

**A REPORT TO THE COUNTY SURVEYOR  
CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF  
THE KILKHAMPTON AREA**

**by Nigel Thomas BA AIFA**

**November 1992**



**Cornwall County Council**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
Introduction	2
Sources of Information	2
Topography and Geology	2
Present Land Use	3
Archaeological Summary	3
Landscape History	3
Prehistory	3
The pre-Norman landscape	4
The Medieval landscape	5
Post-medieval and Industrial sites	6
Gazetteer	7
Gazetteer table	
Listed Buildings table	
Planning Constraints	8
Areas of Archaeological potential	8
Recommendations	8
Acknowledgments	9
Bibliography	9

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

- 1 Location map
- 2 Location of sites in Gazetteer

## **INTRODUCTION**

Cornwall Archaeological Unit were commissioned by the County Surveyor of Cornwall County Council to investigate and report on areas of archaeological interest in Kilkhampton and its immediate surroundings. The area covered by the study is shown in Figure 1.

The study comprised a search of the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record and was supplemented by investigation of early cartographic sources and air photographs. Sites are recorded below in a gazetteer. This is followed by a note of the planning constraints which apply to the area and recommendations regarding the archaeology are given.

## **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

The investigation included a thorough search of the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Industrial Record held at CAU's offices in Truro. Additional sites were noted from early cartographic sources, including the 1st Edition OS 1 inch map (1813), the Tithe map and accompanying award for Kilkhampton parish (1840), 1st and 2nd Edition OS 6 inch maps (1888 and 1907), 1963 Edition OS 6 inch maps, modern 1:10000 and 1:25000 editions. Air photograph collections examined include the RAF coverage of 1946, Cornwall County Council's own colour series, taken in 1988, and CAU's oblique aerial views of Kilkhampton and its immediate area.

These sources have provided a guide to the changing land use of the Kilkhampton area since the early 19th century.

## **TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

Kilkhampton lies on a narrow watershed, oriented north east - south west, which is 177m above sea level just east of Winswood castle earthwork and rises to 185m at Taylors Cross. West of the town is a steep, straight sided valley which reaches the sea at Duckpool. At the head of this valley is a short spur, which rises to just over 115m above sea level. Kilkhampton castle, a medieval motte and bailey, has been built to command the valley from this point. Between Kilkhampton castle and the town, two streams feed into the main valley, one running westwards from below Hillpark, the other running south-westerly between Dipper Lane and Herdacott.

East of Kilkhampton, Abbery Water and a tributary stream drain a shallow valley. In the south part of the study area the River Neet, flowing south-westwards and joined by several tributary springs, drains the area south of Glebe Farm.

Geologically the study area lies on Upper Carboniferous sandstone and shale beds of the Bude Formation. The major rock is sandstone and this predominates in the north around Herdacott and Taylors Cross. Within Kilkhampton and to the south around Holemoor shales are prevalent. The area is heavily faulted: the fault lines run northwest-southeast and shale strata are exposed by the faulting.

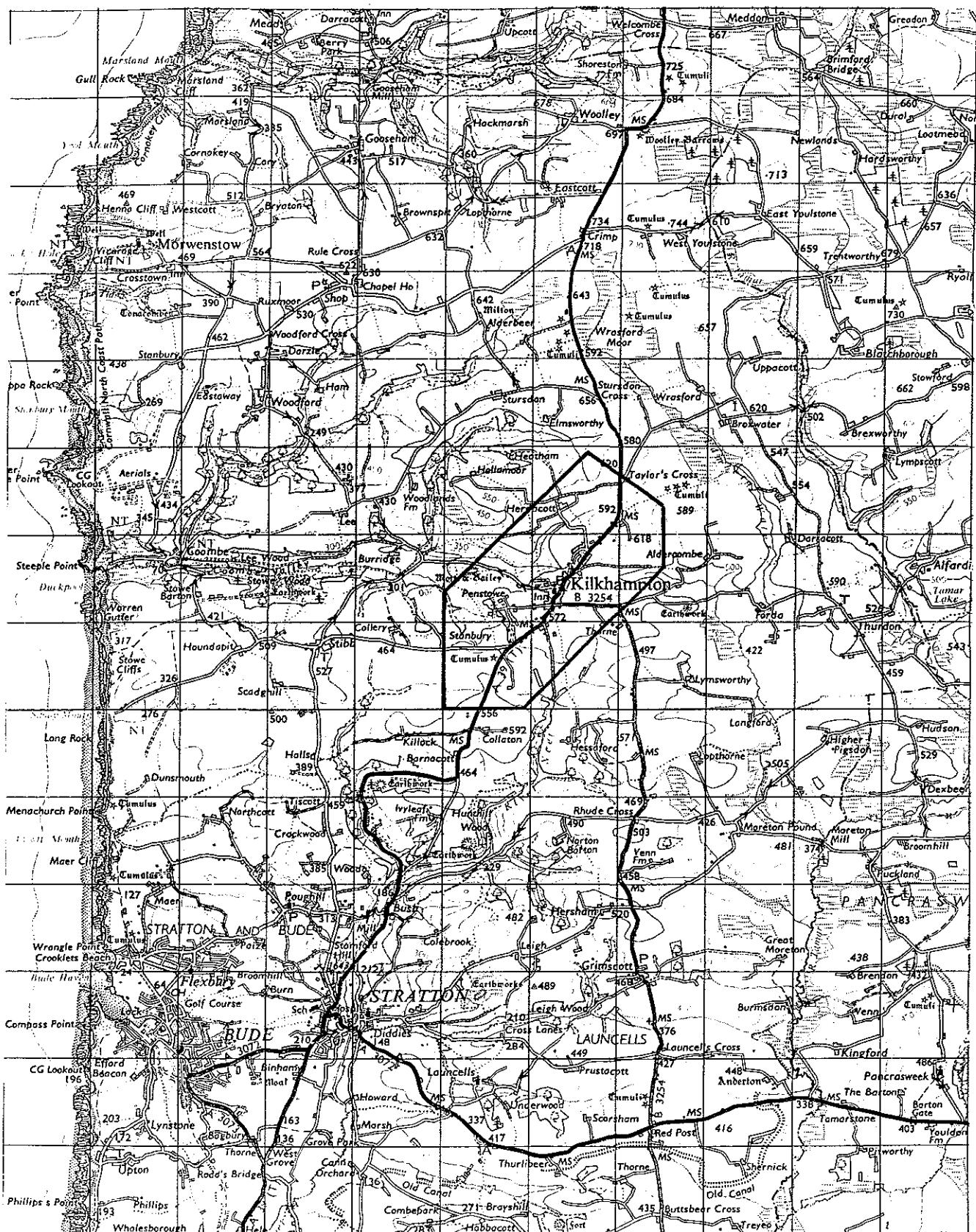


Figure 1 Location Map

## **PRESENT LAND USE**

The outskirts of Kilkhampton is characterised by a fine series of medieval burgage plots (see below). These plots occupy steep valley sides to the west of the town and are predominantly permanent pasture though a few have been developed in recent years. The steep spur and valley around Kilkhampton Castle is currently in use as a mixture of scrub and permanent pasture. A valley south-east of Barn and Herdacott farms is wooded. Farmland surrounding the town on the south, east and north sides is currently arable and improved pasture. Several large enclosures have been created by the removal of field boundaries and this is particularly evident south of Penstowe and to the north-east of Herdacott.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

The range of recorded archaeological sites in the study area represents the later prehistoric period through to small industrial sites of the 19th century. There are, however, gaps in the record, particularly of Bronze Age settlement sites, which could reasonably be expected to exist here, given the presence of round barrows close to Kilkhampton.

Kilkhampton lies on an important early routeway, which linked the Stratton area with north-west Devon. This route, now occupied by the A39 road, follows watersheds and is marked at intervals with prehistoric barrows. The road has been suggested to be of Roman origin and Kilkhampton has been noted as a possible Roman site due to earthworks around the church and the find of a Roman coin. Little archaeological work has been done to establish the origins of Kilkhampton: it is possible that the present church is founded upon a pre-Norman Christian centre but the characteristics of this have not been tested by any excavations or detailed survey. The fine Norman doorway in Kilkhampton Church has been attributed to a medieval monastic settlement.

Kilkhampton was a manor at the time of Domesday (1086) and it has arguably the best preserved medieval burgage plots in Cornwall. This is due to the fact that the town has not expanded in recent times: in many other Cornish towns which have medieval origins, modern buildings, particularly the construction of 20th century housing estates, have obliterated the patterns of medieval land allotment.

Industrial activity in this area appears to be the excavation of small quarries and the establishment of minor industrial processes within the town of Kilkhampton.

## **LANDSCAPE HISTORY**

### **Prehistory (2000 BC-AD 410)**

There are a few recorded prehistoric sites in the study area but none relate to earlier periods of prehistory. The earliest sites are two ploughed down Bronze Age round barrows (dating between 2000 and 600 radiocarbon years BC) on Holemoor, to the south-west of the town. There are no recorded Bronze Age settlements that could reasonably be expected to

accompany these ceremonial sites. It is likely that prehistoric settlement sites were once located in the valleys but perhaps have been masked by later land use or remain undiscovered in the arable areas.

Winswood Castle, a defended Iron Age/Romano British (600 BC-400 AD) farmstead or 'round', survives as a denuded earthwork to the east of Penstowe. This site, which is labelled on OS maps, is also visible as a cropmark on air photographs.

The road through Kilkhampton (the A39) follows an early routeway across watersheds and short ridges and has been suggested as a possible Roman road. Henderson, writing in the early 20th century, noted earthworks in Kilkhampton (probably the surroundings of the church) and recorded these as a probable Roman site (Henderson c. 1915). One Roman coin find has been recorded in Kilkhampton and this has been used as supporting evidence of a Roman site. However, if a Roman site was established where the church now stands, it would be likely that more finds would have arisen from grave digging.

Another possible site of a round is at Hole. This lies on the south-eastern facing slopes above the abandoned farmstead of Hole. A cropmark which appears to show the ditches of a ploughed down enclosure with a small annexe is visible on Cornwall County Council air photographs. There is a possibility, however, that this cropmark may be caused by modern cultivation and the site needs to be examined on the ground to confirm or dismiss it.

### **The Pre-Norman Landscape (410-1066 AD)**

Kilkhampton is first recorded between 815 and 939 AD when the Saxon king Egbert gave land at *Kelk* to Sherbourne which at that date was the nearest bishopric to Cornwall. This gift must have been shortlived, however, as by 1086 Kilkhampton manor was under the direct control of King William (Preston-Jones, 1988). Its Domesday entry says:

'Before 1066 it paid tax for 7*h* land for 40 ploughs; in lordship 1*h*; 9 ploughs; 20 slaves. 26 villagers and 23 smallholders with 26 ploughs and 6*h*. Meadow, 30 acres; pasture 5*f* long and 4*f* wide; woodland 1 league long and 1*f* wide. It pays £18 by weight. 50 cattle, 600 sheep, 20 pigs, 40 goats.' (Thorn, 1979)

At the time of Domesday, Kilkhampton was known as Chilchetone. Padel suggests the name was originally based upon the cornish element *Kylgh* 'a circle' which may suggest a lost archaeological feature. The English element *tun* 'estate, farmstead' was added at some time before the Domesday survey took place (Padel, 1988).

Although the measurements used in the Domesday Book are unquantifiable in modern terms, it is clear that Kilkhampton was wealthy by comparison with other Cornish manors.

The Domesday entry also mentions villagers and smallholders. The smallholders are likely to be the heads of households of dependent farms belonging to the manor. Place-name evidence suggests that the landscape around Kilkhampton was already settled by the time of the Conquest. Settlements with the old English suffixes of *cott* and *worthy* are likely to be of pre-Conquest origin. In the study area, Herdacott is a probable example of a settlement of early medieval origin. Beyond the study area are Lymsworthy, Elmsworthy and Uppacott.

Pristacott, south of Kilkhampton, has no known medieval references; it is first recorded in 1606 and its name may mean 'priest's cottages', derived from the surrounding glebelands. Field boundaries associated with pre-Conquest farms are likely to have early origins, especially banks which acted as boundaries between different farming communities. In parts of upland Cornwall, where prehistoric settlements survive alongside their later counterparts, boundary banks can be seen to have developed between settlements in late prehistory and the banks have been re-used by later communities.

Ecclesiastical sites were important influences in the pre-Norman landscape and many early Christian centres became foci for settlement. At Kilkhampton earthworks around the church (mentioned by Henderson, c.1915 and 1925) are either the probable limits of an early Christian cemetery, now superimposed by the present graveyard and parish church complex or are part of a post-Conquest monastic settlement (see below). Among the burgage plots west of the church lies Ladywell. This well has a tradition of being a holy well, a common feature of Cornish parish centres. The association of holy wells and saints stretches back to at least the 6th century AD and the rites associated with springs are likely to have origins in pagan times.

### The Medieval Landscape (1066-1540 AD)

In the medieval period the landscape within and around the town of Kilkhampton was densely settled. The major settlements around the town are first documented in the 13th and 14th centuries, but as discussed above, some may have origins in much earlier times. Field systems associated with the farmsteads are also of medieval or earlier origin. The present day enclosures are the remains of former medieval 'open field' systems which contained strip field plots. As land became enclosed, the strips were themselves enclosed to become fields in their own right. The more recent use of mechanised agriculture has led to the removal of many of the hedges to create large enclosures.

Around the outskirts of the town is a series of burgage plots. These cultivation plots represent an ancient form of urban land tenure where parcels of land in a borough were leased by individuals (burgesses) from a lord. Burgage plots are linear in plan and are normally laid out perpendicular to the street plan. Buildings are usually placed on the street frontage of each plot. The burgage plots at Kilkhampton are extremely well preserved and only a few of the dividing banks have been removed since the 19th century.

The main feature of the Kilkhampton burgage plots is the way the strip system stretches westwards towards the castle, as if there was an attempt to develop the area between the castle and the town. This development does not appear to have been successful as the focus of the town is along the main street (the present A39) and the strips nearest the castle do not appear to have attracted buildings. There are also strips on the east side of the town between East Road and Aldercombe Lane, stretching towards Lords Meadow. Aldercombe Lane cuts through some of the burgage plot boundaries, demonstrating that this lane is a comparatively late feature. On the Tithe Award, the strips were under the ownership of a few major landowners who leased their property to a variety of tenants. This dispersed control may have contributed to the survival of the plots.

The major reason for the survival of the burgage plots, however, seems to be the lack of

development of the medieval and later town. It is necessary, therefore, to look next at the historical details of the town. Soon after 1086 Kilkhampton passed to the Earls of Gloucester and it was possibly still held by them until the mid 12th century when civil war broke out between Stephen and Matilda. During the civil war, Robert Earl of Gloucester was leader of Matilda's armies. Perhaps at this time that the Earls gave their estate at Kilkhampton to the Grenvilles (Preston-Jones, 1988). This family probably established the medieval market town and the fortunes of the town became linked to the Grenvilles, for after the Grenvilles left, the town declined. It was taxed as a borough from 1306 but no charter or burghal privileges are recorded (Sheppard, 1980).

Kilkhampton Castle, an earthwork stronghold of unusual design, has a motte (or mound) with two baileys, surrounded by a continuous ditch. Excavations on the motte in the 1950's revealed foundations of structures and 12th century pottery, but as these excavations were unpublished, few details are known. Foundations of a rectangular building, possibly a hall, are visible in the inner bailey.

The castle is entirely without documentation and it is unknown who built it, at what period and how long it was occupied. It may have been built in the 11th century when Kilkhampton was a royal manor. Alternatively it may be an 'adulterine' castle built during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda. Thirdly, it could derive from the time of the Grenvilles, who may have seen the creation of a stronghold as a way of showing control over their newly acquired estate (Preston-Jones, 1988).

Kilkhampton church has a splendid 12th century (Norman) doorway but the majority of the structure is of Perpendicular architecture (15th-16th century). Henderson mentions that the Earls of Gloucester gave all their Cornish churches to the Priory of St James at Bristol, who passed them to the parent Abbey at Tewkesbury. Henderson suggests that the Norman doorway was built by monks (Henderson, 1925).

On East Lane the field name of 'cross park' may record a possible site of a medieval stone cross which acted as a waymark to the parish church. North of this lane and south of Lords Meadow is an area of ridge and furrow cultivation, visible on air photographs.

#### **Post medieval and Industrial sites (1540-present day)**

Several settlements are first recorded in the post-medieval period, including Youlden (1606), Hole (1607), Sangines Tenement, West Thome (1602), Down Park (1606), Vellake or Wellake (1602) and East Herdacott (1591). Some settlements have been abandoned; Youlden is visible on the Tithe Award but had been demolished by 1888 (Tithe Award, 1840; OS, 1888). Hole was abandoned between 1963 and 1988 and now shows only as cropmarks on air photographs (OS, 1963; CCC, 1988).

Industrial features include two quarries at Penstowe, probably used to obtain building stone for Penstowe house, built in the 1860s. There are disused roadstone quarries between Dipper Lane and Herdacott (OS 1888, 1907; Harris and Heard, 1975). Another quarry, now infilled, lies on Kilkhampton Common. A former quarry west of Down Parks survives as a shallow depression.

A field south of East Lane has the local name of 'Brickfield' suggesting a former brickmaking site or clay source.

Within Kilkhampton, a horse mill is shown north-west of the church on the 17th century Stowe Atlas (Harris and Heard, 1975). Blacksmith's shops and a malthouse are recorded in the town (OS 1888; Harris and Heard, 1975). Bidney Well, in the east part of the town, has no traditions of being a holy well and is probably domestic.

## GAZETTEER

The final column of the gazetteer table lists the Grade of each site; this is an indication of the importance of the site and can be used when considering the desirability of preserving important sites 'in-situ', and weighing this against other, possibly conflicting, factors. These designations form part of the information for each site held in the County Sites and Monuments Record, and thus provide a standard system of assessment for the whole of the County.

Grade S indicates a site protected as a Scheduled Monument under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and it is an offence to disturb or damage such sites without the prior consent of the Secretary of State at the Department of National Heritage. These are by definition, sites of national importance.

Not all sites of national importance have been scheduled however, and the category A sites are also considered to be of national importance. English Heritage is at the moment carrying out a review of the schedule which is expected to lead to a four- or five-fold increase in the number of protected sites. It is from the grade A sites that most of the new schedulings will be drawn.

Grade B sites are considered to be of regional or county importance. These sites provide the local detail, and illustrate local variations on national trends. As such they may be as worthy of preservation in-situ as other sites of higher grade.

Grade C sites are of local importance, and may include the less well preserved or documented examples of grade B sites.

It should be noted that the assessment of grade has been made from available sources only and that the information may well have been out of date at the time, or have become out of date as a result of more recent events. The grade should therefore be seen as an indication of the importance of the site, and it is liable to be updated as a result of, for instance, a detailed survey or evaluation.

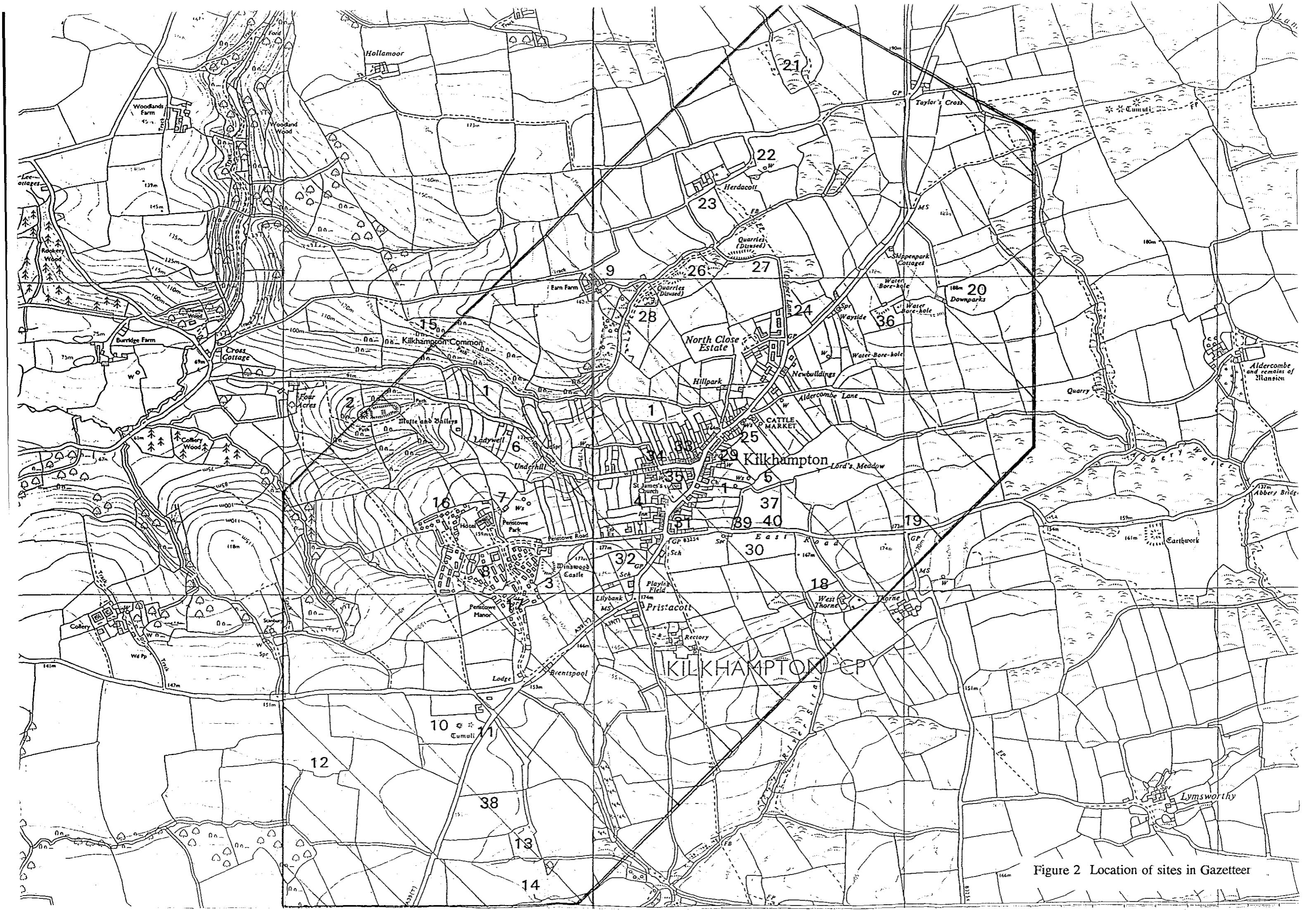


Figure 2 Location of sites in Gazetteer

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR (SS)	PRN No.	Grade
1	Kilkhampton	Medieval burgage plots surround the town centre	245 117 to 258 116	4534	A
2	Kilkhampton Castle	Medieval motte and bailey castle. Scheduled Monument No. Cornwall 438	2431 1158	4531	S
3	Winswood Castle	Iron Age/Romano-British round, much plough damaged but remains are likely to survive below ground	2486 1109	4535	A
4	Kilkhampton	Henderson (1925) described earthworks in Kilkhampton, which he suggested were remains of a Romano-British enclosure. May be part of an early Christian centre or a medieval monastic complex	2440 1155	4530	A
5	Kilkhampton	Recorded as a manor in Domesday Book	244 115	-	B
6	Lady Well	Site of an early medieval/medieval holy well	2472 1151	4521	C
7	Penstowe	House built c.1860, named from Stowe Barton. Now a hotel & holiday park	246 112	4538	C
8	Ilcombe	Medieval settlement, first recorded 1296. Now part of Penstowe holiday park	245 111	4463	C
9	Barn	Medieval settlement, first recorded 1256	250 120	4462	C
10	Holemoor	Bronze Age round barrow, largely ploughed down	2456 1058	4528.01	A
11	Holemoor	Bronze Age round barrow, ploughed down	2460 1058	4528.02	A
12	Youlden	Deserted post-medieval settlement, first recorded 1606	2405 1040	4519	B
13	Hole	Deserted post-medieval settlement, first recorded 1606	2475 1023	4516	B
14	Sanguins Tenement	Deserted post-medieval settlement	2485 1008	4517	C
15	Kilkhampton Common	Quarry, marked on OS 1888 map. Infilled	2450 1186	SS21SW/ 3.1 IND	C
16	Penstowe	Quarry NW of Penstowe, marked on OS 1888 map	2455 1125	SS21SW/ 3.2 IND	C

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR (SS)	PRN No.	Grade
17	Penstowe	Quarry S of Penstowe, marked on OS 1888 map	2474 1106	SS21SW/ 2 IND	C
18	West Thorne	Post-medieval settlement, first recorded 1602	258 109	4412.02	C
19	East Road	Possible former site of a medieval stone cross (field name only)	2600 1120	4434	C
20	Down Parks	Post-medieval settlement, named from fields. First reference to Down Parks dated 1606	261 119	4424	C
21	Vellake or Wellake	Deserted post-medieval settlement, first recorded 1602	2549 1268	4422	C
22	East Herdacott	Deserted post-medieval settlement, first recorded 1591	2552 1236	4423	C
23	Herdacott	Early medieval/medieval settlement, first recorded 1308	253 123	4406	C
24	White Croft	Medieval settlement, first recorded 1288. Shown on Tithe map but abandoned by 1888. Now built over	2565 1190	4421	C
25	Bidney Well	Probably not a holy well, but remains of well structure extant	2576 1188	4435	C
26	Herdacott	Quarry, on OS 1888 map. Extant	2528 1200	SS21SE/ 5.1 IND	C
27	Herdacott	Quarry, on OS 1888 map. Extant	2548 1208	SS21SE/ 5.2 IND	C
28	Herdacott	Quarry, on OS 1907 map. Extant	2516 1194	SS21SE/ 19 IND	C
29	Kilkhampton	Malthouse, recorded 1840. Extant	2539 1143	4445	B
30	East Lane	Local tradition of a "Brickfield" here, ie. probable brickmaking site	2553 1115	4437	C
31	Kilkhampton	Blacksmith's shop, recorded 1888	2525 1122	4447	C
32	Kilkhampton	Blacksmith's shop recorded in SMR but not visible on available maps. Possibly a confusion with Site 31	2522 1117	4448	C

No.	Site name	Site type, period, comments	NGR (SS)	PRN No.	Grade
33	Kilkhampton	Medieval pottery findspot	253 114	4452	C
34	Kilkhampton	Site of horse mill, shown on Stowe Atlas (1694)	2520 1138	4449	C
35	Kilkhampton Church	Parish church complex (see table of Listed Buildings)	2526 1135	4450	C
36	Down Parks	Quarry, on OS 1888 map. Infilled	2592 1190	SS21SE/ 6 IND	C
37	Kilkhampton	Possible medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation marks visible on air photographs. Marks may be caused by modern cultivation: ground investigation required	256 113	-	B
38	Hole	Possible prehistoric enclosure, visible on air photographs. Needs ground investigation	2460 1030	-	B
39	East Lane	House and garden shown on Tithe map. Abandoned by 1888	2550 1120	-	C
40	East Lane	House and garden shown on Tithe map. Abandoned by 1888	2555 1120	-	C

## LISTED BUILDINGS

Name/Location	Ref No	Brief Description	Grade
Pristacott	4/8	Outbuilding, formerly a house, c.1600	II
Kilkhampton Rectory	4/9	Former rectory, now a house. Mid 19th c with 17th c outshuts	II
Church of St James, Kilkhampton	4/17	Parish church. 12th c doorway, 15th-16th c nave, aisles, roof, tower, vestry. 1567 porch built for John Grenville	I
Lych gate S of parish church	4/18	Built c. 1860 by Sir Gilbert Scott who restored church	II
Churchyard gate	4/19	Mid 19th c gate & gate piers	II
Churchyard	4/20	Memorial to Michael Chuke, 1742	II
Churchyard	4/21	Memorial to William Trick, 1731	II
No 4 The Square, Kilkhampton	4/22	House. 17th c core with 19th c front addition and 20th c renovations	II
Cob Cottages and Hydeaway	4/23	2 houses, formerly part of poorhouse. 17th c	II
House adjoining Old Cartaret Arms	4/24	House, formerly part of poorhouse. 17th c re-modelled 19th c	II
The Old Cartaret Arms	4/25	House, former public house. 17th c core with 20th c alterations to rear	II
30 The Square, Kilkhampton	4/26	Early 19th c cottage	II
31-34 The Square, Kilkhampton	4/27	Row of cottages. No 32 now a shop, No 34 formerly a shop	II
West Cottage, West Street, Kilkhampton	4/28	House. Early 16th c origins, largely late 16th-early 17th c	II

## **PLANNING CONSTRAINTS**

Several planning designations apply to the Kilkhampton area and these have been outlined in the Cornwall Countryside Local Plan (Cornwall County Council, 1985). The west side of the study area, including Herdacott, Kilkhampton castle, Penstowe and Holemoor are in a Tourism Restraint Area and an Area of Great Landscape Value. Kilkhampton town centre, a few of the burgage plots to the north, a probable post-medieval settlement on East Lane (Site 39), Kilkhampton Castle (Site 2) and Winswood Castle (Site 3) are regarded as parts of a Historic Settlement. Paragraph 4.8 of the Plan draws attention to the likelihood of buried features that may be found below ground in Historic settlements. However the designation has been rather tightly drawn around the principal elements of the town and it does not apply to the majority of the burgage plots, which form an integral part of the medieval borough. CAU suggests that all the burgage plots, particularly in view of their almost complete survival, should be regarded as part of the Historic Settlement.

### **Areas of Archaeological Potential**

The gazetteer demonstrates that archaeological sites of various periods are distributed throughout the study area. Kilkhampton and its environs form a fine example of a medieval landscape and its complex of urban elements including the castle, town and burgage plots are particularly well preserved.

Areas of archaeological potential may be best defined as where significant archaeological remains are likely to survive below surface. The majority of the sites in the gazetteer, are likely to reveal remains below ground. There has been very little archaeological 'prospecting' in this area and this may help to explain why few prehistoric settlements or artefact findspots appear in the Sites and Monuments Record. It is possible that previously unrecorded prehistoric sites may be discovered during groundworks for development.

Developments such as roadschemes and pipelines usually provide opportunities to obtain environmental information from affected sites and from field patterns. Hedge banks may preserve traces of earlier banks within or old land surfaces beneath, which can provide information on the development of the local farming landscape.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The information given above is a general guide to the archaeology of the area. Fieldwork carried out to follow up the 'desk based' study may add new sites or raise or lower the grades of those sites already noted.

CAU recommends that further consultation be carried out when preferred routes for the proposed bypass have been established. Steps can then be taken to comment on and record in detail any affected sites. Geophysical survey along the routes (or on selected areas of the routes) to search for buried archaeological features may be considered appropriate at that stage.

At present CAU takes the view that plans for the proposed bypass should avoid damaging elements of the original medieval borough, an area which includes the town, its surrounding burgage plots and the castle. The strips on the west side of the town stretching down towards Kilkhampton Castle are particularly well preserved and separation of the castle from the remainder of the borough by a road corridor would be considered inappropriate. The burgage plots on the east side of Kilkhampton are also largely intact and it would be desirable to preserve these also.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my colleagues at CAU for their advice and help, particularly Jenny McLynn who did the word processing.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Cornwall County Council 1985 *Cornwall Countryside Local Plan* Truro
- Cornwall County Council 1988 *1:10000 Air Photo series* County Hall, Truro
- Geological Survey of Great Britain 1980 *1:50000 Map, Sheet 307/8*
- Harris, D and Heard, R 1975 Kilkhampton Parish Checklist in *Cornish Archaeology* 14
- Henderson, C c.1915 *Notebook of Parochial Antiquities VI* Manuscript at the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro
- Henderson, C 1925 *Cornish Church Guide* Truro
- Margary, H (publisher) 1977 *The Old Series OS Maps: Devon, Cornwall and West Somerset* (reprint of 1st Edition 1 inch map) Lympne
- Ordnance Survey 1888 *25 Inch Map*
- Ordnance Survey 1907 *25 Inch Map*
- Ordnance Survey 1963 *6 Inch Map*
- Ordnance Survey 1983 *1:10000 Map*
- Ordnance Survey 1990 *1:25000 Pathfinder Map*
- Padel, O J 1988 *A Popular Dictionary of Cornish Place-names* Penzance
- Preston-Jones, A 1988 *Kilkhampton Castle: Archaeology, History, Management* CAU report

Royal Air Force 1946 *Air Photo Series* County Hall, Truro

Sheppard, P 1980 *Historic Towns of Cornwall* CCRA/CAU publication, Truro

Thorn, C and F (eds) 1979 *Domesday Book 10: Cornwall* Chichester

Tithe Map and Award, 1840 *Kilkhampton Parish* at Cornwall Record Office, Truro