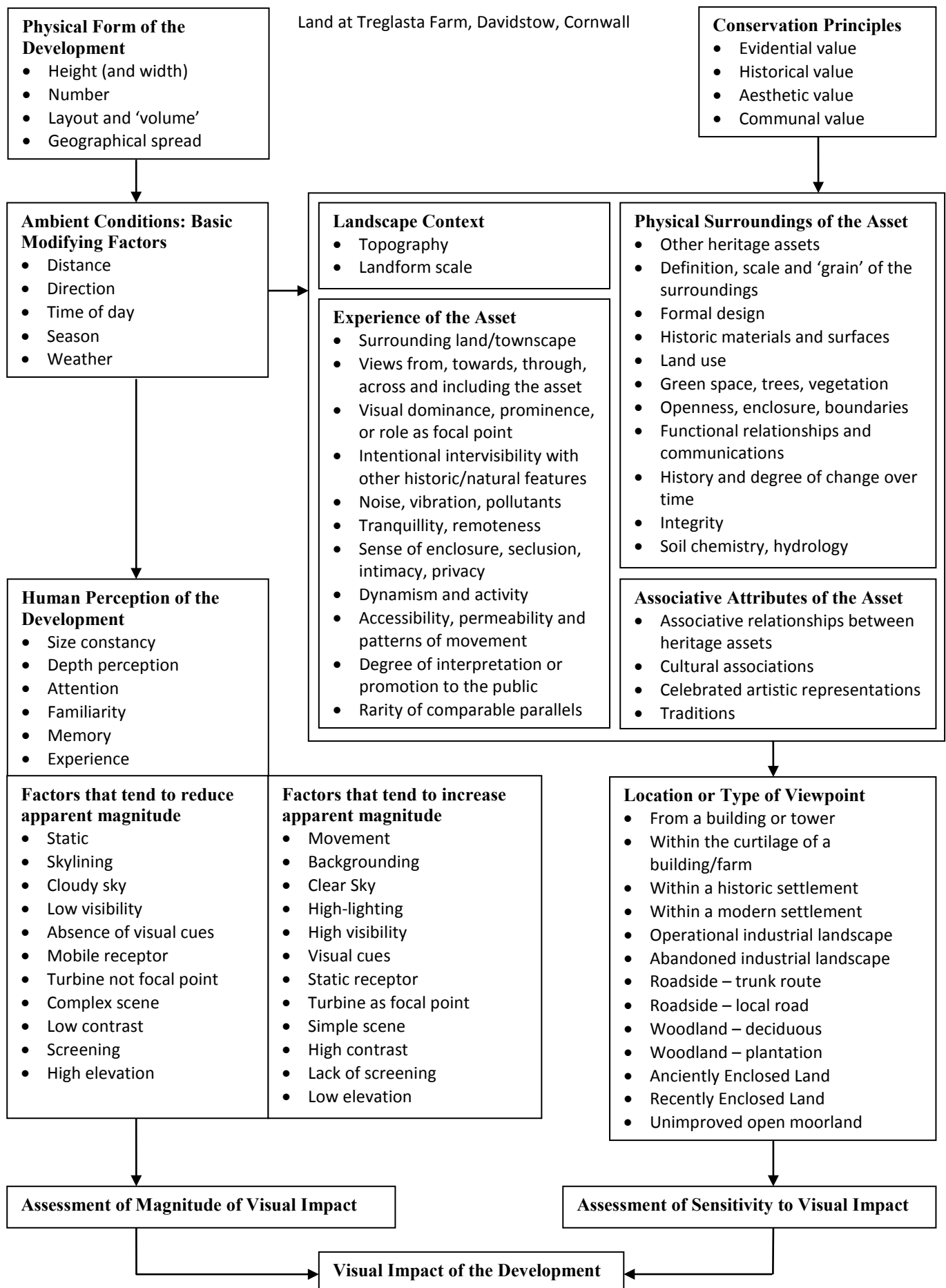


Table 4: The conceptual model for visual impact assessment proposed by the University of Newcastle (2002, 63), modified to include elements of *Assessment Step 2* from the Setting of Heritage Assets (English Heritage 2011, 19).

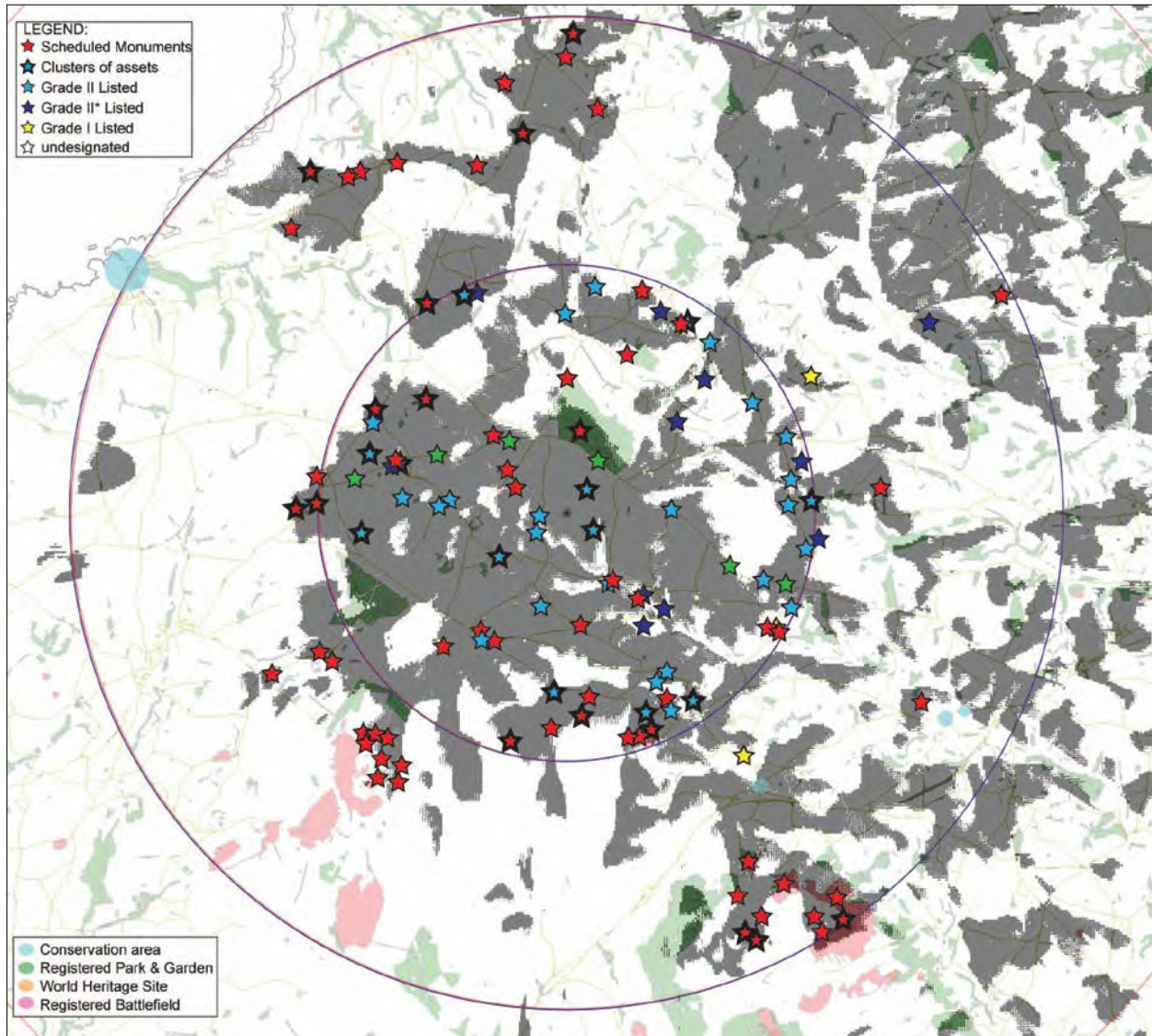


Figure 16: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine: within 10km
(© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014.
The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.5 Results of the Viewshed Analysis

The viewshed analysis indicates that the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) in this landscape will be very patchy beyond 5km but fairly comprehensive within this distance, except to the north and east where it is restricted to hilltops beyond 2-3km. The ZTV was mapped to a total distance of 15km from the turbine site by SWARCH; 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. 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 Grade II*, Grade I Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments 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.

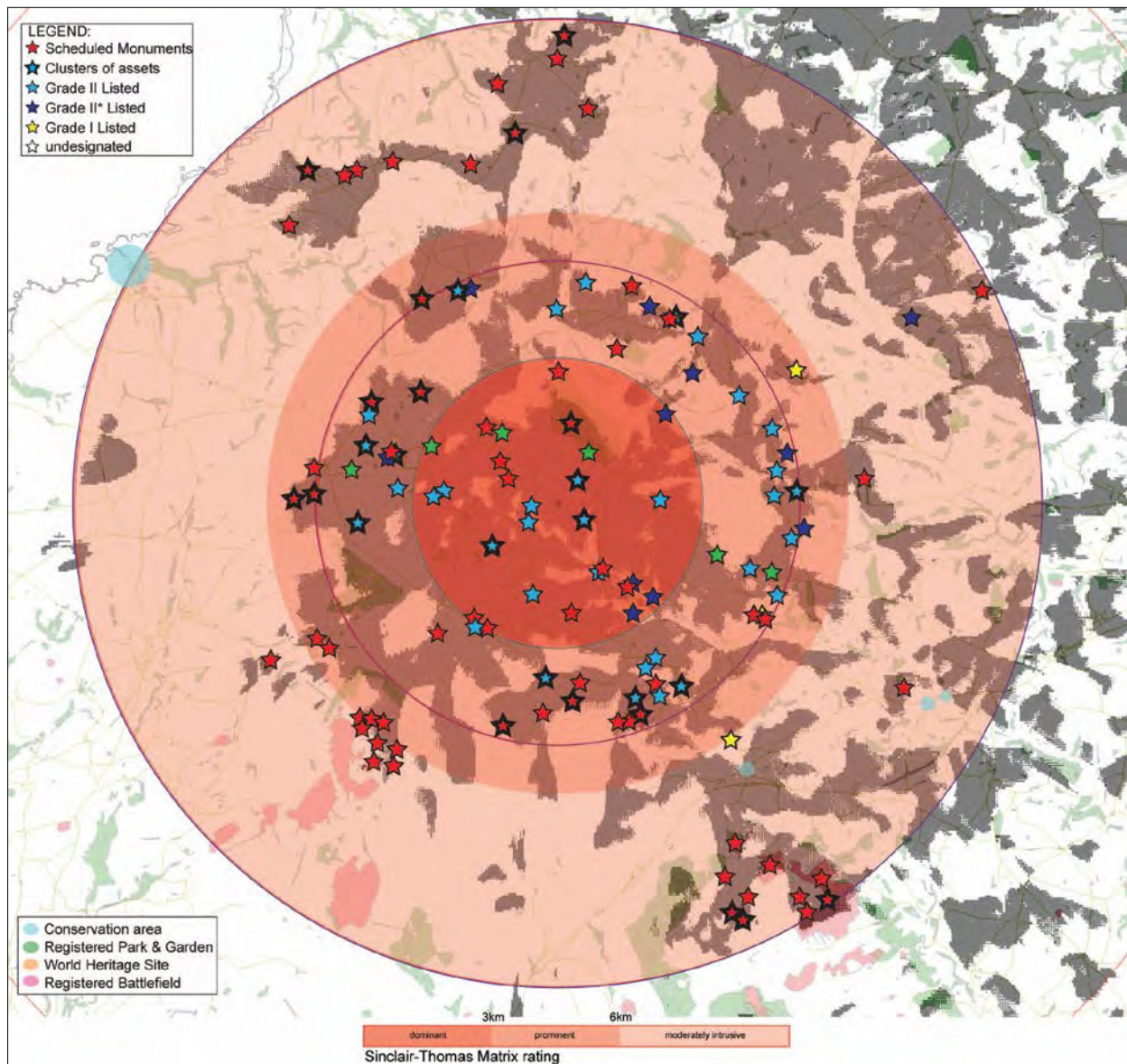


Figure 17: Distribution of designated heritage assets within the ZTV (to tip) of the proposed turbine, out to 10km, related to the Sinclair-Thomas Matrix (© English Heritage 2014. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. The English Heritage GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 16.12.13).

4.6 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 individual scheduled monuments within 2km of the proposed turbine site. There are 20-25 scheduled monuments or groups of monuments within 5km of the proposed site; these include the important multi-vallate hillfort and settlement at Warbstow Bury and the upland prehistoric relict landscapes on the foothills of Bodmin Moor, at Fox Tor, Buttern Hill and Bray Down. There are two individual Listed Buildings within 0.75km of the turbine and two groups of Listed Buildings, all Grade II agricultural buildings, cottages and farmhouses. There are three Grade I Listed churches within 10km, only one of which will have any views back to the proposed turbine. There are eleven Grade II* Listed Buildings, including chapels, churches or secular houses and farmhouses; of these four will have no inter-visibility with the turbine and do not lie within the ZTV. Overall there are one hundred and twenty-four heritage assets to consider for the ZTV; including four

conservation areas, Altarnun, Boscastle, Polyphant and Hicks Mill, and one Registered Park and Garden at Penheale Manor. The main settlement within the radius of the ZTV is St Clether, which lies between 3.5-4.5km away from the turbine and the village of Hallworthy, which lies approximately 1.75km away, but does not contain any designated heritage assets, but lies within the zone of visual dominance. The ZTV showed general visibility for the area up to 2km away from the turbine, with wide visibility to the west and south-west at 3km and visibility to the west, south and east out to 5km. There is limited visibility to the west beyond 5km and visibility to the south-west, south and south-east is patchy beyond 5km.

4.7 The Structure of Assessment

Given the large numbers of heritage assets that must be considered by the HVIA, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* page 15 and 18), this HVIA groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, historic settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually, and the particulars of each site teased out. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the projected visual intrusion, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors.

It is essential the individual assessments are read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

4.8 Impact by Class of Monument/Structure

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

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

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

What is important and why

Farmhouses and farm buildings are expressions of the local vernacular (evidential) and working farms retain functional interrelationships (historical/associational). Farms are an important part of the rural landscape, and may exhibit levels of formal planning with some designed elements (aesthetic/designed but more often aesthetic/fortuitous). However, working farms are rarely aesthetically attractive places, and often resemble little more than small industrial estates. The trend towards the conversion of historic farm buildings and the creation of larger farm units severely impacts on historical/associational value.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Abbots Hendra Farmhouse; Barn on N side of Yard; Barn on W side of yard; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.0.7km. Set down a long private farm track across a shallow combe the farmhouse and historic barns are set on a working farm. The farmhouse and farmbuildings form the primary components of a largely unaltered early 19th century farmyard, with an earlier (un-designated) farmhouse set to the south of the farmyard. The farmstead stands within a straight sided 0.6-1m high banked enclosure, lined with mature deciduous trees, particularly to the west. The farmhouse is orientated to face north-east, with the south-west elevation fronting into the enclosed farmyard. Views of the turbine from the farmhouse and barns will therefore be limited. The general position is however very open and there are clear general views of the asset from the east which will include the turbine behind. The turbine will change the rural character of the surroundings of the farm, standing within the landscape context and framing views across the fields to the west. On balance, while the effect on the immediate setting of the farm would be negative/substantial, a consideration of the relative importance of aesthetic value and non-aesthetic values in this instance would indicate an assessment of **negative/moderate** is appropriate.
- Woolgarden Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.2km. The turbine does not stand within the landscape setting, the combe which runs down to the river valley, but stands within the wider landscape context of this farmstead. The farm is set in a small but reasonably thickly (deciduous) wooded enclosure, particularly to the north and west, and it is expected that local blocking will significantly reduce views of the turbine to the north-east. The turbine will add to the number of visible turbines in wider landscape views from and of the asset. There will therefore be a general cumulative effect on the rural landscape by which the farmhouse is defined. This has an indirect effect on our experience and understanding of the asset; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Manor Farmhouse (Lower Tremail); medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.2.5km. A 17th century farmhouse which retains many good quality vernacular features despite later additions and 20th century renovations. This building sits in a slight combe to the south of the small settlement of Tremail and will be comprehensively blocked by hedges, banks, trees and buildings. The views within the settlement, and the relationship between the farmhouse and adjacent manor will not be affected and the setting of the house in its walled garden and amongst the other historic buildings and barns is also unchanged; impact: **neutral**.
- Lower Trevivian Farmhouse; Barn 3m SW of Lower Trevivian Farmhouse; Trevivian Farmhouse; all medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.1.7km. Large 17th century farmhouse with several historic buildings to the south-west, with modern buildings further to the south-west and north-west. The farmstead is set amongst deciduous trees. The historic buildings will be locally blocked from views. The turbine will stand across the valley, on high ground to the north-east. The dominance of the turbine is such that it changes the rural character of the surroundings and views across the valley and out to the fields will be framed by the turbine to the north and the east; impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- Treseat Farmhouse; Barn and range of Shippons SE of Treseat Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair; distance to turbine c.0.7km. The farmhouse faces southeast, and the barns to the north-east away from the turbine. The farm stands on the

eastern slope of a valley which drops south east and there will be clear and direct views to the high ground to the south-west, beyond the edge of the valley, on which the proposed turbine will stand. The farm sits in a small enclosure with c.0.8m high banks topped with mature hedges c.1m high. The setting is quite open and no local blocking or screening will shield views. The turbine stands within the landscape context of the farm and all views down the valley and across the holdings fields will be framed by the turbine. This will not change our understanding of the asset but will change our experience and the rural character of the setting. The views between the farm buildings and farmhouse are enclosed and inwards looking and may not be affected but views across the group as a whole will be framed by the turbine. On balance, while the effect on the immediate setting of the farm would be negative/substantial, a consideration of the relative importance of aesthetic value and non-aesthetic values in this instance would indicate an assessment of **negative/moderate** is appropriate.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- There are 22 Grade II farmhouses/cottages or farmbuildings, some farmhouses with additional Grade II Listed buildings or attached structures such as garden walls, within 3-6km that fall within the ZTV of the proposed turbine. All are medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: fair to good. None of these buildings lie within the same landscape context as the turbine, though in most instances views to each asset could include the turbine. For example: Trehane Barton; Barn 20m N of Trehane Barton; Churchtown Barton Farmhouse; Torr Park Farmhouse with attached front garden wall and outhouse with shippon; Barn approximately 10m E of Trelyn Farmhouse; are still on working farms, and enjoy comprehensive local blocking from modern farm buildings and historic buildings within the farmyard, as well as mature hedgebanks and deciduous trees. These buildings still however have their functional relationships with the wider agricultural landscape and can therefore be more sensitive to changes to the character of their surroundings. Fentrigan Farmhouse; Warbstow Manor; Tregerry Farmhouse are all located within enclosures defined by c.1-1.5m tall stone-faced hedgebanks, often topped with mature largely deciduous trees, further local blocking by farmbuildings, both historic and modern applies. Treworra Barton including barn, horse engine and cartshed are set down a long private farm track and could not be accessed but can be seen to be set in heavily deciduously wooded enclosures, and it is expected to be comprehensively blocked from views. Trevilian Gate, House about 100m S of Fennell House, Trewithick with attached front garden walls, Park View and The Cottage, Churchtown Farmhouse; Outbuildings immediately W of Churchtown Farmhouse; Garden wall immediately E of Churchtown Farmhouse, Farmbuildings 30m SW and W of West Carne Farmhouse; West Carne Farmhouse; Carne Manor and wall adjoining on NE; Garden walls to SW of Carne Manor; Cottage at Carne Manor, Hurden Farmhouse and garden wall to the front; Cartshed 15m to SW of Hurden; Shipon 15m NW of Hurden, Cartnell, Downinney Cottage, Well Cottage; The Pottery, are set within farming hamlets or small rural villages and are therefore locally blocked by the other houses and cottages of the settlement or the typically tall hedgebanks, trees, fences and other boundaries. Only at Hare and House Farmhouse and Tregerry Farmhouse, would views to the proposed turbine be possible, if limited. Impacts: **neutral** or **negligible** for most assets, **negative/minor** for Tregerry Farm and Hare and House Farmhouse.
- High Hall Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.5.2km. Late 16th or early 17th century building, with a later 17th century extension and 18th century alterations. Set down a long private farm track, the holding shielded by a long linear plantation of mixed conifer and deciduous trees along the roadside. The farmhouse is still set on a working farm and is probably shielded by modern farm buildings which lie immediately to the west across the farmyard. The immediate views between the farmhouse and its landholding will not be affected as the turbine is too far away and local blocking protects the house itself from views. There are some general views from the wider landscape setting but not from the landscape context of the asset; impact: **negligible**.
- Treglith Farmhouse (various Grade II Listed outbuildings, garden walls and cottages); high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: excellent; distance to turbine c.4.4km. An early 17th

century farmhouse, with later 17th/18th extensions, and an 'unspoilt' interior. Treglith is not identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. Set on an east facing slope against a parish road, with associated farm buildings and yard to the north (some of which are Grade II Listed). The house faces south across a lawn towards Treglith Cottage (Grade II Listed), which along with the tree-lined banks to the public road to the east offers further local blocking. The turbine will not be visible and will not be located within the setting of this important asset group; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Winnacott Farmhouse; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.8.2km. The farmhouse is still on a working farm, with large modern and historic farm buildings. The farm sits in an open enclosure, more enclosed along the roadside, where it is shielded by mature deciduous trees. The farm sits on the northern and eastern banks of the Caudworthy Water river valley. There will be wide and distant views across the valley. The River Ottery valley lies between the asset and the turbine, and the turbine is far outside of the landscape context of the asset. Some very distant views may be possible, but the turbine will not interrupt views between the farm and the landholding. The functional relationship of the building and its land and its continuing use and agricultural function allow us to value and understand the building in its correct context. The architectural value and aesthetic value of the building will not be affected by distant views as the building is orientated to the south-east and south, away from the turbine to the south-west; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.2 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.

What is important and why

The lesser houses are examples of regional or national architectural trends, as realised through the local vernacular (evidential value); this value can vary with the state of preservation. They were typically built by gentry or prosperous merchants, could stage historically important events, and could be depicted in art and painting; they are typically associated with a range of other ancillary structures and gardens/parks (historical/associational). However, the lesser status of these dwellings means the likelihood of important historical links is much reduced. They are examples of designed structures, often within a designed landscape (aesthetic/design); however, the financial limitation of gentry or merchant families means that design and extent is usually less ambitious than for the great houses. Survival may also be patchy, and smaller dwellings are more vulnerable to piecemeal development or subdivision. The 'patina of age' can improve such a dwelling, but usually degrades it, sometimes to the point of destruction. There is limited communal value, unless the modern use extends to a nursing home etc.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Basil Manor; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.2.75km.

A large 16th century house with later 16th and 17th century additions; heavily restored and extended/partially rebuilt in the late 19th century. Of a courtyard plan, the house has a main front range with a gatehouse. The house is set down a private drive on an east slope at a fork in the River Linny valley. The grounds of the house and the slope to the north are wooded with mature deciduous trees. This will add to the topographical blocking and although very close to the turbine there is no impact on the actual setting or experience of the house; impact: **neutral**.

4.8.3 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.

What is important and why

Historic settlements constitute an integral and important part of the historic landscape, whether they are hamlets, villages, towns or cities. The physical remains of previous occupation may survive beneath the ground, and the built environment contains a range of vernacular and national styles (evidential value). Settlements may be archetypal, but development over the course of the 20th century has homogenised most, with streets of terraced and semi-detached houses and bungaloid growths arranged around the medieval core (limited historical/illustrative value). As dynamic communities, there will be multiple historical/associational values relating to individuals, families, occupations, industry, retail etc. in proportion to the size and age of the settlement (historical/associational). Settlements that grew in an organic fashion developed fortuitously into a pleasing urban environment (e.g. Totnes), indistinguishable suburbia, or degenerate urban/industrial wasteland (aesthetic/fortuitous). Some settlements were laid out quickly or subject to the attention of a limited number of patrons or architects (e.g. late 19th century Redruth and the architect James Hicks, or Charlestown and the Rashleigh family), and thus strong elements of design and planning may be evident which contribute in a meaningful way to the experience of the place (aesthetic/design). Component buildings may have strong

social value, with multiple public houses, clubs, libraries (communal/social), chapels and churches (communal/spiritual). Individual structures may be commemorative, and whole settlements may become symbolic, although not always in a positive fashion (e.g. Redruth-Camborne-Pool for post-industrial decline) (communal/symbolic). Settlements are complex and heterogeneous built environments filled with meaning and value; however, beyond a certain size threshold distant sight-lines become difficult and local blocking more important.

There are Conservation Areas at Hicks Mill, Alternun, Boscastle and Polphant. The CAs at Hicks Mill, Polphant and Boscastle fall outside the ZTV of the proposed turbine, at distances of c.8.5km, c.9km and c.10km respectively. It is highly unlikely that the proposed turbine would exert any influence over these CAs, given their topographical situations and the distances involved.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Cottage on N side of A395 at Cold Northcott; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.2.2km. Set in a small wooded enclosure alongside the A395, with views across the road and across the valley systems to the south and south-west, towards the turbine. The landscape setting is restricted to the road and high ridge along which it runs but the turbine stands within the wider landscape and there will be clear views. The house faces east-south-east and is set slightly lower than the A395, meaning that views from the asset will be limited. The hamlet of Cold Northcott is directly set within the edge of a wind farm however and views towards the turbine will be interrupted to some extent by extant turbines in closer proximity; impact: **negligible**.
- Cottage E of Treglasta Farmhouse; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.0.4km. A mid-17th century cottage heavily altered in the 20th century but retaining some internal features including an 'unusual survival of 2 light greenstone window with 1 narrow light and 1 wider light'. The cottage is therefore Listed for its age and surviving vernacular architectural details. The asset may enjoy some local blocking, from hedges and garden planting, but it is expected there will be clear and direct views to the east-north-east of the turbine. The cottage faces south-south-east away from the turbine, but the cottage and the general setting of the farmstead will be completely altered by the addition of the turbine in close proximity, changing the simple rural character of the setting of the buildings. On balance, while the effect on the immediate setting of the farm would be negative/substantial, a consideration of the relative importance of aesthetic value and non-aesthetic values in this instance would indicate an assessment of **negative/moderate** is appropriate.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Davidstow: Lynchgate to E of Church of St David; Sunday School to E of Church of St David; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.3.5km. Both of these assets are defined by their setting in the settlement of Davidstow and the walled enclosure of the churchyard, their wider landscape setting being the valley in which they are experienced. Views to the turbine will be almost completely blocked by trees and hedgebanks. The Sunday school is screened by trees which wrap around its eastern side, which although lessened in winter will still offer some shielding from views. When approaching the assets down the hill from the west they are all viewed within the context of the church and its Churchtown settlement but these views may include glimpses of the turbine to the south-east. This is unlikely to damage the setting of the assets due to the local blocking and will not substantially affect our understanding of them or our experience of them within their immediate surroundings, neither having wider landscape presence outside of the valley; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- *Alternun Conservation Area*; high significance; Conservation Area; condition: good; distance to turbine c.6.7km. Alternun is a large medieval village on Bodmin Moor, containing the large 15th

century parish Grade I Listed Church of St. Nonna, often referred to as the *Cathedral of the Moor*; the village also has an important early Wesleyan Chapel. The village lies within the valley of Penpont Water and the large parish which runs west to Rough Tor is now divided at Fivelanes, by the modern A30. The village spans Penpont water with an historic stone bridge crossing, with the church to the north and the majority of the village to the south. The village is mainly arranged along the one main street, with clusters of houses, east and west on the south slopes of the valley. The houses are all of the local stone, often whitewashed, of simple vernacular forms, with slate roofs. The views within the settlement are narrow and focussed upon the streetscapes, the cottages crowding the road. In the base of the valley the views open up slightly within the village and there are a number of small 'squares' or open spaces, with some gardens and green areas, between groups of houses, one such area is by the chapel, the other by the war memorial and church. The wooded nature of the wider valley shields outward views to any real extent. A large house, set in wooded landscaped gardens frames the church to the north and encloses the village. It is not expected that there will be any views to the turbine from within the conservation area. The church tower may have views, but the turbine is too distant to compete with the tower for visual dominance. Views across the landscape towards Altarnun, at a distance from the south or east, will include the turbine in the distance, and there may be glimpses of the turbine up the Penpont Water Valley from the high ground near Fivelanes. The turbine will however sit far outside of the landscape setting for the village; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.4 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.

What is important and why

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19th century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). They are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the 'patina of age' (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value. In general terms, the evidential, historical and communal value of a church would not be particularly affected by individual wind turbine developments; however, the aesthetic of the tower and its role as a visible symbol of Christian worship in the landscape/soundscape could be.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Church of St Gregory, Treneglos; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.2.8km. Parish Church of Norman origin substantially altered and extended during the 15th and 16th centuries. The three stage west tower was wholly rebuilt in the 1870s when the building underwent extensive restoration. The village lies on a north-north-east facing slope, with a shallow combe to the east and steeper valley to the west. The ground rises to a peak behind the village to the south-west and south, with the large conifer plantations on Wilsey Down lying on higher ground and currently providing significant landscape blocking. The turbine does not stand within the landscape setting of the church which includes the valleys either side of the village. The church does have some landscape presence to the south-west, from the A395 near Wilsey Down and along the road to Three Hammers, however the church is set amongst trees, and the tower does not stand in an open or isolated position; therefore it does not hold a dominant skyline profile or landscape primacy except for in the valley to the north-east of the village and within the village. The turbine stands too far away to directly compete with the towers landscape presence. The church at Treneglos is part of a group of churches within the valley systems, at Tremaine, Tresmeer and Warbstow. Any views between and across the landscape between these church towers will not be significantly affected, as the proposed turbine stands too far west, however views from Tremaine, back to Treneglos may include the top of the turbine. Our aesthetic appreciation of the architectural value of the church is not affected, nor is our understanding of it as a key landscape feature. The large extant wind farm on Badgall Downs and Napp's Moor stands within the wider landscape setting of the church already and can also be seen from the tower, so cumulative impact must be considered for this asset; impact: **neutral** for the church and churchyard, **negative/minor** for the tower.
- Church of St Clether, Chapel of St. Clether and Holy Well; high significance; Grade II* Listed; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.1.8-2.5km. The church, chapel and well are not

identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. These assets are unlikely to have any views of the proposed turbine, and any views of them which could possibly include the turbine already have the wind farm at Cold Northcott within the vista. Views may be possible from the 15th century tower of St. Clether Church, but again the extant turbines will have greater prominence. The turbine will be located within the same landscape context as these assets, i.e. the River Inny Valley, and perhaps within the wider setting of the Church of St. Clether, but not the more limited settings of the Well and Chapel. The proposed turbine will not compete with the church tower for landscape presence or affect any views from within the village; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Church of St. Winwalo, Tremaine; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5.6km. Parish church with 12th century origins, rebuilt in part in the 13th and 14th centuries, with a two stage west tower. Set in a heavily wooded enclosure alongside the road, to the north-west of the main settlement, possibly in a former Churchtown settlement. The trees on the western boundary of the churchyard enclosure are more densely situated along the banks, however the tower may have some views outwards. In winter, glimpses of the turbine may be possible. Views between the church and village to the south-east will not include the turbine and the turbine will not frame any key views back to the church from the nearby settlement of Splatt, across the valley to the south-west. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context of this church and the experience of the church in its immediate setting, when travelling along the road, is screened from any visual intrusion of the turbine by tall hedgebanks and mature trees. The skyline profile and landscape primacy of the church is limited by its wooded churchyard but it has landscape presence within the shallow valley to the south; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St David, Davidstow; (various Grade II listed tomb chests and gravestones) high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.3.5km. A 15th century parish church heavily restored in the 1870s, with walls rebuilt and roof replaced; the tower is particularly fine and of three stages, with crocketed finials. The church is adjacent to an historic farmstead, with a fine wooded churchyard on its eastern side, which includes many designated and undesignated historic monuments. A bridge over a stream provides access to a Listed Sunday School to the east, as well as the holy well in the fields to the north-east. The valley/combe in which the church is set provides the landscape context in which we experience the asset. Within this small valley the church is dominant, and holds total landscape primacy in the immediate area, however the ground rises to the east, west and north and to the south the valley is boggy, overgrown and wooded. This leaves a sense of an enclosed and intimate setting. The other historic buildings provide a cohesive historic appearance. Local blocking from trees and hedgebanks protects the ground level experience of the church and the churchyard. Views within the settlement, between the buildings, church and holy well will in no way be affected by any visual intrusion from the turbine. Only when travelling east on the A395 will views to the turbine be possible as one crests the hill and drops into the valley/combe; this view may draw the eye south-east, instead of it naturally being drawn to the church tower. From the church tower the turbine will be clearly visible and prominent. There are other turbines in the landscape in closer proximity; impact: **neutral** for the church and churchyard; **negative/minor** for the tower.
- Church of St Dennis; Various GII listed Tomb chests; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.4.8km. Parish church with Norman origins, some 15th and 16th century rebuilding, with an early 18th century rebuild of the west tower. Two stage tower with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials. The church received a heavy and somewhat unsympathetic restoration between the 1880s and early 1900s. The church stands in a large churchyard, bounded by mature hedgebanks topped with mature trees which provide a constant visual barrier around the entire boundary, creating a sense of enclosure. The churchyard monuments and the body of the church will be protected by the wooded boundary of the churchyard, although some views will be possible over the banks in winter

between the trees. The church sits on the break of slope on the north side of a valley which runs east down to the River Ottery to the south-east. The slopes to the south of the church are extensively wooded and this provides further blocking but there are views to the east and south-east across this valley system towards the turbine site, which stands far outside of the landscape context or setting of the church. The complex valley systems here mean the church has limited landscape presence, primarily on high ridges of land; from around Trelash, along the B3262, to the south-west and limited parts of the A39. The church only really holds landscape primacy in its immediate surroundings, both due to the topography but also due to the very large turbine to the west on Otterham Down, which completely dominates this wider area. Views to the proposed turbine from the church tower will be framed by the large wind farm behind, so an additional turbine from this angle may not make any significant change to the landscape which has already been affected; impact: **negligible**.

- Church of St Werbergha, Warbstow; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.4.5km. The church is not identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. Norman origins but extensively rebuilt in the 15th century with the unbuttressed two stage west tower and the north aisle added. In the 17th century a porch was added and the building was heavily restored in the 1860s. The church sits on the north-facing mid-slopes of a combe, within a small churchtown looking down to the village and across and down to the river valley to the east and the turbine does not visually intrude within this area. Two smaller extant turbines stand to the north-east and north, near the Scheduled Monument of Warbstow Bury. Views between the village and Churchtown settlement are unaffected and it is expected the extensive conifer plantations on Wilsey Down will further block views; however there may be glimpses to the very top of the turbine from the church tower. It is arguable what impact this really has on our experience of the church, and the towers landscape primacy will not be impacted. Our experience of the building and tower at ground level are completely unaffected; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St. Nicholas, Tresmeer; high significance; Grade II* Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5.4km. The church is not identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. Church with probable Norman origins rebuilt in the late 19th century except for the late 15th century tower. The church is situated within the churchtown settlement on a south-west facing slope, with the majority of the village located along what was presumably once the historic routeway along the ridgeline from Davidstow to Launceston. Any views between the village and Churchtown settlement are unaffected, although these are generally restricted given the high hedgebanks and relatively low tower. Any possible views of the church which could include the proposed turbine will already include the extant Northcott windfarm, as would any possible view from the church tower. There will be no impact upon the setting or experience of the church; impact: **negligible**.
- Church of St. Sidwell and Churchyard Cross, Laneast; high significance; Grade I and Grade II* Listed; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.5km. The church is not identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. A 12th century church with a three stage 14th century tower and 15th century additions. Restoration in the 19th century is relatively limited, and the church retains some good internal features. The Cross is a pre-conquest monolith, c.3m high, restored, within a prominent position in the churchyard, south of the porch. Local blocking is significant for the church and churchyard, with the land sloping up to the west, and a substantial tree lined boundary along this side of the churchyard. The tower may have distant views to the turbine, but the windfarm at Cold Northcott would be between the church and proposed turbine, minimising any visual intrusion this could have. The turbine stands removed from the setting of these assets and can have no significant impact upon their meaning or views; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Church of St. Nonna, Altarnun; high significance; Grade I Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.7km. The church is not identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. Church with probable Norman origins rebuilt in the 15th century and resorted in the mid-19th century.

Church has a fine 14th/15th century west three stage tower with a battlemented parapet with crocketed finials; there are numerous good interior features, such as bench ends. The Church is situated on a south facing slope overlooking the Penpont Water, with the majority of the village to the south. There can be no views towards the proposed turbine, which will stand far removed from the setting of this church, although it may be visible from the tall and locally prominent church tower. The turbine will be set at such a distance that it cannot compete with the tower for visual prominence and it will not interrupt any key views, such as towards other towers. It would appear within views already encompassing the wind farm at Cold Northcott; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.5 Nonconformist Chapels

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

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

What is important and why

Nonconformist chapels are typically 18th century or later in date, and some retain interior period fittings (evidential). Some of the better preserved or disused examples are representative of the particularly ethos of the group in question, and buildings may be linked to the original preachers (e.g. John Wesley) (historical value). Congruent with the ethos of the various movements, the buildings are usually adapted from existing structures (early) or bespoke (later), and similar in overall character to Anglican structures of the same period (aesthetic value). They often have strong communal value, where they survive as places of worship (communal value).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Methodist Chapel, Tremail; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.2.5km. The chapel sits in the small settlement with views across the River Inny valley to the turbine. The chapel sits on the eastern side of the settlement and has wide views out of its small walled chapel yard. The Chapel does not rely on landscape presence in the same way as parish churches and the turbine cannot therefore affect the views or understanding of the asset within the settlement. Views east already include the extant wind farm and the turbine will appear in front of these, the extant turbines framing all views towards the turbine from this direction. This will minimise the direct impact of the turbine, although cumulative impact may be a factor as the wider connection with the rural countryside will be changed by the increasing numbers of wind turbines; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Treccollas Chapel; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.3.7km. Chapel alongside the road at the end of the track to Treccollas Farm. The chapel sits in a small enclosure with maintained c.1.5m high hedgebank boundaries. The chapel is largely open to the north-west (the direction of the turbine) with views across the fields, divided by hedgebank boundaries, which will provide some seasonal blocking. The farm to the north stands in a heavily mature deciduously wooded enclosure and will also provide some further blocking. There may be views to the turbine, but it will be removed from the landscape setting

of the chapel. Any impact is also reduced by the views to the already extant wind farm which stands closer to the asset, just north of St Clether. The small asset, of one and a half storeys does not have significant landscape presence except within its immediate setting. The turbine does not stand within the landscape context of the asset; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.6 Bridges

Bridges are usually highly visible structures, built by secular or ecclesiastical authorities and as such can be built statements about power and wealth. They can also be found in association with planned landscapes, either as appropriated element or as an integral part of the overall design. Thus it can be said that views to a bridge are more important than views from a bridge, unless they form part of a designed landscape.

What is important and why

Bridges can be medieval in origin, but have often been rebuilt, particularly the parapet (evidential). They usually form part of the transport infrastructure and early examples may relate to a nearby high-status property; they are commonly adopted into paintings as foreground eyecatchers (historical/associational). They are deliberate constructions, usually built in a single phase and repaired thereafter, and usually conform to limited number of functional types; early examples are usually seen as visually pleasing why views from up- or down-river (aesthetic/design). They can have symbolic value, given the role of water to separate territories, but otherwise lack communal value.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Treglasta Bridge; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c.0.7km. Set in the base of the valley the bridge is screened to the east side by trees, with historic properties on both banks of the river. The immediate setting is of cohesive historic appearance and the bridge only has landscape presence in its immediate surroundings. The landscape setting of the bridge is the steep valley; the proposed turbine will stand on the high ground north of the valley. However the approach into the valley and the experience of the valley itself is expected to be completely altered by the addition of the turbine. On balance, while the effect on the immediate setting of the bridge would be negative/substantial, a consideration of the relative importance of aesthetic value and non-aesthetic values in this instance would indicate an assessment of **negative/moderate** is appropriate.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Footbridge to SE of Bothwick; Footbridge and packhorse bridge 200m SE of Bowithick; medium significance; Grade II Listed; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.3.5km. The bridges cross a small stream on the open ground known as Bray Down. The unenclosed setting is fairly unchanged and the bridges setting and function, associated with the waterway and road will continue, unaffected by a possible change in views. The assets themselves at ground level will be comprehensively blocked by the gorse and scrub trees which cluster on the hillside. The turbine also stands outside of the landscape context of this section of moorland. The shallow valley of Panpont Water is the only environment in which we experience the assets, they do not have wider landscape presence with which the turbine can compete or affect. When travelling along the road, approaching the bridges from the east there may be some distant views to the turbine; however the turbine cannot frame views to the assets; impact: **negligible**.
- Bridge over the River Kensey; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.4.5km. This asset does not lie within the same landscape setting as the turbine, though in most instances views to the asset within the valley could include the turbine, and the turbine certainly stands within the wider landscape context of the network of river valleys. As a structure with a specific function spanning the river in the base of the valley the bridge does not have wider presence and its relevant landscape context is quite localised. The bridge is

locally blocked by trees along the wooded banks of the river and by hedgebanks and trees within the valley. The impact on the asset is therefore fairly minimal; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.7 Wells

Holy wells are often very found in very secluded locations, or in association with churches or chapels. These are also usually very intimate monuments or structures, with little frame of reference with regard to the wider landscape. As such, unless located in immediate proximity to a proposed turbine, the impact of these developments is likely to be minimal.

What is important and why

Designated holy wells usually possess a wellhouse or related structural elements (evidential), and this may possess aesthetic/design value. They are usually associated with a particularly saint and/or some curative property (historical/associational). Most have lost all communal value, though some spiritual value may be regained where they are adopted by modern pagans.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Holy well 100m NE of St. David's Church; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.3.6km. The well sits in a shallow combe, which serves a spring. The combe is boggy ground, with tall rush pasture, some shrubby trees to the north-east; a mature hedgebank boundary to fields to the west and wire fencing to the ridge of high ground to the east. The combe is shielded from views from the road by the Sunday school and linear plantations used as wind breaks along the road edges. The ground rises to the south-west before dropping to the River Inny valley. The well sits in a historic cohesive rural setting with historic farm buildings, the Church, churchyard and Sunday School all visible and providing context to its setting. The small stone well house does have some landscape presence but this is limited to the combe itself and fields either side. The well is designed to be accessed rising up the combe, looking north and north-west away from the turbine, so the turbine cannot frame any important views. The well house is not designed to provide an outlook or views but designed with an inward view in mind, to be aesthetically pleasing and mark the spot commemoratively; impact: **negligible**.
- Holy Well at Laneast; high significance; Scheduled Monument & Grade II Listed; condition: good; distance to turbine c.5km. The well is not identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. This small well house and well have very limited landscape presence, and their setting within the village of Laneast and particular the important relationship with the Church will not be impacted by the proposed turbine, which will not appear in any views from the asset or village; impact: **neutral**

4.8.8 Milestones, Fingerposts and Guideposts

The setting of milestones, guideposts and fingerposts, at least seven 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 and have limited settings. The impact on the specific roadside heritage assets which fall within the ZTV is assessed as **neutral**.

4.8.9 Memorials, Crosses and Inscribed Stones

Memorials are typically located in order to be seen, often at road junctions, high points or central locations within the communities that they were designed to evoke remembrance within. Many examples are located within churchyards or cemeteries, but those which are typically afforded

statutory protection are those located outside of these bounds. Context and setting is often confined to the settlement with which they are associated and therefore wind turbines, when visible at a distance, do not affect their relationships with their surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance. Some large (primarily 19th century) memorials are afforded a much wider setting by their prominent positioning on hilltops above settlements, and in these instances they are more sensitive to wind turbine developments.

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.

Inscribed stones are memorials erected during the early medieval period; these can survive *in situ*, but more often now found in churchyards. They essentially constitute the only written records for this period.

What is important and why

Inscribed stones are often the only written sources from the early medieval period (evidential). All have strong communal value, in terms of commemorative power and symbolic associations (communal and spiritual).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Cross 470m N of Lambrenny; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.1.2km. This cross is set down what was obviously once a green lane, now a private farm track, but a public footpath runs past the cross. The private track has a c.2m tall hedge topped bank to the south side, which is well maintained and contains a mixture of species primarily hawthorn and blackthorn. The cross stands just before the junction of several fields and the hedgebanks enclose and limit the views from the cross. The turbine may well rise up in the views behind the cross when looking east along the public footpath to the asset. These former routeway views to the cross are crucial to its function as a wayside and landmark feature. The turbine would dominate the rural character of the immediate surroundings and the turbine could be considered to be within the wider landscape setting of the cross, on the other side of the combe, on high ground. As a former piece of religious iconography and roadside feature the views inward and its intended symbolic message are inherently linked, views outwards do not change our understanding of its functional relationship with its surroundings and the rationale of its position. On balance, while the effect on the wider setting of the cross would be negative/substantial, a consideration of the relative importance of aesthetic value and non-aesthetic values in this instance would indicate an assessment of **negative/moderate** is appropriate.
- Wayside Cross 660m N of Basil Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument, Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.1.7km. Set down in the River Inny valley this cross lies near the River, in an area screened by the wooded riverbanks, mature mixed species hedgebanks to the west and north and a plantation of native trees and woods to the north-west around the road junction. The setting in the valley is very rural and although accessible via a footpath, no longer a routeway. The steep and narrow River Inny valley runs away to the north-west and another valley runs to the west-south-west. The turbine will be on the high ground, beyond the peak of the hilltop at Abbots Hendra and outside of the landscape context, but within the wider valley systems network. The turbine can be expected to have a negative effect on the wider valley and landscape, but not necessarily on the immediate setting of the cross. The

inward views to the cross are extremely localised, as is its landscape presence; the turbine cannot affect this and cannot frame any views to the cross due to localised blocking. Our wider experiences of the valley will be affected and when approaching from the east along the river towards the cross and bridge, leading up the valley to Treglasta the turbine will be visible and effect the wider visual appearance of the valley; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Wayside Cross 620m SW of Basil Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good to excellent; distance to turbine c.2.2km. Standing at a crossroads this tall upstanding cross has views out over the hedgebanks to the surrounding landscape and holds landscape primacy at the road junction and landscape presence within the north-west to south-east orientated road when approaching it. The cross may have views across the river valleys towards the turbine, although a small number of mature and young deciduous trees along the initial part of the two hedgebanks of the road running north-east from the junction (towards Basil Farm) will offer some seasonal blocking. The landscape context of the cross is the road junction, the wider setting being the network of river valleys, in which the turbine also stands. Our understanding of the cross and its intended function will not change due to the addition of another wind turbine within its views; the wind farm to the north-east will be more visible from this asset. When looking from the crossroads to the cross there may be glimpses of the turbine, framing some of the roadscape views which define the asset, therefore there is a more general effect on its landscape setting; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Medieval wayside cross head 75m E of Newpark; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.3km. The cross head will be completely locally blocked by the hedge banks on the other side of the road, some scrub trees and a modern bungalow. Set at ground level this feature only has a limited landscape context and setting, the only area in which it is experienced, being alongside the road, at the junction, and there are no views towards the proposal site; impact: **neutral**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- High Hall Cross; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c. 4.9km. This cross stands on a road crossing the high down, with open unenclosed ground to the west, with wide expansive landscape views. This cross holds absolute landscape primacy within its immediate setting and has landscape presence within the wider landscape context of the open rough grazing and along the road. This cross can be considered significantly more sensitive to change than other wayside medieval features as it is not locally blocked by hedgebanks, and the open ground creates an authentic setting along the ancient routeway, having not been subsumed into the field system. The primary views from the cross are to the west (towards the turbine), and down the road to the south and north. The mitigation of the impact however is that the extensive and extant wind farm on Naps Moor lies directly west of the cross within 2km between the proposed turbine and the cross. The wind farm has already altered the outlook from this location; impact **negligible**.
- Cross 400m E of West Carne; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.4.5km. This cross stands alongside a road and is viewed exclusively within the roadscape as mature c.1.8m high hedgebanks and trees line the route, creating an enclosed experience of the asset. Views to the turbine will be comprehensively blocked by the hedgebanks to the north and the further trees and banks of the field system; impact: **neutral**.
- Wayside Cross 110m SSW of Youlstone; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.3.8km. The cross is not identified as being within the ZTV, due to topography. This restored wayside cross is located along a public footpath close to a stream and parish boundary. The setting of this monument is quite intimate, and there is no chance of any views of the turbine from the asset, or for the turbine to appear in any views of the asset, as the plantations at Wilsey Down are located between; impact: **neutral**.

4.8.10 Military Structures

In most instances military structures were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a wind turbine depends on type, age and location. It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and 'wild', that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; in particular, wind turbines would compete for attention with taller structures (control towers or water towers). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated wind turbine is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

What is important and why

Military structures usually possess a wide range of surviving or related structural elements (evidential), and are usually associated with a particularly conflict (historical/associational). Most have little aesthetic value, but they retain communal value, which can in some instances be quasi-spiritual (commemorative).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- RAF Davidstow Moor, air ministry bombing teacher; RAF Davidstow moor turret instructional building; medium significance; Grade II Listed; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c. 4.2km. Set in an open position on the former airfield, surrounded by rough unenclosed grazing and with wide moorland views the buildings are clearly visible in their immediate landscape setting. The landscape context in which we experience them, the former airfield, defines their function and our understanding of the assets. The turbine will certainly be visible, however other wind turbines stand in far closer proximity and there are the modern impacts of lines of pylons, a substation, mast and large factory in the immediate surroundings of the assets which have far more of a negative impact on the group of assets. As modern structures, Listed for their rarity and survival rather than their aesthetic value, an additional modern structure in the landscape is not particularly damaging to our experience of the assets; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.11 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.

What is important and why

Large Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain a vast amount of structural and artefactual data, and represent a considerable time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they were also subject to repeated reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The more monumental examples may be named and can be iconic (e.g. Maiden Castle, South Cadbury), and may be associated with particular tribal groups, early medieval heroes and the work of antiquarians (historical). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain a sense of awe and sometimes wildness that approaches the spiritual. At the other end of the scale, the cropmarks of lost fortifications leave no appreciable trace.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Iron Age defended settlement, 425m W of Trebray; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to the turbine c.3.7km. On the lower northern slopes of Bray Down, adjacent to the road between Trebray and Bowithick, on the south side of the Penpont Water Valley. The unenclosed moorland setting allows for us to fully appreciate the intended situation of the monument, despite the nearby road. There are wide views north over the valley and the turbine will be visible. The turbine will be too far away to directly compete with landscape presence as it does not stand on Bray Down, in the landscape context of the asset, but it could be considered within the wider landscape setting. The monument doesn't have any wider landscape primacy with which for the turbine to compete, and its setting is now quite localised, the improved agricultural landscape to the north not having any relevance to the setting of the monument. The relict historic landscape of several periods provides a cohesive historic setting for the asset, in the landscape in which we experience it. The defensive nature of the settlement means that views are very important to our experience of the functional relationship between the asset and the valley to the north; the turbine will appear in these views to the north-east, and will carry the eye and therefore effect the asset; impact: **negative/minor to negative/moderate**.
- Warbstow Bury (and pillow mound "*Giants Grave*"); high status; Scheduled Monument; condition: excellent; distance to turbine c.4.7km. This is a large multivallate hillfort, with partially silted up ditches c.1.5-2m deep and banks surviving to above 2m in places. The monument lies just north-west of the historic settlement of Warbstow on the north-eastern slopes of a promontory, with clear open views to the north, east, north-west and south-east. The landscape context of the monument is the high ridge of ground and the River Ottery valley and its tributaries at Warbstow and Trebreak. The turbine stands within a different valley to the south-south-west. There is some local blocking from hedgebanks and trees on the southern and south-western sides of the monument, as the ground rises behind the monument, to the west-south-west, where it peaks near Tredarrup. The primacy of the monument is restricted to the east and north-east and it forms a visual focus for the valleys to the east. There are two existing turbines in very close proximity; visible from much of the monument, including the inner ring of banks and ditches. The proposed turbine will only be visible from the southern side of the monument, and within the central enclosure the surviving banks of the monument block outward views at ground level. The turbine will stand too far away to frame any key views towards the monument although it will appear within its wider landscape views. The turbine will stand between the hillfort and distant views towards Bodmin Moor, breaking some of the possible Prehistoric landscapes visual links, although the very large windfarm north of St Clether, already breaks this link, and is set parallel to the proposed turbine at a similar distance from the monument; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Iron Age defended settlement; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.8km. This Iron Age site is set within the field system on a farm, and although a footpath runs to the south, it does not get close enough to provide any clear views to the asset to assess its condition. The hedgebanks which bound the fields are tall and although there were some limited views to a curving section of bank, which may well be part of the earlier structure subsumed into the field-system, it was not confirmed. Any other earthworks would be locally blocked by the hedgebanks and would not have views to the turbine. The asset sits on a south-west slope within a valley and this provides the landscape context, the setting being largely limited to the field enclosure in which we find the asset; impact: **negative/unknown** applied, expected neutral or negligible.

4.8.12 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.

What is important and why

Smaller Prehistoric earthwork monuments contain structural and artefactual information, and represent a time and resource investment with implications of social organisation; they may also be subject to reoccupation in subsequent periods (evidential). The range in scale and location make generalisations on aesthetics difficult; all originally had a design value, modified through use-life but then subject to hundreds if not thousands of years of decrepitude, re-use and modification. The best examples retain their earthworks, but many no longer exist in an appreciable form.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Round 500NE of West Carne Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.4.3km. The round is subsumed into the field system, and the curving banks now form a very large field within this system. The hedgebanks along the road are very tall c.2.4m and dense and limit the views inwards to the possible round. There is no public

access into the monument and therefore views could not be fully assessed. The asset lies within the valley of Penpont Water and this forms the landscape context, the turbine does not stand within this landscape but does stand in the wider landscape setting. There may be views to the high ground to the north-west, and the turbine will be visible generally from the wider area. There are already numerous other wind turbines visible in this wider landscape. Our understanding of the asset has been completely changed by its being subsumed into the fields and we cannot therefore experience it as intended. The loss of the functional relationship with the rest of the valley means it is less likely to be severely affected by the addition of another turbine; impact: **negligible**.

- *Carne Down*: Co-axial field system, hut circle settlements, cairnfield and land boundaries on Carne Down; Platform Cairn with rim bank and central cairn, and a secondary cairn, on the summit of Carne Down; Stone hut circle 525m SW of West Carne Farm; high to very high significance; Scheduled Monuments groups; condition: fair. Distance to turbine: c.4.7km. The assets stand on exposed open upland rough grazing, with historic intakes and boundaries from 19th century landscape improvement as well as the archaeological field systems on the north-facing slopes. The assets are all near the top of the down on the highest point and have wide views back across the improved agricultural landscape. The landscape context of the assets is the upland moor, Carne Down, the turbine does not stand within this and will not interrupt views between the assets within the historic relict landscape in which they all stand. The turbine will appear in general views across the wide group of varied monuments; this technically may slightly alter our experience of the assets. The extensive wind farm around Napps Moor, lies directly north, and the proposed turbine to the north-west. Wind turbines are becoming a new character feature of the improved agricultural landscape. The setting of the assets will not be affected, but their views will change to include a further turbine. This has cumulative impact on the views in general; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Rectangular Enclosures 520m W of Rosecare Villa Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace; distance to turbine c.8.7km. These enclosures are visible as crop-marks and appear to be very regular in shape. The monuments lie in the centre of a private farm holding, but a footpath runs along the edge of the field and no significant earthworks with any above ground presence were viewed, although there were some undulations. The land falls away to a valley to the south and south-west and several large turbines stand to the south and south-south-east at Otterham and Collamoor Head. The monument will be comprehensively blocked by the tall hedgebanks of the field system. The monument can be experienced as a cropmark at certain times of year and is now restricted to a limited landscape context and setting within its valley. The turbine is too far away to affect the monument or our experience of it and the proposed turbine is far outside of its landscape setting; impact: **neutral**.
- Round 300m N of Northdown; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine 8.2km. The round stands on high ground north-west of Polyphant, on the peak of the hill, with the ground falling away to the north. A footpath runs along the north side of the round and it is clear that the banks of the monument have been subsumed into the field system to the south, with the northern banks partially surviving as low earthworks within field enclosures. There may be some very limited views up the river valley towards the turbine but the local blocking of the field system will reduce these. The wind farm near St Clether lies between the proposed turbine and the asset, further reducing and interrupting any possible impact as the proposed turbine will probably not be particularly visible behind the extant turbines; impact: **negligible**.
- A round called Tregear-down Beacon, 295m NE of the Nook; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.6.5km. Earthworks are set in a large rough grazing/waste enclosure, occupying the top of a hilltop. The enclosure is dominated by scrub trees, gorse and bushes. It appears this foliage becomes sparser towards the hill top but it is expected they partially limit views. There will be wide views possible across to the

proposed turbine. The western edge of the enclosure appears to be more heavily wooded and this is also expected to partially screen and block the views; impact **negligible**.

- Prehistoric coaxial field system, incorporated and adjacent hut circles, stone setting, linear boundaries and medieval settlement on Fox Tor; Prehistoric ritual enclosure 1.7km NW of Tresellern Farm; Prehistoric and medieval linear boundary; Prehistoric embanked platform cairn and medieval transhumance hut; Kerbed platform cairn with central mound and adjacent stone alignment; Prehistoric stone alignment 1km SSE of Eastmoorgate; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: good. Distance to turbine: c.8.6km. These assets all lie within an exposed upland landscape. The Tor provides the landscape context and the wider moorland the landscape setting for the monument group. The assets lie within a relict historic landscape which provides them with further context. There are wide views over the improved agricultural landscape but no actual links with this landscape, given its very different character and form. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context or setting of these monuments and can in no way affect their setting or the views and relationships between the various monuments. The turbine may appear in distant views from some of the assets, especially those near the peak of the Tor and the northern slopes, however it is judged it is simply too far away at well over 8km to have any significant quantifiable effect on the assets; impact: **negligible**.
- Prehistoric coaxial and regular field systems, incorporated hut circles and adjacent medieval settlement; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; conditions: fair; distance to turbine: c.7.9km. These assets lie in an open area within the fringes of the upland landscape, with improved farmland to the north, east and west. The ground rises to a shallow peak here with the assets located on the north facing slope. Most survive as very shallow earthworks and the assets have a limited and localised setting, although some views across their setting will include the distant turbine. The turbine does not stand in the important views back to the moor to the south, or in views of the ritual landscapes of Fox Tor. The relict historic landscape of the adjacent moorland includes these assets and it is within that landscape that we understand them. The wider landscape setting is therefore the moorland to the south, not the improved farming landscape. Their setting and significance will not be affected by distant views; impact: **negligible**.
- Two adjacent Prehistoric coaxial field systems incorporated regular field systems, stone hut circles, cairns medieval fields on East Moor and Ridge; Round cairn 800m WSW of Tolcarne Farm; Nine Stones stone circle; Round cairn 700m NNW of Bowhatland farm; high to very high significance; Scheduled Monument groups; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.9.4km. The assets all lie within an exposed upland landscape. The high ground hillside at Ridge provides the landscape context and the wider moorland setting for these monuments. There are wide views over the improved agricultural landscape but no actual links with this landscape, being very different in character and form. The assets lie within a relict historic landscape which provides them with a historic context in which we understand the development of the moorland, as well as its ritual and agricultural historic uses. The turbine stands far outside of the landscape context or setting of the assets and can in no way affect their setting or the relationships between them. The turbine may appear in distant views across the groups of assets and from the very top of Ridge. However, it is judged it is simply too far away at well over 9.5km to have any significant quantifiable effect on the assets; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.13 Deserted medieval settlements

An important development in the history of medieval archaeology in the 20th century was the identification of deserted and shrunken settlements – ranging from nucleated villages to small hamlets – across the whole country, with marked concentrations in certain areas. Deserted settlements may survive as extensive and well-defined earthworks, as crop or soilmarks, or simply as orphaned place- or field-names. Many churches that now stand in isolation formerly stood

within a contemporary settlement. The significance of these sites depends on the level of preservation, and associations with other relict or extant features, like manorial sites, castles or churches. In most instances, should earthworks survive in an appreciable form, the settlement itself is significant less for what it was, and more for the experiential sense of abandonment and tranquillity. Shrunken or lost settlements were rarely laid out with a conscious appreciation of designed views, and more a practical appreciation or agricultural context. As such, the impact of a turbine development will vary according to location and context, but is unlikely, in most instances, to be significant.

What is important and why

The importance of deserted settlements lies primarily in the buried archaeological resource (evidential value). There is usually some historical value, particularly where the site is well-preserved, or where associated earthwork remains survive in close proximity e.g. ridge-and-furrow (both historical/illustrative and historical/associational). There may be some aesthetic value, but such sites are typically best appreciated from the air (aesthetic/fortuitous).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Long houses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c.3.7km. The enclosure, settlement remains and field systems have no wider landscape presence being too shallow to command any visual primacy; however they are visible and clearly identifiable in their immediate environment. The landscape context of the assets are the moorland foothills, the open exposed rough grazing on the edge of Davidstow moor, before the ground rises again to Bodmin Moor. The turbine does not stand within this complex landscape context. Within the foothills of Bodmin there is a cohesive relict landscape of settlement, burial and agricultural features providing a cohesive context and setting for these long houses. The setting of the assets will not be affected and the field systems to the north-east, with the stone-faced banks will probably locally block the shallow earthworks; impact: **negligible**.
- Deserted medieval settlement 1125m WNW of Canaglade; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.4.3km. The settlement is set on the western slopes of Bray down, between the Prehistoric cairn landscapes on Bray Down and Buttern Hill. The settlement is located in unenclosed moorland, which forms the setting for this settlement. The landscape context is the shallow combe in which the settlement stands, the sides of which and the rushy base create quite an enclosed setting for the settlement despite its open ground location. The settlement does not have wider landscape presence with which the turbine could compete, and can really only be experienced within parts of the combe. The turbine will be visible from the general location, but there is some slight blocking for the low earthworks from the gorse that grows in and around the area. The turbine may appear in other views out to the surrounding landscapes, across and down the combe and it may indeed provide a distraction in some views across the landscape, but this is unlikely to have any significant impact due to the localised nature of the settlement remains; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.
- Animal pound 90m ENE of Pound Cot; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: good; distance to turbine c.4.5km. Curving banks to the side of the road, associated with a farmstead and open area of ground surrounded by other farms and buildings. The banks are upstanding but are not taller than the hedgebanks of the field system between the asset and the proposed turbine. The conifer plantations around Wilsey Down and the houses, trees and other farms will also locally block this asset. The setting for this asset is limited to the area of open grass framed by the farmhouses and farmsteads; and the turbine stands far outside of this; impact: **neutral**.

4.8.14 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.

What is important and why

Prehistoric ritual sites preserve information on the spiritual beliefs of early peoples, and archaeological data relating to construction and use (evidential). The better examples may bear names and have folkloric aspects (historical/illustrative) and others have been discussed and illustrated in historical and antiquarian works since the medieval period (historical/associational). It is clear they would have possessed design value, although our ability to discern that value is limited; they often survive within landscape palimpsests and subject to the 'patina of age', so that fortuitous development is more appropriate. They almost certainly once possessed considerable communal value, but in the modern age their symbolic and spiritual significance is imagined or attributed rather than authentic. Nonetheless, the location of these sites in the historic landscape has a strong bearing on the overall contribution of setting to significance: those sites located in 'wild' or 'untouched' places – even if those qualities are relatively recent – have a stronger spiritual resonance and illustrative value than those located within enclosed farmland or forestry plantations.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone A: Dominant

- Barrow 90m E of Trelay Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: trace to poor; distance to turbine c.1.5km. A large shallow mound within a field enclosure immediately adjacent to the road, this may be the remains of a very large plough damaged and spread barrow mound. The earthen banks of the field provide effective local blocking to the actual monument as its shallow height precludes outward views and it has lost its functional relationship to the wider landscape which relied on its visibility as a memorial. Its hillslope setting can in some ways be appreciated within the large field but its landscape context is now limited to this enclosure. The turbine stands within the wider landscape setting of the barrow on the ridge of high ground to the south-west. This has a generally negative effect on the otherwise rural character of the barrows present surroundings and in addition to the wind farm to the east impacts on the fragments of the prehistoric ritual landscape which survive. In every direction when viewing the asset turbines will be visible, distracting from the other subtle features which may otherwise be noted. Based on local blocking but considering the close proximity and general effects on the wider setting; impact: **negative/minor**.
- Round Barrow Cemetery on Wilsey Down and Bowl barrow 700m E of Tregray Farm; high significance; group of Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.1.8km. These lie on the high down, the proposed turbine lying within the same valley system, on the south slopes of the next high promontory, directly within the wider landscape setting of the group, however they are completely enclosed within a largely replanted densely packed conifer plantation. The views to and outwards from the barrows are extremely limited. They have lost all functional connections to the surrounding landscape and any landscape presence with which the turbine could compete; impact: **neutral**.
- Bowl barrow 660m NE of Tresoke; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine c. 2.25km. Shallow but visually prominent mound on the peak of a hill top, to the western end of the high ground, in an open position. Views towards this monument are limited to the field and high ground to the south-east and east. There is a large modern mast on the high ground behind the asset, yet it is still recognizable and continues to

hold some landscape presence. Another wind turbine (Lundy View Farm) stands close by to the west. There are views to the Cold Northcott Wind Farm near St Clether and the proposed turbine will be visible in these views to the south-east. We will not understand the monument differently for a change in its viewshed but our experience may be further impacted by another turbine. Turbines now appear in every view from the barrow across the landscape, in turn they could almost be considered a land characterisation in this locale. The proposed turbine stands within the valley systems to the south-east, within the wider landscape setting of the monument. The turbine will not frame views back to the asset as they are limited by the hedgebanks, although views out of the gateway and down a track to the road provide outward views for the barrow itself. Direct impact is minimal but there will be an impact on the wider setting at this distance and the cumulative impact on the landscape in which we understand and experience the monument; impact: **negative/minor**.

- Bowl barrow, 20m NW of Newpark; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.3km. Set within agricultural fields, bounded by stone-faced banks, with some hedges and scrub trees. The barrow has therefore lost its former open unenclosed setting and its functional relationship with the rest of the relict Prehistoric landscape on Davidstow Moor, its relevant landscape context now being restricted to the field enclosure. The slight slope to the north means that there are wide general views and the hedge banks are low enough to afford some views out of the fields. The barrow is too shallow to have any landscape presence with which the turbine could compete, but the turbine would stand in the wider landscape setting of the barrow and have a cumulative effect; impact: **negative/minor**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone B: Prominent

- Two bowl barrows 625m S of Greystone Farm: high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: good; distance to turbine c. 3.75km. Set on the ridge which runs east to the north of Davidstow these barrows may have views towards the proposed turbine, but a former green lane and associated linear band of mature mixed deciduous wind break planting runs across the slope and is expected to block, or at least limit views. The barrows lie in the centre of the field system and cannot be directly accessed to assess the level of blocking. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context and is too far away to frame any key views towards the assets, so it cannot compete directly for skyline profile or landscape presence; impact **negligible to negative/minor**.
- Davidstow Barrow Groups (Tich Barrow); very high significance, large groups of well preserved Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c. 4.3km. There are two groups of barrows on the downs north-east of Davidstow. Three barrows stand on the summit of the hill on the western side of the road, and two barrows lie further south. They stand on exposed though enclosed ground on the high down with wide views to the south-west, south, south-east, east and north-east and retain direct intervisibility with the scheduled Prehistoric monuments on Bodmin Moor, connecting heritage assets across the wider north Cornwall landscape. For these monuments, their original setting has been altered by the formal enclosure of farmland and the busy A39, which divides the two groups and also divides these groups from the barrows south of Greystone Farm (see above). There are also three large transmission masts and two sub-stations in the immediate surroundings of these barrows. The proposed turbine stands within the same general wider landscape context of the high downs, however its landscape setting is different as it stands several valleys over to the south-east. The turbine cannot therefore directly affect the barrows setting or our understanding of their location and function. Their size and preservation means they retain their functional relationship with the wider landscape, but the turbine will not compete with the barrows within their landscape setting, for skyline profile or landscape primacy/presence. Any landscape primacy has already been impinged by the modern masts, but they retain significant landscape presence. The turbine does not frame any key views, inwards or outwards, and will appear in front of the extant wind farm at Cold Northcott and may therefore be further reduced in visibility in comparison; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.
- Three bowl barrows near Starapark Farm; Three bowl barrows west of Nettings Park; high

significance; Scheduled Monument groups; distance to turbine c.5.3km. There are two sets of three barrows, either side of the A39. The barrows lie on the high undulating downs, in an open position, although they are enclosed within large agricultural fields. The turbine stands far outside of this landscape context. There are various nearby modern intrusions to the setting of these barrow groups, with the A39, several lines of pylons, a substation and masts, a large factory and modern agricultural buildings. The barrows to the east side of the road stand higher and are in better condition, with views over the hedgebanks to the wider landscape therefore having some limited landscape presence. Distant views will have little impact on the barrows as their immediate landscape has been so altered; impact: **negligible**.

- Bowl barrow 200m West of Tresplatt Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.5.1km. The barrow lies west of the A39 on the high undulating downs; just over the ridge to the west, on a flatter plateau, within a field with mature hedgebanks, gorse bushes and some scrubby trees. The barrow is now divided from the others in the area by the agricultural fields. The barrow is not tall enough to look out over the hedgebanks of the field in which it is now enclosed. The turbine is too far away to directly impact the asset and is outside of the monuments setting. As the barrow has no wider landscape presence it cannot be affected in this capacity either; impact: **negligible**.
- *Showery Tor, Bodmin Moor*: Round cairn 625m NW of Showery Tor; Round cairn 567m NW of Showery Tor; Round cairn 460m N of Showery Tor; Tor cairn on Showery Tor; Prehistoric irregular field systems and enclosures with incorporated hut circle and cairns; Medieval longhouse with adjacent enclosure; Earlier Prehistoric hillfort with incorporated and adjacent cairns, chamber and medieval chapel on summit ridge; Prehistoric and later enclosure containing stone hut circle; very high significance, extensive group of monuments, densely grouped in a small area; conditions: fair to good; distance to turbine c.5.7-6.6km. The assets lie grouped in an exposed upland landscape of unenclosed ground at the moorland edge, on shallow north-west and north-facing slopes and upper summit ridges. The north-west slopes are framed by a plantation of conifer trees, which reduce views to the immediate surroundings and create a false sense of enclosure to some of the lower pastures. There are vast and wide views from the middle to upper slopes and summit. The turbine will not stand within this important upland landscape, and will be located outside of the landscape context of these assets, within the improved agricultural landscape. The turbine will appear distantly in views down the slopes and across the slopes, to the north-east, however for most of the assets at this distance the turbine will not create much of an impact within those views. The upland/moorland setting of these assets and the general survival of other assets of a settlement nature in the immediate vicinity create a unified and unique environment in which these assets are experienced. The moorland setting of these allows us to continue to experience the assets as intended to some extent. Although the landscape outside of the National Park is ever changing, the landscape inside this culturally imposed boundary is being actively maintained to preserve the environment of these assets. The landscape presence and primacy of the Tor and the assets within that is not affected by the turbine which stands on lower ground and simply cannot compete for primacy at this distance. The turbine is too far away to frame any of these important visual links between the various elements of the landscape, however taken as a whole the field systems are obviously further afield and of a wider area than individual features so the wider views can be more easily impacted and the turbine will appear in them at a distance. The setting of these assets and the survival of so many assets in the immediate vicinity create a unified and unique environment in which these assets are experienced; impact: **negative/minor to negative/moderate**.
- Six cairns on Buttern Hill; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair to good; distance to turbine 4.7km. On the north-western slopes of Bodmin Moor these cairns stand in an open unenclosed upland landscape, with wide views to the surrounding improved agricultural landscape. There are views between the cairns and their relationship with the wider landscape remains largely intact. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the barrows, but will appear in views to the north-north-east and views across the cairns may include the turbine. The turbine will not frame key views from within the surroundings of the

cairns. Our understanding and experience of the cairns is not going to be affected to any great extent as a large extant wind farm already stands approximately 2km away. Each cairn has little wider landscape presence and certainly no wider presence outside of the upland landscape in which they are situated; impact: **negligible** to **negative/minor**.

- Ring Cairn and two kerbed cairns on Bray Down; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.4.1km. The cairns stand in an exposed upland landscape, on unenclosed moorland called Bray Down, with wide views to the surrounding improved agricultural landscape. There are views between the cairns and their functional memorial relationship with the landscape remains largely intact. The turbine stands outside of the landscape context of the barrows, but within the wider landscape setting which incorporate the River Inny Valley. The cairns may be partially locally blocked by gorse and other shrub bushes on the moor. There will be clear general views to the turbine and views across the cairn group to the turbine. Equally there are views to the extant wind farm turbines at Cold Northcott which have set something of a precedent in this landscape; cumulative impact is therefore a factor for these assets as their connection to other monuments within the improved agricultural landscape is now disrupted; for example Warbstow Bury; impact: **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**.
- Two bowl barrows 595m NW of Belagh Park Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair to trace; distance to turbine c.5.2km. Survive as very shallow mounds alongside the A39., but they could not be directly accessed to assess views. There is an extant turbine immediately adjacent which completely dominates them. Despite some potential distant views to the proposed turbine it is very unlikely to have much impact, given this existing intrusion. The shallowness of the barrows also means that local blocking may reduce potential views further; impact: **negligible**.

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Three bowl barrows 600m SE of Small Hill Barton; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.7.5km. Slight monuments set within agricultural fields alongside the A39. There will be quite extensive local blocking from the tall hedgerows which line the fields. The relationship between these monuments and those nearer to Wainhouse Corner has been lost by the division of the landscape, the barrows having lost their functional relationship with the wider landscape. They can only now be experienced or understood individually in each field. There is probably no inter-visibility to the turbine due to local blocking; impact: **neutral**.
- Three barrows 550m ENE of Cansford; high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: fair; distance to turbine c.7.2km. One mound lies on the peak of a hill, with a 20th century water tower dug into its top, the others lie in fields to the west. These will be locally blocked by very tall and mature hedgebanks, with no inter-visibility. The barrow to the east will have views across the valley to the south-east. The barrow lies within an agricultural field, having lost its open setting. However there are wide views out of the field, as the barrow stands above the level of the hedgebanks, where the ground drops to the east. The high ridge of ground on which the barrow is set gives wide views to the surrounding landscape across which are numerous small to medium sized turbines and the large turbine on Otterham Down to the south. The turbine will stand far outside of the landscape context and setting of this barrow. Distant views will have little effect in comparison to the nearby turbines, the turbine being too far away to compete for landscape presence or intrude on setting; impact: **negligible**.
- Part of a bowl barrow called Headon Barrow; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.8.2km. This appears to survive as a tree covered mound in the corner of a field adjacent to the road. The height of the hedges and banks around the field and the trees and scrub covering the mound mean that comprehensive local blocking applies. The barrow has little landscape presence in its current condition; its functional relationship with the wider landscape and tumuli to the north-west at Wainhouse Corner is lost, due to its enclosure within the field. The proposed turbine stands far outside of the landscape context and setting of the monument, and there is unlikely to be any inter-visibility; impact: **negligible**.

- Three bowl barrows 250m NE of Lowermoor; Bowl barrow 420m SE of Higher Parkwalls; Bowl barrow 60m W of Crowdy Reservoir dam; high significance; Scheduled Monument group; conditions: fair, distance to turbine c.5.5-6.7km. There are four barrows west of Crowdy Reservoir, three in a group, either side of a road, and one further along the road to the south-west, near Park Walls. The barrow at Park Walls lies within a more enclosed agricultural landscape with fields bounded by hedgebanks, which will block any views to the turbine and reduces the landscape presence of the barrow to the field enclosure only. The barrows to the north-east lie on later enclosed open rough grazing in quite an exposed position on the foothills of Bodmin, in post and wire enclosures which do not preclude visual links. All of the monuments will technically have open views towards the turbine. These monuments form part of a Prehistoric landscape that extends up onto the north-western flanks of Bodmin Moor. The turbine will not stand within or impact upon the landscape context of the barrows; it will not appear within or frame any of the important views back to the moorland to the east and south-east and although it will appear in views north-east; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.
- *Whitehill/Tresparretts Post monument group*: Bowl barrow 110m N of Whitehill Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery; Earthwork on Hill Down 450m WSW of Tresparrett; Two bowl barrows 660m SW of Whitehill cottage; Five bowl barrows S of Newton Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery; very high significance; Scheduled Monuments; conditions: good; distance to turbine c.8.6km. The barrows lie on a high ridge running down to the coast. There are wide views down and across the landscape towards Bodmin Moor and the turbine would stand between the assets and the moor, however there are numerous turbines already standing within these views. The turbine is far too far away to compete with the landscape presence of these barrows as they hold a definitive skyline profile. Despite being within agricultural fields the barrows are well preserved mounds and do look out over the banks; therefore retaining their functional relationship in the landscape as visual memorials. Their landscape context is the high ridge and valley to the south, the turbine stands far outside of this. There is an entire relict landscape here, with numerous undesignated barrows and features, as well as the Scheduled Monuments and it is this historic context in which we understand the barrows. The turbine is too far away to affect the views back across the landscape to the north-east towards the other barrows, north of Tresparretts Post; impact: **negligible to negative/minor**.
- Three bowl barrows 750m SE of Lower Brazacott Farm; high significance; Scheduled Monument; distance to turbine c.9.7km. These are well preserved mounds in a pasture field with low and well-maintained hedgebanks. The barrows will have some views out over the hedges to the wider landscape, but they have lost their functional relationships with the wider landscape, since they have been enclosed within agricultural fields. The barrows occupy a hilltop, with views down the valley systems towards Warbstow to the west. The barrows do not have an extensive landscape presence with which the turbine can compete, and do not have a skyline profile. The turbine will be far removed from the setting of these monuments; impact: **negligible**.
- Two bowl barrows 380m N of Beckaveans (one called *the Beacon*); high significance; Scheduled Monuments; condition: unknown; distance to turbine c.9.5km. These were on private land behind a farmstead accessed via a gated and locked private track. The surrounding fields were examined from accessible locations but the high hedge-banks and hedges limited any views to the south. The land rises slightly to the north however and may therefore allow for some limited views of the proposed turbine; however the distance will reduce any impact from these views; impact: **negative/unknown** is applied but neutral to negligible expected.
- Bowl barrow 410m E of Wainhouse Corner; high significance; Scheduled Monument; condition: fair; distance to turbine c.9.1km. The hedgebanks of the field system around the barrow are generally quite tall, but those of the immediate enclosure are topped with well maintained and relatively low hedges, affording some views out from the barrow, although it retains no landscape primacy. The setting of the barrow will not be impacted, nor can any surviving relationships between barrows within the wider group be affected; impact: **negligible**.

4.8.15 Registered Parks and Gardens

Informal 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.

What is important and why

Parks and gardens can be extensive, and are usually associated with other high-value heritage assets. They may contain a range of other associated structures (e.g. follies, grottos etc.), as well as important specimen planting (evidential). Individual examples may be archetypes of a particular philosophy (e.g. picturesque) or rare survivors (e.g. medieval garden at Godolphin) (historical/illustrative). Parks that cover an extensive area can incorporate and utilise existing monuments, structures and biota of varying date and origin. They may have their origins in the medieval period, but owe their modern form to named landscape gardeners of national importance (e.g. Capability Brown). They may be depicted in art and lauded in poetry and prose (all historical/associational). The landscape park is the epitome of aesthetic/design: the field of view shaped and manipulated to conform to a particular ethos or philosophy of design; this process can sweep away what went before, or adapt what is already there (e.g. Trewithen Park). Planned views and vistas might incorporate distinctive features some distance removed from the park. Many of these parks have been adapted over time, been subject to the rigours of time, and have fully matured in terms of the biological component. The communal value of these landscapes is limited; in the present day some are open to the public, but in origin and conception they were essentially the playgrounds of the elite. They might contain or incorporate commemorative structures (communal/commemorative).

Sinclair-Thomas Matrix Zone C: Moderately Intrusive

- Penheale Manor; very high significance; Registered Park and Garden; condition: excellent; distance to turbine c.8.5km. The Penheale Estate is of medieval origin, with 17th and 18th century phases of development and expansion. The house and therefore estate suffered a loss in status in the 19th century and no further development of the estate ever occurred missing the phase of 'picturesque' landscaping applied to other Cornish gardens. In the 1920s Lutyens did much work on the house and in partnership with Gertrude Jekyll, redeveloped the gardens, creating a terrace and re-working the courtyard gardens as well as the c.13 hectares wider gardens and grounds around the main house. Penheale lies on a south and east slope, on the east side of a hill, on the south side of the River Ottery valley. A steep combe runs away to the north-east and the water gardens, formal grounds, gardens and terraces lie to the east and south, on lower slopes. There are formal walled gardens to the west but these are contained within the rebuilt curtain walls of the former medieval courtyard mansion and have no outward views. There will only be views from the high ground to the west, now agricultural land, once possibly deer park but now farmed by Penheale Barton. There are numerous other turbines visible within the landscape from this aspect and the protected gardens will have absolutely no views to the proposed turbine itself. The borders of the gardens defined by plantations of trees and woodland, wrapping around, create a solid visual boundary and focus on the house; impact: **neutral**.

4.8.16 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 the *Deladole Plateaux* Landscape Character Area (LCA), with the *East Cornwall and Tamar Moorland Fringe* LCA to the immediate south (Cornwall Council). The *Deladole Plateaux* is characterised as an elevated gently undulating plateau incised by short tributary streams running into the adjacent valleys of the Rivers Ottery, Allen, Inny and Valency and very limited woodland. Settlement is generally of dispersed farmsteads and small nucleated and linear settlements often at road junctions or around medieval churchtowns. The *East Cornwall and Tamar Moorland Fringe* LCA comprises a landscape of undulating plateau incised by tributary valleys, with a larger amount of woodland and larger settlements. The overall sensitivity of these LCAs to wind turbine developments varies; for the *Deladole Plateaux*, sensitivity is assessed as *low-moderate*, for the *East Cornwall and Tamar Moorland Fringe*, sensitivity is assessed as *moderate* (Cornwall Council 2013b).
- The biggest issue, in a landscape sense, is clearly that of cumulative impact. There are a large number of operational and pending turbines within 10km, and an even larger number of proposals that are currently under consideration, particularly to the east (see Figure 12). The landscape *character* of the *Deladole Plateaux* is in fact considered to include a *proliferation of vertical elements*. 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.

4.8.17 Aggregate Impact

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single wind turbine on multiple heritage assets. This differs from cumulative impact (see section 4.8.18 below), which is an assessment of multiple developments on a single heritage asset. Aggregate impact is particularly difficult to quantify, as the threshold of acceptability will vary according to the type, quality, number and location of heritage assets, and the individual impact assessments themselves.

The aggregate impact for this turbine is assessed as **negative/minor** to **negative/moderate**, given that the majority of the assets which will experience a more pronounced impact (i.e.

negative/moderate) are those within the immediate 3km locale of the proposal and are primarily of lesser value (Grade II Listed cottages and farms) and for which the importance of setting is less than for other asset categories. The higher value impacts assigned to some of the scheduled monument groups to the south-west, on the fringe of Bodmin Moor, reflects their high significance and the cumulative impact that the proposed turbine could have upon these, but in grouping the assets has such already takes into account the aggregate impact.

4.8.18 Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

*The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.*

GLVIA 2013, 123

The visual impact of individual wind turbines can be significant, but the cumulative impact of wind energy generation will undoubtedly soon eclipse this. An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account operational turbines, turbines with planning consent, and turbines in the planning process. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character.

In term of cumulative impact in this landscape, the proposed turbine would be located in close proximity to the existing windfarm of 15 turbines at Cold Northcott. Also in close proximity will be several c.46m to tip turbines approved to the north around Hallworthy and a single turbine of 45.6m to tip at Higher Penhale to the south of the proposal site (see Figure 12).

In terms of receptors, there are a number of high-value heritage assets, primarily scheduled monuments and groups within 5km that will enjoy intervisibility with the proposed turbine; the high-value sites in general are located on the ridgelines, where vistas are generally expansive and thus cumulative impact is a significant issue. The proposal would appear as an additional turbine to the windfarm at Cold Northcott within a slightly undulating low-complexity landform with a large number of prominent vertical intrusions which although diminishing the overall visual impact of this single development mean that the landscape and the heritage assets it encompasses are experiencing growing cumulative impact issues. Therefore a cumulative impact assessment of **negative/moderate** to **negative/substantial** is appropriate.

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

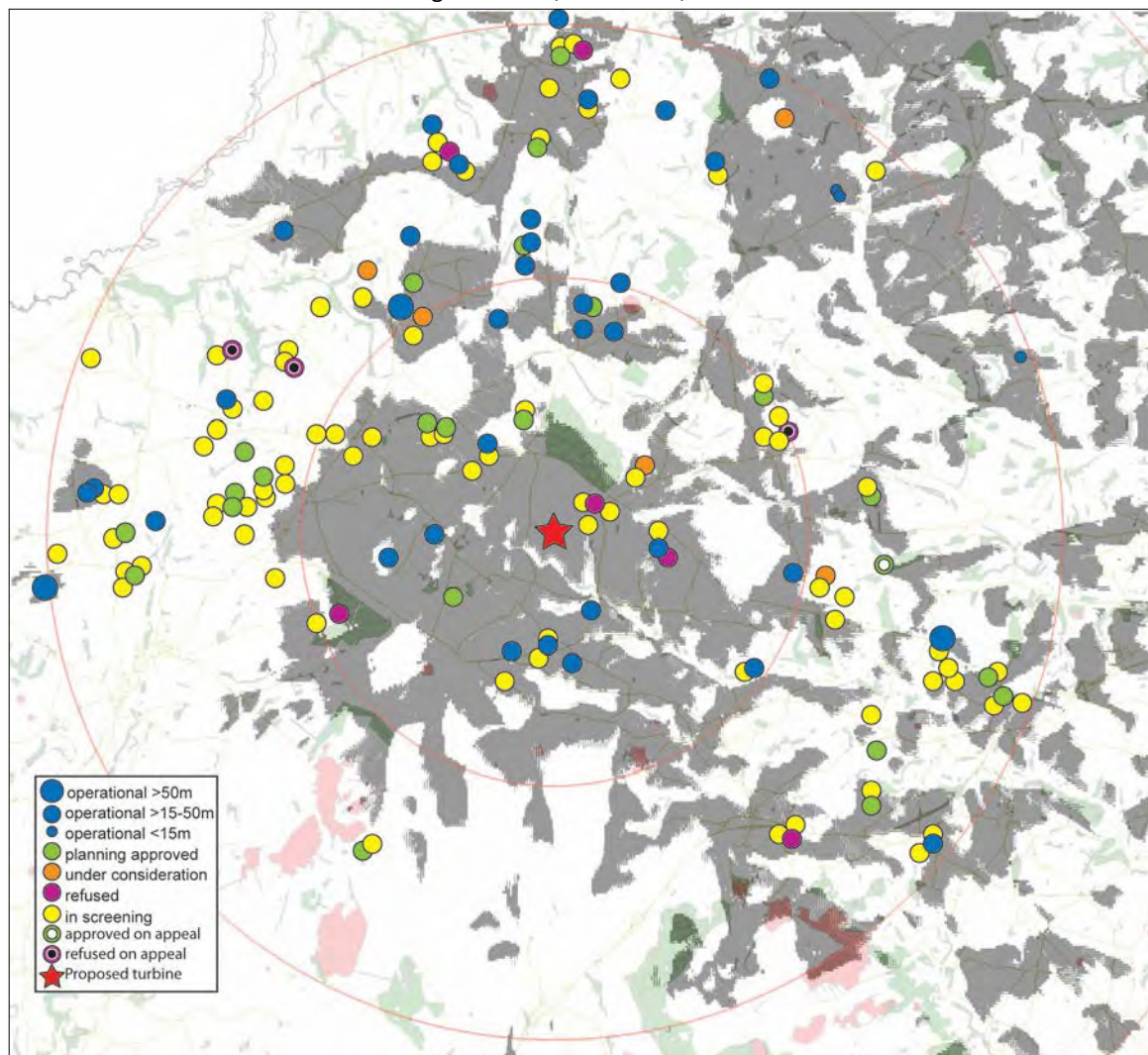


Figure 18: Cumulative impact: distribution of operational and proposed turbines (based on a ZTV produced by SWARCH and data from Cornwall Council, as of 01.08.14).

4.9 Summary of the Evidence

| Type | UID | Name | NGR | Assessment |
|----------|-------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| SAM | CO926 | Barrow 90m E of Trelay Farm | SX1738787137 | Negative/minor |
| SAM | CO463 | Bowl barrow 660m NE of Tresoke | SX1713187851 | Negative/minor |
| SAM | CO931 | Round barrow cemetery on Wilsey Down | SX1867988100 SX1881388069 SX1886688032 SX1917987772 SX1918887616 | Neutral |
| | CO927 | Bowl barrow 700m E of Tregray Farm | SX1860388962 | |
| SAM | 31845 | Cross 470m N of Lambrenny | SX1755186773 | Negative/moderate |
| SAM | CO866 | Bowl barrow 250m NW of Newpark | SX1685383842 | Negative/minor |
| SAM | 24281 | Wayside cross head 75m E of Newpark | SX1714083723 | Neutral |
| SAM, GII | 30440 | Wayside cross 660m N of Basil Farm | SX1951784942 | Negative/minor |
| SAM | 30439 | Wayside Cross 620m SW of Basil Farm | SX1887984024 | Negative/minor |
| SAM | CO924 | Two bowl barrows 625m S of Greystone Farm | SX1548088648 SX1594188594 | Negligible to Negative/minor |
| SAM | CO323 | Round barrow cemetery including Titch barrow 730m NE of Trehane Pool | SX1482788419 SX1477688438 SX1472688471 SX1467088108 | Negligible to Negative/minor |

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

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|----------|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| SAM, GII | 31836 | Holy well 100m NE of St. David's Church | SX1516287366 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO479 | Bowl barrow 200m west of Tresplatt Farm | SX1356487009 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO480 | Three bowl barrows, 60m and 250m S and 500m SW of Nettings Park | SX1363786660 SX1357586483 SX1336186299 | Negligible |
| | CO481 | Three bowl barrows 130m E of Starapark Farm | SX1318686428 SX1317786359 SX1307486317 | |
| SAM | CO1046 | Longhouses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh | SX1612183562 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO1045 | Six cairns on Buttern Hill | SX1746381702 SX1746581672 SX1747981662 SX1747381632 SX1752671607 SX1747387609 | Negligible to Negative/minor |
| SAM | CO1047 | Deserted Medieval settlement 1125m WNW of Canaglae | SX1830081951 | Negligible to Negative/minor |
| SAM | CO863 | Ring Cairn and two kerbed cairns on Bray Down | SX1883082184 SX1890282167 SX1896882171 | Negative/minor to Negative/moderate |
| SAM | CO862 | Iron Age defended settlement 425m W of Trebray | SX1906282579 | Negative/minor to Negative/moderate |
| SAM | 15037 15036 15015 | Co-axial field system, hut circle settlements, carinfield and land boundaries on Carne Down Platform Cairn with rim bank and central cairn, and a secondary cairn, on the summit of Carne Down Stone hut circle 525m SW of West Carne Farm | SX2009582080 SX2013282046 SX2020081568 SX2009381769 SX1990681746 | Negative/minor |
| SAM | 15038 | Round 500NE of West Carne Farm | SX2063282540 | |
| SAM | CO86 | Warbstow Bury known as the Giants Grave | SX2012990747 | Negative/minor |
| SAM | CO1079 | Animal pound 90m ENE of Pound Cot | SX2092790097 | Neutral |
| SAM | CO491 CO493 CO492 | Three bowl barrows 250m NE of Lowermoor Bowl barrow 420m SE of Higher Parkwalls Bowl barrow 60m W of Crowdy Reservoir dam | SX1362083452 SX1268283016 SX1389483285 | Negligible to Negative/minor |
| SAM | 15199 15198 15197 15211 15200 15225 15238 15224 | Round cairn 625m NW of Showery Tor Round cairn 567m NW of Showery Tor Round cairn 460m N of Showery Tor Prehistoric irregular field system and enclosures with incorporated stone hut circles and cairns Tor cairn on Showery Tor Medieval longhouse with adjacent enclosure Earlier Prehistoric hillfort with incorporated and adjacent cairns, chamber and medieval chapel on summit ridge Prehistoric and later enclosure containing stone hut circle | SX1455881824 SX1467881828 SX1498181779 SX1453081701 SX1492181316 SX1528581185 SX1471580858 SX1521280810 | |
| SAM | CO923 | Tow bowl barrows 595m NW of Belagh Park Farm | SX1575890524 SX1581990451 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO405 | Round 300m N of Northdown | SX2576182441 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO87 | A round called Tregear-down Beacon, 295m NE of the Nook | SX2494586773 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO580 | Three bowl barrows 600m SE of small Hill Barton | SX1761593685 SX1777493957 | Neutral |

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|---|-----------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| | | | SX1775994088 | |
| SAM | CO922 | Three bowl barrows 550m ENE of Cransford | SX1678893353 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO921 | Bowl barrow 110m N of Whitehill Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery | SX1518393378 | Negligible to Negative/minor |
| | CO920 | Earthwork on Hill Down 450m WSW of Tresparrett | SX1441193156 | |
| | CO919 | Two bowl barrows SW of Whitehill cottage | SX1426493075 | |
| | CO948 | Five bowl barrows S of Newton Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery | SX1379593086 SX1352693146 SX1340993209 SX1305493448 SX1301393466 | |
| | | | | |
| SAM | CO947 | Iron Age defended settlement | SX1306492011 | Unknown |
| SAM | 15192 | Prehistoric ritual enclosure 1.7km NW of Tresellern Farm | SX2221477842 | Negligible |
| | 15207 | Prehistoric and medieval linear boundary | SX2208177603 | |
| | 15191 | Prehistoric embanked platform cairn and medieval transhumance hut | SX2236477686 | |
| | 15190 | Kerbed platform cairn with central mound and adjacent stone alignment | SX2241177618 | |
| | 15193 | Stone alignment 1km SSE of Eastmoorgate | SX2247078041 | |
| | 15230 | Prehistoric coaxial field system, adjacent hut circles, stone setting, linear boundaries and medieval settlement on Fox Tor | SX2295878720 | |
| SAM | 15231 | Prehistoric coaxial and regular field systems, incorporated hut circles and adjacent medieval settlement | SX2243979382 | Negligible |
| SAM | 15220 | Two adjacent Prehistoric coaxial field systems incorporated regular field systems, stone hut circles, cairns medieval fields on East Moor and Ridge | SX2407977239 | Negligible |
| | 15203 | Round cairn 800m WSW of Tolcarne Farm | SX2421878133 | |
| | 15194 | Nine Stones stone circle | SX2361178143 | |
| | 15195 | Round cairn 700m NNW of Bowhatland farm | SX2374277855 | |
| SAM | CO952 | Three bowl barrows 750m SE of Lower Brazacott Farm | SX2745090709 SX2736390657 SX2721790739 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO631 | Two bowl barrows 380m N of Beckaveans, one of which is called 'The Beacon' | SX1876196000 SX1871495855 | Unknown |
| SAM | CO581 | Bowl barrow 410m E of Wainhouse Corner | SX1856695471 | Negligible |
| SAM | CO1051 | Rectangular enclosures 520m W of Rosecare Villa Farm | SX1734094938 | Neutral |
| SAM | CO944 | Part of a bowl barrow called Headon Barrow | SX1923694433 | Negligible |
| SAM's that aren't within the ZTV but that fall within 6KM | | | | |
| SAM | CO225 | Wayside Cross 110m SSW of Youlstone | SX1982289492 | Neutral |
| SAM, GII | 31858; 68380 | Holy Well at Laneast | SX2291583885 | Neutral |
| GI Listed Buildings which fall outside of the ZTV but fall within 6km | | | | |
| GI | 60866 | Church of St. Winwalo, Tremaine | SX2347489057 | Negligible |
| GI | 68371 | Church of St. Sidwell, Laneast | SX2279283994 | Negligible |
| SAM, GII* | 26249 | Churchyard Cross in Laneast Churchyard | SX2279283980 | |
| GI | 38269 | Church of St. Nonna, Altarnun | SX2227681337 | Negligible |
| | | | | |
| GII* | 68382 | Basil Manor | SX2045884070 | Neutral |
| GII* | 68093 | Church of St Gregory, Treneglos | SX2078688106 | Neutral to Negative/minor |
| GII* | 68348 | High Hall Farmhouse | SX2366085751 | Negligible |
| GII* | 67399 | Church of St David; various GII Listed headstones and tomb chests | SX1511287264 | Neutral to Negative/minor |

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

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|---|-------|---|--------------|--|
| GII* | 68785 | Church of St Dennis Various GII listed Tombchests | SX1683490761 | Neutral to Negligible |
| GII* | 87985 | Winnacott Farmhouse | SX2586390135 | Negligible |
| GII* Listed Structures which fall outside of ZTV but are within 6km | | | | |
| GII* | 68386 | Church of St Clether | SX2054884382 | Negligible |
| GII*, SAM | 68385 | Chapel of St Clether | SX2022584587 | |
| GII*, SAM | 68387 | Holy Well of St. Clether | SX2023084591 | |
| GII* | 68136 | Church of St Werbergha, Warbstow | SX2053590344 | Negligible |
| GII* | 68089 | Treglith Farmhouse | SX2140788972 | Neutral |
| GII* | 68110 | Church of St. Nicholas, Tresmeer | SX2335287483 | Negligible |
| | | | | |
| GII | 68394 | Cottage on N side of A395 at Cold Northcott | SX2065686380 | Negligible |
| GII | 67378 | Abbots Hendra Farmhouse | SX1917785905 | Negative/moderate |
| | 67379 | Barn on N side of Yard | SX1915585904 | |
| | 67380 | Barn on W side of yard | SX1914785880 | |
| GII | 68393 | Woolgarden Farmhouse | SX1818784383 | Negative/minor |
| GII | 67410 | Methodist Chapel, Tremail | SX1627086492 | Negligible |
| GII | 67409 | Manor Farmhouse | SX1614886368 | Neutral |
| GII | 67411 | Lower Trevivian Farmhouse | SX1728685388 | Negative/minor to Negative/moderate |
| | 67412 | Barn 3m SW of Lower Trevivian Farmhouse | SX1727685377 | |
| | 67413 | Trevivian Farmhouse | SX1723485402 | |
| GII | 67388 | Milestone 500m to W of Hallworthy | SX1751287768 | Neutral |
| GII | 68091 | Milestone 1200m SE of Hallworthy | SX1915487372 | Neutral |
| GII | 67392 | Treseat Farmhouse | SX1882587120 | Negative/moderate |
| | 67393 | Barn and range of Shippons SE of Treseat Farmhouse | SX1883887102 | |
| GII | 67381 | Cottage E of Treglasta Farmhouse | SX1813886237 | Negative/moderate |
| GII | 68392 | Treglasta Bridge | SX1803685924 | Negative/moderate |
| GII | 68106 | The pottery | SX2235388540 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68107 | Well Cottage | SX2308687800 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68354 | Torr Park Farmhouse with attached front garden wall and outhouse with shippon | SX2313386423 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68370 | House about 100m S of Fennell House | SX2359986501 | Negligible to Neutral |
| | 68366 | Trewithick with attached front garden walls | SX2357886549 | |
| | 68365 | Park View | SX2355486588 | |
| | 68364 | The Cottage | SX2354286612 | |
| GII | 68253 | Barn approximately 10m E of Trelyn Farmhouse | SX2046682855 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68235 | Hurden Farmhouse and garden wall to the front | SX2107982536 | Negligible to Neutral |
| | 68236 | | SX2105982529 | |
| | 68237 | Cartshed 15m to SW of Hurden Shipon 15m NW of Hurden | SX2105982549 | |
| GII | 68339 | Farmbuildings 30m SW and W of West Carne Farmhouse | SX2022582183 | Negligible to Neutral |
| | 68338 | West Carne Farmhouse | SX2028282216 | |
| | 68335 | Carne Manor and wall adjoining on NE | SX2021382225 | |
| | 68337 | Garden walls to SW of Carne Manor | SX2020882207 | |
| | 68336 | Cottage at Carne Manor | SX2022782244 | |
| GII | 67396 | Trevillians gate | SX1663483914 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 67397 | Treworra Barton including barn, horse engine house and cartshed to the W | SX1542086624 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 67390 | Trehane Barton | SX1470087285 | Negligible to Neutral |
| | 67391 | Barn 20m N of Trehane Barton | SX1469987310 | |
| | 67398 | Churchtown Barton Farmhouse | SX1507787250 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68788 | Churchtown Farmhouse | SX1674590763 | Negligible to Neutral |
| | 68790 | Outbuildings immediately W of Churchtown Farmhouse | SX1673190764 | |
| | 68789 | Garden wall immediately e of Churchtown | SX1675690760 | |

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| | | Farmhouse | | |
| GII | 68132 | Cartnell | SX1851290298 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68118 | Fentriggan Farmhouse | SX1915090801 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68127 68128 | Warbstow Manor Downinney Cottage | SX2098190215 SX2095890201 | Negligible to Neutral |
| GII | 68346 | Hare and House farmhouse | SX2254384901 | Negative/minor |
| GII | 68084 | Tregerry Farmhouse | SX2156189780 | Negative/minor |
| GII | 68344 | Bridge over the River Kensey | SX2314886954 | Negligible |
| GII | 68347 | High Hall Cross | SX2347585497 | Negligible |
| GII | 68352 | Milestone | SX2311584801 | Neutral |
| GII | 68389 | Milestone | SX2170785436 | Neutral |
| GII | 68249 | Trecollas Chapel | SX2070183017 | Negligible |
| GII | 68340 | Cross 400m E of West Carne | SX2067382282 | Neutral |
| GII | 68308 68309 | Footbridge to SE of Bothwick Footbridge & packhorse bridge 200m SE of Bowithick | SX1831282747 SX1834082666 | Negligible |
| GII | | RAF Davidstow moor, bombing teacher RAF Davidstow moor turret instructional | SX1463485803 SX1462085806 | Negligible |
| GII | 505706 | Milestone SE OF Pendragon House | SX1444587044 | Neutral |
| GII | 67406 67408 | Lynchgate to E of Church of St David Sunday School to E of Church of St David | SX1517687282 SX1519187294 | Negligible |
| GII | 67382 | Guidepost to NE of Higher Trehane Farm | SX1455188051 | Neutral |
| GII | 67387 | Milestone S of Treblary Cottage | SX1600187434 | Neutral |
| | | | | |
| RPG | 1644 | Penheale Manor | SX2678987949 | Neutral |
| CA | - | Altarnun | SX2237681209 | Negligible |
| CA that fall outside of the ZTV but are within 10km | | | | |
| CA | - | Boscastle | SX0955090532 | Neutral |
| CA | - | Polphant | SX2621782020 | Neutral |
| CA | - | Hicks Mill | SX2653582269 | Neutral |
| | | | | |
| Landscape Impact | | - | - | Negative/moderate |
| Cumulative Impact | | - | - | Negative/moderate to Negative/substantial |
| Aggregate Impact | | - | - | 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 Treglasta Farm, a former manor mentioned in the Domesday Book. The manor was subsequently sub-divided into at least four ownerships, with the area of the proposed turbine and access track, being in the ownership of George Pearse by 1840. The turbine would be located on land north-west of Treglasta Farm, with an access track running across two, formerly three, fields to the north of the farm. The removed boundary was identifiable, along with a further removed field boundary on the geophysical survey. In addition the geophysical survey revealed two enclosures and a number of large cut features of unknown purpose or origin. A double-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure identified on the geophysics and LiDAR survey is located directly below the proposed turbine site, although during the evaluation trenches revealed that this does not relate to an archaeological feature, but a wet area of peaty ground, which has been infilled with stone in living memory.

The proposal site is located towards the north-east corner of a sub-rectangular field on a north facing slope of a ridge which slopes down on its south side to the River Inny. Treglasta lies within an anciently enclosed landscape of medieval settlements and fields. In this landscape, new, tall vertical elements will be highly visible particularly within the immediate vicinity; however there are numerous modern intrusions, including a large number of wind turbines, which in part now characterise the landscape.

There are nine Grade II Listed buildings or groups and four Scheduled Monuments or groups that fall within 2km of the proposed site. There are three Grade I Listed churches within 10km, but none fall within the ZTV. There are eleven Grade II* Listed Buildings, including chapels, churches or secular houses and farmhouses; of these five will have no inter-visibility with the turbine and do not lie within the ZTV. There is one registered park and garden within 10km and four conservation areas that fall within the ZTV out to 10km. There are well over 120 sites in total considered under the 10km radius from the turbine. There are further designated assets, primarily Grade II Listed buildings, which fall outside of the ZTV, that were not considered.

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 eighteen of these heritage assets (**negative/minor**), and have a more pronounced impact on; the Cross north of Lambrenny, Ring cairn and kerbed cairns on Bray Down, Iron Age settlement west of Trebray; the complex of monuments at Showery Tor; Abbots Hendra Farm; Lower Trevivian Farm; Treseat Farm; Treglasta Bridge and the Cottage East of Treglasta Farmhouse (**negative/moderate**). Aggregate impact is therefore a concern, but given the lower importance of setting for many of these assets it is probably the cumulative impact, which is of greater significance.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed turbine can be assessed as **negative/moderate**, largely due to the introduction of a new visual element in a relatively sensitive historic rural environment. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource would be **permanent/irreversible**.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, SITE WALKOVER, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON LAND AT TREGLASTA FARM, DAVIDSTOW, CORNWALL.

Location: Land at Treglasta Farm

Parish: Davidstow

County: Cornwall

NGR: SX 18631 86282

Planning Application ref: Pre-application

Proposal: Construction of one (77m to tip) wind turbine.

Date: 31/07/2014

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 of Robert Murdock (The Client). It sets out the methodology for desk-based research, site walkover, geophysical survey and a visual impact assessment and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES) and Nick Russell of English Heritage (EH).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Treglasta is noted on the Cornwall HER as being of early medieval origin (MCO11411) having been mentioned in the Domesday Survey and there are numerous medieval or earlier field boundaries surrounding the site (MCO38575) (MCO38586). Alongside this there is prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity. At less than 500m to the north of the site, near Trelay, there are three possible Bronze Age barrow sites. (MCO3666) (MCO2769) (MCO2276).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 Undertake a walkover survey of the site;
- 3.1.3 Undertake an archaeological magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection.
- 3.1.4 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.5 Identify and assess the significance of the likely landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development through the use of view-shed-analysis;
- 3.1.6 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;
- 3.1.7 Produce a report containing the results of the desk-based research and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.8 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 identified in the topsoil.

4.3 Geophysical Survey:

The programme of work shall include a magnetometer survey of a one hectare area centred on the location of the turbine base and a 30m wide strip along the line of both the access trackway and the cable grid connection (approximately 2.2ha). The results of this survey will inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains or other mitigation is required.

4.4 Visual Impact Assessment (VIA):

- 4.4.1 A viewshed analysis resulting in a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) will be supplied by the Client and this will be used during the archaeological VIA.
- 4.4.2 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.
- 4.4.3 Significant historic assets and monument groups will be identified and visited to assess the impact on their setting and photomontages produced 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.
- 4.4.4 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 Southwes1-186329

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 (CCHES) 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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Appendix 2

PROJECT DESIGN FOR EVALUATION TRENCHING ON LAND AT TREGLASTA FARM, DAVIDSTOW, CORNWALL.

Location: Land at Treglasta Farm
Parish: Davidstow
County: Cornwall
NGR: SX 1861686272
Planning Application ref: Pre-application
Proposal: Construction of one (77m to tip) wind turbine.
Date: 31/07/2014

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 of Robert Murdock (The Client). It sets out the methodology for evaluation trenching and for related off site analysis and reporting at land at Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in line with guidance issued by Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site lies approximately 3.5km south West of Davidstow and less than 2km south of Hallworthy. The proposed location lies within an area characterised on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as medieval farmland which falls into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). Treglasta is noted on the Cornwall HER as being of early medieval origin (MCO11411) having been mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and there are numerous medieval or earlier field boundaries surrounding the site (MCO38575) (MCO38586). The place name Treglasta contains the elements *Tre* (estate, farmstead) and *glastan* meaning 'fruiting oaks'. Alongside this there is prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity. At less than 500m to the north of the site, near Trelay, there are three possible Bronze Age barrow sites. (MCO3666) (MCO2769) (MCO2276).

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.2 Produce a report containing the results of the evaluation trenching and the visual impact assessment;
- 3.1.3 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 Evaluation Excavations:

A series of evaluation trenches will be dug on site, covering at least 5% of the total area of the development site, located according to the results of the geophysical survey. The evaluation trenches will be opened by machine but thereafter undertaken by hand by the site archaeologist to the depth of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed they will be investigated by the site archaeologist.

4.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.

4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.

4.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then as a *minimum*:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HES.

- 4.2.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;
- 4.2.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.2.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).
- 4.2.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.2.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.2.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HES and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
 - 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and CCHES to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by CCHES and will consist of:
 - 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
 - 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
 - 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the CCHES.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made using digital techniques only.
- 5.3 The drawn and written record will be held on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Royal Cornwall Museum (RCM).
- 5.4 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental), then scientific assessment/analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-

excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6.0

6.1

REPORT

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

- 6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 6.1.2 A copy of this PD;
- 6.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 6.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 6.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 6.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 6.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 6.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 6.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 6.1.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.1.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.1.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.1.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.1.15 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 6.1.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 6.1.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.1.18 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 6.1.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.1.20 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.

6.2 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.

6.3 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 Southwes1-186329

7.0

7.1

FURTHER WORK

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).

8.0

8.1

PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Bryn Morris; the evaluation trenching will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of (CCHES) will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Victoria Hosegood

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List of specialists

Building recording

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Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop

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Curatorial

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Bone

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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

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Appendix 3

Key Heritage Assets

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Barrow 90m E of Trelay Farm

CO926

No information available

SX1738787137

Bowl barrow 660m NE of Tresoke

CO463

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

SX1713187851

Round barrow cemetery on Wilsey down

CO931

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

SX1867988100 SX1881388069 SX1886688032 SX1917987772 SX1918887616

Two bowl barrows 625m S of Greystone Farm

CO924

The monument, which falls into two areas of protection, includes two bowl barrows, situated on the summit of a prominent ridge forming the watershed between tributaries to the Rivers Inny, Ottery and Camel. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The western barrow measures 19.5m in diameter and 0.6m high. The eastern barrow is 26m in diameter and 1.7m high and has a flat top. This barrow lies in a coppice which was referred to as 'Swinebarrow Land' on the Tithe Map, but the name is no longer in use.

SX1548088648 SX1594188594

Round barrow cemetery including Titch barrow 730m NE of Trehane Pool

CO323

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

SX1482788419 SX1477688438 SX1472688471 SX1467088108

Holy well 100m NE of St. David's Church

31836

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

SX1516287366

Cross 470m N of Lambrenny

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

31845

Wayside crosses are one of several types of Christian cross erected during the medieval period, mostly from the 9th to 15th centuries AD. In addition to serving the function of reiterating and reinforcing the Christian faith amongst those who passed the cross and of reassuring the traveller, wayside crosses often fulfilled a role as waymarkers, especially in difficult and otherwise unmarked terrain. The crosses might be on regularly used routes linking ordinary settlements or on routes having a more specifically religious function, including those providing access to religious sites for parishioners and funeral processions, or marking long-distance routes frequented on pilgrimages. Over 350 wayside crosses are known nationally, concentrated in south west England throughout Cornwall and on Dartmoor where they form the commonest type of stone cross. A small group also occurs on the North York Moors. Relatively few examples have been recorded elsewhere and these are generally confined to remote moorland locations. Outside Cornwall almost all wayside crosses take the form of a 'Latin' cross, in which the cross-head itself is shaped within the projecting arms of an unenclosed cross. In Cornwall wayside crosses vary considerably in form and decoration. The commonest type includes a round, or 'wheel', head on the faces of which various forms of cross or related designs were carved in relief or incised, the spaces between the cross arms possibly pierced. The design was sometimes supplemented with a relief figure of Christ and the shaft might bear decorative panels and motifs. Less common forms in Cornwall include the 'Latin' cross and, much rarer, the simple slab with a low relief cross on both faces. Rare examples of wheel-head and slab-form crosses also occur within the North York Moors group. Most wayside crosses have either a simple socketed base or show no evidence for a separate base at all. Wayside crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval religious customs and sculptural traditions and to our knowledge of medieval routeways and settlement patterns. All wayside crosses which survive as earth-fast monuments, except those which are extremely damaged and removed from their original locations, are considered worthy of protection.

SX1755186773

Bowl barrow 200m west of Tresplatt Farm

CO479

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

SX1356487009

Three bowl barrows, 60m and 250m S and 500m SW of Nettings Park

CO480

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

SX1363786660 SX1357586483 SX1336186299

Three bowl barrows 130m E of Starapark Farm

CO481

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

SX1318686428 SX1317786359 SX1307486317

Bowl barrow 250m NW of Newpark

CO866

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

SX1685383842

Longhouses and enclosures E of Crowdy Marsh

CO1046

PRINCIPAL FEATURES The site, covering an area of circa 0.81km by 0.6km, includes the earthwork and buried remains of a longhouse settlement, probably medieval in origin, of at least five long houses with associated ancillary buildings, a trackway and an associated field system situated on a north-west facing slope to the east of Crowdy Marsh on Davidstow Moor. **DESCRIPTION** The settlement survives as at least five long houses with associated ancillary buildings defined by stony banks of up to 3.6m wide and 0.7m high with enclosures including irregularly-shaped garden plots which are defined by stone and earth built banks of up to 0.5m high. The long houses measure 17m long by 8.5m wide on average and have opposed entrances in their long walls but the internal divisions are not clearly discernible. The ancillary buildings may be parallel to the long houses or isolated structures. The hollow of a track way runs to the east of the houses on a north-east to south-west alignment for approximately 535m. The houses are surrounded by a strip field system, particularly to the south-west (about 0.5 by 0.3km) and to east (about 0.42 by 0.17km) of the track way. The field system ridge and furrow earthworks survive up to 0.5m high, particularly near to the settlement. **EXTENT OF SCHEDULING** The area of protection includes the earthwork and buried remains of the settlement known locally as Lamblavery and associated areas of ridge and furrow. The north-west boundary is defined by the marsh field boundary (including a modern fence); the boundaries to the north-east, south-east and south-west have been drawn to include a 5m margin around them to provide

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Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

sufficient protection for the surviving earthworks. EXCLUSIONS All modern fences and signage are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath all of these is, however, included.

SX1612183562

Medieval wayside cross head 75m E of Newpark

24281

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

SX1714083723

Six cairns on Buttern Hill

CO1045

No information available

SX1746381702 SX1746581672 SX1747981662 SX1747381632 SX1752671607 SX1747387609

Deserted Medieval settlement 1125m WNW of Canaglaz

CO1047

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

SX1830081951

Ring Cairn and two kerbed cairns on Bray Down

CO863

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

SX1883082184 SX1890282167 SX1896882171

Iron Age defended settlement 425m W of Trebray

CO862

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

SX1906282579

Co-axial field system, hut circle settlements, carinfield and land boundaries on Carne Down

15037

The monument consists of a block of rectangular, parallel, Prehistoric fields extending beyond the present moorland edge and containing two hut circle settlements, two small clearance cairns and five scattered hut circles; two linear boundaries extend from the field system, towards the summit of Carne Down and around the northern upper slope, the latter also having an isolated hut circle attached to it. This monument is divided into three separate constraint areas. The field system survives as a network of boundaries, variously formed as banks of piled stone or boulder walls, 1-1.5m wide and 0.5m high. They are arranged as a series of parallel NE-SW boundaries, 20-42m apart, ending on the upper slope along the SE-NW boundary approximately following the 280m contour line; the individual fields are formed by SE-NW subdivisions of the parallel boundaries, giving plots of 0.04ha to 0.45ha in size. This arrangement is called a co-axial field system. Within the field system, two areas at the 260m contour line contain hut circle settlements, disrupting the parallel boundaries and with short lengths of walling linking some hut circles. The settlement near the E corner of the monument covers 0.5ha and contains eight hut circles with double- or internally-faced boulder walls 1.5m-2m wide, up to 1m high, and ranging 4m-8.5m in internal diameter. Two routeways, defined by parallel stone boundaries 5-7.5m apart, run uphill through the field system from the settlement to the Prehistoric moor-edge boundary. The other settlement is centred 185m to the NW and is more dispersed, covering 1ha; it contains seven hut circles of similar construction but all internally-faced only, ranging 5m-9.5m in internal diameter, one hut circle being contained within a small 'D-shaped' enclosure; two small mounds of small stones piled around natural boulders - called clearance cairns - are situated near the centre of this settlement. A single routeway links this settlement with the former moor-edge boundary, and where it meets that boundary, a small narrow field projects into the moor. In addition to the settlements, a further

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five hut circles of similar construction occur as scattered isolated examples within this field system. A Prehistoric extension of the field system beyond its former upper boundary is evident at the S end of the monument where further field boundaries, of slighter form than those at lower levels but orientated on the same major axes, extend to the Carne Down- West Moor watershed and rise to 290m contour line. This extension cuts across one routeway to the moor from the eastern hut circle settlement and results in the presence of its second routeway. The field boundary forming the watershed limit of this extension continues N for 160m beyond the uphill limit of the fields, and ends 15m from a pair of Bronze Age funerary cairns on the summit of Carne Down. The moor-edge boundary of the main field system ends as it begins to descend the N slope of Carne Down, near a junction with another similar boundary which maintains the 280m level, running for 110m to the WSW; no field walls run off this boundary but a single hut circle is situated against its uphill side near its centre. Another similar boundary runs SSW- NNE down the N slope, crossing the boundary along the contour near the hut circle. This field system and its associated features are located predominantly on the E upper slopes of Carne Down, a large rounded hill rising to 297m on the NE edge of Bodmin Moor. In two places, at the E and the NE corners of the monument, the field plots of the co-axial field system can be seen to extend below the modern moorland-edge walling, visible as rectangular areas marked by steep slopes, called lynchets, c 0.5-1m high around their edges, which occur in the upper margins of the improved pasture bordering the moorland edge. The modern drystone walls, hedges and fences along the SE and NE sides of the monument are excluded from the scheduling but the land beneath them is included.

SX2009582080 SX2013282046 SX2020081568

Platform Cairn with rim bank and central cairn, and a secondary cairn, on the summit of Carne Down

15036

The monument comprises a small platform cairn with a rim bank and single central cairn, and secondary small round cairn situated on the summit of Carne Down, on the NE edge of Bodmin Moor. The platform cairn survives as a circular bank, 3m wide, 15m external diameter and 0.5m high, surrounding a small central round cairn, 5m diameter and 0.6m high; the surface of the platform between the cairn and bank is barely raised above the general ground level. The bank, cairn and intervening low platform surface are composed of turf-covered small stones. The stones forming the central cairn have been spread a little to the S and E sides, but the distinction between the cairn and the outer bank is particularly clear in the N and W sectors. A secondary cairn is situated 5m NW of the platform cairn's outer bank and comprises a low round mound of small stones, 5m in diameter and 0.3m high, largely turf-covered. These cairns are situated on the highest point of Carne Down near the upper boundary of a Prehistoric field system to the NE and SE, with other Prehistoric boundaries and settlement sites on the hillslope to the W and N.

SX2009381769

Stone hut circle 525m SW of West Carne Farm

15015

The monument comprises a well-preserved stone hut circle on the slope of Carne Down on the NE edge of Bodmin Moor. The hut circle survives as a circular wall, 2-2.5m wide and 0.5m high, with a core of small boulders and stone rubble, faced on each side with upright slabs, enclosing an internal area 6.5m in diameter. The interior is levelled into the hill-slope such that the upper, east, side is 0.5m below the surrounding ground level. A break 0.5m wide in the SW part of the wall's circuit marks the location of the hut circle's entrance. This hut circle has not been excavated and appears complete and intact, with no evidence for any previous disturbance. It is an isolated hut circle situated on the upper W-facing slope of Carne Down in an area containing the fragmentary remains of a Prehistoric field system, whose partial re-use during the medieval period produced plough-ridges on the slope below the level of the monument. Another isolated hut circle, partly damaged and not included in the scheduling, is located 90m to the SW, a well-preserved field system with hut circles and settlements is situated on the SE and NE slopes of Carne Down, and two funerary cairns of similar date also occur nearby, on the summit of Carne Down.

SX1990681746

Later Prehistoric Roman round 500NE of West Carne Farm

15038

The monument comprises an oval defended enclosure, a round, with an inner bank and well-spaced outer ditch, on a natural spur in the floor of the Penpont Water valley. It is divided into three separate constraint areas. The round consists of an oval interior area, 100m NE-SW by 80m NW-SE, defended by a single earthen rampart surviving 5m wide and 0.5m high around the S half, rising to 1.5m high at the NE edge where it is accentuated by a natural scarp down to the river's flood plain. Within this rampart, the interior contains another slight rampart, 0.5-0.75m high and up to 3m wide, delimiting the NE edge of the more level SW sector from the slope down towards the valley floor in the NE sector; this slight rampart is incomplete as a visible feature, disappearing into the more gentle contour at its NW end. The oval inner enclosure has the natural outer defences of the Penpont Water flood plain, still an area of marsh, to the NW, N and NE; its S side was defended by a well-spaced outer ditch, surviving portions of which are visible to the WSW and S sides. To the WSW, this ditch is 6m wide and 1.5m deep, centred 80m W of the inner enclosure's W edge; the ditch runs N-S for 52m, curving to the E slightly at both ends and truncated at its N end by the river's flood terrace scarp; a recent hedge bank has been constructed along its W side. The other visible portion of ditch survives as a 33m length, 9m wide and 0.5m deep, centred 44m S of the inner enclosure rampart; early maps show that this section of the ditch was formerly more extensive, especially to the W where it projected towards the other surviving remnant, but no visible traces are now present there. This monument has not been subject to excavation, though its surface features are typical of those of rounds, agricultural settlements mostly constructed in the period 2nd century BC to the 4th century AD. There is no evidence to support either a Roman military origin, as suggested by early maps, or a local tradition of a Roman religious site here. It is situated on a low spur in the floor of a broad, marshy valley, 0.7km from the steeply rising NE edge of Bodmin Moor at Carne Down.

SX2063282540

Wayside cross 660m N of Basil Farm

30440

The monument includes a medieval wayside cross situated beside the River Inney to the north of Basil Farm. The wayside cross survives as an upright shaft with a round, 'wheel' head. The cross is unusually carved from slate, and is the only known example of a slate cross in Cornwall. The overall height of the monument is 1.73m. The principal faces are orientated north east-south west. The head is 0.51m wide, and the north east face is decorated with a relief equal limbed cross, the upper limb having been eroded away. The south west face is plain. At the neck are two rounded projections, one on either side of the shaft. The shaft measures 0.41m wide at the base, tapering to 0.35m at the neck, and is 0.16m thick. This wayside cross which is Listed Grade II, is located on a level area of land close to the River Inney. It was erected in this position in 1893 by the then landowner, Mr. Venning of Basil. Prior to its re-erection, the cross had been built into a rough stone wall on the river bank, close to Tarret Bridge. It is believed that the cross is probably close to its original location, and that it marked the route to St Clether Church via the holy well and chapel. It may also have marked a safe fording place across the River Inney.

SX1951784942

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

Large Multivallate hillfort called Warbstow Bury known as the Giants Grave

CO86

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

SX2012990747

Animal pound 90m ENE of Pound Cot

CO1079

The monument includes an animal pound, situated beside the village green of Downinney. The pound survives as a roughly-rectangular enclosed area measuring approximately 13m long by 10m wide. It is defined by a strong stone and earth-built hedge of up to 1m thick and 1.5m high. It has a single entrance on the south side. By oral tradition it was in use as an animal pound beside the common until the beginning of the 20th century. It is of uncertain date but may have been connected with a nearby manor.

SX2092790097

Three bowl barrows 250m NE of Lowermoor

CO491

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

SX1362083452

Bowl barrow 420m SE of Higher Parkwalls

CO493

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

SX1268283016

Round cairn 625m NW of Showery Tor

15199

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

SX1455881824

Round cairn 567m NW of Showery Tor

15198

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

SX1467881828

Round cairn 460m N of Showery Tor

15197

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

SX1498181779

Prehistoric irregular field system and enclosures with incorporated stone hut circles and cairns [Borderline]

15211

The monument includes a prehistoric irregular aggregate field system on which two later prehistoric enclosures were superimposed, one of the enclosures incorporating a stone hut circle. The walling of both the field system and enclosures was partly dismantled in prehistoric times, creating a small cairnfield and seven round funerary cairns. The monument is situated near other broadly contemporary cairns, settlement

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Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

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

SX1453081701

Tor cairn on Showery Tor

15200

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

SX1492181316

Medieval longhouse with adjacent enclosure

15225

The monument includes a deserted medieval long-house with a single adjacent cultivation plot situated in a remote position on the lower eastern slope of Showery Tor in the upper valley of the De Lank River on north-west Bodmin Moor. A medieval tin-miner's leat crosses the plot and a post-medieval peat stack platform is situated adjacent to the plot's south-west corner. The long-house is visible as the surviving lower wall courses of a rectangular building with a WNW-ESE axis, built on a prepared, almost levelled, plot cut deeply into the hillslope. The slope from this levelling cut runs 1.5m beyond the long-house's NNE wall and 2.5m beyond its WNW wall, where the scarp rises 1.25m high. The long-house walling is of unmortared coarsed rubble, surviving up to 1.3m wide and 0.8m high, incorporating edge-set slabs up to 0.9m long and rising to 1.2m high. The walls define an internal area 7m long and 4.2m wide. Some stone-robbing subsequent to the long-house's desertion has removed some parts of the walling above the foundations in the northern and southern walls, but even there the wall line remains visible either as foundation rubble in the surface or as turf-covered scarps. An entrance gap, 0.6m wide and faced on its ESE side by a transverse wall-slab, is located at the centre of the southern wall. At the centre of the ESE wall, two edge-set transverse slabs, 0.6m apart, mark the passage through the wall of a drain to remove slurry from the lower, cattle-byre, end of the long-house. A narrow annexe, measuring 3.5m NNE-SSW by 1.2m WNW-ESE externally, is defined by a wall of edge-set slabs up to 0.6m high against the WNW end of the long-house. A rectangular ancillary structure is situated 2m beyond the long-house's ESE wall. Built of similar unmortared coursed rubble and slab walling, up to 0.6m wide and 0.6m high, this structure measures 4m NNE-SSW by 1.5m WNW-ESE internally. Two door-slabs, each 1.4m long and 0.5m wide, have fallen outwards from the centre of the ESE wall. The cultivation plot is situated from 17m east of the long-house on the gentle ESE-facing slope near the valley floor. The plot is visible as a sub- rectangular enclosure of 0.25 hectares, measuring 60m ENE-WSW by 47m NNE-SSW internally. It is defined by an earth-and-rubble bank up to 1.5m wide and 0.7m high, with an outer ditch up to 2m wide and 0.5m deep. The bank's rubble includes a small millstone roughout, 0.6m in diameter, visible in the surface at the plot's north-east corner. The WNW side of the plot passes through an area of dense natural surface stone which was used to replace the bank with a wall of coursed and edge-set slabs up to 2m wide and 1m high in that sector only. The interior surface of the plot contains cultivation ridges running downslope on a WNW-ESE axis. A medieval tin-miners' water course, called a leat, passes through the cultivation plot on a WNW-ESE axis, parallel to and 10m from the plot's NNE bank. The leat is visible as a slight ditch, up to 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep, which ends to each side of the plot's WNW boulder wall, but which cuts

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through the bank of the plot's ESE side. Beyond this monument, the leat extends downhill from a source 275m to the WSW on the saddle between Showery Tor and Roughtor, and continues south-east beyond the plot for over 35m to the medieval tin workings which it served along the floor of the De Lank River. The post-medieval peat stack platform, used for the storage of cut peat, is located immediately adjacent to the plot's SSW ditch at its south-west corner. It is visible as a rectangular earthwork with a central platform, measuring 6.5m east-west by 2.5m north-south, level with the ground surface and defined by a ditch, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Outside the ditch is an earthen bank, 0.8m wide and 0.2m high, whose northern edge runs along the edge of the cultivation plot's ditch. Beyond this monument, another isolated medieval cultivation plot is located 330m to the SSW, while the outer walls of the extensive medieval field system associated with a deserted medieval settlement on Brown Willy straddle the De Lank valley downstream from 600m to the south.

SX1528581185

Earlier Prehistoric hillfort with incorporated and adjacent cairns, chamber and medieval chapel on summit ridge

15238

The monument includes an earlier prehistoric hillfort about the summit of the prominent hill of Rough Tor on north west Bodmin Moor. The hillfort contains numerous house platforms and includes multiple enclosing walls incorporating eight prehistoric funerary cairns and a small slab-built chamber. A further two cairns are located adjacent to the hillfort's south western end, the larger incorporating the foundations of a medieval chapel and its enclosure. Post-medieval activity within the monument is indicated by a number of millstone roughouts and a modern regimental war memorial is situated within the remains of the medieval chapel. The hillfort is visible as a large, ovoid enclosure measuring 365m north east- south west by up to 220m north west-south east externally, occupying a broad saddle between the tor outcrops of Rough Tor and Little Rough Tor. The enclosure is defined in most sectors by closely-spaced multiple lines of heaped rubble and boulder walling, generally 2m-3m wide and 0.5m high but up to 8m wide and 1m high, often incorporating inner and outer facing slabs. The walling meets the base of the dense scree around the Rough Tor and Little Rough Tor outcrops, incorporating them into the enclosure circuit but not extending over them. Similarly a scarp of dense boulder scree and bedrock outcrops completes the circuit over a break in the enclosure walling for 100m SSE of Little Rough Tor. Smaller breaks also occur at several other points where the walling incorporates natural spreads of boulders. The hillfort's north west walling contains variously three or four wall-lines over a combined width ranging from 15m to 35m. This north west wall incorporates two entrance gaps, separated by the 80m central sector of the wall. The north eastern entrance is an almost straight gap, 2m-5m wide, passing directly through the multiple wall-lines and flanked by slight rubble walls. The south west entrance, also 2m-5m wide, has a shallow 'S-shaped', hollowed course with traces of rubble flanking walls in places, but its position is elaborated by several other features. These include a marked thickening of the defensive line and the incorporation of contiguous rows of large edge- and end-set slabs, called orthostats, up to 1.5m high, into the multiple wall-lines approaching the entrance from each side. The outer three wall-lines for 30m north east of the entrance are entirely formed of these orthostats. This entrance is flanked by three similar small round cairns, one on each side near its midpoint and one 6m to the south west. These survive with sub-circular mounds of heaped rubble, 4m-5m in diameter and 0.3m-1m high. The two cairns beside the entrance itself each have an outer kerb of edge-set slabs. A small medieval or later shelter, 3.5m in diameter, has been hollowed into the rubble where the outermost wall-line meets the entrance. The hillfort's south east walling generally contains two wall-lines, 2m-15m apart, with a third wall interposed between them at the southern end at the site of a third entrance. Here the inner wall curves inwards to a 3m wide break; minor breaks in the outer two walls produce a staggered approach. This entrance is also marked by two small round cairns, located 1.4m apart against the northern side of the interposed wall-line. The cairns survive with circular, heaped rubble mounds, 4.25m in diameter, the western 0.3m high and the eastern 0.6m high. The enclosure wall and its incorporated outcrops encompass an internal area of 4.4ha containing at least 30 small, rounded, levelled areas, 4m-15m across, from which stone has been cleared to the edges. These areas, called house platforms, were stances on which prehistoric timber houses and associated structures were built. Most visible house platforms cluster in two areas, 11 on the slope immediately behind the south western of the two entrances in the north west wall, and 13 similarly grouped behind the southern entrance. The others form isolated examples or pairs in the north east of the interior and against the south east wall. At least ten more house platforms and irregular cleared areas are located between the wall-lines forming the south east wall and against its outer side, while beyond this monument, at least another ten house platforms are located on the hillslope to the south. The hillfort's enclosure circuit incorporates three more broadly contemporary round cairns. The largest crowns the natural tor outcrop of Little Rough Tor at the hillfort's north east end. This cairn survives as a circular mound of heaped rubble, 25m in diameter and up to 5m high, with considerable spillage of cairn rubble down the steep sides of the outcrop. The top of the mound is roughly flattened over a sub-circular area up to 12m in diameter, defined on most sides by a kerb of edge-set slabs and coursed blocks protruding slightly from the rubble surface. Limited stone robbing has disrupted the kerb and the mound's surface on its ESE side. A much smaller round cairn is centred 40m to the WNW, within the outer wall-line of the enclosure wall where it meets the base of the Little Rough Tor outcrop. This cairn survives as a circular, heaped rubble mound, 1.8m in diameter and 0.2m high. The third round cairn is located at the south west end of the hillfort, on a small shelf among the boulder scree and jointed granite outcrops at the eastern side of the massive Rough Tor outcrop. It survives as a sub-circular heaped rubble mound, up to 11m in diameter and 0.6m high, from which some rubble has spilled down the rock face to the east. An unrecorded antiquarian excavation has produced a central hollow, 1m in diameter and 0.5m deep. Incorporated into the natural line of boulders and scree defining the hillfort interior south east of Little Rough Tor is a slab-built rectangular chamber under a 1m high overhang along the south west edge of a natural outcrop. The chamber's sides are defined by contiguous edge-set slabs, up to 0.8m high, giving an internal area measuring 2.3m north west-south east by up to 1.2m north east-south west. Adjacent to the hillfort's south west end, about the summit of the main outcrop of Rough Tor, are two more, adjoining cairns. The larger cairn has a central mound and an outer bank, both of heaped rubble and situated on a natural sloping terrace among the tor stacks of the summit itself. The central mound measures 18m north west-south east by 15m north east-south west, rising to 1.7m high on its north west side but level with the upper edge of the bedrock scarp which defines its south east edge. The outer bank is located on the edge of the terrace, 1m-5m beyond the mound's perimeter in the north west quadrant only. This bank survives up to 3m wide and 1.4m high above its outer, downslope, edge. A curving bank of rubble, 5m wide and 1m high, heaped against the foot of the scarp face beyond the central mound's southern edge continues the line of the outer bank in that sector. The adjoining cairn is located on a slightly lower, narrow outcrop projecting north east from that occupied by the larger cairn. It survives with a sub-circular heaped rubble mound, 12m in diameter and up to 0.3m high, with a slight central hollow due to unrecorded antiquarian excavation. The medieval chapel was built into the central mound of the larger, embanked cairn on the summit of Rough Tor. The southern part of the mound's rubble was dug away to bedrock over an 8m diameter area to insert the chapel's wall. This survives as a sub-rectangular foundation wall, 0.8m thick and up to 0.3m high, of coarsely mortared granite blocks defining an internal area measuring 6.2m east west by 2.9m north-south with an entrance gap 3.1m wide in the east of the north wall. Beyond its east and north walls are traces of the chapel's enclosure wall, surviving 0.7m wide and 0.3m along the east side and as a bank 1.7m wide and 1.5m high along the north side, defining an enclosure 9m square. A track approaches the south west corner of the enclosure rising through a cleft in the scarp face to the south via two rock-cut steps. In addition to the surviving remains, historical records document the chapel's dedication to St Michael and grants of licences for the chapel issued in 1378 and 1419. During the 20th century, a bronze plaque war memorial dedicated to the 43rd Division, Wessex Light Infantry, has been affixed within the southern part of the chapel's interior. Post-medieval stone-working activity within and beyond the monument is evident from numbers of polygonal rough-outs for millstones, at least two of which are located near the hillfort enclosure wall in the north east of the monument. Beyond the monument, all aspects of the prominent Rough Tor-Showery Tor ridge contain numerous and often extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement, ritual and funerary sites, clearly visible from this monument. The

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distinctive hill of Rough Tor is also a focus for a small group of medieval religious monuments; beyond the monument a holy well is located 330m NNE of the chapel on Rough Tor's northern slope and a medieval grave marked by a roughly formed cross-slab is situated 220m to its north on the upper north western slope of Rough Tor.

SX1471580858

Prehistoric and later enclosure containing stone hut circle [Borderline]

15224

The monument includes a prehistoric enclosure, refurbished in the medieval and post-medieval periods and now disused, containing a prehistoric stone hut circle and situated in a remote position on the lower eastern slope of Roughtor, in the upper valley of the De Lank River on north west Bodmin Moor. The enclosure is visible as a pentagonal area of 0.4 hectares measuring internally 66m NNE-SSW by 68m maximum WSW-ESE. Its perimeter is defined, in its final, post-medieval, form by an earthen bank up to 1.75m wide and 1m high, faced, along its outer side only, by a vertical dry-stone wall of boulders and coursed rubble. A largely silted ditch, up to 1.75m wide and 0.4m deep, runs immediately outside the bank and pertains to the earlier, medieval, form of the enclosure bank. An entrance gap, 1.5m wide, is present on the enclosure's north side, flanked by slabs up to 1.4m high. The relatively recent refurbishment of this enclosure is evidenced by corroded stumps of iron fence posts at intervals along the crest of the bank. The earlier, medieval use of this enclosure as an isolated cultivation plot is indicated by two features. The form of the earthen bank, stone-faced and ditched only on its outer side, is characteristic of a medieval corn-ditch, providing a steep obstacle to stock trying to enter the plot but facilitating their escape if they became trapped inside. Studies of corn-ditches on nearby Dartmoor indicate their construction there, due to legal constraints, during and before the 12th century. Medieval use is also indicated by a series of cultivation ridges, low parallel banks up to 2m wide and 0.1m high, visible on a WNW-ESE axis in parts of the enclosure surface. An even earlier, prehistoric, origin for the enclosure is characterised by the focal position of its contained and intact stone hut circle which results in the enclosure including quite densely boulder-strewn areas within its western and southern extent that could have been avoided if laying out a cultivation plot afresh on this largely open hillslope with extensive stone-free areas. The inclusion of the stone-spreads indicates that the medieval enclosure was constructed with minimum effort by refurbishing a prehistoric enclosure already in existence with boundaries respecting the hut circle at its centre. The hut circle survives with a circular wall of heaped rubble, up to 1.4m wide and 0.3m high, incorporating occasional outer facing slabs and an almost complete circuit of inner facing slabs up to 0.7m high. The wall defines a circular internal area, 5.5m in diameter, levelled into the hillslope. A break, 0.6m wide, in the wall's eastern sector marks the entrance, flanked on each side by unusually large slabs, 0.9m across. Some 70m to the SSW of this monument is a linear group of nine broadly contemporary small cairns located along the valley side, as well as other broadly contemporary settlement sites, field systems, funerary and ritual monuments on the slopes of Roughtor.

SX1521280810

Round 300m N of Northdown

CO405

The monument includes a round, situated on the north east side and close to the summit of a broad ridge which forms the watershed between the Penpont Water and the River Inny, overlooking the valley of the latter. The round survives as an oval enclosure measuring approximately 95m long by 80m wide and defined to the north by a scarp of 1.4m high with an inner bank of up to 0.4m high with a largely buried outer ditch of up to 0.3m deep. To the south, the rampart has been incorporated into a modern hedge measuring up to 3m wide and 1.8m high with the outer ditch preserved as an entirely buried feature. This southern section has been cut by a gateway with a 19th century barn beside it, within the enclosure. There are two further field boundaries which cross the north eastern quarter of the round and meet close to the centre. These features are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them is included.

SX2576182441

A round called Tregear-down Beacon, 295m NE of the Nook

CO87

Rounds are small embanked enclosures, one of a range of settlement types dating to between the later Iron Age and the early post-Roman period. Usually circular or oval, they have a single earth and rubble bank and an outer ditch, with one entrance breaking the circuit. Excavations have produced drystone supporting walls within the bank, paved or cobbled entrance ways, post built gate structures, and remains of timber, turf or stone built houses of oval or rectangular plan, often set around the inner edge of the enclosing bank. Other evidence includes hearths, drains, gullies, pits and rubbish middens. Evidence for industrial activities has been recovered from some sites, including small scale metal working and, among the domestic debris, items traded from distant sources. Some rounds are associated with secondary enclosures, either abutting the round as an annexe or forming an additional enclosure. Rounds are viewed primarily as agricultural settlements, the equivalents of farming hamlets. They were replaced by unenclosed settlement types by the 7th century AD. Over 750 rounds are recorded in the British Isles, occurring in areas bordering the Irish Seas, but confined in England to south west Devon and especially Cornwall, where many more examples may await discovery. Most recorded examples are sited on hillslopes and spurs. Rounds are important as one of the major sources of information on settlement and social organisation of the Iron Age and Roman periods in south west England. The round on Tregear-down Beacon, 295m north east of the Nook appears to be rather unusual because, although planned, it appears not to have been completed. It survives well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, use, abandonment, social organisation, domestic arrangements, agricultural activity and overall landscape context.

SX2494586773

Three bowl barrows 600m SE of small Hill Barton

CO580

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

SX1761593685 SX1777493957 SX1775994088

Three bowl barrows 550m ENE of Cransford

CO922

No information available

SX1678893353

Bowl barrow 110m N of Whitehill Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery

CO921

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

The monument includes a bowl barrow, situated on the upper south-facing slopes of a prominent ridge, overlooking the valley of a tributary to the River Ottery. It forms part of a round barrow cemetery. The barrow survives as a circular mound, measuring 14m in diameter and 0.3m high. The surrounding quarry ditch, from which the construction material was derived, is preserved as a buried feature.

SX1518393378

Earthwork on Hill Down 450m WSW of Tresparrett

CO920

No information available

SX1441193156

Two bowl barrows 660m SW of Whitehill cottage

CO919

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

SX1426493075

Two bowl barrows 595m NW of Belagh Park Farm

CO923

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

SX1575890524 SX1581990451

Iron Age defended settlement

CO947

The monument includes an Iron Age defended settlement, situated on a south-facing slope of a wide coastal ridge, overlooking the valley of the River Valency. The settlement survives as an oval enclosure defined by an inner rampart bank of up to 10m wide and 0.6m high with a buried outer ditch. A concentric outer bank has been largely incorporated into field boundaries and is surrounded by a buried outer ditch. The first record of the place name 'Cargurra', which is derived from the Cornish 'Ker' meaning fort or round, is in 1318. The settlement stands in a field called 'Berry Ring' on the Tithe Map and is also mentioned as a defensive enclosure with two or more lines of entrenchment in the Victoria County History. It is known locally as 'Cargurra Camp'.

SX1306492011

Five bowl barrows S of Newton Farm forming part of a round barrow cemetery

CO948

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

SX1379593086 SX1352693146 SX1340993209 SX1305493448 SX1301393466

Prehistoric ritual enclosure 1.7km NW of Tresellern Farm

15192

The monument includes a Prehistoric ritual enclosure situated in a slight saddle on the north-west spur of the central hill of East Moor on eastern Bodmin Moor. The enclosure forms one element of a local concentration of broadly contemporary ceremonial and funerary monuments. The ritual enclosure is visible as a 'D'-shaped area of 0.13 hectares, measuring 44.7m along its NNW-SSE long axis by a maximum 35m ENE-WSW along the flattened NNW side. The enclosure is situated in an otherwise stone-free area and is defined by a single, wavering, line of 42 small end-set stones, spaced 0.75m to 2m apart and generally projecting 0.1m above the thick peaty turf and 0.1m across, but up to 0.25m high and 0.4m across. At least a further 41 surviving stones along the enclosure boundary are lightly covered beneath vegetation hummocks. The thicker peat deposit at the north-west sector of the enclosure has obscured the stones over a distance of 17m. Beyond this monument, the nearby sites broadly contemporary with this ritual enclosure include a stone alignment, whose SSW slab is 135m to the south-east, and two platform cairns, one associated with a second stone alignment, situated on the summit of the hill, 187m and 270m to the south-east respectively. The enclosure is crossed by two parallel modern hollowed routeways across the moor, each 2m wide and 0.3m deep, averaging 16m apart on a NE-SW axis.

SX2221477842

Prehistoric and medieval linear boundary

15207

The monument includes a prehistoric linear boundary, reused as a medieval boundary, crossing a low spur on north western East Moor, close to other contemporary linear boundaries and to prehistoric funerary and ceremonial monuments on eastern Bodmin Moor. The linear boundary survives as a largely peat and turf-covered bank of heaped rubble, up to 1.75m wide and 0.3m high, with a slight ditch, up to 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep, alongside the bank's eastern and southern edge. The ditch faces towards the centre of the moor and its presence is indicative of the boundary's medieval reuse. The boundary is visible for 445m, crossing the upper, southern, end of the broad spur from near the upper end of a shallow valley bounding the spur's eastern side to a marsh at the head of the spur's western valley. The boundary's course extends on a slightly wavering course for 180m south from the emergence of its northern end as a visible feature above the peat to the crest of the spur, then bends

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sharply to the south west, following a similarly wavering course for a further 265m to the point where its south western end becomes submerged beneath the peat of the marsh. The boundary included in this monument is one of at least five similar prehistoric boundaries along the north west and south east edges of East Moor, each crossing the upper ends of spurs and terminating in marshes or streambeds at each end. Beyond this monument, one of those other linear boundaries continues the same prehistoric land use division 500m north, running north across the upper end of the next spur to the north east. Nearby prehistoric monuments include a ritual enclosure situated 12m east of the boundary near its northern end, a stone alignment extending NNE 145m east of the boundary and two large funerary cairns situated 185m east and 240m SSE of the boundary.

SX2208177603

Prehistoric embanked platform cairn and medieval transhumance hut

15191

The monument includes a Prehistoric embanked platform cairn with an adjacent medieval transhumance hut situated on the summit of the central hill of East Moor on eastern Bodmin Moor. The cairn forms one element of a local concentration of broadly contemporary ceremonial and funerary monuments including an additional platform cairn. The cairn survives with a turf-covered flat-topped platform of heaped rubble, 22m in diameter and 0.4m high, sloping gently over its peripheral 3m to ground level. The crest of the cairn's peripheral slope is marked by a rubble bank, 16m in external diameter, 1.5m wide and up to 0.7m above ground level, defining the perimeter of the cairn's level interior, 13m in diameter. Occasional small edge-set slabs are visible through the turf along the outer face of the bank. The medieval transhumance hut is centred 4.75m beyond the western edge of the cairn and is visible as a low turf-covered wall, 0.5m wide and 0.2m high, defining a rectangular internal area, sunken 0.1m deep and measuring 2m NNE-SSW by 1.5m wide, without an entrance gap. This hut is typical of the early medieval stock-herders' huts on Bodmin Moor occupied during the summer pasturing of stock on the uplands, the result of the seasonal movement of herds called transhumance.

SX2236477686

Kerbed platform cairn with central mound and adjacent stone alignment

15190

The monument includes a kerbed platform cairn with a central mound, from whose NNW periphery extends a Prehistoric stone alignment. The monument is situated on the summit of the central hill of East Moor on eastern Bodmin Moor, forming one element of a local concentration of broadly contemporary ceremonial and funerary monuments. The monument is divided into three separate areas. The cairn survives as a turf-covered flat-topped platform of heaped rubble, 14m in diameter and up to 0.6m high. Against the steep edge of the platform is a kerb of nine edge-set slabs, up to 0.75m high and 1.4m wide, grouped to form three widely-spaced pairs at the east, south and west sectors, with isolated kerb slabs at the north-east and north-west. Three hollows at the east side, one with packing stones visible in its base, mark the former locations of further kerb slabs. At the centre of the platform is a circular mound of heaped rubble, 5.5m in diameter and rising 0.5m above the level of the platform. A 2m diameter central area of the mound has several small hollows, up to 0.25m deep, resulting from an early unrecorded antiquarian excavation. These hollows reveal four stone slabs, the largest of which, an edge-set slab 1m long, 0.2m thick and projecting 0.4m high, is considered to derive from an internal structure of the mound. On the NNW periphery of the platform is an elongated narrow slab, 2.2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.4m thick at its midpoint, tapered to both ends with a wedge-shaped SSE edge. The slab lies flat on the platform surface, with its long axis orientated NNW-SSE. Some stock erosion around the western side of the slab's base reveals a quantity of small stones packing the slab in place. This slab is matched by an almost identical slab situated in an otherwise stone-free area 287m to the south-west. That slab is 2.7m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m thick, tapered to a wedge-shaped south-west edge. The slab also lies flat on the ground, its long axis orientated NE-SW and surrounding stock erosion reveals packing stones about its base. The NE-SW stone alignment is completed by a third slab, 47m south-west of that on the cairn's periphery and directly in line between the two recumbent slabs. This slab is 1m long and 0.2m wide, edge-set and stands 0.75m high with its NE-SW long axis matching the orientation of the alignment. Stock erosion also reveals packing stones about its base. This intermediate slab is situated on the south-west crest of the hill's summit at the only point from which the slabs at each end are visible. Beyond this monument, the broadly contemporary sites nearby on the hill's summit include a large embanked platform cairn 60m to the north-west and a second stone alignment whose SSW slab is 52m north-west of that platform cairn.

SX2241177618

Prehistoric stone alignment 1km SSE of Eastmoorgate

15193

The monument includes a Prehistoric stone alignment, with two outlying stones, situated across a broad valley from the summit of the central hill of East Moor to the southern slope of Fox Tor on eastern Bodmin Moor, forming one element of a local concentration of broadly contemporary ceremonial and funerary monuments. The monument is divided into three separate areas. The stone alignment is visible as a single, almost straight, row of spaced stone slabs, extending for 614m on a SSW-NNE axis from the north-west edge of the summit of East Moor's central hill, across a broad shallow valley to end on the southern lower slope of Fox Tor. The alignment contains 30 visible slabs spaced 6.25m to 13.75m apart where the original regular sequence of stones has survived above the surface. Some larger gaps occur in the visible sequence, the largest comprising two gaps of 50m and one of 103m, where stones have been removed or have fallen and lie buried beneath the thick peaty turf; in either case, these gaps will contain the stone holes of the intervening slabs, their packing stones and, in some cases, the fallen stones themselves. The stones of the alignment vary from broad flat slabs to narrow pillar-like stones and range from 0.4m to 1.7m in length, with one surviving as a broken stump 0.1m high. Eight of the stones survive either as upright or leaning slabs up to 1m high, either end- or edge-set according to their form, with the long axes of their bases generally matching the NNE-SSW axis of the alignment as a whole. Stock erosion around most of these slabs reveals packing stones about their bases, wedging them erect. The slab at the SSW terminal of the alignment is marked out from the other slabs by being larger overall, measuring 1.75m wide by 0.2m thick and standing 1m high, and by being edge-set NW-SE, across the axis of the alignment. Apart from the broken stump, the remaining 21 slabs have fallen flat in the turf. The alignment is accompanied by two outlying stones, each visible as an edge-set slab, with a NNE-SSW long axis and packing stones about the base. One of these is situated 35m WNW of the alignment at a point 150m along it from its SSW terminal; this slab is 1m wide, 0.2m thick and stands 0.7m high. The other outlier is situated 14m ESE of the alignment at a point 344m along it from its SSW terminal and is 1.3m wide, 0.15m thick and stands 0.7m high.

SX2247078041

Prehistoric coaxial and regular field systems, incorporated hut circles and adjacent medieval settlement

15231

The monument includes a prehistoric coaxial field system and adjacent deserted medieval settlement and droveway with adjacent medieval long house, situated across a broad spur projecting north from Fox Tor on eastern Bodmin Moor. The prehistoric coaxial field system incorporates an earlier prehistoric enclosure and is partly infilled by a broadly contemporary regular field system incorporating four hut circles. A second prehistoric regular field system adjoins the south western edge of the coaxial field system. The prehistoric coaxial field system

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in the monument forms the north western visible sector of the East Moor coaxial field system, which survives over 2.9km along the entire north eastern periphery of East Moor and contains two major breaks due to recent enclosure and clearance. This monument includes only that part visible west of its two major breaks, the other surviving parts being included within other schedulings. The coaxial field system in the monument contains four near-parallel rubble walls, called coaxial boundaries, 70m-100m apart, sharing a NNE-SSW axis, and broadly parallel to the coaxial axis in other parts of the East Moor coaxial system. The western coaxial wall bisects an earlier ovoid enclosure, incorporating short lengths of the enclosure wall into staggered junctions where the coaxial boundaries pass across. The enclosure encompasses approximately 0.8ha but its western walling has been destroyed by modern clearance. To the south, the coaxial walls terminate on prehistoric walling of the monument's two regular field systems, while to the north they survive to the limit of modern clearance, though the course of one coaxial boundary was reused for a distance of 100m by the western boundary of the medieval droveway. The coaxial walls survive as largely turf-covered banks of heaped rubble, up to 1m wide and 0.3m high, incorporating occasional end-set slabs, called orthostats, up to 0.7m high, though recent stone clearance in parts of the monument's western sector has removed some orthostats. The southern end of the coaxial field system is partly infilled by a broadly contemporary prehistoric regular field system, with similarly constructed walls, up to 1.6m wide and 0.4m high, with orthostats up to 0.8m high. The regular field system extends over 1ha and is visible as a block of at least seven small rectilinear plots, varying in size between 0.08ha to 0.13ha. They are formed by the subdivision of the coaxial system by further coaxial walls which are between 18m-30m apart. These smaller enclosures are further subdivided by cross-walls linking into the main coaxial boundaries. The north western plot has a curving west wall from the adoption of an earlier enclosure into the pattern. The regular field system incorporates four stone hut circles, the largest situated in one side of the north western plot, the others situated at plot corners to the south and south east. The hut circles survive with heaped rubble walls, up to 1.6m wide and 0.75m high, defining circular internal areas ranging from 5.5m to 9.5m in diameter, levelled into the hillslope. The hut circle walls incorporate inner facing slabs up to 1.75m long and 0.75m high. An entrance gap, facing south west, is visible in one hut circle. The other prehistoric regular field system is located immediately to the west and is visible as four parallel prehistoric walls on a WSW-ENE axis, across the contour, on alignments 50m-70m apart and similarly constructed to those described above. The walls are truncated to the west by modern enclosure leaving only a small surviving remnant; however its significance lies in providing the only instance over the 2.9km of the East Moor field system where its coaxial axis meets and integrates with a regular field system on a different axis. This field system junction is considered to define the original north western extent of the East Moor coaxial field system, corresponding with a marked change in the topography of the moor at this point: the moor's north east edge becomes deeply indented and the dominant axis of the coaxial field system would no longer conform to the slope axis. The northern three of the regular system's four parallel boundaries meet and terminate on coaxial boundaries. The southern two of the four parallel walls are also earlier than the coaxial boundaries: the southern wall is clearly robbed of stone on its approach to the other regular field system, while 10m of the next parallel wall to the north is adopted into the course of one of the coaxial walls, causing a marked step in the line of the latter. The medieval droveway defines the eastern edge of the surviving area of prehistoric remains and survives over the full 800m of its shallow 'S-shaped' course. It links the monument's deserted medieval settlement to the north east with the open moor to the south where its funnel-shaped entrance is a typical arrangement designed to concentrate stock driven from the moor. The droveway is defined along each side by an earth and stone bank, up to 2m wide and 0.75m high, bordered along the droveway's inner side by a ditch, completely silted in places but still visible up to 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep elsewhere. Part of the droveway's western bank reuses a prehistoric coaxial wall-line as noted above, while the eastern droveway bank in its southern and central sectors and both banks in the northern sector are surmounted by modern hedgebanks. The droveway width, bank to bank, ranges from 7m near its southern end to 50m in its north western sector where it flares to adopt the prehistoric wall line. In its northern sector, 130m before reaching the medieval settlement, the droveway flares again to accommodate a partly cleared northern branch, beyond the monument, leading to a fording point on the River Lynher. The medieval settlement survives as a nucleated group of structures and yards covering 0.2ha at the north east end of the droveway. It contains a central single long rectangular farmhouse of a distinctive type called a long house, surviving with a rubble walling, up to 0.7m wide and 1m high, defining a levelled internal area measuring 17.5m SW-NE by 3m wide. A rubble-edged step, 0.25m high, across the north eastern third of the interior marks the site of the cross-passage that separated the uphill domestic quarters from the lower cattle byre. Similar walling defines four smaller long rectangular ancillary buildings, centred respectively 9m and 24m south east of the long house, 28m to its south west and 20m to its north west and ranging from 2m long by 1.5m wide to 10m long by 4.5m wide. Rubble walling also defines two small garden plots, of 0.01ha each, extending from the long house's north west wall, and a small sub-triangular yard, of 0.015ha, 20m east of the long house. Beyond the monument the successive early post-medieval and 19th century farmhouses from which this land has been farmed are situated 230m to the south. The monument's other deserted long house is situated 3m beyond the west side of the droveway's central section on the crest of the spur. It stands alone, without ancillary structures, and survives with a wall of contiguous edge-set slabs, 0.3m-0.8m high, with traces of a similar inner row, giving a wall 0.9m wide. The wall defines a long rectangular internal area measuring 20m NNW-SSE by 6m wide. The SSE end lacks any surface trace of a closing wall, while the building's north west corner is rounded. A row of contiguous, turf-level stones marks the site of the cross-passage, separating the NNW 8.5m of the interior from the remainder of the building. Beyond the monument are the extensive prehistoric settlement sites, field systems, ritual and funerary monuments, together with medieval long house settlements and cultivation ridging on Fox Tor and East Moor. All modern gates, gate fittings and post-and-wire fences are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.

SX2243979382

Two adjacent Prehistoric coaxial field systems incorporated regular field systems, stone hut circles, cairns medieval fields on East Moor and Ridge

15220

The monument includes two adjacent prehistoric coaxial field systems on East Moor and Ridge hill on eastern Bodmin Moor. The coaxial field systems incorporate six broadly contemporary regular aggregate field systems containing 19 stone hut circles. A further nine hut circles are dispersed throughout the coaxial field systems, including two situated within an enclosure at the monument's eastern edge. A second enclosure further north along the monument's eastern edge contains six of the nine house platforms forming a small prehistoric settlement. The coaxial field systems also incorporate four prehistoric cairns and six medieval clearance cairns. The monument also includes medieval enclosures, field systems and cultivation ridges overlying parts of the coaxial field systems while at its southern edge several of the prehistoric coaxial boundaries are overlain by modern field boundaries. Post-medieval features within the monument include part of a row of parish boundary slabs, two peat stack platforms, a herdsman's shelter and a small memorial cross. The coaxial field systems survive as a series of near-parallel heaped-rubble walls, up to 150m apart, running from the periphery of East Moor towards its interior where a terminal boundary crosses their ends at approximate right-angles. Few cross-walls link the parallel walls below the terminal boundary except in discrete sectors infilled by areas of regular aggregate field system. The prehistoric field system walls survive up to 2m wide and 0.6m high, incorporating edge- and end-set slabs up to 0.75m high. Beyond the present moorland edge, relatively recent clearance has removed most surface evidence for the prehistoric field systems except along parts of the monument's southern, eastern and north western edges. The East Moor field system is visible over 2.9km along the entire north eastern periphery of East Moor, including two major breaks due to recent enclosure and clearance. This monument includes only the 1.7km length visible to the south east of these major breaks, the other surviving parts being included in other monuments. The parallel boundaries of this field system share a north east-south west axis, running downslope from a WNW-ESE terminal boundary along the north eastern crest of the moor's plateau. Its layout and boundary details show successive phases in the prehistoric development of this

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field system across and along the hillside. This monument contains four areas of the East Moor coaxial field system infilled by regular aggregate field systems, variously encompassing 0.95ha - 1.7ha. Each regular system contains up to ten polygonal field plots, of 0.04ha - 0.4ha each, with some boundaries conforming to the coaxial system's alignment, though none are entirely dictated by that parallel axis. Three of the regular field systems are situated 170m - 250m apart, well below the level of the terminal boundary in the north western half of the monument; the fourth is located towards the south eastern part of the system near its junction with the Ridge coaxial system. These regular field systems contain one to four stone hut circles each, surviving with heaped-rubble walls, up to 2m wide and 1m high, defining levelled circular internal areas ranging from 5.5m to 10.3m in diameter. Most of their walls incorporate inner and outer facing slabs. Entrance gaps are visible in three hut circles, facing between south and south east. The monument contains a further seven hut circles, similarly constructed, dispersed throughout the East Moor field system. These range from 5m to 9m in internal diameter but some walling was partly robbed of stone during medieval cultivation. Entrances are visible in two, facing south. Six of these hut circles are located near, and immediately below, the terminal boundary; the other adjoins the outer side of the terminal boundary near a drove-way and is embellished by a concentric annexe on two sides. The Ridge coaxial field system extends 1.2km south west from the south eastern sector of the East Moor system's terminal boundary encompassing almost all of Ridge hill. It is organised similarly to the field system on East Moor but with parallel boundaries orientated north east-south west, passing over the top of Ridge hill to meet a north east-south west terminal boundary on the hill's north western slope. Its boundaries and layout also denote successive prehistoric phases in this field system's construction. Five coaxial boundaries in the southern sector of the Ridge system are partly overlain by modern field banks which preserve their alignments and courses. The south western half of the Ridge system also contains scattered, discontinuous traces of slight rubble walling from an earlier, and largely dismantled, prehistoric field system. The Ridge coaxial system contains two areas infilled by regular aggregate field systems. The largest encompasses over 7.5ha, surviving for 630m south west-north east and spanning six coaxial boundaries as a broad strip up to 160m wide on the south east facing lower slope of Ridge hill. A medieval field system and clearance overlapping its visible eastern sector, and modern enclosure and clearance to its immediate west and south, partly mask its original extent. This regular system is strongly influenced by the coaxial boundaries, with cross-walls linking successive coaxial walls to form rectilinear blocks of up to 1.5ha, each block then being subdivided by a grid- pattern of rubble walls to form plots of up to 0.04ha - 0.3ha. This regular system incorporates 11 hut circles similar to those in the East Moor regular systems but ranging from 3m to 7.5m in internal diameter. Seven hut circles have visible entrance gaps, showing no consistent orientation. The hut circles are spaced along a nearly straight line running the length of the regular field system, built on or near the field system's cross-walls. The other regular field system infill, at the north eastern edge of the Ridge system, has survived modern clearance over only 0.1ha, retaining only one cross-wall linking coaxial boundaries and a single rectangular plot of 0.06ha. The Ridge coaxial system contains one other hut circle, built into an earlier funerary cairn behind the terminal boundary. This ovoid cairn has a rubble mound measuring 8m east-west by 6.5m north-south and rises to 0.6m high. The hut circle is centred east of the cairn's centre, with an internal diameter of 4m and a south east facing entrance gap in rubble walls generally 1.4m wide; on the western side, the cairn mound extends up to 3.25m beyond the hut circle's inner edge. At the surviving south eastern end of the north west-south east junction between the East Moor and Ridge coaxial field systems, a large sub-circular prehistoric enclosure extends into and narrows a prehistoric drove-way following the course of that junction, directly opposite the fragmentary regular field system of the Ridge coaxial system. The enclosure survives with a rubble and boulder wall, up to 2.5m wide and 1m high, defining an internal area measuring 53m north-south by 44m east-west. A modern field bank overlies the south western third of the enclosure wall. The enclosure's western sector contains two adjoining hut circles, each 8m in internal diameter, levelled into the hillslope, with rubble walling, up to 2.5m wide and 1.3m high, whose north eastern sector encompasses both hut circles in an even curve. A second enclosure is situated 300m to the NNW and survives with a boulder and rubble wall, up to 1.5m wide and 0.6m high, defining an ovoid internal area measuring 40m east-west by 65m north-south. Within the enclosure are six house platforms, visible as turf-covered sub-circular areas, each up to 8m in diameter and levelled both by cutting into the hillslope on their uphill edges and by using the resulting rubble to terrace their surfaces out on the downhill side. A further three similar house platforms, measuring up to 15m by 11m, are situated beyond the enclosure in the 0.25ha area adjacent to its north west side. The Ridge coaxial field system incorporates two of the monument's four prehistoric funerary cairns. The smaller cairn, containing a later hut circle, is described above. The other, known as the Ridge Cairn, is situated between two coaxial boundaries, 100m ENE of the summit of Ridge hill. It survives as a mound of heaped rubble, 22.7m in diameter and up to 1.3m high. Stone robbing and partial excavation in the 19th century revealed a central slab over a cremation burial, surrounded by concentric rings of slabs in the cairn's mound, two of which, respectively 17m and 10m in diameter, remain visible in the mound surface. The mound's central rubble has been largely cleared to ground level within a recent drystone-walled shelter which reuses part of the inner ring for its wall-base. A third round cairn, the Clitters Cairn, is located on the highest point along the north eastern scarp of East Moor, 400m north west of the Ridge Cairn. The cairn survives as a mound of heaped rubble, 15m in diameter and up to 1.4m high. An antiquarian excavation produced a central hollow 5m in diameter and up to 1m deep. The East Moor coaxial system's terminal boundary incorporates and changes angle on the cairn. Limited excavation in 1976 at its north western junction with the terminal boundary showed the cairn was constructed earlier, revealed coursed slabs about part of the cairn's perimeter and located a small burnt area 1m beyond the cairn's north west edge. Flint and stone artefacts were also recovered. Pollen analysis demonstrated the cairn to have been constructed directly on a surface of uncultivated grassland. The fourth prehistoric round cairn is also incorporated into the East Moor coaxial system's terminal boundary, 560m north west of the Clitters Cairn, and again the terminal boundary changes angle on the cairn. This cairn survives with a mound of heaped rubble 4m in diameter and 0.3m high, with a central hollow, 1m in diameter and 0.1m deep, from an antiquarian excavation. Seven further cairns are spaced 15m - 125m apart over a limited sector of the north eastern slope of East Moor, from 60m north of Clitters Cairn. These cairns survive as small mounds of heaped rubble, ranging from 3m in diameter and 0.3m high to 9m in diameter and 0.75m high. All occur near the south eastern edge of an area of medieval cultivation ridging overlying and partly disrupting the prehistoric coaxial system and are considered to derive from medieval surface-stone gathering. Medieval exploitation both reused the monument's prehistoric boundaries and created new features. Medieval cultivation ridges, 2m-3m wide and up to 0.2m high, extend over 25ha in the central part of the East Moor field system, generally sharing the north east-south west orientation of the coaxial field system, reusing the prehistoric boundaries for internal subdivisions and ending on the prehistoric terminal boundary, but partially disrupting some boundaries and hut circles within their area. Small areas of similar ridging, each under 0.25ha, also respect prehistoric walls in the easternmost regular field system infill in this coaxial system. Medieval cultivation ridges on an ENE-WSW alignment, traversed by medieval and later hollowed route-ways, cross the sector between the eastern prehistoric regular field system and the northern of the prehistoric enclosures. This sector is bounded to the north by earthen medieval field banks which partly conform with the alignment of the East Moor coaxial field system and which survive up to 1.5m wide and 0.6m high, with outer ditches up to 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep. By contrast, medieval ridging in the Ridge coaxial system is contained within large medieval enclosures and fields bounded by earth-and-rubble banks up to 3m wide and 0.7m high, with outer ditches up to 2m wide and 0.2m deep. A sub- rectangular enclosure of 6.5ha, with traces of ENE-WSW ridging, overlies the north eastern edge of the Ridge coaxial system. A second enclosure of 10.5ha, containing north east-south west ridging, is situated at the south western end of the Ridge coaxial system and reuses part of a coaxial boundary as its north east side. At the south eastern edge of the coaxial system's central sector, medieval banks define two large fields of 4.5ha each, created successively north eastwards from the area of modern enclosed land to the west. Subdividing banks in these fields largely conform with the lines of the prehistoric coaxial system and its regular field system infill overlain by these medieval fields. The ridging in these fields also mostly follows the north west-south east axis of the coaxial boundaries. Evidence for post-medieval activities in the monument includes a small herdsman's shelter on the eastern slope of Ridge hill; a row of end-set slabs, 38m-95m apart, marking the boundary between North Hill and Altarnun parishes; two small rectilinear platforms, called peat stack platforms, near the north western edge

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of the monument where cut peat was stored, each defined by a slight ditch and outer bank and measuring up to 6.5m by 5m externally, and a small granite memorial cross near the centre of the south east facing slope of Ridge hill. Complementary to the surface remains, extensive environmental analysis throughout this monument during the 1970s indicated prehistoric woodland clearance producing grassland prior to the Bronze Age construction of the Clitters Cairn. Leaching of soil minerals, underway by the time the cairn was constructed, led to the establishment of a grassland heath vegetation. Evidence was recovered for a possible prehistoric cultivation phase and for areas of short-lived and longer-term medieval cultivation. All modern post and wire fences, gates and gate fittings, stock feeding troughs and the Bowhayland and Tolcarne Farm leats are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath them, including hedge banks, is included.

SX2407977239

Round cairn 800m WSW of Tolcarne Farm

15203

The monument includes a small prehistoric round cairn situated on the lower northern slope of Ridge hill on eastern Bodmin Moor, close to other broadly contemporary funerary and settlement monuments. The cairn survives as a turf-covered circular mound of heaped rubble, 3.75m in diameter and 0.5m high, clearly visible in the surrounding thick peaty turf due to the thinner vegetation covering its rubble content. Relatively recent stone robbing has produced a slight hollow, 0.75m in diameter and 0.2m deep in the top of the mound.

SX2421878133

Nine Stones stone circle

15194

The monument includes a prehistoric stone circle situated on a broad level shelf on the lower north west slope of Ridge hill on eastern Bodmin Moor, near broadly contemporary funerary monuments and prehistoric field systems. The stone circle is visible as a setting of eight granite slabs, ranging from 1m to 1.3m high and up to 1.05m wide by 0.35m thick, their bases spaced 4m to 6.5m apart about a near-circular course 15m in diameter. All of the slabs have eroded surfaces and edges, showing no traces of dressing. One slab has been removed from the circle since its depiction on maps of 1884, and a second missing slab was noted in 1889, these leaving a gap of 11.5m in the northern sector. The site of one of these slabs is indicated by a surface hollow measuring 2m east-west by 1.5m north-south slightly within the circular course in its NNE sector. The north eastern stone has fallen over outwards but the remaining stones are erect, with packing stones and slabs visible about most of their bases. A ninth erect stone, situated slightly south east of the circle's centre, is a relatively recent parish boundary stone, one of a line of such stones that extends beyond the monument to the ENE and south west marking the boundary between North Hill and Altarnun parishes. This stone is 1m high, 0.35m wide and 0.22m thick, differing from the other slabs in having sharp, angular edges and barely weathered surfaces. This stone circle was recorded and partly reconstructed by the local land-owner and antiquary, F R Rodd, in 1889, involving the re-erection of the circle's six slabs that had, by then, fallen and the re-erection and slight re-siting of the fallen parish boundary slab near the centre. Beyond this monument are extensive and broadly contemporary field systems and settlement sites on Ridge hill, reaching to within 400m of the monument to the south east and north east, while the prominent Clitters Cairn is visible on the skyline, 540m to the east.

SX2361178143

Round cairn 700m NNW of Bowhatland farm

15195

The monument includes a small Prehistoric round cairn situated near the centre of the north-west slope of Ridge hill on eastern Bodmin Moor. The monument is located close to extensive, broadly contemporary field systems, settlement sites and a stone circle. The cairn survives as a circular mound of heaped rubble, 5m in diameter and 0.6m high, and is largely turf-covered over its rubble content. A shallow hollow, 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep, due to relatively recent stone-robbing, is located slightly north-west of the mound's centre. The cairn is accompanied by a small outlying slab, 0.5m beyond the north-west perimeter of the mound, considered to form an original feature marking a significant point on the cairn's circumference. This outlier comprises a small end-set slab, 0.3m high and 0.25m square in section, tapered to a wedge-shaped upper end. Beyond this monument, the north-west boundary of an extensive Prehistoric field system extends to within 140m south-east of the cairn.

SX2374277855

Three bowl barrows 750m SE of Lower Brazacott Farm

CO952

The monument, which falls into three areas of protection, includes three bowl barrows, situated on a prominent ridge forming the watershed between tributaries to the Bolesbridge and Caudworthy Waters. The barrows survive as circular mounds surrounded by buried quarry ditches, from which their construction material was derived. The north western barrow measures 32m in diameter and up to 1.4m high. The southern mound is 16m in diameter and 0.4m high. The eastern mound is up to 30m in diameter and 2m high and has a flat top. Surface irregularities may suggest early partial excavation.

SX2745090709 SX2736390657 SX2721790739

Two bowl barrows 380m N of Beckaveans, one of which is called 'The Beacon'

CO631

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

SX1876196000 SX1871495855

Bowl barrow 410m E of Wainhouse Corner

CO581

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

SX1856695471

Rectangular enclosures 520m W of Rosecare Villa Farm

CO1051

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

SX1734094938

GII* Listed Buildings

Church of St David; various GII Listed headstones and tomb chests

67399

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

SX1511287264

Church of St Gregory

68093

Parish church dedicated to St Gregory. Norman origins, extended in late C15 or early C16 and tower rebuilt in 1872. Granite ashlar south porch and south wall of nave. Stone rubble chancel, snecked stone with granite quoins in north aisle and roughly snecked stone west tower. Plan: Nave, chancel, 4-bay north aisle, south porch and west tower. The church has Norman origins with Norman font and tympanum. North aisle added in circa late C15 or early C16 and south wall of nave and porch added in C16. Tower rebuilt in 1872. Exterior: C19 west tower of 3 stages with moulded plinth and strings and parapet rebuilt, the croceted finials reused from the earlier tower. Stair turret on north. No west door, C19 3-light Perpendicular west window and 2-light belfry openings. Complete late C15 or early C16 Perpendicular tracery to north aisle with moulded basket arch to north door and canted rood loft stair turret towards east end. C19 east window to chancel. Cusped 1-light window in south wall of chancel and two circa C16 Perpendicular 3-light windows in nave. C16 porch with outer 4-centred roll-moulded arch with hood mould, C16 waggon roof and C16 roll-moulded 4-centred granite arch to south door with Norman tympanum above. The tympanum probably depicts two lions facing each other with a stylized tree in the centre. Interior: C19 plastered walls with remains of red and blue colouring in chancel; possibly distemper. C19 roofs. 4-bay granite arcade to north aisle with type A (Pevsner) piers with moulded caps and bases and moulded 4-centred arches. Remains of rood loft stair modified to provide steps up to C19 pulpit. C19 altar table and rails and simple C19 pews. Gothic detailing to organ case. Norman font of circa 1100 (Sedding): Round bowl and shaft with square upper part of base decorated with carved heads on corners. 4 engaged round squat shafts forming lower part of base. stocks at west end of church. Gas light fittings. Pevsner, N. and Radcliffe, E. The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd edition, 1970. Sedding, E.H. Norman Architecture in Cornwall.

SX2078688106

High Hall Farmhouse

68348

Farmhouse. Circa late C16 - early C17; addition of mid - late C17, with alterations of C18. Circa late C18 - early C19, the lower end room was replaced by a cross-wing at the right end; later C19 additions and alterations, and some C20 alterations. The original house is slatestone rubble with granite dressings. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles, gable end to left and hipped to right. Gable end stack to left with rubble shaft with cornice. Rear lateral stack to right, set in a raised gable with brick shaft. The cross wing is in stone rubble; slate-hung at the front and sides. Hipped slate roof with ridge tiles. End stacks with rendered shaft to left and brick shaft to right. Plan: The original house was of 3-room and cross passage plan, with inner room and hall to left of the passage and lower end room to right. What survives is the passage, with the solid masonry wall to the lower end to right; to left is the hall, heated from a rear lateral stack, and the inner room to end left, heated from a gable end stack to left. Circa mid - late C17, a stair tower was added to rear left of the hall, and slightly later in the C17, an unheated dairy with loft over was added to rear of the upper end room. Probably in the C18, a single storey unheated outshut was added to rear right of the hall. Circa late C18 - early C19, the lower end room was demolished and replaced by a cross-wing; this created a symmetrical front at the right end. The cross wing is of 2-room plan, with room of equal size to right and left, each room heated from an end stack. To centre there is an entrance hall, with stair hall to rear centre. Later in the C19, a scullery/wash house was added at the left end of the cross wing, with a corner stack at the front. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3 window front; all windows on the front are of C17, in granite. At ground floor to left and right, a 4-light window with chamfered mullions and king mullion, with hood mould, all with 2-pane C19 lights. At first floor there is a 3-light chamfered granite window to right and left and 2-light granite window off-centre to right. To right there is the scullery addition of later C19, which forms a porch entrance in front of the doorway to the passage. This has plank door with cambered brick arch and 2-light 6-pane C19 casement with flat brick arch. The inner doorway to the passage has 4-panelled C19 door. At the left end there is a C20 2-light 6-pane casement with timber lintel at ground floor; this is inserted in the position of the flue. Straight joint in the masonry to the dairy to left. At the rear, to right there is the dairy with loft over; this has plank door with timber lintel, and a small single casement above with slate cill. To left, there is a straight joint in the masonry to the stair tower; this has a blocked window with slate dripstone at ground floor, and a 3-light chamfered granite window at first floor, of C17. There is a straight joint to left to a single storey outshut, with C19 4-pane sash and half-glazed door, both with cambered brick arches. At the right end is the cross wing. This is 2-storey, a symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has central gabled stone porch with rounded hollow-chamfered doorway to front, inner 6-panelled fielded C18 door with overlight with diamond pattern glazing. Late C18 16-pane sash to right and 16-pane sash with sidelights to left. First floor has central C18 16-pane sash, with later C19 4-pane sash to right and left. The left end of the cross-wing is blind, slate-hung; at the right end the slate-hanging is continued for half the return wall. Interior: In the passage, there is part of a plank and muntin screen remaining to left, probably of late C17 - early C18, with a C19 dresser built into the inner side. The

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room is ceiled below the level of the beams, which may have been replaced; the rear lateral fireplace is partly blocked, with C20 range and C19 mantel on shaped brackets. The front window is hollow-chamfered inside, with splayed reveals. At the left end is the doorway to the inner room; this doorway and the doorway to rear leading to the stair tower, are of the same design, with ovolo-moulded frame and vase stops with scroll and diamond carving. The rear doorway has mouldings and stops on both sides, not rebated for a door. The doorway to the inner room has C17 door, 8-panelled with scratch-moulded battens and raised panels. In the upper end room, to left, the gable end fireplace has been removed; only the granite hearth remains. There are two very large ceiling beams supported on scrolled corbels. The front window is hollow-chamfered inside, with splayed reveals and slate cill. The room has a slate floor, and was partitioned, probably circa late C18, to form two unheated dairies, with slate shelves. There is a cupboard in the wall to the left of the former fireplace, with slate shelves. In the stair tower, there is a doorway into the rear outshut with C17 3-panelled door with moulded battens; there was formerly a doorway in the rear of the upper end room leading directly into the dairy. There is a wide winder stair with replaced treads; at the landing there is a late C17 balustrade with columnar balusters with moulded tops and bases, with columnar newel and moulded handrail. The loft over the dairy has a plank and batten door with strap hinges. The loft room has roughly hewn beams with purlins resting on the backs of the principals. The chamber over the upper end room has an ovolo-moulded doorway of the same design as at ground floor, with vase stops; later plank door. This room has a C19 chimneypiece. There are two small rooms above the hall, each with a plank and batten door with studs and thin moulded battens. In the C19 cross wing, the open-well stair has stick balusters. At first floor over the entrance hall there is a small closet room. The roof over the upper end room, the hall and the passage survives with trusses probably of early C17. The principal rafters are roughly hewn and chamfered, halved and pegged at the apex. The collars are cambered and chamfered, halved and pegged to the principals. Trenched purlins. High Hall Farmhouse was formerly part of the Lethbridge estate.

SX2366085751

Basil Manor

68382

Large house. Probably early C16, remodelled and extended in late C16 and in C17 and restored and partly rebuilt in circa 1870s-1880s by J.P. St Aubyn. Stone rubble and roughly coursed and dressed stone, part with moulded granite plinth. Sneaked stone to C19 rebuilding. Scantle slate roofs with gable ends. Rebuilt circa C17 stone ashlar and granite axial and end stacks. Plan: Courtyard plan: front range with gatehouse which has a wide passage directly opposite the main entrance to the house. The main range on west has what was originally probably a through passage which has been blocked to rear; thin reset partition on the higher right hand side and a thick wall containing a flue on the lower side. The hall to right is heated by a rear lateral stack, divided from the small unheated inner room beyond by a thick cross wall which continues up to the ceiling of the first floor. There is a one-room plan circa C17 wing to front of the inner room which is heated by an end stack and a second probably C17 wing to the rear of the inner room, heated by a side lateral stack. A third circa C17 wing was added to the end of the right of the inner room. This wing now contains a reset staircase although the position of the mullion window in the end wall would suggest that this wing was intended as a stair wing: however this would be an unusual position for a stair. Below the passage to left the partitions have been altered and the exact arrangement is uncertain. There are two rooms on the lower side and then a wing of two room plan which extends to front left, the two rooms sharing a central axial stack. There is a C19 semi-circular stair turret which projects into the courtyard. This turret and the front wall (facing the courtyard) was rebuilt or refaced by J.P. St Aubyn in circa 1870s-1880s. However, the rear wall facing the garden is much earlier although there are several straight joints. This wing therefore probably has C17 origins. Continuing from this wing, across the front is the gatehouse range which has a wide passage to right of centre and several other ground floor entrances on the front and two from within the passage. There is a straight flight stone stair to the left of the passage up to the first floor. The house was partly refenestrated and partly re-roofed by J.P. St Aubyn and several of the partitions were altered both in the late C19 and in the C20. However, the house does appear to have Medieval origins with two circa early C16 trusses surviving over the lower end of the hall; whilst the truss over the passage partition appears fairly clean the next truss on the higher side is smoke-blackened in patches indicating that the hall was probably open to the roof and heated by an open hearth. The roof structure over the higher side of the hall, over the inner room and circa C17 wings to front and rear of the inner room was replaced in circa late C19. The roof structure over the putative stair wing is circa early C17 and the roof structure over the lower end again C19. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical elevations on all faces. The front elevation of the gatehouse (facing east) has a 4-window front. Wide 4-centred granite arch with rounded stops to right of centre. Three 4-centred chamfered and hollow chamfered arches to left, with stepped and diagonal stops. First floor with two C20 2-light mullion windows to left and two circa C17 2-light mullion windows to right. Several rows of pigeon holes near centre. There is a straight joint towards the left hand end and a straight joint between the gatehouse and lower right hand range. However, the latter is probably the result of a rebuilding rather than extension, low battlemented range to left. The coat of arms on the gatehouse was reset by the previous owners in the mid C20 and it is uncertain where it came from. Within the courtyard the east elevation of the house was partly refenestrated by J.P. St Aubyn. 4-centred arch with hollow chamfer and roll mould to left of centre with two C19 windows to left and a C19 6-light window and circa late C16 6-light window partly restored in C19 to right. The two 6-light windows are of similar style with segmental headed hollow chamfered arches to the lights. First floor with C19 2-light mullion window to left and two circa late C16 3-light mullion windows to right. Returning to front right the C17 wing has a C19 6-light mullion windows of similar design to the hall windows and a C19 3-light mullion window on first floor. The moulded granite plinth to the main range does not continue along the front wall of this C17 wing; the front wall appearing to have been partly rebuilt. To the left of the main range the north elevation of the wing to front left was refaced or rebuilt by J.P. St Aubyn. It has a 2-storey semi-circular stair tower with conical roof to right of centre with a C19 6-light mullion window to left and C19 plank door to right. The west elevation of the gate house range has a 4-centred granite arch to left of centre with hollow chamfered and roll moulded frame and carved spandrels connecting the gatehouse with the wing to front right of the main range is a stone rubble garden wall with C19 cast iron gate. The west elevation of the main range has C17 fenestration which has been partly renewed in the C19 and the south elevation was considerably altered in the late C19 with large granite mullion windows inserted with gabled half dormers above. Interior: The gatehouse has a straight flight of stone steps up to first floor. At the top of the steps to left and right are square headed chamfered granite doorframes. C20 partitions have been inserted on the first floor. The roof structure was only partly accessible; the roof structure to the left of the stair is of the circa C18 with partly halved, lap-jointed and pegged and nailed apices and collars. The main range of the house has a wide passage with a reset screen (inserted by the previous owners in the mid C20 replacing an earlier glazed screen). The screen has C19 panelling on the lower left hand face and C17 panelling facing the hall. The hall and passage have multiple moulded cross beams (with roll mould flanking ogee mould) which are supported on granite corbels. The beams are jointed into a continuous wall plate which has a similar carved moulding and continues around the hall and passage, thereby forming a framed ceiling. C19 hall fireplace. C17 panelling reset on higher partition between hall and inner room. The inner room has very slight chamfered beams with straight cut stops. The cross wall between the inner room and front wing has been removed and the fireplace in the latter has been blocked and the ceiling plastered. The stair wing has a probable C19 stair which was reset by the previous owners in the mid C20. The stair is of a grand early C18 style with open string, square newels with ornate finials and turned and barley-sugar twisted balusters. It is possible that the treads and part of the stair may be earlier. In the wing on front left of the main range the fireplaces are unmoulded and the granite lintels probably C19. The C19 stair in the turret has a central newel but the arrangement is that of a dog- leg; deep moulded rail and stick balusters. The closed tread has a carved panel which is possibly C17 and has been reused. On the first floor the partitions have been altered. There is a granite 4-centred chamfered arch above the partition between the hall and inner room. Roof structure over the room directly below the passage, over the higher end of the hall, the inner room and over the wings to

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front and rear of inner room replaced probably in 1882. (There is a short note which was written on one of the trusses in 1882). Above the lower end of the hall and the partition between the hall and passage are two trusses which have morticed apices, morticed cambered collars and holes for two tiers of threaded purlins. Hanging from the centre of the collars is a pair of tear-drops shaped flat pendants with an incised triangle directly above. This unusual carving is carved from the same piece of wood as the collar and was not applied separately. The higher truss is blackened and sooty in patches on the blade and collar and more uniformly on the underside of the truss. The roof structure above the stair wing has 4 trusses with morticed apiced and halved, dovetailed and single notched lap-jointed collars. The roof structure above the front left hand wing was not inspected. Peter Trevillyan had two parlours at Basil in 1608 suggesting that the house was already sizable in the early C17 and John Trevillyan was taxed for 11 hearths in 1664. Sources Cheshire, V.M. and F.J. The Cornishman's House, 1968 Stoute, T.L. Cornwall Hearth and Poll Taxes 1660-1664 Information from trustees. SX2045884070

Church of St Dennis Various GII listed Tombchests

68785

Parish church. Possibly with Norman origins; Norman impost mouldings at springing point of tower arch and remains of two Norman fonts. Circa C13 font, circa C15 4-bay arcade, some circa C16 tracery and tower possibly rebuilt in 1702 (Maclean, cited by Sedding) reusing earlier material. Church heavily restored between 1889 and 1904. Tower of roughly coursed local stone with granite plinth and large granite quoins. Nave, chancel and south aisle of snecked slate stone rubble with dressed quoins. Slate roof; nave and chancel in one. The extensive C19 restoration hinders accurate chronological analysis of plan. The church, which appears to have Norman origins may have possibly comprised nave, chancel, north aisle and west tower. The north transept was removed in the mid C19 and the north wall of the nave was probably largely rebuilt. The tower appears to contain Norman impost mouldings at the springing point of the tower arch; the west door is circa C16 and the belfry lights are also probably contemporary indicating probably C16 rebuilding. Maclean suggests that the tower was rebuilt in 1702 (Sedding). In circa C15 a 4-bay south aisle was added and the tracery in the east window of the south aisle and towards the west end of the nave is probably C16, possibly contemporary with the rebuilding of the tower. The C19 restoration included part rebuilding of at least the outer skin of masonry to the south aisle, nave, chancel and south porch; extensive refenestration, the re-roofing of the nave, chancel, south aisle and south porch and the refurbishing of the church. Prior to 1850 part of an old coloured rood-screen was recorded (Sedding). West tower of two stages with battlemented parapet and crocketed finials. Circa C16 granite arch to west door with cavetto and roll moulded jambs, incised spandrels and hood mould. C19 plank door. C19 west window in partly blocked opening with pointed relieving arch and 2-light belfry openings with slate louvers. North wall of nave has a C16 Perpendicular 3-light window towards the west end; 4- centred arch and the two outer lights with cusped heads. C19 3-light chancel window and C19 2-light window in south side of chancel. South aisle; east window similar to C16 window in nave. Three 3-light C19 windows in south wall of nave. Gabled south porch with 4-centred granite arch, roll and hood mould. C19 roof with piece of carved wall plate reset on east wall. Inside porch stone bench. South door has 4- centred granite arch with tall pyramid stops and C19 plank door. Interior : Plastered internal walls. Nave, chancel and south aisle with renewed C19 waggon roof and renewed carved bosses in chancel. Two pieces of carved ribs from the earlier roof have been reset on the north wall. 4-bay arcade of circa C15; 4-centred granite arches with triple cavetto mould and type A (Pevsner) piers with moulded capitals and bases. Tower arch of dressed stone; segmental arch with granite moulded imposts. Circa C16 granite basket arch at entrance to stair of tower. C19 furnishings of pitch pine, C19 pulpit and altar table. Piscina in south wall of chancel with cusped head, chamfer and run-out stops. Possibly circa C13 font, heavily restored with octagonal shaft, unlined bowl and square base. Remains of two probably Norman fonts at west end of nave, one with round bowl and the other with an hexagonal bowl. Slate flag floors to nave and south aisle and glazed C19 ceramic tiles in chancel. Memorials : Last wall of south aisle, slate ledger stone to Mary, wife of Abel French who died in 1652; wall engraved in italic and cursive script with coat of arms and verse beginning : Faith, vertue, patience, love, and all in all This godly matron had even at her call . . . North wall of nave, slate ledger stone of Johan, wife of William Moyers and daughter of John Avery of Kernick, died 1721. Slate ledger stone in tower to Alice, wife of William Grigg, died 1684. Verse : Here Alice doth intombed lye Whose spirit mounteth to the starry skie Unto the poore shee had A Good regard Which daiely cry Heaven be thy reward. Several ledger stones remounted on outer wall of chancel including slate stone to member of French family who died in 1660. Pevsner, N and Radcliffe, E The Buildings of England, Cornwall 2nd ed. 1970. Polsue, J Lakes Parochial History of the County of Cornwall Vol IV, 1872 reprinted 1974. Sedding, E H Norman Architecture in Cornwall, a handbook of old Cornish Ecclesiastical Architecture 1909. Sites and Monuments Register, Truro. Information from Rev. D. Nash.

SX1683490761

Winnacott Farmhouse

87985

House and garden wall to front. Probably C16, partly remodelled in 1668 (datestone) for the Chapman family and extended in the early C20. Rendered and painted stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble axial stacks. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The ground rises to right and the house is built down the slope. 3-room and through passage plan with entrance to left of centre; lower end on left heated by end stack, hall heated by axial stack backing onto higher side of passage and inner room parlour to right heated by axial stack on higher side of hall. Stair projection to the rear of the hall, close to the axial stack, providing access to the chambers above the hall and lower end. The house appears to be probably C16 although the evidence for this early date is limited. There is a round headed timber doorframe of the circa C16 to the passage rear doorway. The house was probably thoroughly remodelled or partly rebuilt and reroofed in 1668, contemporary with the plasterwork in the inner room parlour and chamber above. The roof structure above the hall comprises two trusses, one well jointed indicating that the hall chamber roof was exposed and of good quality. The slight sooting on this truss is probably the result of a smoking chamber fireplace. The jointing of the roof trusses of the inner room (parlour) chamber is much rougher, the roof having been concealed by the plaster ceiling. The jointing of the lower end roof is also rough. The lower end being of lesser status and the sooting of the trusses was probably the result of a service function. However, the sooting on the lower side of the cross wall to the rear of the axial hall stack may possibly be evidence that the C16 house, before the remodelling of 1668, was open to the roof. There is evidence from within the roof space that there was a shallow projection to the rear of the inner room and it is possible that the early C20 extension to the rear of the hall and inner room may be on the site of an earlier wing. Exterior: Long low 2-storey house with ground rising to right. Asymmetrical 5 window front. Entrance to left of centre with cranked chamfered timber doorframe forming depressed 2-centred arch with scratch moulding around edge. Studded oak rear door to through passage probably C16 of double construction in early probably late medieval round headed timber doorframe encased in C19 or C20. Lower end to left with C20 glazed porch and 3-light casement. 3-light casement and double C19 sash to right. First floor; to left two C19 2-light casements with C17 chamfered timber lintels, probably with run-out stops. Three early C19 16-pane sashes to right. The left hand gable end has been truncated, the ground floor outshut indicating the site of the original end wall. Owners state that a door opening was discovered in the higher right hand gable end, now blocked. Garden wall to front; low stone rubble wall with wrought iron railings; the stiles looped up over the top of the rail with knobbed finials. Interior: Through passage flanked by thick cross wall containing hall stack on right and timber boarded partition on left, probably in position of over-arching earlier screen. The lower end is heated by an end stack with roughly cut granite jambs and has circa C17 chamfered floor joists. The hall is heated by an axial stack, the fireplace partly blocked and a Rayburn stove inserted; the ceiling is plastered. The inner room parlour has a fine plaster overmantle with strapwork decoration and the initials of Diggory and Joan Chapman with

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date 1668. Plaster ceiling. Stair projection to rear of hall near axial hall stack with blocked opening from hall. The stair appears to have been replaced although the oak door frame to the chamber above the lower end and remains of oak doorframe to the chamber above the hall are C17, chamfered with stepped and tongue stops. However, although the doorframes are well finished, the piercing of the cross wall on the higher side of the passage to enable access from the stair projection to the chamber above the lower end is far rougher. Fine quality plaster overmantle to principal chamber above inner room parlour with strap work decoration probably contemporary with the overmantle below. Remains of coved ceiling with moulded cornice continuing around the feet of the principals which project below the ceiling. Roof structure: Lower end with 3 trusses with carpenter's marks, the principals with halved, lapped and pegged X apices and the collars halved, lap-jointed and pegged. Roughly cut common rafters and chamfered trenched purlins all with evidence of possible sooting. The lower gable end wall has been partly reduced and the first truss now marks the end of the roof. The cob wall on the lower side of the axial hall stack is sooty. Hall: 2 trusses, with halved, lapped and pegged X apices. The lower truss has a collar with a halved splayed dovetail joint with trenched purlins and is possibly sooty. Inner room: 2 trusses with X apices and halved lap-jointed and pegged collars of rougher finish than hall roof.

SX2586390135

GII Listed Buildings

The pottery

68106

House and smithy now house. Circa C18. Stone rubble and cob, the front wall covered with painted asbestos sheeting. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Projecting stone rubble end stack on right and brick axial stack to left of centre. Plan: 3-room and probably cross passage plan, the kitchen on right heated by an end stack and the small central room and inner room beyond to left heated by an axial stack with back-to-back fireplaces. Further extended to left in C19 with outshot containing smithy. The outshot later extended to two storeys and converted into dwelling accommodation. Exterior: 2 storeys. Long asymmetrical 6-window front. Entrance to right of centre with C20 porch. 3-light casement to left and two 2-light casements to right with wide opening, originally to smithy beyond. Six 2-light casements, sash and one light casement on first floor. Interior: C19 floor joists exposed.

SX2235388540

Well Cottage

68107

House. Probably late C18. Stone rubble and cob, hung with rag slates on front elevation. Bitumen-coated rag slate roof. Projecting end stack on right. Plan: 2-room single depth plan with entrance to left of centre. Larger hall kitchen on right heated by end stack and smaller unheated room on left. Extended with small circa C19 lean-to extension on right hand side and with circa C20 extension on left of 1-room and entrance plan. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 1:2 window front. Earlier range to right has a slate hung gabled circa C19 porch with late C19 door with decorative wrought-iron hinges. C19 2-light casement to left and C19 3-light casement to right. Two C19 2-light casements on first floor. C20 extension to left has a C20 door to right with slate open-fronted lean-to porch across front and C20 6-pane window on first floor. Lean-to extension on right. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2308687800

Bridge over the River Kensey

68344

Mill house, now private house. Circa mid C18. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stacks. Plan: 2-room and cross passage plan, heated by end stacks with larger room, probably the hall-kitchen on right. Outshot added across rear in C19. Exterior: 2 storeys. Not quite symmetrical 3-window front with C19 part glazed door to left of centre. Two 2-light casements on ground floor with two similar casements and central blocked window above. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2314886954

Torr Park Farmhouse with attached front garden wall and outhouse with shippon

68354

Farmhouse, with attached front garden wall and outhouse with shippon. Circa early C19; some alterations and additions of later C19 and few later alterations. Slatestone rubble with stone dressings; partly slate-hung. 2-span rag slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. The front range has gable end stacks with slate weathering. No stacks to the rear range. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance and principal room to right and left at the front, one room originally a kitchen and the other a parlour. Shallower rear unheated service rooms. Attached to rear left is a single storey outhouse of C19 and a shippon addition of C19 at the left. The attached wall encloses a small garden at the front of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, symmetrical 3-window front. Ground floor has central porch with hipped roof, plank door at the left side and small single C20 casement at the front. All windows are of early C20 in original apertures. Ground floor has 2-light 2-pane casement to left and 2-light single pane casement to right, with cambered stone arches. First floor has three 2-light 2-pane casements. The right end is blind, slate-hung with rag slates. The left end has the shippon addition of single storey with loft over; the gable end is open, with a central granite pier, the bay to left and the upper part of the gable weather boarded, with a central plank door in the gable; asbestos slate roof. At the rear, at ground and first floor to left one 2-light 2-pane casement, ground and first floor to right a 2-light single pane casement, all of early C20; the ground floor openings have flat stone arches. Central plank door with glazed panel, cambered stone arch and pitched slate hood. There is a single unheated outhouse attached to right with C20 2-light single pane casement and stable type plank door; hipped end roof. The front garden wall is in slatestone rubble with quartz rubble capping. There are plain piers at the left side with a C20 wooden gate. The wall encloses a garden about 15 metres wide and about 3 metres deep. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2313386423

House about 100m S of Fennell House

68370

House with attached front garden wall. Circa late C18 - early C19; later C19 alterations and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung and partly rendered. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. The original house has gable end stack to left with rubble shaft and gable end stack to right with rubble and brick shaft. Plan: Small 2-room plan with central entrance, each room heated from a gable end stack. There is a single storey unheated lean-to at the left end and a single storey outhouse to rear left, of C19. Probably in C19, a small barn was added at the right end, with a small single storey lean-to at the right end of the barn. In C20, the barn was rebuilt as a one-room plan wing of the house. The front wall encloses a small garden at the front of the original house. Exterior: 2 storeys, a nearly symmetrical 2 window front, slate-hung with rag slates. Central C19 wooden gabled porch with plank door. Late C19 6-pane sash to left and C19 3-light 2-pane casement to right. First floor has C19 2-light 6-pane casement to right and left. Attached to right is the former barn of 2 storeys, now with a symmetrical 2-window front, the

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upper level slate-hung; two 2-light C20 casements at ground and first floor. Attached at the right end is a small stone rubble lean-to with slate roof and E VII letterbox in the front wall. The left end is blind. The right end has doorway to the lean-to; rendered above. At the rear, the original house has small single C20 light at first floor to centre and ground floor to right, with slate cills. The outhouse to right has C20 door and C20 10-pane window. The rear of the former barn has door and 2-light casement at ground floor, two 2-light casements at first floor. The front garden wall is in slatestone rubble with slate and quartz capping to the front sections. The wall is ramped up to each side of the house; in the front range there is a central pair of granite monolith piers with shaped necking and ball finials. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2359986501

Trewithick with attached front garden walls

68366

House with attached front garden wall. Circa late C18 - early C19; later C19 alterations and C20 alterations. Slatestone rubble, partly slate-hung and partly rendered. Slate roofs with ridge tiles and gable ends. The original house has gable end stack to left with rubble shaft and gable end stack to right with rubble and brick shaft. Plan: Small 2-room plan with central entrance, each room heated from a gable end stack. There is a single storey unheated lean-to at the left end and a single storey outhouse to rear left, of C19. Probably in C19, a small barn was added at the right end, with a small single storey lean-to at the right end of the barn. In C20, the barn was rebuilt as a one-room plan wing of the house. The front wall encloses a small garden at the front of the original house. Exterior: 2 storeys, a nearly symmetrical 2 window front, slate-hung with rag slates. Central C19 wooden gabled porch with plank door. Late C19 6-pane sash to left and C19 3-light 2-pane casement to right. First floor has C19 2-light 6-pane casement to right and left. Attached to right is the former barn of 2 storeys, now with a symmetrical 2-window front, the upper level slate-hung; two 2-light C20 casements at ground and first floor. Attached at the right end is a small stone rubble lean-to with slate roof and E VII letterbox in the front wall. The left end is blind. The right end has doorway to the lean-to; rendered above. At the rear, the original house has small single C20 light at first floor to centre and ground floor to right, with slate cills. The outhouse to right has C20 door and C20 10-pane window. The rear of the former barn has door and 2-light casement at ground floor, two 2-light casements at first floor. The front garden wall is in slatestone rubble with slate and quartz capping to the front sections. The wall is ramped up to each side of the house; in the front range there is a central pair of granite monolith piers with shaped necking and ball finials. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2357886549

Park View

68365

House. Circa mid C18, with alterations of mid - late C19 and some C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rendered rubble shafts, to right with slate weathering and shaped top. Plan: 2-room plan, with larger room to right and smaller room to left, each heated from a gable end stack. The room to left was originally the kitchen, with a small unheated dairy partitioned to rear; the partition has been removed in C20. The room to right was the parlour. Single storey lean-to of circa C19 at the right end. Exterior: 2 storeys, nearly symmetrical 3 window front. All windows are C19 and early C20 casements. Off-centre to right is a C20 door. 2-light 6-pane casement to right and left. At first floor there is a single-light 2-pane casement above the door and 2-light 6-pane casement to right and left. Lean-to to right of single storey, weatherboarded to front with slate roof. Left end blind and rendered. The rear of the lean-to at the right end has C20 3-pane window. At the rear, at ground floor there is a 2-light 2-pane C19 casement to right and left. At first floor a C20 2-light 6-pane casement to right and left and central 6-pane window; all with slate cills. Interior: At ground floor, there are chamfered ceiling beams in both rooms. C20 fireplace in the room to right and C20 range inserted in the fireplace at the left gable end.

SX2355486588

The Cottage

68364

House. Circa late C17 - early C18, with alterations and additions of C19 and C20. Painted stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stack to left and axial stack to right with C20 brick shafts. Plan: 2-room plan; the larger room to left was the kitchen, heated from a gable end stack to left. Smaller parlour to right, heated from a gable end stack, with passage between the 2 rooms. Circa C19 a shippon with loft was added at the right end, with doorway to front. The shippon is now part of the house. Exterior: 2 storeys, asymmetrical 3-window front. First floor has three C20 2-light 2-pane casements. Ground floor has plank door with glazed panel set off-centre to right. Two 3-light 3-pane casements to left of C19 and one C19 2-light 3-pane casement to right, all with timber lintels. The shippon is to right, the doorway with 6-pane window inserted and timber lintel; two C20 rooflights. At the left end is a stepped external stack with a curved oven at the base. Single 2-pane casement at first floor to right. The right end has C20 door to left. At the rear, there is a C20 door and 2-pane window to left, with small single light at the rear of the passage and C20 window with timber lintel to right. At the rear of the shippon is a 3-pane C20 window. Interior: The gable end fireplaces have been rebuilt in C20. The room to right has C19 ceiling beams and the room to left had narrow-chamfered beams. The rest of the house may retain other interesting features, such as early joinery, including doors.

SX2354286612

High Hall Cross

68347

Cross. Pre-Conquest. Granite monolith about 2 metres high. Roughly hewn primitive wheelhead cross, with lugs below the head. The head has a raised carved Latin cross to front and rear, set in a slightly recessed circle. The shaft is of rectangular plan. Ancient monument no. 1007954.

SX2347585497

Milestone

68352

Milestone. C19. Painted granite monolith, about one metre high, with rounded head. Carved painted lettering in upper case with serifs: L7, for Launceston.

SX2311584801

Hare and House farmhouse

68346

Farmhouse. Circa mid C18, with alterations and additions of C19 and some C20 alterations. Roughcast stone rubble; partly rendered and partly slate-hung. Slate roof with ridge tiles and gable ends. Gable end stacks with rendered shafts with slate weathering and shaped tops. Plan: Double depth plan with central entrance; principal room to front left and right, each heated from a gable end stack. There are shallow rear service rooms; to right the front and rear rooms are now all one room. There is a range of pigsties attached at the right end, of C19, and C20 additions to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys, a symmetrical 3-window front; all windows are early C20 casement. Ground floor has central open-fronted porch with pitched slate roof; inner C20 door. To right and left a 3-light 2-pane casement. First floor has three 2-light 2-pane casements, all

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with slate cills. At the right end, at ground floor there is a single storey lean-to, projecting to front and rear; at the front there are 2 square pigeon holes to the loft. At the right side there are 2 doorways and 3 small windows. The rear of the range has a hipped roof and C20 half-glazed door. The left end has external stack; 4-pane window at first floor to left. At the rear, partly slate-hung at first floor to right. First floor has central 2-light 2-pane casement. At ground floor to left a small C20 single storey lean-to and to right a C20 greenhouse, with rear door and C20 window inside. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2254384901

Milestone

68389

Milestone. Circa early C19. Granite post, rectangular on plan, with rounded top. Inscribed: L 8 Turnpike Road Act for roads leading into Launceston passed in 1761 (33 Geo II c.59). Albert, W. The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840, 1972.

SX2170785436

Cottage on N side of A395 at Cold Northcott

68394

House. Circa early C18. Painted stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable end on right and hipped end on left. Corrugated asbestos roof to lean-to outshut to rear. Rendered brick shaft to end stack on left. Plan: Two room and cross or through passage plan with entrance to right of centre. Larger room on higher left hand side heated by end stack and smaller room on right appears to be unheated. Circa C19 outshut added across rear. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front. Entrance to right of centre with C20 door and small C20 lean-to open fronted porch. Flanked by two C20 2-light casements with small window between left hand window and door. First floor with one-light window to left. C20 small 1-light window above entrance and C19 2-light casement to right. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2065686380

Abbots Hendra Farmhouse

67378

Barn. Circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite string course, granite quoins and cills. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with shippens and stables on ground floor and loft above. Exterior: 1 storey and loft. Continuous string course joins lintels above ground floor openings. Double doors flanked by single door openings to left and alternating door and window openings to right. Well designed farmbuildings on north side of unaltered farmyard.

SX1917785905

Barn on N side of Yard

67379

Barn. Circa early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite string course, granite quoins and cills. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with shippens and stables on ground floor and loft above. Exterior: 1 storey and loft. Continuous string course joins lintels above ground floor openings. Double doors flanked by single door openings to left and alternating door and window openings to right. Well designed farmbuildings on north side of unaltered farmyard.

SX1915585904

Barn on W side of yard

67380

Farmhouse. Circa 1830s. Local stone rubble with granite quoins. Slate hung above first floor. Slate roof with gable ends. Ashlar granite end stack on left and brick end stack on right. Plan: double depth plan with entrance to left of centre. Larger room on front right and smaller possibly parlour on left; heated by end stacks. Stair in passage with service rooms to rear; the kitchen to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys regular 3 window front with windows replaced in C20 but in original openings. C19 slate porch with 6 panel door to left of centre, two 3-light casements to right and left. Two 3-light casements flanking 2-light casement on first floor. Interior: largely complete. Farmhouse faces onto unaltered yard with well designed farmbuildings on west and north (qv). The older farmhouse, now disused, backs onto the yard on the south.

SX1914785880

Abbots Hendra Farmhouse

67378

Farmhouse. Circa 1830s. Local stone rubble with granite quoins. Slate hung above first floor. Slate roof with gable ends. Ashlar granite end stack on left and brick end stack on right. Plan: double depth plan with entrance to left of centre. Larger room on front right and smaller possibly parlour on left; heated by end stacks. Stair in passage with service rooms to rear; the kitchen to rear right. Exterior: 2 storeys regular 3 window front with windows replaced in C20 but in original openings. C19 slate porch with 6 panel door to left of centre, two 3-light casements to right and left. Two 3-light casements flanking 2-light casement on first floor. Interior: largely complete. Farmhouse faces onto unaltered yard with well designed farmbuildings on west and north (qv). The older farmhouse, now disused, backs onto the yard on the south.

SX1917785905

Cross approximately 700m N of Lower Basil Cottage

68338

Cross. Medieval. Granite monolith. The cross has a rectangular plan shaft with a wheel head which has lobes at the shoulders. The head has been slightly damaged.

SX1951784942

Trecollas Chapel

68249

Bible Christian chapel. 1875. Rendered probably stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Rectangular plan with entrance in liturgical south front which faces the road. Exterior: Small chapel with symmetrical liturgical south elevation. Central entrance with diagonal plank double doors in pointed arched opening and datestone above. Flanked by two depressed 2-centred arched openings with key blocks and margin glazing bars to windows. 2-centred arch to west window with intersecting glazing bars. Small hall adjoining on right. Interior: Simple interior with raked seating with C19 box pews. Rostrum at east end with turned timber communion rails. Shallow niche to rear, behind the rostrum.

SX2070183017

Barn approximately 10m E of Trelyn Farmhouse

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Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

68253

Farmbuilding. Probably C18 possibly with earlier origins. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Outbuilding of overall rectangular plan consisting of a small circa C18 barn extended with a second small circa early C19 barn. Exterior: Single storey barn on left with wide opening in front. Barn to right has narrower opening in front and an opening in the right hand end which has a piece of circa C17 dressed granite which has been reset as a lintel. In the rear wall of the left hand barn is an interesting possibly Medieval window of 5-lights made from one piece of probably Polyphant stone. Interior: Circa late C18 and C19 and C20 trusses in roof.

SX2046682855

Hurden Farmhouse and garden wall to the front

68235

Farmhouse and garden wall to front. Circa early C17 origins extended in circa mid C19. Stone rubble, partly rendered and slate hung with granite dressings. Slate roof with hipped ends. Stone rubble and brick shaft to axial stack and to end stack on left. Brick shaft to rear lateral stack. Plan: Double depth plan. The original house was probably of three room and through passage plan with the lower end on left and with a two storey porch to left of centre. The lower end heated by an end stack, the hall by an axial stack in the cross wall between the hall and inner room and the inner room unheated and used as a dairy. In the circa mid C19 the house was extended across the rear with a stair to the rear of the passage and service rooms to the rear of the lower end, hall and inner room. Exterior: Two storeys. Entrance to left of centre; two storey porch, the ground floor with a basket arch with curved diagonal stops and a plank door. C19 2-light casement in 2-light mullion window frame above. To left, C20 PVC windows on ground and first floor. To right C20 PVC window and C20 window with C20 PVC window and C19 2-light casement above. The lintels above the ground floor windows are joined to form a granite string band. There is a C19 porch on the lower, left hand end. To front and left hand side of house is a garden wall, of stone rubble with granite coping. Interior: Inner entrance within porch has a chamfered granite 4-centred arch with curved diagonal stops. Passage with stair to rear. Large granite fireplace in hall, partly blocked by later surround. C19 and C20 ceiling beams. Only hall, kitchen and passage inspected.

SX2107982536

Cartshed 15m to SW of Hurden

68236

GV II Shippon with probably granary above. Probably early to mid C19. Stone rubble with granite dressings. Slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Overall rectangular plan with shippon doors on ground floor, facing the rear elevation of Hurden Farmhouse (qv). Probably granary or loft above. Exterior: Two storeys. Almost symmetrical front with wide door opening to right of centre, two doors to left and one to right. The granite lintels above these openings are joined to form a continuous granite string band. Two door openings on first floor with reused dressed granite chamfered lintels. Rear elevation has ventilation slits on ground floor. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2105982529

Shippon 15m NW of Hurden

68237

Open fronted cartshed or implements shed. Probably early to mid C19. Stone rubble with dressed quoins. Steeply pitched slate roof with hipped ends. Plan: Open fronted cartshed of overall rectangular plan. Exterior: Single storey. Uprights of large monolith blocks of granite with timber corbelled brackets supporting timber lintel across front. Small lean-to outshuts to right and left. Interior: Unaltered.

SX2105982549

Cross 400m E of West Carne

68340

Cross. Medieval. Granite monolith with rectangular plan shaft and wheelhead of a single piece of granite. The shaft is unmodelled as is one face of the wheelhead. The cross is partly built into a stone hedge and the rear face of the wheelhead appears to have a raised Latin or Maltese cross.

SX2067382282

Farm buildings 30m SW and W of West Carne Farmhouse

68339

Barn, horse-engine house and row of shippons. Circa early C19. Granite rubble with large dressed granite quoins. Rag slate roofs. Gable ends to barn with hipped end to extension to barn and to shippon and canted end to horse-engine house. Plan: Barn and loft above, of overall rectangular plan, built down slope with ground rising to left. Small extension on right hand end with attached horse-engine house below on lower right hand side. Row of shippons attached on higher front left of barn, projecting in a front wing. Exterior: Two storey barn with ground sloping down to right. Row of shippon doors on ground floor and loft door above. Attached on lower right hand side, lower range with hipped end to front with shippon door on ground floor and loft door in lower right hand side with row of pigeon holes below eaves. On lower right hand side, horse engine house with canted end facing road. To front left of barn is a single storey shippon with central double loading doors and shippon doors to right and left. Interior: Horse engine house has central cast-iron shaft with granite slab forming base and heavy cross beam at top.

SX2022582183

West Carne Farmhouse

68338

Farmhouse and attached shippon. Probably C17. Stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble axial stack to right of centre and brick shaft to projecting stone rubble end stack on right. Plan: The house is built down the slope with the ground rising to left. There is a shippon attached on the higher left hand side of the house forming an overall rectangular plan. The house has an unusual 3-room plan arrangement; the entrance appears to directly lead into the central room, fairly close to the axial fireplace. The left hand room appears unheated, the central room heated by an axial stack and the lower right hand room heated by an end stack. The shippon is probably a circa C18 extension to the farmhouse. Exterior: Two storey farmhouse with an asymmetrical 4-window front, the ground sloping down to right. Entrance near centre with plank door with C20 3-light window and inserted C20 door to left. Small window directly to right of entrance with 2-light window to right. First floor with 2-light casement with glazing bars removed, C19 2-light casement and two C20 windows to right. The single storey shippon which is attached on the left hand end is set slightly forward and has two entrances with stable-type door on right, flanking a window opening. Interior: The central room of the house has wavy chamfered floor joists and a timber roughly chamfered lintel to the fireplace. Lower right-hand room and roof structure not inspected.

SX2028282216

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

Carne Manor and wall adjoining on NE

68335

House and remains of wall to front right. 1573 (datestone) possibly with earlier origins. Restored in the mid to late C20. The house is constructed of granite rubble with huge blocks of granite in the left hand side. There are numerous straight joints and blocked openings. Rag slate and asbestos slate roofs; lower roof on left with gable ends and granite parapet coping. Higher roof on right with hipped end on right. Stone rubble axial stack near centre and stone rubble lateral stack to rear right. Plan: The original plan is uncertain and the house has undergone several alterations and changes in the C17, C18, C19 and C20. The house appears to have had a 2 or 3 room and cross or through passage plan, the position of the entrance having been altered. The left hand room is constructed of different masonry and there is a straight joint between the left and right hand room. The entrance and through passage was probably near the centre, corresponding with an existing back door. The left hand room was heated by an axial stack backing onto this putative passage and lit by a large window inscribed with datestone of 1573. To the rear of this left hand room, close to the fireplace and passage a winder stair in a stair turret provided access to the first floor chambers. On the right hand side of the passage, it is uncertain whether there were one or two rooms although there is the remains of a rear lateral stack indicating that they were probably heated. On the front elevation the eaves of the right hand range have been raised although, to rear, the roof level is fairly uniform. There is a circa C19 one-room plan wing to rear of the left-hand room and a C20 porch on the right hand end. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical 2 window front. The lower range on left has a 4-light granite mullion window, the lintel inscribed 'ANNO DOMINO 1573 JOHN MORYDEC' with 4-centred granite chamfered arch to doorframe to right. The higher right hand range has two 3-light granite mullion windows on ground floor and two 2-light mullion windows on first floor. The original eaves level was in-line with the cills of these first floor windows. To rear there is a semi-circular stair turret lit by a square headed one-light window and there are two one-light rounded headed circa C17 granite window frames to the ground floor windows lighting the right hand range. The wall to front right of the house may be the remains of a front wing although it is probably more likely that the wall has been rebuilt, possibly reusing material from a part of the house which has since been demolished. The wall has a reset 4-centred granite arch near centre and 2-light and 3-light granite mullion windows to left and right. Interior: The floor joists have been replaced probably after the fire in the mid C20. In the left hand room is a fine quality 4-centred dressed stone arch to the fireplace which has a multiple moulded (roll moulded and cavetto moulded) arch and incised spandrels. To the rear of the fireplace is a fine quality granite ashlar winder stair. The roof structure appears to have been replaced. The owners recall sooting and blackening of the roof timbers although it is uncertain whether this was the result of the C20 fire or an indication that the house has Medieval origins. Roof structure not accessible.

SX2021382225

Garden walls to SW of Carne Manor

68337

Garden walls. Circa late C19 or early C20. Granite rubble reusing some dressed granite. High garden walls enclosing large garden to south west and south east of Carne Manor (qv). Extending from the south east entrance, along the south side of the garden (to rear of the cottage qv) with a small semi-circular plan projection on the south west.

SX2020882207

Cottage at Carne Manor

68336

Small cottage, original purpose uncertain although it is possible that it may originally have been a tower. Circa early C17. Granite rubble with granite dressings. Rag slate roof with hipped ends. Rear lateral stone rubble stack with moulded granite cap. Plan: One-room plan on ground and first floor, heated by a rear-lateral stack. The house is built down the slope with the ground falling to rear; the entrance is therefore at a higher level than the ground floor room. The entrance is on front left through a round turret which acts as a 2 storey porch containing steps leading down into the ground floor room and a flight of winder steps leading up to the first floor room. It is possible that this round turret is a truncated stair turret possibly to a truncated tower; this one-room plan building being originally a tower. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical front elevation with porch/stair turret on left. The entrance has a dressed granite rounded arch which is moulded to form an open segmental pediment with dressed granite chamfered jambs. There is a small 1- light window with chamfered segmental granite arch which lights the stair within and a 2-light mullion window on first floor. The house has a 3-light granite mullion window on ground floor and 2-light granite mullion window on first forming a half dormer with shallow raking roof. There are similar windows in the right hand side elevation. C20 garages of stone rubble to rear and on left-hand side. Interior: Granite ashlar winder stair within porch leading up to first floor room and short flight of steps down into ground floor room. The latter is heated by a large fireplace with chamfered granite lintel and jambs. The floor joists have been replaced in the circa C19. First floor with blocked fireplace and bolted A-frame roof structure with lapped collars.

SX2022782244

Footbridge to SE of Bothwick

68308

Footbridge over Penpont Water. Circa early C19. Granite slab of clapper construction spanning Penpont Water near ford for road leading to settlement at Bowithick.

SX1831282747

Footbridge and packhorse bridge 200m SE of Bowithick

68309

Footbridge and remains of pack horse bridge. Probably early C19. The footbridge is constructed of granite with a single granite lintel spanning the stream. The packhorse bridge is constructed of stone rubble with a wide rounded dressed stone arch and two narrower rounded dressed stone arches. The parapets have been reduced in height.

SX1834082666

Woodgarden Farmhouse

68393

Farmhouse. Probably early C17 origins partly altered in the late C19. Rendered stone rubble, partly slate hung above ground floor on front right. Rag slate roof with gable ends and lower slate roof with gable end on right. Brick shaft to rear lateral stack on left, projecting stone rubble front lateral stack and stone rubble and brick shaft to end stack on right. Plan: The original plan of the house is uncertain and the house was divided into two in the C19 with the main farmhouse on left and cottage on right, reverting back to a single dwelling in the C20. Together the house and cottage have a 3-room plan with cross passage to left of central room and originally through passage to right of central room. The house comprises the left hand room, heated by a rear lateral stack, the existing entrance and cross passage and the large central room (probably originally the hall) which is heated by a large front lateral stack. The cottage on right contains a through passage on left (the front entrance now blocked) and the right hand room which is heated by an end stack. There is a straight joint between the house and cottage on the front

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Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

elevation and a corresponding thick cross wall inside. The evidence for a straight joint on the rear is less obvious. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical 4:2 window front with higher roof to left hand range and right hand range, which is slate hung above ground floor, set slightly back. To left, the main farmhouse has a circa C17 4-centred ovolo-moulded granite arch with C19 door flanked by 2 P.V.C. windows to left and large projecting front lateral stack and 2 P.V.C. window to right. Four P.V.C. windows on first floor. Set back to right, rounded hollow-chamfered granite arch which has been partly blocked with a window inserted and 16- pane horned sash toright with two 4-pane sashes on first floor. Interior: Ceiling beams replaced incirca late c19. C20 grate to hall fireplace and Rayburn stove blocking left hand fireplace. First floor and roof structure not inspected.

SX1818784383

Trevillians gate

67396

House. Circa C18 origins partly rebuilt in 1836 for R C Vosper (datestone). Rendered stone rubble. Dressed stone arches to openings. Slate roof with hipped end on right and gable end on left. Brick axial stack to left of centre and projecting stone rubble rear lateral stack to right. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan, the left hand room heated by an axial stack backing onto the passage and the right hand room heated by a rear lateral stack. C20 extension to rear. Exterior: 2 storeys regular 3 window front with dressed stone flat arches with keystones to window openings. Entrance to right of centre with pointed arch with roll mould, incised fleur de lys and datestone RCV 1836. Interior: Ceiling beams replaced. Unmoulded granite lintel to fireplace of left hand room. Dressed granite flat arch to fireplace in right hand room. First floor not inspected. Gate to Basil Manor, St Clether held by the Trevillians from temp Elizabeth I to the C18. House restored by R C Vosper in 1836 when the arch over the entrance was installed. The arch has reputedly come from the ruins of the chapel on the eastern peak of Roughtor. The cottage became an inn in the later C19 (Britannia Inn).

SX1663483914

RAF Davidstow moor, air ministry bombing teacher

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

SX1463485803

RAF Davidstow moor turret instructional building

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

SX1462085806

Treworra Barton including barn, horse engine house and cartshed to the W

67397

House with attached barn, horse engine house and cartshed. Circa late C16 or earlier extended in early and mid C19. Stone rubble with granite quoins. Rag slate roof with gable end to left and gable end to front wing on right. Granite moulded axial stack to left of centre. Rendered brick rear lateral stack to outshot and brick end stack to front wing on right. Plan: Original plan uncertain. House possibly of at least 3 rooms and cross or through passage plan. Ground slopes down slightly to left. Hall and inner room to left and cross wing to right. The cross wing has been extended to rear with a barn, attached horse engine house and cartshed beyond to rear. The earlier range comprises the hall, inner room and passage; the hall, heated by an axial stack on the higher side, has thick cross walls on the higher and lower sides; the inner room may originally have been unheated whilst the chamber above has a circa early C17 fireplace which backs onto the hall stack. A stair projection to the rear of the hall fireplace gives access from the hall to the chamber above the inner room; the stair was remodelled in the C19 and the projection has been incorporated partly into a circa C18 or C19 outshot to rear of hall and passage. The passage has been altered; probably widened with a stair inserted and the 2-room plan cross wing remodelled or partly rebuilt in the C19. In circa late C18 or early C19 a barn was added to the rear of the cross wing and in circa early C19 a horse engine house was added to the right hand side of the barn. In circa mid C19 an open-fronted cartshed was added to the rear of the barn. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with gable end of cross wing to front right. Range to left has 3-light mullion window lighting inner room to left, C20 door, 3-light mullion hall window with hoodmould and initials 'RK B' in the stops and C20 door to entrance on right. First floor with C20 1-light casement, 12-pane horned sash, early C19 4-over-8 pane hornless sash and C20 2-light casement above entrance. Gable end of cross wing to right with C20 sashes on ground and first floor in left hand side wall. Barn to rear of cross wing has polygonal horse engine house attached on the right hand side and open cartshed to rear with granite posts. Interior: Passage widened with a stair inserted to rear in the C19 and cross wing has either been remodelled or rebuilt in the C19. Entrance to hall on left hand side of passage has granite chamfered lintel and jambs with pyramid stops. Hall fireplace has chamfered timber lintel and chamfered granite jambs and cloam oven. Stair to rear of fireplace rebuilt in C19. Hollow chamfered granite doorframe between inner room and hall with slightly cambered lintel. C19 fireplace in inner room, possibly an insertion. Fireplace in chamber above inner room has a chamfered granite lintel and jambs with diagonal stops. Roof structure replaced in circa early C19. Roof structure above inner room not inspected.

SX1542086624

Methodist Chapel

67410

Free methodist chapel and school room. Now methodist chapel. 1838 extended with schoolroom in circa mid to late C19. Stone rubble, rendered on south west elevation elevation. Slate roof with gable ends. Plan: Chapel to south east; rectangular plan with entrance in south east gable end. School room added on north west gable end also of rectangular plan. Exterior: Entrance to chapel in south east gable end with 2-centred arched opening, C19 panelled door and fanlight above with C19 intersecting glazing bars. Outer 2- centred arch of dressed stone. South

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west elevation to road has a regular 3:3 window front with chapel to right and school room to left. The school room has 3 late C19 sashes and the chapel 3 circa mid C19 sashes with intersecting glazing bars in 2- centred arched openings. Interiors: not inspected. Shaw, T Methodism in the Camelford and Wadebridge Circuit 1743-1963, 1963.

SX1627086492

Manor Farmhouse

67409

Lower Tremail (formerly Manor Farmhouse) is a farmhouse of C17 origins with later additions. It is constructed of stone rubble with pebble-dashed render. The slate roof has gable ends and two C20 rendered stacks: an axial stack to the left of centre and an end stack to the right, incorporated as an axial stack after a single bay extension was added to the right. PLAN: Originally a two-room and cross-passage plan, to the left the living room is heated by a massive axial stack backing onto the passage, and the kitchen, to the right, has a massive end stack. To the rear of the passage is a newel stair, in a projection thought to be the remains of a stair turret, incorporated into a later out-shut. The stairs give access only to chambers above the living room. The house was later extended by one room to right, and the roof was raised, providing additional bedrooms with a timber staircase inserted to provide access to these from the kitchen. EXTERIOR: The farmhouse is of two storeys, with C20 uPVC windows on ground and first floors. On the east (principle) elevation there is a granite, three-light window with chamfered mullions and a carved drip mould, a lean-to pebble-dashed stone rubble porch with a re-set 1659 datestone and, towards the north, a C20 door and window. There are three C20 windows to the first floor in half dormers with flat roofs. The south gable has a circular opening in the gable, now uPVC glazed. The west elevation is not rendered and the fabric displays evidence for the in-filled rear door to the cross-passage and the remains of the stair turret, lit by a two-light, granite mullioned window. A range of single-storey outbuildings extends along the roadside from the north end of the rear elevation. These are of traditional construction, but somewhat altered and do not include any dateable features. They are not of special interest, although they undoubtedly contribute to the agricultural character of the farmstead. INTERIOR: The entrance has a chamfered square-headed granite doorframe with diagonal stops and a wide, planked and braced door with hand-forged decorative strap hinges. The cross-passage has three similar hewn granite doorframes, a slate-paved floor and C19 tongue and groove panelling. Both principle rooms have massive chimneybreasts; the fireplaces with chamfered granite surrounds are partly obscured by later alterations. Beyond the cross-passage is the rubble newel stair with renewed slate treads, and the pantry with rubble and slate shelves. The roof structure was not accessible. HISTORY: Lower Tremail is located immediately to the south of the adjacent Manor House and is believed to have been the home farm of the manor of Tremail. There is no early documentary history for the building. The building appears in its present form on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887. The farmhouse was refurbished in the late-C20 when the windows were replaced, the roof re-laid, and the tops of both chimneys were rebuilt.

SX1614886368

Lower Trevivian Farmhouse

67411

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

SX1728685388

Barn 3m SW of Lower Trevivian Farmhouse

67412

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

SX1727685377

Trevivian Farmhouse

67413

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

SX1723485402

Milestone SE OF Pendragon House

505706

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

SX1444587044

Trehane Barton

67390

House. Circa early to mid C17. Slate stone rubble, rendered. Bitumen coated rag slate roof with gable ends and several probably early crested ridge tiles. Catslide roof over rear outshot. Rendered brick end stacks and rendered end stack to outshot on rear right. Plan: Original plan uncertain. Existing plan of 2 room and through passage arrangement, heated by end stacks with circa C18 outshot added across rear, the back

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kitchen heated by an end stack to rear right and the dairy to rear left. The 2 rooms at the front, in the earlier range would appear to be larger than normally found in this type of Cornish house. Exterior: 2 storeys. Regular 3 window front with wide C20 2-light casement to left, C20 door in rendered lean-to porch and wide C20 2-light casement to right. Two C20 2-light casements on first floor with 4-pane sash in centre. C20 extension on left hand gable end. Interior: Roughly chamfered fairly heavy ceiling beams in outshot to rear. Earlier range not accessible. Home of branch of the Nicholls family (qv Trewane, St Kew).

SX1470087285

Barn 20m N of Trehane Barton

67391

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

SX1470087285

Lychgate to E of Church of St David

67406

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

SX1517687282

Sunday School to E of Church of St David

67408

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

SX1519187294

Churchtown Barton Farmhouse

67398

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

SX1507787250

Holy Well

67407

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

SX1516087368

Guidepost to NE of Higher Trehane Farm

67382

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

SX1455188051

Milestone S of Treblary Cottage

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Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

67387

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

SX1600187434

Milestone 500m to W of Hallworthy

67388

Milestone. Circa early to mid C19. Granite, monolith. Rectangular-on-plan. Inscribed L 11. Turnpike road act for roads leading into Launceston passed in 1761 (33 Geo II c.59). Albert, W The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840, 1972.

SX1751287768

Churchtown Farmhouse

68788

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

SX1674590763

Outbuildings immediately W of Churchtown Farmhouse

68790

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

SX1673190764

Garden wall immediately e of Churchtown Farmhouse

68789

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

SX1675690760

Cartnell

68132

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

SX1851290298

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

Fentrigan Farmhouse

68118

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

SX1915090801

Warbstow Manor

68127

House. Probably C17 origins partly rebuilt in circa 1900 and altered in the circa 1960s. Stone rubble, rendered and painted. Slate roof with gable ends. Brick shafts to the axial and end stacks. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The house has a 2-room and passage plan: the 2-storey porch on the right-hand end of the front originally led into a through passage, the rear door now blocked. The hall to left of the passage is heated by an axial stack backing onto the passage. The inner room beyond to left is heated by an end stack and a C20 stair has been inserted between these 2 rooms. On the lower right side of the passage was a shippon which was demolished in the circa 1960s. This may have been the earlier lower end of the house or a later building on the site of the lower end. The provisional listing description issued in 1960 describes a stair turret to rear. The owner at time of survey (1987) cannot recall such a stair but states that there was a dairy in an outshut to the rear of the hall, which has now been demolished. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-window front to the left hand range which was refronted in circa 1900 and 2-storey porch to right which remains unaltered. The porch has a gable end with segmental hollow chamfered granite arch with pyramid stops on both faces of the jambs. There is no rebate for a door and the existing door is probably C19. The inner door is C20 and has a circa C19 or C20 frame: 2-light granite mullion window on first floor of the porch with circa mid C20 leaded panes. To left the refronted range has a central door with rounded arch flanked by two C20 6-pane sashes with 3 similar sashes above. Interior: Through passage, blocked to rear. V and F Chesher state that there was an early shouldered arch to the rear door similar to that in Trethin, Advent parish (qv). The rear doorway has been blocked. The owners recall a narrow stair which was on the right hand (lower) side of the passage. Hall has a large fireplace with granite chamfered lintel and jambs with remains of ball stops and a cloam oven. The ceilings have been plastered and the extent of the circa 1900 alterations is uncertain: It is possible that the C20 grate to the end fireplace in the inner room covers the earlier fireplace. The date and character of the floor joists are uncertain. Roof structure not inspected. Chesher, V and F The Cornishmans House

SX2098190215

Downinney Cottage

68128

Farmhouse, now private house. Probably late C17. Rendered and painted stone rubble and cob. Rag slate roof with gable end on left and hipped end on right. Stone rubble end stack on left. Plan: 2 room and cross or through passage plan. The left hand room is heated by an end stack and it is uncertain how the right hand room was heated. Circa C19 service outshut to rear right and probably C20 1-room plan wing to rear left. Exterior: 2 storeys almost symmetrical 2-window front. C20 part glazed door with slate hood near centre. C19 or C20 2-light casements flanking entrance and two similar windows above. Interior: Not inspected.

SX2095890201

Tregerry Farmhouse

68084

Farmhouse. Circa late C16 or early C17. Stone rubble and cob rendered and painted on front. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stack, the shaft rebuilt on the left. Plan: Two room and cross passage plan, heated by end stacks with larger hall kitchen on lower right hand side and probably parlour on left. Stair turret in projection to rear of passage. Thin partition between passage and hall kitchen and thicker stone rubble cross wall between passage and parlour, extending to level of first floor with thinner partition above. The roof timbers appear to have been replaced (although only the feet of the principals were accessible at time of inspection) and there are signs to suggest that the eaves have been raised. C19 service outshut to rear of hall-kitchen. Exterior: Two storeys. Ground slopes down gently to right. Entrance slightly to left of centre with segmental arched hollow chamfered granite frame with ball and run-out stops flanked by C19 3-light casements. First floor with three 3-light casements. Stair projection on rear elevation. C19 lean-to outshut extension. Interior: Cross passage with plastered thin partition possibly covering the remains of a screen on right and cross wall on left. Hall-kitchen has widely set heavy chamfered cross beams, the floor joists covered. Granite fireplace has a slight camber to the hollow chamfered arch with similar moulded jambs, the stops obscured. The fireplace has been partly blocked. Circa late C19 or C20 chimney-piece in parlour possibly replaced when the end wall was partly rebuilt. The stair in the turret has later timber treads covering the original possibly stone treads. The inside of the turret is semi-circular and the exterior is rectangular. The earlier stair window opening has been blocked and a later C19 window inserted above, indicating that the eaves to the stair projection have been raised. The roof structure was not accessible at the time of inspection (1987).

SX2156189780

Milestone 1200m SE of Hallworthy

68091

Milestone. Circa early C19. Granite post, painted white. Rectangular-on-plan with rounded top. Inscribed 'L IO' Turnpike road act for roads leading into Launceston passed in 1760 (33 Geo.II.c.58). Albert, W. The Turnpike Road System in England 1663-1840, 1972

SX1915487372

Treaseat Farmhouse

67392

Farmhouse. Circa C18. Rendered stone rubble. Rag slate roof with gable ends. Stone rubble end stack on left and stone rubble axial stack to right of centre. Stone rubble end stack to rear left. Plan: Original plan uncertain. The house appears to be of 3 room and through passage plan

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Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

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

SX1882587120

Barn and range of Shippons SE of Treseat Farmhouse

67393

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

SX1883887102

Cottage E of Treglasta Farmhouse

67381

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

SX1813886237

Treglasta Bridge

68392

Road bridge over River Inny. Rebuilt after flood in 1847. Stone rubble and granite. Narrow road bridge with round dressed stone arch on north side and flat lintel on south side. Central pier of stone rubble. No parapets. Part in Davidstow parish. Henderson, C. and Coates, H. Old Cornish Bridges and Streams, 1928, reprinted 1972.

SX1803685924

Registered Parks and Gardens

Penheale Manor

1644

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Penheale Manor is situated c 5km north-west of Launceston, and c 1.25km north-west of the village of Egloskerry. The c 13ha site adjoins agricultural land on all sides, from which the gardens are separated to the south, west, and north-west by tracks. The site slopes from south-west to north-east while the River Ottery flows from north-west to south-east through the valley c 0.5km north-east of the house. The buildings of Penheale Barton adjoin the site to the north-west. There are views north and north-east from the gardens. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Penheale Manor is approached from a minor road to the south-south-west, at a point c 1km north-west of Egloskerry. A lodge (listed grade II) stands immediately to the north-west of the entrance gates (piers listed grade II), beyond which the drive extends north-east and north, passing through shrubbery and an avenue of mature limes. After c 750m a track which forms the south-west boundary of the garden leads off to the east, while the principal drive continues for c 400m north parallel to the western boundary of the garden, before sweeping east to approach the early C17 gatehouse (listed grade I) which stands to the north of a walled forecourt, opposite the house. To the south-west of the house stand the early C17 stables (listed grade I), dovecote (listed grade II), and outbuildings (listed grade II). PRINCIPAL BUILDING Penheale Manor (listed grade I) stands on a level terrace towards the northern boundary of the site. Constructed in stone and principally comprising two storeys, the early and mid C17 house is lit by mullion windows and has crenellated parapets which partially conceal a pitched slate roof. The house stands to the south of a forecourt enclosed to the north by the early C17 gatehouse which has a loggia on its south facade, and to the east and west by stone walls; wrought-iron gates supported by stone piers (listed grade II*) are set in the east and west walls and lead to the gardens. The forecourt is laid to lawn. The early C20 south range beyond the south court comprises a four-storey tower with a pair of canted oriel windows rising through the three upper storeys and a further range terminating to the east in a gable and canted bay; these were constructed by Lutyens in 1920 (Pevsner and Radcliffe 1970). GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The formal gardens lie principally to the west of the house, while there are informal woodland gardens to the south and south-east. To the west of the house a sunken parterre comprises nine square, box-edged beds separated by gravel walks. Herbaceous borders are planted beneath the retaining walls. This sunken garden was designed by Edwin Lutyens for Capt Colville in 1920, with planting plans being provided by Gertrude Jekyll (NMR). Jekyll's schemes provided the basis for planting developed in the mid C20 by Mrs Colville and her gardener, J A R Moffat (Pett 1998). North-west of the house, and immediately west of the forecourt to which it is linked by wrought-iron gates and stone steps, is a formal rose garden with geometric beds set in grass. This was designed and laid out by Capt Colville in the early 1920s (CL 1925). A garden to the east of the house and forecourt is enclosed by stone walls; it is linked to the forecourt by wrought-iron gates. A further flight of stone steps descends from the forecourt to a terrace which extends along the west side of the garden below the house and forecourt walls. Below the terrace a grass walk extends from north to south, and is flanked to east and west by herbaceous borders. Beyond the long walk is a formal garden which is divided into quarters by yew hedges c 2m high, which thus form four square 'rooms' which are sub-divided into smaller compartments. A mid C20 swimming pool is constructed in one compartment at the north-east corner of this garden. Further herbaceous borders enclose the east side of the garden. The east garden has a series of internal vistas, together with a principal reciprocal east/west vista which extends through the gates in the east and west forecourt walls to the early C20 rose garden. There is a further north/south vista extending through the east garden to a pair of stone piers surmounted by ball finials, which leads to a semicircular flight of stone steps. The piers and steps are aligned with a formal canal which extends c 250m south to the informal woodland gardens. The east garden was designed

Land at Treglasta Farm, Davidstow, Cornwall

and laid out by Capt Colville in the early 1920s, within the walls of an earlier kitchen garden. This, together with the terraces to the east and west of the house, and the canal to the south of the east garden, perhaps relate to C17 formal gardens (Pett 1998). To the south and south-east of the house and formal gardens an extensive collection of rhododendrons, camellias, and magnolias is planted under the mature trees of The Rookery, and to the east and west of the canal. There are further ponds, possibly of C17 origin, c 275m south of the house, and c 300m east-north-east of the house. This informal woodland garden was begun c 1920 and has been developed in the mid and late C20. PARK A small area of land is situated on a north-east-facing slope below and to the east of the informal gardens. This area is today (2000) pasture with scattered specimen trees, and is enclosed to the south-east by a mixed plantation. This plantation frames views south-south-east towards Egloskerry, and north-east towards the River Ottery. KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden is situated c 300m south-south-west of the house, to the south of the stable court. The garden is enclosed by stone walls.

SX2678987949

Appendix 4
Supporting Jpegs
Walkover Survey



View along western boundary of north-west field from the north-west corner; viewed from the north (2m scale).



Modern section of north boundary of north-west field; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Access between north-west and middle field; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Forced entrance through boundary between north-west and middle field; viewed from the north (2m scale).



North section of eastern boundary of the middle field; viewed from the south-west (2m scale).



Kinky eastern boundary of middle field; viewed from the north-west (2m scale).



North boundary of turbine field, from north-east corner; viewed from the east (2m scale).



North-east boundary of turbine field, from north-east corner; viewed from the north-west (2m scale).



Depression running south-west from the north-east corner of turbine field; viewed from the south (2m scale).



View along east-west aligned ridge/terrace in turbine field (not quite visible); viewed from the east (2m scale).



East boundary of turbine field, from the southern gate, sharp ridge/terrace can be seen as the dark green line running west from the gate in the distance; viewed from the south (2m scale).



South end of east boundary of turbine field; viewed from the north (2m scale).



South boundary of turbine field; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Derelict building south of south-west corner of turbine field; viewed from the north-east (no scale).



South end of west boundary of turbine field; viewed from the south (2m scale).



West boundary of turbine field; viewed from the south (no scale).



Part of surviving stone facing in west boundary of turbine field; viewed from the east (2m scale).



View across turbine field, the hollow/depression labelled on the LiDAR image can be seen; viewed from the south-west (no scale).



View from previous main entrance in west boundary in turbine field showing the ridge of the hollow mentioned above; viewed from the west (no scale).



North end of west boundary of turbine field; viewed from the south (2m scale).



North end of west boundary of turbine field; viewed from the south (2m scale).

Evaluation



Section through Ditch [101], viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Section through Ditch [104], viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Post-ex of Ditches [101] + [104], viewed from the south-west (1m and 0.5m scales).



Section through Pit/posthole [203], viewed from the north-east (0.5m scale).



Section through Pit/posthole [205], viewed from the north-east (0.5m scale).



Pits/postholes [203] and [205], viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Trench 1, Post-ex, viewed from the 1m scale.



Trench 2, Post-ex, viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



Trench 3, Post-ex, viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Trench 4, post-ex, viewed from the north (1m scale).

Impact Assessment



Part of the Trehane Pool barrow group which includes the Tich Barrow, set on the high downs, very well preserved barrows; from the north-east.



Barrows near Starrapark on Davidstow Moor, near the large modern factory, in good condition, but in a widely altered 'setting'; from the west.



Churchtown Farmhouse in Otterham, with a view to the large extant turbine on the downs, which dominates the village and its 'setting', to the west, over the top of the house; from the east.



View down the wooded valley south and east of the church, showing the local blocking in Otterham; from the north-west.



Otterham Church, set in a wooded churchyard; from the south-west.



Shot from Davidstow Church across its churchyard and down across the valley to the east which provides the 'setting' for the heritage assets; from the west-south-west.



View of the small stone Sunday school building within its wooded enclosure adjacent to the church and churchyard; from the south-east.



View from the Methodists Church at Tremail, over the stone walls of its small chapel yard to the surrounding wooded countryside; from the south-west.



The Manorhouse in Tremail; from the east-south-east.



View into Wilsey Down Plantation, which contains a large group of barrows; from the south-west.



View into the north side of the plantation showing the densely packed trees, overgrown grass and scrub and blocking of all views; from the north-west.



View within the interior of Warbstow Bury, showing the local blocking of the earth banks, which shield the interior from having any views; from the north-east.



View out over the banks of Warbstow Bury, showing views to an immediate wind turbine and the wind farm near St Clether in the distance; from the north, north-east.



View south-west from the monument, showing more of the distant wind farm and its interruption of the views to Bodmin Moor; from the north-west.



View of some of the Grade II Listed World War Two buildings on Davidstow Moor airfield; from the west-north-west, looking towards the proposed turbine site.



View of additional barrows on Davidstow Downs, near Trehane Pool; from the south-east.



View of some of the prehistoric assets on Showery Tor; from the north-west.



View over assets on Showery Tor, to the wider landscape towards Crowdy Reservoir and Davidstow Plantation and the turbine site; from the south-south-west.



View down and across the pasture slopes of Rough Tor, towards the plantations of Davidstow Moor and Crowdy Reservoir, which lie between these assets and the turbine site; from the south-south-east.



View of the barrows near Crowdy Reservoir, on the moorland fringe; from the north-east.



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