



HIGHWAYS
AGENCY

**A30 Temple to Higher
Carblake Improvements**

**Environmental Report
Working Papers**

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Hyder Consulting Ltd

September 2002

A30 TEMPLE TO HIGHER CARBLAKE IMPROVEMENTS

AST and Worksheets

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1 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND DATA

1.1 *Introduction and Background*

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), as party to the Framework Consultancy for Design Briefs for the South-West Region, has been commissioned by Hyder Consulting Limited (Hyder) to undertake an archaeological assessment to determine the archaeological implications of a proposed dualling of the A30 carriageway, and the construction of new access roads, between Temple and Higher Carblake in North Cornwall.
- 1.1.2 The work, which commenced in March 2002, was intended to provide additional information to the Highways Agency (HA) to the recommendations of SWARMMS, and to update the archaeological information for a scheme last considered in detail nearly 10 years ago.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines work carried out to complete a second stage of assessment based on a detailed data collection exercise, acquired from all the main repositories of archaeological information, leading to the submission of a GOMMS Worksheet 4.8 (split into two parts) and an AST entry for the Heritage of Historic Resources.

Site Location

- 1.1.4 The proposed route corridor runs generally NE-SW from NGR: SX 137 736 to SX 110 709, a distance of approximately 4km. The proposed route corridor begins approximately 700m west of Preeze Cross, where the existing A30 dual carriageway changes to enhanced single carriageway, and runs north-eastwards until it converts back to dual carriageway approximately 1000m west of the village of Temple. The proposed route corridor follows the line of the existing A30 enhanced single carriageway. Therefore, it was decided that a suitable study area, for which the cultural heritage data has been collected, could be limited to 500m either side of the existing A30, as illustrated in Figures 1-4.

Geology

- 1.1.5 The area of impact for the proposed route consists of a granite intrusion, which is an exposed upper extension of the Variscan batholith that lies beneath South-West England. This granite has decayed to produce valuable deposits of china clay, exploited from the nineteenth century to the present day in the South-West peninsula. The granite mass and the metamorphic aureole that surrounds it is rich in mineral vein deposits such as tin and zinc; these too can be eroded to produce sedimentary 'placer' deposits in surrounding valleys and depressions.
- 1.1.6 The western part of the proposed route corridor extends off the exposed granite on to strongly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, originally deposited in the Devonian and Carboniferous periods.

Topography

- 1.1.7 At the eastern end of the proposed duelling the existing A30 runs westwards across open moor land and then falls relatively dramatically between Peverell's Cross (OA 1) and Trethorne (OA 17), cutting through enclosed farmland. Between Trethorne and Higher Carblake the existing A30 follows gently undulating land.

- 1.1.8 A large section of the proposed scheme is constrained by the topographical setting where the existing A30 leaves Bodmin Moor running west into enclosed farmland. Along this section, the A30 is in a significant cutting between Trethorne (OA 17) and Peverell's Cross (OA 1).

Land use

- 1.1.9 Since the early nineteenth century, large areas of Bodmin Moor have been enclosed for agricultural purposes, resulting in over fifty per cent of open moor land being lost (Johnson and Rose 1994, xi). However, the western part of the study area has been classified as 'anciently enclosed land' (Cornwall HLA 1994), and the field pattern does not suggest post-medieval enclosure of moor land.
- 1.1.10 Modern land use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable agriculture away from the granite moor. A Cornwall Wildlife Trust dataset on the Cornwall and Scilly Sites and Monuments Record indicates that fields on the western side of the lane between Preeze Cross and Millpool, and around Pennant Farm north of the existing A30, were classified as arable in 1988. On the granite moor, rough pasture and gorse, along with bog and marsh, predominates on the unenclosed landscape.

Scale of impact

- 1.1.11 The proposed development would result in the disturbance of ground surfaces over approximately 4km of the existing road corridor, in addition to further ground disturbances to accommodate new access roads. The amount of disturbance varies along the route corridor, with maximum land-take of approximately 30m from the existing alignment of the A30 to allow for the additional carriageway as well as longitudinal re-grading that will result in additional embankments and cuttings (see section 1.3.1). New and re-aligned access lanes at Greenbarrow settlement and at Preeze Cross will result in ground disturbance on farmland at distances of up to 100m from the alignments of existing access roads, resulting in the truncation of extant field patterns. All proposed work would be carried out within the study area as defined in section 1.1.4.

1.2 Methodology

- 1.2.1 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of GOMMS (2001) sections 3 and sub-section 4.9, and as described in the bridging document: '*Applying the Multi-modal New Approach to Appraisal to Highway Schemes*', developed by DETR and the Highways Agency (March 2001 Revision).
- 1.2.2 Due to the relatively limited impact of the proposed development a corridor approximately 500m wide either side of the A30 was chosen as the study area. While it was known that direct impacts would be limited to a much more restricted area, this width was chosen to accommodate issues of setting. Features outside this 500m corridor (indicated in grey in the gazetteer) have been included where they were considered important in aiding interpretation and understanding the overall archaeological context of the study area. This broader view was applied both to sites designated as of National Importance (see 1.2.3 below), because such sites provide a framework of archaeological importance in relation to the proposed route corridor, and to sites forming parts of groups of related elements. All features identified as falling within the study area have been plotted on Figures 1-4, and added to a gazetteer included as Appendix 2.

- 1.2.3 Statutory constraints relating to archaeological and historical sites that were consulted comprised parish-based schedules for Listed Buildings (LBs) and the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAMs), both maintained by English Heritage.
- 1.2.4 Relevant Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), identified from up-to-date lists obtained from English Heritage, were entered on to the gazetteer (Appendix 2), and maps of the constraint boundaries also were obtained to assess the proximity of the proposed development and its impact. The SAM constraint boundaries are included on the accompanying plans (Figures 3 and 4).
- 1.2.5 The schedules and maps for Listed Buildings were consulted at English Heritage's offices at Savile Row, London. Schedules for the parishes of Blisland, Cardinham and Helland in the district of North Cornwall were targeted, and relevant LBs within an approximate 500m radius were included in the project gazetteer (Appendix 2), which contains the details and grade of each building or structure.
- 1.2.6 A search was made of the non-statutory Register of Historic Battlefields and Register of Historic Parks & Gardens, both maintained by English Heritage. No areas within the study area have been granted either of these designations.
- 1.2.7 A priority search was undertaken for sites within the study area listed in the National Monuments Record, held by English Heritage at Swindon. This data was incorporated into the site gazetteer (Appendix 2) that had been developed in Stage 1, which was a rapid and limited archaeological assessment undertaken in March 2002, using the sources outlined in sections 1.2.3 to 1.2.6.
- 1.2.8 Data from the Cornwall and Scilly Sites and Monuments Record (CSSMR), maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (archaeological representatives of the County Council), was added to the gazetteer and the views of both the CSSMR and development control officers were sought. The search of the CSSMR involved analysis of the ArchView GIS datasets and checking this data with the 1:10,000 map overlays that have been superseded by the GIS system. Also, 1:10,000 transcription sheets of the Bodmin Moor Survey (1979-1994) were examined and form the basis of the feature mapping on Figures 3 and 4.
- 1.2.9 The North Cornwall Local Plan was viewed at the CSSMR. As well as the generic policies outlined in section 1.4.12, the associated maps showing land designations were examined. The Area of Great Historic Value was confirmed on the Local Plan. No Conservation Areas are located in the study area. Non-heritage (ecological) designations were not considered in this archaeological assessment, nor were areas classified as Ancient Woodland.
- 1.2.10 An extensive study of vertical and oblique aerial photographs held by the NMR and the CSSMR has been undertaken as part of the Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey (Johnson and Rose 1994). The results of this survey have been included in the current assessment. The Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey covered the north-eastern two-thirds of the study area; the enclosed land that makes up the remainder was considered unproductive for identifying archaeology from aerial photographs (*ibid.*, 6). This previous survey defined areas of *prehistoric*, *medieval* and *industrial* activity, which have been included on Figures 3 and 4.
- 1.2.11 A search was made at the NMR, Swindon, for photographs covering that part of the study area not included in the Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey, and for some early (1946) aerial photographs of Bodmin Moor that had not been examined as part of that survey. All listed photographs were examined, except for:
- some vertical photographs dating from 1972-3 that were listed on the NMR search but were unavailable,

- vertical photographs dating between 1972-6,
 - oblique photographs dating from 1985-91. These obliques were not included due to time constraints, but are considered unlikely to add significant information due to their recent date and existing moor land coverage (Andrew Young [CAU NMP] pers. comm.).
- 1.2.12 No local authority aerial photograph collections have been examined as part of this study.
- 1.2.13 The results of OA's aerial photograph analysis is included on Figures 3 and 4, and features identified have been classified as:
- Old field boundaries
 - Trackways
 - Earthworks
 - Cropmarks
- 1.2.14 No new examination of historic documents or cartographic sources has been carried out at this stage. All of the study area has however been previously subjected to such assessments, either as part of the Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey (Johnson and Rose 1994, xiv-xv) or the original assessment of this road scheme (CAU 1992, see below 1.2.15). Field names recorded on nineteenth-century tithe surveys that suggest some archaeological potential have been included from these sources as part of the first stage assessment (see OA 27, 38 and 106). The specific methodology of the Bodmin Moor survey involved examination of tithe maps for blocks of land that had been enclosed before 1808, based on the first edition OS 1" map (Johnson and Rose 1994, xiv).
- 1.2.15 An unpublished archaeological desk-top survey report by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU 1992) prepared for the County Surveyor of Cornwall County Council was used to provide additional data. This included details of landscape designations along the route and a defined scale of importance for each of the archaeological sites identified in this report.
- 1.2.16 The data thus gathered was supplemented by consideration of upstanding features marked on the current Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the area, for example those marked 'tumulus'. Using the current OS maps landscape characterisation was also considered, using criteria such as open or enclosed, dispersed or nucleated settlements, and characterising the enclosed landscape as 'ancient' or recent from the shape and organisation of land parcels and roads.

Site visit

- 1.2.17 A site visit was undertaken to obtain a general understanding of the character of the study area and the setting issues of the scheme. The visit was made on 25th March 2002, in good light and fine, dry weather. A concise photographic record of key features was made. All the land adjacent to the A30 north-east of Peverell's Cross (OA 1) is common land and, therefore, accessible. South-west of Peverell's Cross, the A30 begins to descend on to land characterised by enclosed fields, where access was limited.

Results

- 1.2.18 This methodology has resulted in the completion of GOMMMS Worksheet 4.8, summarising the likely impacts on archaeological sites should the scheme be implemented, and an AST entry for the Heritage of Historic Resources. For this scheme, two worksheets (Part A: Temple to Colvannick and Part B: Colvannick to

Higher Carblake) were completed to account for the two very different geomorphological settings (see section 1.1.5 above) that have determined the current character of the archaeological landscape.

- 1.2.19 The assessment, summarised in Worksheet 4.8, forms an intermediary stage of archaeological investigation using the base data, described above and tabulated in the gazetteer (Appendix 2), and accompanying maps. It should not be viewed as comprehensive, due to limits on the range of sources consulted.
- 1.2.20 Further research should include a comprehensive study of historical maps. The results of this analysis may need to be assessed in the context of Hedgerow Regulations (see section 1.4.9), should these apply to traditional Cornish hedges. A detailed walkover survey should also be undertaken.

1.3 Assumptions

- 1.3.1 OA received a copy of the AutoCad layout for the proposed road development (Hyder Consulting Project: Temple; May 2002, Drawing No. 722 - Issue A). The proposed road alignment on this drawing was used to assess the possible nature and extent of any impacts on the archaeology identified from the base data (see 1.4). No further detailed consultation on the engineering aspects of the scheme was possible within the limited time-scale. Assumptions were therefore made concerning the impact that road cuttings and embankments, shown on the drawing, would have on archaeological preservation of both buried features and the historic fabric that remains extant in the landscape.
- 1.3.2 Aerial photographs included in the Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey (Johnson and Rose 1994) have not been revisited for this assessment. It has been assumed that the survey correctly identified and interpreted these photographs. For that part of the study area for which photographs were viewed at the NMR, it has been assumed that the missing photographs, and those of later date, will not add significant new information.
- 1.3.3 With the exception of the upstanding monuments in accessible areas, the current condition of the archaeological sites could not be checked. These were assumed to be unchanged.

1.4 Legislation and Planning Context

- 1.4.1 Work for this project has taken into account relevant national and local legislation and policy, including:
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)(England and Wales) Regulations 1999
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
 - Planning; Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990
 - DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, Archaeology and Planning 1990
 - DoE/DNH Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, Planning and the Historic Environment 1994
 - DoE The Hedgerow Regulations 1997
 - North Cornwall District Local Plan (April 1999)
- 1.4.2 The importance of archaeology in the planning process is detailed in the Government's Planning Policy Guideline (PPG 16) on Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990). The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeology represents a non-renewable resource and that its conservation, either by preservation

in situ or through preservation by record (archaeological excavation) should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management.

- 1.4.3 At a national level, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) was issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment was issued by the Department of the Environment/Department of National Heritage in 1994.
- 1.4.4 PPG 16 sets out the policy of the Secretary of State on archaeological remains on land, and provides many recommendations subsequently integrated into local development plans. PPG 16 acknowledges the potentially fragile and finite or irreplaceable nature of such remains (para. 6), and sets out the desirability of preservation of archaeological remains and their setting as a material consideration within the planning process (para. 18).
- 1.4.5 The Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16), seeks to reduce the impact of development on the archaeological resource by a staged approach of early assessment and planned mitigation. This approach may also be viewed as a method of identifying and reducing risk to the development process.
- 1.4.6 Paragraph 19 of PPG 16 states:
'In their own interests ... prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site ... an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains'. Paragraph 22 adds: 'Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ... as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance'.
- 1.4.7 Protection for historically important buildings is based on the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990.
- 1.4.8 Further guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and Listed Buildings is provided by the document Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15). It states:
'Sections 16 and 66 of the Act (Town and Country Planning (Development Plan) Regulations 1991) require authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect listed buildings to have special regard in certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building. The setting is often an essential part of the building's character...' (Section 2.16 PPG15)
- 1.4.9 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 make provision for the protection of important hedgerows. Before the removal of any hedgerow to which these regulations apply, the owner must notify the planning authority. If the planning authority serves a hedgerow retention notice, the hedgerow may not be removed.
- 1.4.10 Section 5 of PPG 15 specifically deals with transport and traffic management developments. Major new transport infrastructure developments can have an especially wide-ranging impact on the historic environment, not just visually and physically, but indirectly, for example, by altering patterns of movement or commerce and generating new development pressures or opportunities in historic areas. Local highway and planning authorities should therefore integrate their

activities and should take great care to avoid or minimise impacts on the various elements of the historic environment and their settings.

1.4.11 The North Cornwall District Local Plan (April 1999) policies, relating to cultural heritage, have been considered at this stage of the assessment. These policies have been developed on the basis of existing national legislation, outlined above. These policies are intended to fulfil the following objectives (section 5.11):

- to preserve or enhance the District's historic and architectural character, in particular its Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings
- to preserve the District's archaeological heritage

1.4.12 Specific local plan policies and important points of reference are as follows:

- Policy ENV1 restricts development on land designated AONB where such development would adversely affect the character and amenity value, unless the development was of national interest and no alternative options were available
- Policy ENV3 is concerned with derelict and waste land (the product of past industrial activities), and acknowledges the historical and archaeological importance of some of these sites (section 5.43)
- Policy ENV8 sets out the protection for designated Ancient Woodland
- Section 5.91 states that Cornwall's industrial heritage is of international importance, as well as emphasising the significance of upland prehistoric landscapes preserved on Bodmin Moor and other granite outcrops, and the antiquity and cultural value of Cornish place names
- Policy ENV12 reiterates the statutory protection afforded Listed Buildings and associated Conservation Areas; sections 5.93 and 5.97 discuss the use of PPG15 in the process of protecting Listed Buildings and associated Conservation Areas.
- Section 5.102 is concerned with protecting the setting of Listed Buildings, the importance of group value and preserving the spaces between dispersed groups of Listed Buildings
- Policy ENV13 sets out the District's attitude to preserving designated Conservation Areas
- Policy ENV14 reiterates the statutory protection afforded archaeological sites of national importance (section 5.111: SAMs), the significance of and protection given to regionally important archaeological areas designated as Areas of Great Historic Value (sections 5.112, 5.115 and 5.116), as well as the role that PPG16 has on protecting locally important sites and the archaeological mitigation that may be required by the County planners if such sites are to be disturbed (sections 5.113 to 5.114)
- Policy ENV15 is concerned specifically with the archaeological landscape, stating that development proposals will not be permitted where they would adversely affect the character, appearance or setting of Areas of Great Historic Value, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields

1.4.13 AONBs and Ancient Woodland are not considered in this report. In conclusion, the Local Plan only allows development affecting nationally and regionally important archaeological sites and landscapes where such development is of national or regional strategic benefit and appropriate archaeological mitigation is undertaken. Less significant sites also require appropriate archaeological mitigation measures.

1.5 *Base data*

1.5.1 The detailed archaeological data is summarised in the form of a tabulated gazetteer (Appendix 2). The gazetteer is a list of all the features of archaeological interest identified during the assessment, and is referenced by unique numbers (i.e. OA 1,

2.... et cetera). Where elements of a single site are recorded separately in the source documents, these are indicated by letters e.g. 46a, 46b etc. Some sites entered before the scheme corridor limits were agreed have now been deleted because they lay too far outside the scheme corridor, this has led to gaps in the numbering sequence (e.g. nos 9-15). Sites only a little distance outside the scheme corridor have been retained in the gazetteer, and these entries are highlighted in grey. Some of these latter sites are located outside the limits of Figures 1-4.

- 1.5.2 The scale of importance ('National', 'Regional' or 'Local') identified for sites in the gazetteer were recorded on the CSSMR (as Grade A, B or C respectively) or by CAU (1992).
- 1.5.3 Two scheme maps are included in this report (Figures 1-2 and 3-4) illustrating the distribution of archaeological sites cross referenced to the gazetteer. Figures 1-2 show all sites mapped in the gazetteer by chronological period, Figures 3-4 include more detail (including dimensions) for selected sites including those with Statutory designations.

2 SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR WORKSHEETS AND ASTS

2.1 *Chronological summary of Heritage Significance*

2.1.1 The following chronological summary is an overview that considers all the cultural heritage sites identified in the study area and listed in Appendix 2. This overview provides the basis for sections 2.2 (archaeological potential) and 2.3 (impact of proposed development).

Palaeolithic (500,000 BP-7000 BC)

2.1.2 Palaeolithic material in south-western England is sparse and generally found in cave deposits, predominantly in coastal locations, or on the terraces of lower stretches of river valleys, buried beneath subsequent gravel and alluvium deposits. Evidence invariably takes the form of stone and flint tools. No Palaeolithic material had been recorded within the study area.

Mesolithic (7000-4000BC)

2.1.3 No Mesolithic sites or finds have been identified in the study area. It is debatable whether the absence of Mesolithic archaeology is a true representation or simply the product of limited investigation in the locality.

Neolithic (4000-2000 BC)

2.1.4 The sources consulted do not indicate any early Neolithic activity within the study area. It is debatable whether the absence of early Neolithic archaeology is a true representation or simply the product of limited investigation in the locality.

2.1.5 Potentially late Neolithic stone monuments have been identified (OA 58, 64, 65, 67, 72 and 75) on the granite moor land, all indicative of non-domestic (ritual) activity. Some or all of these monuments may alternatively date to the succeeding early Bronze Age. Such monuments are likely to be accompanied by evidence of other activities in the vicinity such as burials, ritual deposits and occupation sites, all buried below ground.

Bronze Age (2000-700 BC)

2.1.6 On both the granite moor land and the enclosed landscape, this period is characterised by sepulchral and ritual monuments (OA 3-7, 21a, 59, 61-2, 66, 70, 104, 121, 129 and 131). It is common for Bronze Age burial to be more obvious in the archaeological record than settlements of this period because such structures survive on the surface as earthworks, even in intensive agricultural landscapes (often being respected by subsequent land users). Therefore, it is likely that contemporary settlements, in which the people who built these monuments lived, were located nearby and are yet to be discovered.

2.1.7 In contrast to the preceding Neolithic period, some probable Bronze Age settlement evidence has been detected in the study area in the vicinity of Colvannick Tor (OA 40, 40a-b and 94). The date of these remains is based on morphological analogy rather than excavation. This settlement consists of the foundations of roundhouses dispersed amongst relict contiguous curvilinear fields; probably the product of cumulative development throughout the second millennium BC.

- 2.1.8 A 'hut circle' that probably belongs to this period was recorded in 1950, but is no longer detectable (OA 92). As is the case with the Colvannick prehistoric settlement (OA 40), OA 92 is in an area that also has phases of medieval and post-medieval rural settlement activity; such activity in adjacent areas may have masked large parts of what were originally more extensive areas of prehistoric settlement.

Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)

- 2.1.9 Archaeology of this period is likely within the study area, although no sites have been identified. Those sites that are identified (OA 27, 36, 38, 106 and 135) are enclosed settlements known regionally as 'rounds', which may be either Iron Age or Roman in date. Such dispersed settlements are considered to be defended farmsteads of fairly high status; lower status settlement is likely to have been unenclosed, and so more difficult to detect in the modern landscape.

Roman Period (AD 43-410)

- 2.1.10 Archaeology of this period is likely within the study area, although no known examples have been recorded. Those sites that are identified (OA 27, 36, 38, 106 and 135) are enclosed settlements known regionally as 'rounds'. Excavations have suggested that in addition to Iron Age rounds a further phase of 'round' construction also occurred in West Cornwall from the second century AD. The context is believed to have been agricultural and industrial (metalworking) intensification due to a Roman military presence.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410-1066)

- 2.1.11 No post-Roman archaeology, denoting British activities prior to the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in the ninth century AD, has been noted in the study area. The second half of the first millennium AD remains vague in this area for the understanding of Anglo-Saxon colonisation and their relationships with the indigenous population.
- 2.1.12 An early Christian inscribed memorial stone (OA 80; SAM 31852), over 2km south-west of the study area at Lancarffe, is the only identified 'site' of this period. Such inscribed stones (generally memorials to the dead) are not necessarily in their original context. There is a potential for such stones to be re-used in medieval and post-medieval field boundaries in the study area.

Later Medieval Period (AD 1066-1550)

- 2.1.13 Two stone crosses have been scheduled in the general area (OA 1-2; SAMs 203 and 915 respectively). In the study area, Peverell's Cross (OA 1) appears to be a 'way' cross marking the un-surfaced medieval route now represented by the existing A30. Therefore, OA 1 is probably at or close to its original position in the medieval landscape.
- 2.1.14 An estate, probably centred on the modern village of Temple, was held by the military religious order known as the Knights Templar at the end of the twelfth century (OA 50). Such an estate may have included a number of contemporary small-holdings within its bounds. Medieval settlements (OA 21-3, 28, 31, 32/33, 35, 48, 52, 54, 87, 99, 102 and 125-6) have been identified from historical records or physical evidence.
- 2.1.15 St Bellarmin's Chapel (OA 8) is a scheduled monument (SAM 453) located outside the study area. Another possible chapel of this period is suggested by the field name 'Church Park' (OA 79), adjacent to the medieval manor of Colvannick (OA 28). In a dispersed settlement pattern isolated chapels would have served groups of farms or

hamlets in a parish. However, high status estate centres (manors) could have had private chapels.

- 2.1.16 Open field systems are a characteristic feature of this period and so their absence can severely limit the identification of medieval settlement through landscape study. Although often considered atypical of south-western England, several areas of ridge and furrow dating to this period are preserved on Bodmin Moor (OA 39, 46, 55, 71, 82/84, 95, 101 and 103) by virtue of the fact that they were not obliterated by subsequent agriculture.
- 2.1.17 Other features considered to be of medieval date include a leat and associated dam (OA 69), a holy well (OA 108), earthworks interpreted as peat-drying platforms distributed on both sides of the A30 (OA 56, 97 and 98a-d), and the parish boundary between Blisland and Cardinham (OA 74). The road running south-west from Temple (and superseded by the existing A30) is of at least medieval origin (OA 83).

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1550+)

- 2.1.18 Four buildings within various settlements have Listed Buildings designation (OA 17-20). Other settlements known to date to this period are still occupied (OA 34 and 112-3) or have been abandoned (OA 37 and 100), with some contemporary buildings and settlements having no remains on the surface (OA 24/137, 25 and 136), although survival of buried structures is to be expected at these locations.
- 2.1.19 Cornwall has a reputation for exotic gardens, aided by the mild climate. However, no parks or gardens of special historical interest extend into the study area.
- 2.1.20 One milestone with a Listed Building designation (OA 16) is indicative of the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century turnpike road development, which the existing A30 follows.
- 2.1.21 Boundary stones (OA 76 and 109-11) and earthwork banks (OA 43) are a common feature on the open moor land. OA 43 appears to define the boundary of the medieval field system (OA 39) suggesting the continued function of this division. Boundary features survive as a testament to the antiquity of parish divisions (OA 73-4).
- 2.1.22 The importance of prehistoric monuments as landmarks in later periods is suggested by the name 'Council Barrow' (OA 7). In this case it may have been re-used as a meeting place for Stannery courts in the context of the late medieval or post-medieval tin industry.
- 2.1.23 The granite moor land and its associated metamorphic aureole have been subjected to extensive disturbance due to various post-medieval extractive industries (mainly tin and china clay) and their associated infrastructure (OA 30, 41-2, 44-5, 47, 49, 51, 53, 56-7, 60, 63, 68-9, 77-8, 114-20, 122-3, 127-8, 130 and possibly 132).
- 2.1.24 Obscure features that probably date to this period include a number of small rectangular mounds (OA 88-91) which have been interpreted as having had an agricultural function.

Landscape designations

- 2.1.25 The area of Bodmin Moor affected by the proposed route corridor is designated as an Area of Great Historic Value; this designation extends westwards to Preece Cross, incorporating a substantial amount of the enclosed landscape on the fringes of the present moor land (Figure 3).

2.2 *Potential for unknown archaeology*

- 2.2.1 In general, the absence of known archaeology can not be taken as evidence that archaeological sites do not exist below ground. Detection of buried sites by aerial reconnaissance usually depends on cultivation of the soil, as does the recovery of artefacts through field walking. In areas of pasture sites may lie undetected unless specific techniques such as geophysics or test-trenching are employed to detect them.
- 2.2.2 There would appear to be a low potential for early prehistoric (Palaeolithic to early Neolithic) archaeology in the study area; it is perhaps possible that this generally upland landscape was not utilised in this early period.
- 2.2.3 Upstanding monuments such as late Neolithic stone rows (OA 58 and 75) and Bronze Age burial mounds are commonly accompanied by peripheral associated burials and ritual deposits, particularly within a radius of 30m of the monument. The presence of such monuments also makes it likely that the surrounding landscape will contain sub-surface occupation sites dating to these periods.
- 2.2.4 Prior to the Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey no stone rows had been recorded on this upland. The survey identified a total of eight stone rows (Johnson and Rose 1994, xi), two of which are included in this area (Appendix 2). Due to the rough terrain there is still potential for further such monuments to be discovered.
- 2.2.5 The presence of hut circles, such as OA 92, hint at the presence of a Bronze Age dispersed settlement pattern that may elsewhere have been obliterated from the modern land surface by subsequent agriculture. Vestiges of such settlements may yet survive as buried features.
- 2.2.6 There is a high potential for later prehistoric and historic period archaeology, including settlement, burial and ritual structures. An exception is the early medieval period where, again, this generally upland landscape does not appear to have been utilised, or people did not leave a strong 'footprint' of their activities, at this time. However, the approximate line of the A30 is an old route in to Cornwall, so there is a potential for inscribed memorial stones, similar to OA 80, to be re-used in later walls that retain Cornish hedges; such memorial stones are often found in association with important contemporary lines of communication.
- 2.2.7 Although fifteen medieval settlements have been identified in the study area, this does not preclude other features of this period remaining undetected as buried features. Firstly, some of the 'known' medieval settlements are just historical references that due to settlement shift may not have been at exactly the same location as their modern successors. Confirmed sites may also represent particularly significant rural centres that have contracted in size, so that the remains of associated structures now may lie buried beneath the modern ground surface. Pounds Conce (OA 32-4) is a specific case where the medieval archaeology requires further consideration in the light of crop-marks identified in this study (OA 134) and their proximity to the line of proposed development.
- 2.2.8 Aerial reconnaissance continues to reveal further archaeological sites. Since 1992 (when the CAU report was carried out) and subsequent to the Bodmin Moor Archaeological Survey (Johnson and Rose 1994), further work has led to a significant increase in known site distributions in some areas. There is thus a potential for more sites to be revealed by this means in future.
- 2.2.9 Analysis of additional aerial photographs has identified a number of crop marks in the area of enclosed farm land not covered by the Bodmin Moor Archaeological

Survey. These crop marks signify possible prehistoric settlement (OA 29 and 135) and burial (OA 129 and 131), medieval settlement (OA 134) and post-medieval mineral extraction (OA 130). As a whole, this evidence indicates the great potential for buried archaeology that may be waiting to be discovered.

- 2.2.10 Aerial photograph interpretation is also useful in the identification of modern landscape disturbance (OA 133). Such activity, along with that caused by extensive phases of mineral extraction over the last 200 years, could have affected both the preservation and/or visibility of earlier phases of human activity.

2.3 *Impact of proposed development*

- 2.3.1 One SAM (OA 1) and one Listed Building (OA 16) will be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.3.2 Of the six potential late Neolithic/early Bronze Age stone monuments identified, none should be adversely affected by the proposed dual carriageway or associated access roads. However, there is the potential for similar stones, fashioned in this period, to have been re-used in later field boundaries. Post-medieval field boundaries parallel with the modern A30 could therefore have elements of prehistoric stone monuments incorporated into their fabric.
- 2.3.3 None of the identified Bronze Age sepulchral monuments nor the probable settlement of this period (OA 40) will be affected by the proposed dual carriageway, although a possible ploughed down round barrow at Preeze Cross (OA 129) could be vulnerable to ground disturbances caused by proposed road widening and construction of a slip lane. On the basis of analogy with other Bronze Age relict landscapes on granite moors in south-western England, more extensive areas of Bronze Age activity are to be expected. Therefore, as yet undiscovered archaeological sites of this period may be present along the proposed route corridor.
- 2.3.4 Of the six possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosed settlements identified, two (identified only by field names) may be at risk. OA 27 will be cut by new access roads to the proposed dual carriageway and the ill-defined OA 38 appears close to proposed land-take for the dual carriageway.
- 2.3.5 Peverell's Cross (OA 1) appears to be a 'way' cross alongside the existing A30. This feature lies close to the A30 and, although a direct impact will be avoided, the proposed dual carriageway will bring the road closer to the cross, therefore having an adverse affect on its setting.
- 2.3.6 Of the fifteen identified locations of medieval settlements, OA 22 will not be directly affected, but the road access to it will be truncated by the proposed dual carriageway. Possible settlement remains at Pounds Conce, suggested by OA 32-3, could be disturbed during road construction. Medieval archaeology associated with settlement at Greenbarrow (OA 48) may also be affected by the proposed road scheme.
- 2.3.7 Of the eight remnants of medieval field systems identified, OA 46 on the moor land SE of the A30 may possibly be affected by land-take for the dual carriageway, and buried features relating to OA 55 are likely to suffer an adverse impact due to a proposed new access road connecting the village of Temple. Earthworks associated with the medieval/post-medieval parish boundary (OA 73-4) may be adversely affected.

- 2.3.8 A milestone, which has been designated as a Listed Building (OA 16), is situated in an area of proposed land-take. Consent will be required from English Heritage to move this stone to a suitable location.
- 2.3.9 There will be some impact on the local industrial heritage (OA 30, 44, 49, 51, 56-7, 78, 120 and 127). In particular, the post-medieval tin and china clay industries involved extensive disturbance and utilization of the landscape. The abandoned Temple China Clay Works (OA 49) extends to both sides of the existing A30, including the buried remnants of leats, as well as a 'flatrod' trench (OA 127). Horizontal 'flatrods' transmitted power from a waterwheel to a pump house and, where they were laid in cutting, the remains of the trench are to be expected. With specific regard for OA 127, examination of an aerial photograph, taken in 1964, clearly showed the characteristic intermittent 'flatrod' trench and, because it was present both sides of the turnpike road that preceded to existing A30 (constructed circa 1976), this trench may partially survive beneath the existing road surface and its verges.
- 2.3.10 In the enclosed landscape on the fringes of the granite moor land, parts of the post-medieval landscape could be affected by the construction of the dual carriageway (c.g. OA 26). The access road to OA 17 could be substantially truncated by the proposed development. Cornish hedges, parallel with the A30, between Higher Carblake and Peverell's Cross will be affected by widening of the carriageway. For example, adjacent to OA 16 a Cornish hedge runs parallel with the existing A30 (approximately 3m from the road edge and separating the grass verge from arable land), and this will be affected by widening of the existing road to incorporate the proposed dual carriageway. Other Cornish hedges will be cut by proposed access roads and re-alignments of existing lanes in the vicinity of Preeze Cross (NGR: SX115711). This will locally distort the ancient road and field pattern, and such disturbances may be subject to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.
- 2.3.11 By avoiding land-take at Pounds Conce (OA 34), proportionally more land will be disturbed to the south by the proposed re-alignment between Pounds Conce and Preeze Cross. This will cause further truncation of the old lane (NGR: SX119713) NW of Higher Colvannick. The scheme will involve the removal of Cornish hedges and gateways with quarried granite gateposts, which may include reused ancient stones of the prehistoric to the medieval period.
- 2.3.12 In contrast with enclosed land to the SE, the archaeology of the open moor land generally consists of relict features in the modern landscape, which have survived due to low land use intensity. Proposed re-alignment of the A30 at the eastern (Temple) end will result in the dual carriageway being further away from the SAMs on Greenbarrow Downs. But there will be an impact on the moor land edge to the SE, which is an area of uncertain archaeological importance.

2.4 *Conclusion*

- 2.4.1 The proportion of scheduled monuments that lay within the study area signifies its archaeological importance: thirteen per cent of the total number of sites listed in Appendix 2 are SAMs. At a regional level, less than five per cent of all sites recorded on the CSSMR are scheduled (North Cornwall District Local Plan 1999, 5.110).
- 2.4.2 The setting of one SAM (OA 1) will be affected by land-take. The widening of the existing A30, to accommodate the proposed dual carriageway, will require Listed Building Consent for re-location of a milestone (OA 16).

- 2.4.3 This report has identified known archaeological sites that will be impacted by the proposed route corridor. There is also a high potential for the construction of the road to impact on buried, and thus as yet undiscovered archaeology, dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period.

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APPENDIX 1: Schedule of data sources

Cornwall Archaeological Unit. 1992. <i>An Archaeological Assessment of the Temple to Higher Carblake Corridor</i> . A Report to the County Council Surveyor Cornwall County Council, unpublished document by Nigel Thomas, October 1992, Cornwall County Council
Cornwall Archaeological Unit and Countryside Commission. 1994. <i>Cornwall Historic Landscape Assessment (map of Historic Landscape Character Zones)</i> . Cornwall County Council
Cornwall and Scilly Sites and Monuments Record, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro (May 2002)
DETR 2001. <i>Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-modal Studies</i>
DETR and the Highways Agency 2001. <i>Applying the Multi-modal New Approach to Appraisal to Highway Schemes</i> (bridging document)
DoE 1990. <i>Planning Policy Guidance: archaeology and planning</i> (PPG16)
DoE 1994. <i>Planning Policy Guidance: planning and the historic environment</i> (PPG15)
English Heritage: Historic Battlefields (Register of), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London, W1X 1AB (December 1998: no revisions since this date)
English Heritage: Historic Parks and Gardens (Register of), NMR, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ (March 2002)
English Heritage: Listed Buildings (Schedule of), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London, W1X 1AB (March 2002)
English Heritage: National Monuments Record (Archaeological Sites and Events Record), Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ (May 2002)
English Heritage: National Monuments Record (aerial photographs), Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ - sets of photographs examined are as follows: RAF/3G/TUD/UK/137 (April 1946) RAF/3G/TUD/UK/144 (April 1946) RAF/CPE/UK/1904 (December 1946) RAF/CPE/UK/2149 (June 1947) (MOD) 58/6399 (July 1964) OS/71306 (July 1971) MAL/76050 (June 1976)

English Heritage: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London, W1X 1AB (March 2002)

Johnson, N. and Rose, P. 1994. *Bodmin Moor: An Archaeological Survey Volume 1: The Human Landscape to c 1800*. RCHME

North Cornwall District Local Plan: Part 1 (General Policies); Part 2 (Maps). April 1999

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NIMR No.	SMP No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
1	Structure	Medieval	SAM 203	Peversal's Cross, a medieval granite way-mark cross that could be the "White Cross" recorded in 1813; named after Cornish family that died out in early 15th century	212500	72230		SX 17 SW 12	1635	CAU 1992: 54	
2	Structure	Medieval	SAM 204	St Andrew's Church, 15th century	212500	72230		SX 17 SW 12			
3	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM 916	Barrow (Greenbarrow Downs)	212700	72900					
4	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM 918	Barrow (Greenbarrow Downs)	212700	72800					
5	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM 916b	Barrow (Greenbarrow Downs); bronze-age platform cairn or mutilated bowl barrow	212980	72940		SX 17 SW 13	1634.2	CAU 1992: 42	
6	Earthwork	Bronze Age	SAM 916a	Barrow (Greenbarrow Downs); bronze-age platform cairn or mutilated bowl barrow	213030	73020		SX 17 SW 10	1634.1	CAU 1992: 41	
7	Structure	Bronze Age	SAM 916c	"Cromwell Barrow" - a mutilated bowl barrow	213030	72940		SX 17 SW 10			
8	Structure	Medieval	SAM 453	Possible remains St Bellaman's Chapel amongst 19th century quarry workings	213010	70800		SX 17 SW 17			
16	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Circa 18th century granite pilestone - "sciboc" "B3"	211270	70970				CAU 1992: 58	1624-921
17	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Trethome, late 17th century farmhouse	212250	72000			1731		1624-934
18	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Wessex Farmhouse, 17th century farmhouse & garden walls	212250	72000				CAU 1992: 57	1624-947
19	Structure	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed	Praze (building)	211650	70600					1577-222
20	Structure	Post Medieval	Not Listed	Sanctuary of Milbourn	211500	70600					1577-222
21	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Trencreek settlement first recorded in 1471	210500	71100			17032	CAU 1992: 1	
21a	Archaeological Site	Bronze Age	Local	Trencreek ("trux") place name suggests site of bronze-age barrow	210500	71100				CAU 1992: 2 (6 p3)	
22	Structure	Medieval	Local	Higher Carbake is recorded in c.1662 (Ca.bleke recorded in 1436)	211200	70600			17021	CAU 1992: 3	
23	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Penmant medieval settlement, first recorded in 1327	211100	71200			17030	CAU 1992: 4	
25	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Blacksmith's shop at Pezeze Cross, recorded on OS 1888 map, but no longer extant	211490	71080		(SX 17 SW 1 IND)	42365	CAU 1992: 6	
26	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Local	"Cross Park" field name at Pezeze Cross, refers to road junction rather than a stone cross; settlement called "Four Winds" in 1840	211470	70950			17007	CAU 1992: 7	
27	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric	Local	Field named "Round Park" possibly suggests site of iron-age or Romano-British defended enclosure; apart from curving field boundary, no evidence for such settlement is apparent above ground.	211520	70820			17005	CAU 1992: 8	
28	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Colvannick (probably Lower Colvannick) first recorded in 1302. Higher Colvannick is probably a later settlement	212080	71140	or 212000 70600		1747	CAU 1992: 9	
28a	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Colvannick	212080	71140	or 212000 70600		1747		
29	Cropmark	Prehistoric	Regional	A possible prehistoric ditched enclosure visible as a curv. linear positive crop mark on western side of Stokely (c.200m diameter), with parallel negative linear crop marks possible denoting a trackway within interior of enclosure	211720	71550			17004	CAU 1992: 10; AP: RAF/CP/EUK/2149 (6-1947) frame 3036	

APPENDIX 2
(A50 Temple)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
30	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry, probably dug for road-building material, shown on 1840 Tithe Map, now partially infilled	211830	71270		SX 17 SW 12 IND		CAU 1992: 11	
31	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Stokely medieval settlement, first recorded in 1315	211760	71500			17031	CAU 1992: 12	
32	Linear/Communication	Medieval	Local	"Calceae" (causeway) near Temple, mentioned in charter of 1241, probably referring to Pounds Conce.	212080	71520			1732.1	CAU 1992: 13	
33	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Site of fair/meeting place	212000	71500				CAU 1992: 14	
34	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Pounds Cawwise settlement, shown on 1" OS map of 1813	212040	71560			1732	CAU 1992: 15	
35	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Prehistoric settlement, first recorded in 1244	211930	72300			16399	CAU 1992: 16	
36	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Prehistoric settlement, first recorded in 1340, possibly a possible IA or R-B farmstead	211820	72200			16400	CAU 1992: 17	
37	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Hero's (Horses) Cottage settlement marked on Tithe Map, abandoned in late 20th century	212080	72080				CAU 1992: 18	
38	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric	Local	"Round Park" field name suggests site of a possible IA or R-B farmstead, but no exact features have been detected	211750	71180			17008	CAU 1992: 21	
39	Historic Landscape / structure / earthwork	Prehistoric	National	Prehistoric settlement & largely cleared but still traceable prehistoric field system consisting of earth & stone banked fields extending over 11 hectares, incorporating at least 3 hut crosses	212630	71420	212550 71580 to 212710 71290	SX 17 SW 34 & 35	1649	CAU 1992: 23	
40	Structure	Bronze Age	National	Two double-walled hut circles with southern entrances	212550	71550		SX 17 SW 34	1649.1-1649.2		
41	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Small abandoned 19th century quarry	212510	71700			12439	CAU 1992: 24	
42	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Medieval or post-medieval lead back working (shallow mining)	212550	71870			12438	CAU 1992: 25	
43	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Local-Regional	Boundary bank (associated with OA 39)	212700	71990			1641.2	CAU 1992: 26	
44	Quarry	Post Medieval	National	Abandoned 19th century China clay works on Burnt Heath, operating from 1870s, sites virtually undisturbed since becoming redundant before 1907	212830	72140	212700 72150		12448	CAU 1992: 27	
45	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Moonsome quarries (surface granite workings)	212900	71960			12437	CAU 1992: 28	
46	Historic Landscape	Medieval	National	Field boundaries defining two areas of ridge & furrow cultivation with a further two areas of unenclosed ridge & furrow	213850	72840	213300 71680 to 214400 72000		1652	CAU 1992: 29	
46b	Historic Landscape	Medieval	National	Enclosed ridge & furrow cultivation	213300	72200			1652.2		
47	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry, recorded on Cardinham Tithe Map, now partially infilled	213500	72810				CAU 1992: 30	
48	Structure	Medieval	Local	Settlement at Greenbarrow recorded as "Greenburgh" in 1301	213300	72900			1733	PNC 1948: 94	
48a	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Extant settlement: at Greenbarrow	213300	72900			1733.1	CAU 1992: 31	
49	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Abandoned 19th century China clay works & associated processing complex, operating from at least 1876 & closed by 1906	213550	73310	213500 73520 to 213600 73020		12456	CAU 1992: 32	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple)

QA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
68	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Lodea back working (prospicing) & moor stone quarrying	212500	72400			12436	CAU 1992: 52	
69	Structure	Medieval	Local	Medieval or early post-medieval dam & leat	212440	72400			3618?	CAU 1992: 53	
70	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn group	212500	72750			1646	CAU 1992: 45	
70a	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212530	72660			1646.2		
70b	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212350	72670			1646.3		
70c	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212350	72660			1646.4		
70d	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212360	72660			1646.5		
70e	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Cairn	212400	72700			1646.6		
71	Historic Landscape	Medieval	Regional	Ridge & furrow cultivation	212300	72650			1712	CAU 1992: 56	
72	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	National	Mantir	212530	72580			3619	CAU 1992: 57	
73	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Regional	Boundary stones & low bank on parish boundary, probably dating to 19th century	213150	72600	212940 72400 to 213450 72800			Site visit: CAU 1992: 59	
74	Historic Landscape	Medieval	Regional	Parish boundary between Blisland & Cardinham	213100	72590	212960 72480 to 213230 72690			CAU 1992: 60	
75	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	National	Stone row, now 355.50m long, comprising 2 upright, 2 leaning & 8 recumbent stones, other stones have been removed	212900	71700	212810 71860 to 212980 71540	SX 17 SW 33	1647	CAU 1992: 61	
76	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Boundary stone NE of Peveell's Cross	212600	72800				CAU 1992: 62	
77	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Local	Boundary stone & rectangular stone-lined ditch, possibly a 12th century causeway, which was later rebuilt, possibly concealed beneath modern road	212880	72420				CAU 1992: 63	
78	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Semi-circular depression, probably modern, adjacent A30	213300	73200		SX 17 SW 28 IND	12666	CAU 1992: 64	
79	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Quarry on Greenbarrow Downs	212175	71105			1691	CAU 1992: 65	
83	Linear Communication	Medieval	Medieval	"Church Park" lies name denoting possible site of a chapel	213550	72940		SX 17 SW 46	1654		
83a	Linear Communication	Post Medieval	Medieval	Temple Causey, a 12th century causeway, which was later rebuilt, possibly concealed beneath modern road	213630	72940		SX 17 SW 46	1654		
85	Earthwork	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	18th century rebuild of a 12th century causeway, possibly concealed beneath modern road	213350	72680		SX 17 SW 55			
				Five turf-covered mounds of uncertain classification but probably prehistoric stone clearance cairns							

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
48a	Quarry / Structure	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Two pits & two major dumps, located south of A30, with remains of an engine house & associated features for pumping pits still in-situ	213620	73020			12456.1		
48b	Earthworks	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Three pairs of rectangular settling tanks, each arranged on a slope so that an upper tank drains into a lower one; clay slurry extends over adjacent marsh	213200	73500			12456.2		
48c	Earthworks	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Three earthen, possibly reworked, banks built across an earlier stream-working site, all associated with a mine to north (OA 122)	213440	72170			12456.3		
48e	Structure	Post Medieval	Regional-National	Wheelpit probably supplied by north-south leats (OA 49b)	213710	72700			12456.4		
51	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Regional	Probable sluice in streamworks at Temple Marsh	213650	73400	213580 73450		12457	CAU 1992: 33	
52	Structure	Medieval	National	A possible longhouse with vestiges of a field system surviving in adjacent arable fields at Temple Tor Farm	213890	73310		SX 17 SW 64	1668	CAU 1992: 34	
53	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Temple Tor quarry	213950	73420			12463	CAU 1992: 35	
54	Structure	Medieval	National	Temple Tor longhouse	213810	73600	213810 73240		1673	CAU 1992: 36	
54a	Structure	Post Medieval	Regional	Temple Tor Farm	213810	73240			1673		
55	Historic Landscape	Medieval	Regional	Field system, with ridge & furrow cultivation, extending over c20 hectares	213900	73600			1721	CAU 1992: 37	
55a	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Regional	Field system	213900	73600			1721	CAU 1992: 37	
56	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Regional	Peat-drying platforms on Menacra Downs	213560	73660			12460	CAU 1992: 38	
57	Quarry	Post Medieval	Regional	Prospecting & shade working on Menacra Downs	213450	73660	213380 73640		12458	CAU 1992: 39	
59	Earthwork	Bronze Age	National	Probable round cairn, in good condition as a turf-covered stoney mound, situated on crest of a hill in open moorland	213020	73940					
60	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local-Regional	Approximately 12 small oval prospecting pits on Greenbarrow Downs, c2m in diameter with associated concentric spoil heaps	213020	72980		SX 17 SW 61	1634.3	CAU 1992: 43	
61	Earthwork / Structure?	Bronze Age	SAM	Alleged two cairns, dist & nearer	212400	72700			12455	CAU 1992: 44	
66	Structure	Bronze Age	SAM 91b	Cairn (see OA 4), which has been robbed leaving a rim and low disturbed interior; cairn has been mistaken as a stone ring	212500	72750			3617	CAU 1992: 50	
67	Structure	Neolithic-Bronze Age	SAM	Stone setting	212520	72740			3618	CAU 1992: 51	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Template)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Easting	Northing	Area	NMR No.	SMP No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
87	Structure / Historic Landscape	Medieval	Probable post-medieval strip fields surviving as three parallel pairs of stone-walled enclosures, NW-SSW.	Remains of an apparent longhouse, is enclosed by field walls: a sub-rectangular, walled enclosure, to the SE, may be the remains of a second structure	213810	73240		SX 17 SW 70			
92	Archaeological Site	Prehistoric		Small rectangular mound surrounded by a ditch, likely to represent post-medieval remains related to the drying and storage of peat	214090	73690		SX 17 SW 3	1633		
93	Earthwork	Post-medieval		A sub-triangular enclosure 100 by 150m defined by a bank & ditch, on SE slope adjacent marsh	213390	72290		SX 17 SW 22		APs: NMR-SX1372/1422; OS-72/103 500	
94	Historic Landscape	Prehistoric		Field system at Colvannock	212730	71660		SX 17 SW 23			
95	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Field system at Colvannock, probably linked with nearby longhouse	212730	71669		SX 17 SW 23			
96	Historic Landscape	Post-medieval		Possible post-medieval field system, where a small amount of soil creep suggests a limited use	212730	71660		SX 17 SW 23			
97	Earthwork	Medieval		A group of fourteen rectangular peat drying 'platforms' in an area of extensive surface peat digging	213150	73380	213090 72250 to 213530 74510	SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
98a	Earthwork	Medieval		An isolated earthwork that is part of a group of fourteen rectangular peat drying 'platforms' in an area of extensive surface peat digging	213090	72250		SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
98b	Earthwork	Medieval		Largest of a group of fourteen rectangular peat drying 'platforms' in an area of extensive surface peat digging	213150	73380		SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
98c	Earthwork	Medieval		Best preserved of a group of fourteen rectangular peat drying 'platforms' in an area of extensive surface peat digging	213490	73900		SX 17 SW 31 & 72			
99	Structure	Medieval		One of a group of fourteen rectangular peat drying 'platforms' in an area of extensive surface peat digging, which remains a rectangular platform with a high, steep-sided bank, one side of which is often high and the other with the possible medieval settlement, possibly comprising two medieval longhouses, overlain by post-medieval dwelling	212550	71350		SX 17 SW 35			
100	Structure	Post-medieval		Ruined settlement, almost certainly an 18th century steading, comprising two-roomed dwelling with out-houses and two small barns	212560	71340		SX 17 SW 35	1660		
101	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Site of field system	212570	71320			1650		
102	Historic Landscape	Medieval		Small rectangular mound surrounded by a ditch, likely to represent post-medieval remains related to the drying and storage of peat	213810	73240					
105	Cropmark	Unknown		Enclosure at Temple Tor Farm	213810	72750			1679		
107	Cropmark	Unknown		Enclosure at Temple Tor	214030	73850			1698		

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(A30 Temple)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
110	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Boundary stone, referred to on Manor Common	213000	73600					
111	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Boundary stone, referred to on Manor Common	213600	73600			1704		
112	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Settlement at Tor	214000	73300			1739		
113	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry at Cowanick Tor	212700	72450			2440		
114	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry at Cowanick Tor	213300	72450			2440		
115	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry at Cowanick Tor	213900	72450			2440		
116	Structure	Post Medieval	Local	Quarry at Cowanick Tor	214500	72450			2440		
117	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Local	Tim streamworks at Cardinham Marsh	213500	72870			12454		
118	Quarry	Post Medieval	Local	Prospecting pit on Manor Common	213110	73820			12459		
119	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Local	Leat on Manabrin Downs	213800	74000			12474		
120	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Local	Leat on Manabrin Downs	213800	74000			12474		
121	Earthwork	Bronze Age	Local	Barrow on Manor Common	213250	73630			12669		
122	Earthwork	Post Medieval	Local	Wine or Saltpetre Works	211700	74000			12724		
123	Historic Landscape	Post Medieval	Local	Reservoir at Trehydrath Downs	212430	72350			12910		
124	Earthwork	Bronze Age	Local	Barrow on Manor Common	210740	70150			17009		
125	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Settlement at Newland mentioned in documents	211700	74000			17024		
126	Archaeological Site	Medieval	Local	Settlement at Preeze mentioned in documentary sources	211670	70550			17025		
127	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Regional	Line of flatrods, extending over 1.5 miles, for transmitting power from Gwyns waterwheel to Temple China Clay Works; installed 1911 & replaced by electricity in 1934, with rods being re-used as park railings; trench still visible from air in 1964 where flatrods were in cutting	211380	73210			12432	AP: 5B55399 (7-1964) frame 416	
128	Archaeological Site	Post Medieval	Local	Wine or Saltpetre Works	211700	74000			12724		
129	Cropmark	Bronze Age	Local	Apparent ring-ditch, visible as a positive annular patch-mark c10m in diameter, denoting ditch of a ploughed-down round barrow at Preeze Cross	211530	71070				AP: RAF3G/TUDUK/137 (4-1946) frame 5386	
130	Cropmark	Post Medieval	Local	Possible cluster of small prospecting pits, visible as negative cropmarks, between Higher Carblake & Preeze	211440	70700				AP: MALJ76050 (6-1976)	
131	Cropmark	Bronze Age	Local	Apparent negative annular patch-mark, c10m in diameter with positive marks within interior, possibly denoting a ploughed-down round barrow immediately south of eastern access lane to Higher Carblake	211270	70770				APs: RAF:CPEUK/2149 (6-1947) frame 3037; OS/71306 (7-1971) frame 71	

APPENDIX 2
(A30 Temple)

OA No.	Arch. Type	Period	Importance	Description	Eastings	Northings	Area	NMR No.	SMR No.	Other Sources	LB Ref
132	Earthwork	Unknown		Earthwork of an apparent hollow way leading to a small quarry pit, south of Trenchack	210450	71020				AP: 506399 (7-1964) frame 420	
133	Earthwork	Modern		Area of disturbance & possible spoil dump associated with construction of existing A30	212250	71600				AP: MAL76050 (6-1976)	
134	Cropmark	Unknown		Complex of positive crop marks, suggesting a series of ditches at Pounds Conca	212100	71600				AP: MAL76050 (6-1976)	
135	Cropmark	Prehistoric		Roughly oval enclosure, c50m wide, visible as a negative patch mark north of Sockley	211950	71750				AP: MAL76050 (6-1976)	
136	Earthwork	Unknown		Two parallel linear features within a small field enclosure, which appears to be an abandoned lammaslead	211920	71750				AP: MAL76050 (6-1976)	
137	Archaeological Site	Pos: Medieval	Local	Area of tin mining	212691	71524	to 213546 71755		12453		

